The Toronto Weekly Mail.

e world. These lands are situated in the counties, and embrace many thousands of acres of the

at the low price of from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre, one-ption, at any time within nine years, with interest g purchasers will be wise by availing them-are being rapidly taken and settled upon. it, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from y timbered, and are almost universally good imber is removed. ula are of such magnitude as to call for all the the lands will produce—this will enable the various points along the line, and Furnaces are ignace.

winter and summer, make these lands par-

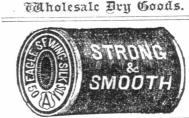
lands adjacent the railroad are offered at f timber, etc. The lands are at your very Land Commissioner,

nd McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

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ne Most Popular Engine in Canada— The only Engine Safe from Fire and Explosion. 13 Insurance Companies License the Fire-proof Champion. ee the Traction Engine for 1881 Capacity of works per week:—1 Port-le Saw Mill, 1 Portable Grist Mill, 3 Chopping Mills, 6 Champion ines. 469-52-eow arm Engines. CALL AND SEE THE CHAMPION TESTED.



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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL, PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. WBUNTING, Managing Director,

Smith it is a pretty good sign that the move-nent-is taking hold of the country. Before ery long this will become one of the pressing modified protection get the whip hand of the The Fishery Dispute in a Fair Way majority in Parliament—and get it they assuredly will, unless there is a miraculous change in the condition of the country of Settlement. ners in the Western States will be taught a lesson in political economy which they will A PROTECTIONIST REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

VQL. IX. NO. 470.

The Land Law Reform Move

ment in England.

CATTLE IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

Divergence Between the English Land Re-

formers and Parnell.

Great Fire and Loss of Life at Man

There was a large gathering of Americans to-day to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new American Protestant Epis-

copal Church of the Holy Trinity, in the

Avenue de l'Alma. Among those present were General and Mrs. Walker, Rev. Father

nonies were conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Littlejoin, of Long Island, N.Y., assisted by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the rector, Nev. C. Morrison, the curate, and a number

the prayers and psalms usual upon these oc

asions, the Rev. Mr. Morgan announced that

the leaden box about to be placed in the

tone contained a Bible, Book of Common

Prayer, journals of the General Convention

of the Episcopal Church for the year 1880-81, a specimen number of the "Church Alma-

After the box had been deposited and sealed

by the trowel Bishop Littlejohn delivered an

admirable discourse, at the conclusion of which he announced that the collection of the

lay-amounted to \$23,000. This, with \$200.

900 previously collected, will start the work

under excellent conditions. The church will be one of the handsomest of its size in Paris.

It will be 150 feet long by 70 wide; the spire will

cost about \$500,000, so that there is still

large sum to be raised by private contribu

A Rome despatch says the Pope recently

ordered the Cardinal-Vicar to institute a strict

enquiry into the sacrilegious traffic in spuri

ous relies. The Cardinal-Vicar has addressed a circular to Catholic administrators through

out the world intimating that no bodies have been taken from the catacombs for thirty

rears, and warning them against impostors

The entire osteological specimens purporting

freshly dug from the catacombs at Rome have

accept one or other of the above plans.

to marry an American heiress.

NOTES.

It is reported that Mr. Parnell is engaged

The plague has appeared at Kufa, ninety miles south of Bagdad. The mortality in

Nedjib is increasing.
The Macclesfield election commission re

ports that corrupt practices have extensively

The World's cable special says:—The Land League has spent itself in Ireland, but similar

organizations are springing up among the small tenants and agricultural labourers all

over England. There is no taint of Commun-

ism in the movement, but this vast class hav-

ing spent some centuries in discussing their lot by the beer-shop, have at length deter-

mined to make a determined effort to im-

or five years ago, is the Spartacus of the movement, which is backed not only

county franchise was one of the planks on

which he was returned to power. They say

they will be content with that for the present,

AMERICAN TRADE COMPETITION.

Trade generally continues to be very dull,

and the long-promised revival is apparently

presses with increasing severity upon the manufacturers; and Belgium, which also

as far off as ever. American competition

gneat deal of trade from Sheffield and

the importation of American live cattle was thrown out, and with the agricultural

labourers pressing them from below, and

American competition meeting them on

every hand, it is no exaggeration to say that they are growing desperate. To make mat-

ters worse, they have just had a most un-favourable time, the weather being cold, and

the earth clammy and unkind from the re

cent frost and snow. Another bad harvest

would ruin thousands of farmers who are

now keeping the roof over their heads by

A PROTECTIONIST REVIVAL.

to question the soundness of free trade-or

rather of that one-sided and one-handed free

trade under which you admit free the goods

of nations which refuse to let you trade with them on equal terms. Five years ago the

man who ventured to doubt this doctrine

was looked upon as a hopeless, if not as an

inspeakable Tory relic, and Mr. David Mac-

Lyor, the great ship owner and ship-builder

who has long represented Birkenhead, was almost hooted in Parliament when he intro-

duced a resolution fayouring reciprocity of tariffs, which in homelier phrases means

applying the same sauce to gander as is applied to goose. Now, however, the necessity

of levying countervailing duties—which, by the way, were recommended by the commit-

tee of experts on the sugar-refining trade

some months ago-is not only openly dis-

cussed at the farmers' clubs and by boards of

good crops.

borrowing money on the strength of having

All over the country people are beginning

agricultural labourers' unions four

NEW YORK, March 27.

prevailed there at every election since 1865.

been shipped to America.

tlement. T

to be remains of the early Christian martyrs

e 230 feet high. The architect is Mr. George

of London. The church will

LONDON, March 26.

England and the

several religious newspapers, the last

Hyacinthe, and Mrs. Loyson.

of American and English clergymen.

Paris, March 24.

not be apt to forget. LONDON, March 28. A Candahar despatch says :- A formidable rebellion prevails in Herat. Ayoub Khan is perhaps already exiled or a prisoner. Mo-hammed Hassan Khan, governor of Kushk, duced three Herat regiments at Kushk to utiny and join him and the Aimak tribes in in attack on Herat. It may be safely in-cerred that the murder of Mohammed Jan, ho commanded these regiments, was the rst act of the rebellion instead of the result f a private quarrel. At last accounts the rellion was so formidable that Ayoub Khan was virtually besieged in the citadel. This gives a favourable opportunity for Abdurrah-nan Khan to reunite Afghanistan under the supremacy of Cabul. Five thousand of his troops are now on the road hither, and should be in full possession of Candahar pro-

vince by the 15th of April. ANOTHER BOER SUCCESS. A Newcastle despatch says :- A messenger A Newcastic despatch says:—A messenger from Potchefstroom reports that that place surrendered the day peace was signed, after hard fighting, in which eighteen British soldiers were killed and ninety wounded.

The World's London special says :- The English land reformers are not inclined to work with Mr. Parnell. His English Land League will not take root in the counties. ultural classes; he demands purchases of among peasant proprietors, thus completely report of the Dorcas Society, copies of the ceremonial and musical services of the day, would not receive a single English Radical vote in the Commons.

> LONDON, March 29, In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Spencer tated that the wharves at which foreign catle are landed will be divided into sections, o as to facilitate the isolation of cattle which nay arrive affected with the foot and mouth isease. He added that Lord Granville had ommunicated with foreign governments rging them to prevent the embarkation of

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER, A seven storey warehouse at Manchester illed with valuable stock, belonging to John Haslem & Co., cotton manufacturers, has been burned. Loss £80,000. Onc fireman was killed and two others dangerously in

THE NIHILISTS AND THEIR DOINGS. THE SOCIALIST ORGAN IN LONDON TO BE PRO-SECUTED-ARREST OF ONE OF THE CZAR'S PAGES-HUNTING NIHILISTS IN ROUMANIA.

It is said the British Government have resolved to prosecute Die Freiheit for its article approving of regicide. The London News onfirms the report of the intention of the Government, but denies that Russia remonstrated with England on the subject of the articles of that journal.

A St. Petersburg despatch says General Melikoff has suspended the Molva and Rusuries to their vessels sian St. Petersburg Gazette for a month. has proposed alternaproposed alterna-the payment of a Czar has been arrested on a charge of secretly other the reference serving the sendence of death upon the late

Nihilist refugees, and that the commissioners have just started with Russian detectives for Jassy, where numbers of suspected persons are ms of the United States, but the latest promote the latest promote that the commissioners have just started with Russian detectives for Jassy, where numbers of suspected persons are M. Unkoffsky, president of the St. Petersburg bar, will defend Roussakoff. The trial is expected to last four days. There will be sixty-two witnesses and eleven experts,

DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Opera House at Nice in Ruins-Seventy Persons Burned to Death-Heartrend-

ing Scenes. LONDON, March 24. A despatch from Nice dated 3 a.m. says :ifty-nine bodies have been recovered the ruins of the Italian Opera house, and it is menced soon after the curtain had risen for the performance of "Lucia di Lammermoor." The subscribers for orchestra stalls and boxes in the grand tier had mostly not arrived, so that the majority of the victims belong to the working classes. Shortly after the fire began the gas exploded, and the house was plunged in complete darkness. A scene of terror and dismay ensued. A detachment of prove it. Mr. Joseph Arch, who organized soldiers and of sailors from the squadron in by the borough Radicals, but to some extent by the Nonconformists, who expect to the harbour with pumps displayed great gallantry in rescuing people and combatting the fire, which was subdued towards ten o'clock.

M. Strakosch, the impression is slightly see the abolition of primogeniture and entail followed by the divorce of Church from State.

Meanwhile the Radical leaders never lose an M. Strakosch, the *impresario*, is slightly hurt. Signora Bianca Donadio, one of the opportunity of reminding Mr. Gladstone that the assimilation of the borough and the leading artistes, made her way from the stage to the streets in safety. One whole family of ve persons and another of three perished. Relief subscriptions have been throughout Nice. The regatta here has been and will put off their demands for universal countermanded, and the value of the prizes suffrage until the land question is disposed of.

will be contributed toward the relief of the distress. A Nice despatch says the scene in town is indescribable. One lady, whose husband was burned to death, committed suicide. The usual complaints are made respecting defective means of escape and water supply. Up to three o'clock this afternoon 63 corpses have Birmingham. The farmers are sore be-set. Mr. Chaplin's motion to prohibit of Italian artisans. Among the dead is a German doctor named Arend. A Paris correspondent says seventy persons perished at Nice. Nothing now remains of the theatre but the walls. It is uncertain

several were injured. escaping from the burning theatre. It does not appear that there were any American cople among the victims. Eleven more ies are said to be under the ruins. Most of the artistes were in the dressing ms and aware of their danger, but it was too late to escape. The choristers rushed the crush to escape. The basso, tenor, and baritone must have been suffocated. Their The basso, tenor, and of the theatre most filled were the upper galdoors was long and by narrow corridors and greatest difficulty in escaping. There was a very inadequate supply of water. The sailors who volunteered which, however, were almost useless. Two nidshipmen rescued two persons from a chamber who are still living but horribly scorched, one being a raving lunatic. Some

one of the singers has been recognized. NEW YORK, March 24. A Paris despatch says the cause of trade at the great manufacturing centres, but the fire which destroyed the opera house that actually been the subject of an in-formal discussion in the Free Trade hall, Manchester, and when the reciprocity-oftariffs people venture into the temple con- set all the scenery and inflammable material and summer season,

ecrated to Cobden, Bastiat, and Adam on the stage on fire, and before the audience recovered from their first horror the entire building was in flames. Some one turned the gas off in an effort to stop the fire, when sues of the hour, and when the advocates of a terrible panic ensued. The weaker were upon, Prima Donna Donadio was miraculously saved by some friends. Many of the actors and chorus were burned to death. One hundred and fifty charred bodies were dug

out to-day. our was circulated this morning that William Walter Phelps, who was nominated yesterday as Minister to Austria, was among the victims of the fire at the opera house at Nice. Inquiry at Mr. Phelps' office in this city resulted in the discovery that Mr. Phelps and his family, when last heard from, were at Nice. Mr. Bond, his usiness associate, telegraphed to that point at eleven o'clock for information, but up to 3.30 p.m. no response to his despatch had been received. His friends hope for the best, but under the circumstances feel nervous and entertain grave fears. A special cable from Nice says the scene in the town is indescribable. One lady whose

susband was burned to death committed suicide. Complaints were made respecting the

EARL BEACONSFIELD.

The Ex-Premier in an Alarming Condition.

GREAT UNEASINESS IN LONDON. service of the servic

LONDON, March 29. oronchial asthma, but gout having become ully developed, yesterday the asthma was The bulletin this morning says Earl Beaconsfield passed a restless night, partly because of the pain of the gout. The quent. His doctor says an unusually se he rest necessary to overcome the weakness produced by long confinement. He does not oneeal the fact that there is considerable langer, especially when the patient's great age is considered. A false report of the death

Quain in the case of Earl Beaconsfield. It by the courts of arbitrary ev was announced at 4 p.m. that the Earl's of arbitration will be esta stone has called.

In the case of Earl Beaconsfield the seat of real danger is in the throat, which is much inflamed.

Midnight—Earl Beaconsfield passed an undisturbed evening and is better.

disputes arise between anat. The right of free sale to mants, subject to the objection of the landlord to their objections of the satisfaction of their objections to the income stone has called.

A great sensation has been caused over Lord Beaconfield's illness, and at midnight he was reported to be dead. This created great agitation in Elect street, and the Times had the biography of the noble Earl in type, but was obliged to withhold as the patient's condition was lightly improved. During the night the Queen sent frequently to enquire after the ex-Premier's condition. Mr. Gladstone walked the residence of Lord Beaconsfield and made special efforts to know the state of the

and distinguished enquirers. ON THE LOOK-OUT.

Waiting to Arrest the Mansion House Con spirator Coleman-Instructions Received at Ottawa and New York. OTTAWA, March 29 .- It is said that i

cape of Coleman, who is called a Fenian, in the steamship Australia, of the Anchor line. which may arrive on Sunday. Coleman, it will be remembered, is suspected of complicity in the plot to blow up the Mansion House in London. Twoof his confederates in London, the police claim, have fled to the Continent, and are being pursued by detectives. None of the Fenians of this city know him. Superintendent Walling declined to show the cable despatch or to make its contents public. He, however, said it was so worded that he should without further instructions, board the Australia when she arrives, or take any measures to deprive Coleman of his liberty. His conduct would be guided by the action of the representatives of the British Government in this country. Should an extraditable offence be established, and a request made for Coleman's arrest, detectives would be sent down the bay to intercept the Australia. In the absence of Mr. Archibald, British Consul-General, his chief deputy said:—"We know nothing here of the matter more than what we have read in the newspapers. We have received no instructions, nor have we received any despatch. If Superintendent Walling is in doubt as to his duty he will probably call upon the Consul-General."

### A JEALOUS BRIDEGROOM. The Sad Experience of a Newly Wedded Canadian Girl at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 28,-Jessie Adams, petite blonde scarcely seventeen years of age, vivacious and handsome, came to Chicago with her father's family from Canada. She became infatuated with a wild young fellow named Charles Young, and ran away from her parents three weeks ago and married him. The young couple took apartments at the Union Park hotel in this city, in a very aristocratic quarter, and there began their en extricated from the ruins, mostly those | honeymoon. The bride's beauty and brightness attracted attention, and without any other cause her husband became intensely jealous and abused her; in fact his jealousy almost developed into a mania. Last night the wretched man brought matters to a whether any of the singers were killed, but climax and made a most desperate several were injured. Many persons were trampled to death while into the room after supper, and rushing up to her, encircled her waist with his arms. The girl was taken quite unawares by what she fondly supposed was a burst of affection on the part of her husband, and turned her face to be kissed. He answered her look of love by saying in a most cold and determined "Some would use a knife, but I'll try along the narrow passage in the darkness, and many were presumably too much disabled in fired a shot at the imprisoned girl, but she managed to escape and broke away, chased her and caught her by the hair, threw dies are probably under the ruins. The parts the theatre most filled were the upper galber by the hair about the room, until her screams ries, and as the distance from them to the alarmed him, and he told her to rise and listen to what he had to say. The moment she stairways the people in the galleries had the greatest difficulty in escaping. There and down stairs. Young pursued her, and fired two shots after her, one of which took effect in her neck, making a dangerous wound, as firemen plied buckets of sea-water, and causing her to fall to the landing below sensible and covered with blood. when he saw his victim lying at the foot of her, fired two more shots at her, and thinking of the bodies found are so horribly charred that recognition is impossible. The body of she was dead, walked out of the building and made his escape. Jessie was carried unconscious to her room and placed under the care of a physician, who pronounced her condition extremely critical. Young was arrested this morning, but his wife refused to prosecute

Government Understanding With the Parnellites.

PROBABLE CHARACTER OF THE LAND BILL. The Land League Organization Rapid

ly Spreading

INSURRECTIONARY OUTBREAKS EXPECTED.

It is believed that the Government has

LONDON, March 26.

Parnell's Present Passiveness Regarded as Ominous.

ome to an understanding with the Parnellite party, who on their part have, Funderstand, ven up further intentions of assisting the onservatives in the contested elections. The vertures of peace were made. I believe, from the Treasury benches. At the meeting which was held yesterday at the Westminster hotel Mr. Parnell said that the purpose of the new organization which he proposed to create is to educate the opinion of the English working classes on all Irish questions. Mr. Parnell and other of the Irish members have made arrangements to address a mimber of meetings in the great English towns during the Easter recess, on Mr. Gladstone's Land bill and on the necessity of modifying the exist-

Lord Beaconsfield had a severe attack of and Ireland. During the same recess a series of public meetings will be held in Ireland, at which as many members of Parliament as can be spared from England will attend. More importance, however, is attached by the Par-nellites to the English meetings, as the pressure derived from them will strengthen the Land bill through the House of Lords than opin on could exact.

It is rumoured on good authority that the jovernment Land bill will not offer the Irish langer, especially when the patients great to be specified in the patients great to be specified. A false report of the death of Earl Beaconsfield has been circulated. His condition was unchanged at three this afternoon.

The Kidd has held a consultation with Dr.

The Kidd has held a consultation with Dr. power to decide what is a

the court that reasonable and valid. Facilities will be given and sheat their returned to the station to the tenants to become pure asers of their holdings under the extension of the Bright the thieves. The satchel was found intact, clauses of the Land Act of 1870. Provision and had evidently been dropped at the first will be made for the compulsory sale of larger shot, the robber having apparently stumbled tracts of waste land, which will be divided in his efforts to get away. into small farms and sold on favourable terms to tenants. Though this programme will not perhaps, satisfy the more advanced advocates of "inc land for the people," it will, if tar-ried out in its entirety, producela great revo-lution in the condition of the frish farming classes. Landlords will be deprived of arbi rary powers, and tenants will obtain legal There were also many other royal ocurity for their interest in whatever im Under the operations of this proposed law it is probable that the conflict between the landrd and tenant classes will rapidly subside. and Ireland will enter on a new era of pros-

> Dublin, March 20, At the Land League meeting held to day, he subscriptions reserved during the week stated that the organization was spreading rapidly, and that there were now a larger number of strikes against the payment of rent than at any previous time.

The Catholic Bishop of Raphoe claims that the Government could easily provide for the reclamation of the waste lands in Ireland, and thus scatter the people abroad from th over-crowded districts, and obviate the neces sity of emigration, for less than an extensive scheme of Government emigration would cost. A Dublin correspondent says :- It is remarkable that despite the advice of the Land League to the tenant farmers not to leave the country the emigration returns show that 95.857 persons emigrated last year, an in crease of 48,493 over the previous year. Dublin advices state that one Daly has been langerously shot on the borders of King's county. Daly took land from which a tenant had been evicted. The Gazette proclaims the barony of

Duhollow, in county Cork, in a disturbed state, requiring additional police.
Parnell in his ten days' tour through the province will address meetings at Birming-nam, Manchester, Bradford, Newmarket, and Glasgow. He will be accompanied by Mr. T. D. O'Connor, and the first meeting will be held at Birmingham on the 8th prox.

It has transpired that the sudden calling together of the British Cabinet yesterday

afternoon was caused by the receipt of alarming intelligence from Ireland. Two questions were discussed by the Ministers. One was the Basuto war and the other was a confider tial report of the Irish Government, Mr. Forster announced that the intelligence from Ireland was of a most disquieting character, although the attitude of the people appeared to be tranquil on the surface. Mr. Forster stated that according to information in the posses-sion of the Irish Government the tranquillity of the people had increased the uneasin of the authorities, who regarded it as a lull before the storm. Information in the pos-session of the Dublin Castle authorities caused them to believe that insurrectionary utbreaks might be expected at any moment Mr. Parnell's present attitude was regarded with disquietude. His apparent inactivity was thought to indicate that he anticipated the initiation of a movement of a different character from that which he had been con ducting. His two visits to Paris are regarded as inexplicable, the Government not hav-ing been able to discover any sufficient ground for them.

LONDON, March 30. It is believed that the Land bill will include the creation of a peasant proprietary, and a scheme for the reclaiming of waste lands. A clause for fixity of tenure is said to have no place in the bill.

A CLEVER ABSCONDER.

A Country Storekeeper Who Got the Best of a Lawyer. LONDON, March 27.—Longwood is mournng over the departure of Benjamin Boulton, who carried on the business of a general store in that village, where he was also postmaster. He sold out his stock at whatever it would bring, transferring his real estate to relatives, and generally made his affairs rady for leting. As near as ean be as ertained the bllowing houses were victimized: -Gillend Turner & Co., of Hamilton; Hyman & Co., Green & Co., Adams & Co., and McCormick & about \$3,500. Some one telegraphing to Livingston & Johnston that all was not right store. Boulton and the lawyer started away | very late hour.

to go to the store in order to examine the stock. Before leaving the house Boulton handed him over all the customers' notes he had about him, amounting to about \$50.
When outside the house Boulton asked the around to the barn, which request was con plied with. This was the last seen of Boul on, who cut and ran in the direction of the sh, making his way as best he could to ome neighbouring station and thence to

A SANITARY LESSON.

What Filthy Streets Have Done for New York City — An Outbreak of Spotted

NEW YORK, March 29 .- The Herald's Alany special says :—A sensation was created hearing on the New York street clean ng bill last night when a letter from Dr. eters was read stating that for the first tin the history of New York true spotted phus fever, which only originates where great ilth abounds, had made its appearance in New York without being traced to importa tion. The Herald passes the severest critiisms on the legislators who seek to delay the immediate passage of the street cleaning

A WATERLOO VETERAN. Death of a Survivor of the Great 18th of June.

Delhi, Mich., March 24.—Wm. Beattie, a Vaterloo veteran, died last night very suddenly at the advanced age of 84 years. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and joined the Argyleshire Highlanders in 1812, in which e served 10 years, and upon receiving his discharge joined the Royal Marines, and served 22 years, and was promoted to be plour-sergeant, making 32 years' active ser-He was engaged in many battles, notbly that of Waterloo. At the special request the Queen a few years ago his pension was reased, as being one of the few survivors 848, and has remained here since, leading an active life. He has written his biography, which is full of interest.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

WINNIPEG, March 29.—Paymaster Tims, of the Canada Pacific railway, while out at Rat the courts of arbitrary eviction.

The courts of arbitrary eviction.

The right of free sale will be given of whom snatched his value, in which there of whom snatched his value, in which there was at the time \$5,000, and ran down the incoming | embankment. Mr. Tims immediately drew effect, as the night was exceedingly dark, their objections to the incoming tenant are reasonable and valid. Facilities will be given to the tenants to become pure assers of their and procured a lantern to make search for

THE NEBRASKA FLOODS.

Millions of Pollars' Worth of Property Destroyed Sixty Miles of Farming Country Under Water. OMAHA, March 28.—Communication with emont has been reopened by telegraph. The flood is subsiding there, but as two more orges on the Platte are expected to break igher water is anticipated. No news can be of the country beyond Fremont. The oss, exclusive of railroads, will be millions The great gorge on the Omaha gave way yes terday afternoon, masses of ice striking the tribular bridge with the sound of discharging cannon. An enormous gorge has formed below the city and a terrible flood here is teased. The flooded region extends from Walerloo to Lunear, 60 males of well-settled

dred persons are drowned, from the fact that the flood was not anticipated. LATER .- The inundation of the Platte valey has nearly subsided. A woman and two children were found drowned near Schuyler. and no doubt a number of others will be recovered in that portion of the valley. Several ridges on the Burlington and Missouri rail-

road are damaged. MR. BLAKE AT MONTREAL. A Rehash of the Leader's Former Address to the Montrealers—Appealing to the Constituencies—Banquet by the Young Men's Reform Club.

MONTREAL, March 29 .- A convention of eformers of the district of Montreal was eld here this afternoon in the Mechanics' Messrs.-Blake, Laurier, Huntington and Mercer, besides some local politicians of the same stripe, occupied seats on the plat-form. Ald. Grenier presided, and the attendance was chiefly made up of countrymen who were doubtless attracted by the novelty of hearing Mr. Blake speak. After passing a lot of cut-and-dried resolutions, one express ing a welcome to the leader of the Liberal party, that gentleman delivered a lengthened address which was a rehash of his various speeches during the session. He criticized the policy of the Government, contrasting it with the policy which he propounded on the part of the Liberals. His greatest effort was directed against the tariff, which he inveighed against vehemently, but without eliciting anything like an enthusiastic response. He concluded by urging organization, and asked the people of Quebec to give him a majority at

the next election. Messrs. Huntington, Laurier, and Mercer also spoke, but very briefly. Their remarks were chiefly in support of a movement to organize the constituencies.

The banquet by the Young Men's Reform Club of Montreal to the Hon. Mr. Blake came off at the Windsor hotel here to-night. The attendance fairly filled the dining hall, but not to overflowing. The most of those present were very young men, but at the principal table were some prominent members of the Liberal party, including Hon. Messrs. Laflamme, Laurier, Huntington, Joly, and

Mercier. The manufacturing and leading merchants of the city were conspicuous by their absence, as after a careful scrutiny of those present, I only counted half a dozen merchants who are in the front rank of commerce, and they are men who have always taken a prominent part in Liberal movements, but some of whom, notably Mr. Thomas Workman, are strong protectionists. Mr. J. J. McLaren, advocate, and president of the club, occupied the chair, the star and guest of the evening occupying a seat at his right. After the usual loyal toasts had been proposed and responded to with enthusiasm, the chairman, in very eulogistic language, proposed the health of Mr. Blake. On rising to respond the hon, gentleman was very warmly cheered. Quiet being restored, he expressed his grateful and hearty thanks for the reception accorded to him. He then gave a repetition, word for word, of the speech he made to the delegates in the Mechanics' hall in the afternoon. The greater part of it was a dry dissertation on political economy, just such as a professor of that science would deliver to a class of students in a university. It was relieved of course at intervals by hits at the Government, and particularly at the Finance Minister, but & Co., Livingston & Johnston, and James for an after-dinner speech it was an unmitigated failure. During his long tirade against the tariff he did not evoke a single round of McCallum, of London. The amounts varied from \$50 to \$1,100, and the gross amount was by urging upon all the duty of organization, and hoped that at the general election the Vegetine.—By its use you will prevent a lawyer from London was sent out, who visited Mr. Boulton one night at his farm house, which is about a mile or so from the and summer season.

In Believine screet raitway has been and noped that at the general election the people at the polls would give the Liberal party a large majority in the House of Commons. The proceedings were protracted to a mile or so from the store. Boulton and the lawyer started away has been raitway has been and noped that at the general election the to a company in Winnipeg. The whole plant of the road, rails, cars, busses, horses, sheds, and all, are to be shipped to Winnipeg early and summer season.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Dr. Mostyn, ex-M.P.P., and a Companior the Victims.

AN UNEXPLAINED TRAGEDY.

ALMONTE, Ont., March 29 .- Dr. Mostyn late M.P.P. for North Lanark, and James W. Manning, jr., son of Mr. J. W. Manning, license inspector for the same riding, left Almonte yesterday for Appleton, five miles distant, in a small skiff, but they did not return last night as expected. To-day, some gentlemen from Appleton being in Almonte, enquiries were made as to what delayed the unfortunate gentlemen, when it was learned that they had left for home at 4 o'clock last evening. Their friends became alarmed, and at once Messrs. Gemmill, Henderson, Drs. Lynch and Patterson, and Messrs. Letang, Kelly, Dolmage, and Davis started in search They found, about four miles from Almonte. he boat upside down, with an oar and seat floating near by, and another oar about two undred yards distant, and Dr. Mostyn's cap one-fourth of a mile away on the opposite seen. A large party are now going in search of the bodies with lights and grappling irons. The accident has caused widespread gloom, as both gentlemen were widely known and

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destruction of a Freight Station at Hochelaga Dwellings Destroyed Panic in a School.

MONTREAL March 30.—A fire broke out at midnight in the freight warehouse of the Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa railway at Hochelaga, just outside the city limits. There being little water available and only one engine at hand the flames spread with frightful rapidity until they had a full grasp of the entire building. A quantity of powder which building. A quantity of powder which was stored within exploded and consummated the work of destruction. The fire spread to the passenger depot, which it soon reduced to ashes. An employe of the railway had a narrow escape from being burned to death, and owes his life to the firemen from the east end, who has tened to the scene, but could do nothing to quell the flames owing to the want of water. The origin of the fire is unknown at prese The loss cannot be definitely estimated, s thought to exceed twenty thousand dollars.

cluding the goods that were in the warehouse. Both the passenger and freight depots were of wood.

A man named Phileas Prevost was killed near the depot when the fire broke out, by an cuting both the lumbering and milling busiengine running over him while he was at-tempting to cross the line. Mr. Payette, who was rescued by the firemen, is dangerously njured.

GRAVENHURST, March 29. - Tait's mill was burned to day. The total loss is estimated at \$14,000 uninsured by Tait. The dwelling and lumber were saved. The oil on the machinery caught fire during repairs in the engine room, thus causing the disaster.

PATTERSON, March 29. - A fire occurred in PATTERSON, March 29.—A fire occurred in will not be pleasing to the President or bis village this morning at eleven, burning a Blaine. double dwelling occupied by two families. The contents were removed. Loss about \$1,200; no insurance.

ST. THOMAS, March 29.—This morning, about two o'clock, as the engineer on the Canada Southern railway yard engine was assing Conn's grain warehouse he discovered to be on fire. He immediately ran the enit to be on fire. gine alongside of the warehouse, and procur-ing some buckets, with the assistance of his man soon had the fire extinguished, thus their arrival. As the five was burning on the outside of the building when discovered, it is

supposed to be the act of incendiaries. Peterboro' March 29 -On Sunday mornng the house in South Monaghan owned by Andrew Goodfellow, of Springville, and occupied by Archibald Stewart, was destroyed hre. Loss on building \$800; insurance \$500. OTTAWA, March 29.—The scholars attending the nuns' school, at the corner of Cumberland and Murray streets, became panic stricken yesterday morning upon the discovery of a fire in one of the rooms. They rushed out indiscriminately, and many of them hastened home under the supposition that the flames would destroy the structure. Fortunately the flames, which were originated from a stove-pipe, and afterwards ignited some

window curtains, were speedily extinguished by the firemen from No. 4 station. Children playing with matches were the cause of a fire in Latimer's stables, Kent street, this afternoon. On the arrrival of the brigade the flames were quickly ex-KINGSTON, March 29.-This morning about

four o'clock Ashley's shirt factory in Mar-tin's block, Princess street, was found in a blaze both upstairs and down. The flames when discovered had completely enveloped the lower flat. The firemen fought the flames down, confining them to the building, and saving a large portion of the roof. This section of the building was completely gutted, and the stock is therefore a total loss. M. G. E. Ashley reports a stock of over \$3,500, insured for \$2,300 in the Guardian of England. The buildings are owned by Mr. Wm. Martin, and his loss will amount to \$500 or \$600, fully covered by insurance. The plateglass windows in his adjoining stores were cracked by the heat; loss \$100 each, insured. The are was incendiary beyond a doubt. The back door, which has been preserved, contains a number of auger holes, and some person is supposed to have put his hand in and unlocked the door by a key left in the It was no burglar's effort to rob and then hide his crime, since the auger used was a great rough one, far different from those a burglar would employ. The auger has since been found on the steps leading to the rear entrance of the Opera house. This block may be styled an ill-fated one. In 1876 it shared in the sweeping destruction made by the big fire. Two years later all of the stores in it were burnt. Again last year it was on very outbreak.

P. E. I. LEGISLATURE.

roposed Abolition of the Legislative Council-The Upper Houses - Rejection of the Assembly's Bill. HALIFAX, March 26.—The Legislative from left to right, as in winding up a watch, council in Prince Edward Island refuse to assent to the Assembly's bill for the abolition it is a sign of mental inferiority. oth of the Council and Assembly, and sub- launay adds that the inferiority of the softer stituting them for a body to be known as 'The Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward their drawing circles from right to left; Island," with only half as many members as the present Legislature, which consists of but when the faculties are developed the twenty-two. This scheme was approved of the Council themselves two years ago, when they did not believe the Assembly would assent to it, but now when the Assembly has come up to that point the Council pass an amendment providing that the Assembly be reduced half, and that the whole of the council be amalgamated with the remaining half of the Assembly as one body. The Examiner, the Local Government organ, says a further compromise is now impossible, and nothing but the absolute abolition of the Council will be entertained.

The Belleville street railway has been sold

STSCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, March 31.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Smugglers Caught - A Toronto Firm Mulcted-For Manitoba. OTTAWA, March 30. — The Government organ here says :-- We are informed that e Customs Department recently confiscated a quantity of goods imported by a Toronto firm, who were charged with under-valuation and making out false invoices. In addition to the confiscation the parties were com-pelled to pay the full amount of duty and a heavy fine. A similar offence has been discovered in London, Ont., and the case is now under consideration. From what we learn the confiscation of a large quantity of English and American importations will be the result. We understand the Department is enforcing the clause of the law which imposes a fine three times the value of the goods cized. This, with the costs of suit in the Exchequer Court, before which cases go, should have a detrimental effect upon mer-

chants of smuggling proclivities.

Another special for Manitoba left the city morning. There were but few passen gers from Ottawa, but the number was largely increased between the capital and Brockville.

A number of servant girls from Lanark county were among those on board the Manitoba

The owners of the Hull iron mines will commence the construction of a line of rail-way from the Gatineau railway bridge to their property as soon as the frost leaves the

Mr. A. D. Cameron, of Buckingham, sold on Saturday last a phosphate mine in Portand East to a party of gentlemen from Boston, representing one of the largest fertilizing companies in the United States, for \$12.200. Active work is to be commenced at the mine soon with G. H. Bacon as resident

Wm. McFarlane, a resident of Nepean, has been arrested upon capias issued at the in-stance of Wm. Wallace to whom the former s alleged to be indebted in the sum of \$200, IcFarlane was on the eve of leaving for the United States when arrested.

Milling and Lumbering. QUESEC, March 30.—Mr. Henry Atkinson, the Lebenin, bus sold out his interest in the unbering business, including the whole of the mills at Etchemin and limits on the Chaudiere, Etchemin, Ottawa, and other rivers, to ness in Canada.

Threatened Dead-Lock and Political Row. NEW YORK, March 30 .- A Washington pecial to the Sun says it is generally believed that the Senate is on the eve of a long politi-cal debate, and that before the dead-lock is roken Conklin will sound the tocsin of a free ballot and an honest count. His friends expect the response that will come up from stalwart Republicans all over the country

Arrested on the Border. CLIFTON, Ont., March 30.—Frederick Casey was arrested here on anival of No. 8. Great Western railway express from the west instevening by T. K. Wynn, Ontario police, on the strength of a telegram from Ingersoll, charging him with larceny there. the stolen goods were found on his person. He will be taken back for trial

Traffic in Paupers

amount. Horrible cruelties by their purto abate this inhumanity.

COLUMBUS, O., March 30.-Much winter

wheat in Ohio is reported killed. It is estimated that the yield will not exceed 70 per. cent. of last year's production. Gross Superstitions. In my grandfather's family the old cook

Winter Wheat Killed.

was accustomed to bake cakes in large rounds, which she cut into four with a sharp knife. each quarter being put to bake by itself. She was most careful that during baking the pointed end of each of these quarters should not be broken, otherwise a death might shortly be expected. Even the slipping of a piece of soap from a person's hands when washing has been construed to mean that the death of some relative is imminent, as, indeed, is also the persistent burning of a fire on one side only of the grate. Every one knows that the dream of losing teeth means that some calamity may be looked for. If the eyes of a corpse are difficult to close, they are said to be looking for a successor; and if the limbs do not become quickly stiff, it is supposed that some one of the family will be soon also among the dead. If the house-door is closed upon the corpse before the friends have come out to take their places in the car-riages, Sheffield people say another death will before many days; and if at a funeral where the mourners walked the procession went in a scattered or straggling man ner, this was thought in the west of Scotland to betoken the same misfortune. Even if the mourners walk quickly, the omen was bad. To walk under a ladder betokens misfortune, if not hanging, as it does in Holland. To meet a funeral when going to or coming from a marriage was considered very unlucky in Lanarkshire; for if the funeral was that of a woman, the newly-made wife would not live long, and if it was that of a man, the fate of the bridegroom was sealed. If one heard a tingling in his ears, it was the 'deid bells," and news of the death of a friend or neighbour might soon be expected. If knocks were heard at the door of a patient's room, and no person was found there when the door was opened, there was little chance of recovery; and if a man caught a glimpse o a person he knew, and found on looking out that he was nowhere to be seen, this was, says Mr. Napier, a sign of the approaching death

Those who wish to test the intellect of a new cook or other suspected person, according to Dr. Delaunay, need only give her a plate to polish and notice in which direction she moves her hands. If she goes round it person may come to reverse his method. He concludes that centrifugal movements are higher characteristic of intelligence and higher development ; centripetal are a mark of incomplete evolution.

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA. - Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti pation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists. e o w

Man is noble and generous often, but some times vain and cowardly,

LAND, March 26 .- At the Libe varive convention held here yesterday ras a large attendance of the delegates ading Conservatives from all parts of ing. Mr. P. McRae, Reeve of Mara, d. Mr. Frank Medill, barrister, of ton, received and accepted the una nomination of the convention as the Conservative candidate to contest the should the seat be made vacant as is ated, it being understood that Mr., the present member, is to receive an ament at the hands of the Government.

## AN "ANTI-TREATING" LAW.

Madison, Wis., March 29.—The Governor day signed the bill recently passed by the egislature prohibiting the practice of treating." The bill provides that any perm who shall hereafter ask another to drink at his expense, or any person consenting to drink at another's expense, shall be liable to arrest and punishment. When the bill was introduced into the Legislature it was referred to as a senseless impracticable idea, and no-body thought it would become law. It has only attracted attention since it passed.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

List of the Successfal Kingston Graduates.

Kingston, March 25.—The following have graduated from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons:—Without an oral—W. J. Grison, Kingston; J. L. McGuern, Lonsdala; D. Wallace, North Graves; E. Oldham, Kingston; Jas. F. O'Shea, Norwood; M. Dupuis, Kingston; F. R. Alexander, Ottawa; A. W. Herrington, Mountain View; J. H. Betta, Portsmouth; D. Johnson, Consecon. With an oral—R. Coughlan, Hastings; John Jamieson, Kars; B. J. McConnell, Pembroke; D. H. Rogers, Gananoque; S. H. Snider, Niagara; T. J. Symington, Camlachie.

#### THE PRINCE ALBERT SCANDAL. Acquittal of Mrs. and Miss Eddy of the Charge of Infanticide.

PRINCE ALBERT, via PORT PERRY, March 26.—The Prince Albert scandal, in which Mrs. and Miss Eddy are charged with killing the illegitimate infant of the latter, came up to-day for further hearing before Justices Nott and Crandall. Mr. J. E. Farwell, county Crown Attorney, again appeared for the Crown, and N. F. Paterson for the accused. After hearing several witnesses the magistrates dismissed the case, holding that there was not the first word of evidence to warrant them in committing the prisoners. The court gave Crown Attorney Farwell, and Mr. J. W. Murray, Government detective, great credit for the manner in which they had worked up and attended to the case; also to Mr. N. F. Pat-erson for his attention in defending the pris-

#### THE SALVATION ARMY.

Invasion of Canada by this Peculiar Sect-One of Its Leaders Holding Forth at Hali

HALIFAX, March 26.-Captain Railton, of the Salvation Army, who arrived in New York from Manchester, Eng., in February, 1880, with thirty or forty other members of the army, and has since travelled over a large part of the United States, arrived here yes part of the United States, arrived here yes-terday, and held open-air religious services in the city market. He placed before his andi-ence the work the army had laid out for itself, and what it had done. They were, he said, weak in numbers, but strong of purpose and trust in God. He then exhorted his hearers to repentance. He wears a blue uniform, with yellow facings, and a peaked cap with a broad red band. He is quite a dent speaker and had a large audience. He difference and had a large audience. He difference a prayer meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association hall this afternoon, when the place was crowded.

#### EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Opposition Candidate Elected. GHTON, March 25. bollin election her to represent East Northumberland ne House of Commons, its the vacancy ed by the death of Mr. of geoph, Keeler, place to-day, and resulted in the election aforty of 174. The following are the re-

Majority for Majority for Kennedy, Crouter. Majority for Crouter .... 174

## RATHER TOO PENITENT.

Savage Attack by a Contrite Murderer Upon his Gaoler—An Expression of Feeling by the Community.

RAWLINGS, Wyoming, March 23.—George Parrott, alias "Big Nose" George, one of the Elk Mountain murderers, an infamous road agent-under sentence of death, last evening got his shackles off and attacked the gaoler got his shackles off and attacked the gaoler when he entered to lock the prisoners in their cells. The gaoler's wife locked the outside door and gave the alarm. The citizens released the gaoler and secured the prisoner. George always manifested a contrite spirit, and did not desire a trial, pleading guilty to the indictment, and asked to be hanged soon. When sentenced he wept and broke down completely.

w Thomas, of Bertie, was convicted be-County Judge to-day of an aggravated with intent upon one Mrs. Leidy, of tone on the large was converted. WELLAND, March 26. - A man mberstone. The offence was committed at mberstone on the 18th inst. The prisoner a sentenced to twenty-one months in the ntral Prison. He has always heretofore me a good reputation, is respectably conted, and has a wife and two daughters, was drunk at the time he committed the

MONTREAL, March 28,—This afternoon a

was working, and Trudean at a.c. View.

led out of the place is resulted. In the n

so the Chaodne's states, from which he was subsequently removed to the hospital. His injuries are very dengerous.

London, March 28.—While Mr. J. Buckingham was sitting in his house on Friday night reading a paper, a shower of stones came through the window. He went out to see what the matter was, and was set upon by three ruffians, who got him down, and were abusing him in a shameful manner, when his wife came out and scared the rascals off. Two of the parties have been identified.

London, March 29.—Last night the police captured William O'Rielly, one of the three prisoners who escaped from the county gool here about two years ago, after severely beating the night watchman. He has been remanded for a week. During the time he was away a circumstantial account of his death was received and published.

#### SPRING ASSIZES.

The Peterboro' Infanticide Case Light Calendars—A Rape Case at Cayuga. LAMBTON.

Sarnia, March 29.—The Spring Assize opened here to-day before Mr. Justice Patter son. The business, both civil and criminal WATERLOO.

GUELFH, March 29.—The Spring Assizes opened here to-day, Mr. Justice Cameron presiding. There are four criminal and 16 civil cases on the list.

PETERBORO. PETERBORO, March 29.—The Spring Assizes opened here to-day, Mr. Justice Galt presiding. The lawyers not being ready business was adjourned till te-morrow, when it will probably occupy but a short time, as there are but one criminal and two civil cases.

but one criminal and two civil cases.

The girl Fredenburg, accused of infanticide, will, it is understood, plead guilty to concealment of birth, the Crown withdrawing the graver charge, when she will probably be sent to the Mercer Institute.

## HALDIMAND.

CAYUGA, March 29.—At the assizes here to-day the only case heard was the Queen v. Smith. This was an action for rape alleged to have been committed upon a girl na Kitts by a school teacher named Smith. case began at 9 a.m. and lasted all day. a quarter to four the jury retired, and at 7 p.m. returned a verdict of not guilty.

#### HAMILTON AFFAIRS.

HAMILTON, March 26.—The Young Man

facturing Company have let tenders for the refitting of the Hurd & Roberts building on Merrick street, and for the building of extensive additions thereto, the establishment to be used as a woollen and shouldy factory. J. H. Killey & Co. are making a 60 horse-power engine and boiler for the factory. Messrs. Burrow, Stewart & Milne, of the Malleable iron works, corner of Cannon and John streets, have procured material for additions

streets, have procured material for additions to their already large premises. They will make their present one storey shop three storeys high, and add to the length of the building. Extensive additions will then be made to their machinery and facilities for doing all kinds of work in their line.

HAMILTON, Maroli 29.—All last night Detectives Gates, McKenzie, and Spohn were regaged in searching, the north-east end of the city for carrain men accessed of stealing dry goods, cloths, and ready-made clothing from a St. Thomas merchant. They succeeded in finding the night they succeeded in finding the night they succeeded in finding the night part of the city for carrain men accessed of stealing from a St. Thomas merchant. They succeeded in finding the night and this morning Michael O'Brien, Francis Hyslop, and Wm. Green were arraigned on the charge of robbery. The case was laid over ill Friday, to allow further incurrence in the commons lately held by Mr. George M. Connell. Dr. Connell (Conservative) and the province of the charge of robbery the case was laid over ill Friday, to allow further incurrence in the charge of robbery. The case was laid over ill Friday to allow further incurrence in the charge of robbery. The case was laid over ill Friday to allow further in the charge of robbery. The case was laid over ill Friday to allow further incurrence in the charge of robbery. The case was laid of the city for carrain men accessed of stealing from a St. Thomas merchant and there were 93.641.

The establishment for knitting underclothing is to be added to the several new industries being started at Kingston. The hocks ary machinery will arrive in a few days, and about sixty hands will be employed.

The wife of Mr. Rowan, late police constanting the being is to be added to the several new industries being started at Kingston. The bill about sixty hands will be employed.

The wife of Mr. Rowan, has been for all the to women.

The bill about sixty hands will be employed.

The bill about sixty hands will be employed. the charge of robbery. The case was laid over till Friday, to allow further inquiries to be made. The pluader was valued at \$400 or \$500. The men were held in default of bail

for \$1,000 and two sureties of \$500 each for each prisoner.

A headville paper of a recent date tells of the finding of the body of a miner named Johnston, who was rundered in his cabin about fifteen miles from that place. He was credited with being very rich, and, as the cabin was ransacked, it is thought that he was murdered for his money. A key ring in his pocket had attached to it a check, on which was engraved the name, "John W. Johnston, Hamilton, C. W." The murdered man formerly lived on York street here, and was a machinist. He left the city about sixteen years ago; and had not been heard of since.

### TRICHINOSIS.

Official Report on the Propagation and Prevention of Triching in Animals—A Fatal Case. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 274-

when he enterated to lock the prisoners in their cells. The galler's wife locked the outside aloor and gave the alarm. The citizens released the gaoier and secured the prisoner. George always unnifested a contribe spirit, and did not learn a trial, pleading guilty to the indictment, and asked to be hanged soon. When sentenced he wept and broke down completely.

LATER.—About eleven last night George was taken out of gaol by masked men and taken to a telegraph lock; a rope was thrown over the cross-arm, and George made to climb a ladder, a rope placed around his neck, and the ladder pulled out, letting him swing. His last worse were '--- if will jump off, boys, and break my neck."

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Arrest of a Man with an Interest in Counterfact by the constant of the same of Joseph E. Smith, was arrested by Detective Phair and county constable Moore this morning under circumstances which were considered sufficiently suspicious to warrant his detention. In the morning he visited the Moleons Bank, and giving the number of several counterfeit pills, sushed that if any attempt was made to pass them there he should be informed of it at the officers, and on investigation they found that Mr. Smith was not staying at the Ceumsch He was arrested, and several spurious bills and silver coins were found in his possession among a roll of \$775. The memorandum he left at the bank mentioned one \$100 marked "A 5033," of the series of 1876; one \$50 bill, "E 291152," of the series of 1876; one \$50 bill, "E 291152," of the series of 1876; the counterfere was the money.

Welland, March 26.—A man named Andrew Thomas, of Bertie, was convicted became until an answer is received from Port Huron, at which place he says he got the money.

production.

New York, March 29.—Mrs. Adolph Bernholz, living at Hoboken, died yesterday. She had been married a year, and both her husband and herself indulged freely in imported sausages and hams, which he bought in New York. The wife was taken ill about a week ago, and the symptoms seemed to the physician who attended her to be those of cholera, for which he treated her. A post-marghters morten examination reveals the fact that death was produced by trichine, and the physicians who conducted the autopsy say that there must have been fifty millions of animals feeding on her vitals. The woman's husband is also at the point of death.

Ilumber, and most of them have added to their fleet.

The first shipment of live stock for the English market from Wellington and Water-loo counties was made via the Grand Trunk railway last week. It comprised in all about a week ago, and the symptoms seemed to the physician who attended her to be those of cholera, for which he treated her. A post-morten examination reveals the fact that death was produced by trichine, and the physicians who conducted the autopsy say that there must have been fifty millions of animals feeding on her vitals. The woman's husband is also at the point of death.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. Large numbers of horses are being pur-hased at Ottawa for shipment to Dakota. — It is said that the Princess Louise will eave England for Canada on the 26th of

wa, and many deaths among children are

It is stated that his Excellency the Gover-nor-General will visit the North-West in June

The Kingston city auditors report a proba-ble surplus of \$2,000 in the last year's corpo

There is a rumour in political circles at Quebec that the Local House will meet about the end of April.

The Central Board of Agriculture at Halifax lost \$56 on their recent sale of imported thoroughbred stock.

At Fredericton on Thursday the Legislative Council gave the three months' hoist to the bill for the abolition of the Council.

Three car loads of agricultural machinery and one car load of waggons were shipped from London yesterday for Manitoba.

It is said a firm of Ottawa contractors are the lowest tenderers for the construction of the Parliament buildings at Winnipeg.

Within the last day or two 19 cars loaded with fat eattle for shipment to England have passed through the Chaudière Junction en route for Halifax.

Farmers in the Ottawa district express the opinion that the present cold snap has injured to some extent the fall grain. The weather is still cold and blustery.

Messrs. Charles Giroux and Joseph Belanger, of Beauport, and five others left Quebec, on Tuesday for Lake St. John to establish a new colony being formed in that district.

On Monday evening an immense piece of

On Monday evening an immense piece of ore, weighing over a ton and a half, was brought to Kingston on the Kingston and Pembroke railroad from the Mississippi mines.

A private letter to an Ottawa gentleman states that a large party, composed prin-cipally of young men, will leave Prince Ed-ward Island in a few days to settle in Manitoba. Favus has made its appearance in the Second ward school at London, and fears are entertained that it will spread. All children who have been affected will be strictly quar-

antined.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has addressed a memorandum to the British Government proposing the extensive organization of Irish immigration to Manitoba and the North-West of Canada.

It is said that decision in the Argentenil election case will be given on the 15th of April. The evidence consisted of over two million words, and the judge read it all over carefully; hence the delay.

General Railton, of the Salvation Army, who is holding open-air services at Halifax, was grossly insulted and assaulted by a crowd of roughs while preaching on Albemarle street on Sunday night.

The mills at the Chaudière, Hull, New Edinburg, and on the Grand River, are being got in readiness for the season's work. It is expected that the mills will begin running about the 25th of next month.

A statement furnished the Canadian Gov-

A statement furnished the Canadian Government shows that 332,994 emigrants left Great Britain during the past year, as against 217,168 in 1879, being an increase of 115,131. From Ireland there were 93,641.

Connell. Dr. Connell (Conservative) and Mr. David Ivine (Liberal) were nominated.

Pat Donnelly, of Lucan, denies that his brother Robert tried to incite James Carroll to a breach of the peace. He says it is a put-up job on the part of Carroll, who applied to two magistrates for a warrant, but was in both cases refused.

The representant of the Kingston Charcol.

supposed to be insane. supposed to be insane.

Mr. Hurteau, M.P., having been appointed to the wardenship of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, a vacancy occurs in the representation of L'Assomption. Mr. Janotte, a Montreal alderman, has entered the field in the Conservative interest.

The Hochelaga and Stormont cotton mill companies are sending Mr. Whitehead, of the former company, to England to order \$200,000 and \$150,000 worth of machinery respectively for the additional wings now being erected to these factories.

being erected to these factories.

The assignee of the Mechanics' Bank, which suspended two years ago, announces the payment of a further dividend of ten per cent to the creditors, making 45 per cent. altogether. There will be probably another dividend of five or ten per cent.

The friends of the late Marmaduke Graburn, who was murdered about a year ago in the North-West whilst on police duty, have received a letter stating that he was not murdered by an Indian, but by a white man holding a lucrative and responsible position.

Several cases of country postmasters using cancelled stamps have been reported in the Ottawa district, and their resignations are demanded. The inspector is paying considerable attention to this mode of defrauding the revenue, which has already assumed great proportions.

proportions.

Another party of farmers, comprising about two hundred persons in all, from the neighbourhood of Lucknow, left for the North-West at an early hour on Wednesdey morning. West at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The train was composed of 27 cars, 17 of which contained the baggage, implements, and live stock of the emigrants.

The Canadian engine and machinery works, located at Kingston, have been sold to a company composed principally of Kingstonians. The head office will be removed to Kingston from Montreal. The works are to be enlarged so as to employ 300 men, and be able to turn out a locomotive per week.

It is thought that the cut of lumber during the coming season in the Ottawa district will

the coming season in the Ottawa district will be twenty-five per cent. in advance of last year's. The indications are that the market will be unusually active. Great preparations are being made by forwarders to handle the lumber, and most of them have added to their

cost one million dallars to construct.

Peter Mullarkey, a commercial trayeller, of Montreal, has been remanded to gool at London as a dangerous lunatic. He registered at the Tecumseth house as T. Johnson, of Toronto, and labours under the hallucination that the proprietors of the Royal hotel, of Hamilton, are after him for some purpose or other. He was just on the point of jumping out of assecond storey window of the Tecumseth when he was caught by one of the attachés of the house.

A correspondent from the Desert says:

Attachés of the house.

A correspondent from the Desert says:—
"The number of deaths from diphtheria in this section is alarming. In many instances the aged are suffering, and many are dying. Hardly a day passes without one or two interments in this small village. The present death rate of children is assuming fearful proportions." A foreman in one of the upper shanties, named Steele, came down to Ottawa on Sunday affected with the disease, and died a few hours later.

In the Country Manistrate's Country Halifay a

and died a few hours later.

In the County Magistrate's Courtat Halifax a young woman brought an action against a young man for fifty dollars. Some years ago the parties were engaged, and defendant broke the engagement on trivial grounds. She threatened to bring an action for breach of promise, and he agreed to pay her two hundred dollars in instalments of fifty dollars per annum. He paid the first instalment, but neglected to promptly pay the second fifty dollars, hence the action. Judgment was given in favour of the fair plaintiff.

A large and influential meeting was held

given in favour of the fair plaintiff.

A large and influential meeting was held in the town hall, Aylmer, Ont., on Friday evening, to consider the propriety of starting a factory in that place for canning and evaporating fruits and vegetables. Mr. Donald, of Norwich, a gentleman of practical experience, delivered an interesting address on the subject, which was well received. The meeting decided by a unanimous vote that it was desirable to embark in the enterprise, and the organization of a joint-stock company was proceeded with. The stock book was opened, and within twenty-fours hours the whole of the capital stock has been subscribed. Immediate steps will be taken to procure the necessary machinery and buildings for commencing operations. Amongt the stockholders are to be found some of the leading men in the village and surrounding country. surrounding country.

#### UNITED STATES.

Smallpox has appeared in several localities at New Brunswick, N.J. The steamship Neckar, from Europe brought \$221,000 in gold to New York. Dennis Keiley, aged fifty, a graduate o Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed atreet-sweeper in New York at ninety cent

per day. The Massachusetta House of Representa-tives yesterday, by a vote of 122 to 74, de-feated the bill granting the general suffrage to women.

The bill imposing a penalty for ifusing to admit coloured children to the proise schools has become law in New Jersey. The law has special application to the school trouble at Fairhay

the help of his child-eat and great-great-th anniversary of his ad forty members of

birth. One hum... id f Last October Mrs. Henry Ingram, Last October Mrs. Henry Ingram, of Battle Creek, Mich., had some teeth pulled. This brought on nausea in the stomach and inability to retain food. The woman is still alive, having drank nothing since last October. She is nourished by being bathed in beef tea, milk, etc. Her stomach is said to be totally paralysed.

Before the New York Assembly committee yesterday, Gilbert Hensham, produce broker, testified that he had visited a number of electrary arms factories. Oleomargarine is made

margarine factories. Oleomargarine is made from peanut lard and oleo-oils, alum and acids. In some factories the employés are exceedingly filthy, working half naked.

exceedingly filthy, working half naked.

A meeting of 2,000 persons, a large proportion of whom were Germans, was held in New York on Friday evening, to take measures to prevent the raising of rents. A committee was selected to devise plans for resisting the laudlords. The committee will probably seek to co-operate with the Irish Land Leaguers.

Four students of Syracuse University were arrested on Saturday, charged with committing an assault upon a fellow-student, Exra S. Tipple. Tipple was kidnapped, bound, gagged, and taken five miles into the country, where he was tied to a tree, his head shaved, and he was abandoned by the students.

head shaved, and he was abandoned by the students.

F. W. Fritsche and Louis Vireck, prominent Social-Democrats of Germany, the former a member of the Reichstag, were entertained by a large number of Germans at St. Louis on Sunday. Fritsche took ground against the assassination of rulers, and said the condition of the people can only be bettered by educating the masses up to pure Republican principles.

ing the masses up to pure Republican principles.

A bully from Hayesville went to Londonville, O., on Saturday, and among other reprehensible acts, insulted the editors of the two papers. The town marshal arrested him, and half a dozen citizens took him away, and after a liberal castigation, put a rope round his neck, led him beyond the town, and made him swear never to show his face again in Londonville.

A commission has been organized to represent the United. States at the forthcoming electrical exhibition in Paris. The Assistant Secretary of State will for the present act as honorary commissioner general, and the consul-general in Paris has been requested to act as executive commissioner there. George E. Goraud and Charles R. Goodwin have also been appointed honorary commissioners.

After being out twenty-four hours the jury in the Kalloeh case at San Francisco on Thursday brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with much applanse, and the defendant was heartily congratulated by his friends. When Kalloch got into his carriage to go home an immense crowd took the horses from the vehicle and pulled him to his house, some three miles. house, some three miles.

#### EUROPE.

The Prince of Wales has conferred the order of the Garter on the Czar.

The Lawson Labouchere libel suit has terminated in the disagreement and discharge of the jury.

The Government has offered a reward of £300 for information concerning the Mansion

House outrage.

The funeral of the late Emperor of Russia took place on Saturday, and was witnessed by an immense throng.

A.belief is expressed that when the Boers are left to themselves, a civil war will take place within a few months.

nes of age.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts' husband is about to enter the political arens, and will contest Mr. Bradlaugh's place in the House of Com-mons in the Conservative interest. mons in the Conservative interest.

In the British House of Commons on Friday the debate respecting the evacuation of Candahar was resumed, and the resolution censuring the proposed evacuation rejected on a vote of 336 to 246.

A rebellion has broken out in Herst against Ayoub Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, thus affording an excellent opportunity to Abdurrahman, the British appointee, to consolidate his power,

The Crown Princess of Prussia has received an anonymous letter stating that her husband, Prince Frederick William, will be murdered during his visit to St. Petersburg. Unfortunately for the writer's character as 4 pro-

phet, the Prince has left St. Petersburg on his return journey to Berlin.

One of the perpetrators of the attempt to blow up the Mansien House at London, Coleman by name, is said to have sailed for New York from the Thames by the Anchor line steamer Australia. An effort will be made to intercept the vessel at the Lizard and arrest the fugitive, and a police inspector and constable have been detailed for the duty.

Three Irish-Americans, Mooney, O'Donnell, and Coleman, are said to be concerned in the attempt to blow up the Mansion House in London. The detectives who were sent to the Continent on the track of the two first mentioned rely on the good offices of the Continental authorities to effect their arrest, the offence not coming under the purview of any of the extradition treaties.

The St. Petersburg Goles prints an article from Prof. Martens, the well-known writer on international law, strongly urging international co-operation against conspiracy. "If Russia," he says, "could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva, and London, she could soon settle accounts with the Mihilists. Everybody knows the spot in Geneva where Russian emigrants mature their devilish achemes of murder, yet the Swiss authorities leave them alone because contemporary international law forbids their extradition." The Conservative Russian press urge as measures of reprisal against Switzerland the rupture of diplomatic relations, the general expulsion of the Swiss from Russia, a prohibitive tariff against Swiss merchandise, and encouragement to Germany to annex Switzerland.

#### THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Uxbridge, March 26.—Mrs. Bier, of Reach township, was badly injured this svening. Her son was trying to back the team out of Chinn's hotel sheds when the horses knocked the young man down and tried to run away, overturning the waggon, throwing Mrs. Bier out, and jamming her head between the waggon-box and the gate-post. She is not fatally injured, but was for some time insensible.

Orillia, March 26.—A young man named McDonald, employed in Dealey's spoke and hub factory, narrowly escaped instant death to-day. His clothing was caught in the hubboring machine, and before the engine could be stopped he was stripped absolutely naked except his boots. His clothes, shirt and all, were torn into shreds.

PORT COLUGENE, March 26.—A man named Henry Chark, from Buffalo, working on the canal enlargement at Stonebridge, was killed to-day by the box used in hoisting stones falling on him. Another man named Michael Swords, of Welland, was also seriously, if not fatally, in ared by being jammed against the side of the canal hy a stone-box.

physicians procounce her out of danger to-day.
HALIFAX, N.S., March 29.—A frightful
accident occurred at Jordan river, six miles
from Shelburne, to-day, by which one, man
was instantly killed and another seriously was instantly killed and another seriously injured. A schooner being launched after being repaired was caught by the wind and fell over on her side upon the men who were working underneath her, instantly killing James Hardy, seriously injuring Benjamin Smith, and slightly injuring a workman named Rentz. Mr. Hardy was part owner of the vessel.

#### NIAGARA FALLS' PARK. Wakening the Sleepy Legislature at Al-

Wakening the Sleepy Legislature at Albany.

A few days ago, in answer to an enquiry in the Dominion Parliament as to the progress of negotiations with the State of New York in respect to the preservation of the scenery of Niagara Falls, Sir John Macdonald said that no progress had been made, but "it was expected that legislation would take place during the present session of the New York Legislature, favourable to the purpose." We are glad that Sir John has had reason to think so, for the slight interest apparently taken in the matter at Albany had left us in some fear that it might again be neglected.

It is the universal opinion of all who have given any consideration to the conditions that unless some action is taken by the State the result will in a few years be exceedingly disgraceful to us. The board appointed to advise the Legislature was composed of men eminently entitled to respect, and confidence. There may be room for question whether their sole recommendation that a judicial enquiry should be made as to the value of certain lands, as a step toward wise legislative consideration of the problem, is the best and only thing now to be done; but, if not, the credit of the State at least demands that the subject should be taken up with an earnest purpose and receive efficient and dignified discussion.

The question is one of world-wide interest, and decent regard for the opinions of the many eminent statesmen and men of letters, science, and art who have urged its consideration should prevent its being treated superciliously.—N. Y. Tribune.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS. robes to be Shut Up for Using Wine at

ad shutting up the church itself as a purious and shutting up the church interpretation of the Rev. Dr. Beatty, rector of the Episcopal Church at Lawrence. Last Sunday that the sacrament as a supplied to the supplied t Church at Lawrence. Last Sunday that clergyman administered the sacrament as usual, regardless of the consequences, having previously announced to his congregation his determination to do so. He said: "We are willing to render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, but we will give to God the things that are His. I say, as did Peter, 'Judge ye whether we should obey men rather than God.' Of one thing you may be assured: we shall never recognize for a moment the attempts of human legislation to destroy the great accrament of the Christian Church." It is probable that the Rev. Dr. Beatty's action will be imitated by other clergymen, and the result is hard to predict. It will be argued that the State cannot permit the prohibition law to be openly violated by clergymen without arousing a storm of opposition from those to whom its enforcement is a pecuniary loss, and, on the other hand, that to consign the Rev. Dr. Beatty to prison and close his church as a nuisance, would place sharp weapons in the hands of those who want to see the new law hewn down root and branch.

#### A MARVELLOUS STORY.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Rochester, N.Y., March 23.—Robert Nelson, residing on Backus avenue, in this city, has for some time past been known among his intimate personal friends as being afflicted to a peculiar and unusual degree with insomnia. It was stated that for several months at a time he was in the habit of going without sleep, whether from inclination or necessity was not ascertained. The facts seemed sufficiently marked to warrant an investigation, and he was sought at his residence. Mr. Nelson, who is frank and gentlemanly, was surprised that he should be brought into newspaper notoriety. "I did not say," explained Mr. Nelson, "that I had ever been without sleep for four months. But last summer I had no sleep whatever during any of the succeeding days or nights in more than three months. I had no object in remaining awake so long; that condition was the reverse of what I desired. In fact my friends were very anxious about me, and feared that the seemingly unnatural condition I was in might develop into physical or mental derangement. I took all sorts of remedies, except morphine or poison, but all to, no effect. There was no general breaking down, loss of appetite, or any illness as a result of this long wakefulness, but I had hard headaches, as I always do periodically. Aside from this I felt tip-top. I worked every day at my trade, that of a house-builder. My appetite was never better. But I could not sleep at all, night or day. I didn't try very hard to sleep, for the truth is, I didn't feel sleepy or drowsy. I went to bed at night as usual, but I heard the clock strike every time till morning, and my mind was as active and full of thought as if I had been up and at work all night. There was not a moment of that forgetfulness or unconsciousness peculiar to sleep. Yet, strange as it may seem, I really rested and kept fresh and strong. My eyes were not blood-shot. I did not lose flesh, and nobody but my wife and other intimate acquaintances would have known, if I had not told them, that I did not sleep known, if I had not told them, that I did not sleep as long and sound as any of them."

"And how do you account for this remarkable physical and mental condition which can endure without the restoring process of sleep?"

"I can only say that I think it is inherited. My mother used very frequently to lie awake nights for long periods. I never even as a child needed or took more than three hours of sleep nights.

ours of sleep nightly, and since my twents some It was with the greatest any occurrence with me, and I do not who drinks wine is thereby prejudiced an extent that he is disqualified for the last and I do not be out of danger to day. The Rev. W. M. Thases many occurrences with me, and I do not have been the cough here, close my eyes to rest them, and keep right on thinking till morning, just as if my mind were run by clock-work, which needed no winding up. I feel some peculiar sensations when I have been without sleep for weeks or months. For instance, men seem ten times further off, when I see them from a little distance, than they really are. The funny part of it is, that a man looks as tall as a small liberty-pole when I see him just far enough off. Then there is another peculiar sensation connected with my system on such occasions. When I was valking on the house-top last summer, after my long sleeplessness, I felt confisiantly as a man does when he is raised rapidly from the ground—as if I were as conding rapidly in a balloon or clevator, or perhaps as a man might feel if he could fly. I am not at all forgetful. I can rememberevery little event that ever took place in or consoled with my experience since I have been old enough to have any memory of anything. The most at all forgetful. I can rememberevery little event that ever took place in or consoled event that ever took place in or consoled with my experience since I have been old enough to have any memory of anything. The most at all forgetful. I can rememberevery little event that ever took place in or consoled with my experience since I have been old enough to have any memory of anything. The could my county in the could find the could fly. I may be considered the could fly that will make the could be completed to the could be consoled to the could my the could not have done such things as these, but I have demonstrated my wakefulness or repatedly that nobody who knows, me, or knows anything of me, doubts it in the least.

The intelligence of old troop horses is the could not have done such things as these, but I have demonstrated my wakefulness or repatedly that nobody who knows, me, or knows anything of me, doubts it in the least.

The intelligence of old troop horses is the co

The intelligence of old troop horses is the subject of many anecdotes which, wonderful as they often are, will rarely be doubted by anyone who is familiar with horses. A good story illustrative of their sagacity is told and vouched for as authentic by the Diamond News. The scene of the occurrence was Potchefstroom, where our men and the Boers were known to be very near neighbours; so near, indeed, that when the horses were turned out to water they had their headstalls and halters taken off, so that if the enemy suddenly appeared and tried to catch the animals they would have nothing to lay hold of them by, and the horses were let out of the fort to water, and rushed straight to the view where they usually drank. But the Boers were nearer than had been suspected, and, jumping out of some trenches, succeeded in captaring the animals, in spite of the fact that the halters were missing. The Boers, being admirable riders, as is well known, mounted, and would, probably, have been able to guide their new steeds into the town, when suddenly the bugle at the fort sounded "horses in at a trot," and straightway the whole of them turned and made for home, carrying their unwilling freight. The Dutchmen threw themselves off right and left, but four of them were carried right into camp and taken prisoners.—London Standard. Tellow as a Guinea.

The complexion, in the care of unchecked liver complaint, culminstag in jaradice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which an ables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this appearance because the bile, which an ables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this appearance because the bile, which an ables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this appearance because the bile, which an ables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this appearance and tried to catch the animals in the third case of the tongue, sick headache, impurity of the breath, pains through the right side and the oncommentants of, liver complaints are completely removed by the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Biscovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which is also an eradicant of corrolla, eryspiciae, salt-theum, thousand, rouse the liver, and after relieving them causes the lowest thereafter to become regular, High professional sanction has been accorded to it; and its claims to public confidence are justified by ample evidence. Price, \$1. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, The wrapper bars as a sealer to the bugls at the fort sounded in the proper control of the proper country and Dyspeptic Cure. The wrapper bars as a sealer to the sealers.

The London Telegraph, contends that the hencehopon, an Illinois invention, designed to apply electricity to hatching purposes, is too powerful. "Not only," anys the Telegraph, does it hatch all chicks latent in the real eggs, but it causes the china ministrian to price the conditions one disease after another is to be placed in the bring the conditions one disease after another is to be placed in the whole of them turned and made for home, and the vince the conditions of the conditions of the c

#### CANADIAN ITEMS.

Owen Sound is agitating for a cotton fac-

Mr. Myles was re-elected reeve of Euphrasia by a majority of 166. Considerable square timber is being made in the vicinity of Owen Sound.

An Owen Sound man will ship 125,000 rail-way ties to Chicago next season. The News reports a great rush of business in the Berlin factories, and also the proposed establishment of new industries there. It is

the hum. the hum.

The people of St. Joseph's Island appear to be reaping a rich harvest from their extensive forests. We notice by the Manitoulin Expositor that 650,000 feet pine logs, 131,000 railroad ties (principally cedar), 149,200 cedar posts, 11,000 telegraph poles, and 3,900 cords of wood have been taken out by contractors on St. Joseph's Island this winter.

The will left by the late Retrieb Research

on St. Joseph's Island this winter,

The will left by the late Patrick Power, ex.M.P., was a very peculiar one. It will be remembered that he left some \$40,000 to his son, Senator L. G. Power, in such a way that for some years he is only to get a few hundred dollars a year. This was done to compel him to work at his profession for a living, and not to rely solely on his fortune. It now transpires that the Senator is to be disinherited should he ever become a candidate for the Provincial Legislature or House of Commons, and the money is to go to the Jesuits.

Jesuits.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Stanley Rowe, youngest son of Basil R. Rowe, Esq., of Orillia township, went into the stable to harness up a team of horses for the purpose of driving into town. While in the act of putting on the harness one of the horses turned upon him and literally kieked him to death. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and was a most exemplary and promising young man. This terrible occurrence has cast a gloom over the town and neighbourhood.

rence has cast a gloom over the town and neighbourhood.

Wiarton Elcho:—On Thursday of last week Mr. George Keys was making ties at the mouth of Old Woman's river, and hearing his dogs making a noise went to the place, and found one bear and three cubs. The old bear was the aggressor, and was making it pretty lively for the dogs. It attempting to save the dogs, the bear turned her attention to him and knocked him down. He managed to get up. and went for the bear, calling aged to get up, and went for the bear, calling on his son for a gun. He, however, succeeded in killing Bruin with an axe. He then got the gun and shot one of the cubs. He followed the others for about four miles, but did not succeed in killing them.

lowed the others for about four miles, but did not succeed in killing them.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. A. C. Bowen was badly injured by an explosion. Mr. Bowen has been engaged for some time in blasting rock at the Buffalo breakwater. On the day in question he had put two cartridges in position, and one of them exploded all right. The other not going off, Mr. Bowen went to examine it. As he was bending over it with the intention of taking it out, it suddenly exploded, throwing Mr. Bowen several feet, filling his face with powder, and severely injuring him. He was got home here, and is under the doctor's care. He will likely be unable to work for several weeks, but will, so the doctor says, come out all right. It was certainly a very narrow escape. — Welland Telegraph.

The low lands of Wainfleet and Humberstone are inundated. Nearly the whole 5,000 acres of land owned by the county in these townships, says the Tribune, and a large portion of that sold to and occupied by settlers, are flooded. In the neighbourhood of the Air Line Junction the freshet is very great. Both sides of the railway track are flooded, the whole neighbourhood presenting the aspect of a lake dotted with trees, buildings, &c. Farmers are obliged to "raft it" from house to barn to reach terra firms. The cattle keep themselves we have appeared.

ove out of his near by. RELIGIOUS

made.

The death is announced of the Rev. Charles Packard, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Windham, N.H., at the age of 60. He was preparing a sermon from the text, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," when he was stricken.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., denies that the Protestant Episcopal Church favoura Universalism. He says that the Prayer Book itself is a sufficient answer to the charge. The references in that book to hell and to everlasting punishment are in very plain terms.

William Hurr, an Ottawa Indian, has just been ordained by a Baptist Council in the In-dian Territory. Grey Eyes, the chief of the Sacs and Foxes, asked for Mr. Hurr as a missionary to his people. "Send us,"
"an Indian on whom we can depen
we will hear him."

GENIUS AND MI

Peculiarities of Well-kno From Temple B ard, beginning on principle chapter, and working up to to curious to note how many poet their thoughts first in prose. their thoughts first in prose, tells us, was Virgil's custom. form which the "Æneid" too narrative. This narrative was ly versified, the poet writing a and then laboriously polishing and then laboriously polishing had brought them as near percould. Thus Goldsmith wor Traveller" and "The Deser Thus Johnson composed "I "Hudibras," Boileau his "Sa and Ben Jenson their dramas, "Essay on Man." When B gaged on his novels, he sent off of the story to the printers terstices for the introduction of descriptions, and the like, and

descriptions, and the like, and the printed sketch shut his room, drank nothing but water but fruit and bread, till he had work by filling up the blank sp usually employed himself in pa even four, works through the ame time, giving each its all the twenty-four hours. Richard his romances by painfully wo ferent portions at different while engaged in his times while sitting surroun in his snug parlour at Hampst Pope always carried a noteb nd never hesitated to jot of hich struck him in conversat deal of his "Homer" was ex on odd scraps of paper, and ma tiful couplets were rounded off the air in his bath-chair or driv

the charrot.

Prideaux's great work wa while away the time while the recovering from the effects operation. Shelley composed of Islam" while lying in a boat at Marlow; Keats, his "Ode to sale"; gale "in a lane at Hampstead
Wordsworth's poetry was med
open air, and committed to p
turn home. Burns composed h
lyric "Scots wha hae wi' Walla
gallening on homehads." galloping on horseback over a Scotland, and "Tam O'Sha Scotland, and "Tam O'Shar woods overhanging the Doon. Irving's favourite studio was a pleasant meadow, where, with h his knees, he used to mould h riods. The greater part of Arn History" was written in his with his children playing about h conversation, in which he frequency going on round the table on what would to mine men out of what would to nine men out of What would to nine men out of tolerable distraction was to the walcome stimulus. Johnson' Human Wishes" was composed Human Wishes" was composed backward and forward from Ha Tom Paine usually clothed his expression while walking rastreets. Hooker often meditaclesiastical Polity" when rocki of his child, and Spinoza his while grinding glasses. Rot thought out many of his works Some of Fieldings' comedies we taverns. Descartes, Berni, the and Boyse, the author of the or "Deity," usually wrote while "Deity," usually wrote while Byron tells us that he compose part of "Lara" at the toilet t prologue on the opening of theatre in a stage coa splendid Eastern romance, "La was written in a cotta

was written in a cotts up by snow, with an English wi round. Tasso indited some of sonnets on the walls of the cell was confined as a lundife; and Smart his "Song to the Deity best sacred lyrics we have, in a Burns tells us that he dream poems—it may be found in his wo Burns tells us

sems—it may be found in his v
se wrote it down just as he di
taire informed his friend W
whole of the second canto
composed by tivity is that recorded by C the translator of Luther's "whose task was imposed on ghost, and a very importunate We will give the story in the tain's own words. After alle covery of Luther's work, which years been lost, he goes on friend had told him he we a great and substantial service bit into English. He according but after a while, tiring of hi

aside.
"Then about six weeks after I with my wife one night between one of the clock, she being aslee yet awake, there appeared unto yet awake, there appeared unto n man, standing at my bedsude, a white, having a long and broad hanging down to his girdle, wh by the right ear, spake these wo unto me:—'Sirrah! will not y to translate that book which is sout of Germany? I will shortly you both place and time to do it, vanished away out of my sight."

THE LIGHT BRIG George Aldridge's Ride with the Six Hundred at Balakla New York Sun. A painter who should want a British dragoon, having the fron the seat of a veteran trooper,

British dragoon, having the fron the seat of a vetoran trooper, blue eyes, a beard the colour of and a modesty that bushes when to, might do worse than to seek tridge at Charles W. Dickel & Academy in West Fifty-sixth streadldridge happened to enlist in the Hussars at Brighton, the water 1852, when he was twenty-three Two years later, between nine and on an October morning, the Harabara and the shelter of what French Hill, in the Crimea. On day there had been signalling a Russian lines, and the allies knew thing was going to be done.

The Eleventh had been reconnemorning with the Fourth, the Ethe Seventeenth Lancers. They light brigade, but there were so m tecs on account of sickness that numbered only 680 men. The stretching their legs on the grouing that their part of the work was the day. To their right, betwee the black rocks of Balaklava, Lucan's and General Scarlet's heav Behind them was an approaching fantry, but it was yet twelve mile was felt that no move would be that ground could be covered with

was felt that no move would be that ground could be covered wit march. It had been found that t march. It had been found that t were about to move down through behind Sugarloaf Hill, toward Balbour, where lay the British suppli loaf Hill bristled with Russian gur in front/the Russians had pushed gun battery of thirty-two pounde left were the Russian redoubts on chalk hills, but it was the twelve battery that menaced the road to French Hill, behind which lay Brigade, was a mile and a half fretry. Between it and the bat plain, across which the battery coroad. Aldridge says the men all fel

Aldridge says the men all fel mistake must have been made. no infantry to support them, so fi could see. But Trumpet-Major blew the order:

"Advance; echelon from the and the brigade formed and mov at a walk up over the hill. The and the Seventeenth formed the two deep, Behind the Eleventh

An Owen Sound man will ship 125,000 rails way ties to Chicago next season. The News reports a great rush of business in the Berlin factories, and also the proposed establishment of new industries there. It is the hum.

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The will left by the left Petrick Power.

on St. Joseph's Island this winter.

The will left by the late Patrick Power, ex.M.P., was a very peculiar one. It will be remembered that he left some \$40,000 to his son, Senator L. G. Power, in such a way that for some years he is only to get a few hundred dollars a year. This was done to compel him to work at his profession for a living, and not to rely solely on his fortune. It now transpires that the Senator is to be disinherited should he ever become a candidate for the Provincial Legislature or House of Commons, and the money is to go to the Jesuits.

Last Wednesday afternoon Mr. Stanley Rowe, youngest son of Basil R. Rowe, Esq., of Orillia township, went into the stable to harness up a team of horses for the purpose of driving into town. While in the act of putting on the harness one of the horses turned upon him and literally kicked him to death. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and was a most exemplary and promising young man. This terrible occurrence has cast a gloom over the town and market where the second secon Wiarton Echo :-- On Thursday of last week

Mr. George Keys was making ties at the mouth of Old Woman's river, and hearing his dogs making a noise went to the place, and found one bear and three cubs. The old and found one bear and three cubs. The old bear was the aggressor, and was making it pretty lively for the dogs. It attempting to save the dogs, the bear turned her attention to him and knocked him down. He managed to get up, and went for the bear, calling on his son for a gun. He, however, succeeded in killing Bruin with an axe. He then got the gun and shot one of the cubs. He followed the others for about four miles, but did not succeed in killing them. not succeed in killing them.

not succeed in killing them.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. A. C. Bowen was badly injured by an explosion. Mr. Bowen has been engaged for some time in blasting rock at the Buffalo breakwater. On the day in question he had put two cartridges in position, and one of them exploded all right. The other not going off, Mr. Bowen went to examine it. As he was bending over it with the intention of taking it out, it suddenly exploded, throwing Mr. Bowen several feet, filling his face with powder, and severely injuring him. He was got home several feet, filling his face with powder, and severely injuring him. He was got home here, and is under the doctor's care. He will likely be unable to work for several weeks, but will, so the doctor says, come out all right. It was certainly a very narrow escape.

right. It was certainly a very narrow escape.

—Welland Telegraph.

The low lands of Wainfleet and Humberstone are inundated. Nearly the whole 5,000 acres of land owned by the county in these townships, says the Tribune, and a large portion of that sold to and occupied by settlers, are flooded. In the neighbourhood of the Air Line Junction the freshet is very great. Both sides of the railway track are flooded, the whole neighbourhood presenting the aspect of a lake dotted with trees, buildings, &c. Farmers are obliged to "raft it" from house to barn to reach terra firma. The cattle keep themselves we have and thouse, and the straw stacks. straw stacks. move out of his

residence in a near by. RELIGIOUS I

The Rev. W. M. Thayer who drinks wine is thereby prejudiced to such an extent that he is disqualified for translate an extent that he is disquarited for discussioning the Bibls.

The Presbyterian Church of Australia proposes to undertake, as soon as possible, the entire support of the Presbyterian Mission in the New-Hebrides.

Although Emperor Dom Pedre of Brazil is a Catholic, he is such a believer in missions that he offers to pay the expenses of Protestant missionaries to his country.

tant missionaries to his country.

The Commission of the Free Church of Scotland has decided to petition the House of Commons against the proposal for opening museums and other similar places on Sunday.

The Baptists of Russia have sent a missionary to Bulgaria. The sale of Bibles has recently been very large in Bulgaria, and there are signs, it is said, of a deep religious insterest.

Probably the longest pasterate on record was that of the late Rev. Laban Ainsworth, of Jaffrey, N. H.—75 years and 6 months. He died March 17, 1858, at the age of 100

Dr. Pusey, Professor of Hebrew in Or-ford, is an octogenarian, and yet he does not propose to retire. He has just announced a course of lectures on the "Prophetic Psalms and other Prophecies of Christ."

Spurgeon says that there is a great deal of prayer which is done in an objectionably slovenly manner. He thinks that praying is quite as important as preaching, and that the preparation for it ought to be as carefully made.

The death is announced of the Rev. Charles
Packard, pastor of the Presbyterian church
of Windham, N.H., at the age of 60. He was
preparing a sermon from the text, "Lord
now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace,"

when he was stricken. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., denies that the Protestant Episcopal Church favours Universalism. He says that the Prayer, Book itself is a sufficient answer to the charge. The references in that book to helf and to everlasting punishment are in very lain terms.

plain terms. William Hurr, an Ottawa Indian, has just been ordained by a Baptist Council in the Indian Territory. Grey Eyes, the chief of the Sacs and Foxes, asked for Mr. Hurr as a missionary to his people. "Send us," he said, "an Indian on whom we can depend; then we will hear him."

A Chinese woman was recently baptized by immersion in San Francisco, being thus admitted into the fellowship of the Chinese Baptist Church, of which the Rev. J. B. Hartwell is pastor. This is the third case of immersion of Chinese women. The first was several years ago, in Sonora, where the baptized woman is still a faithful member of the church into which she was received. The

second was in Oregon.

The College of Cardinals in Rome is about to erect amagnificent white marble monument to the memory of Pope Pius the Ninth. Its model has been finished by the sculptor Jaconette, representing the Pope clad in his stole, kneeling at a low prie Dieu. Pope Leo and the principal members of his court have given the work their hearty approval. When completed it is to be placed in the basilica of the church of Santa Maria Mage gore. second was in Oregon.

gore.

At Cape Town, Africa, St. Saviour's church has been dedicated with imposing ceremonies. It was begun thirty years ago, and after many changes in plan and many delays in building, has just now been completed. Its new organ cost about \$3,000. All the bishops and elergy of the Episcopal Church in South Africa who could be present assisted in the dedication services. The type of Episcopacy which prevails in South Africa is that which is in sympathy with the astrems High Church.

GENIUS AND METHOD.

GENIUS AND METHOD.

Feculiarities of Well-known Authors,

From Temple Bar.

Goodwin wrote "Caleb Williams" backward, beginning on principle with the last chapter, and working up to the first. It is curious to note how many poets have clothed their thoughts first in prose. This, Donatus tells us, was Virgil's custom. The original form which the "Eneid" took was a prose narrative. This narrative was then gradually versified, the poet writing at first fluently, and then laboriously polishing his lines till he had brought them se near perfection as he could. Thus Goldsmith worked at "The Prayeller" and "The Deserted Village." Thus Johnson composed. "I frene," Butler "Hudibras," Boileau his "Satires," Racine and Ben Jenson their dramas, and Pope the "Essay on Man." When Balzac was engaged on his novels, he sent off the skeleton of the story to the printers with huge interactions, and the like, and on receiving the printed sketch shut himself up in his room, drank nothing but water, ate nothing but fruit and bread, till he had completed the work by filling up the blank spaces. Southey usually employed himself in passing three, or even four, works through the press at the same time, giving each its allotted space in the twenty-four hours. Richardson produced his roomance by painfully working out different portions at different times, sometimes while engaged in his shop, sometimes while engaged in his shop, sometimes while sustain surproved the policy of the same time, giving each its allotted space in the twenty-four hours. Richardson produced his roomance by painfully working out different portions at different times, sometimes while engaged in his shop, sometimes while engaged in his shop, sometimes while eagred in his shop, sometime

the air in his bath-chair or driving in his lit-tle chariot.

Prideaux's great work was written to while away the time while the author was recovering from the effects of an agonizing operation. Shelley composed the "Revolt of Islam" while lying in a boat on the Thames at Marlow; Keats, his "Ode to the Nightin-gale" in a lane at Hampstead. Almost all Wordsworth's poetry was meditated in the open air, and committed to paper on his re-turn home. Burns composed his magnificent lyric "Scots wha has wi' Wallace bled" while galloping on horseback over a wild moor in turn home. Burns composed his magnificent lyric "Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled" while galloping on horseback over a wild moor in Scotland, and "Tam O'Shanter" in the woods overhanging the Doon. Washington Irving's favourite studio was a stile in some pleasant meadow, where, with his portfolio on his knees, he used to mould his graceful periods. The greater part of Arnold's "Roman History" was written in his drawing-room with his children playing about him, and lively conversation, in which he frequently joined, going on round the table on which his manuscript rested. Priestly and Reddoes were fond of writing under similar circumstances. What would to nine men out of ten be an intelerable distraction was to them a gentle and vascoms stimulus. Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes" was composed as he trudged backward and forward from Hampstead, and Tom Paine usually clothed his thoughts in expression while walking rapidly in the streets. Hooker often meditated the "Ecclesiastical Polity" when rooking the cradle Tom Paine usually clothed his thoughts in expression while walking rapidly in the streets. Hooker often meditated the "Ecclesiastical Polity" when rocking the cradle of his child, and Spinoza his "Tracatus" while grinding glasses. Robert Stephens thought out many of his works on horseback. Some of Fieldings' comedies were scrawled in taverns. Descartes, Berni, the Italian poet, and Boyse, the author of the once celebrated "Deity," usually wrote while lying in bed. Byron tells us that he composed the greater part of "Lara" at the toilet table, and the prologue on the opening of Drury Lane theatre in a stage coach. Moore's splendid Eastern romance, "Lallah Rookh," was written in a cottage blocked up by snow, with an English winter howling round. Tasse indited some of his loveliest sonnets on the walls of the cell in which he was confined as a luntife; and Christopher Smart his "Song to the Deity," one of the best sacred lyries we have, in a madhouse.

Burns tells us that he dreamed one of his poems—it may befound in his works—and that he wrote it down just as he dreamed it. Voltaire informed his friend Wagniere that the

the field battery had been re-manned and was pouring shell and canister into their backs. The slaughter in going and coming was frightful. Troop A, to which Aldridge belonged, started into the charge with 100 men. It was

SLIGHTLY ROMANTIC.

Reformed Tramp Marries the Sister-In-Law of His Benefactor, and Shortly After Falls Heir to a Large Fortune.

From the Chicago Tribune.

loop land an any was almand and the loop with he loop years from the redoubles further to the heavy gene from the redoubles further to the heavy gene from the redoubles further to the leaf began to blaze. Aldridge any troopy of the loop of the loop and the loop of the l

Thousand Dollars.

New York Express.

The news that Forepaugh had chosen from among several thousand photographs of beautiful American women that of Miss Annie Pauline Scott this city as heir The state of the control of the cont

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR. Wellington Lee, the Builder of the First Successful Steam Fire-Engine. · New York Herald, March 22.

steam fire-engine used in this country. He contracted to build and drive a self-propelling steam fire-engine over common roads from New York to Philadelphia in a given time, which feat he performed with complete success. A similar engine is now in use by the fire department here, and another is in the navy yard at Brooklyn. He went to England and introduced the machines there and on the continent of Europe, and on his return to America brought with him the Fowler steam plough. He was given a contract to suppress all fires in the city of New Orleans, and built a number of his engines for that purpose, trained and equipped a corps of men, and when the war broke out had an efficient department in working order. The contract was for five years, and only six months of that period had elapsed when hostilities broke out, and Mr. Leexame home, leaving his property behind. He was an intense union man and an enthusiastic patriot. His lameness prevented him taking an active part in the struggle, but he sent as many men into the field as his means would allow. In 1857 he was sent to Russia by the Boston Submarine & Wrecking company to mise the ships that had been sunk by the Russians in the harbour of Sebastopol. He remained fifteen months. After raising several vessels it was discovered that they were worthless and the undertaking abandoned.

that they might be able to plead coverture to an action for debt, or to produce a certificate in case off their being enceints.

Those hired husbands were provided by the parson for five shillings each; sometimes they were women. It appears that for half a gunea a marriage might be registered and certified that never took place. The marriage of the Hon. H. Fox, son of the first Lord Holland, to the daughter of the Duke of Richmond, at the Fleet, in 1744, led to the introduction of the Marriage Act, which was passed with great difficulty. The interval between the passing of the bill and its coming into operation afforded a rich harvest to the parsons of the Fleet and May Fair. In one register-book there are entered 217 marriages, which took place at the Fleet on the 24th of March, 1754, the day previous to the Act coming into force. Clambesine parriages continued at the Savoy till 135, vib. a marriages continued at the Savoy till 135, vib. a marriages continued at the Savoy till 135, vib. a marriages continued at the Parson, who was all the transport of the drunkard, while others are extended to influence the moral or intellectual mature of the drunkard, while others are extended to influence the moral or intellectual mature of the drunkard, while others are extended to influence the storage frames of the disease itself. But a marked increase in the an action for debt, or to produce a certificate in case off their being enceints.

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were at least noticed and transcribed by the agents engaged in the election. For example, the first appears in Mr. Cloke's canvassing book as 'Wants pay for change of air or rides out.'" It is only tair to give the comparatively charitable inference which the commissioners draw from them:—"We do not think it necessary to come to the conclusion that Mr. Roberts intended these notes as direct suggestions for bribery to his agents; but we think they show that Mr. Roberts knew very well that many electors were anxious to sell their votes." Sir Julian Goldsmid seems to have been equally aware that bribery was going on, and to have made no effectual effort to stop it. But according to his own account of the matter, he was less comfortable in the contemplation of what was going on. He was always remonstrating with his agents for doing this, or imploring them not to do that. The only things he did not do were the two which could alone have had the effect he wished—refusing to pay the money for which his agent asked him, or retiring from the contest.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

A Famous Truth-Teller Relates Good Things of the French Actress.

Eli Perkins in the Kansas City Journal.

When interviewed more seriously as to some things going on in the East Eli said:—

"Sarah Bernhardt is the great excitement just at present. She is the one ebject of conversation."

"What do you think of her wholesale condemnation by the clergymen?" asked the reporter.

"What is that?"

"Why, fifteen years after she saved her baby, she became rich and famous. Then she went and enquired out the father of her babe. He was poor and starving, and what do you think that mean, miserable woman did? Why she gave him money and clothes. Fed him, and even now she allows him \$500 a year, to keep him from the poorhouse. Oh, Sarah Bernhardt is a very bad woman—very, and still Mary Magdalen was the last at the cross and the first at the grave.

CURES FOR DRUNKENNESS. Popular Methods for Reforming Inebriates and Their Dangers.

there is not a particle of evidence to show that the same result might not have been achieved without employing them. The evidence showing the great danger of such treatment is clear and conclusive. It will be perceived that this method, if used by a really competent physician, would not be so likely to result in danger to the patient as it certainly is when pursued by the average housewife. No really competent physician would continue the treatment after the first indication of a bad result; the wife would not understand what conditions constituted danger.

On the whole, this means of reforming drunkards should be carefully let alone. It may be added that the advice not unfrequently given mebriates to change the form of the drink used, is stated upon the highest medical authority to be improper, as such action is always attended with danger.

THE LAND LEAGUERS.

Text of the Loughrea Proclamation The posters which appeared on the dead walls of the town of Loughres on the morning after the first arrests under the Coercion Act is as follows:—

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—We are confronted to do with the confronted to the confronted

A Famous Truth-Teller Relates Good Things of the French Actress.

Ett Perkins in the Kansac City Journal.

When interviewed more seriously as to some things going on in the East Eli said:

"Sarah Bernhardt is the great excitement just at present. She is the one object of conversation."

"What do you think of her wholesale condemnation by the clergymen?" asked the reporter.

"They act nobly," said Eli, with a satirical look. "Didn't Christ spurn Mary Magdalen? On Saviour didn't say, 'Let him among you who is wikhout sin cast the first stone. 'On no: He kicked poor Mary Magdalen Gown and ast on her."

"Do you think Sarah Bernhardt very winched?" "Very. When she was a little innocent girl, with no father or mother to watch over her, she fell in love with a medical student. He won her love, promised to marry her, and one day Sarah found herself the mother of an innocent little baby. Then when the medical student deserted her, with none but God to help her, wicked Sarah took that little bate to her bosom, reared it, and brought it up. If she had been a good, pious woman she would have thrown the babe in the river or dropped it off the column Vendome. But no: Sarah, the wretch, raised it, loved it, and spared its life. Now that medical student was what I call a high-toned Christian man. He deserted Sarah and the babe—fied the was what I call a high-toned Christian man. He deserted Sarah and the babe—fied the won, and instead of wasting money to support that baby, he spent it nobly in saloons for rum and brandy. But there is one mean thing about Sarah that has not been spoken of."

"What is that?"

"What is that great excitement in the first and ibertined on the tear-dimmed history of our unhappy contry did whit he most critical orisis in our national history. Never, perhaps, in the tear-dimmed history of our unhappy contry did whit he most critical and social history. Never, perhaps, in the tear-dimmed history of our unhappy country did was the tear dimmed history of our unhappy country did was the beset set stone. T

The honoured proverb, says the London Graphic, commending the "early bird that catches the worm," is flatly belied by the following poem, evidently of transatlantic

The honoured proverb, says the London Graphic, commending the "early bird that catches the worn." is flastly belied by the following poem, evidently of transatlantic origin:—

"Come little pet," the old bird said, In most endearing term, "You must be early out of bed. If you would catch the worn."

The smallest of the feathery herd—A puny little thing—Out sprang the tender baby-bird, To grub for worms and sing.

And lo! she found an early worm—It was a monster, too—She chirped, "Oh, you may writhe and squirm, But I will gobble you!"

That birdling's chirp, the rest affirm, Was never after heard, And it's surmisod it was the worm That caught the early bird.

Lord Nelson's Daughter.

Mrs. Horatia Nelson Ward has just died in England in the eighty-first year of her age. The London Times says that the deceased was Lady Hamilton's little daughter Horatia, the same who her reputed father, Lord Nolson, bequeathed with his dying breath to the care of his country, Born in the last year of the last century, she spent—her infancy and childhood at Merton. In the garden of Lady Hamilton's villa there was a little streamlet (which she called "the Nile"), and a pond, dammed up and crossed by a rustic bridge. The banks of this pond were the little child's playing grounds. Lady Hamilton for three years after Nelson's death, "When poemining difficulties overtook her, and she went abroad, and ultimately took her, and she went abroad, and ultimately

SCRAPS FROM THE WAYSIDE

Only a hair on his shoulder, Long, and wavy, and brown; Only a cock-and-bull story, In exchange for his wife's deep frewn. Only a broken broomstick
Wildly waved in the air;
Only a strip of court-plaster—
His wife had discovered the hair.
—Chicago Folk Lore.

Messrs, Gilbert and Sullivan received for the "Pinatore" in England a nightly royalty of ten guineas, with a guarantee of 100 nights

Accounts from Foochow, Chioi, speak of two natives who had been steeped up to their necks in quicklime for counterfeiting "cash," the smallest of Chinese cnans. Both speedily died.

A young gentleman once sent a basket of apples to his ladylove, and told her to read Solomon ii., 5. It reads: "Stay me with flagons, comfort me with apples: for I amsick of love."

In view of the danger of being seized and exposed by unbelievers, a Boston spirit medium announces that he will hereafter keep a cocked pistol in his cabinet, with which to shoot meddlers,

Tenders were lately received by the Royal Prussian Railway Board for 5,000 tons of iron sleepers. Such sleepers are becoming general in Germany, and the Berg-Mark Railway has replaced all its defective wooden sleepers

by iron ones.

Hare and Hounds—Mrs, Miniver: "How exhausted they look, poor fellows! Fancy doing that sort of thing for mere pleasure!"
Little Timpkins (his bosom swelling with national pride): "Ah, but it's all through doing that sort of thing for mere pleasure, mind you, that we English are—what we are!" Bully for little Timpkins!—Punch.

An ingenious merchant of Konigsberg, Prussia, has been making money by advertising for feminine correspondents with a view to matrimony, and then threatening to publish the letters received by him unless the fair writers paid him to refrain. He was arrested in the Post office at Hanover while taking money thus extorted out of a letter.

A swindler advertised in St. Louis for amateurs to join a professional dramatic com-

A swindler advertised in St. Louis for amateurs to join a professional dramatic company. He was, of course, overrun by applicants, all of whom he engaged, provided with roles to study, and told to join him in some other city on a certain date, when the tour was to begin. He also collected \$3 from each "as a guarantee of good faith." He is now under

Archdeacon Paley is said to have put the extinguisher on the prospects of a mitre by choosing as his text at the University church, Cambridge, on the occasion of Pitt being there soon after he became Prime Minister:

—"There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes, but what are they among so many?" This was assumed to be a rebuke to the reverend place-hunters.

After a short visit two ladies are about to

## The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. W MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

the Managing Director of THE MAIL ompany, who reserves to himself the erf or otherwise. In case of cerors or n legal or any other advertisements any do not hold themselves liable for orther than the amount received by such advertisements. Cuts for adver-THE WEEKLY MATIL

THE MAIL has established branch offices for HAMILTON—52 James street north. Lance field Bros., Agents.
LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of
Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK—S Union Square, Brentano's

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

public indignation was fierce against these three points of Ministerial policy, and three points of Ministerial policy, and that public feeling would have a vent in some unmistakable manner. Well, the Catholic vote under false pretences. session is over and done, and what have been the results? The Pacific against, but by the common confession of all reasonable men, the petitions were a failure—a failure in point of promptitude and in point of the number of sig-natures. All that the Opposition could do was done to stimulate public feeling against the Pacific railway bargain. Public meetings, wild editorial articles, wild speeches in Parliament, were all brought public indignation up to the petitioning point, but it was in vain. Petitions came a tithe of the voting population. From that point of view the Opposition was a

olicy in the House, while even some of was conducted even within the most pronounced opponents of that policy tried to hedge on the question, and came out as the champions of the manufacturers. In that respect also we think the policy of the Opposition was a failure. A people that were being "robbed" and "ruined" and "taxed" would have found way of approaching the Government by petition had the charge been true in any

Finally, what became of the opposition to the land regulations? During the late summer and winter wewere told again and again that the whole North-West was protesting against the policy of the Government. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT found much indignation in these Westers much indignation in those Western wilds when he visited them on the look out for an investment. But during the whole session not a petition was presented from the North-West. Nor was a protest made that

North-West. Nor was a protest made that we can recall against the regulations adopted by the Government.

Thus, in three prominent planks of the Ministerial policy, the whole fabric of Opposition tumbled to pieces, or tremble now that we touch them. We leave the public, who are keen to catch the true aspect of political questions, to judge if we are not right in assuming that a policy under which people rest with such quiescence is not such a bad policy after all.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONFIDENCE Ir would be difficult for the present Op-

position to point out a single event of the session which would justify them in claiming that the opinion of the country was changing in their fayour. But it is not so hard for the Government to find reasons for feeling satisfied. We will give one or two "modern instances" in point. Here, for instance, is Mr. Amyor's telegram after

the election in Bellechasse:

"Your Pacific policy and national tariff was approved by thirty-two majority in Bellechasse, a Liberal county. I am elected as your supporter."

been held by a Rouge, who was unseated for "human devices," and disqualified, pour encourager les autres.

"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be Resolved, That the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,158,—That the expenditure for the year 1880 me.

be meld by a Ronge, who was unseaded for "human devices," and disqualified, pour encourage les autres.

Here is Mr. Othor's talegram:

"Though sick and confined to my bed for the season for the season of the seas Here is Mr. Omon's telegram:

"Though sick and confined to my bed for two or three weeks, I was elected by my friends as one of your supporters."

It is rather amusing that the Opposition should endeavour to prove that Mr. Omon was elected by bribery, and that \$7,000 was subscribed by "the party" for the purposes of the election. What we wonder at, in this regard, is the extraordinary fact that a Government so unpopular, so condemned, so repudiated, should find any "party" willing to subscribe so much money for one of its candidates. Our argument is of no value, of course, as the

e of the Strathroy Conservative Asso-tion, as follows:

"Moved by Alexander Johnston, Esq., flayor of Strathroy, and seconded by Colonel English, That the Conservatives of West Middlesex in their annual meeting assembled neartily endorse the policy advocated by Sir John Macdonald and the action of the maority in the present Dominion Parliament." "THOMAS A. KEEPER, JOHN ARNOLD, "Secretary. President."

These are no isolated instances. In Ontario, as in Quebec and other provinces, the public feeling is awake and strong ir favour of the Government. It is not in political contests and in political organizadorsed, but in every home of industry and every acre of farm land in Canada.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND. No one will be disposed to begrudge the Opposition such material for exultation as they may glean from the late contest in East Northumberland. After having lost seven or eight seats in the Commons it is natural that they should crow over the recovery of one. At the same time we protest distinctly against the pretence that the result shows anything so far as popular confidence in the Government is conserned. The election was fought out most emphatically on national and sectarian grounds, not at all upon the great political ssues before the country. The Opposition has been endeavouring to enmesh the Catholic voters there as elsewhere; but so soon as there was a Catholic to oppose all the rusty weapons in use in years gone by were brought into requisition. Mr. KENNEDY was made the victim of the grossest slanders because he was an Irishman and a Catholic. The very party which has refused to do justice to the THREE ASPECTS OF THE SESSION.

DURING the past six months three questions were discussed in the Opposition press with great vehemence, and not a little ability, namely, the Pacific railway, the National Policy, and the North-West land regulations. We were told that public indignation was fierce against these forward of the great and not an expectation. We have a policy seemed to dictate. We said all along that the affected kindliness for no Reform carded the past six months three questions were discussed in the Opposition in its anxiety to "nurse" the Catholic vote at once raised the Protestant howl. It is in fact false to both sides, posing alternately described in the Protestant howl. It is in fact false to both sides, posing alternately described in the Protestant howl. It is in fact false to both sides, posing alternately described in the Protestant howl. It is in fact false to both sides, posing alternately as intensely Orange association in its anxiety to "nurse" the Catholic vote at once raised the Protestant howl. It is in fact false to both sides, posing alternately as intensely Orange er unmistakably Green, as policy seemed to dictate. We said all along that the affected kindliness for no Reform candidate has been set forward of the green and protections.

The Opposition journals affect to deny that any effort was made in East Northumberland to arouse sectarian prejudice railway scheme alone was petitioned We have facts at hand to prove the con-We have facts at hand to prove the contrary. Let us give one example. Before us lies a copy of a circular addressed to a large number of estimable ladies in the riding. Its great aim was to prejudice the Protestants, and more especially those of the Canada Methodist Church, against Mr. Kennedy. In this precious missive, addressed, as we have remarked, to ladies, the Conservative candidate was accused of language which cannot be reproduced in these columns. bear on the one point of bringing the sublic indignation up to the petitioning cannot be reproduced in these columns. He was further charged with having seemed"—whatever that may mean—to rejoice at the loss of life at Ridgeway, and with being drunken and profane. Now with being drunken and these accusations were not made in the light of day, but circulated surreptitiously light of day, but circulated surreptitiously light of day, but circulated they would do the

> temperate and disloyal, with the final charge to crown the indictment of being "a miserable Irish Papist." The National Policy and the railway syndicate had exceedingly little to do with the issue. The Conservative candidate was, as a matter of fact, defeated mainly and substantially because he was an Irishman and a Catholic. The organ talks of ignominy in connection with this solitary paragraph at the polls during the control of the con with this solitary reverse at the polls dur-ing half the lifetime of a Parliament. It is right; but the disgrace attaches to the victors, not to the vanquished. No more disgraceful canvass was ever conducted than that of the so-called Liberals of East Northumberland. The Hon. Mr. Bowell and Grand Master MERRICK, at whom the Globe sneers, did their duty by rising superior to national and sectarian prejudices, and striving to lay before the electrons rate what were the only true issues befor it. It was reserved for the Liberal foes o Orangeism and the false friends of Irish Catholicism to resort to the despicable stratagem of hounding down an honour-able man because of his nationality and religion.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S

MOTION. AFTER making a speech on the budget which he himself declared was imperfect, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT probably felt bound to make another effort in a financial way before the conclusion of the session. The rush of events in the past few days of the Parliament prevented us from giving any attention to the amendment which he made, and which he can hardly claim was successful. It is always well to give Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT the full benefit of his language, it is so suggestive of its own refutation. The amendment he moved was as follows :-

year only \$64,000, and that even that to the estimated expenditure, ould remain a probable surplus of

That it was unfair not to give the

3. That part of the expenditure for which the Opposition blamed the Government is due to the action of the late Government, who added at least \$1,250,000 to account of interest on debt and sinking

4. That the increased capital expenditure was due to the railways and public works, for which any Government must have been responsible; that the increased expenditure chargeable to income was for public works also from which an increased revenue might reasonably be expected, as from the canals and Intercolonial railway; and that after all, taking the real population into account, the actual taxation per head was less than in 1875-6.

Mr. Rykert's calculations were as complete and apt as usual: for the member for Lincoln is a man who deals with matters in a very thorough fashion. He presented the comparative merits of the expenditures of the two Governments in a form which admits of being tabled, as we proceed to show:

CHARGEABLE TO CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND. Estimated expenditure 1881-2... \$26,189,896 Estimated expenditure 1878-9... 23,699,078 Excess in 1881-82..... \$2,489,823 EXPLANATION OF INCREASE.

Management.
Census
Public works. Ocean and rivers..... Indians.... Public works (chargeable to capi-

That is Mr. RYKERT's calculation and explanation, and he is by no means given to inacouracy in his figures. He adds other calculations of considerable value, among others one which we will quote. "Comparing," says Mr. RYKERT, "the ordinary and controllable expenditure of the first three years under Grit rule, and the past three years under Conservative rule, we find that in 1373-4 the ordinary expenditure was \$8,324,076; in 1874-5, it was \$7,868,690; in 1875-6, it was "it was \$7,868,690; in 1875-6, it was "\$8,569,774; showing a total of \$24,762,"540; while in 1878-9 it was \$6,941,577;
"in 1879-80, \$6,963,852; and in 1880-1,
"\$7,718,968; or a total of \$21,624,397,
"thus showing a difference in favour of this Government of \$3,138,143." These figures perhaps are a little wearisome after three mouths of financial discussion, but they are valuable for all that, and will necessarily come up again in the course of necessarily come up again in the course of these discussions, as the Opposition insist on their misrepresentations of facts, and the necessity arises for exposing them.

OPPOSITION LACK OF MEMORY. WHEN we read in Opposition journals echoes more or less faint, and applause more or less feeble, of Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT's diatribes against the alleged extravagance of the Administration, we are driven to ask it the Opposition imagine that the people of Canada lack the faculty of memory. On no other ground can we account for the absurd way in which they put Sir RICHARD Again, the National Policy was bitterly sondemned. During the year all sorts of applosions were threatened by the Opposition press as likely to arise during the session of Parlament, but not a single petition was presented against the National Cartweigh where it was supposed they would do the most harm. The libels contained in this ingenious circular were scandalously untrue, but they accomplished their purpose. Moreover the ordinary church agencies were turned to account, and canvassing in the background as much as possible. CARTWRIGHT forward as the champion of their financial criticisms. We shall indicate to them some very good reasons why they should keep Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT In 1873-4, the expenditure of Sir John

Macdonald's Government as alleged by Sir Richard Cartwright was \$23,316,316. That was not accurate, inasmuch as the following sums should be deducted as improperly charged against the expenditure of a Government which was only four months of that year in power. There was in the of that year in power. There was in the first place \$69,330 of Customs refunds of former years, which was taken from the public chest under suspicious circumstances to be paid to a considerable railway corporation. Then there was \$545,625 which was voted for capital expenditure for the Intercolonial, but which was put to revenue account in order to swell the estimates against Sir Leonard Tillex. Then there was the sum of \$407,868 for the Dawson route which should have gone to capital account in that should have gone to capital account in that year, and which was afterwards put to acoount of capital as part of the Pacific railway expenditure. These sums amount to \$1,021,823, which should be deducted from the \$23,316,316, leaving the actual expenditure for 1873-4, for which Sir John MACDONALD'S Government was responsible, at the sum of \$22,294,493. That being ed, let us see how Sir RICHARD

In 1874-5, on the ground that the ex-In 1874-5, on the ground that the expenditures of the previous year, which he had grossly exaggerated in the way we have stated, were large, and on other grounds, he asked for \$3,000,000 of extra taxation. This, he said, would make him all right financially. He then introduced his estimates, which to this day are something of a mystary, and which are something of a mystery, and which ran up with supplementary estimates to between \$26,000,000 and \$27,000,000. His expenditure in that year was \$1,417,678 more than that for which Sir LEONARD TILLEY was responsible. And in that year he added \$1,546,241 to the public debt on account of the Pacific railway alone, and \$11,420,110 altogether. And this though he had steeped himself to the lips in

r LEONARD TILLEY had to

actual expenditure of the previous Government. And the deficit of the year would but for the change in the tariff, have been \$3,200,000; and was actually \$1,937,999. Now to sum up: Sir Richard Carrwright, who now shricks "extravagance!" at a Minister who sees himself in face of \$3,500,000 of surpluses, expended the sum of \$7,503,230 in his five years over and above the largest expenditure of his predecessors. decessors. He added over \$40,000,000 to the public debt, the interest on which is now included in the expenditure he denounces. And he was responsible for \$7,-688,951 of deficits. He had added \$3,-500,000 to the public taxation. And all this in the face of the most solemn pledges of economy and the most vehement assaults on the previous Government's extravagance. Yet this gentleman now has the courage to charge Sir Leonard Tilley with over-expenditure and extravagance. We fancy the public will enjoy the joke. We hope Sir Richard has sufficient humour to laugh at himself.

THE PROPAGANDISM OF FALSE HOOD.

WE read in some of the Opposition papers that the literature circulated during the session by the toiling Grit members is 'doing good work" among the people. If there be any virtue in bales of speeches and bundles of pamphlets, certainly the Opposition should derive some small bene-fit from the profuse manner in which these documents were scattered to all the corners of the Dominion. But we wish to call the attention of the public to some very serious objections to the statements made in the speeches and fly-sheets mentioned. Putting aside the minor details on which arguments against the Pacific railway project were founded, we shall mention some of the prominent points on which the Grit literature is knowingly suffice.

In the first place Mr. BLAKE's speech as gone out in tens of thousands. It contains, among other things, two serious arguments: One devoted to showing that arguments: One devoted to showing that the company may, under their agreement, build a sham railway, a thing of shreds and patches, and then claim their subsidy in virtue of this fraud. But no one reading Mr. Blake's speech will be in a position to learn the real truth, viz, that the company have in an official letter bound themselves not to do anything of the kind; have set up a recognised good standard of construction; and have pointed out that it is their interest to build not a bad road but a good one. Insomuch as Mr. Blake's speech does not contain this fact in any peech does not contain this fact in any shape, it is false and misleading, and dis-oreditable alike to him and to those who

creditable alike to him and to those who circulate it with his concurrence.

In the second place, Mr. Blake's speech contains an argument based on the supposition that the company are entitled to earn, if they can, ten per cent. on the whole cost of the road, including the subsidy in land and money, before the Government can interfere to reduce the tolls of the road. Mr. Blake is untrue; it never was true in any sense; and an Act of Parliament has been passed to explain the meaning of the contract and to guard against any such danger. Moreover, when this explanation was made, Mr. Blake declared that in that to the contract—the whole contract—would be removed. And Senator Scorr, the be removed. And Senator Scorr, leader refethe Opposition in the Senator precisely the same observe Finally to make the whole thing per Gears the Premier stated in the I was to be the power, as it was to that it was in the power, as it was the intention, of the Government to regulate the tolls from time to time as the railway was built till its final construction. But no one reading Mr. BLAKE'S speech or any other Opposition document will be able to learn these things. Therefore to that extent these documents are false and misleading, and discreditable to those who are girculating them.

irculating them.

In the third place, the documents in que tion, so profusely scattered, contain elaborate calculations to show that the value of the exemption of certain iron materials from duty was equal to \$300,000 per annum, and in all at least \$3,000,000 to the company. But the Finance Minister's calculation, which had previously been handed by the Minister of Railways to the chiefs of Opposition, is that the total value of these exemptions is only about \$163,000. And no one reading any of the Grit circulars will be able to get the slightest hint of this fact. Therefore to this extent again these documents are false and misleading, and discreditable to those who circulate them.

discreditable to those who circulate them.

More than this we might say; more instances we might give; but more we need not give to show that the Opposition have been circulating and still are circulating false information to the people, poisoning so far as they can the fountains of public contributions.

ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT. It is quite evident that, sooner or later. some relief must be given to the Imperial House of Commons. Obstruction has not caused all the mischief, but only accentuated it. Long before Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues began to play their mischieyous pranks the trouble became apparent, and it has grown more serious year after year. It stands to reason that such should be the case. No legislative body in the world could by any possibility discharge all the duties which are thrown he had steeped himself to the lips in promises of economy.

In 1875-6 he expended \$2,152,979 more than the largest expenditure of the previous Government, though he talked of the necessity for prudence in expenditure, and told the people they would have to make sacrifices to build the Pacific railway. He added \$3,346,567 to the public debt on account of the Pacific railway and \$10,499,850 to the total public debt. In that year he had a deficit of \$1,900,785. And this was in the face of the fact that he had promised a reasonable surplus on the operations of the year.

In 1876-7 the expenditure of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was \$1,223,908 more than the highest expenditure of Sir LEONARD TILLEY. He added \$1,691,149 to the capital debt on account of the upon the Commons in five or six months.

"hands of secondary and local authorit" will confer a blessing upon his count "which will entitle him to be reckon "among the benefactors of his time." Whether the coming man will proto be the Premier or not remai to be seen. It is said that he has in contemplation a County Government by which, of course, is a step in the right of rection. But more is still required. The local bodies may be allowed a liberal me sure of jurisdiction; still that of itself where the still required is the spectator remarks, a vast smount as the Spectator remarks, a vast smount special legislation which might be render unnecessary by the passage of generates to be administered and applied trustworthy boards or tribunals. Clear some remedy must be found, unless the Acts to be administered and applied by trustworthy boards or tribunals. Clearly some remedy must be found, unless Englishmen are to reconcile themselves to the admission that their parliamentary system has broken down. A representative body is not only valuable, but indispensable under a free constitution; but it cannot do everything, and when its duties overtax the physical and mental power of its constituent members, there is pressing need for a change. Perhaps obstruction may after all have done some good by sharpening the ingenuity of those whose task it is to devise a remedy. We may congratulate ourselves, at all events, that things are managed better in this Dominion. CHRISTIANITY AND POSITIVISM.

THE remarks made in this journal last

week on creeds and confessions appear to have displeased at least two of our own friends. It is, of course, unfortunate that this should be the case, yet they should, in fairness, concede to us the same right of private judgment they claim for themselves. The article in question was evoked by an exceedingly spiteful attack upon a liberal-minded scholar, who simply pleaded for greater latitude in matters of religious opinion, especially such matters as fall within the category of " mysteries " into which it is vain to pry, and which lie beyond the legitimate scope of human defini-tion. They were not good men, but fallen angels, who, according to MILTON, engaged in theological disquisition on subjects too high for them, " in endless mazes lost." Our complaint was not levelled especially at any particular Church, as one of our correspondents seems to suppose. If it appeared to be so, it was because the assailant belonged to a denomination, and posed as one apparently speaking with authority. The Mair, ha too many good and valued friends in all the Churches to wound heedlessly the feelings of any in the Presbyterian or any othe community. ings of any in the Presbyterian or any othe communion. Our correspondents forge however, that some of the ablest of the Soo tish Church clergy, both in Britain and it Canada, are thoroughly at one with a upon this subject. What they and we of ject to is not a substantial basis of Christia faith, which is essential to any religion which deserves the name, but to the multiplication of dogmatic assertions about abstruse matters beyond human comprehension, and in many cases and many cases.

deny altogether that rigid dogmatis religion. On the contrary, it is the if ful cause of the declension in both of ful cause of the declension in both cases. Show us an instance of religious deadness anywhere in one century, and we will point out the cause of it in the iron-bound creeds of the one immediately preceding. It is not the loosening of the chains which has always caused the rebound, but the forging and fastening of them on. It is when the theological iron has entered into men's souls that, along with the untenable creeds, all faith, and in the end all morality, go by the board. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in England, France, and Germany were the legitimate fruits of the dogmatism which ushered them in. Most certainly Christianity would not be a religion at all without some visible and substantial foundation for faith, and there it is for us in Him who anity would not be a religion at all with-out some visible and substantial foundation for faith, and there it is for us in Him who was dead, and is alive again, and now liveth for evermore. It is only when man begins to formulate and construct his Athanasian creeds, his articles and confessions, claim-ing infallibility for them, and scattering comminations on all who refuse to assent to every jot and tittle, that religion is in peril. peril.
We are told that agnosticism has

We are told that agnosticism has no creed; but it should be added also that it has no religion. Christianity, as we find it in the Gospel, has only two formularies to which the name can be applifed: the summary of duty contained in the two rules laid down by the Saviour, and the expression of belief in Him. The one embraces the life, the other its conforming spirit. Together they constitute religion, as contrasted with theology. But agnosticism and materialism, whether scientific or philosophical, are creedless and faithless. There is a competifor which boasts of a cult, a divinity, and a profession of faith, of which that can hardly be said. Positivism is perhaps the most singular outcome of our age. Using the terminology of Christianity, it speaks of dependence upon a Superior Power, and yet acknowledges no God. It has a creed elaborate enough to satisfy the most punctilious theologian, a calendar of saints compared with which that of the Roman Catholic Church sinks into insignificance, a devotion which is as incomprehensible to all but the esoteric few as the fetish worship of the savage. And yet it is as deter-

"may at last find complete repose "for our efforts—peace within us, peace "amongst men," is a favourable specimen of the jargon of this singular school. But as Mr. Harrison takes pains to show, he is a firm believer in dogmatism. He says, as we would say, although from a faith in the duty of so doing, "Let those who will and "can love God and Christ, looking for a celestial crown; let them serve these." But let no one pretend to love or serve "the Infinite, or Evolution, or the idea "of Good. It is a farce." So we should certainly contend; but then, having waved both the Christian and the agnostic out of the way, what does he propose to substitute either for the vital religion or blank negation? A colossal being which he calls Humanity, which is neither you nor me, neither the circle of friends nor even the heroes of the race, but the whole seething mass of mankind, which has been, is, and is yet to be. In the worship of this monster of the imagination all devout aspirations are, to be satisfied, and the Church and priesthood are to surrender themselves to pious veneration of the intangible thing which hedignifies with the name of a Superior Being. Nothing can be more thoroughly dogmatic than the Positivist's methods. He also has his standards and his catechisms, with saint-days, liturgies, and all the paraphernalia of regular ecclesiasticism. Strangest of all, he is as sanguine of ultimate triumph as he is intolerant, and hopes, in the course of a millennium or so, to see man bowing down in mute reverence before his magnified image, the race. Such is the latest theology, and it has the merit of being carefully elaborated and magnificently certain of its own infallibility.

\*\*EDITORIAL NOTES.\*\*

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The Mercury is gratified to learn that the numerous industries of Guelph are to have an addition made to their number by the establishment of another organ factory. The Mercury has abandoned the belief that the N. P. would ruin the Royal City.

Quoth the London Advertiser :- " People have nothing to hope from the Opposition."

True, brother, true. If you keep right on arguing with us about by-elections you will soon become as veracious as a tombstone; and then we will buy you a George Washington hatchet.

eleven thousand words have been added to Wezcester's dictionary. When Mr. Blake gets hold of a copy of that dictionary his resolutions and amendments will lengthen out and stretch themselves over the land like the shadow of a church steeple in a mid-

The Port Hope Grit organ calls Mr. Timothy Coughlin, M.P., "a Fenian." There is not the slightest ground for any such imputation against that gentleman, who owes the representative position which he occupies to the votes of Protestants and Orangemen who have known him all his lite. The slander comes gracefully from an organ of the self-styled "Liberal" party.

Of the recent contest in East Northumber and the Montreal Herald says, among other foolish things, that, with the exception of Mr. Charlton, no outsider spoke on behalf of Mr. Crouter. This is severe upon that dark horse, Ald. Ryan, who boasts that he made six speeches in three days against Mr. Kennedy, and "killed the bear" himself. The Montreal organ should apologise for implying that Mr. Ryan's speeches were no speeches.

emains of the late registrar of Halton were

Repositor says that "the business for 1881 is certain to be fifty per cent. greater than that of 1880." This statement is in flat con-tradiction to the speech made in the House during the late session by the member for South Brant, who declared that the business of manufacturers was falling off. Mr. Pater-son should either make more accurate speeches or muzzle the local editor of his speeches home organ.

When Sir John Macdonald led her Majesty's loyal Opposition seat after seat was rede from the Government of the day. Since Mr. Blake became leader of the Opposition he has not gained a seat. On the contrary, he has lost Argenteuil, Brome, Bellechasse, Charlevoix, and East Hastings. We shall not waste time in pointing the moral and adorning the tale. That is Mr. Blake's business. He ought to attempt the feat at his Montreal banquet.

A Connecticut paper states that Dr. Robt. S. Ivee practised medicine in New Haven, Conn., more than a hundred years age, and hisson, grandson, and great-grandson, nephew, and grand-nephew have all followed the same profession in the same city, bringing the record down to the present day without interruption. This is a remarkable record, but if the same journal were to give us a record of the doctors' patients it might prove more remarkable still.

Some years ago a tourist through Arkansa Some years ago a tourist through Arkansas requested a leading lawyer to show him the State constitution. The legal light pulled out one of the drawers of his desk and produced a bowie-knife and a revolver. But Arkansas has reformed her constitution. Last week the Legislature passed a law making it a misdemeanour to sell in that State a dirk, bowie-knife, sword-cane, or brass knuckles, or pistol of any kind, except such as are used in the army or navy.

A medical practitioner whose professional lot had not been a very happy one chanced to be called in as family physician upon an to be ealled in as family physician upon an interesting occasion. Returning home next morning, he was enquired of as to the condition of his patients, and complaisantly replied:—"The mother is dead, and the child is dead, but I have pulled the old man through." The Grits, having lost everything else, are proud to state that they have pulled East Northumberland through. The law of compensation makes for the unfortunate, inasmuch as they are easily pleased. The Grit press is cackling over the solitary

Grit victory achieved since 1878 like a superannuated hen over one accidental chick from a nest full of eggs. The most amusing feaa nest full of eggs. The most amusing fea-tures of the rejoicing are the contortions of the London organ. A few days prior to the election the Advertiser said:—"There is no-thing so deceptive as a by-election, if it is judged as a barometer of public opinion." Now the same Solon says:—"The farmers of East Northumberland have pronounced their verdict upon the syndicate bargain." Our esteemed contemporary owes much to Provi-dence for being "fashioned holler!"

It will be remembered that the closing moments of the late session of Parliament were spent in the exchange of good-natured badinage, and that while Mr. Trow had the floor the Premier interjected the remark that "the Opposition make all the matakes." Mr. Trow continued, but by an error in trans-

ear has begun, information for emigrants urnished by those acquainted with the ountry must prove both interesting and ofitable. The Winnipeg Times gives the following estimate of the first year's needs of a family of settlers: Yoke of oxen.....

family over until they have raised something both for home consumption and sale.

The anti-liquor legislation of Kansas is ufficiently stringent character to delight the heart of the most thorough prohibitionist. Not only are all the ordinary forms of sale Not only are all the ordinary forms of sale and drinking prohibited, but even the use of sacramental wine is forbidden to the churches. In Lawrence last Sunday an Episcopal minister referred to this feature of the law. He said:—"The law absolutely forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, punishing the minister who so administers it with two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and shutting up the church itself as a public nuisance." But the reverend gentleman declared that while willing to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, he should also render unto God the things that are God's, and should continue to administer the Lord's supper at all risks. This law may be justly described as an outcome of prohibition gone mad.

gnorance or perversity that causes some Canadian papers to misrepresent and decry Canada. The Ottawa Free Press, for instance, writing of manufactories and manufacturing, says:—"We cannot use water-power as our neighbours do, simply because our rivers are ice-bound about half the year." Here are two misrepresentations made in one short two misrepresentations made in one short sentence. Everybody who knows anything knows that the winters are quite as severe in the eastern and north-western States as they are in Canada. In fact the winter just clossing has been more segure there than here. It ing has been more severe there than her is also the fact that many Canadian ma is also the fact that many canadian manufac-tories are run by water-power all the year round. When steam is called in to supplement water-power, it is because the water supply is insufficient during the hot and dry summer season. Our Ottawa contemporary's misstatement will be eagerly seized upon by the emigration agents and land speculators of the United States.

" It is a solemn thing to get married." said an old lady to her daughter. "But it is a deal solemner not to get married," was the rejoinder. It seems to be quite a solemn rejoinder. It seems to be quite a solemn thing to be married even in fun in the United States. In New York, some time ago, a young couple were married in the presence of a large party, as a scene in some private theatricals, and a legal friend of the parents notified them that the marriage was actual instead of fictitious. The case was taken through the several courts to the Supreme Court of the State, where they were untied, and received some good advice. The court explained that in the State of New York a man and a woman, who are competent to marry, may, without going

Teaching the noble red man how to delve and plough and sow and reap may not be the pleasant pastime which it looks to be from a safe distance. We have heard no complaints from our instructors in the North-West, but the United States officials represent the task as a difficult and disheartening one. The Indian's ponies are with infinite difficulty persuaded to wear a harness and pull a plough. The cornfield is marked out, and the young fellow is instructed how to hold and drive. When he is able to make a few furrows unassisted the white farmer goes off to teach some other agricultural aspirant. Then the sisters, cousins, and aunts of the industrious brave come from the village to taunt him for making a squaw of himself by doing squaw's work, and to offer him some of their garments as his proper apparel. The chances are that he forgets his team to make angry retorts to their sarcastic remarks, the ponies run away, the plough is broken, and he abandons the field to lead his old life, gorging himself with Government beef as long as his weekly rations last, and going hungry the rest of the time. But we have demonstrated in Canada that such difficulties are not insuperable, and there is no sufficient reason why our neighbours should find them so. the United States officials represent the task

When it suits the purpose of the moment the Opposition organs vigorously denounce the Orangemen as bigoted, but when facts arise which show that many members of the order are more liberal than their critics, the latter rail against the very liberality of which they profess to have a monopoly. Certain members of the Orange order, who are Conservatives in politics, having supported the nominee of their party in East Northumberland, are held up to scorn by Grit newspapers. There are Grit members of the order whom no reasonable being would expect to oppose the candidates of their party. Why, then, should life-long Conservatives like Messrs. Bowell and Merrick be abused by the "Laberal" press for acting upon their political convictions? The fact is that there is more unreasonable bigotry and narrow vindictive intolerance, political and religious, to be found in the Grit newspaper offices of this country than in the lodges of any society known to the people. Messrs. Bowell and Merrick are entitled to praise rather than to abuse for the part which they took in endeavouring to secure the election of a political ally, whose religious opinions were his private concern, but whose political views were public property. latter rail against the very liberality of which

OBITUARY.

James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, aged 59, died at his hotel in New York on Monday from paralysis of the heart. He had been an invalid for years. He owned extensive estates in Scotland and England, and had been a traveller for years. He reached New York recently from the West.

WM. MOSTIN, M.D.

A telegram from Almonte conveys the sad intelligence of the death by drowning, either on Monday night or Tuesday morning, of Dr. Mostyn, formerly member of the Ontario Assembly tor North Lanark. The deceased gentleman was a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to Canada. He studied medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated as M.D. in 1858. He sat in the Local Legislature from 1875 to 1879. He has for years been president of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, and representative of the Rideau and Bathurst division in the Ontario Medical Council. He was D.D.G.M. for the Ottawa district in the Grand Lodge of Freemanness of WM. MOSTYN, M.D.

SPORTS AND PA

TURF. HOW BOB MOORE I Barrie Advance

Everyone hereabouts knew P. J. Moore's handsome and shorse; nor was his fame originity by any means, for he on the turf in many another I vince. Well, poor Bob has heat. Friday afternoon he brhad to be put out of pain by had to be put out of pain by had been in particularly fine through the winter, and on his death was being exercised by his customary driver, Moore. The horse dashed of appearing to enjoy the prospec spurt, but had scarcely got do gait when the nigh hind leg gait when the nigh hind leg slush-covered ice, and the pool incurable cripple. It was a sthe noble animal standing ther big mournful eyes at the crowd though invoking pity in his gractured limb dangled helpi well-formed flank, and it scarces assurance of Vet. Bailey to contators that the break was bey that poor Bob was done for

nat poor Bob was done for. The horse was sired by I animal owned by Messrs. F an American for \$10,000. imported blood mare, at one Mr. Archibald Thompson. S an accident shortly after foaling. Bob was therefore brought up so to speak. Bob was rising t record was 2.34, but he gether eclipse this time before polder. A few years ago his ow had \$1,000 for him, while man of good horseflesh in town a grudged a few hundreds in o his master,

TROTTING TROTTING AT SHT SUTTON, March 25.—The se came off to-day, and as predic weather was all that could be first race was easily won by P as was also the first heat in th Norway Boy, Little Frank b Getting down to his work in heats he made the pace lively who won the third heat and in the same that the s First race, 3.00 trot.

Second race, open to all co ttle Frank..... Time, 2.42.

LACROSSI THE ORILLIA TOURN. At the lacrosse tournamer Orillia on the 24th May a validis to be played for. The fi have signified their intention

eams :— The Toronto Lacrosse Club. Gibson's celebrated team of Indians.
The Royal Canadian Onond This tournament is being a formal opening of the new Orillia cricket and lacrosse

amount of money has been explaying out of these ground said to be second to none in the AQUATICS

A CHALLENGE FROM WALL ST. JOHN, N.B., March 2 Telegraph to-morrow will publing challenge from Wallace Ro "As there has been a lot of the merits of Smith and myse to have it settled. I will row any distance he may name cassis, and allow him two each man to pay his own exp be allowed to name his own challenge will remain open sev Hosmer, of Boston, Reilly, of Courtney, of Union Springs, modated with the same terms. to me at St. John will receive

(Signed) "WALL Two new boats that are bein by Ruddick for Ross will be ith another of his shells. CALIFORNIA W BRITISH C SAN FRANCISCO, March 27 .between Stevenson, of Vallejo, of Victoria, B.C., was won be the latter capsizing in the twas rowed at Sancelito, a dis miles with a turn. There is crookedness. Stevenson's tim 58 sec. After his capsize, O with his shell until a boat rig

he slowly rowed in. OXFORD AND CAMBR The names and latest weighterwood Oxford and Cambrid lows :-Oxford.

-R. H. J. Poole, Braseno Bow-R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose
P.R. A. Pinckney, Exeter...
P.A. R. Paterson, Trinity...
E. Buck, Hertford...
J. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter...
6-D. E. Brown, Hertford...
T.-J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen.
Stroke-L. R. West, New Inn H.
Coxswain-E. H. Lyon, Hertford Cambridge.

Bow-R. C. G. M. Gridley, Third 2-H. Sandford, Lady Margaret I 3-J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdale 4-P. W. Atkin, Jesus. 6-E. Lambert, Pembroke. 6-M. Hutchinson, Jesus. 7-C. W. Moore, Christ's. Stroke-E. C. Brooksbank, Trinit Coxswain-H. Woodhouse, Trinit Coxwain—H. Woodhouse, Trini
Messrs. Swaddle & Winship,
on the Tyne, have been entrtwo new boats for the represe
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and the boat is a very credital. and the boat is a very creditab The Cambridge eight is 57 fd length, and all round is a qua lower than the Oxford boat.

The Sporting Life says:—"
strong and level. The crew a strong and level. The crew a loarsmen, but are getting well with judicious 'leaving alone, ally improve further." Bell's 'The Cambridge crew, after a water, are very backward in ing the day of the race is so a ford crew are still uneven, but being a powerful lot, and w faults they possess can be remeding is in skilful hands next we sarrive on tide water. The race arrive on tide water. The race about 8.30 a.m. Mr. Joseph M.P., will officiate as umpire. TRICKETT'S CHANC

A day or two ago I saw i American paper that Trickett to the States and trying his lu to the States and trying his lur purse races for professionals common during the ensuing sum is still resident here, and is, the challenges of the small fry him, virtually champion of This was once the proudest p able by a rowing man—what is sufficient for the ambitions of a until sound ousted sense and came into fashion. Champion would at the present time and pircumstances, mean champion well; and so I have some reaso ing what has begone of poor mission, our report read as though Sir Johnhad followed up his interruption with an address, so that he was credited with the concluding portion of Mr. Trow's speech. The allusions to Mr. Plumb were not made by the Premier but by the member for South

Now that the Manitoba movement for the year has begun, information for emigrants urnished by those acquainted with the country must prove both interesting and profitable. The Winnipeg Times gives the following estimate of the first year's needs of

Yoke of exen..... toves, beds, and other furniture.
hains, axes, shovels, etc.
uilding sundries.

This amount it deems sufficient to tide a family over until they have raised something both for home consumption and sale.

The anti-liquor legislation of Kansas is ufficiently stringent character to delight the heart of the most thorough prohibitionist. Not only are all the ordinary forms of sale and drinking prohibited, but even the use of sacramental wine is forbidden to the churches. In Lawrence last Sunday an Episcopal minister referred to this feature of the law. He said:—"The law absolutely forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, forbids the use of wine in the sacrament, punishing the minister who so administers it with two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and shutting up the church itself as a public nuisance." But the reverend gentleman declared that while willing to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, he should also render unto God the things that are God's, and should continue to administer the Lord's supper at all risks. This law may be justly described as an outcome of prohibition gone mad.

One is perplexed to decide whether it is gnorance or perversity that causes some Canadian papers to misrepresent and decry Canada. The Ottawa Free Press, for instance, writing of manufactories and manufacturing, says:—"We cannot use water-power as our neighbours do, simply because our rivers are ice-bound about half the year." Here are two misrepresentations made in one short sentence. Everybody who knows anything knows that the winters are quite as severe in the eastern and north-western States as they are in Canada. In fact the winter just clos-ing has been more severe there than here. It is also the fact that many Canadian manufactories are run by water-power all the year round. When steam is called in to supplement water-power, it is because the water supply is insufficient during the hot and dry summer season. Our Ottawa contemporary's misstatement will be eagerly seized upon by the emigration agents and land speculators of the United States.

" It is a solemn thing to get married," said an old lady to her daughter. "But it is a leal solemner not to get married," was the rejoinder. It seems to be quite a solemn thing to be married even in fun in the United States. In New York, some time ago, a young couple were married in the presence of a large party, as a scene in some private theatricals, and a legal friend of the parents notified them that the marriage was actual instead of ficti-tious. The case was taken through the several courts to the Supreme Court of the State, where they were untied, and received some good advice. The court explained that in the State of New York a man and a woman, who State of New York a man and a woman, who are competent to marry, may, without going to a minister or magistrate, without previous public notice given, with no form of ceremony, civil or religious, and with no record or written evidence of the act kept, and merely by words of present contract between them, take upon themselves relation of husband and wife, and be bound to themselves, to the State, and society as such. This reads like an American rendering of Scotch law, and such law makes amorous fooling a dangerous pastime.

Teaching the noble red man how to delve and plough and sow and reap may not be the pleasant pastime which it looks to be from a afe distance. We have heard no complaints from our instructors in the North-West, but the United States officials represent the task as a difficult and disheartening one. The Indian's ponies are with infinite difficulty persuaded to wear a harness and pull a plough. The cornfield is marked out, and the young The cornfield is marked out, and the young fellow is instructed how to hold and drive. When he is able to make a few furrows unassisted the white farmer goes off to teach some other agricultural aspirant. Then the sisters, cousins, and aunts of the industrious brave come from the village to taunt him for making a squaw of himself by doing squaw's work, and to offer him some of their gar-ments as his proper apparel. The chances are that he forgets his team to make angry retorts to their sarcastic remarks, the ponies run away, the plough is broken, and he aban-dons the field to lead his old life, gorging himself with Government beef as long as his weekly rations last, and going hungry the rest of the time. But we have demonstrated in Canada that such difficulties are not insuperable, and there is no sufficient reason why our neighbours should find them so.

When it suits the purpose of the moment the Opposition organs vigorously denounce the Orangemen as bigoted, but when facts arise which show that many members of the order are more liberal than their critics, the latter rail against the very liberality of which they profess to have a monopoly. Certain members of the Orange order, who are Conservatives in politics, having supported the nominee of their party in East Northumberland, are held up to scorn by Grit newspapers. There are Grit members of the order whom no reasonable being would expect to oppose the candidates of their party. Why, then, should life-long Conservatives like Messrs. Bowell and Merrick be abused by the Bowell and Merrick be abused by the "Liberal" press for acting upon their political convictions? The fact is that there is more unreasonable bigotry and narrow vindictive intolerance, political and religious, to be found in the Grit newspaper offices of this country than in the lodges of any society known to the people. Messrs. Bowell and Merrick are entitled to praise rather than to vouring to secure the election of a political ally, whose religious opinions were his private concern, but whose political views were public property. abuse for the part which they took in endea

OBITUARY.

EARL OF CAITHNESS.

James Sinclair, Earl of Caithness, aged 58, died at his hotel in New York on Monday from paralysis of the heart. He had been an invalid for years. He owned extensive estates in Scotland and England, and had been a traveller for years. He reached New York recently from the West.

A telegram from Almonte conveys the sad intelligence of the death by drowning, either on Monday night or Tuesday morning, of Dr. Mostyn, formerly member of the Ontario Assembly for North Lanark. The deceased gentleman was a native of county Roscommon, Ireland, and accompanied his parents to Canada. He studied medicine at Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated as M.D. is 1858. He sat in the Local Legislature from 1875 to 1879. He has for years been president of the North Lanark Agricultural Society, and representative of the Rideau and Bathurst division in the Ontario Medical Council. He was D.D.G.M. for the Ottawa district in the Grand Lodge of Fresmasons of WM. MOSTYN, M.D. listrict in the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

first race was easily won by Princess Louise, as was also the first heat in the open trot by Norway Boy, Little Frank breaking badly. Getting down to his work in the following heats he made the pace lively for the Boy, who won the third heat and race by half a

First race, 3.00 trot. Second race, open to all comers,

Time, 2.42.

LACROSSE.

THE OBILLIA TOURNAMENT, At the lacrosse tournament to be held at Orillia on the 24th May a valuable silver cup is to be played for. The following clubs have signified their intention of sending

teams :—
The Toronto Lacrosse Club.
Gibson's celebrated team of Sioux Nation

Indians.
The Royal Canadian Onondaga Indians. The Royal Canadian Onondaga Indians.

This tournament is being arranged for the formal opening of the new grounds of the Orillia cricket and lacrosse club. A large amount of money has been expended in the laying out of these grounds, and they are said to be second to none in the Dominion.

ach man to pay his own expenses; Smith to be allowed to name his own distance. This challenge will remain open seven days. Geo. Hosmer, of Boston, Reilly, of Saratoga, or Courtney, of Union Springs, can be accommodated with the same terms. Articles sent to me at St. John will receive attention.

(Signed) "WALLACE ROSS."

Two new boats that are being constructed by Ruddick for Ross will be left at Boston with another of his shells.

CALIFORNIA & BRITISH COLUMBIA. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The shell race between Stevenson, of Vallejo, and Cottsford, of Victoria, B.C., was won by the former, the latter capsizing in the turn. The race was rowed at Sancelito, a distance of three miles with a turn. There is much talk of crookedness. Stevenson's time was 20 min. 58 sec. After his capsize, Cottsford floated with his shell until a boat righted him, and he slowly rowed in.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE. The names and latest weights of the rival crews of Oxford and Cambridge are as fol-

Bow-R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose....

2-R. A Pinckney, Exeter...

3-A. R. Paterson, Trinity...

4-E. Buck, Hertford...

5-R. S. Kındersley, Exeter...

5-D. E. Brown, Hertford...

7-J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen...

Stroke-L. R. West, New Inn Hall.

Coxswain-E. H. Lyon, Hertford...

Cambridge.

Bow-R. C. G. M. Gridley. Third T.

Bow-R. C. G. M. Gridley, Third Trinity...

3-H. Sandford, Lady Margaret Boat Club...

3-J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalene...

4-P. W. Atkin, Jesus...

5-E. Lambert, Pembroke...

5-M. Hutchinson, Jesus...

7-C. W. Moore, Christ's.

Stroke-E. C. Brooksbank, Trinity Hall...

Cozswain-H. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall...

Messrs. Swaddle & Winship, of Scotswood, on the Tyne, have been entrusted with the two new boats for the representatives of the two seats of learning. The Oxford craft has been finished, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 57 feet 10 inches; beam, 22 inches; height amidships, 9 inches; height at the stem, 8 inches, and height at the stern, 6 inches. Long slides have been introduced, and the boat is a very creditable production. The Cambridge eight is 57 feet 4 inches in length, and all round is a quarter of an inch lower than the Oxford boat.

The Sporting Life says:—"Cambridge are

The Sporting Life says:—"Cambridge are strong and level. The crew are not finished oarsmen, but are getting well together, and with judicious 'leaving alone,' will gradually improve further." Bell's Life says:—"The Cambridge crew, after a week on tide water are year, beloward in civil and the same and the same are year. water, are very backward in style, considering the day of the race is so near. The Oxford crew are still uneven, but impress one as being a powerful lot, and what individual faults they possess can be remedied if the coachfaults they possess can be remedied if the coaching is in skilful hands next week when they arrive on tide water. The race will be rowed about 8.30 a.m. Mr. Joseph W. Chitty, M.P., will officiate as umpire.

A day or two ago I saw it stated in an American paper that Trickett intends going to the States and trying his luck there in the purse races for professionals which are so common during the ensuing summer. Trickett is still resident here, and is, according to the Challenges of the small fry, who "bar" him, virtually champion of the Thames. This was conce the proudest position attainable by a rowing man—what is more, it was sufficient for the ambitions of all rowing men until sound ousted sense and windbag titles came into fashion. Champion of the Thames would at the present time and under present circumstances, mean champion of the Tyne as well; and so I have some reason for wondering what has become of poor old England's Livet anchor, Robert Watson Boyd. This

young man was a little while ago very anxious (on paper) to row Wallace Ross; on public form he ought to be glad to get on a match with Trickett. I have no reason for supposing that Trickett would accept the challenge if it were issued, unless it be that if Trickett cannot beat Boyd he will have no earthly chance in the American regattas this coming summer. A race between the pair would be interesting; the chief difficulty in the way is too little money on the part of one man and too much bounce on the part of the other.—Referee.

AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION. —The students of the Ontario Agricultural College have formed an association under the above title, which holds its annual convention to-day at Guelph. The objects of the asso-ciation are stated to be to form a bond of and present, of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, to promote their intercourse with the view to mutual informa-

and increasing infirmities finally compelled him to seek rest and repose at the home of his brother, where his death took place.

During a heavy storm on the Texas coast, one day last month, a small sloop, containing two men, was capsized off a place known as Edwards' Point. Both men succeeded as Edwards' Point. Both men succeeded in crawling upon the up-turned keel of the sloop, but they were still in great danger of being washed away and drowned. Hours and hours passed, and when the storm abated the waves ran higher than ever. The clinging sailors were almost exhausted, and one of them at last let go, but he was caught by his companion and lashed to the boat. Finally, the waves carried them to within a mile of the house of Mr. Evans, on the shore, and a daughter of Mr. Evans saw them through a spyglass. The daughter was only 14 years old, but, as there were no men in the house at that time, she determined to go to house at that time, she determined to go to the rescue of the castaways. Taking a skiff she launched it, and pulled with might and main towards the men. The skiff tossed up and down, and threatened to overturn, but the brave girl did not falter, and after an anyth hard work she resched the unforture. hour's hard work she reached the unfortu ates. They greeted her with delight, and, in an hour more all were safely landed. The Galveston newspapers hail the herome as "The Grace Darling of the Texas Coast."

The Empress of Austria.

Francis Joseph was really in love, or fancied he was, and for a time the union proved a sufficiently happy one. The Empress had been accustomed to imbibe daily a glass of Bavarian beer at her dinner. To this the court officials of Vienna objected, and her right to her national hyperseconds. court officials of Vienna objected, and her right to her national beverage was only secured by the direct interposition of her husband. But the Emperor's heart was too large for a single affection, and the Empress had a temper of her own. It is said she once horsewhipped a gentleman on the grand staircase of the imperial palace. Smarting with his wounds, the chastised one rushed into the presence of the Emperor and demanded redress. His majesty shrugged his shoulders, and bestowed upon him the order of the Iron Crown, fifth class, whereat Vienna laughed all the more. By and by the august couple entered on that arrangement which (in ecclesiastical matters, be it understood) is so dear to the intellect of Dean Stanley; they agreed to differ, and have remained exthey agreed to differ, and have remained ex-cellent friends ever since. The Empress still celent friends ever since. The Empress still cherishes with tenderness the memory of the early spring of her married life. Among her treasures is a jewelled casket of the rarest workmanship, which holds a little bouquet of edelucies, given her by the Emperor during the period of their betrothal.—From London

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are the safest and best purifiers of the blood and humors. They are infallible in their power to cleanse

e" Year in Which there Was no St

A RICH THIEF.—On Tuesday afternoon a young man who described himself as a farmer from Schomberg, and who gave his name as James Thompson, was arrested at the Union station by Railway Constable Healy for the larceny of a ten cent. song book from the news stand. Upon being searched at the station \$83 in bills and a promissory note for \$70 were found in his pocket-book. As the promissory note was made to James Russell it is supposed that the prisoner gave a false name.

One Hundred and Seventy Miles of Paper.—The paper upon which The Mail is printed comes from the Merritton mills in immense rolls, in the web, weighing nearly 400 pounds each. From Monday morning until Saturday night 170 miles of this paper pass through the printing machines, are printed on both sides, cut, pasted, and folded ready for the carrier. This immense web of paper, if stretched across the country, would make a white streamer three feet wide reaching from Toronto to nine miles beyond Kingston, on its way to Montreal.

A general Western railways. It is said that a million dollars could be saved in running expenses, agents, etc., by such analegomation.

A general Western railways. It is said that a million dollars could be saved in running expenses, agents, etc., by such analegomation.

A general Western railways afternoon a young and horehound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his break, another under his arm, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experenced oil lady he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and elapped on a mustard plaster instead. Then he put some hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady eame in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into tea and gave him a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, in High street, gave him two pills of her own make, about the size arrived, who saw at once that his blood was out of order, and gave him a half gallon of spearmint tea and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pills, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burned on a shovel in his room. He is now cured, and full of gratitude."—Washington Republican

Drillia cricket and lacrosse club. A large grounds of the flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot of money has been expended in the flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving out of these grounds, and they cannot be flaving to the cannot be flaving out of the grounds, and they cannot be flaving to the cannot be ington Republican. mediums, and at one time had invested largely in a worthless mine through their advice. Judge Tuley said that men who stand high in science, judges who adorn the bench, attorneys, solicitors, clergymen, physicians, literary men of the highest ability, and in fact, men in every walk and condition of life, honestly believed in these phenomena, and so it would be the sheerest nonsense for him to hold that belief in the phenomena known as spiritualism was, per se, any evidence of unsound mind. It might lead to unsound mind, but not necessarily so.

but not necessarily so. Church Collections. A congregation, which has about 400 communicants, had taken up a collection, which the treasurer was about to count. The editor of the Christian Giver thought he would like to see just how the collection was made up, and asked the privilege of counting and classifying it. The following table shows the

Total 1 cent...... 2 cents..... .....\$1\$45 

This was about one cent to each person present, and two cents average for each giver. More than half gave nothing. Apropos thereof, we add the following:—"At a large gospel meeting in Cooper institute, recently, Mr. Sawyer announced that a collection would be taken to assist several poor and suffering families, and asked that each would aid according to his ability and the pressing need of the case. A general movement was inade for purses and pocketbooks. In a front seat sat a man whose whole appearance bespoke comfortable circumstances. He got seat sat a man whose whole appearance bespoke comfortable circumstances. He got
his purse open, and as a half dollar pushed
itself to the front he took it out and laid it in
his hand. Next a quarter came out, and
was laid beside the half. Then a dime
looked out, and was passed on to the company of its superiors. At last the longlooked-for cent appeared. It was picked out
and placed between the lips until the other
coins were replaced in the purse and the
purse in the pocket, and then it was held in
the fingers until the basket came and carried
it off to relieve the suffering families. Perhaps that cent represents the value of the
treasure laid up above by the one who bestowed it." stowed it."

Chased by Wolves. Chased by Wolves.

Mr. Chas. W. Mooers, formerly of Fredericton, and Mr. W. S. Tompkins encountered what was supposed to be a pack of wolves, while travelling through a lonely place near Temperance Vale. After a long and exciting fight, during which they discharged the contents of two revolvers, they only escaped with their lives by the presence of mind of Mr. Mooers, who threw one of the robes from the sleigh. This act delayed their speed, and, reaching a clearing, they soon came to their

TUHF.

\*\*ROW IN BARRONS\*\*\* THE ACTION TO STRANGE AND THE ACTION TO STR

Carlyle and Tobacco.

Dyspepsia, as every one knows by this time, was Carlyle's especial thorn in the flesh. Like all persons troubled with that exasperating complaint he tried medicine and diet, but without success. Tobacco is often pronounced one of the chief causes of dyspepsia, although as many non-users of tobacco suffer as those who love the fragrant weed. Carlyle thus relates his experience on that point:

"I had ridden to Edinburgh, there to consult a doctor, having at last reduced my complexities to a single question. Is this disease curable by medicine or is it chronic, incurable except by regimen, if even so? This question I earnestly put; got response, 'It is tobacco, sir; give up tobacco.' Gave it instantly and strictly up. Found, after long months, that I might as well have ridden sixty miles the opposite direction and poured my sorrows into the long hairy ear of the first jackass I came upon as into this select medical man's, whose name I will not mention." Carlyle and Tobacco.

Freedom of Speech.

While the Parnell party were having their innings—before the Speaker's rates abut their mouths—they did keep the ball rolling pretty well, as appears by the following calculation which some curious lover of figures has published. In the debates on the Address and on the Protection Bill, 35 members of the Parnell section spoke 714 times—giving an average of 20 speeches per man. Out of this 35 there were 15 who spoke 489 times—or an average of 32 speeches per man; and out of this 15 there were 10 whe spoke 356 times, which gives an average of 35 speeches apiece. What have we got for 714 speeches—for this enormous expenditure of energy, time and eloquence? Is it a case of "Muckle din an" nae 'oo, as the deil said when he clippit the coo"?

He Lived There. "Are you the tax collector for this ward?" he asked, as they rode together on the platform of the car.
"No."

"Assessor?"
"No." "Water works man?"
"No."

"No."

"Anything to do with the census?"

"Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?"

"Why, I saw you coming out of a house on Sproat street the other day with two chairs, a broom, and an ottoman flying after you, and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentionally offended the woman."

"No, I'm no official or agent," replied the man, in a lonesome voice. "I live there, and that woman was my wife. Savey?"

"You bet!" was the sympathetic response, and they crept closer together and took a chew from the same box.—Detroit Free Press.

The Perfume of Freshly-culled

flowers is agreeable to everyone, and so it is with the delightful fragrance of MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. None reject it, none dislike it. From the tropics to the frigid zone, it is the universal favourite on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath. Ague and all Malarial and Biliary com-plaints are most promptly cured by the great blood-cleaning, fiver-regulating tonic, Bur-dock Blood Bitters. It acts on the Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, and Blood. Trial bottle, 10

Would you avoid the Biliary complaints incidental to spring and summer? Cleanse the system with Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Blood, and is the purest tonic in the world. Trial bottles, 10 cents.

NOBTHPORT, WIS., May 6, 1879. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq. Sir,—I have been using your medicine for over a year now and with the best effects. I have used 12 bottles of the Hypophosphites, and it has made a new man of me. I have been ailing over six years with a number of diseases, but lung difficulty was the most prominent. I have been under the care of a minent. I have been under the care of a great many doctors, and have taken quantities of medicine without any apparent benefit, but appeared to be still growing worse and weaker until I accidentally came across one of your circulars, and was constrained to try your medicine, and I found its effects were almost magical upon me, and I was a surprise to myself and friends, having gained so rapidly in flesh.

LAWRENCE DORAN.

For Coughs.—Mix one teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in three tablespoonsful of syrup, and take two or three tablepoonfuls of the mixture every half hour, till relief is obtained.

. Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

HANLAN—On Friday, March 25th, the wife of Edward Hanlan, of a son, still-born. BINGHAM—At Bradford, on the 2ist., the wife of W. R. Bingham, American hotel, Toronto, of a son.

HAYWARD—On Sunday, 20th inst., at 84; Edward street, the wife of Mr. C. W. Hayward, of a son. Ball.—On Monday, the 28th March, at his residence, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Lucan, the wife of F. W. Ball, of a daughter. PALMER—In Palmerston, at the residence of her father, on the 28th inst, the wife of R. Power Palmer, late of Toronto, of a son. Foronto, of a son. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

MARLING—CAMERON—January 24th, 1881, near Gaboon, West Africa, by Rev. Wm. Walker, assisted by Rev. C. De Heer, the Rev. Arthur Wodehouse Marling, B.A. (formerly of Toronto), to Janet Buchanan Cameron (late of Auburn, N. Y.), all missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. MADILI-BUSH—At Toronto, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Mr. Thomas Madill to Miss Alice A., second daughter of James Bush, all of Port Perry.

SHAVER-ROBINSON-At the Manse, on 22nd March, by Rev. P. Nicol, Mr. John Shaver, of Brantford City, to Miss Cordelia Robinson, of Woodbridge. Woodbridge.

KERR—HANNA—On March 9th, at the Methodist chapel, Bedford row, Limerick, Ireland, by the Rev. R. Jamison, Robert Kerr, youngest son of the late Mr. R. Kerr, county Monaghan, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of R. Hanna, merchant, Limerick.

JONES-SHER-On the 24th inst., by the Rev. I. A. Dowler, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Elijah Jones to Miss Catharine E. Shier, daughter ef John and Dora Shier, all of DEATHS. HALLETT—On the 23rd inst., at 38 Muter street. Eliza Brookman Hallett, aged 2 years and 20

ALLWARD—On Wednesday morning, 23rd of March, Charles W. Allward, aged 55 years. DUBOIS—On Tuesday, 22nd inst., Madame Sophie Marguerite Dubois, at the age of 81 years, 2 months, and 22 days. CURELL—At Hamilton, on Thursday, the 24th inst., the wife of J. G. Curell, Esq., Solicitor, of

Pope-On Sunday, the 20th March, at 68 Wools-ley street, the wife of Charles Pope, G. T. R., of a daughter. STRICKLAND—At Reydon House, Lakefield, of the 23rd inst., Mrs. Arthur Strickland, of a sor STUART-At Inglewood, on the 24th inst., Mrs. J. J. Stuart, of a daughter. WETHERELL—At St. Mary's, on Wednesday the 23rd March, the wife of J. E. Wetherell B. A., Principal St. Mary's Collegiate Institute of a son.

SHIER—At Whitby, on Sunday, 27th inst., Clara S. Slade, wife of John Shier, P.L.S., and Clerk of the County of Ontario, in her 63rd year.

BEARDSLEY—At "The Grove," Woodstock, N.B., Monday, 28th inst., John D. Beardsley, father of Mrs. Charles Bourne, of Montreal. GOOCH—Suddenly, at his father's resides springhurst, Parkdale, on Saturday eveni 6th March, from the effects of an acciden runshot wound, William Murray Gooch, age

years.

JACQUES—At his residence, Township of Arrow,
County of Bruce, February 25th, Thos. Jacques,
in the 49th year of his age.

HOWITT—On Tuesday, 29th inst., at the Grange,
Guelph, John Howitt, aged 78 years.

EASTWOOD—At Port Eigin, on Monday, 28th
March, Mary Kennedy, widow of the late John
Eastwood, Division Court Clerk, Port Elgin.

Medical.

# Vegetine.

GIVES THE BEST SATISFACTION. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 6, 1880. VEGETINE has a large sale, and seems to giv better satisfaction than any blood purifying med cine in stock. B. JACKES,

Cures, Where Other Remedies Fail. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 18, 1880. Dear Sir,—I have known Cuticura and other blood purifiers to have been used without any sensitial results, and finally Vegetine to have produced the desired cure, giving perfect satisaction. Sales of Vegetine largely increasing. Believed to be the best known blood purifier. HENRY TURNER,

570 Yonge, corner St. Joseph Street Loudly in its Praise.

TORONTO, ONT., March 3, 1880. Dear Sir.—Considering the short time that VEGETINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and, for troubles arising from a sluggish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in its praise. J. WRIGHT & CO.,

Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets

Gives Tone and Vigour. TORONTO, ONT., March 25, 1880. Dear Sir,—It is with much pleasure I write you concerning your VEGETINE. I find the sale increasing and find it gives perfect satisfaction. In fact some of my customers say it is the best medicine they ever took to give tone and vigour to the system.

Yours, etc., HENRY A. KNOWLES, 463 Yonge Street.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists RADICAL CURE

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A. NORMAN, Queen street east Toronto.

leading physicians in the Dominion. Maltopepsyn is a powder, agreeable to the taste, and quick in its action. des, containing 15 ounces, with dose measure attached, price fifty cents, cabe obtained from Chemists throughout the Dominion. MALTOPEPSYN THE NEW REMEDY OF TOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, CHOLERA INFANT Each bottle holds CONSTIPATION,

LOOD

THE REASONS WHY ARS. JULYE MYERS' RHEUMATIC CURE is having so great a success, are:—It gives in-stant relief; is a sure cure, and was never known to fail. It cures Rheumatism, Neural-gia, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, 10 cents; large size, \$1. For sale by all drugrists. General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155 King street east, Toronto, Ont. 418-52e3w



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Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AVER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the bestvegetablealteratives, with the lodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mer Uniformly successfu

for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humours, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses, and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigour and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to day the most available medicine for the suffering sick anywhere. For Sale by all Dealers.



The Great Blood Purifiers! BRISTOL'S AND PILLS

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RRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in

OWLES LE HUMOR I WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE ap-for all the worst forms of PILES, two the worst cases of LEPROSY, SC PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEM.

Zarms for Sale.

ITY AND FARM PROPERTY BO sold, rented, or exchanged; money to ums to suit; money collected and paid prom deferences — Two of the leading Banks ACKSON, 6 King streeteast, Toronto. ACKSON, 6 King street east, Toronto NARM FOR SALE-LOT 10, CONC OR SALE - FIRST-CLASS STOCK Of dairy farm; 480 acres, 400 acres cleared an aced with board fences, balance hardwood It dairy farm; 480 acres, 460 acres cleared and fenced with board fences, balance hardwood timber; over 300 acres in pasture add meadow. There is a never-failing stream of water running through the farm; four good frame houses and five good frame barns on the farm. The above farm is situated in Huron county, Michigan, two and a half miles from Sand Beach, where there is a good shelter harbour and railway station, and seventy miles north of Port Huron. This is a splendid location for a cheese factory. For further particulars enquire of J. JENKS & CO., Sand Beach P. O., Huron county, Michigan. 470-1

TOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, LOTS 28.

T and 29, Concession "A," Township of Greeneck, County of Bruce, containing 180 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared. Soil, clay loam; bush, mostly hardwood; frame house and frame barn. Situate close to Pinkerton Railway Station, Village and School. Apply to WATT BROS, Land Agents, Walkerton, County Bruce.

FARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London.

London. 40-52

PARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF NOTTAWAS-AGA, Sunnidale. Mulmur, and Flos, county Simcoe. Must be sold. Send for particulars to E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, Toronto. 467-18

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-Lot 14 in the 13th con., township of Luther;
price, \$2,000; terms easy. Apply to Mrs. S.
STUCKEY, Luther P. O., Ont.
470-1 POR SALE-A CHOICE FARM OF 168 acres, 125 cleared, 17 miles from Kingston; good building, orchard, near railway station, cheese factory, churches, school, and post-office; 22 acres fall crops, 46 fall plowed; also, farm stock and implements. Apply to A. SPIKE, Harrowsmith P.O. 469-3

Harrowsmith P.O. 469-3

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE VALUABLE village of Scotland, in the County of Brant. About 137 acres of land in high state of cultivation, 20 acres under fall wheat. Sale by auction, at Brantford, April 9th. This affords a splendid opportunity for investing in a first-class farm. Terms, conditions, and full particulars on application to FITCH & LEES, Vendors' Solicitors, Brantford. MARKET GARDEN FOR SALE AT Greensville; cheap; 12 acres improved; convenient to Hamilton and Dundas markets. Apply to WILLIAM F. LAWRENCE, Greensville.

Apply to WILLIAM F. LAWRENCE, Greensville.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN CANADA—
Lot 6, concession 6, township of Trafalgar, Halton County; 110 acres; good stock farm; 25 miles from Toronto by the Credit Valley Rail, way, and 24 miles from Auburn station on the same line, and 5 miles from Milton, the county town. Price moderate; terms easy; possession immediately. DAVID R. KENNEY, Drumquin P.O., Ontario.

PAINY RIVER COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the coming spring. Those desirous of obtaining a free farm in the West will find it to their advantage to become members. The Society beg to thank the public for contributions of seeds poultry, pigs, &c., already received, and will be happy to receive further contributions, which will be thankfully accepted and publicly acknowledged. For further information address, with stamp, W. F. TRHERWOOD, Secretary, Streetsville, or OLIVER LIVINGSTON, Chairman Capitale Branch, Carlisle P.O., Ont.

WILLOW DAIRY FARM, WITH MILK

WILLOW DAIRY FARM, WITH MILK route, for sale: 92 acres of good soil, beautifully and healthfully located, one mile from Saugerties. Possession given immediately. Address, JAMES H. NEWKIRK, Saugerties, Ulster Co., N.Y. Ulster Co., N.Y.

469-2

100 ACRES—(SANDY LOAM)—70 CLEAR—
ED, balance covered with hardwood and pine; 8 in wheat, 14 in Rye. 14 seeded, 65 grafted truit trees; spring creek runs through centre; 2 dwelling-houses; 2 barns, and stables and blacksmith's shop; 2 miles from Walsingham Centre, county of Norfolk; price, 22,600, of which 31,400 down and balance in time. Apply to lock box 265, Simcoe, Ont. 190 ACRE FARM-80 CLEARED, A office, and temperance hall; also stock, in ments, and furniture; immediate powers.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE! EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

CO. CARLETON. Rear half Lot No. 4 and west half Lot in Con. 9, township of Huntley, 200 acres; it acres cleared; soil sandy loam; well fenced barn, stable, and shed; 15 miles from Carleton Place. Lot No. 28, Con. 14, township of Bentinol 100 acres; 25 acres cleared; black clay loam no inferior land; house 16 x 40, and bar 43 x 70; 10 miles from village of Durham. MIDDLESEX.

North half Lot No. 1, Con. 2, township of Ekfrid, 80 acres; 65 acres cleared; soil sandy loam; well underdrained with tile; good orchard; frame dwelling, barn, stable, and granary; close to Longwood station are G.W.R.R. Other farms for sale. Apply to

A. WILLIS, Real Estate Agent, 62 King street east, Toronto.

Live Stock. A VALUABLE CARRIAGE STALLION
A for sale; young British Champion, seven
years old, seventeen hands high, pure Cleveland
bay. Apply to C. AUSTIN, Mesborough, Ont.,
Guelph township. CLYDESDALE STALLION — PRINCE OF West—winner of scores of prizes here and in Scotland; to be sold cheap, F. J. D. SMFTH, Newton Brook P.O., Ont. 4682 OR SALE AT A BARGAIN-THE FAMOUS thoroughbred stallion War Cry. Apply to I. GRACY, Weston. FOR SALE - THAT FAST TROTTING

Apply to JAMES VROOMAN, Vro FOR SALE. AYRESHIRE CATTLE AND PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS. DAWES & CO., Lachine, Province of Quebec.

Seeds.





FARM AND GARDEN SEED

I am a landscape painter, and in my yearly wanderings through the quiet by-ways of this beautiful England of ours I have lighted on many strange scenes, and have filled my notebook with strange tales, one of which I now publish. Of myself I wish to say no more than is necessary. I arrived late on a summer evening in 18— at an old farm-house in Sussex, where I intended to pass some weeks. After supper I strolled out to examine my future sketching ground, and following the road which led past our little porch, ascended a gentle slope toward the wood. By-and-bye I saw among the trees a grey tower, which I expected presently to reach, but the road bent away suddenly to the right, and as it was growing dark I returned home.

Next day I came to the neighbourhood of the same tower by a different path; again, however, when I thought to find myself at the gates, the road turned aside and led me through a dark fir wood on to a common rich with golden furze and scanty heather just tinged with colour. Striking into a sandy foot-path, I once more set my face toward the tower, which I hoped might prove to be a subject for a picture. A third time, however, I was disappointed; there was something weird in the way in which these paths approached the building only to avoid it. At last, sunk deep between high banks, I found a grass-grown track which might, I thought, no the avenue I was seeking. The verges were alternately thick with weeds, or bare where the grass was worn away below the beeches; the soil was parched and cracked, and a row of half-withered evergreens drooped on either hand. The short and steep ascent brought me to a heavy iron gate, fastened by a loose chain. Passing through, I found myself at length below the tower. I twas evidently an ancient keep, uninhabited and weatherstained, its narrow windows tringed here and there with fern, while the ruin-loving valerian nestled in the crannies at its base. Joining it was an incongruous mass of building, with crenellated walls and mullioned windows, ugly, even down to i the shadow of the room into the sunshine. Lilias looked up from her flowers and watched him advance, a youth just over middle height, his foreign blood betrayed itself in his dark eyes and complexion, and a certain alertness of movement, his expression frank and bright, his manner full of ease. And he, on his part, saw a slight figure in a quaint old-fashioned silk, standing motionless, a bunch of white narcissus in her hand.

But a few moments passed before the stir of greeting broke in on this mute observation, yet, few as they were, they sufficed for the graving on either heart of a picture which memory would frame in gold.

How should Sir Gerald show attention to an active yeath who desired to see the country and would spend hours out of doors? The thing was impossible; Lilias must take the labour of entertaining the lad off his hands. A lad of strange tastes, too, who painted and sang—two things that in Sir Gerald's youth were not thought proper occupations for a gentleman or man of fashion—but times no doubt had changed, for Sir Hugh was eminently a man of the world, who would not trouble himself with an undesirable acquaintance. Lilias could sing and draw—a very expensive governess had taught her—and she had done several admirable pencil sketches in the park; it would be easy for her to amuse this young gentleman, whose ideas would certainly be an intolerable nuisance to a man

Looking in, I saw a bare room, the doors painted of a sickly pink, the once gaudy paper raded and dull, while by the fire-place a single coverless arm-chair made the dusty desolation appear more desolate. Neglected flower-beds lay in front of this window, and last year's dead leaves had lodged at the foot of the low wall which separated the dreary garden from an expanse of park. Wandering round the deserted house the shrill song of a sanary burst upon my ear, sounding strangely

canary burst upon my ear, sounding strangely could in the grim silence. I followed the sound, and discovered a tiny open window, where the bird was still singing lustily, and below which a red shawl fluttered from a rayed robe.

It is a relief to see some sign of life, and It ma relief to see some sign of life, and while I yet paused at the corner of the building, an old woman came from a back door and stretched stiffly up to the shawl upon the rope, I hastened forward and reached it for her, and while she muttered her thanks in a hoarse whisper, I asked her the history of this empty house. She looked up at me with a startled

world is full of love and subdued joy that find their reflection in young eyes and smiles. Who can count the steps by which love draws near in such a land of dreams?

Not gentle Lilias, with her surprised and beating heart, nor Lionel, conscious of deceit, and dreading any explanation that would break the spell about their lives. He had come, at Sir Hugh's suggestion, to win an heiress if he could, and now, loving the woman, he dared not seek her hand. How could he confess that idle scheme, or ask her to leave this strange, quiet world of hers with one whose life must be full of risk, whose past appeared tarnished beside her pure existence? Once, twice even, he had tried to fly, but when he spoke of going a shadow troubled her clear eyes, and at the sight he had almost fallen at her knees, as he might have done before a saint, and begged her to and while she muttered her thanks in a hoarse whisper, I asked her the history of this empty house. She looked up at me with a startled glance, as though the sound of a healthy voice confused her, and answered, slowly shaking her field, that it was a long tale. That tale, as I heard it from her bit by bit, I have written connectedly as follows:

Lumley Keep and the Lumley family were well known in Sussex hundreds of years ago, but their wealth and power had dwindled, and the old house had fallen into decay when Sir Alfred Lumley, about the end of the last century, sacrificed pride to prudence, and by marrying the only child of a rich merchant restored his fallen fortunes. Lady Lumley was prudent as well as rich, and thought she had made a fair bargain. She gained her title and position, and in return built for her husband a house which in those days was thought imposing, improved his estate with a keen eye to profit, and in short proved herself a woman of business. Not one farthing, however, would she waste on what she considered inselect thew, and still less would she allow, in what the pointedly called her house, any of the liber of the start of the last of the start of the libert of t had almost fallen at her knees, as he might have done before a saint, and begged her to bless him with her love.

If she needed him how could he go? And he knew she did need him—he was showing her her true nature that had lain slumbering beneath the heavy veil of a monotonous and narrow routine; he was arousing new aspirations in her by his talk of that stirring world in which men gave life-long labour to art, and others, yet nobler, struggled or died for freedom. For he had power, this youth, and inherited gifts, with the daring energy that makes a man great, and in his love for Lilias he was casting his careless boyhood behind him.

a man of weak purpose, yielded com-to her sway, and even allowed their tald to be brought up entirely under ther's eye, only uttering feeble protests

constituted to be brought up entirely under his mother's eye, only uttering feeble protests and allusions to the gay doings of his own youth, which the boy learned to regard as the wanderings of a dotard.

They Lumley's precepts fell on a willing ear, and Gerald grew up steeped in prejudices, and well instructed in nothing but the narrow maxims that pass for wisdom in a common-place hind. No doubt in time he, too, saw life after his fashion, but there seemed to be no place for him among healthier-minded men, and he preferred to be undisputed lord in his solitary home, rather than modify an opinion or waive a claim to suit his fellows.

It was not till late in life, when he had long enjoyed the title, that he married a girl who seemed to wither up in the chill silence of that empty house, and died in giving birth to a daughter. On this daughter Sir Gerald concentrated all his pride and what affection he could feel. For her alone he would spend his hoarded wealth, sparing nothing that could enhance her dignity in his eyes or those of his retainers; and while she was yet but a child he would talk to her foster-mother and aurse of the brilliant marriage by which she must some day add lustre to her name. Guests, however, grew yearly rarer at the Keep, few caring to visit the proud old man, who became more and more miserly, and wearled his neighbours with his pretensions and expectations. Once or twice some youth, arged by rumours of the father's wealth and the daughter's beauty, tried to make good his footing; but an oppressive stillness reigned iter's beauty, tried to make good his

a daughter's beauty, tried to make good nis string; but an oppressive stillness reigned the dim house, and the would-be wooers dly curtailed their stay. Yet Lilias was a girl for whom a man might noon."
"Nay, it is I should thank you for so pleasant a lesson," replied Lilias frankly, but her eyes fell before his, and they walked home Yet Lilias was a girl for whom a man might are flared and borne much. The delicate ballor of her complexion only deepened by contrist the colour of her grey eyes; and a vardyck might have desired to immortalize he grace of her form, the poise of her fair lead! Quiet and thoughtful, knowing nothing of the lighter pastimes and joys of her ge, she was wise in book-lore, such as few gruss great to study; and wise too as to the her eyes fell before his, and they walked home almost without speaking. Love was hastening nearer every hour.

And what was Sir Gerald about all this time? To his great surprise he found his guest's presence by no means so disagreeable as he had expected. The youth could talk of other matters besides drawing and music, and was well nigh as good company as shrewd Sir Hugh himself. He had evidently seen good society, and listened with interest to Sir Gerald's views on the supreme advantages of birth and breeding. As to his own parentage he had said little, only replying to a direct question of Sir Gerald, that his father was absent from home for political reasons, an answer which current events rendered satisfactory as well as credible. Gentlemen of the ancien regime were just then obnoxious in red to study; and wise, too, as to the griss cared to study; and wise, too, as to the daily wants and cares of the people at her gates, for the old nurse would talk to her of them all, partly out of mere gazzulousness, partly from a confused sense that the girl's life lacked kindly guidance, and that many auties would devolve upon her. She did not know that at times Lalias envied the toiling rives and mothers whose sorrows she pitied and relieved. Sir Gerald allowed her perfect answer which current events rendered satisfactory as well as credible. Gentlemen of the ancien régime were just then obnoxious in certain quarters. Sir Hugh had written expressing his obligation for the kindness shown to his young friend, and altogether Sir Gerald felt that his complaisance was agreeable to himself as well as to others, and was in no humer to be rid of his rigide. and relieved. Sir Gerald allowed her perfect liberty, as was natural, for it would have appeared impossible to him that anyone of his larghter's birth and breeding should misuse her freedom. That a satisfactory proposal would some day be made to him for her hand he never doubted, nor did he imagine that she would hesitate to accept a suitor he approved. Ladies of family, as a matter of course, conducted themselves with decorum in such affairs, and, therefore, there could be no need for restraint as regarded their girlish acquaint-inceships. Lilias enjoyed her liberty less gratefully perhaps than she might have done had she ever known discipline, but through her enjoyment there ran a constant under-urrent of doubt. Could life, indeed, hold nothing more for her than this? Was she to

and Sir Gerald, absorbed in pompous schemes for the future, hardly realized that womanappear was blessoming in her before his eyes.

As the two sat at breakfast one day he told
her that he had a letter from Sir Hugh Malisson, who begged him to pay some attention
to a young friend of his, a certain Lionel

hurry to be rid of his visitor.

Only the faithful nurse's eyes watched heedfully from her upper window the comings and goings of Lilias and Lionel; but when she saw her charge's colour deepening, her step growing firmer, when Lionel's smiling face became more earnest as time went on, she took heart, and hoped that at last a brighter day was dawning for the girl on whom she doated.

"Oh, nursie dear, I am so happy," cried Lilian one evening, flinging her arms round the old woman's neck. nothing more for her than this? Was she to be entirely contented with her pencil-drawing and ballad-singing, or could she, too, have taken a place in the world of which she had read? Sometimes, when the wind blew keenly up from the sea, she would climb the lowns, and gazing across the broad expanse of dale and field, would stretch her arms and drink a deep breath of strong air, and long, yearn for something, she knew not what, that would satisfy her soul.

Thus her seventeenth birthday came round, and Sir Gerald, absorbed in pompous schemes for the future, hardly realized that woman-apply was blessoming in her before his eyes.

Lilian one evening, flinging her arms round the old woman's neck.

"Ay, my dear, I see it plain enough; has anything happened out of the common tonight?"

"No, nursie, nothing; but then, happiness itself is common with me just now."

The nurse turned the sweet face toward her and looked into the clear eyes.

"You love him well, Miss Lilias, nigh as well as he loves you; but, my dear, if you both mean it in earnest, you must be strong and true, for there will be hard times for the two of you by-and-bye. He's not the prince and true, for there will be hard times for the two of you by and-bye. He's not the prince Sir Gerald expects you to marry."

Lilias cheek had changed from red to white, but she went down slowly to the drawing-room, and could only answer Lionel's eager questions by a silent gesture.

parald, was English. "I am expected to ask aim here for a while, which is a nuisance, but I must not disoblige Sir Hugh; he is a nan of family, with whom I wish to continue in intimate terms, so see to it, Lilias, that imparation is made for this youth." in the raid's opinions, he foresaw that speech ould but shipwreck his hopes, unless Lilias oved him as he believed she might love.

As often happens, his confession was brought bout by chance.

about by chance.

"What an uncommonly fine voice you have, Redetsky," said Sir Gerald one evening, after listening to "La ci darem." "If you had not been born a gentleman now, you might have made your fortune on the stage."

Lionel looked down at Lilias, whose fingers were straying over the keys, and a new self-consciousness in her, born, perhaps, of that tender duet, urged him to speak. The words came slowly and with a measured emphasis:

"My voice is inherited. My mother was none the less a lady that shewas also for five years one of the greatest singers of her day." outer world.

It was on a spring day that Lionel Radetsky came to the Keep. Lilias and her father were in the flower-garden when he arrived, and the old butler brought him out to them by the French window. As he stepped from the shadow of the room into the sunshine Lilias looked up from her flowers and watched him adverse a worth inst over middle

"My voice is inherited. My mother was none the less a lady that shewas also for five years one of the greatest singers of her day."

"Your mother was—what—did you say?" cried Sir Gerald, sitting up in his arm-chair.

The scorn of the tone brought the red to Lionel's cheek, and he continued quickly—

"Her name was Marion Garland, better known as Madame Garlandelli."

"Garlandelli! Why, I've paid my money to hear her!"

"That seems terrible to you, Sir Gerald, but those who, like your old friend, Sir Hugh Mallison, knew fify dear mother's history, honoured her more than you can despise her. My father's family is at least as old as yours, and he was proud to make her his wife. You asked me once about his position, and I am ashamed to confess that for one reason, and one only, I did not answer you fully. His fortune has been swept away in the war, and he maintains himself honourably by teaching in London. Sir Hugh proposed that I should become a singer, but I have always intended to be an artist, and I hope to succeed in that profession as my mother did in hers."

Then the storm burst. Sir Gerald's most cherished opinions had been outraged by every statement Lionel had made, and forgetting his daughter's presence, he hurled angry epithets at him, his family, and Sir Hugh.

The young man clenched his hand involuntarily, but at the same moment gentle fingers touched him. He turned, and read in Lilias' brimming eyes all and more than he had hoped.

"My love!" he whispered, grasping her.

hoped.
"My love!" he whispered, grasping her wrist, "may I tell him why I stayed—for your sake, Lilias, love, queen?"
"Vea" "Yes."
"Then go quickly and I will join you in

the park; it would be easy for her to amuse this young gentleman, whose ideas would certainly be an intolerable nuisance to a man of Sir Gerald's age and habits. Yes, he would leave him to Lilias, and get rid of him as soon as possible.

Spring is fairer nowhere than near the Sussex downs. The dark fir woods rise massively above copees just touched with vivid green, the furze is sweet and golden, the hedges are thick with primroses and starry white blossoms. And the roads wind temptingly in and out among the trees, with here a tiny village nestling cozily in a hollow, and there a lonely, shaded lane, where the pheasants call and the shy hare scarcely stirs, even though two lovers should pass quietly along.

Warmer grow the days as the corn begins to show in the brown fields, the air is alive with the glad song of myriad larks, and the cuckoo is heard in the woods. Sweeter and sweeter grow the evenings as the summer "Then go quickly and I will join you in the Keep; go!"
Lilias fled away, and as the door closed, Lionel faced his host.
"The reason that kept me silent regarding my father's position, Sir Gerald, is also the reason I remained here. I love your daughter, and I dare to hope I may one day be worthy to win her."

to win her."

At this Sir Gerald's fury overpassed speech, but with threatening gestures and broken words he ordered the young man to leave the

sweeter grow the evenings as the summer tints appear, and when the red sun is down, and the sounds of life are dying away, the mellow nightingale trills his low note from the hawthorn bush or birchen copse. The world is full of love and subdued joy that

cheeks bright with colour, her lips parted, her

away!
"I fear there is rain coming, Miss Lumley.

we had better go home," he said abruptly, for his hand trembled so that he could not work;

'you must let me thank you for this after-

words he ordered the young man to leave the house instantly.

Lionel bowed, and hurried to the Keep, where Lilias tremblingly awaited him, the old nurse at her side. He held out his arms, and the girl clung to him sobbing; this was no time for hesitation or coy donial.

"Poor lambs, poor lambs!" muttered the nurse. "I knew it would come; it's many a day since Sir Gerald had aught to cross him, but I know his temper well. You're to leave, do you say, sir? There then, go you to the top from of the Keep with Miss Lilias and have your talk out; I'll see to your things."

One effort Lilias determined to make, sudden courage firing her. She went down to the drawing-room where her father was sitting, exhausted by his unwonted emotion.

"Father!" said she, standing gravely before him, "you expect me to marry, do you not?"

not?"
"Assuredly I do."
"You wish me to be happy?"
"I expect you to behave with propriety, not to talk of happiness like any vulgar village girl."
"Am I not to hope for it as well as they

"Am I not to hope for it as well as they, father? Why cannot I choose my life as poorer women do? Why cannot I marry some one—I love?" asked the girl very low.

"Some one you love! Are you mad, or am I? Is it possible that you, a Lumley, care for that insolent foreign scoundrel?"

""I do father! and I will never marry any

one else."

These bold words uttered, strength and conrage ebbed, and Lilias hurried to hide her tears and confusion on her nurse's shoulder, till a stronger arm drew her away.

That night saw the lovers' last meeting in the Keep. After Lionel had left the house

The sight of her, toiling ignorantly at empty prettinesses, as she had been taught to do, filled him with compassion, so that at last he spoke to her tentatively of what she might be and do, watching her face the while. "You could do better than this," said he, taking up a pencil sketch at which she was patiently working under the shade of a great lime, in which the bees hummed busily. "May I show you my meaning? I should like to sketch that cottage myself"; and he sat down and drew, Lilias standing by.

After a while he looked at her, and saw her cheeks bright with colour, her lips parted, her farewell.

How long the two sat together they never knew, but they watched the sunset fade and the chill mists creep up from the valley, islanding the dark firs, and winding in dark islanding the dark firs, and winding in dark wreaths across the park. Then the moon rose, and a chill wind blew through the woods, and the patient nurse, watching on the stairs, heard the clock strike and bid the lovers part. There had been wild talk between them of flight that soberer thoughts forbade. Lilias knew that the happiness she sought would flee from her as surely as she fled from duty; and Lionel could tell better than she how unfit she was for his life of poverty and trial. So with yows and prayers, with kisses in cheeks bright with colour, her hips parted, her eyes moist.

He sprang up and caught her hand.

"I have vexed you—I was rude—forgive me, forgive me!"

"No, not rude," smiled Lilias, two tears falling, "but I know nothing, and I want to know so much! Teach me!"

Then Lionel bent down and touched the little hand approachly with hallong and approach. unfit she was for his life of poverty and trial. So with vows and prayers, with kisses in whose first sweetness mingled the bitterness of loss, they said farewell, and tore themselves apart; but Lionel, as he dashed down the steep road, not daring to look behind, felt with angry grief that Lilias must endure the harder fate, for he must work to win her, while she could only wait. Even he, however, little guessed what was in store for her. Then Lionel bent down and touched the little hand reverently with his lips, and returned to his work in silence, his heart throbbing.

He was right in his conjecture, this girl could forget herself; there was no pettiness, no touch of self-conceit about her; and with her large-hearted sympathy she might be a great woman, a helpmeet for a man who cherished bold schemes—if he could but take her

Once aroused, her father's suspicions knew no bounds, and he quickly installed in the no bounds, and he quickly installed in the house an ancient governess, by name Miss Peel, hired to watch his daughter; and, alas for Lilias, ready and willing to do her work. There might be no solitary wanderings now, and but few free hours, nor could a letter come and go from the Keep unquestioned. Only through the courage of a strong love could the girl have borne that life of petty tyranny. And she bore it seemingly in vain; bore it till her cheeks grew thin and pale, and grey threads appeared in the brown locks about her weary temples. Out of that darkness into which Lionel had fied not a word or a line came to comfort her. With Sir Hugh

"You are most considerate. Perhaps it is right to tell you that at the time when you were refusing your last suitor I saw another at the gate."

"You did! Who do you mean?" cried Lilias, the red leaping to her face.
"I mean Lionel Radetsky, whose letter I intercepted, and who came to seek you again."
"And you told him—"

"That you were engaged in receiving a risitor whom, at your father's desire, you had consented to admit. It was strictly true."
"And he?" "He went away without a word."
Lilias looked at the thin-lipped face before er and drew back with a gesture of irrepreser-

should hate me so?" cried she! shaken by a passion of impotent bitterness."

"I did not wish to hate you," replied Miss Peel calmly. "Your father trusted me and paid me well, and I have deserved, his trust. I have nothing to reproach myself with. If I hate you now it is because you have shown me every day and every hour that you despised me. That gave you strength and calmness. I found comfort in the knowledge that I have done my duty in spite of you. That is all I wished to say, I shall be gone before morning."

ing."
Lilias turned away from her without speaking, for she could have uttered nothing but a action came. With persistent haste she made arrangements for dismantling and shutting up the Keep, only providing pleasant rooms in it for the faithful nurse who was to end her

in it for the faithful nurse who was to end her days there if she chose.

"And when am I to see you back, mysdear?" asked the old woman:

The girl's face grew hard as she replied—
"Never, nursie. Never will I set foot inside those terrible walls again—unless I were to come back with him."

"Oh, my dear, my dear, you'll let me come and see you, or my poor old heart will break!"

"Yes, nursie, whenever you like; as soon as I return to England, if I ever do return."

"But where are you going?"

"To Italy. He said he would go there, and I follow him. He may not care for me now, he may be married; but I must search for him. I must find him and tell him I am not the false thing that woman bid him think

not the false thing that woman bid him think

me."
Such was the sed history of Lumley Keep, and it was now two years since its fair young mistress had wandered away on her To my eyes the house appeared a ghastly prison as I strolled round it and thought of the day when the two glad faces had first turned toward each other across the now desolate garden beds.

In the following year I returned to my pleasant quarters at the farm and found the place full of stir and expectation. The still shrubberies round the Keep resounded with the clang of tools, and busy workmen whistled gay airs as they passed to and fro. My friend the nurse, hobbling briskly up and down in the sunshine, watched the proceedings with eager eyes, and when she saw me approach she pulled a letter from her pocket and cried, "Miss Lilias has kept her word, they're coming back together."

and cried, "Miss Lilias has kept her word, they're coming back together."

Not long afterward a brother artist writing to me from Italy chanced to tell me now Lilias Lumley had passed from patient endurance of gloom into light and joy. I subjoin that portion of his letter:

"You know," he wrote, "that from my garden I command glimpses of the winding path that leads up 'from our village to the wayside shrine of the patron saint. I have told you also of Garland, the wonderful young genius who lives in the house rext mine, a painter who is in love with Jeanty but never with any woman.

with any woman.
"We heard lately that an Eng taken one of the lower villas for a couple of months, and I confess I was anxious to see her, a rumor having reached me that she was a beautiful hereess

oleanders, singing a went. (He has a rare "Soon after a figure emerged from Here, thought I, is our new neighbour, now shall hear from Garland what she is like.

shall hear from Garland what she is like.

"The scene was idyllic; he leaned against a gnarled olive, where we often sit together, and sang again while he lighted his cigar.

"Suddenly, a turn or two of the path below him, the black figure paused as though to listen, and then hurried swiftly on and up.

"As she turned the corner and came face to face with Garland the song broke off, he sprang forward, and in a second was on his knees while she bent over him—and I went indoors.

"Here was the explanation of his imperturbability, and I must say he had good reason for it, for his future wife is a queen among women.

women. "It seems that his mother's name was Gar-It seems that his mother's name was Garland; his own is Radetsky, but his father's political relations made it impossible for him to travel abroad unsuspected, so he prudently took his mother's homelier cognomen. He is himself a prime mover in certain political schemes.

schemes.
"I had suspected that his painting gained him a living, but that it also covered other pursuits.
"He and she are supremely happy, as they ought to be; if she has fortune, he has fame, and when these marry surely a success has been achieved."

for Lilias, ready and willing to do her work. There might be no solitary wanderings now, and but few free hours, nor could a letter come and go from the Keep unquestioned. Only through the courage of a strong love could the girl have borne that life of petty tyramy. And she bore it seemingly in vain bore it till her cheeks grew thin and pale, and grey threads appeared in the brown locks about her weary temples. Out of that darkness into which Lionel had fied not a word or a line came to conntor her. With Sir Hugh her father had quarrelled fiercely, so that not even that he was lettle, and thus her life did the seem that he was lettle, and thus her life did the seem that he was lettle, and the life did the seem that he was lettle to all the seem to contor the complete that was mad, some the daughter; but in the neighbourhed of many text of seem that we want to the seem to be a suitor as Sir Gerald's carriage rolled by. Once only did Lilias dely her father, when a neighbouring le ording, newly succeeded to his titles, made a formal proposal for her hand. He was notsuch a suitor as Sir Gerald had once hoped for, but after the danget her seem to seem the seem to be a suitor as Sir Gerald had once hoped for, but after the danget his daughter had escaped he was willing to secopt any eligible offer, so he told Lilias sternly what was before her. After a moment's thought she requested (with a certain sparkle in her eyes the while) that a seem in the best of the seem of the seem of the body. With dignified composure and in courteous phrase Lilias stated that he was buffled, where the proper cannot be seen the seem of the seem of the left, and was sorry! I had left he here the seem of the seem of the seem of the left, and was sorry! I had left he here the seem of the seem of the left, and was sorry! I had left here the seem of the seem of the left, and we will a see a seem of the seem of the left, and we will be mistered to make the seem of the left, and we will be mistered to make the seem of the left had been told to l

LEAP FROM THE CALENDAR.

Where wood 'loles are to grow Thickly lies the winter mow: Where the streamlet sung and danc And the summer sunbeam glaneed, Thro' the meadow, down the dale, All is hushed, and chill, and pale! Where the crow-foot's tender green Earliest in the spring is seen; where the checkerborries hide By the pale arbutus' side, And the cowslips, tipped with gold, Over hill and date unfold; Lies the winter—bitter, strong—
Heaped thro' freezing nights and long;
While the tempest comes and goes.
Sliding swift o'er drifted snows;
Clonds above and gloom below;
Tell me—when will winter go?

When the buds begin to swell;
When the streams leap thro' the dell;
When the swallows dip and fly,
Wheeling, circling thro' the sky;
When the violet blds the rose
Waken from its long bose; When the gnats in sur-nine dance;
When the long, bright hours advance;
When the robin by the door
Sings as ne'er he sang before;
Then, when heart, and flower, and wing
Leap and laugh—then comes the spring!
—Scribner's for App

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN. The sailor collar has not lost favour.

The most stylish spring dolman is called he Walton,

the Walton.

Tight-fitting jackets and basques will be popular this spring.

Gilt and silver brocades are also used for handsome parasols.

Out-door jackets have a hood attached, which may be worn or not.

Double-breasted, half-fitting ulsters will be worn until the weather settles.

The mantelet of silk or figured satin is usually selected for demi-saison weat.

The polynaise still holds sway, and will be

usually selected for demi-saison wear.

The polonaise still holds sway, and will be more popular than ever this spring.

The double-breasted basques are tight fitting, with side forms to the armholes. The front is cut away.

A double collar produces a pleasing effect when worn with double-breasted basques.

Velvet and silk suits can be effectively made in a combination of contrasting materials.

For travelling, dresses are made of woollen stuff, the skirt gored and trimmed with Ladies' coats are made of figured goods with vest and piece for the back of plain ma

A double-breasted, tight-fitting polonais and skirt made of fringed material is a stylisl The newest design in ladies' coats are three-quarters tight with vest inserted in front.

Borders of bayadere-striped satin, or else of plaid satin, are seen on many of the dark-coloured parasols.

Capes made of either lace or silk of soft material, with long pointed collar, give a pleasing effect to the wrap.

Any soft woollen material comprising a tight-fitting polonaise with adjustable cape and hood is suitable for street wear. Many of the new cloth suits are finished plainly, and depend on handsome buttons and cord and tassels for the rest of the trimmings. Nearly all of the spring dresses have over-

gold, and silver are among new spring novel-ties, and steel lace is one of the new trim-mings. Both flower and feathers are seen on them.

Grey is the leading colour in mantles intended for serviceable wear, and black continues popular for handsome wraps. Mantles are much shirted, and are abundantly trim-

are much shirted, and med with jet.

An old bachelor who died recently left a will dividing all his property equally among the surviving women who had refused him.

It is a ward to the Towe all my ill dividing won the surviving won Because, sei Many of the new spring jackets are double braided and show reverse and turn-down collars. Carriage-wraps will be long circulars, like the fur-lined garments worn this season. Dolmans will have sleeves that are both loose and short. Ulsters will be plain and tight

Why don't railway corporations take more women into their employment? Most of them know well how to manage trains, they can handle switches very carefully, there is less colour-blindness among them than among men—and occasionally one is to be found who can "fire-up" beautifully.

When the Austrian Empress is not hunting she practices in the gymnasium or goes to the stables. She is always schooling her horses. When she tires one she mounts another feel.

When she tires one she mounts another, feeling no fatigue and taking very title refreshment. Every morning she takes a cold seawater bath, and practices for an hour and a half on the trapeze and bar in a loose costume; then she breakfasts. White enamelled ribs, showing outside

White enamelled ribs, showing outside of the lining, are a new feature in parasols. Linings are, as a rule, white, but very many parasols have linings of colours that contrast with the outside. The canopy tops are to be most fashionable. Very dressy parasols for the carriage are of white satin surah covered with narrow frills of fine white Spanish lace, and lined with pink, white, or cream white

silk.

A dress, once the property of the mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, was worn at a Boston party recently. The skirt was short, its fulness gathered at the waist and trimmed with puffing of fine tulle about the lower edge. The body was a round bodice, low in the neck, and with short puffed sleeves, edged with rare old lace. A lace fichu was thrown about the neck and caught together with a knot of roses.

The novelty in dress trimming is steel on

with a knot of roses.

The novelty in dress trimming is steel embroidery, shading from iron grey to silvery white. It is used on grey satin, silicienne, or cashmere—in a word, on material of the same colour as the embroidery. Its lustre is very effective. Women who have talent for fancy work can make this trimming by working palm leaves, ovals, and medallions with metal thread, or with beads, or with both, on tulle, or coarse muslin. It is afterward cut out and put on in bands or in detached figures.

Women who admire the fashion of wearin Women who admire the fashion of wearing jewels in their ears, and how many women do not, will be sorry to learn that there is in the wilds of India a tribe of savages which, in addition to following the habit of civilized women in wearing earrings, surprise them by wearing from one to fifteen rings at a time in each ear. They twist and plaster their hair in most torturing fashion, but aside from these fashions have no source of worry on the score of dress. Their only clothing is a hoop of iron on which are strung brass and iron rings, and their only covering is dirt, which from infancy to death is never washed off. They do like earrings, however, and what their ornaments lack in value they make up in quantity—a habit not exclusively confined their ornaments lack in value they make used in quantity—a habit not exclusively confine to themselves. Did the fashion begin in babarism or is it the outgrowth of civilization?—

Brooklyn Eagle.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents, Samples 10 cents.

AMERICAN NOTES.

A boy at Hopkinsville, Ky., died from lockjaw, caused by a slight flesh wound made by a toy pistol.

An English baronet says that an immense army of "snow" geese flying against a Southern California sky present a spectacle which is worth a year's voyage to see.

The coloured men of Maryland have called a State convention of representatives of their race to meet in Baltimore on the 24th inst. It is understood to be prompted by a desire for more offices under the general Government.

The action of the Detroit police in making complaints against the different societies who sell wine, beer, and liquors at their balls has had the effect of prohibiting the admission of patrolmen to the halls while balls are in

fit while at work in a Carson city mill. A letter in his hand had caused the attack. I brought news that his brother, who had fo sixteen years been mourned as drowned in shipwreck, was still alive.

An old man was seen to fall in a fain

shipwreck, was still alive.

A trio of swindlers have been victimizing the variety actresses of St. Louis by engaging them to join a company called "Clark's Excursionists," and sending them to out-of-the-way places, first collecting from their victims sums ranging from \$3 to \$50.

Dr. James Aberaathy and John F. Aberaathy, although not related, were born on the same day, married twin sisters on the same day, and, after living to be three score and ten years of age, died recently, at their homes in Gaston, N.C., on the same day, but their residences were five miles apart.

A bold rascal went to a bank in Boston, and by representing that he was an agent for a counterfeit note detector obtained possession of a bad fifty-dollar bill across whose face the word counterfeit had been written with red ink. Having removed this with acids, he made a two-dollar purchase at a store and received \$48 in good money as change.

store and received \$48 in good money as change.

There is a reform club at Rochdale, Mass., which holds public meetings to promote total abstinence from strong drink. Bibles and gospel hymn-books are used on these occasions. Fourteen members of the club are Roman Catholics, and the pastor of their Church has ordered them to withdraw, which several declined to do.

The silk industries of the United States last year gave employment to 34.440 opera-

last year gave employment to 34,440 operatives, who were paid an aggregate of \$9,107,835 in wages. Census office returns show that the total value of finished silk goods produced in this country during the year was nearly \$35,000,000, and the capital invested

A white pine tree of remarkable dimensions was felled recently at Crystal Spring, Yates County, N.Y. The tree was perfectly sound and vigorous, thirteen feet in circumference at the ground, and nearly two hundred feet in height. The "rings" on its stump indicate an age of 315 years, and it is estimated that 4,000 feet of lumber will be cut from its trunk.

estimated that 4,000 feet of lumber will be cut from its trunk.

Franz Miller, a young and ignorant German, has been arrested in Philadelphia on the charge of administering an irritant poison to Mrs. Sarah Heiman and her three little children and Adolph Heiman, an employé of Mr. Heiman. He said he wanted to see the children "cut up," and he had heard the stuff had that effect. He has been befriended and sheltered by Mr. Heiman, who came from the same town in Germany and knew his father.

A letter from Hudson, Wis., to the St.

A letter from Hudson, Wis., to the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press says:—"The Rev. Mr. Radoliff, a venerable Granger and local preacher residing out in the town of Troy, owing to sickness in his family or something of that kind, lost track of a day a few weeks ago, and came to town with a load of corn-stalks on a Sunday forenoon, and drove them by his favourite church, while services were going on to the residence of

The new basket lunch system on the Boston and Albany railroad grows in favour. Orders are taken by an agent on each train, and telegraphed forward to the station where the bill, for example, comprises two turkey sand-wiches, two slices of buttered broad, two boiled eggs, and some pickles. The backets have neat compartments, and are furnished with plates, knives, forks, and napkins. ordered at reasonable prices.

Emil François married a quadroon woman

and those possessing any negro blood is a penal offence. He was convicted and sent to prison for five years. The convict received much sympathy, for his wife was nearly white, and his love for her was quite sincere. The case was carried to the Texas Court of Appeals, which now declares the law under which François was convicted to be in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment and therefore inoperative. Two years of the imprisonment, however, have already been served.

served.

The following reached the New Orleans Picayune last month with the request that it should be published as an advertisement:—
"I want ahouse ceaper, one that knowes how to ceap ahouse in its proper manor, one that will help makal aliving and that is well respected in good society with good education but not thrograduate with some property so that it will amount to one Thousen dollars or more meading size girl but, not, to exceede

that it will amount to one Thousen dollars or more meadium sise girl but not to exceade Twentythree years off age, as that is my age I am ameadium sice man with darck hair small gray eyes small eyers and round face worth abot Twothousen dollars with no bad habits Young girls if you want to marry and think you will fill the place write to me for I mean what I say. Direct to," &c.

Miss De Frane Gale, a young lady of Norwich, has been ill for upward of three years with a bad cough, which did not yield to treatment, and the physician pronounced her disease consumption. During the latter part of last week, for three successive days, she coughed more than usual, and on Saturday morning, during a severe spell, she coughed up a pin. The action of the acids of the system had reduced it to about one-half the original length, and the lower part of the remaining portion was worn as small as the maining portion was worn as small as the finest silk. How long the pin has been swallowed she does not know, but from the fact that she is now rapidly recovering, it is supposed to have been about three years, the period of her illness.—Elmira Advertiser, March

The driving storms of a month ago in Nebraska drifted thousands of cattle from the ranges north and west down the Platte valley, and much damage has been done by the half-famished animals eating up hay and fields of corn stalks. Barbed wire fences offered little obstruction to the hungry brutes. The number of cattle upon the valley is estimated between 15,000 and 20,000 head, scattered from Cozad to Kearney. Owing to the extreme cold it was impossible for a man to remain long out of doors, and for several days the animals had their own way. Farmers and small cattle owners are indignant that the feed they had provided against bad weather should be devoured by the raiding herds from the ranges. The majority of the large stockmen have expressed a willingness to pay for the damage.

to pay for the damage.

A gentleman and lady in the month of August boarded in an interior town with a widow and her two daughters. Soda bread hot at every meal and pork were the diet; never a bit of meat nor a chicken killed, not never a bit of meat nor a chicken killed, not an egg cooked, and never a vegetable plucked from the garden, nor milk offered in quantities to be drunk. Other parties boarded two weeks on the seacoast in the month of August, and ate hot soda bread and fish, not once seeing a bit of fresh meat of any kind. The cooking was excellent of its kind, and the table and house were as neat as wax work. We heard a gentleman say the other day that in his father's family of ten or twelve people in the country, at least 1,700 pounds of pork were consumed during the winter. This beats the record of old Judge Seward of the last century who lived at

York, and who recorded substant of his almanaes, "put in 1,200 pounds of pork for the winter, the least amount I ever put in."—Brunswick (Me.) Telegraph.

CURRENT HUMOUR.

Is life worth living? That depends on the

When some politicans are weighed they are bund wanting every office in which there is a The English papers have always been short of the article that could write an article that is short.—Boston Transcript.

It is strange that it wearies a man's lege so much less to stand in front of a bar than it does to stand by a work-bench?

does to stand by a work-bench?

An ordinance against profanity is rigidly enforced in Avon, Ill. A plain oath brings a fine of \$3, and fancy swearing costs more.

Fish are so plenty in some parts of Canada that in order to tell a first-class lie the sportsman has to swear he didn't catch any.—

Boston Post.

When two gushing young women make a great display of bidding each other good-bye it may be called "much adieu about no thing."—Lowell Courier.

An exchange notes that the challel seems

An exchange notes that the obelisk seems to be quite at home in Central Park, New York. Why not? It is in the land of

When you have convinced a woman that a lounge worth about \$7 has just been marked down from \$16 to \$12 you have secured a customer.—Detroit Free Press.

tomer.—Detroit Free Press.

An astronomer says: "This is the best time of year for observing the planet Mercury." Thank heaven this time of year is good for something.—Boston Post.

New York consumers have complained so bitterly of the high price of coal that the dealers have kindly reduced the wages of coal shovellers.—Philadelphia News.

You can tell a merciful farmer as soon as he stops his team at a post. He takes the blanket off his wife's lap and spreads it over the poor horses.—Detroit Free Press.

"Ma," said a little girl who had just begun to study physiology, "I don't want the fleshy part of the milk;" then, pointing to the cream-pitcher, "I want the epidermis."

A Boston young lady who went to Washington with matrimonial intent and returned single, said if she had been a hit there she would not have been a miss here.—Boston Post.

"James, did you divide your paper of chocolate with your brother?" "Yes, certainly, mamma; I ate the chocolate and gave him the motto—he is so fond of reading, you

to eat?" Tramp—"Yes'm. But I don't want no quail, cause it's been awful hard with 'em this winter, and they have had to feed on all sorts of pison berries." Telephone stations have recently been opened in New York, where, for a small sum, persons may hold five-minute conversations with friends at a distance. Ladies can use the system without extra charge.—London

Graphic.

Doctor X, of Paris, meets Doctor Y on the street and stops to talk to him. Suddenly a funeral passes the nearest street corner. One of the relatives walking behind the hearse salutes them. "At least," remarks Doctor Y, "here is one who is grateful."

During the Mardi Gras celebration the Galveston saloons did a rushing business. Gilhooly said to a bar-keeper: "I suppose you all made hay while the sun shone?" "We didn't make hay, but we sold a good deal of rye," replied the bar-keeper.—Galveston News.

The other day the Galveston Recorder was

The other day the Galveston Recorder was grossly insulted by a prisoner, who is a regularly ordained chicken thief, for which offence he was being tried. "I fine you \$10," said the Recorder. "Jedge, ef you will take it out in chickens, I'll let you hab dem chickens

out in chickens, I'll let you hab dem chickens you missed last week at ten cents less dan de market price."—Galveston News.

Fogg—"I say, Jones, that dog of yours gave me an awful fright last night. As I was passing your house he came tearing out of the yard, barking and yelping like all possessed."

revolver in my pocket. Good morning, Jones!"

—Boston Transcript.

Two urchins, dirty and ragged, were lying in wait for alms. A well-to-do looking gentleman passing at the moment was accosted by one of them. "Please, mister, gimme a penny to buy some bread," implored the gamin. "Get out, you little rascal, don't bother me," was the reply. Thereupon the discomfitted urchin turned to his companion and observed, "Billy, he must be a millionaire."—Brooklyn Eagle.

On Wednesday flight, says the Rochester Democrat, an inebriated man was observed holding himself up by means of a lamp-post and in a mail-box, and the man had apparently stood there for some time. A reporter passing by remarked: "Hello, there; what's the matter?" "Well," said the man, "I—hic—put five cents in the box here half an hour ago, and this car ain't started yet."

An Irish lady called on a photographer for fifty cents worth of pictures. When the artist removed the plate from the machine he told her she need not sit longer. On coming out from the dark room he found her still bolt upright in the chair, with that look of petrified despair on her face peculiar to the photographic pose. "You needn't sit there any longer," said the frightened artist. "What's that?" she hoarsely whispered, without changing a muscle. "I say you needn't sit there now. I have got through," he explained. "Ain't I to pay ye fifty cints?" she interrogated, in the same gurgling tone, with her eyes strained on the mark. "Yes."
"Well, thin, do you mane to say I'm to give ye fifty cints for only five minits in the cheer, Begorra, I'll have a full tin minits foor the money, an' that's little enough in all conscience." And she had it. money, an' that's little enough in all con-science." And she had it.

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The other night Bickels went home and found his wife particularly retrospective. She talked of the past with a tear, and looked to the future with a sigh.

"Oh, by the way," said Bickels, as he sat on the side of the bed pulling off his boots, "I saw a gentleman down town to-day whe would give a thousand dollars to see you."

"Who was he? Does he live in Little Rock?"

"I don't know his pame."

"I don't know his name."
"I'll warrant that it was Oliver Gregg."

"No."
"Then it must be George Weatherton."
"Guess again. I might know his name if
I were to hear it."
"Oh, I do wish I knew!" said the lady,
exhibiting excitement. "Was it Oscar Peo-Guess again. I remember his name

now."
"Harvey Glenkins?" "No; his name is Lucas Wentwing,"
"I don't know a man by that name. Why
would he give a thousand dollars to see me?"
"Because he's blind."—Detroit Free Press.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPORT EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctorabills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist tvery tendency to disease. Hundreds of subele maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wa may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Epps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choorlate Essence for afternoon use. 101-35 TORONTO HORTYCULTURAL

The Question of Addition the City Discusse

HON. G. W. ALLAN SUBMITS HIS AND

The following gentlemen, men Toronto Horticultural Society, I sembled in the pavilion for the thusiness:—Hon. G. W. Allan, Mayor McMurrich, Ald. Adan Fleming, Lake, Steiner, and T Gray, Messrs. Wm. Elliott, He H. P. Dwight, James E. Ellis, Coate, J. A. Simmers, E. A. Sca Gilmor, Hugh Miller, George and Walter S. Lee.

THE ANNUAL REPORT After routine buisness, the pr

follows:—
The report which the direct honour to present for the past yet that a further and very import has been made since the last am in the work of the society. The attractions of the Gardens will n fore be limited to the outdoor disp and flowers during the compar season of a Canadian summer, be continued through the snows

winter.

The erection and completion conservatory on the south side of will, it is hoped, provide a new a portant source of interest and in all visitors to the Gardens, an period of the year when the warr fume and gay blossoms within garden" will be doubly enhanced and bare, and cheerless aspect andscape without.

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The conservatory now comple
58 feet, capable of holding seve
plants, and is heated by a Hitchin
boiler placed in the basement of
from which the water is conveyed
pipe placed under and above the conservatory.

Owing to many unforeseen the part of the contractors the not ready for the reception of after the cold weather had set

The nucleus of a collection had by the purchase in June last of beautiful specimens of falms crotons, dracenas, etc., from M Calla, of St. Catharines, which bited by that gentleman at the the Electoral Division Society

pavilion during that month.

It was confidently expected tors that the conservatory would completed in sufficient time to ha any injury to these valuable p want of proper accommodation porary quarters provided for the From the unexpected delays luded to they were exposed, m an uncongenial temperature, a last the new building was suf-pleted to receive them, the delet of the fresh paint upon the folia the plants quickly destroyed and it will be some time yet be entirely recover. In spite of these drawbacks,

In spite of these drawbacks, conservatory is already beginning a very attractive appearance directors have great pleasure in to the members and friends of that further additions of a vind to the collection of plants pected during the coming season. His Excellency the Governor most kindly undertaken to use influence to produce for the society plants from the Royal Botanic Kew. At his Excellency's memorial has been transmitted the bythe president on behalf of the ing for such a grant, and accan official letter from his Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario ling the application, and the dired doubt that the powerful influencellency will obtain for their requable response. The directors at they only express the feeling friends of the society in recording ful sense of the kind and those which his Excellency has thus we may not objects and successions.

which his Excellency has thus or show in one objects and succe ciety's work.
While congratulating their mever, on the accomplishment step in advance towards the "winter garden" by the comp conservatory, and the nucleus w ready been formed of a valuable plants, the Treasurer's statemen directors submit with this repo that a very heavy additional has been incurred by the soci will tax all their energies to mee of the conservatory has exceed contemplated at the time the ad was contracted for its constructi The corporation grant of last duced to \$1,500, while the curr of the Gardens, which it is cover, amounted to over \$2,800 repairs and other items, which come under the head of "ord

expenses."
The directors, therefore, have past year had to provide as far a out of the proceeds of the vario ments, concerts, and performan the Gardens, and the rent of the such purposes, not only for the the loans effected for the er pavilion and conservatory, an amount beyond the original es conservatory, but for repairs in ing houses, repairs to fencing, a pavilion, seeds, trees and shrubs specimens which had died, etc., and other inevitable expenses wh cur annually, and which amount considerable sum. The result shown by the treasurer's state serious deficit for the year, the balance due the treasurer of \$1 about \$11,050 yet unpaid upon

Though beginning the year wous debt, the directors see no recouragement. They are confide efforts to contribute to the renjoyment of the public, as well the Gardens what they ough means of diffusing a wider and no knowledge of plants and flower. knowledge of plants and flower ally in view of the collection have within the walls of the o to many new and rare species s met with before in any collec country, will not fail to be app by the members of the society fellow-citizens generally, Already the Council of the have shown a desire to do as n can for the society, in the m annual grant, consistently with and retrenchment which the City

and retrenchment which the Cit endeavouring to carry out in t ture this year.

It is much to be wished, how Council could see their way so the grant as to provide for the w of the ordinary and legitimat of the ordinary and legitimat penses of the Gardens; the societ be free to address themselves to the heavy task of meeting the intercorror providing the necessary sinking ultimate extinction of their p gage debt of \$30,000, as well tor the cost of any of the many al improvements about the grounings which are constantly being and can scarcely be avoided. In to meet these liabilities the direct that their successors can coun sympathy and assistance both bers of the society and the citize and relying upon this they will to carry out the programme for leason with all the energy in the The wish expressed by the dire last year's report, that a sprin exhibition of flowers and fruithed in the Gardens during the son, and the recommendation the facilities should be afforded.

The English papers have always been short of the article that could write an article that short. - Boston Transcript. It is strange that it wearies a man's legs so much less to stand in front of a bar than it

loes to stand by a work-bench? An ordinance against profanity is rigidly enforced in Avon, Ill. A plain oath brings a fine of \$3, and fancy swearing costs more. Fish are so plenty in some parts of Canada that in order to tell a first-class lie the sportsman has to swear he didn't catch any.—

When two gushing young women make a great display of bidding each other good-bye it may be called "much adieu about no Lowell Courier.

An exchange notes that the obelisk seems to be quite at home in Central Park, New York. Why not? It is in the land of -Somerville Journal.

When you have convinced a woman that a lounge worth about \$7 has just been marked down from \$16 to \$12 you have secured a customer.—Detroit Free Press.

An astronomer says: "This is the best time of year for observing the planet Mer-

time of year for observing the planet Mercury." Thank heaven this time of year is good for something.—Boston Post. New York consumers have complained so bitterly of the high price of coal that the dealers have kindly reduced the wages of coal shovellers.—Philadelphia News.

You can tell a merciful farmer as soon as he stops his team at a post. He takes the blanket off his wife's lap and spreads it over the poor horses.—Detroit Free Press.

"Ma," said a little girl who had just begun to study physiology, "I don't want the fieshy part of the milk;" then, pointing to the cream-pitcher, "I want the epidermis." A Boston young lady who went to Washington with matrimonial intent and returned single, said if she had been a hit there she

"James, did you divide your paper of chocolate with your brother?" "Yes, certainly, mamma; I ate the chocolate and gave him the motto—he is so fond of reading, you

Careful of his diet : Lady " Something to eat?" Tramp—"Yes'm. But I don't want no quail, 'cause it's been awful hard with 'em this winter, and they have had to feed on all sorts of pison berries."

Telephone stations have recently been opened in New York, where, for a small sum, persons may hold five-minute conversations with friends at a distance. Ladies can use system without extra charge,-Londo

Doctor X, of Paris, meets Doctor Y on the street and stops to talk to him. Suddenly a funeral passes the nearest street corner.

One of the relatives walking behind the hearse salutes them. "At least," remarks Doctor Y, "here is one who is grateful." During the Mardi Gras celebration the

Galveston saloons did a rushing business. Gilhooly said to a bar-keeper: "I suppose you all made hay while the sun shone?" "We didn't make hay, but we sold a good deal of rye," replied the bar-keeper.—Galston News.

The other day the Galveston Recorder was grossly insulted by a prisoner, who is a regularly ordained chicken thief, for which offence he was being tried. "I fine you \$10," said the Recorder. "Jedge, ef you will take it out in chickens, I'll let you hab dem chickens are missed last week at the central last week at the ce u missed last week at ten cents less dan de arket price."—Galveston News.

Fogg—"I say, Jones, that dog of yours gave me an awful fright last night. As I was passing your house he came tearing out of the yard, barking and yelping like all possessed."

Jones—"Oh, he won't hurt you, Fogg; he's perfectly harmless." Fogg—"Yes that's what I told Mrs. F. this morning. He's perfectly harmless. He began to be harmless just after he ran at me last night. I had my -Boston Transcript.

—Boston Transcript.

Two urchins, dirty and ragged, were lying in wait for alms. A well-to-do looking gentleman passing at the moment was accosted by one of them. "Please, mister, gimme a penny to buy some bread," implored the gamin. "Get out, you little rascal, don't bother me" was the really. Thereanon the

penny to buy some bread, impact to buy some bread, impact on it bother me," was the reply. Thereupon the discomfitted urchin turned to his companion and observed, "Billy, he must be a millionaire."—Brooklyn Eagle.

On Wednesday night, says the Rochester Democrat, an inebriated man was observed holding himself up by means of a lamp-post on a prominent street. This lamp-post had no it a mail-box, and the man had apparently stood there for some time. A reporter passes on it a mall-box, and the man had apparently stood there for some time. A reporter passing by remarked: "Hello, there; what's the matter?" "Well," said the man, "I—bic—put five cents in the box here half an hour

ago, and this car ain't started yet." An Irish lady called on a photographer for fifty cents worth of pictures. When the artist removed the plate from the machine he told her she need not sit longer. On coming out from the dark room he found her still bolt out from the dark room he found her still bolt upright in the chair, with that look of petrified despair on her face peculiar to the photographic pose. "You needn't sit there any longer," said the frightened artist. "What's that?" she hoarsely whispered, without changing a muscle. "I say you needn't sit there now. I have got through," he explained. "Ain't I to pay ye fifty cints?" she interrogated, in the same gurgling tone, with her eyes strained on the mark. "Yes." "Well, thin, do you mane to say I'm to give ye fifty cints for only five minits in the cheer. Begorra, I'll have a full tin minits foor the Begorra, I'll have a full tin minits foor the oney, an' that's little enough in all con-ence." And she had it.

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"Oh, by the way," said Bickels, as he sat on the side of the bed pulling off his boots, "I saw a gentleman down town to-day whe would give a thousand dollars to see you."

"Who was he? Does he live in Little Book?"

"I don't know his name." I'll warrant that it was Oliver Gregg."

"Then it must be George Weatherton."
"Guess again. I might know his name if
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"Oh, I do wish I knew!" said the lady,
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"Harvey Glenkins?"
"No; his name is Lucas Wentwing."
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Eprs's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist twery tendency to disease. Hundreds of tubele maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Grazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Eprs & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocorlate Essence for afternoon use. EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPORT-

ORONTO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Question of Additional Aid from the City Discussed.

HON, G. W. ALLAN SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

The following gentlemen, members of the Toronto Horticultural Society, last night assembled in the pavilion for the transaction of business:—Hon. G. W. Allan, president; Mayor McMurrich, Ald. Adamson, Irwin, Fleming, Lake, Steiner, and Trees, Major Gray, Messrs. Wm. Elliott, Henry Pellatt, H. P. Dwight, James E. Ellis, jr., F. W. Coate, J. A. Simmers, E. A. Scadding, J. C. Gilmor, Hugh Miller, George Leslie, jr., and Walter S. Lee.

THE ANNUAL REPORT. After routine buisness, the president read the annual report of the directors, which is as

follows:—
The report which the directors have the The report which the directors have the honour to present for the past year will show that a further and very important advance has been made since the last annual meeting in the work of the society. The interest and attractions of the Gardens will not as heretofore be limited to the outdoor display of plants and flowers during the comparatively brief season of a Canadian summer, but will now be continued through the snows and frosts of winter.

The erection and completion of the new The erection and completion of the new conservatory on the south side of the Pavilion will, it is hoped, provide a new and most important source of interest and instruction to all visitors to the Gardens, and that at a period of the year when the warmth and perfume and gay blossoms within "our winter garden" will be doubly enhanced by the cold, and bare, and cheerless aspect of the wintry landscape without.

The conservatory now completed is 48 by 58 feet, capable of holding several thousand plants, and is heated by a Hitchin's corrugated boiler placed in the basement of the Pavilion, from which the water is conveyed to coils of pipe placed under and above the floor of the conservatory.

Owing to many unforeseen delays on the part of the contractors the building was not ready for the reception of plants until after the cold weather had set in in Novem-

ber. The nucleus of a collection had been formed The inicieus of a collection had been formed by the purchase in June last of some very beautiful specimens of falms, pandanus, crotons, dracemas, etc., from Mr. N. J. Mc-Calla, of St. Catharines, which were exhibited by that gentleman at the Exhibition of the Electoral Division Society held in the aviling during that month

pavilion during that month.

It was confidently expected by the directors that the conservatory would have been completed in sufficient time to have prevented any injury to these valuable plants from a want of proper accommodation in the temporary quarters provided for them.

From the unexpected delays already alluded to they were exposed, more or less, to

an uncongenial temperature, and when at last the new building was sufficiently completed to receive them, the deleterious effects of the fresh paint upon the foliage of most of the plants quickly destroyed their beauty, and it will be some time yet before they will entirely recover, In spite of these drawbacks, however, the

conservatory is already beginning to present a very attractive appearance, and the directors have great pleasure in announcing to the members and friends of the society that further additions of a very valuable kind to the collection of plants may be exceeded through the coming season.

kind to the collection of plants may be expected during the coming season.

His Excellency the Governor-General has most kindly undertaken to use his powerful influence to procure for the society a grant of plants from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. At his Excellency's suggestion a memorial has been transmitted to him, signed by the president on behalf of the society, asking for such a grant, and accompanied by an official letter from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, recommending the application, and the directors have no doubt that the powerful influence of his Excellency will obtain for their request a favourable response. The directors are sure that they only express the feelings of all the friends of the society in recording their grate-

while compatibilities their members, however, on the accomplishment of so great a step in advance towards the long desired "winter garden" by the completion of the conservatory, and the nucleus which has already been formed of a valuable collection of plants, the Treasurer's statement, which the directors submit with this report, will show that a very heavy additional responsibility has been incurred by the society, which it will tax all their energies to meet. The cost of the conservatory has exceeded what was contemplated at the time the additional loan was contracted for its construction.

The corporation grant of last year was reduced to \$1,500, while the current expenses of the Gardens, which it is supposed to cover, amounted to over \$2,800 exclusive of repairs and other items, which might fairly come under the head of "ordinary current expenses."

come under the head of "ordinary current expenses."

The directors, therefore, have during the past year had to provide as far as they could out of the proceeds of the various entertainments, concerts, and performances given in the Gardens, and the rent of the Pavilion for such purposes, not only for the interest on the loans effected for the erection of the pavilion and conservatory, and the extra amount beyond the original estimate of the conservatory, but for repairs in the propagatamount beyond the original estimate of the conservatory, but for repairs in the propagating houses, repairs to fencing, alterations in pavilion, seeds, trees and shrubs for replacing specimens which had died, etc., garden tools, and other inevitable expenses which must occur annually, and which amount to a very considerable sum. The result has been, as shown by the treasurer's statement, a very shown by the treasurer's statement, a very in some places that the result dissatisfied him.

specimens which had died, etc., garden tools, and other-inevirable sum. The result has born as the considerable sum. The result has born as hown, by the treasurer's statement, we represent the state of the state o

auspices of the Electoral Division Society, whose exhibition was held in the pavilion on the 16th and 17th June. There was an exceedingly creditable display of flowers and fruits, including many beautiful exotics from the Government House and the Hon. L. Macpherson's, as well as the plants from St. Catharines subsequently purchased by the

Society.

The directors are glad to be able to promise a similar treat to all lovers of horticulture during the coming season, as arrangements have already been made with the Electoral Division Society for an exhibition to be held on the 28th and 29th June next.

The directors have finally to report that various small improvements in the Gardens have been carried out successfully during the past season. The approaches to the pavilion have been made much more convenient, and the ground to the south of the building has been filled up and levelled with a view to the ultimate removal of the gardener's lodge and pro-

filled up and levelled with a view to the ultimate removal of the gardener's lodge and propagating houses from their present site to a more convenient position at the south-west corner of the grounds.

G. W. ALLAN,

President.

The financial statement presented by Mr. Pellatt, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, was submitted. It was shown that the total liabilities were \$31, 150 on the conservatory, and \$2,730 due the Treasurer for money advanced.

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed officers:—Hon. George W. Allan, president; Mr. Wm. Elliott, jr., first vice-president; Major John Gray, second vice-president; Mr. Henry Pellatt, hon. secretary-treasurer. Directors—Messrs. James Fleming, James E. Ellis, jr., Hugh Miller, George Leslie, sr., George Leslie jr., James E. Ellis, jr., E. A. Scadding, Wm. Gooderham, jr., F. W. Coate, Walter S. Lee, H. P. Dwight, James Simmers, and Dr. Hodgins.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

James Simmers, and Dr. Hodgins.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Mr. ELLIOTT moved, seconded by Mr. Dwight, that Messrs. James Fleming and George Leslie, sr., be appointed delegates to the Provincial Agricultural Association, and that Hon. Geo. W. Allan and Mr. James Fleming be appointed delegates to the Fruit Growers' Association. Carried.

The appointment (made on the 4th ult.) of Messrs. J. A. Simmers and Walter S. Lee as delegates to the Toronto Industrial Association was confirmed. tion was confirmed.

Messrs. Gilmore and Buckland were re-ap-pointed auditors.

Thanks were tendered the retiring officers, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PAINT HABIT. Daubing Becoming a Mania.

Of all the vices to which the head of a family can be addicted, that of painting is probably the most devastating in its effects upon the mind, clothing, and purse. Unlike drunkenness and playing on brass instruments, it is a vice which can be practised without publicity, and this is doubtless one reason why it is so awfully prevalent. There are many men who are outwardly respectable. reason why it is so awfully prevalent. There are many men who are outwardly respectable, and who are even regarded as pillars of the Church, who keep their private paint-brushes and their cans of prepared colours, and in the secrecy of their own households paint their furniture and the wood-work of their rooms. In time this vice inevitably makes inroads upon the coat of its victim, and the appearance of blue, red, or green patches or him.

ance of blue, red, or green patches on his coat-tails, and in some cases on his trousers, will betray him; but there is no doubt that at the present day there are hundreds of men who are habitually addicted to private painting, and whose weakness is known only to the unhappy members of their families. most kindly undertaken to use his powerful influence to produce for the society a grant of plants from the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. At his Excellency's suggestion a memorial has been transmitted to him, signed by the president on behalf of the society, asking for such a grant, and accompanied by an official letter from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, recommended that the powerful influence of his Excellency will obtain for their request a favourable response. The directors are sure that they only express the feelings of all the friends of the society in recording their grateful sense of the kind and thoughtful interest which his Excellence as him almost the term of so great a step in advance towards the long desired the society, madness, and despair. The story of the society and the society and the sum of the society and the society and the society and the society and the sum of the society and the society and the society and the store and the society and the soci

poverty, madness, and despair. The story of a man who was once a respectable and worthy citizen of Philadelphia presents a fearful illustration of the misery caused by private painting.

The man in question—let us call him Mr. Smith—was induced by an indiscrect friend to buy a pound of red paint with which to paint a small dog-kennel. Without reflecting upon the danger to which everyone exposes himself who takes the unhallowed brush into his hand, Mr. Smith painted the dog-kennel and with the quarter of a pound of into his hand, Mr. Smith painted the dog-kennel, and with the quarter of a pound of paint that was left undertook to paint the bath-tub—in order, as he told himself, that the paint should not be wasted. He found that when the bath-tub was not more than half painted his supply of paint was exhaust-ed, and he therefore bought another can. With this he finished the bath-tub, and had this time three quarters of a pound left. It

this time three-quarters of a pound left. It was, of course, impossible for him to allow so much paint to be wasted, and, accordingly, he began to paint the six kitchen chairs. There began to paint the six kitchen chairs. There was enough paint for five chairs only, and the wretched man saw that he could not help buying a third pound, nearly all of which was left after the sixth chair was finished.

With hungry eyes and an excited air he now roamed through the house, seeking what he might paint, and finally decided to paint the wood-word. This study. Two additional pounds were used before the wood-work was finished, but he found that in his anxiety to finish the work without buying a sixth can of Mr. Saunders moved that Mr. Dempsey

Morgan, J. B. Aylesworth, John Carnegie, Joshua Legge, jr., Geo. Graham, G. Moore, H. Parker, L. E. Shipley, Stephen White, Charles Drury, Joseph Hunter, James Young, M.P.P., Otto Klotz, Prof. Buckland, William Saunders, Prof. Mills, Prof. Brown, J. Dempster, and E. Jackson.

After routine business the election of officers was proceeded with, and the following gentlemen elected:—President, J. B. Aylesworth, 'Newbury; 'Vice-President, Charles Drury, Crown Hill; Treasurer, Geo. Graham, re-elected. Messrs. Rykert, Morgan, and White were appointed as a committee to nominate the standing committees for the year. Mr. Aylesworth, in his spening remarks, thanked the Council for the honour conferred upon him, and referred to the teeling existing in some parts of the province, that the work of the association was at an end. While this might be the thought of those who were interested in the local and industrial associations, it was not the wish of the farmers of the country. They considered the Provincial to be the only real agricultural exhibition of Ontario, and the duty of the Council was to advance its interests without being hostile to those of other exhibitions. He trusted they might be successful in this, and that ELECTION OF OFFICERS. they might be successful in this, and that each succeeding year would find the Associa-tion exhibitions more and more successful.

THE LATE SENATOR CHRISTIE. A resolution was then introduced by Mr. Morgan, referring to the valuable services rendered by the late Senator Christie to agricultural interests. He had been for many years an active and able member of the Council, and his loss was deeply feit. On motion of Mr. Rykert it was resolved that a suitable memorial be erected, and the matter was referred to a special committee.

COMMUNICATIONS. Communications were then read from Miss Park, complaining that she had been unjustly kept out of the prize list; and from Messrs. Gage & Munz, claiming \$5 in compensation for the loss of splints sent for exhibition. On motion of Mr. Young, they were referred to the Arts Committee of 1880. A letter from the lessee of the lower flat of the hall, asking the Council to open the drain on the Yonge street side of the building, was referred to the Secretary-Treasurer, who was also instructed to obtain information relating to the expiration of the lesse held by Mr. Fleming, who was desirous of relinquishing it on the lat of May next:

REPORTS. The TREASURER brought in his report showing a balance on hand of \$1,800. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Drurry presented the report of the Finance Committee, which was adopted, with that of the Nominating Committee, brought down by Mr. Rykert, recommending the following gentlemen for the

STANDING COMMITTEES for the ensuing year:

\*\*Executive and Building.\*\*—Rykert, White, Morgan, Shipley. Young, Saunders, and G. Graham. Finance.—Drury, Carnegie, Klotz, Parker,

Finance.—Drury, Carnegie, Klotz, Parker, and Carswell.

Printing.—Saunders, Jackson, Mills, Dempster, and K. Graham.

Gates and Turnstales.—McKinnon, Moore, Bröwn, Legge, and Hunter.

It was also recommended that for the purpose of economizing no Building Committee be appointed, but that their duties be performed by the Executive Committee.

It was then moved by Mr. Saunders, seconded by Mr. Klotz, "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of the affairs of this association, with a view of devising plans to add to its usefulness, and for more efficiently carrying out the objects for which the association was organized, the committee to consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Rykert, Drury, White, Carnegie, Jackson, McKinnon, Parker, Professor Mills and the President." After a short discussion the motion was adopted, the committee to report at the next meeting of the Column.

On motion of Mr. Drury, seconded by Mr.

A letter from the Mayor of London relating to the fall exhibition was read, and gave rise to considerable discussion. Pending the purchase of new exhibition grounds two streets had been opened though those formerly occupied by the association, and it was stated the citizens intended to keep them open during the fair. As the association has a lien upon the grounds the Council thought it best to have an understanding with the Council, but several members said the Mayor and Council would do their duty in the matter. It was then deferred for future consideration.

eration.

EVENING SESSION. At eight o'clock the Board resumed business, but, on motion of Prof. Brown, it adjourned, in order that the various committees might prepare to report.

Second Day.

The Council met at 10 a.m., the President,
Mr. J. B. Aylesworth, in the chair.

After routine,
Mr. Druby presented the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of certain accounts to the value of \$1.917.

On the discussion of the items, it was stated that one gold medal was still owing to an exhibitor at the Ottawa and three to exhibitors at the Hamilton exhibition.

Mr. Saunders moved that Mr. Dempsey be paid for his attendance at the late Provincial Exhibition. Carried.

The following committees were appointed:

Horses—Messrs. White, Morgan, and Mokinnon.

Cattle—Messrs. Brown, Moore, and Drury.

Sheep and Pigs—Messrs. White, Hunter, and Legge,

Implements and Poultry—Messrs. Morgan,

Parker, and Carnegie.

Judges and Delegates—Messrs. White, Mills, Jackson, and Rykert.

Arts Department—Messrs. Young, Buckland, Klotz, Hon. G. W. Allan, Jackson, and Mills.

Horticultural Products—Messrs. Dempsey, Rykert, and Saunders.

Agricultural Products—Messrs. Parker, Drury, and McKinnon.

Was gone.

A train that started out with shovellers from Pierre had to be abandoned, and the men walked a few miles distant east and left for Huron to escape being snowed in. Just to give you an idea of the drifts that are blockading the road Dwill give you one illustration. The mail carrier who brought the mail through from Steepy Eye to Huron, making the trip on snow-shoes, measured one drift. It was five hundred feet long and averaged forty-seven feet deep. At Pierre there is plenty of food and fine to last until the sun raises the snow blockade, but from Huron to Sleepy Rye, a distance of two hundred feet long and averaged forty-seven feet deep. At Pierre there is plenty of food and fine to last until the sun raises the snow blockade, but from Huron to Sleepy Rye, a distance of two hundred feet long and averaged forty-seven feet deep. At Pierre there is plenty of food and fine to last until the sun raises the snow blockade, but from Huron to Sleepy Rye, a distance of two hundred feet long and averaged forty-seven feet deep. At Pierre there is plenty of food and the until the sun raises the snow blockade, but from Huron to Sleepy Rye, a distance of two hundred feet long and averaged forty-seven feet deep. At Pierre there is plenty of food and the to last until the sun raises the snow blockade by the control of food, and the sun raises and loss of life to the unfortunate settlers who have taken up homesteads will be simply awful. There is no way to reach them with aid, and heaven only knows what he sun

Friday, 23rd-Arts and Agricultural Asso

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1881.

Friday, 23rd—Arts and Agricultural Association.

Monday—Entomological Society.
Tuesday—Fruit Growers' Association.

It was decided that exhibitors must exhibit prize animals in the ring every day at 2 p.m. or fortest their premiums.

It was agreed that in future the judges should themselves make out the prize tickets when awarded, and affix them to the articles. It was resolved that the Governor-General and the Princess Louise be invited to open the Exhibition on the 22nd September.

The Council then took up the subject of the revision of the prize list, on which they were engaged when the hour of adjournment arrived.

In the afternoon the Council revised the prize list and made several alterations in premiums.

A resolution was passed instructing the secretary in future to notify the newspapers whenever the association met.

The association edjourned till the evening.

The association adjourned till the evening.

EVERING SESSION.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined the accounts and found them correct. They also recommended that Mr. Fleming's offer to sell the seats and fixtures in the Agricultural hall for \$200 be accepted. The committee also seported that they had \$600 worth of old Dominion medals on hand, which should be included in the assets.

The report was adopted.

The Special Committee on the working of of the Association brought up their report. It recommended that in small field seeds, field roots, domestic wines, fruit, vegetables, fine arts, natural history, chemicals, building materials, leather work, only two judges be appointed; that the treasurer and accountant be allowed each an assistant during the exhibition; that the salary of the treasurer be \$400 a year; that after July the grant of \$500 to the Ontario Veterinary College be reduced to \$400, but that the association pay for the diplomas of the students; that after May the services of the messenger be dispensed with.

The report was adopted.

pensed with.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Morgan moved that an effort be made to get a Grange gathering at the London exhibition, and to obtain excursion trains on the occasion. Carried.

The subject of the method of appointing

The subject of the method of appointing the judges then came up.

Mr. SAUNDERS said the special committee had not been able to agree upon a recommendation, but hoped to arrive at a unanimous finding by next meeting.

Mr. PARKER said that the directors of the Mechanics' Institutes had appointed persons among them as fit to be selected judges who were quite incompetent, but who wanted to get their expenses at the exhibition paid. It would be better to let the elective members of the board appoint the judges, and be responsible for their competency.

The discussion of the matter was postponed.

Mr. Craig tendered his resignation on account of ill-health, which necessitated his taking a trip to Europe.

The resignation was accepted, it being agreed that Mr. Craig's salary be paid to the end of the half-year.

The date of the next meeting of Council was fixed for the 27th April.

as fixed for the 27th April.

of forty years.

A commission, appointed by the agricultural society of France, to investigate the effect which the rapid import of American flour is likely to have on French agriculture, has reported in favour of a protective tariff of 57 cents a barrel on American flour. The thoroughbred cattle imported by the Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia were auctioned at Halifax on Thursday. There was a large attendance, including most of the members of the Legislature, and good prices were realized, bulls averaging from \$135 to \$410, cows from \$155 to \$300, and calves from \$55 to \$100.

PROPOSED SUGAR REFINERY.

FARM NOTES.

George Kitchen, of Garafraxa, has sold his farm, lot 33, con. 2, to Mr. Dunbar, recently from Scotland, for \$2,200. The farm is within one and a half miles of Arthur

Lie case of the 27th April.

The meeting adjourned.

A Chatham gentleman, whose business compelled him to face the horrible roads of the autronating country last Trackay, reports the fall wheat as looking in admirable condition on the Raleigh plains and on the high ground.

Montraral, March 25.—The cattle shippers here have received the following advice from Swa & Sons, Edinburgh, Scolland. These gentlemen, who are very extensive salesmen in both England and Scolland, are chiefly provided by Canadians. They say—

"With respect to the past trade, our experiment ditches have made a very marked in both England and Scolland, are chiefly provided by Canadians. They say—

"With respect to the past trade, our experiment of californis for 1880 is estimated at \$3,500,000 and their undermoniment of californis for 1880 is estimated at \$3,500,000 and their many than the middle of Rivers and the control of the country of the time of the past trade, our experiment do to dwarf the middle of Rivers and the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the country of the country of the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the country of the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the country of the country of the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the middle of Rivers and the country of the

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Two Deaths from Eating Spoiled Oysters.

Three weeks ago Timothy O'Leary and his mother Fannie, of Union City, Ohio, ate some spoiled oysters, poisoning both of them, the latter dying from the effects a short time afterward, and her remains being brought to Sidney for interment. On Sunday her son Timothy died also from the effects of the poisonous oysters, and last Monday a special carload of friends accompanied the remains to Sidney, where they were interred in Graceland cemetery.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. It is getting to be a common practice to publish the results of the monthly examinations of schools in the local papers.

A successful literary society has been established in connection with the Dundas schools. The trustees have been made honorary mem-

made use of by these wretched people to keep from freezing—clothing, not absolutely necessary, lumber yards, railroad ties, joists, and partitions in houses, hay and grain, everything that will burn is seized upon. The mail-carrier before spoken of said that on his trip he heard of eight people frozen to death, and in his opinion there must be many more that have already perished. It is impossible to form any idea of the number that must perish of starvation and cold if the blockade continues much longer. The truster bers of it. The school accounts of North Oxford show that \$5,524 were expended on the public and separate schools of that township in 1880. The average rate was under two mills on the

A number of farmers living in the township of York recently held a meeting in the Masonic hall, Eglington. They were addressed by Dr. Scheidtweiler, who referred to the growth of the sugar beet-root. He said that where the soil was adapted to the growth of that root, from 25 to 60 tons per acre could be raised. The doctor was of the opinion that a good deal of the land throughout the township would answer the purpose, and urged on the farmers to give it a trial. He was considering the advisability of establishing a sugar refinery in the township, and if he did so, he would require about 60,000 tens of sugar-beet per annum. The refinery, he said, would give employment to 400 workmen, and he, no doubt, would purchase a large quantity of land near the establishment whereon to erect dwellings for his workmen. When fitted up for the manufacture of sugar, the building would cost \$300,000. He promised to supply the farmers with seed the first season, and if it could be grown to advantage he thought that there would be no difficulty in having a refinery built, possibly at Eglington. Several of the farmers present expressed their willingness to give the experiment a trial.

The average rate was under two mills on the dollar.

The spelling matches which take place from time to time in the schools must have a good effect in improving the orthography of our future letter-writers and editors. The schools in Manitoulin Island had spelling matches lately. The "schoolmaster is abroad" up there evidently.

The Collegiate Institute, St. Catharines, is about giving proof of its literary vitality by issuing a monthly magazine. In regard to literary ability and effort, the Institute takes a high stand; and we are, therefore, glad to see an enterprise of this kind entered into, feeling sure that it will be creditably and ably managed.

Vocal music has been most successfully taught in the Dundas schools. The report of the committee on the subject states that "the scholars are remarkably well grounded, considering their different ages, in the theory of musical annotation, and at the same time well practised in the application of that theory to singing."

The Kingston Whig, referring to the discussion on the senior class question in that city, thus speaks of the former practice:—
"The advanced branches of a good English education were taught to much more senior pupils than are now attending the public schools by that veteran educationalist, Mr. Thos. Gordon, more than twenty years ago, and they have been maintained in the public schools from that day to this."

The agitation against High Schools doing public school work in the 4th, 5th, and 6th

The agitation against High Schools doing public school work in the 4th, 5th, and 6th books is still kept up in various places. The plea is that the public schools are dwarfed into mere primary schools, and that as the majority of the pupils do not intend to go to the High A writer in the Whitehall Review says that rest would cure half the ills to which horseflesh is heir, but people will not give it, because at the time it costs money.

mere primary schools, and that as the majority of the pupils do not intend to go to the High Schools, great injustice is done to them in not letting them get beyond the 4th book. Besides, the cost per pupil in the High School is ten or fifteen times greater than in the public schools. An intelligent discussion on this subject has recently taken place at Kingston between Mr. Knight, master of the High School there, and Mr. Horsey, chairman of the Public School Board.

It is understood that the trustees of the Galt Collegiate Institute have entered a suit against the county of Waterlos to recover the amount asked from the county, and which the Council has declined to pay on several grounds. The case will be watched with interest, as it will determine whether trustees of such institutions have the right to allow arrearages to accumulate for several years, and then to demand the total in any one year. The Minister of Education has advised the trustees that in his opinion their neglect to present their claim for deficiencies each year has not destroyed their right to recover the entire amount from the county.

Mr. Sandford Fleming has announced in the The Trainor Bros., of North Crosby, were left lately two farms of 100 acres each, located near Ottawa, Illinois, on the death of a brother. The farms are in an excellent state of cultivation, having been cleared for upwards, of forty years

entire amount from the county.

Mr. Sandford Fleming has announced in the Queen's College Journal his intention of giving the following prizes during his incumbency of the Chancellor's chair of Queen's University:

A gold medal for each year of the Chancellor's incumbency; three prizes of \$50 each to be awarded for the best English essay on the undermentioned subjects:—"Should the study of classics be optional or compulsory?"

"Should the Presbyterian Church in Canada return to the liturgy of the time of Knox, or adopt in public worship a liturgy in any

ing teachers. 5. The method of keeping school accounts. 6. And such other business as may be suggested by any trustee or representative. In regard to the time for the employment of teachers, the Inspector states that the summer vacation was undoubtedly the proper time, as the school was then at its lowest point as regards the age and attainments of pupils. As a reason for this he stated that the first half of the year was the time during which the pupils required most care from the teacher. Hence the school should be properly organized. He wished for the opinions of trustees and teachers on the contingent clause, whereby, if the teacher failed to do his duty, the agreement could be cancelled on notice. In reference to the method of keeping school accounts, Mr. Smith showed a book now published for the use of school trustees in keeping accounts of school moneys. The whole of these topics were discussed with a good deal of spirit, and resolutions regarding most of them adopted nem. con.

FOREIGN. Twenty-one thousand dollars has been subscribed to a retiring fund for the professors of Harvard College.

The cost of the Chinese course in Harvard

amounted last year to \$4,062.15, and the fees received were in all only \$30. Harvard's department of collegiate instruc-tion for women has now opened a reading-room and begun the collection of a library. A contemporary states:—"The public library in Cincinnati cost \$54,927.28 during the last year, but the information gained from three books in it, which could not be found elsewhere at the time, saved the city at least \$33,500 a year for the next ten years on its contract with the Gas Company."

contract with the Gas Company."

The Southern States are moving forward in the matter of education. Arkansas has appropriated \$10,000 for a coloured Normal School. Florida has built 25 per cent. more school-houses, "operated "50 per cent. more schools, and greatly increased the enrolment of the school population. Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina are now beginning to show schools, and teachers that will compare favourably with the best products of the older States.

In Massachusetts, U.S., a bill is pending

products of the older States.

In Massachusetts, U.S., a bill is pending touching compulsory education. It requires the attendance on public or private schools of all healthy children between eight and fourteen years of age. School boards are authorized to supply children of poor parents with books, to be returned at close of school and kept as the property of the school. One peculiar feature in the bill is the section providing that a fine of not less than \$5 or more than \$10 shall be inflicted upon the directors of school boards who neglect to prosecute parents or guardians that do not observe the law.

parents or guardians that do not observe the law.

The International Congress of Educators held last year at Brussels considered the question of school hygiene. Some of the decisions arrived at are the following:—Class rooms should be lighted by day by windows on one side only, and to the left of the scholars, all seats to have an equal share of light. School rooms for fifty pupils should in all cases be 30 feet by 24 feet, in order to give a proper amount of air to each pupil. Single seat desks should in all cases be used. It was suggested that all schools should be subject to medical inspection, and that a department under the Minister of Education should have charge of the subject of hygiene.

JOHNSON'S

Macatent.

Biliousness, Nervous Design The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Prop

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties
It Stimulates the Pryaline in the Saliv
which converts the Starch and Sugar of food into gizeose. A deficiency in Flyali
causes Wind and Souring of the food in a
stomach. If the medicine is taken immeately after eating the formentation of fa
is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bovels.
It Furifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Nervous System.
It Fromotes Digestion.
It Promotes Digestion.
It purifies the formentation and Invigorate
it are marked by the food and makes not
it opens the pores of the skin and indusBealthy Perspiration,
It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in to
blood, which generates Scronials, Erysipsias, and
manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
There are no spirité employed in its manufacture, a
can be taken by the most delicate bate, or by
ared and fooble, ours only being regutral in adminidirections.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recom
mend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Com
plaint.
E. D. CURL

SURE CURE FOR DYSPRESE.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simoce Co., Ont.

The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be ore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY

am now well and hearty. THOS COURTNET

SA VIE SAUVEE.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscourais, Quebea.

Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quaire ans, j'etals afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose al jour ai nuit; l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere stait decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, 'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouves vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre. Votre tout devoue Ser'ts.

John G. Seton, Temoin. Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou inform-tion en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI s'addresser a notre AGENT.

Vicroria Harrour, Sincoe Co., Om I had to quit work for two weeks owing t pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYR! has removed it. It is wonderful for giving appetite. GHAS. DEADMAN

CRAMP IN STOMACE

Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont.

I was troubled with cramps in my stomace and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LEE CURES RHEUMATISM.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont. Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAI BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cure me after numerous other medicines failed.

OATHARINE HIGGINS.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuabl
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually ones
me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine
failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of a nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now tree from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly. DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia an
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUI
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bes
medicine in the country. MRS, ROWAN.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOI
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and
Nervous Headsche, and have derived greabenefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painter

Dyspepsis and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 23, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsis and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent. William Diez, for a bottle of your INDIAM BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headsche, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Bast Hawkesbury, Prescoti Co.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise all
similarly afficted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely oured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE. Baved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almist continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physicism. Afbr using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for aonief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness!
10 years. I had to give up work. I procur
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully
stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it as
isgenuineomachcleanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Gannot Recommend it too Highly,
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir, —My wife has used your INDIA
LOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial result
cannot recommend your medicine too highly
HARRISON CLARK. DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia.
Is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Bey of Counterfeits. We employ no runner or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are esutioned against buying spurious medicines. sixty-day bills.
London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for money;
100 1-16 for account. Bonds—New 45's, 15½; new 5's, 4½; Eric, 49½; Illinois Central, 140½.

The market was quiet, with banks generally firm to-day. Montreal advanced 1. Bids for Ontario fell 1. Merchants was offered 1 lower. Commerce sold at 113, closing with sellers 1 and bids 1 higher. Hamilton was held as before at 120, with 1181 bid. Bids for Standard rose 1.

Imperial was held \(\frac{1}{4}\), with bids \(\frac{1}{4}\) higher. Bids for Consolidated advanced \(\frac{1}{4}\).

Miscellaneous stocks were firm. British America sold at 150\(\frac{1}{4}\), and closed with sollers \(\frac{1}{4}\) higher. Bids for Canada Life advanced \(\frac{1}{4}\). Consumers Gas sold at 150, and closed unchanged. Telegraph stocks unchanged.

Loan and Savings' stocks steady. Bids for Canada Permanent rose is a did also those for Western. Union advanced 2. Building and Loan sold at 103, and closed with holders 1 higher. Farmers' was not offered. London and Canadian was held as before, with no bids. Peoples' was wanted at 116. Manitoba was held 1 higher, with bids I lower. Ontario was offered at 135, with bids unchanged at 133. Hamilton Provident was

Stocks.	Seller	Buyer	Trans.
Banks.  Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton	1842 150 1013 1194 143 1633 120	184 100± 118 142± 162± 118±	83 at 14
Do. 50 per cent. Standard. Fedgral. Imperial. Moisons. Consolidated. Instrumer, &c. British America.	110 106\(\) 144 123\(\) 110 21	1084 1054 143 122 19	3 at 15(
Western Assurance Canada Life Confed. Life Association Gonsumers' Gas Dominion Telegraph Montreal Telegraph Globe Printing Co Railways.	151 93 128	218 333 208 150 90 *126	100 at 15(
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce. Toronto and Nipissing. Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent. Freehold Western Canada. Union.	163	205½ 161 167½ 152	
Union. Canada Landed Credit. Building and Loan Ass'n. Imperial Savings. Farmers L. and Savings. London and C. L. & A. Co. National Investment. People's Loen.	152	137 102 118 132 110 110	40 at 10
Mantoba Loan Humon and Erie. Doputaton Savings & Loan. Ontarto Iboan & Deb. Canadian Savings & Loan. London Loan Hamilton Provident.	120 135 1334	117 160 1194 1324 123 112 130	
Real Estate:  Branti Lean London & Ont. Invest  "Debentures. Dom. Gof. Stock, 5 p. c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p. c City Toronto, 6 p. c. Stock. City Toronto, 6 p. c. Stock.	103	102½ 110 107 110 108 110	
TORONTO WHOLESA		MAR	KETS

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

lots have sold at 55c. on track. Street receipts very large, and prices declined to 55c. for loads, and 60 to 55c. for single bags.

APPLES—Car-lots nominal. Street offerings large; inferior still sell sometimes at \$1, but the great bulk of sound and good qualities bring \$1.25 to \$1.50.

MUTTON—In rather better supply, but all, and more also, wanted at firm prices; mutton has been worth \$8, and yearling lamb from \$8.50 to \$9 per cental.

POULTEY—Scarcely any offered: turkeys worth \$1 to \$1.75, and fowl from 60 to 90c. No box-lots offered.

FLOUR, Lo.c. 444 bush.; spring wheat, 99,500 bush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 222,904 bush.; peas, 88,324 bush, and rye, 13,633 bush.; against on the same date last year—Flour, 15,750 bbls.; fall wheat, 182,257 bush.; spring wheat, 157,228 bush.; oats, 23,050 bush.; barley, 124,728 bush.; peas, 61,173 bush., and rye, nil bush. English advices show markets to have been rather unsettled. Quotations show a fall of 1d. on red, red winter, and club wheat : Superior extra, per 196 lbs. ......\$4 90 to \$4 95 Extras ..... than at our last. Markets were decidedly dull and weak on Monday and Tuesday, but showed an improved feeling on Wednesday. During that week the attitude of buyers is said to have been most reserved and cautious, with flour quiet and easy. The total supplies for last week show but little change. The imports amounted to 255,000 to 250,000 qrs. of wheat, and 155,000 to BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. GRAIN, f. o. b.
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs....... 1 14
" No. 2, ....... 1 18
" No. 3, ...... 1 08 70,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 124,760 qrs., making a total supply equal to 472,572 to 480,385 qrs. of wheat, against Red winter..... Spring wheat, No. 1. an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 24th inst. was 2,350,000 qrs., against " No. 3.

Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.

Barley, No. 1. per 48 lbs.

" Choice No. 2, per 43 lbs.

" No. 2, per 48 lbs..

" Extra No. 3.

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs..

" No. 2, 2,410,000 qrs. on the 17th inst., and 2,040,-000 on the corresponding date last year. Continental advices for the week ending March 12th state that the country markets were poorly supplied, probably in consequence of almost in-cessant rain. Home-grown grain was wanted by millers, and choice qualities were rather firm-PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. er. The week's reports showed that out of 89 markets, there were 26 advanced, 27 firm, 29 un-changed, 1 caim, and 6 declined. The wheat changed, I caim, and 6 declined. The wheat imports during the week in the various ports were small, viz., at Marseilles, 22,000 qrs.; at Havre 10,000 qrs.; at Bordeaux 11,000 qrs. At Marseilles the stock in the docks decreased to 196,000 qrs. The week closed with holders of cargoes inclined to make concessions. In Belgium the wheat trade was firm, but not active. Ped winter at Arthura are control. Peas, do
Bye, do
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs.
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geese, each.
Turkeys, each
Butter, pound rolls.
Do large rolls.
Do tub dairy
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, per bag.
Cabbage, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per bag.
Cartots, per bag.
Cartots, per bag.
Parsnips, per bag.
Parsnips, per bag.
Hay, per ton.
Straw, per ton. Red winter at Antwerp was guoted at equal to about 47s, per £20b. The imports of wheat into Antwerp during January and February amounted to 205,000 qrs., against 334,000 qrs. in the corresponding period last year. Of rye the imports were only 13,000 qrs., against 92,000 qrs. last year; prices varied but little. Of flour the imports were 51,121 bbls, against 14,100 bbls. last year. German advices state that at Hamburg the weather was milder with rain and gales. It was expected that the ite which obstructed navigation or the

milder with rain and gales. It was expected that the ice, which obstructed navigation on the Upper Elbe, would soon give way. There was less activity in the grain market, and a further vise of prices of wheat had not taken place. Millers having supplied their immediate wants, eaw no inducement for making extensive purchases, there being very little export demand for flour. Best yellow Holstein and Mecklenburg wheats were held at 51s. to 52s. 6d. per 50i lb, free on board. American winter wheat 15s. 9d. to 48s. 6d. per 480 lb.; common English (\*\*). to 14s. per 50i lb. delivered here. Term wheat: March, 47s.; April-May, 46s. 6d.; Junellu'y, 47s. 9d. per 50i lb. Rye quiet, Russian less activity in the grain market, and a further rise of prices of wheat had not taken place. Millers having supplied their immediate wants, saw no inducement for making extensive purchases, there being very little export demand for flour. Best yellow Holstein and Mecklenburg wheats were held at 51s. to 52s. 6d. per 501 lb, free on board. American winter wheat 17s. 2d. to 48s. 6d. per 480 lb.; common English 17s. to 41s. per 501 lb. delivered here. Term wheat 1 March, 47s. 2 April-May, 46s. 6d.; June-hill, 15s. 2d. to 48s. 6d. per 480 lb.; common English 17s. to 41s. per 501 lb. Rye quiet, Russian 18s. 16d.; Canadian 4s. 6d. per 480 lb. wired. At Herlin wheat was firm, but not 18s. 18s. 2d. to 48s. 6d.; canadian 4s. 6d. per 480 lb. wired. At Herlin wheat was firm, but not 18s. 18s. 2d. to 48s. 2d.; lo 48s. 6d.; June-hill, 18s. 2d. to 48s. 6d.; June-hill, 18s. 2d. to 48s. 6d.; canadian 4s. 6d. per 480 lb. wired. At Herlin wheat was firm, but not 2d. at 18s. 2d. to 48s. 2d.; lo 48s. 6d.; canadian 4s. 6d. per 480 lb. wired. At Herlin wheat was firm, but not 2d. at 18s. 2d. to 48s. 2d.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been steadily maintained through the week.

HIDES—Prices have declined 50c. per cental on green; receipts have been of fair amount and sufficient, but of poor quality. Cured inactive, with sellers at 9ic.

CALFSKINS—Haveremained unchanged, but an early fall is expected.

SHEEPSKINS—Green have not been abundant, and have sold as before at \$1.50 to \$1.75, most going at \$1.60 to \$1.65. A few lots of dry have been offered from the country, and have sold low, or about \$1.20.

WOOL—Fleece has remained very dull, with buyers and sellers spart, and bids declining; a few small parcels have sold at 28c., which seems now to be the best bid. Super has been fairly active and steady; a lot of 3,000 lbs. sold at 29c., which is still bid; extra has sold to the extent of about 10,000 lbs., at prices ranging from 33 to 35c.

TALLOW—Still unchanged; all offering taken at steady prices; rendered as before at 6 to 6;c., and rough at 3;c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$8.50; choice No. 1 steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50 to \$3.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7.00; calfskins, green, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 29 to 30c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12;c.; tallow, rough, 3;c.; rendered, 6 to 6;c.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS. A cable despatch of Monday to New York quotes from the Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during last week, as follows:—"Notwithstanding the unsettled weather and temperature during the last fortnight, a great deal of sowing has been done, but weather and temperature during the last forinight, a great deal of sowing has been done, but the season is still late, and farmers are anxious. Frosty nights and cold winds have slightly affected young wheats. The backwardness, however, is not generally lunfavourably regarded on the whole. The wheat acreage, which is small, looks well. English wheats are still in small supply on account of the busy season, but the facilities for thrashing have materially improved the condition of samples. Millers' necessities have created a demand for English wheats, and the sale of sound samples, consequently, was easy. The recent improvements in values was confined solely to best samples; others were practically unsalable. Foreign wheats at the close lost the greater portion of Monday's advance, a reduction of fully 5d. being necessary to effect sales. The attitude of buyers, unmoved by the crop prospects, bare off-coast market, or American speculation, continues most reserved and cautious. The large California arrivals were readily absorbed, because relatively cheap. The foreign supply at London was more than sufficient. Flour was quiet; since Monday it has been casier in London and the provinces. Foreign flour was similar in tone, and in good supply. Barley was quiet and drooping. Foreign barley was dull and easier. British and foreign oats were in slack demand, and weaker. Maize was in more plentiful supply, and weaker on Friday. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 31,190 quarters at 43s. 1d., against 37,197 quarters at 47s. 3d. during the corresponding period of last year.

March 30.—Flour—No. Isuperfine, \$5.25 to\$5.50 fall wheat, \$1.05; spring do., \$1.03 to \$1.10. Corn.—58 to 60c. Barley, 75 to 80c. Peas, 60 to 66c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Butter, 28 to 28c. Eggs, 14 to 16c. Cheese, 13 to 14c. Hay, \$14 to \$15. Potatoes, per hear, 70 to 80c. HAMILTON.

March 30.—Wheat—White, \$1.12; fall, \$1.14 Corn—58 to 59c, Oats—36c, Peas—70c, Barley -70 to 80c, Clover Seed—\$4.50, Timothy—\$2.50 o \$3. March 30.—Wheat—Spring, \$1.10. Peas, 70c. Rye, 85c. Barley, 80 to 85c. Oats, 37c. Corn.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

March 30, 12 m.—Cattle—Slow, at 91 to 101c.; receipts, 1,698. Sheep—Steady, at 61 to 62c.; receipts, 1592. Calves—Steady, at 6 to 71c.; receipts, 696.

EAST BUFFALO. 11.00 a.m.—Hogs—Easier: receipts, 6; ship ments, 5 cars; 1 to New York; selling Yorkers at \$5.30 to \$5.50; few choice medium heavy at \$6.10 to \$6.15.

NEW YORK.

12 noon.—Flour—Quiet. Wheat—Steady; No. 2
red, \$1.22 to \$1.24 for cash; 16,000 bush, at \$1.23
for March; \$,000 bush, at \$1.21 for May; \$1.20
to \$1.20 for June; No. 1 white, \$1.20 bid cash,
March; \$1.20 to \$1.20 for April; \$1.15 to
\$1.19 for May. Corm—Higher and scarce, at
\$1.20 for May. Corm—Higher and scarce, at
\$2\text{2. Oats—Steady. Receipts—Flour, 19,292
bush.; wheat, 120,000 bush; corn, 136,000 bush;
oats, 14,000 bush.; rye. 21,000 bush, barley, none;
pork. 1,200 bush; lard, 710; whiskey, 379 buls.
2 p.m.—Sales—450,000 bush. No. 2 red., \$1.22 to
\$1.22 for April; \$1.21 to \$1.21 for May; \$1.20 to
\$1.20 for June. Corm—Sales 400,000 bush at 62c. Oats—
Steady. Tallow—6 to 6 to. Dressed hogs—7 to
7 to. Exports—Flour, 20,421 bbls; wheat, \$2,305
bush.; corn, \$5,049 bush.; oats, 3,631 bush.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

March 30.—Opening—Wheat—\$1.06 for May.
Corn—42%c, for May. Osts—35c. for May. Pork
—\$15.32\(\) to \$15.80 May; \$15.90 bid for June.
Lard—\$10.65 for May.
1.01 pm.—Close—Short rib, \$7.00 asked for
April; \$7.70 asked for May; \$7.50 asked for
April; \$7.70 asked for May; \$7.50 asked for
June. Pork—\$15.42\(\), nominal, for March; \$15.42\(\)
for April; \$15.57\(\), asked for May; \$15.67\(\) bid for
June; \$15.50 for July. Lard—\$10.42\(\), nominal,
for March; \$10.42\(\) for April; \$10.55 bid for
May; \$10.62\(\) bid for June; \$10.72\(\) for July.
1.02 pm.—Wheat—\$1.00\(\) nominal for March;
\$1.00\(\) for April; \$1.05\(\) asked for May; \$1.06
for June. Corn—3\(\)\$c. for March; \$8\(\)c. for
April; \$2\(\) to \$2\(\)c. for May; \$2\(\)c. for June; \$2\(\)
to \$2\(\)c. for July; \$3\(\) to \$3\(\)c. for August. Oats—
30\(\)c. for March and April; \$5c. for May; \$4\(\)c.
for June; \$3c. for July.

DETROIT.

March 30, 12.50 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 1.05 for cash March and April; \$1.07 for May; 1.07; forJune; No. 2, \$1.04. Receipts, 20,000 bush.; shipments, 46,000 bush.

MILWAUKEE. March 30, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—99‡c, for April; \$1.05‡ for May, 10.48 a.m.—Wheat—99‡c, for April; \$1.05‡ for May, Receipts—Flour, 10.408 bbls.; wheat, 25, 000 bush.; corn, 450 bush.; cats, 2,000 bush.; rye, 3,000 bush.; barley, 2,001 bush. Shipments —Flour, 12,063 bbls.; wheat, 24,000 bush.; corn, none; cats, none; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 3,000 bush. OSWEGO.

March 30.—Wheat-Unshanged; sales, 1,000 bush.; white State sold at \$1.18; 500 bush. red State sold at \$1.21. Corn—Firm; Western sold at 38;c. Barley—Weak. 'Oatmeal—No. 1 bright Canada at \$1.15. Shipments—Barley, 22,000 bush. BUFFALO, N. Y.

March 30.—Barley—Quiet; Canada \$1 to \$1.25 six-rowed State, 85c. to \$1.10; two-rowed State 85 to 90c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

MONEY AT 6 AND 64 TO LEND IN large sums on best farms. No lawyers fees on 65 money, W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Building.

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P. O., Ont.

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Ontario.

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BLACKBIRD NAVY TOBACCO.

MONTREAL

VOL. X. NO.

UNSTRUCTION ARRANGEMENTS

Prosecution of a Female

GREAT FLOODS IN

in London.

field.

Illness of the Earl of

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES

At a shareholders' meeting of At a shareholders' meeting of the Pacific Railroad Company to on necessary financial arrangement vigorous prosecution of the work pleted, and the construction of line is to be pushed on both the western sections as rapidly as poshundred and fifty miles of rail Winnipeg is expected to be in the close of the present year. Thas also resolved to build a branca point near its eastern termin Sta. Marie, and another branc western trunk line beyond Red Red. western trunk line beyond Red I direction of the coal fields and tional boundary. A provisiona for the acquisition of the Can railway by the company was also

THE BRADLAUGH CAS

The Court of Appeals sustains of the Lower Court that Mr. Br. not the right to take an affirmatio the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh will as House of Lords. To-night in to Commons Mr. Henry Labouch Mr. Bradlaugh's Tellow-memb borough of Northampton, movisue of the Speaker's write election to fill the vacancy Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion. will probably be issued. Mr. will be a candidate for re-election Labouchere will canvass the heads of the courses the superscript of the courses the superscript of the courses the superscript of the course of will be a candidate for re-electic Labouchere will canvass the hapeak in his fayour. It is the the Conservatives to contest the the conservatives to contest the the utmost of their power, and will be a sharp one. Should Mr. be returned he will present take the oath which he retu to do, but his right will be challenged on the ground viction in the case just decided a chised him and made him inclining. viction in the case just decided leaded him and made him inelia after to sit as a member of Parlian Mr. Bradlaugh, addressing his at Northampton, said if re-electrate the oath and immediately

himself will be a candidate for and if re-elected he will make objection to take the oath as a

law.

The parliamentary section of the lers decided that the Irish vote hampton shall be thrown against Hife coming election. Bradlaugh's the Lords is intended to test the Lords decide against Bradlaugh derstood the Government will interpolating the penalties imposed.

THE IMPORTATION OF OLEOAMA THE IMPORTATION OF OLEOAM In the House of Commons that such of those compounds reseter imported from the United Sharmless shall only be sold undernames, and that importation and adangerous to health be prohibited Mr. Chamberlain said the result owould be absolute prohibition of the tion of butter from other counts was no need for alarm on the farmers, for there was not the slight at the introduction of substitute reduced the price of good butter. 'In the House of Commons that the introduction of substitute reduced the price of good butter dence showed that some of these were wholesome as butter, and th proof that any of them were i health. The motion was negative 59.

London

Although it is hoped that Lor
field is for the time being on a farr
recovery his general condition is st
with great anxiety, and speculatio
rife as to who would succeed him in
ship of the Tories. Lord Cairns' bit
the Government policy is regarde the Government policy is regarder mentary oircles as a decided bid for mentary circles as a decided bid for ship. It is generally admitted Stafford Northcote's chances are There will probably be a severe a tween the Marquis of Salisbury Cairns for the first place. The his accustomed shrewdness, securatart. Lord Salisbury, however midable rival, as he is connected great territorial English families. The tional policy of the Tory party. Is only a "Law Lord," that a lawyer promoted to the peerag services. He is, however, regar ablest parliamentarian in the C party.

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXPERIM The only notable event of the wann has been the illumination of quarter of the city with the elect Paursday night. The Brush con thirty-two lights replacing 132 Siemens had six great lights he poles and twenty-eight small a streets seemed like day, one could newspapers in any part of them lines of the great public building Bank of England were brought strong effect.

THE MURDER OF THE CZ The investigation in regard to of the Czar resulted in the ar Kibaltschitsch, son of a priest, w full confession, including a stateme manufactured bombs similar to by Roussakoff. An order was issue ing the importation of easily inflametances:

BOATING DISATER ON THE TH In consequence of the very high sive wind on the river Thames or night many small boats were can while it is certain that six pe drowned, there is no reason to more perished, as the bodies are con-