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THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent seedlum through which to reach the public, discutting from every Post Office and prominent point in ntario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Queec, Nova Scotia, New Branswick, British Columbia, Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of bec, Nova Scotia, New Branswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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VOL. VIII. NO. 376.

TORONTC FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN. NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Discussion With Cetewayo of Terms of Peace.

BRITISH CONDITIONS UNACCEPTABLE.

geported Death of One of the Heroes of Rorke's Drift. CAPE Town, May 23. - Cetewayo on the 16th inst. despatched an envoy to Col. Crealock asking him to send a European to discuss terms of peace. Jno. Dunn accordingly went to Cetewayo's kraal, but returned, the negotiations having failed because the British refuse any terms but unconditional surrender. Cetewayo's good faith is doubted. It is thought probable faith is doubted. It is thought probable he will shortly throw his whole strength against the lower Tugela column. The contemplated rapid march against Cetewayo's kraal at Ulundi has been abandon.

A great fire at Greytown destroyed the large commissariat stores.

LONDON, July 8.—According to the latest advices from Cape Town, Colonels Crealock and Wood have recovered from their illness.

The Orange Free State Assembly, contrary to the advice of the President, has adopted resolutions expressing hopes for adopted resolutions in the independence of the

the restoration of the independence of the A despatch from Landsman's Drift, dated May 13th, says spies report that there are four Zulu armies in the eastern angle of Zululand, designed to enter the colony.

At Jersey City on Thursday night Her LONDON, June 9.—The Times' correspondent at Cape Town expresses the belief that King Cetewayo will accept the terms of the British commander, and considers that all further fighting is ended.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE BLOCKADE.

The Result of Insufficient Accommodation
—Inconvenience and Loss Entailed on
American Exporters of Live Cattle. New York, June 6.—A London letter says:—The "cattle block" at Liverpool which is causing so much inconvenience to importers, shipowners and others interested in the American cattle trade, is a strik-ing example of administrative blundering. cattle imported from the United States having been scheduled by the Privy Council are not allowed to be sent away alive from the port of landing but have to be slaughtered at places sanctioned by that Department. A regulation of this nature ought surely to have been supplemented by proper arrangements with a view to its being carried out with as little delay and confusion as possible. It seems, however, that so far from this there is at Liverpool a most lamentable insufficiency of approved slaughtering places and even of landing accommodation. The result of this is that vessels laden with cattle and pigs are detained in the river unable to arge their cargoes.

THE CZAR'S ASSAILANT. rial and Execution of the Assassi

court-martial to-day persisted in denying that he had accomplices. He said he had committed a crime and knew the penalty, therefore an advocate would be pealess. The demeanour of the accused was firm and respectful. His wife, his two sisters and brother were summoned as witnesses. His wife was unable to appear as she had been in a fit for an hour before the trial. One sister went into hysterics in The Court pronounced him and, after depriving him civil rights, sentenced him to death, the execution to take place at five o'clock this afterneon. A slight tremor passed through his frame as the hour of his doom was pronounced, but otherwise the prisoner remained un-

oved during the trying ordeal. Subse-tently he was allowed twenty-four hours London, June 9.—The execution of Alexander Solovieff took place at St. Petersburg to-day. The twenty-four hours which were given him in which

hours which were given him in which to make an appeal for mercy expired yesterday, but his execution was postponed until to-day. It is reported that he refused to make an appeal, knowing that it would be useless. His demeanour at the execution was calm and somewhat dignified. He refused to the very last to make any statement respecting his accomplices and superiors. The scaffold was erected on the great plaza in front of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul where solovieff had been imprisoned and where he was tried and condemned. A large force of the Imperial Guard formed a hollow square around the scaffold in two ranks, one facing towards the scaffold and the other facing the people, who to the number of 8,000 filled the rest of the plaza. The people were very quiet and no demonstration of any kind was made. After Solovieff's condemnation he was immediately visited by a priest of the Greek Church, who offered him the consolations of religion, but Solovieff firmly refused to lister to the

return to the United States. There are now 300 lodges on the boundary line hunting buffalo on this side. They say they are determined to hold this buffalo country by force, if necessary.

EUROPE.

The city of Elizabeth, N.J., is being sued for one million five hundred thousand dol-The St. Gothard tunnel will probably be The Michigan Episcopal Convention has elected Rev. Samuel Harris, of Chicago, The eruption of Etna has ceased but the After a lapse of six years work has re-commenced on the new Catholic Cathedral at Brooklyn. It will cost about a million. The steamer Devonshire, from Philadelphia, lost 155 head of cattle during a

A Vienna despatch says the Russian commander in Bulgaria has sent an energetic note to Servia, demanding the evacuation of the disputed frontier within a fort-

Germany is seriously offended at the right of search exercised by Peru against German vessels, and a strong protest demanding explanations will be dispatched

The Internationalists who threw bombs among a crowd at Florence last November have been sentenced, one to imprisonment for life, two for twenty, and four for nine-

teen years.

A Berlin despatch says the amnesty to be proclaimed on the occasion of the Emperor's golden wedding does not include recalcitrant priests. The Ultramontanes

The London *Times* says the backwardness of the European silk crop directs attention to the result of the Japanese and Chinese crops. Under these circumstances,

there is a very strong demand for Mexican dollars.

A Russian man-of-war will go to Brindis

An eminent veterinary surgeon has written a letter to the *Times*, denouncing the importation of American pigs, because they are unduly affected with trichinosis.

The publication of this letter probably forebodes an extensive and important con-

are greatly disappointed.

Seven cases of small-pox were reported to the New York health officers on Friday, gale at sea. Menotti Garibaldi reports that his father has completely recovered from his recent indisposition. the largest number in one day for many A riot against the collection of taxes has occurred at Catania, Sicily. Several coldiers and peasants were killed.

The House of Representatives on Mon The House of Representatives on Mon-day passed a bill amending the statutes relative to the importation of meat cattle for breeding.

Cove Bennett and Mrs. Smith, the Jer-sey City murderers, were yesterday sen-tenced to hang on July 24th teaches mur-der of the latter's husband. The losses to Russian fire insurance companies by the great fires in Orenburg last month aggregate 2,087,000 roubles.

Spain has demanded satisfaction from San Domingo for shooting two generals at Puerto Plata who sought the protection of

Sitting Bull has sent word to Gen. Ruger that he opposes the building of the project ed military post on Beaver Creek. Trouble is feared unless the fort is strongly guard.

UNITED STATES.

Several cases of small-pox have been reported to the health authorities at Brooklyn

A New York despatch says that a num ber of leading officers of the 69th Regiment stated last night that the invitation to

At Jersey City on Thursday night Henry Suker, 35, and Caroline Walter, a widow of 52, were married in the Hudson count

of promise.

18,109 immigrants arrived in New York during May, against 12,213 in May last year ending May 31st, against 71,091 the previous year. the previous year.

The Russian cruiser Zabaka, built at Philadelphia, was cleared from that port on Saturday, ostensibly for Sitka, as an American vessel. Outside of the breakwaters she was handed over to Russian officers.

Rev. Bjerring, pastor of the Greek church in New York, has received a note signed "Nihilist Committee," ordering him to stop preaching, The Russian con-The new steamer Arizona, of the Williams and Guion line, which is the largest steamship afloat, excepting the Great Eastern, arrived at New York on Sunday, from Liverpool, on her first trip, having made the run from Queenstown in seven

The New York Tribune says it is reported that Gen. Chas. F. Manderson, of Nebraska, has been tendered the War portfolio. A leading Southern Representation of the world of the undoubtedly large constitution. entative says if any

The project of erecting in New York a magnificent Episoopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which was checked by the panic of 1873, has been revived. Two

A Vienna despatch states that in consequence of the energetic representations of the Powers, Greece will withdraw her camps further from the frontier, to remove every pretext for the concentration of the Turks at Prevesa and Larissa.

A St. Petershap despatch reports on unimpeachable authority that the Czar renounced his visit to Berlin because the German police had received intelligence that it was highly probable his assassination would be attempted there.

A Berlin despatch says the German Government has decided to address the other European Governments on the subject of the improper and inhuman manner in which the war in South America is carried on and to ask for joint interference.

In consequence of the growth of the Six licensed cotton samplers were arrested in New York on Friday for stealing cottons from bales. John and Nicholas Costello, cotton brokers, to whom the stolen cotton was traced, have been indicted. The A new colonization plan for assisting the worthy poor to find farms in the West has been organized by a number of clergymen and laymen of different denominations in New York city. Mrs. Elizabeth Thempson, a well-known philanthropist, has furnished funds for the immediate use of the In consequence of the growth of the Russian and French armies, and in view of the increase of revenue by taxation, the German Government is considering the advisability of increasing the army, for which purpose it asks a perpetual grant from Parliament.

The brewers' convention at St. Louis has adopted resolutions protesting against the warfare waged against fermented and distilled liquors indiscriminately by the prohibitionists, since general experience shows that the cause of temperance is advanced by the use of fermented malt beverages instead of distilled liquors.

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS. The Approaching Hanlan-

BETTING 10 TO 4 ON HANLAN

Elliott Race.

Uneasy Feeling in Business Circles at Manchester.

dition, and, in spite of the one-sided-ness of the betting, a great race is expected. Elliott's confidence in his own powers is not shaken in the least, and he has many staunch friends who profess to believe he will come through all right.

LONDON, June 11.—Samuel Johnston &

to convey the Prince of Bulgaria to Con-stantinople. While there he will remain at the Russian embassy as the guest of Gen. Lobanoff. He then goes to Varna in a Russian man-of-war.

rents. The movement has rapidly become almost general and instances are related of tenants who with the full rent in their possession have insisted on a reduction of 20 per cent. and obtained it. At a meeting of the Board of Guardians at Naas the other day a resolution was adopted to the effect that the present agricultural depression and distress imperatively demanded that landlords should consent to a reduction of rent proportioned with current prices and with the agricultural products of the land. This resolution excited a warm and acrimonious debate but was finally adopted by a unanimous vote. The agricultural mong the peasantry has thus far been unaccompanied by any acts of violence but the causes for it are potent and it seems indisputable that unless the landlords consent at least to a portion of the demands made upon them the tenants will be driven into a state of exasperation from which very serious consequences are all the present and instances are related of tenants who with the prisoner had wished to conceal the orime of which he stands self-accused he raised by making to keep his lips closed, and it would have been a very difficult business, considering the insufficient evidence against him, for the State to fix the felony upon him; but his even considering the insufficient evidence against him, for the State to fix the felony upon him; but his even considering the insufficient evidence against him, for the State to fix the felony upon him; but his even considering the insufficient evidence against him, for the State to fix the felony upon him; but his even considering the insufficient evidence against him, for the State to fix the felony upon him; but his even considering the insufficient evidence against him, for the State to fix the felony upon him; but his even depended and rembling as it is, has settled that point beyond doubt. Now comes the question,

Is HE INSANE?

He put an old, defenceless, poor woman of the demands made upon them the tennor is there anything to show that he was actuated b tion from which very serious consequences may be apprehended.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE. News of the death of the Prince of Orange in Paris was received here to-day, out excites little remark, as the serious illness of the Prince has long been knewn, and his private character was not such as to have endeared him in the general esti-

Suppose for energy to the production of the content of the content

The Emperor, who was astonishingly well throughout the very fatiguing day, used a crutch and stick owing to the recent fall, which has rendered him quite lame. He was wheeled upstairs on a carriage on an inclined plane, and was carried down stairs by his attendants. The Emperor to-day, in honour of the event, sent ten thousand marks for the benefit of the poor of Berlin.

The Prisoner's Apathy in Regard to the Crime and His Fate—Supposed to be In-sane and Under Medical Examination. Celebration of the Emperor William's Golden Wedding.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 11.—To-day Hanlan's friends let out a reef in the betting, and finding no more money forthcoming at two to one on their champion, laid ten to four on him, at which figures several beautiful and the same and Under Medical Examination.

Thickpenny, the self-confessed author of the Markham tragedy, is confined in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the gaol. He has two or three companions in imprisonment, among them being the English baronet's son, Walter L. Walker, whose chief employment yesterday seemed the pulling of a weak moustache with a white hand, adorned with a showy ring. Thickpenny was standing at the door of corridor with a tin cup in his hand, waiting for a drink of water which one of the turnkeys had been lot. The other managed in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Bould in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Bould in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Bould in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Bould in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the south side of the east wing of the Markham tragedy, is confined in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Markham tragedy, is confined in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Bould in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Markham tragedy, is confined in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the Markham tragedy, is confined in the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the English baronet's son, Walter L. Walker, whose chief employees the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the English baronet's son, Walter L. Walker, whose chief employees the second corridor on the south side of the east wing of the English baronet's son, Walter L. Walker, whose chief employees the second corridor on the south side of the east win

were lounging listlessly on the benches, or engaged in perusing such literature as the limited library of the gaol afforded them. Thickpenny wore the clothes in which he was arrayed when admitted. These con-

was arrayed when admitted. These consist of a suit of yellowish stuff, a pair of broken boots, a dark flannel shirt, with a neckerchief tied in a sailor's knot, a peaked cap completing the outfit.

THE PRISONER'S APPEARANCE.

He is below the average size of men, standing about five feet three or four inches, and there is nothing in his appearance which would lead one to suppose that he is of a vicious temperament. Indeed the officers of the institution say that since his reception he has conducted himself in the most exemplary manner, giving no trouble whatever to his keepers, and preserving a most respectful demeanour towards them. The prisoner worked for some years as a miner in the coal region of Pensylvania, believe he will come through all right. This morning the weather was fine, but a tolerably stiff breeze blew, ruffling the water and making it decidedly rough. Hanlan was out, but contented himself with doing a mile and a half at an easy rate. Elliott did twice that distance. In the afternoon the wind had gone down, and the water was in good condition. The Canadian travelled fully nine miles, at times putting in some magnificent work to the admiration of the people on the river banks, who applauded heartly as he bent to his oars. Elliott rowed four miles without a break at the top of his speed, highly pleasing his suprowed four miles without a break at the top of his speed, highly pleasing his supporters. The race will take place at about noon, and the result will be known in Toronto between seven and eight in the morning of the same day.

but for some time before his arrest ne was employed as a farm labourer in the township of Markham. None save the gaolers and the medical attendants hold any conversation with him, and when questioned as to his health he invariably another that he feels "all right." Whether LONDON, June 11.—Samuel Johnston & consequence of the reported embarrassments of other business firms in Liverpool. Greenup & Co., Manchester merchants trading with Bahia, have also suspended.

For some time past the pressure upon the agricultural classes in Ireland has been very severe, but no open expressions of discontent, save in a few remote districts, have been made till within the past few days. Recently the question of the reduction of rents has been broached in several places in the west of Ireland, and tenants have begin to demand an abatement in their rents. The movement has rapidly become almost general and instances

He put an old, defenceless, poor woman out of the world, when there was no object to be gained in the way of plunder, nor is there anything to show that he was actuated by malice in the commission of the crime. He did not flee from the scene of his guilt, but wandered apathetically about the country, until the tardy, wellnigh sleepy justice of Markham overtook him and landed him in gaol. On his arraignment he betrayed none of those symptoms of fear which characterize the actions of the lawless, when they find that they have been allowed to run the length of their tether, and are caught at last with death or the penitentiary staring them in the face. He pleaded guilty to the indictment without the least emotion, and was accordingly remanded to

WHAT LIGHTNING DID. Property Destroyed.

THE MARKHAM MURDER.

Breeze. The whole neighbourhood is in danger. The fire spread to a dwelling fronting the works and to the shipping in the Schuylkill. The latest despatch says seven vessels are now burning, and many others are in imminent danger.

LATER—The Atlantic Petroleum Storage LATER—The Atlantic Petroleum Storage Co.'s warehouse and office has been completely consumed. There are plenty of engines on the scene, but the fire is still raging fiercely. Five vessels have been entirely burnt. The property of the oil companies in jeopardy is valued at over \$2,000,000. 10 p.m.—The fire at Point Breeze is now under control. The loss is estimated at from \$500,000 to \$800,000.

At Crusholan last night the

Crowd Charged by Militia with Fixed Bayonets. Bayenets.

Savannah, Ga., June 9.—A terrible riot took place this afternoon at McIntosh, Liberty County, between a party of negro excursionists from Bryan County and those belonging to the place. It began in a fight between two negroes, whereupon John Randall, captain of a negro militia company from Bryan County, part of the excursionists, ordered the company to charge, which they did, bayonetting everybody within reach, the captain himself killing one man with his sword. There was intense excitement in Liberty County. The negroes ment in Liberty County. The negroes rallied and drove the military company into the cars and opened fire on them, killing four and wounding many more, enly stopping shooting when the train got out of the way, which they tried to prevent by tearing up the treat. tearing up the track. All the parties en gaged were negroes. SEVERE GALE IN THE GULF The Streets of Rimouski Invaded by the Sea.

and burned. Loss \$125,000.

TERRIBLE NEGRO RIOT.

RIMOUSKI, Que., June 7.—A north-east wind commenced at 10 p.m. yesterday, slowing 35 miles an hour, and at 5 a.m. 60 miles. Now (at noon) it is diminishing.
The schooners Marie Lace, Shamrock, St.
Lawrence, and the bateau Levis were blown Lawrence, and the bateau Levis were blown ashore here. A great amount of damage has been done to the wharf and buildings. Several of the latter were blown down and carried away. The sea rolled into the streets, and carried away the sidewalks, &c. The shore is strewn with smashed boats, wood, &c. The lighthouse at the long wharf was washed away, and the rail, way track on the wharf torn up. The loss is estimated at about \$30,000. FATHER POINT, June 8.—During the heavy storm of yesterday Messrs. Bud-go so fast,"

hardt, Bros'. bateau Black Owl was wrecked at Belsiamitis and two men, Farnier, and Marceau, of Rimouski, lost their lives. Another bateau belonging to the same firm filled with water and those on board barely escaped the fate of the crew of the Black Owl. One of the ships loading had two of her boats blews away. The telegraph office and lighthouse on the Rimouski pier head was gutted, only one of the telegraph instruments being left. The tide rose very high, and the waves were lashed to fury. The storm raged from 8 p.m. of the 6th to 7 p.m. of the 8th, and was at its height at 4 a.m. on the 8th, and was at its height at 4 a.m. on the 7th. Torrents of rain fell. A vessel's jollyboat was washed ashore and stove to pieces on the rocks. It is feared some disasters will be heard of.

Canadian Cattle in England. In the case of one of the latest cargoes of Canadian cattle shipped from Montreal, the inspectors in England thought they detected pleuro-pneumonia. Three of the cattle were slaughtered for examination. This proved that no disease existed, whereto run the length of their tether, and are caught at last with death or the penitentiary staring them in the face. He pleaded guilty to the indictment without the least emotion, and was accordingly remanded to gaol to await the adjudication of his case by the justices of the higher courts. Yet there is nothing in his manner or his actions to lead anyone to believe that he is insane. He takes his meals with the others, lounges in the corridor and conducts himself as other prisoners awaiting trial. The Government is trying to arrive at a true solution of the difficulty, and has employed Dr. Riddel to

REFORT UPON THE CASE.

The doctor, who has had considerable

The Maniteba Crisis.

Winnipeg, Man., June 4.—In the Local House to-day Mr. Norquay announced that the Cabinet had been completed, Mr. Begg, a Canadian, accepting the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Tayler, an English half-breed, the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture. The parties are now divided into French and English camps, the efforts to introduce a Dominion party line having failed. The Cabinet now consists of three Conservatives, and will include all that was foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session, and a redistribution of electoral divisions with a view to having more English-speaking representatives and the abolition of a French Premier. Mr. Royal, ex-Minister of Public Works, contended that it was a violation of the principles on which the Province was formed, and that it was simply a tyrannical expediency of the leaders of the majority to rule the minority and hold office. The debate is warm and likely to be protracted. The Manitoba Crisis. warm and likely to be protracted.

Prittie's Prairie Prevince Party. The Manitoba Free Press says:—The seventh of Prittie's parties arrived at an early hour this morning (June 3rd) with 120 people, not including a large number of children. The party left Toronto on Thursday night, 68 strong, additions being made at Hamilton, Harrisburg, and other stations en the Great Western line. The trip was made without delay till St. Paul was reached, when, owing to customs regulations which prevented the boundary from being crossed on Sunday, the party decided to lay over for a day. These new-comers, while not possessed of much wealth, are fairly well off, and have sufficient means to settle comfortably in this country. Amongst the party was a gentleman from Ireland, who intends purchasing 2,000 acres in the Pembina Mountains district, where he will locate a number of his fellow-countrymen. The Manitoba Free Press says :- The

The Rouges are adepts at raising the religious cry. In the St. Hyacinthe election, the St. Hyacinthe Union treated the electors to a number of doggerel verses on Orangemen and Orangeism, which were alterwards printed in a fly-sheet and scattered far and wide. The verses, which were supposed to have been sung by Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Bowell, Mr. John White and other Conservatives, were blasphemous in the extreme; but then your sound Liberal sticks at nothing. The object was, of course, to inflame the French Catholics against the Conservative candidate.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HANLAN IN ENGLAND. Over Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Preparations for Next Monday's Race.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—This morning lightning struck a large warehouse at the oil works of Worden, Frew & Co., at Point Physics of Worden, Frew & Co., at Point Physic

Newcastle, May 28.—Hanlan was rather unfortunate this morning while practising with one of his be laid into the water again. For very obvious res his rowing work as possible upon the reaches of the ing" that besets him whenever he is seen on the water below Scotswood. The

portion of his sculling which daily must be done on the ebb tide is, therefore, almost always accomplished on the stretch of three miles or so between Scotswood and Newburn, and he has used this portion of the river more than has any sculler that ever was domiciled at Scotswood. The reason way the 17 ne men to seldom go up to Bisydon, Stells and Newburn, is that the shallows are so numerous after the ebb has half run down that there is great danger of an accident through touching some of them, and this is just what happened the Canadian this morning. Hanlan had gone further up the river than he had ever sculled before, having got quite three miles above Scotswood, and consequently when he turned to make the voyage back the tide had run down more than was desirable, and the shallows in the channel had begun to show. However, the Turonto sculler progressed down stream for a mile with perfect safety, but whilst passing the pretty village of Stells, he struck on a shoal somewhat heavily. Thanks to the strength and solidity with which this splendid boat has been put together, she did not collapse or even take in very much water, and by careful navigation, Hanlan was enabled to get her back to Scotswood. It was then found that the shell had been seriously ripped in two places just forward of the cockpit, and I fancy that two sections of the code will have and I fancy that two sections of the code will have It was then found that the shell had been seriously ripped in two places just forward of the cockpit, and I fancy that two sections of the cedar will have to be taken out and replaced. Until the necessary repairs are effected, the "Toronto" is to be used as the exercise boat, but as this craft was being held in reserve for rowing the race with, matters look like becoming somewhat mixed. I should not be surprised if, after all, Messrs. Swaddle & Winship are not called upon to build the Canadian a third new boat, in which case the order will have to be executed at very shorthotice, a circumstance against

executed at very short notice, a circumstance as which, I for one, entertain a very strong prejudent which, I for one, entertain a very strong prejudice.

THE "TOOTS" MAKE A DISCOVERY.

The "toots," as Mr. Ward and Mr. Davis term the riverside folk who keep a look-out upon the scullers during their training, have found out something new about Hanlan during the past fortnight, and their discovery is of so startling a character that, although it has not yet attained the dignity of print on this side the Atlantic, yet it is richly deserving of the extended notice which I now propose to give it The patrons of aquatics in Toronto will be interested to know that their little devices for robbing England of her aquatic fame have been found out, and that they will no longer be of any avail. Some ingenious people here have let daylight into the whole business, and there exists no doubt now about the means by which Hanlan made such an example of his opponent in the recent match. His boat is Mr. Ward chansed to be at the boathouse when the old miner strolled promiscuously in, and, as a matter of course, he was only loogiad to make a full, true, and complete statement of his affairs to the stranger. "We have found out how your man makes his boat go so fast," remarked the stranger with impressive

THE COMPRESSED AIR THEORY is, I hear, seriously believed in by a large number of people. Somebody during the present week has seen a bag taken out of Hanlan's boat. What Hanlan can have been doing with a bag in his boat passes my comprehension, but the conclusion come to by the person who is responsible for the statement, is, that the bag was filled with compressed air and was fitted in the boat for the purpose of neutralizing the weight of the sculler. I have not seen the champion to-day a sufficient length of time to have any conversation with him, but within the last hour k friend inferms me that Elliott intends trying some experiments by means of compressed air bags on one of his old skiffs. I am utterly in the dark as to the methods by which it is alleged these compressed air chambers are fitted to the boat, and await my enlightemment with anticipations of amusement. air chambers are litted to the boat, and await my enlightenment with anticipations of amusement. It may be compelled, after all, to laugh on the wrong side of the face, but at present I regard the whole affair with an amount of levity,— not to say, contempt—which is not shared by any of those who have mentioned the matter to me.

HARD AT WORK. Both Hanlan and Elliott are now doing plenty of hard work on land and water every day, and they are progressing as well in their preparation as can possibly be desired. Hanlan's health is now excellent; he is in high spirits—principally, I fancy, at the early prospect of seeing once more his beloved Toronto, and he is within half a dozen pounds of his racing weight. Elliott never trained so well for any of his previous matches, and not the elightest hitch or drawback has interfered with his preparation. He was weighed yesterday, and is swithin four pounds of his rowing weight. The confidence that he expresses in his ability to defeat Hanlan is something quite remarkable, more especially when the state of the speculation upon the race is considered. During the past few days 2 to 1 has been laid on Hanlan in hundreds several times, and I believe that the party immediately conjected with the Toronto sculler are somewhat at a loss to find out who it is that is backing their man for such heavy sums of money. For instance, on Monday a well-known betting commissioner in Newcastle offered to lay £2,000 to £1,000 on the Canadian, and expressed his willingness to post the money at once. I believe that none of the recognized supporters of Hanlan were cognizant of the transaction, and that one of them, in order to test its genuineness, and to find out who it is that wishes to make such large profits out of their representative's powers, gave orders that an offer should be made to accept the bet. The consequence was that the commissioner in questions withdrew his offer, and no transaction took place. Let it be understood that I do not recount this incident on the authority of Mr. Ward, or on that of any of the Canadian party, but I have my own reasons for believing it, and I think that I understand the present position of things in this regard somewhat more clearly than they do. HARD AT WORK.

Both Hanlan and Elliott are now doing plenty of

An Aged Lady Outraged and Murdered The Victim Found Bend, Bound Han and Foot—The Latest New York Sense tion. A DIABOLICAL MURDER.

Special by Telegraph to The Mail.]

New York, June 11.—About seven o'clock this morning Mrs. Jane de Forest Hull, a married woman aged fifty, and proprietress of a fasionable boarding house at No. 140 West 42nd street, was found by one of her servants lying dead in her room. Shewas bound hand and foot and gagged, and from appearances death was caused by strangulation. The room was in disorder, and robbery had evidently been the motive of the murder. The greatest excitement prevails in the vicinity of the tragedy, and the police are investigating the mystery.

LATER.—The murder of Mrs. de Forest Hull proves to have been a most disbolical outrage. An examination shows that the victim was first ravished and then murdered, after which robbery was committed. Mrs. Hull, who was a member of Sorosis, and well known in society, retired about 10.30 last night. The discovery of the murder was not made till this morning. Her rings had been torn from her fingers, and other valuable jewellery stolen. The police believe at least four men were concerned in the affair, but are puzzled over other circumstances connected therewith. Some are incidined to believe that it was done by clumsy thieves, and suspicion already points to discharged negro servants of the family.

A citizen whose name is as yet unknown, has, it is said, furnished some valuable information which may lead to the detection of the murderers. The statement which he is credited with having made is to the effect that at three o'clock, or thereabouts, he saw four suspicious looking men lurking in the neighbourhood of Reservoir square, and from their actions he believes that they are the men who murdered the aged lady. Up to a late hour this afternoon there had been no new developments in the case. Special by Telegraph to The Mail.

EARTHQUAKE IN QUEBEC. Henvy Shocks at Montreal and St. John's.

By Telegraph to The Mail.] MONTREAL, June 11.—A heavy shock of earth-quake, lasting about ten seconds, occurred here to-night.

Sr. John's, Que., June 11.—A heavy shock of earth-quake, accompanied by a rumbling seund, was felt here to-night. THE ELECTIONS.

THE MONTREAL ORANGEMEN.

The Grand Master's Answer to ex-Mayor Beaudry's Plea.

THE ENGLISH MA

CHILI AND PERU.

VICEROYALTY AT

Arrival and Receptions at the Ancient Capital

FNGLISH AND FRENCH

The Dufferin City Improvements.

The Harbour and City Decorated—Hilum-inated Addresses Presented—His Excel-lency's Reply—Historical Surroundings. QUEBEC, June 4 .- Amid a heavy rain storm and hazy weather the Montreal, of the Richelieu line, with the viceregal party

on board, steamed under the lowering heights of Quebec citadel and forts and reached the Queen's wharf shortly after seven o'clock. The shipping was gay with bunting, while masses of spruce and ever-greens indicated that the citizens had pro-vided a royal reception for the distinguish-

THE DISEMBARKATION took place at ten o'clock. The viceregal

party stepped from the steamer, passed under a beautiful arch composed of a single span twenty-four feet high, completely covered with evergreens, surmounted by the Dominion arms and splendidly hung with flags, erected by the water police. The passage up to the reception pavilion on the wharf was carpeted and lined with small trees alternated with pots of blooming flowers. Meanwhile a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the citadel by the men of "B" Battery, and boomed its welcome. At the point of landing the distinguished visitors were met by the distinguished visitors were met by the Mayor and members of the City Council and conducted to the reception pavilion, which is one of the kiosks destined for the decoration of Dufferin Terrace. The brackets and friezes. From each of the eight arches a bouquet was suspended, and plaster cupids were also used to relieve the appearance of the struc-

Mayor.
The address in French was a gem of art executed by the nuns of the Bon Parleur convent. In the centre at the top were the royal arms of the Princess Louise and the royal arms of the Princess Louise and the arms of Lord Lerne, surmounted by a crown. In the centre base were the arms of the city of Quebec and above them a view of Quebec from above Cape Rouge, while on its left side was a vignette view of the Falls of Montmorency in the summer season, and above it a sketch of Wolfe's monument on the Plains of Abraham. To the right of the city's arms was another vignette of the Montmorency Falls in winter time, exhibiting the "cove," and above this was the monument of Wolfe and Montcalm in the Governor's Garden. The whole was surrounded by a beautifully intertwined wreathing of roses, maple leaves, thistles wreathing of roses, maple leaves, thisties and shamrocks. The English copy is orna-mented with the arms of the Marquis of Lorne at the top, surmounted by the crown, escutchesns of the Orders of the Thistle and St. Michael, and at its base an enlarged view of Quebec taken from above

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY

broke in eloquence from the lips of St. Bernard and of Bossuet, and rung in the field from St. Louis, Du Gueselin and the heroic Maid of Orleans. With the race which produced these great souls, this place is associated, and starding, as the city does, on one of the most imperial sites on the earth, it is worthy of the race whose language is spoken throughout old Canada, and who first crowned with civilized dwellings the rocky height which is now the Gibraltar of our Dominion. (Cheers.) Many changes have taken place since the first European vessels cast anchor here in the St. Lawrence, but no event has ever stained the honourable records of this fortress, and this place which is so dear to history. For was it not from here that those influences streamed which have converted the vast unknown wilderness into the teeming homes of mighty nations. It was from Quebec that the promises of faith, and the enduring riches of science and civilization spread through a new continent. It was from here that the rivers were tracked and the floods were made the highways of commerce an i compelled to lighten the labour of man. What wonder is it that you treasure such associations, and that with the advice and assistance of Lord Dufferin you resolved to deall that in you lay, not only to preserve all that reminds the traveller of days of glory, but to embellish to the utmost the precious relic which has been bequeathed to you in your beautiful city! (Cheers.) Your provision for the architectural adornments which have lately arisen, created by your generosity and encouraged by the sympathetic mind of your last Governor-General, to whom movethy and noble effort ever appealed in vain, shows that you will not allow the interest and beauty which the travel, to be destroyed by a fallacious utilitarianism, but that you will preserve in its entirety the one great ancient monument of Canada's over of which this country possesses (Cheers). Let me, in conclusion, express our earnest hope that your most fervent wishes may be realized in refer

THE CITADEL HOME. It is well known that her Royal Highness is an ardent lover of simplicity and a strong opponent of luxurious decorations only in the dress worn by the Princess, which is always plain, and to-day was which is always plain, and to-day was excessively so, an ordinary black suit being worn with pearl earrings and gold locket with monogram worked out in diamonds; but also in household affairs. For the benefit of our lady readers I will briefly indicate the style in which the citadel home is furnished. An English carpet, made of quiet colours, which has just been received from the old country, covers the divine soon. All the passages, stairs and indicate the style in which the citadel home is furnished. An English carpet, made of quiet colours, which has just been received from the old country, covers the dining-room. All the passages, stairs and the office of the aide-de-camp in waiting have been covered with grey coloured cocoanut matting. The drawing-room carpet is Brussels, of a new pattern selected by her Royal Highness and made in England. It is very plain in colour, the foundation being a brownish green to harmonize with the greenish tint of the paper on the walls, mixed with black and a little red, and slightly enlivened with blue and yellow. The furniture used by Lord Dufferin remains in the drawing-room. The new curtains in all the windows are of red serge. Some of the smaller bedrooms are simply hung with cretonne. The carpet in all the bedrooms is a mixture of black and crimson, being what is generally known as the red moss pattern. The furniture, even in the bedrooms of the Marquis and her Royal High-

QUEBEC, Thursday, June 5.

Despite a rain storm the Governor-General, attended by a small staff, rode through the city streets, past the Lower Town out towards Wolfe Cove, the scene of the lumbering operations. Crossing the river by the ferry, he made an inspection of the Levis forts, which crown the rising ground towards the south. These fortifications are unfortunately in an incomplete state, although in these days of big guns and heavy projectiles, their capture would enable an enemy to play upon Quebec citadel itself. On returning to this city an inspection of all the defensive works on this side of the river was completed. QUEBEC, Thursday, June 5.

AT THE URSULINE CONVENT.

After lunch a visit was made to the Ur-After lunch a visit was made to the Ursuline Convent. His Excellency, her
Royal Highness and two or three members of the suite comprised the party. The
cloisters of the monastery are considered to be sealed except to mem-ADDRESSES bers of the community, princes of in French and English were read by the royal blood and Governors of the Dominion. They were trod by Canadian Viceroys as far back as the Marquis de Tracy. This veteran, of seventy years, who personated royalty of the time of Louis XIV at the Castle of St. Louis, was always

1666, and subsequently erected a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which cost him IN THE CLOISTERS. When the viceregal party arrived at the door of the monastery they were received by the Archbishop of Quebec and Father Lemoine, chaplain of the institution. The high gates of the monastery were swung high gates of the monastery were swung on the institution of the institution o

high gates of the monastery were swung open as his Excellency advanced, and the Princess and one or two ladies of her suite passed within. The distinguished visitors were introduced to the religieuses, the Princess shaking hands with the Mother Superior and leading members of the body. They ascended the massive stair-case and entered the large reception hall, where about seventy young ladies dressed in white were arranged in tiers. An inspection having previously been made of the cloisters in the large hall several addresses of welcome com-His Excellency, who spoke in French and with considerable vigour said:

MR. MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF QUEERC—It is with the strongest feeling of pleasure that we find ourselves among the people of Quebec, and hear from these authorized to speak in the name of this ancient and famous city the words of loyalty and assurances of devotion to the Queen which are so eloquently expressed in the address; and I desire to convey through you to the several institutions and societies you represent my sincere acknowledgements for the cordial and hearty welcome which has been extended to us to-day. (Cheers.) Loyalty is a precious flower that does not easily droop and fade away if it only be allowed to grow in the fresh air of freedom, and it will flourish here as long as Canada endures, and be cherished as in the olden days where the Golden Lilles for which the life blood of many of your ancestors was nobly shed. As the representative of the Queen I beg in turn to say that her Majesty knows that her subjects in the Province of Quebec are true and loyal men to her, whether they be sprung from those whose fathers inhabited the British Isles, or whether ancient France can claim them as upholding in a new world the honour and renown, the fidelity and bravery to king and country which distinguished their names of old. I speak these words in that beautiful language which, in many lands for many centuries, has been regarded as the type of efficient expression, as the subtlest vehicle of thought, and as the most skitful interpreter of the mind of man; and the world, while employing it, remembers with your advanced to the origin and history of the normal school branch of the monastery since its foundation, twenty-two years ago. Thirteen little girls, dressed in white and wearing wreaths, each carrying a beautiful bouquet, advanced to the foot of the dais. A diawreaths, each carrying a beautiful bouquet advanced to the foot of the dais. A dia

logue was given by Misses Smith and Letellier, forming an acrostic on the names Lorne and Louise, in which the various flowers were described. This was various flowers were described. This was a very pleasant feature of the performance, which was admirably performed. The Misses Neilson and Braun then advanced and handed their respective copies to her Royal Highness. The addresses were beautifully engrossed on white watered ilk. The children also presented each a bouquet to her royal highness. The Princess spoke a few pleasing words to the pupils, and requested that all the bouquets should be sent her as a souvenit.

During the afternoon the distinguished visitors proceeded to the Art Exhibition, where her Royal Highness examined with much interest the painting, statuary, bronzes, works of art and bijouterie which crowd the tables. The exhibition is purely of a local character, the objects having been loaned by city families, but is, nevertheless, interesting to lovers of the beauti, ful. Her Royal Highness expressed pleasure with the art collection. As the exhibition will close at once, no opportunity is afforded her Royal Highness to exhibit any of her own productions with brush and palette, if she desired to do so.

PRESENTATION TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS. The Princess was presented with an artistic piece of ladies' work, which has been on exhibition. It consists of a boxed frame four feet long, about two feet wide, and four inches deep, with massive gilt frame lined with costly satin, highly decorated with gilt surroundings. The articles

VISIT TO LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

ness is of ash, trimmed with black walnut.
Nothing more expensive is to be seen in any of the bedrooms. The room next the drawing-room is set apart for the Duke of Argyll. That intended for the Princess is situated in the front of the building overlooking the square and immediately north of the staircase landing. The room of the Marquis simply contains besides the usual bedroom furniture a centre table, secretaire and essy chair. The whole of the furnishing, while very plain, is neat and harmonizes well in all its details, everything appearing to be serviceable and of great durability.

By the express wish of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, everything has been done as plainly as possible. Plain white paint, without any tinting, is all that has been ordered for any of the woodwork. The paper on the walls is strictly in keeping with all the other arrangements. The patterns were selected by her Royal Highness and obtained from England. They are principally antique scroll work in design and of nondescript colours. They are principally antique scroll work in design and of nondescript colours. They are principally antique scroll work in the platform and beneath it his Excellency and her Royal Highness shade in plain leaf pattern, and that of the price of the passages is a kind of daisy pattern. Those who judge of articles by their cost instead of by their appearance and utility would be surprised at the pleasing effect of these moderate priced papers upon the walls of the citadel apartments.

Ourse, Thursday, June 5. were seated. After the national anthem had been played by the Seminary band, an address was presented to his Excellency by vicar-general Hamel, rector of the University, on behalf of the corporation of Laval. The viceregal party afterwards inspected the museums of geology, natural history, arts and sciences, the library, containing 50,000 volumes, and the picture gallery, where are hung several specimens of the French school of painting, and some good examples of Salvator Rosa.

LIFE AT THE CITADEL.

QUEBEC, June 8.—The viceregal court is now quietly established at the Citadel quarters in the centre of the fortifications of the Canadian Gibraltar. The distinguished party occupy one half of the building erected for the accommodation of the officers, where jolly dinners and pleasant reunions were held by British officers before Mr. Gladstone depleted this country of Imperial troops. The apartments, which were renovated and furnished at the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, have already proved insufficient to accommodate all the suggestion of Lord Dufferin, have already proved insufficient to accommodate all the members of the viceregal suite, but this circumstance causes little inconvenience, as more pretentious rooms can be obtained. Notwithstanding the arrival of a considerable number of visitors in the Citadel quarters his Excellency and her Royal Highness have become comfortably settled. A guard, consisting of a couple of men of "B" Battery, is the only indication that the Canadian Viceroy and Royal Princess reside there. Their life here has not been to so great an extent one of bustle and to so great an extent one of bustle and worry as was necessitated by the heavy round of daily duties carried out in Mont-

THE ADDRESS NUISANCE

seems to have received its quietus here. It was primarily arranged that the address presented by the city authorities on the arrival of the distinguished guests should have embodied all the good wishes and loyal sentiments that could be showered upon his Excellency. The corporation of Laval University, however, apparently discovered a serious omission in this regard, which in an address they endeavoured to supply. Nevertheless there are many hopeful signs that the virtues of the Princess and his Excellency, together with the declarations of loyalty of Canadians may be more often taken for granted in future. This will not deprive institutions or societies of the advice and congratulations of his Excellency who seems always ready to ties of the advice and congratulations of has filed his answer to the plea filed by the City Attorney on behalf of Hon. J. L. Beaudry, of which the following is a conmarks, without being spurred thereto, by densation: well if ingenious Ontario people could invent some other mode of offering greetings when the Governor-General shall travel westward in the fall—at all events forbear from venturing to read such documents to her Royal Highness. At Kingston an elaborate document of this character had been prepared at a certain institution, but, at the suggestion of the Princess, it was taken at read. Let Ontario societies take the hint. A singular feature in connection with the presentation of all addresses and other parchments is that they all contain portate of his Excellency and her Royal Highness. The practice has already grown to be absurd, and her Royal Highness, with fine art tastes, can scarcely feel complimented at miserable pictures of herself and his Excellency being stamped on every address, as if their profiles were trade marks. Another nuisance is the multiplicity of

APPLICATIONS FOR AID

Made on the distinguished visitors, especially on the Princess. Not only do the requests cover pecuniary aid, but assistance to purchase articles ranging from knitting needles to a parlour suite for a couple about to be married. An address was presented to his Excellency by the LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY yestearday. His Excellency is reply said.—

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY yestearday. His Excellency is the country, and to know the one is to know the o

besutifully engrossed on white watered ilk. The children also presented each a boudet ilk. The children also presented each a boudet by the property of the season of the control of the control of the children also presented each a boudet by the property of the children also presented each a boudet be sent her as a souvenir.

After the visit to the Ursuline Convent, the party immediately drove to the Ladies Protestant Home, where an informal visit was made. The institution is intended for the refuge for orphan children and women, and is managed by a committee of ladies and representatives of churches. The distinguished visitors next proceeded to the Church of Raghand Female Orphan Asylum, which they inspected. The party then returned to the citabel. To-day the programme opened with an INSPECTION OF "B" BATTERY by General Sir Selby Smyth, their Excellencies witnessing the display. The men, with two guns, were put through manual bayonet and firing exercises, and marched past at the quick, double and the gallep. The corps acquitted itself bravely, and performed the various exercises with commendable precision.

At THE ART EXHIBITION.

During the attenance the painting, statuary because the Royal Highness examined with men interest the painting, statuary because of the assembly. The approaches the scene of the assembly. The approaches a status of the control of the

BRAWING ROOM.

Her Royal Highness held her first drawing room in the Ancient Capital last night. The chamber of the Legislative Council was the scene of the assembly. The approaches had been decorated for the occasion. The chamber itself was ornamented with flowers, while on the front of the building the word "Welcome" was worked out in gas jets. The rooms of the Speaker were set apart for the use of her Royal Highness. The viceregal party had an escort of Quebec cavalry from the citadel to the Parliament buildings, an efficient guard of honour being supplied by "B' Battery. Her Royal Highness and his Excellency occupied positions on a raised dais, and were surrounded by the members of their suite and military offiraised dais, and were surrounded by the members of their suite and military officers. The presentations were made in the usual manner, those who had been presented afterwards proceeding to the galleries. The number of presentations was exceedingly large and included representatives of all the leading families of different nationalities and political parties.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

The following is a list of the su candidates, with their majorities, Provincial General Elections:— The Globe starts out with the assertion that "several flourishing industries" have been destroyed, probably having in mind its slanders on the suspension of the work of the Londonderry Steel Company, which, as every one knows, was not a question of the national policy, but merely a difficulty in regard to transport, in which the Steel Company had determined to fight the railway lines. Since this terrible Grit bomb has harmlessly exploded, and instead of closing down work the Steel Company will continue and extend their enterprise, we cosing down work the Steel Company will continue and extend their enterprise, we are not aware of any other "flourishing in-dustry" which has been destroyed or is threatened with destruction—or anything more serious than the slanders of the Globe writers.

The other assertion of the Globe, that

The other assertion of the Globe, that "not a single new industry" has been established, nor a "single article manufactured here which was not manufactured here before," is equally ridiculous and misleading. The fact is that many new industries have even been brought into life already, although the national policy has been inaugurated scarcely two months. The sugar refinery at Montreal, the projected refineries at St. John and Halifax, the cotton factory at Montreal, and many others which have been noted from time to time

ton factory at Montreal, and many others which have been noted from time to time in this paper, as well as others, undeniably attest to this fact.

As to the industries already established, we have letters from manufacturers in the Maritime Provinces, especially manufacturers of furniture and woodenware, which state that there is a great revival in their business, and what probably has never occurred before during the past five years, orders are ahead of production. These letters will be shown to any person who may desire to see them.

may desire to see them. The trouble with the Globe and papers of The trouble with the Globe and papers of a like stamp, whose very existence is dependent on the support it gives to its party, is that the national policy is already a success, and is likely to be a still greater success. Enterprise must be shut off at all hazards, is the watchword of the Grit press, for in a continuance of the depression, and in that alone, is the success of the party even five or ten years hence in any way probable. For this reason, the Canadian manufacturer is abused; an undue prejudice is created against the home manufacof manufacturer is abused; an undue prejudice is created against the home manufactured article; and capitalists of weak faith and who have not the courage of their convictions by reason of the Gritslanders, are led to withhold from embarking in new enterprise. In fact, the Gritslanders are doing all that in them lies to create are doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all the same doing all the same doing all that in them lies to create the same doing all the same doing a distrust and uneasiness, and are certainly doing much to prevent a return to prosperity. Many of the Grit journals, of course, would be disposed to give the new national departure a fair trial, but the action of their leaders has brought about different results, and we find the Toronto Globe and St. John Telegraph, the Montreal Herald and the Halifax Chronicle, working side by side and hand in hand in a despicable attempt to break down a national feeling, the growth of which the present tariff is intended to foster, and educate the people of this country to the idea that there is nothing in them—that we were intended to act solely and for all time as hewers of wood and drawers of water for our Ameridistrust and uneasiness, and are certainly

wood and drawers of water for our American neighbours. Such tactics will not prevail, however.
We have the firm conviction that before MONTREAL, June 6 .- Mr. David Grant ong a revival of business will take place

show themselves equal to the occasion, as

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 2.—The great Red River Valley of the North, about which so much has been written, is really about 500 miles long and seventy-five miles wide. It extends about 100 miles south of Fargo and Moorhead, on the Northern Pacific, northward 400 miles to Lake Winnipeg, in Canada. About 150 miles of the valley is in Manitoba. The river is about one-half as large as the Ohio. It is navigable from Fargo to Lake Winnipeg at all times. It forms the boundary between Minnesota and Dakota. It is into this valley, and farther on up into Manitoba.

pouring.

Is this a wheat-country? Is this a wheat-country?

It is really the wheat-country of North America. At the south end of the valley, on the Northern Pacific, is the famous Dalrymple farm, of 55,555 acres; and from Dalrymple's farm to Winnipeg, in less than three years, will be one continuous wheat-field, 400 miles long, and from fifty to eighty miles wide, containing more than 15,000,000 acres. The soil is rich and black, It is the black prairie-soil of Illinois in a spring-wheat latitude. Gov. Howard, of Dakota, tells me that the Red River Valley and the prairie contributory to it will ene day produce 250,000,000 bushels of wheatannually, and wheat worth \$2 a barrel more than wheat grown in Illinois and Missouri.

and furniture.
"Where did you come from?" I asked a grey-headed Scotchman.
"I came from Argyll, Scotland," answered the spokesman, whom they all called Alexander McFadden.

"What were you doing there?" I asked.

"Farming for the Duke of Argyll, sir.
We've been his tenants for twenty-four years."
"How much rent did you pay in Scot-

and?"
"I paid £6 [\$30] an acre for twenty acres, when I could; and, when it was paid, I didn't have enough to buy a gown for my wife."
"Where are you going to settle?" I con-

members of their suito and military officers. The presentations were made in the usual manner, those who had been presented afterwards proceeding to the galleries. The number of presentations was exceedingly large and included representations are some of all the leading families of different nationalities and political parties.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Her Royal Highness attended divine service at the English Cathedral at nine o'clock this morning. Large crowds generated round the gates at the small hour of morning service, which was one of ordination, for it was expected the vice-regal party would attend.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN we firmly believe "BROWN'S HOUSERICUD PANACRA" will more surely quicken the blood, and heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or soute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted, double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

and fun. Ne joke is too broad to be perpetrated on any one. In our party was ex-Gov. Bross, of Chicago. This was the Governor's second trip to Winnipeg—he having come here in 1871, with Jay Cooke, Charles A. Dana, Colfax, and a large party of excursionists. The Governor's chief joy was to stand in the pilot-house and steer the boat. Capt. Alexander Greggs, of our boat, the Manitoba, was always ready for his joke, and he put up a good one on Gov. Bross. He invited a large party of ladies and gentlemen, including Gov. Couchon of Manitoba up in the pilot-house to see Gov. Bross steer the boat—remarking to the ladies that he had instructed the engineer to run the boat into the bank. "Oh! I'll show you some jolly fun." and fun. Ne joke is too broad to be per-

to run the boat into the bank. "Oh! I'll show you some jolly fun."

When they all got there, there stood Gov. Bross steering the Manitoba as fondly as a young lady drives her first span of horses. After awhile Capt. Greggs disappeared below, and then the fun commenced. Gov. Couchon was telling how a boat ran into the bank and killed several passengers on a previous trip. This made Gov. Bross a little nervous. Then the Manitoba began to wabble around—her bow went everywhere—and then she suddenly took a sheer, went first one way and then another, and then ran straight into the Dakota bank.

"Great Heaven! what are you doing Stop her!" screamed the captain.
"I can't! Send some one up here!
Oh! what have I done?" exclaimed Gov. Bross, turning as pale as ashes, while the

fiture.

"If I had been the means of killing any innocent passengers, I should never have forgiven myself," said the Governor tremblingly, as he sat in the cabin wiping the drops of cold perspiration off his brew.

It was a long time before we could get the Governor into the pilot-house again; but by-and-by he came up there and sat down. He eyed the pilot closely, saw just what he did, and then he watched a lady passenger who steered the boat as easily as you could drive a pair of horses. Pretty soon the Governor stood up and said:—

"Now, I am an American. I see how

The whistle blew, the bell rang, and the boat went crashing into the willows.

"Oh! I've done it again, confound it It's all my fault," exclaimed the Governor, trembling from head to foot as the Captain rushed up. "Have I done any damage—have I, Captain?"
The Captain assured Governor Bross that

only two passengers were injured, and that the boat could be easily repaired. "O dear! Confound it! I wouldn't try to steer another boat for ten thousand dollars! And looks so easy, too!" mused the Governor as he went down-stairs to apologize to the ladies.

The Governor will never know, till he picks up the *Tribune* somewhere in Dakota, ow it was about that steamboat; and

then Presbyterian or no Presbyterian-I Fargo to Duluth. ELI PERKINS.

who happened to be in the locality on Mon-day afternoon last. A medium-sized, very black coloured woman was engaged in driv-RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

From St. Paul to Winnipeg—The WheatCountry of North America—The Stream
of Humigration—Fun on the River.

(Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

valley, and farther on up into Manitoba, that the swarms of immigrants are now of some mutual friend. The object of this merciless punishment and exposure, was quite a dandy—dressed in fine broad cloth,

day produce 250,000,000 bushels of wheatan nually, and wheat worth \$2 a barrel more through the firm of Poet & Co. About forty men were employed in clearing away the debris when the interior wall gave way and fell with a great crash, bringing down with it portions of the second, third, fourth and "fifth foors, together with the men who were at worth down, and eight of them were killed, Ten were seriously injured, and the remainder more or less hurt. Some of the maintenance and the maintenance and the remainder more or less hurt. Some of the maintenance and the remainder more or less hurt. Some of the maintenance and the remainder more or less hurt. Some of the men had miraculous escapes. Joseph Kinsey, a member of the firm of Poet & Co., was in the structure, but not wounded. The killed are Daniel Cronyn, Wm. Hammer, Charles Langreth Jerome Symes, and four beat and a strong the police have given the matter some attention, nothing reliable in relation thereto are specked with emigrant-waggons. I are the prairie as often as once in a mile during the police have given the matter some attention, nothing reliable in relation thereto as been ascertained. Essex Record.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simply organized to have been taken up during 1878-79. The present crop looks men had miraculous escapes. Joseph Kinsey, a member of the firm of Poet & Co., was in the structure, but not wounded. The killed are Daniel Cronyn, Wm. Hammer, Charles Langreth Jerome Symes, and four bodies not identified. Steve Hayes is dying. Wm. Hammin, Jerome Helleger, Rev. Canon Devober, The Consumption of the single revelvant the matter sond public of the matter some and the matter son, the matter sond place and the practical public of t

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says:—I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shoshonees Remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and gained strength rapidly, my health im-proved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and bave experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until l

used your remedy.

A. McKay, Truro, N.S., says:—He was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

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MONTREAL, June 5 .- General Sherman MONTREAL, June 5.—General Sherman has written to the President of St. Patrick's Society to say he expects to be present at the celebration on July 1st. It is not yet settled whether the 69th Regiment of New York will be able to attend. The Bishop of the Saskatchewan is at London, Ont., on his return from England. le reports having met with much success in his collections on behalf of his mission in the North-West. About \$50,000 have peen obtained for the bishopric endowment

On Tuesday, Mr. Graham, Collector of Inland Revenue at Owen Sound, seized an illicit still in the Town-ship of Keppel. It was quite new, with a large copper worm, and appeared to have been only recently set up. There was no person in possession. A Pictou, N.S., despatch says :- More

favourable weather for the spring work of farmers was never before known in this vicinity. The labour of committing seed to the ground is almost over. The oldest A Street Scene in Windsor. A most ridiculous sight was witnessed by

His Excellency the Governor-General work entitled "Travels in the Dominion" is to be published this season in London. It will be illustrated by the Princess Louise, with whem the Misses Montalba are now

The difficulty between the pastor of St Bartholomew's church, New Edinburgh, and the congregation has not yet been settled. It is now more than likely that meeting of the congregation will shortly held for that purpose. The congregation object to the pastor belonging to the congregation fraternity of the Blessed Sacrament.

Col. Bacon is in receipt of a notification from the Dominion Rifle Association tha his Excellency Lord Lorne has given to each of the Previncial Rifle Association one silver and one bronze medal, to be cor peted for annually, by the members of the Associations, who are at the same time members of the militia of Canada. The ranges are to be 500 and 700 yards, sever rounds at each, the highest scores to take

A swindler, representing himself to be an Episcopal clergyman from Newfound-land, has been at St. John, N.B., for some time. He had been in the inebriate asylun at Halifax, and after coming to St. Joh wrote a letter to the Mayor, desiring private interview. He signed himself as Joh Jennings, and said he was nephew to Arc deacon Jennings, of Westminster. second letter was written to the Mayo from whom he obtained money, as well from Rev. Canon DeVeber, Rev. Geo. 1

Mr. H. McLean, warden of the county Ottawa, has returned to the capital from Montreal, where he had been in relation the action now pending between the Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa Company the county. It will be remembered to the County Council refused to sign the d bentures for \$150,000 of the \$200,00 benus voted originally in aid of the road The Company, after the Quebec Government took hold of the road, brought s tion against the various wardens to recor the amount stated above, but the ca were dismissed. The action is now broug against the county for damages and an peal has been made therefrom. The will be heard on the 12th of June. been engaged as counsel on behalf appellants. The Medical Health Inspector at Otta

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In England, says the Manchester isn, strong sympathy is felt for C. her present war with Peru and Bolivi there is a powerful party here as well France which will not be slow to tal

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Mrs. Bastendorff, wife of the the house in Euston Square, is said made an important statement to the She states that she remembers Miss perfectly well. About twelve mon she was informed by Hannah Dob the old lady had gone away, leav room, on the second floor back, in disordered state. Knowing now the which are believed to have taken per that room, Mrs. Bastendorff thin the confusion might have been the of a struggle. About this time Dob into the country, and, on her ret formed everyone that an uncle hand left her £50 in gold, besides her bequests of various articles of jev After this statement, the police exthe room Miss Hacker had occupi found on the carpet a large blot, be to be a blood stain, which had the ance of having been wiped up. been cut out by the detectives, an in the hands of the authorities at S Yard. One of Mr. Bastendorff's w

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The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has written a letter to Captain William Tin-ning, master of the Halifax brigantine William Hayes, thanking him for rescuing the crew of the wrecked barge Bismarck, of Londonderry, N.S.

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the worst kind. The directors of the North Riding of Or ford and Blandford Union Agricultural Society held a meeting in the Council Chambers, at Woodstock, on Saturda afternoon, for the purpose of revising the prize list for the present year. In mos the different classes the list has been considerably increased, owing to the fact the wonderful scriptions for the purpose of giving largerizes on horses, that class has been laid over for two weeks. Should the comm meet with such success as is anticipate the prizes will be of such importance as draw competition from all parts of western province. The settle of holding the exhibition was also laid ov so as to ascertain what days the Londo Hamilton and Guelph exhibitions are held so as not to conflict with them.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

paragraph in yesterday's *Times* proves that Peru and Bolivia have influential friends in the city. If the Chilians take to battering down open towns, they are certain to bring serious trouble upon themselves, and it is desirable that they should know also that neutrals can only view with the strongest

THE EUSTON SQUARE MYSTERY.

The police are pursuing inquiries with great energy re the body found in a cellar in Euston Square, reported in a previous summary. The public interest is maintained by daily particulars in the press. It is now believed that the victim of the murder was a Miss Hacker, of Canterbury, who has been missing for eighteen months. who has been missing for eighteen months.
She formerly lived at 4 Euston Square.
A watch found in pawn has been identified as hers. The hair discovered in the cellar is of the same colour as that of deceased, who was a flighty person of about sixty years of age, and dressed in a youthful and fashionable style. Her brother is said to have identified part of the clothing also found in the cellar. A lady who lives at 5 Euston Square states that in June or July, 1877, she heard a horrible scream from one of the rooms in No. 4. Before that incident in No. 4. Before that incident she had seen a person answering the description given of Miss Hacker enter No. 4, but had never seen her since that A servant, who still resides with Mr. Talbert, at 5 Euston square, remembers her mistress stating that she had heard a scream proceed from the next house one anday afternoon, shortly after dinner. in The servant being in lower part of the house did not herself hear the shriek, but when shortly afterwards she entered Mrs. Talbet's room, on the fainting condition from the fright. Mr. tnd Mrs. Talbert, with the servant, will probably be called at the adjourned in-

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THE APPROACHING SUMMER. Mr. Lowe, an acknowledged meteorological authority, in his letter to the *Times*, has contributed a learned and exhaustive essay on what he calls the "cycle of the seasons." He agrees with an American neteorologist that the summer of 1879 will be one of extreme heat. He does not go to the length and extravagance of the trans-Atlantic seer in prognosticating the entire destruction of the infantile and middle-aged population, but he considers that drought and famine will be added to the many evils already incumbent on the year.
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drought run, as it were in wheels, returning on the eleventh year, which, with the two succeeding, are epochs of distress and extremes, the summer months being dis-tinguished by drought and its attendant

THE BRITISH ARMY. In the House of Lords, Lord Truro called attention to the return showing the condition as regarded efficiency and strength of the regiments of infantry sent from England to the Cape. A long conversation ensued. Lord Hardinge, like Lord Truro, dwelt upon the youth of very many of the troops sent out on that occasion it appear.

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der 21 years of age, while 251 were under 19, and 37 were under 19, and 37 were under 18. Lord Bury, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Cardwell also took part in the conversation. It was admitted by all those speakers that it would be desirable to get recruits of a more advanced age, and that when one or two "small wars" are being earried on at the same time by England, short service system is severely taxed; but Lord Bury reminded their lordships that Parliament had adopted the system after full consideration, and the Duke of Cambridge pointed out that if they are the clearest right to lay an embargo on every Peruvian port that can be effectively blockaded, and no one will dispute their title to open fire upon any fortified town. But the bombardment of open ports, and the wanton destruction of the converse of the convers tion with a view of suggesting improve-ments in its details. This announcement was received with approval by his Royal Highness and Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cardwell also gave it his approval, but ex-pressed his hope that England sever should return to the old military system which existed at the time of the Crimean war.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK. The directors of this Bank are to be prosecuted by order of the Treasury for the reports issued relative to the Bank's finanreports issued relative to the Bank's financial position. The point upon which action will be taken is this:—Both reports stated that after allowing for all bad and doubtful debts, "there remained a certain sum from which so much would be devoted to divident energy re the body found in a cellar in Euston Square, reported in a previous summary. The public interest is maintained by daily particulars in the press. It is now believed that the victim of the murder was a Miss Hacker, of Canterbury, who has been missing for eighteen months. She formerly lived at 4 Euston Square, or a total of between eleven and twelve or a total of between eleven and twelve hundred thousand pounds.

SUSPENSION OF REV. DAVID MACRAE. The committee appointed by the United Presbyterian Synod to deal with the Rev. David Macrae have unanimously resolved to suspend the rev. gentleman from the exercise of his ministry. This decision was arrived at after a long statement had been made by Mr. Macrae in answer to the questions submitted to him at the previous sederunt. The question was afterwards raised as to whether the committee should proceed with a libel. It was maintained by Dr. Marshall. Dr. Taylor and others Dr. Marshall, Dr. Taylor and others that, as it had been declared that Mr. Macrae held views contrary to the Standards o the Church, it was quite unnecessary to proceed by libel; but Dr. Marshall added that if Mr. Macrae demanded a libel they were bound to accord him that. It was ultimately agreed to adjourn the meeting till the 9th of June, to afford the com-mittee and Mr. Macrae time to consider what steps they should take.

AMERICAN SHEEP. Mr. James Odams writes to the Times, from 116 Fenchurch street, May 23:—
"The Lizzie, from Boston, United States, probably be called at the adjourned inquest. It is now stated that the pawnbroker who received Miss Hacker's watch
and chain in pawn has identified Hannah
Dobbs, who is serving a term of imprisonment, but who was formerly servant to
Mr. Bastendorff, 4 Euston Square, as the
woman who brought the property to him.
There is but one opinion in Canterbury regarding the remains, viz., that they are
those of Miss Hacker. The style of her should not be aggravated by the dissemi nation of imported disease.

THE ZULUS. THE ZULUS.

The Cape correspondent of the Liverpool Courier gives the following description of the Zulu warrior:—"The Zulu warrior possesses advantages over the British soldier which any who have a knowledge of his habits and country cannot call in question. He knows every inch of the ground he desires to hold, its pathways, extract defences, and positions of week. which much reliance has been placed; inCourte give site following description of
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of the revenue that an uncle had died
and the confusion of the previous of the courte of the
confusion with the collection of the courte of the cou tape to bind him. He carries nothing but what he requires, and if he challenges the issue of battle he will fire his tower musket, Martini-Henry, or fowling-piece, often with an accuracy of aim that would do credit to Wimbledon marksmen, then discard it for his ever ready and terrible assegai. I have seen Zulus throw this with a version that might appear weapon with a precision that might appear incredible, and an effect that to any beholder must prove astonishing. I have witnessed them at their kraals indulge in competitions, when a reed has been split again and again at 30 or 40 yards distance, and once in my own presence a smart young Kafir threw his assegai into the air,

> THE BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN. The following advertisement appears in

he Record ;—
"The Bishop of Saskatchewan sails (D. The building fund of the Training College is within a very few hundred pounds of being completed, and a small investment has already been made for the Endowment of a Divinity Chair. The work of the College will (D. V.) commence in a rented house on 1st Nov. next, and the building moderate protection.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Rutland, in asking the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to a meeting of manufacturers at Huddersfield on the 2nd inst., dilated on the existing depression in trade and willture, and recommendation.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Rutland, in asking the First Lord of the Treasury whether his attention had been drawn to a meeting of manufacturers at Huddersfield on the 2nd inst., dilated on the existing depression in trade and willture, and recommendation.

An official announcement, writes a London correspondent, will probably soon be made of an intention of marriage on the part of Prince Leopold and the Princess Marie of Hanover, daughter of the late ex-King of Hanover and sister of the Duke of Cumberland. The report has just become known in the inner Court circle and known in the inner Court circle, and is accepted as correct. This alliance is understood to have an important bearing on the relations of the deposed Royal family of Hanover with the German Court, and to have engaged the friendly attention of the Empress of Germany during her late visit to the Queen. Prince Leopold, who is now 26 years of age, is three years younger than his destined bride. The Princess Marie—should the Duke of Cum-

being literally choked for want of facilities at Liverpool. It is understood that the late William Howitt has left an autoiography, which, with judicious editing, is almost sufficiently advanced for publication.

stud comprises forty-five animals.

There is a probability that the Government Bankers' bill will not be heard of much more this year. The opposition to it is very considerable, and the pressure of measures of more importance is not only great at present, but is likely to become greater. The Earl of Lauderdale writes to the Central News Agency with reference to his having retired from the Lauder Con-servative Association: "I have not withdrawn from the Conservative ranks; I simply refuse to belong to a political asso-

The days of infant athletes are numbered in England, and the second reading of Lord De-La-Warr's bill for the prohibition of perilous performances in public by young children will, says the London Globe, be matter for congratulation to every true riend of humanity.

The competitors for the leadership of the Home Rule party, besides Mr. Shaw, were Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Parnell, Sir J. McKenna, and a few others, including Mr. O'Donnell. There are about fifty Home Rulers in the House of Commons. were Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Parnell, Sir J. McKenna, and a few others, including Mr. O'Donnell. There are about fifty Home Rulers in the House of Commons.

The Manchester Guardian notices that the modern to make the place the sight was sickening. There was an almost perpendicular pass about ten feet wide and about the present increase of activity in the angi-

the manchester Guardian notices that the recent increase of activity in the engineering, and especially the locomotive, works of this country consequent upon the receipt of a number of important foreign contracts compares favourably with the accounts from some of the continental centres where trade continues depressed.

The Gazette of May 23rd contains an order from the Privy Council to the effect that "From and after May 24th, inst. the

and at the third attempt split the cork in the neck of a bottle upon which it descended at some distance from where he very severely visited by the malarious the Record;—
"The Bishop of Saskatchewan sails (D. V.) on the 24th inst., for his Diocese. He heartily thanks the many kind friends who have aided him in his work. The full amount of ten thousand pounds has been obtained for the Bishopric Endowment. The building fund of the Training College is within a very few hundred pounds of

THE WAR IN ZULULAND.

Bide for Life Down a Rocky Pass Swarming with the Merciless Savages. (Marizburg Letter to Edinburgh Scotsman.)

last charging the position at the point of the bayonet. In bringing back his men Maj, Hackett was fatally wounded and Lieut. Bright was killed. During all this time fighting had been going on all round, and a party of Zulus made a desperate rush and got into the cattle-lasger, driving a company of the Thirteenth out of it. They, however, gallantly reformed and gallantly drove back the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The artillery all the while had been pouring grape and canister into the Zulus with murderous precision. By about five o'clock the enemy evidently began to see we were not to be taken, and began to slacken their fire, ultimately retiring altogether. At 5.30 p. m. they had fired their last shots and began to retreat, and the cavalry and horse artillery were sent after them. Terrible execution was the result, and no quarter was shown. Exeter Hall may say what it may, but it was death to every Zulu who came within range of the carbine of a trooper or the stroke of his sabre. The cavalry pursued them for about ten miles, returning to camp at dusk. The few native allies we It is understood that the late William Howitt has left an autolography, which judicions editing, is almost sufficiently advanced for publication.

Prince Leopold, at the instance of the Earl of Besconsfield, has consented to formally open the Firth College, Sheffield, about the middle of October.

The Echo is concerned to hear that American cattle are arriving at Liverpool in such numbers that the local butchers are unable to overtake the work of slaughter.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has arrived in London, and thus ends his Egyptiam career. His conviction is that the Khedive cannot continue much longer to keep up the forms of solvenoy.

The import of oxen, sheep, and pigs from the United States to Liverpool is now as large under the compulsory alaughter as it was under the previous system of unrestricted landing.

Lord Chelmsford has just sold the freehold of the family mansion for £14,000, while the furniture is now under valuation. The order for all this came quite recently from South Africs.

Mr. Serjeant Cox, who is already proprietor of some half-dozen newspapers, with such varied objects as the Field, the ame that finds most favour in Westminster is increasing deafness. Already rumour is busy with his successor, and the name that finds most favour in Westminster is that of Mr. Charles Russell, Q. O.

The Duke of Bedford has intimated to his Tavistock tenants his intention of remitting six months? rent. It is understood that his liberality has been extended to the tenants on his other extensive estates.

The London Tramways Company are now using mules harnessed to the tramcar running over their route on the south side of the Thames. They are Spanish mules, and stand over 16 hands high. The stud comprises forty-tive animals.

There is a probability that the Government Enabeach will will not be heardef mych. There is a probability that the Government Enabeach was exercised for lateration of the plateau, and our native allies were setting in stronger force than we had estimated the stud comprises forty-tive animals.

A tectotaler himself, Sir Wilfrid Lawson is not the cause of compulsory total abstinence in his guests. Five-and-twenty years ago a Lord Mayor of London—and who should be a better judge?—pronounced the wine of Brayton to be the best he had ever drank. For himself Sir Wilfred drinks ginger-beer, and will occasionally produce certain extraordinary and not always very palatable beverages which are frequently sent, "with the author's compliments," to the President of the United Kingdom Alliance. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is not only sent, with the author's compliments,"
to the President of the United Kingdom
Alliance. Sir Wilfrid Lawson is not only
a joker and a rhymer. He has a clear,
shrewd mind, and a rare aptitude for logical discussion on any point. Nothing
pleases him more than when in friendly argument he succeeds in divesting the disputed point of any meaningless or misleading environment of verbiage, and in reducing the difference of opinion, little by little,
till it is found to refer solely to the application of a principle whose utility both parties
can consistently recognize. And this sagathem before we succeeded in silencing them. About 11 we became aware of the serious fact that, while we had been engaging a few Zulus at one side, a very large number of them had come the way we ascended, and others to our right and left, and that we were being surrounded. A very few minutes' observation was sufficient to convey the terrible impression to to our minds that once more the Zulus had got us into a trap, and that we were going to have to fight for our lives to get out of it as best we could or die. The wily savages began to appear on every side—not in twos or threes, but in hundreds and thousands. Some of them had evidently climbed what to us seemed a positively perpendicular buttress on our left, our retreat was cut off, and there was nothing to be done but either tion of a principle whose utility both parties can consistently recognize. And this saga-city of intellect is the more remarkable be-cause it is entirely self-acquired. William Lawson, his next brether, well known in England and America for ex-

periments in farming, says, in the first chapter of his book called "Ten Years of Gentleman Farming," "I had the advantage of being the son of parents who nothing to be done but either were more anxious that their children should be happy and good than that they should be learned or great. My father had my education conducted, in a religious manner, at home, where I acquired a little Latin and Greek, and a few other things, and where as is the case with many other "FIGHT IT OUT TO THE END," or endeavour to escape down an almost perpendicular pass a few hundred yards in front of us. There had been too much "fighting it out to the end" in the two months immeand where, as is the case with many other youths, anything in the shape of lessons was not attractive to me, and I learned as little as possible." The same system was adopted with the elder brother. He never

has continued to do so ever since.

On a table in the centre window of the

them for about ten miles, returning to camp at dusk. The few native allies we had left did terrible work in this pursuit.

nd it was difficult for our officers to recall

ENGLAND'S CHIEF TEETO-

Sir Wilfrid Lawson and His Ways at

(From the London World.)

The characteristic field of the second characteristic field of the characteristic fiel

what to the Queen. Framos Leopold, who to so may be peared again three pears of the state of affairs in very gloony olours. The first thing needed is either the productions and arranges the existing dispute with described against the first thing needed is either the production of the Comment. Say what the pears of the Comment of the C

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

A flock of 27 mohair goats from Asia disor were recently landed in London. The system of compulsion in education W. B. Richmond is the name of Mr. Rus-

kin's successor as the Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford. At a recent drawing-room in London Mrs. Hector Vandelear wore a dress en-tirely trimmed with large sunflowers.

They are asking who invented spectacles. It is en record that the Emperor Trajan viewed the games at Rome with a glass of some kind.

On the 1st of March the total number of poor in London was 89,529—45,013 in workhouses, and 44,516 outside, though receiving help. The Anti-Tobacco Society of Paris has petitioned the Chambers to prohibit smoking in the streets and cajés by youths under sixteen years of age.

The Earl of Ashburnham, them to return. As they cut off and dis-patched the retreating Zulus, the cry of Isandhlwana' resounded in the evening thirty-ninth year, is engaged to marry a young American lady, whose name has not yet been publicly announced. It was recently stated in a Liverpool

Court that nearly all "teetotalers" thereabout indulged in port wine, regarding it as a harmless beverage. Bishop Heber, author of "Greenland's Ioy Mountains" and other favourite hymns, is to have a memorial window in the church at the English town of Malpas, where he was born.

Among the topics to be discussed at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club on 21st inst., is the influence of the natural and artificial waterways of North America in cheapening food for the world. Pocketbooks found in Berlin so often

always suspecting something fishy, made inquiries, and learned that these piscine morsels are held to be luck-bringing. Forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-six persons emigrated last year from Germany, very nearly 5,000 more than in the preceding year. The number in the past ten years is estimated at 845,244.

The Director of the Department of Charities in France has just received from an unknown benefactor the sum of 300,000 francs, to be expended in the establishment of a home for superannuated workers in

A little story from Bristol, England. On Saturday morning last a man attempted to commit suicide by discharging a revolver at his forehead, but the skull resisted the bullet, which was extracted in a flattened condition. The largest houses in England are Wrest,

Earl Cowper's; Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam's; and Knobe, Earl Delawarr's, where there are five acres of roof. The 'largest in Ireland is Gosford, Lord Gosford's in Armagh, and in Scotland Drumlanrig. A man was lately brought up for murder in a London Police Court, who had stabbed a man in the leg with a clasp-knife

theatre. The wound necessitated amputation, and the man died from the operation. went to any school; he was at neither university. But in the first years of manhood, before he succeeded in getting into Parliament as joint member for Carlisle with his distinguished uncle, Sir James Graham, he read widely and usefully, and has continued to do no ever since.

because he stood up in front of him in a

In Paris and its suburbs there are more

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

Mr. Ira D. Sankey is resting at Llandudne, Wales. He will assist Mr. Moody in a campaign of six months in St. Louis next winter.

The Unitarian Church at Newburyport has celebrated the Lord's Supper as "a purely spiritual rite, without material bread or wine."

At the church of Bonsecours, Montreal, on the Queen's Birthday, a mass was said "for the conversion of England, beginning with the Queen." There are in Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, 354 Baptist churches, with 27,489 members, an increase of 727. Three of the

congregations are in Manitoba. Brother Wong Ching, in full Chinese dress, officiated as deacon at a Congre-gational communion service in Hartford. He is a deacon at home in China. The Christian Brothers of Coblentz, who

without being expelled from Germany, had established recently a convent at Verviers, ave been requested by the Belgian Government to recross the frontier

According to the Church Times, the number of clergymen that have left the English Church for the Roman during the past forty-five years amounts to only 1 per cent. of the entire body of English Church clergy. Of 964,764 scholars in Sunday schools connected with the London Union, only 46,154 are church members, of whom 13,086 entered that relation the past year. The Union proposes to celebrate the centenary of Sun-day schools in June, 1880, and to erect a statue to Robert Raikes.

The pastor of the African Methodist church at Middletown, Conn., refused the communion to all members who had been to the circus, when the fact came out that only four persons in the congregation had been content with the attraction of the museum and menagerie tent.

The revival services began by Messrs.

Moody and Sankey in Liverpool are still kept up with success. Meetings are conducted in different parts of the town, and are participated in by ministers of the different denominations, including Churchmen, Independents, Presbyterians, Baptists

A society for the promotion of scriptural instruction among the Irish-speaking population of Ireland had an income last year of \$26,140. At its recent annual meeting, the Chairman, Lord Plunkett, Bishop of Meath, said that there were still 800,000 persons in the country who spoke Irish, and 163,000 could not speak English.

An Irish Church Mission schoolmistres at Errismore, in the Connemara district, has been mobbed and stoned by disguised vomen, her hat and veil being carried off, ner limbs and body bruised and wounded and her head cut open. Allusion to the outrage was made in Parliament, when an Irish member characterized such affairs as generally unjustifiable.

A preacher at Manistee, Mich., has inaugurated a "prayer test." On a recent occasion he prayed that "the Almighty put in a ballot in favour of prohibition, and to palsy every man's tongue who attempted voted with the old political parties."

Dr. William Tyrrell, Bishop of New-castle, Australia, is dead. He was nominated Bishop 32 years ago, and never left his See once. By judicious investments, he accumulated a large fortune, all of which nearly a quarter of a million sterling—he has left for the benefit of the Diocese of Newcastle. He was born in London, and was about 72 years old. He had prepared a vault for his last resting-place.

Dr. Dollinger declines to see in the ele workmen.

This year nearly 800,000 Frenchmen will actually serve with the colours for a longer or shorter period. Of these 470,100 belong to the active army, 144,570 men and 2,850 officers to the reserve of the active the reserve of the active that the real views of the server and 117,200 men and 6,890 effects. man are not known at Rome. If Newman had written in French, Italian or Latin

> The Rev. W. T. Eustis, in a sermon at the Yale Theological Seminary, urged the need of more practical teaching in applied theology. He said that he had a Bible class of young men, among whom were several bank clerks, and he recently put to them the question:—"If funds were intrusted to you as trustee, would you have a right to invest them in a sayings hank. a right to invest them in a savings bank, and take the interest to your own use?"

TO THE WEST TOROVED TRAINING TO FEE TO SEE T

It would be absurd to affect indifference to the defeat of Thursday last; still it may not be amiss to dispel some of the mists with which the victorious party is trying to enshroud it. The first feature in the struggle which must strike a disinterested onlooker is the marked dissociation of Dominion issues from those-such as they are-which are purely Local. If the result had been different, there might have been some ground for supposing that the Mowar Government, which was so strong four years ago, had succumbed to the reflex action of the wave which carried Sir John MacDonald into power last September. As it is, the triumph of Mr. Mowar proves nothing as regards the National Policy, except the pronounced decision of the electors that no Dominion question should influence the choice of Provincial rulers. It is time that the Opposition leaders entertained a different view. They thought, and still think, that the interests of Ontario would be best consulted by the and still think, that the interests of Ontario would be best consulted by the establishment of harmony between the Ottawa and Toronto Administrations. The people, hewever, have agreed with the Ministers and their organs, in protesting against any such connection, and it becomes us, therefore, to bow to their decision. Of course, as we predicted some days ago, the cry of reaction against the Dominion Government is raised now; but the attitude of the Ministerial party attitude of the Ministerial party throughout, until they fancied the way seemed clear out of the wood, was one old Province of Canada. Mr. Mereof distinct disavowal of any intention to use Dominion questions during the with prejudice. Had Mr. Mowar been struggle. All that the elections of in his place, the Province would have Thursday prove is simply this, that the people of Ontario took them at their word, believed them to be in earnest when they disclaimed any idea of making the National Policy an issue at the this polls, and approved of the view they mier saw no danger in "the pretensions took of the matter. What view Con-" of Rome," but actually encouraged servative speakers or journals desired Mr. Fraser in the somewhat danthe electors to take is now beside the question; it is quite sufficient that all the Ministers, Messrs. Mowar, Fraser, Government out of gratitude for the WOOD, and the rest, with Mr. BLAKE as shabby manner in which it had treated a their backer, and the Globe as their exponent in the press, united in deprecation nature of things, there is little affinity ing any admixture of Dominion with Provincial questions. Upon that platform they went to the polls, and have been successful. Farther than that, of his co-religionists, his semi-official of his co-religionists, his semi-official of the National Policy here, one is tempted to ask why, if our contemporary is so anxious for "a fair trial," it railed so formula at the amphiconcerned, without palpable sophistry. Until within the last three days, the Toronto organ has vehement the Catholic hierarchy, his speeches against the Orange society, and his references to certain members of the ly, and sometimes fiercely, protested against the importation of the National His co-religionists responded nobly, and Cabinet ought to be judged on its own religionists in South Grey; Mr. Cabinet ought to be judged on its own merits, and without reference to fiscal questions with which Ministers had nothing whatever to do. Mr. Blake and thing whatever to do. Mr. Blake and thing whatever to do. Mr. Blake and the members of the Ontario Governit is a south Grey; Mr. Was delusive hope held out to the Local electors of a bouleversement on the Pacific railway next session; now the tables are turned with the paradoxical consequestions with which Ministers had nothing whatever to do. Mr. Blake and all the members of the Ontario Governit is believed the defeat ment, whenever and wherever they Mr. PATRICK KRILV in Middlesex spoke, boldly appealed to the electors as neutrals, so far as the National Policy stituencies where the Catholic vote is a was in question; these utterances are down in black and white; and it is too late to pose as anti-tariff partizans now.

The issue which Opposition leaders desired to raise was deliberately refused by the Ministerial party; they went to Perths, East Peterboro', the Renfrews, the country on the strength of that re- Russell, East Simcoe, South Victoria fusal, seduced thousands of electors to and the Wellingtons—in these and other their side on that pretext, and were supported in their cause by the Province. It is surely the height of absurdity to claim after the event only the ruler of the Cabinet, but of the Mr. France. that electors have given evidence of a change in opinion upon the fiscal question, when in fact they have only sustained a form party that has triumphed in this Ministry which distinctly refused to contest, but the Roman Catholic pronounce any judgment upon it one Church acting through her accredited The very issue of the election is the best possible evidence that the National Policy had nothing to do with it. It is certainly something do with it. It is certainly something new under the sun to find it asserted will never be allowed to forget that they that a policy has been condemned at the pells because a party has triumphed battle of the 5th June. Mr. Fraser which solemnly protested its neutrality | ruled them with a pretty heavy hand in

sideration had but a minor influence in the apportionment of the grants to tion was placed at some disadvantage for want of completed organization. simultaneously, weakened the party, increase with his power to exact. Your and the necessity of "swapping horses sound Reformer will endure much for on all eccasions, a hazardous experiment, only made because it had to be made. Under more propitious circumstances we are confident that the people would have summarily ejected the incapables now in office. It was simply the misformance of the Liberal Conservative positune of the Liberal-Conservative posi-tion, that the party was compelled to ture corrupt and ill-cond enter the contest, in a more or less pro-visional state of arrangement. But the real cause of Mr. Mowar's success was his possession of the purse-strings and his unlimited promises of squandering.

Mr. Meredith stood forward as the champion of economy and thrift. Mr. Mowar held the money-bags and could claim the gratitude of Huron for having spent a million there, and tempt East Toronto with the promise of a million in Government buildings, and yet pose as "a Christian politician" throughout. Bribery of a Province with its own have-beens, and now, by the fortune of money is not an offence, it would ap- war, it is our turn. The smallness of pear, against Christian morality. The surplus was, in fact, the golden key which extricated Mr. Mewar from his perplexities, and put Humpty-Dumpty where he was before, as bland and sauve, but as weak and incompetent as ever. Reference is made elsewhere to the peculiar disposition of the Catholic voters as manifested on Thursday; and we need only refer to the marsha of that portion of the population to confirm the worst allegations of a sec-tarian compact, whose outward and visi-ble sign is Mr. Fraser.

terial journals now stand.

A telling argument in the elections in the Elgins, and probably a great factor in the result, was the statement that wages thad been reduced ten and fifteen per cent. on the Canada Southern railway. Of course, the National Policy got the credit | So that if 258 voters had was owing entirely to the ruinous rates at which freight is being carried eastward in competition with the other lines having connections between the west and the

distance of 229 miles! With such a ruinous state of affairs, can anybody wonder
that wages are cut down? But there is
yet another phase of this reduction matter.
The Reform press have asserted and are
still asserting that the price of all sorts of
material has greatly increased owing to
the tariff. It is not so, but still the dishonest capitalist will seize the statement,
and use it to his employés as an excuse for
paring down their hard-earned wages.

THE SECTARIAN ISSUE IN POLITICS. One of the primary causes of the demonths before the campaign opened, " pose the pretensions of Rome." On this occasion, however, the little Pre-

representative. We trust our Reform friends will enwe anticipated, is the slippery and pre-carious ground upon which the Minison Thursday are not far to seek. It must be confessed, although that consideration had but a minor industrial support that consideration and but a minor industrial support that consideration are supported to the second support to the support of the second support industrial supp public charities. But in the Legislature elected the day before yesterday, the hon gentleman will be dominant and supreme, and his exactions will no doubt sound Reformer will endure much for when crossing a stream" was there, as the sake of his party, but before Mr. ture corrupt and ill-conditioned. ture corrupt and ill-conditioned. They are coalitions of the most immoral kind. morality is degraded, and the homogen-eity that should characterise a society

like ours disfigured and broken up. SMALL MAJORITIES

NINE months ago our Reform contemporaries filled many a pleasant column in discussing the what-mightthe Government majorities in many con-

	stituencies is perhaps the most strifeature in this remarkable con Take the following ridings: Cardwell. West Elgin. South Lanark. Lanox Lincoln. West Northumberland
	Take the following ridings:
	Cardwell,
d	West Elgin,
	South Lanark
1	Lennox
L	Lincoln
Ç	West Northumberland. North Perth. Prince Edward
)	North Perth.
	Prince Edward
	Russell.
	North Victoria
	West York
	South Bruce.
	Hamilton
	Halton
ij	Past Huron
ú	Halton East Huron Haldimand
8	панимани
3	
	G 45 44 45 050

of the reduction, but very unfairly. It other way, and supposing them to have was owing entirely to the ruinous rates at been able to distribute their votes properly in these sixteen ridings, the Opposition would have carried the day connections between the west and the by at least four seats. Or, if 506 Conparty advocating it here, the people of Atlantic seaboard. As a sample it may be servatives had gone to the polls instead Canada, loyal still to the old flag, might

which all the Ministers, Mr. BLAKE and the journalists, reprobated the intronight since, Mr. Mowar would have had whatever to do with the result. The people chose to believe Mr. Mowar and Mr. Blake, and voted without regard to the National Policy. In fact, there are in the list of Ministerialists paraded by the Globe as a proof of reaction, men elected to the House who to-day claim to be as firm in their faith in the National Policy as they were last September. The cry of "re-action" is in fact a fraud grafted upon a successful

After the election, even the Globe returns to its first view. Mr. Mowar is not about to throw a stone on Sir L TILLEY'S track; he would not if he could, and could not if he would. Nothing," says the organ, "ought to satisfy either protectionists or free-traders but a fair trial of this nostrum for personal distress and general hard fiercely at "the knights at the amphitheatre," simply because they asked for the same measure of patient in-dulgence? Moreover, instead of pleading that Sir John might find himself almost in a minority next year, the Globe gives him credit for a lease of Administration as quence that the organ is less confident and less jubilant after its success than it was before it. As the Epicurean poet, LUCRETIUS, told us long ago,
"from the mid-spring of our delights
"there arises something bitter which tortures us, even among the very flowers." The Globe prudently begins to doubt whether the National Police had anything to do with its hollow victory of last Thursday.

IMPERIAL HONOURS. THE recent creation of Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George extends greatly the area of colonia knighthood. It includes representatives from Malta, Victoria, New Zealand Saint Lucia, the Mauritius, New South Wales, the Leeward Islands, Barbadoes, Natal and Canada. The services for which the honours were conferred cover a wide field of honourable accomplishment, and include finance, states upon the question. Such, however, as the last Assembly, when he made them ing, civil engineering, public works, direction of exhibitions, diplomacy Separate School elections, and discrim- and scientific authorship. So general a recognition of merit among colonists and those whose services were rendered in colonies can spring but from the settled policy of a new era, in which the new importance and afford new field for honourable distinction This result cannot be otherwise than gratifying to all those who have main-tained the wisdem and necessity of preserving the connection between Colonies and the Mother Land. this result cannot help suggesting the contrast which is presented by the new policy of the Home Government to that policy which was pursued for a short time, but with striking results, by the Liberal party previous to 1870. Not a very long memory is required to recall the time when the policy of the British Government was distinctly tending towards separation; when the English Liberal press was recommending us to become independent; and when our Dominion Govern own press was asking daily, "Whither "are we drifting?" There was not much need to have asked the question. It was plain enough.
We were drifting slowly into the approaches to union of some sort with the United States. In vain the history of the past century protested against our submitting to a separation against which formerly we had fought. In vain the In all, between Governments and munici-St. Lawrence lifted its breast as the boundary between two nations. The had had their due effect. The with drawal of troops was an indication of the drawal of troops was an indication of the withdrawal of defence. The cry "take "up your independence, the days of "your apprenticeship are over," that rose from the *Times* and was echeed by

the press generally, found a responsive echo here. The Reciprocity Treaty had

taught a portion of our people that money was to be made for a time at

is true, our people in general had not changed. But those who propagated the

choice had to be made, it is not at all an

improbable circumstance that with the British Government favouring, in effect,

the change, and an active propagandist

doctrines were active and energetic ;

of union with the States. At

and if a crisis had arisen in

stated that last week flour was carried over the Vanderbilt roads from St. Louis to New York at ten cents per barrel. From that charge had to be deducted seven cents for New York. Central terminal and delivery charges in New York, and the remainder was divided among the varices lines over which the flour passed, leaving to the Canada Southern the munificent sum of seventy cents per car for a distance of 229 miles! With such a ruincus state of affairs, can anybody wonder that wages are cut down? But there is yet another phase of this reduction matter. The Reform press have asserted and are still asserting that the price of all sorts of material has greatly increased owing to the Ministers Mr. River and there are probably a few Jacobites the different which all the Ministers Mr. River and there are probably a few annexation is; but they only serve by their eccentricities to emphasize the different which all the Ministers Mr. River and eccentricities to emphasize the different general feeling. The separatist policy has departed from English politics. It duction of the question would have been decisive, but for the startling new departure made by the chief organ at the parture made by the chief organ at the last moment. After striving with all the might of desperation to prove the to deal with at times—and it may irrelevancy of any reference to the happen that against this as a practice feat of the Opposition on Thursday was the sectarian issue which Mr. Fraser introduced into the contest. For some gabbed about a "reaction" only a fort-Colonies alone. But the day is distant Colonies alone. But the day is distant probably when such a policy will assume a tangible shape. In the meantime we pleasurably recognize in the recent distribution of honours a sign that the policy of the Empire is to preserve and gratify the Colonies, not to disperse and displease them.

> REDUCTION OF RENT IN ENG-LAND.

A DISTINGUISHED economical writer

ease them.

in an article in a periodical, lately said that the depression which afflicted the world was not so much arising from over production as from over consumption. He advocated warmly a cessation of luxurious expenditure as the best means of getting back to specie payments all round, and to prosperity once more. His advice is practically being forced on the landed gentry of England. In every paper we notice items to the effect that landlords are forced to remit a large percentage af the rents of their tenants. Practically a general fall in rents has taken place. This means that real estate, in the country where from its limited quantity, real estate has been most valuable, has become worth less and less yearly for some time back. Agriculture in a country where agriculture supports the proudest and richest aristocracy is becoming profitless, at present rents; and a mea sure of protection has to be given in the shape of rents reduced—the protection coming out of the pockets of the land lords alone. The results must be serious in many ways. Land still bears a large share of taxation, which, so far as it is based on values, must be reduced by this process. And of course the economist's ideas as to economy of living must perforce be carried out, in some degree, by those who are com-pelled to make sacrifices of such serious against the importation of the National Policy into the contest. When a supporter of Sir John Macdonald and of the tariff consented to nominate Mr. Mowat, the Globe began to ply the game which has turned out to be successful. It could not see whysupporters of the National Policy should not sustain Mr.

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It could not see whysupporters of the National Policy in the Administration candidates. And not only that, but they were so inflamed by the Administration candidates. And not only that, but they were so inflamed to Mr. Mowat. So after all the little Premier may be politically dead, before the Ottawa Government is in jeopardy. The other day, when it was an object to represent that the politically dead, before the Mowar; there could be no inconsistof the ablest Roman Catholic laymen in the existence of Sir John Macdonald's that will follow for them are of who can't afford to remit their rents?

"done my best and can't pay my way."
And his landlord says, "Then, GILES,
"neither can I." Somebody will have
to suffer. Land will have to go into the market more extensively perhaps. But then, the class of bloated cotton lords who want land is less and less yearly. Land may have to change its industr and raise cattle instead of breadstuffs But then there is the immense American cattle trade developing as fast as possible, overtaxing the powers of the ship ping ports to receive, or even to slaughter, the cargoes. The social effect of a change in the value and profitableness of land is a very suggestive topic. Land is in England the chief prop of social life. It is the only thing which confers social power. It is political power too, in spite of the ballot. Any decided alteration in the value of land such as would render it unprofitable or impossible for a certain class to hold it and to keep up the old social forms of life, would make singular changes. It would be interesting to see the whole of the landed gentry proclaiming, like CALEB BALDERSTONE, a general fast. The possibilities of government, as an art, are yet great in England. BURKE said of the time of PELHAM that "a man could do better in the Commons by figures of arithmetic than by figures of rhetoric." The Whigs of the century did much for the financial and commercial advantage of Great Britain. The Tories of this age have a splendid

"pauperism"—these are questions that call for consideration. And the Gov-ernment cannot fold their hands and say We are flies on the wheel-we can do nothing." The aid granted to railway companies is Dominion Government Municipalities in Ontario

chance. But striking measures now require bolder men than did the measures

of the last century. What to do with falling land; What to do with decreas-

ing army; What to do with what GEORGE ELIOT in "SILAS MARNER" calls a "brawny and many-breeding

What to do with a weaken-

palities, close upon \$100,000,000.

was personally unpopular with the Catho-lics, and hence his defeat. However, gen-tlemen who have recently travelled all over Ontario in the interest of the *Post* and least, by close connection with the States. Later still the want of True Witness assured us that the over-whelming majority of the Catholics of the reciprocity, previous to our having secured new markets, drove many peo-ple into a firmer belief in the possibility sister Province were in favour of the Mowat Government, and the success of the elec-Government, and the success of the elec-tions may, in a great measure, be attribut-ed to the Catholic vote. Meanwhile, so long as the Government of Mr. Mowat stands by those who have stood by them, they should receive an independent sup-port. Mr. Fraser, we rejoice to see, was elected. Defeated for one constituency he was elected for nother and thus a true was elected for another, and thus a true and tried friend takes his place at the heln again." "At the helm" expresses Mr. Fraser's rank and position in the Ontario

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Is the Globe prepared to adhere to its statement of the 18th September that the farmers are "dupes and fools?"

Inauguration of the Dufferin

. The organs, and they ought to know, say Mr. James Young will be taken into the Cabinet vice Mr. Wood, the Treasurer, who will be placed in some comfortable office. Mr. Young was for some years chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at Ottawa, and is reputed to have aste for financy

The Halifax Herald learns on good athority that the trouble between the Londonderry steel works and the Intercolonial railway has been satisfactorily settled, and that the threatened closing of the works will not take place. This is an item of news which the thoroughly patriotic free trade press will not publish.

No single victory that they won last Thursday has given our opponents so much joy as the return of a Ministerial candidat for Cardwell. They ignore the fact that our friends were divided among themselves and had two candidates in the field. After all, Mr. Flesher was defeated by only twenty-six votes, and such a result under the circumstances instead of proving any reaction simply shows how staunch the county is to its old-time principles.

Now will the faithful get their reward, and Mr. David McLaws the price of his servility in allowing himself to be uncerenoniously thrust aside in West Elgin for moniously thrust aside in West Elgin for Dr. Cascaden. After the convention at which he lost the nomination, Mr. Mc-Laws exhibited a rebellious disposition, but it disappeared when he was offered and agreed to accept "after the election was over" the clerkship of the peace for the county. It would be interesting to know how many of the decrease in the county. how many of the doctor's majority of twenty worked actively in his behalf in the expectancy of getting the vacant ap-

A St. Paul, Minn., letter to the Marquette Review refers as follows to the Canadian tariff:—"The increase of tariff by the face of the cliff to a point the face of the cliff to a point below the King's Bastion of the citadel, the Canadian Government creates considerable talk here, with not a little indignation. We have, from a concatenation of circumstances, looked upon Manitoba as market for our mechanical productions, and to find it suddenly cut off from us naturally makes us as mad as hatters. The business between this State and Manitoba will always be considerable, but with the new tariff you will build up manufactories, so that in a few years you will produce every article we can furnish, and probably at cheaper rates."

that will follow course a source of wonder to the poor who hear them called "sacrifices." It means keeping six instead of a dozen horses, and the giving up of a possible "tour round the giving up of a possible "tour round the Buffalo Commercial declaring that if carried cut it would "command the advantage of the civilized world," and the miration of the civilized world," Rochester Union, saying that it be an enduring honour to the Province of Ontario and the State of New York, and reflect credit upon the two great countries of which they are component parts."

Thebau, of Burmah, should put several other day he had done, it is not an uncomoffenders are subject to the same treatment; and when the English were preparing to bombard Rangoon, the Burmese Governor ordered several native Christians to be hung up by the wrists and left to perish of thirst and hunger. Neither is death by famine the most horrible method of disposing of objectionable persons known in the East. A darker and more diabolical means employed is to mix with the doomed man's food a tiger's whiskers chopped small, which, from the internal inflammation caused by them makes the width of the control o inflammation caused by them makes the victim's death in the most terrible agony merely a question of time. Another device which produces the same result is the employment of diamond dust in a similar manner, a method which received unexpected publicity several years ago, when the Gaëkwar of Baroda attempted to take the life of Col. Phayre, the British Resident at his court

The pros and cons of the Zulu war are

And yet Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery speedily restores a lost voice, cures hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption. Many ministers who have abandoned the pulpit, by reason of sore throat and general debility, have, by the use of the Discovery, been restored to perfect health and strength. Sold by druggists.

The English Governors resided in the Chateau St. Louis immediately after the Chateau St. Louis immediately after the conquest. In 1808 it received an additional storey and was much enlarged, so that it was 200 feet long and 40 broad. Facing the river and hanging over the precipice was a vast piazza. The building was destroyed by fire in 1834. Lord Durham caused the ruins to be restored to perfect the Chateau St. Louis immediately after the Chateau St. Louis immediately a

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Terrace.

New Feature in Quebec's Front—Lord Dufferin's Scheme Bealized—Description of the New Structure—Brilliant Tilu-minations in the City and Adjoining Parishes—Display of Fireworks. QUEBEC, June 9.—Apart from the old French buildings, handsome convents and churches, containing some of the best pic-tures on the continent, and historical sur-

THE FINEST PROMENADE IN AMERICA It was a happy idea of Lord Dufferin to initiate a project for carrying along the face of the precipitous cliff facing the St. Lawrence, a spacious platform from whence magnificent views could be obtained of the whole surrounding country. This project will ere long be brought to a satisfactory completion, the opening to-day being that completion, the opening to-day being that of the temporary structure erected before supporting walls are completed.

roundings, Quebec possesses in Dufferin

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY uld not well have been more brief simple. At about three o'clock his Excel-lency, her Royal Highness, Lady MacNa-mara, Major DeWinton and Hon. Capt. Harbord arrived on the ground hav-ing a cavalry escort. The distinguished party were received by the Mayor and city party were received by the Mayor and city authorities. After a brief interval his Excellency headed a procession which promenaded the new terrace. On returning to the dais in the centre, the Governor-General said:—"I have now much pleasure in declaring this terrace to be open to the public, and that it be named in memory of the last Gevernor-General of Canada 'The Dufferin Terrace." Major DeWinton then called for three cheers to the memory of Lord Dufferin, which were given with enthusiasm. The viceregal party then called for three cheers to the memory of Lord Dufferin, which were given with enthusiasm. The viceregal party then drove off the grounds. THE DUFFERIN PROMENADE

is more than a quarter of a mile in length, and averaging 200 feet in breadth, with a garden adjoining, stands at a height of 182 feet above the St. Lawrence. It is erected on the crest of the rock forming the south which rises above it at a height of 150 one at each extremity of the promenade, one in the centre and two intermediate, thus dividing the walk into four sections Acting upon the suggestion of Governor Robinson, the New York State Legislature Robinson, the New York State Legislature has designated the Board of State Survey as a commission to inquire into the feasibility of Lord Dufferin's suggestion to convert the ground in the neighbourhood and surrounding Niagara Falls into an International Park. For some time two International Park. For some time two gentlemen from the Survey have been eagaged in making estimates to facilitate the work of the commission in preparing a report. It now only remains for the Ontario Government to bestir themselves, tario Government to Go tario Government to bestir themselves, and co-operate with the New York authorities, and we shall soon know whether the scheme is practicable. Prompt of the old Castle of St. Louis, around the ship-ping lying abreast of the Lower Town what the track of the North Hastings rail-pufferin Terrace rests on the foundations of the old Castle of St. Louis, around The body of one Frederick, of this city, a travelling clock-maker, has been found near the track of the North Hastings rail-pufferin Terrace rests on the foundations was badly crushed, as if it had been run to be the ship-ping lying abreast of the Lower Town whether the scheme is practicable. Prompt which many historical events gather THE OLD FORT.

often the scene of Indian warfare.

The Iroquois having passed or overthrown the outposts, more than once threatened the fort itself and massacred some friendly Indians within sight of its walls. Within the castle walls benevolent plans were laid down for the instruction and conversion of the saveres by some of the party are

feflect credit upon the two great countries of which they are component parts."

Frightful as it may seem that King Thebau, of Burmah, should put several addes of his court in chains and leave them.

At another period, when Chabea was under the Mississippi at New Orleans. ladies of his court in chains and leave them die of starvation. as the cable stated the British power, it was the principal seat of a Government which comprehended the whole American continent north of Mexico. mon form of punishment in that barbarous Within the castle walls was rendered to country. Frequently political and other the representative of the French King, offenders are subject to the same treatment: with all its ancient forms, the fealty and homage of the noblesse and military re-tainers who held possession in the Province under the Crown. This obligation could not be violated without forfeiture and dis-honour. The ceremony was long retained after a British sovereign had succeeded to the rights of the French crown. His Exthe rights of the French crown. His Excellency being in full dress and seated in a state chair, surrounded by his staff and attended by the Attorney-General, the seiggeur, in full dress and wearing a sword, was introduced into his presence by the Inspector-General of the royal demesne and clerk of the land roll, and having delivered up his sword, and kneeling before the Governor, placed his right hand between his, and repeated the ancient oath of fidelity, after which a solemn act was drawn up in a word, and his right hand between his, and repeated the ancient oath of fidelity, after which a solemn act was drawn up in a register kept for that purpose, which was signed by the governor and seigneur, and countersigned by the proper officers. A year after Wolfe's army had entered Quebec, the ceremony of rendering fealty and homage was performed by the proper officers. A year after Wolfe's army had entered Quebec, the ceremony of rendering fealty and homage was performed by the proper officers. The pros and cons of the Zulu war are still eagerly discussed in London. Although no disaster of any magnitude has attended the British forces since the Isandula massacre, still the large mass of the people are not satisfied that the campaign was necessary or the invasion of Cetewayo's necessary or the invasion of Cetewayo's large discussed in London. Although homage was performed by Jean Noel to General Murray, the English governor, a pledge being added that he would keep his vassals in obedience to the new sovereign. The old castle was the scene of some harrowing deeds. Two hundred years ago, one Paul Dupuy was dragged from prison by the multic eventioner. necessary or the invasion of Cetewayo's territory justifiable. "Isandula" is now the battle cry of the Imperial troops in every engagement, and the one word sound. we can do

the Govdos and say
we can do

many a poor savage to his bourne.
No quarter is given, we are told, but the
poor creatures are slaughtered with their
own weapons as they run crying for that
mercy which they themselves denied. To
the soldier avenging a comrade it seems
natural that he should strike and spare
none, but to unprejudiced eyes looking
1,885,983,995
3,187,000
1,1885,482
885,983,995
3,8147,445
4,016,309
275,000
296,500
\$\frac{\$1,734,945}{\$1,2734,945}\$
and munici0.

The conflict with but one end in view,
theholics are

a the battle cry of the Imperial troops in
the chat hand, to the gate of the Chateau
St. Louis, there to beg pardon of the
French King, through his representative;
thence to the pillory of the lower town,
where a fleur-de-lis was branded on
his cheek. Next he was placed
in the stocks. Afterwards he was led
back to prison and put in irons. His a
offence was one of which many excellent
Canadians are guilty in these days of
broader freedom. Dupuy had been heard
to fill that when the English cut
off Charles' head they did a good thing.
But in many other respects these were
string the was fined twenty francs. How
to fill the stocks. Afterwards he was led
back to prison and put in irons. His
scheek, Next he was led
back to prison and put in irons. His
scheek, Next he was led
back to prison and put in irons. His
scheek, Next he was led
back to prison and put in irons. In
scheek, The Montreal Post writing on the result, says:—"So far as the Irish Catholics are concerned we have good reason to know that, with the exception of Kingston, they voted almost to a man for the Reformers. In Kingston the election took a peculiar turn, for Robinson, the Reform candidate, was personally unpopular with the Catholics and hence his defeat. However, gen. In the probabilities are that the end is not very far in the future. Then it will be English as the scene of the conflict with but one end in view, to the conflict with but one end in view, to terminate the struggle as quickly as possible. If he finds Cetewayo amenable to reason, then peace will speedily follow his advent. If the Zulu king is still obstinate, then the campaign will be prosecuted with renewed vigour, and in any case the probabilities are that the end is not very far in the future. Then it will be English and so the probabilities are that the end is not very far in the future. Then it will be English as the top of Cape Diamond or from the battlements whose summit we now occupy. A remarkable scene occurred in the castle probabilities are whose summit we now occupy. A remarkable scene occurred in the castle probabilities are that the end is not very far in the future. Then it will be English as the top of Cape Diamond or from the battlements whose summit we now occupy. A remarkable scene occurred in the castle with probabilities are that the end is not very far in the future. Then it will be English as the top of Cape Diamond or from the battlements whose summit we now occupy. A remarkable scene occurred in the castle with probabilities are the future. Then it will be English as the confliction of the c with renewed vigour, and in any case the probabilities are that the end is not very far in the future. Then it will be England's duty to show a policy of enlightenment, not a spirit of revenge. Already three Zulus have died to one Englishman, and that should be punishment enough for a brave foe.

That the Phonograph can "bottle up" the voice and pass it down to future ages is indeed a wonder, but is not the restoration of a lost voice more wonderful? And yet Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery speedily restores a lost voice, cures hoarseness, sore throat bronchitis and consumption. Many ministers who have abandoned the pulpit, by reason of sore throat and general debility, have, by the use of the Discovery, been restored to perfect health and strength. Sold by druggists.

moved and built the first terrace, which no doubt suggested the idea of the construc-tion of the magnificent promenade which was inaugurated to-day. ILLUMINATIONS OF THE CITY.

Gigantic preparations had been made by the people of Quebec to illuminate the city on the night of the arrival of the viceregal visitors. The postponement of almost a week, although somewhat severely condemned when first announced, has not diminished the extent or character of the display. The city to night in the city on the city to night in the city on the city of the city of the city to night in the city on the city of the city to night in the city of the display. The city to-night is a blaze of light and the narrow streets are crowded with spectators. The illumination is general, and despite hard times a brilliant spectacle is presented. The Parliament building is decorated with transparencies of the Onem. Princes and Princes of Well of the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, while innumerable torches light up the building so brilliantly as to reveal its whole outlines so brilliantly as to reveal its whole outlines.

An electric light placed in the dome of
Laval University sheds a weird light over
the surrounding buildings, and has a fine
effect. Dufferin Terrace carries one hundred and fifty gas jets, placed along its front with mathematical precision. All the banks and institutions are illuminated with designs of coronets, stars, or mono-grams. Private residences and grounds are elaborately decked with bunting, and are elaborately decked with bunting, and brilliant with gas lights and wax candles. The rigging of the vessels in the harbeur is ablaze with coloured lights, which are reflected in the water. The town of Levis, viewed from Dufferin Terrace, is as brilliant as though it had been fired by the bonfires burn at different points along the shores. Here and there on the surrounding hills many miles away lights flash across the valleys from hamlet habitants can only thus join in the demon-

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL. His Grace the Duke of Argyll, accompanied by his two daughters, arrived this morning by steamer from Montreal. Their reception was, of course, quite informal and they proceeded direct to the citadel where apartments have been set apart fo their accommodation. The distinguished travellers looked well, and in conversation rith some of the passengers en route expressed themselves as charmed with the scenery of the St. Lawrence and the pic-

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES

Belleville, June 5 .- A woman named Sarah Bawden, arrested on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame, attempted t it suicide in the cells of station yesterday afternoon. She tore her dress into strips and made a rope, which she attached to the bars above her head, and was preparing to consummate her pur-pose when discovered by the policeman on

over. Foul play is suspected. The body was partly decomposed, having evidently lain for several days where found.

CLIFTON, June 6.—A serious affray oc-curred on Bridge street, opposite the new Great Western railway passenger depot late last night, in which a young man from Stamford, named James Thompson, sustained very severe injuries; another of the party, named Waters, had a piece of flesh bitten out of his lower lip, in place of which the doctors to-day substituted piece from his thigh. It is nedical attendance has also been required for Thompson, and that his case is a dan gerous one. Several ether personal derstood to be implicated in Several ether persons are un

more or less injured. MINDEN, June 6.-A young man named Thomas Gardner, of Bowmanville, was shot about ten o'clock this morning, half a mile from Minden. He was lifting a gun by the muzzle out of a waggon which was portaging the effects of the boating party portaging the effects of the boating from Bowmanville, with which he when the trigger caught on a bag and the whole charge was emptied into the lower part of his left lung. He was removed in an unconscious state to Minden. As yet the doctors give no hopes of his recovery. SCRANTON, Pa., June 6.—While P. Bartlett's little child was walking on the Lehigh and Susquehanna track yesterday, a train thundered along; the engineer saw the child, and coupled the brake. At the

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—A murdered infant was found concealed in a field in Hall county. Phidon Peeler, a handsome country girl, acknowledges the child was her's. She killed it to save its father

from disgrace. BERLIN, Ont., June 9.—A determined suicide by hanging was committed yester-day by Wendell Bushert, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, aged fifty-nine, and residing about six miles from here. Deceased attempted suicide only a short time ago, but was detected in the act. The cause is supposed to have been family and religious troubles.

OTTAWA. June 9. - Two little boys named OTTAWA, June 9.—Two little boys named A. Potter and Walter Mason, aged respectively two and four years, were playing about Perley's mill-pond yesterday when the former fell in. They had been playing at fishing, and little Walter had presence of mind enough to hold out the pole which he held in his hand to his unfortunate companion. The two year old grabbed the pole and was safely landed.

St. Mary's, Ont., June 9. - This afternoon, while a gang of men were raising a barn on the farm of Mr. Owen Love, about four miles from St. Mary's a man named Michael Tehan was struck on the head by He was still alive when the reporter left

expected to live many hours.

Brantford, Ont., June 10.—At the raising of a barn on the farm of Wm. Campbell this evening Mr. Chris. Edmond-Campbell this evening Mr. Chris. Edmondson, for many years Reeve of Brant county, was it is feared fatally injured by one of the bents and some of the on him. At last accounts he was bleeding from nose and ears. No one else was hurt. although a report reached the city some were killed.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to May 29

PREEING BRIDGES FROM TOLL. The celebration of the Queen's birth was signalized by an event of more tusual importance as affecting the futur the metropolis. The Prince of Wales, companied by the Princess, together with the Duke and Duchess of Edinbur Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, athe Crown Prince of Denmark, perform the interesting ceremony of opening fewer than five metropolitan bridges, to henceforth free of toll. Of the brid individually Lambeth Bridge, the cost individually Lambeth Bridge, the cost freeing which is £36,000, in one sen answers Byron's description of the Brid of Sighs in Venice, having "a palace as a prison on each hand,"—the palace of t Primate on the Surrey bank, as millbank Penitentiary on the Middlese The next bridge up the river, now call the Vauxhall Bridge, was once known as the Regent's Bridge. It is stated the name was altered in consequence of the name was altered in consequence of being the principal access from the nor side of the town towards Vauxhall-gr dens, a place not unassociated with the office of the not over-reputable periof the Regency of the First Gentleman Europe. The cost of securing this brid to the public is ever £255,000. Chels Bridge comes next, and its ransom co the ratepayers £75,000. The Alba Bridge—the youngest of those spans whi unite Middlesex and Surrey—was also pu chased at a good round figure, and togeth with the Battersea Bridge, cost no l than £170,000. This last-named bridge was constructed upwards of a century a as a substitute for an old ferry. Th still remain three other bridges to be from of toll-the Wandsworth, Putney, nersmith Bridges. FRANCE, ENGLAND AND EGYPT. The London correspondent of the M

chester Guardian writes :- "The satisfaction of the French Government satisfaction of the French Government a of their leading supporters in the Chaml and the press with the English Government is regarded by politicians here as very serious importance. It is thoug that the strength of her Majesty's Government at home must be injuriously affect by the report of the feeling which exists France. The policy of the Government involved great sacrifices, and if it has a heen successful in regard to our foreign een successful in regard to our foreign ations, then, indeed, it will be felt to have Those who are familiar the comic press of the Continent l atures of the Ministers of France, and i less degree of Italy, since the separation the Congress. Again and again Lord B consfield has been represented in a position of contemptuous triumph quaffing Cypr wine at the cost of M. Waddington a others. It was the strong feeling as Cyprus which caused the French Minister to show so much susceptibility with reference to Egypt, and to insist upon the current appointment of a French Minist together with Mr. Rivers Wilson. No they are subject to much the same ridicu with regard to Egypt, and are powerle because France cannot move without En land, and the action which would so France is not that which would satisfy t nterests of England in Egypt. THE AFGHAN TREATY.

Regarding the treaty with Yakoob Kha the London correspondent of the Manche ter Guardian says it is viewed with ve mixed feelings, and continues :-" It now known that there is to be no annex tion, and that the treaty follows mo strangely in the lines of the Anglo-Turki Convention and the Treaty of Berlin. Ju as England abstained from annexing C prus and consented to hold that " place arms" as tenant of the Sultan, with the r sponsibility of rendering accounts of ren and profits, we are to hold of the Ame the Koorum, Sibi, and Pisheen Valley which are deemed necessary to the form tion of the scientific frontier. The surpli revenues are to be handed over to Yakoo Khan. The arrangement in both cases he relation to Russian policy. It is know that our diplomatic engagements with Russia rendered it doubtful if we could anne any part of Afghanistan without affordin Russia a cause of complaint or arms" as tenant of the Sultan, with the Russia a cause of complaint or dangerous example. We do anner the passes, taking them and hold ing them by force from the hill tribes. W ave the right to place British residents have the right to place British residents a Candahar and Herat, and so, it is observed has the Sultan the right to place garrison in the Balkans. Like the Sultan, however we do not consider it expedient to avaiourselves at present of this right, which the authors of the new frontier policy have at other times declared to be essential. Most severe is the disappointment. tial. Most severe is the disappointmen which is felt concerning the virtual result which is felt concerning the virtual result of the war. In regard to the number of troops required to guard the new frontier it is remembered that some months ag we were told that 5,000 men on the new frontier will be equal to 50,000 on the old frontier. Now it is admitted that we can not hold the new fronteir without a large force than was requisite upon the old frontier. One very competent critic estimates the cost of guarding the passes and maintaining order among the hill tribes at £1,500,000 a year, and the whole cost of our new position and relation in regard to our new position and relation in regard to Afghanistan at not less than £3,000,000 a year for the next ten years.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS' UNION.

The annual conference of delegates of this mion was concluded on the 26th inst. Mr. union was concluded on the zoon inst. Mr. Joseph Arch, president of the union, occupied the chair. The delegates present represented upwards of 23,000 members only one district, which had seceded from the union, being unrepresented. The sec retary-read the annual report, which show ed that the union, though slightly dimin ished in numbers, had still upon the rol bout 26,000 members, and an annual income of £13,000. At the close a resolution was adopted protesting against the exclusion of the counties from the franchise and the present policy of Her Majesty's

J. B. GOUGH IN LONDON. Mr. J. B. Gough delivered a farewell ad dress on 26th inst. in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided, and remarked that it was the grandest meeting he had ever addressed. Mr Gough said that, although when he came to England it was with the intention of speaking but thirty times, the address of hat evening would form the 115th which he had delivered. In the course of his ad ress he referred to the death of Mr. Lloyd Garrison, and also to the mighty support which the temperance movement was now receiving from the medical men of England, and from the Church of England and 1-conformist temperance societies.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S INSTRUCTIONS. In the House of Commons the Chancel or of the Exchequer stated, in reply to a question that Sir Garnet Wolseley had requestion that Sir Garnet Woiseley had re-ceived instructions to bring the Zulu war to as speedy and honourable a termination as was possible, consistent with the safety of the colonists. No annexation of territory would be attempted. This announcement was received with cheers by both sides of the House.

Early on the morning of the 27th a man named Joseph Shirt, employed on the rail-way, and living at Edgley, Stockport, staggered into the road in front of his house with his throat cut. He was taken to the informance and stated that his wife TRAGEDY AT STOCKPORT. house with his throat cut. He was taken to the infirmary, and stated that his wife had cut it while he was asleep. The woman, after stabbing herself with a knife, jumped in a reservoir, and was taken out dead. They had lived unhappily together, and Shirt had previously told a policeman he feared his wife intended to murder him. MISSIONARY WAR IN NEW BRITAIN.

Some time ago the Aborigines' Protection Society brought before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the conduct of the Rev. George Brown, of Duke of York Island, in making war upon the natives of New Britain, who had been guilty of the mur-

moved and built the first terrace, which no doubt suggested the idea of the construc-tion of the magnificent promenade which was inaugurated to-day.

ILLUMINATIONS OF THE CITY. Gigantic preparations had been made by the people of Quebec to illuminate the city on the night of the arrival of the viceregal visitors. The postponement of almost a week, although somewhat severely condemned when first announced, has not diminished the extent or character of the display. The city to night is a blaze of diminished the extent or character of the display. The city to-night is a blaze of light and the narrow streets are crowded with spectators. The illumination is general, and despite hard times a brilliant spectacle is presented. The Parliament building is decorated with transparencies of the Queen, Prince and Princess I quies while Magnis of Lorne and Princess Louise while Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, while innumerable torches light up the building so brilliantly as to reveal its whole outlines. so brilliantly as to reveal its whole outlines.
An electric light placed in the dome of
Laval University sheds a weird light over
the surrounding buildings, and has a fine
effect. Dufferin Terrace carries one hundred and fifty gas jets, placed along its
front with mathematical precision. All
the banks and institutions are illuminated with designs of coronets, stars, or monograms. Private relaborately decked with bunting, and brilliant with gas lights and wax candles.

The rigging of the vessels in the harbour The rigging of the vessels in the harbour is ablaze with coloured lights, which are reflected in the water. The town of Levis, viewed from Dufferin Terrace, is as brilliant as though it had been fired by the salute of twenty-one guns from the Cita del. Along the south shore and away back to the high ridge where the forts reveal to the high rings where the forts reveal themselves as grim sentinels the illumination is general. Beauport and the long lines of settlement down to St. Anne are lighted up, the inhabitants thus testifying their esteem for his Excellency and his royal wife. The sung farm houses of the Island of Orleans stand out being the sund heavy in the sund heavy in the sund heavy. out bright and cheery in the sombre shadow of the surrounding fields, and bonfires burn at different points along the shores. Here and there on the surrounding hills many miles away lights flash across the valleys from hamlets whose inhabitants can only thus join in the demonstration of welcome. Fireworks are eing discharged from the Citadel and else ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

which

His Grace the Duke of Argyll, accompanied by his two daughters, arrived this norning by steamer from Montreal. Their reception was, of course, quite informal where apartments have been set apart fo their accommodation. The distinguished travellers looked well, and in cenversation with some of the passengers en route expressed themselves as charmed with the cenery of the St. Lawrence and the picuresque appearance of the French town

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Belleville, June 5.—A woman named keeping a house of ill-fame, attempted to mmit suicide in the cells of the police station vesterday afternoon. She tore her strips and made a rope, which she attached to the bars above her head, and was preparing to consummate her purpose when discovered by the policeman on

now BELLEVILLE, June 6 .- Some ruffians attempted last night to outrage a girl who had arrived from Madoc, and was on her way to Napanee. The girl escaped from her assailants, and was cared for by the police, who are searching for the culprits,
The body of one Frederick, of this city, a travelling clock-maker, has been found near the track of the North Hastings rail way beside Hog Lake. One of his arms was badly crushed, as if it had been run over. Foul play is suspected. The body was partly decomposed, having evidently lain for several days where found.

CLIFTON, June 6 .- A serious affray ocsurred on Bridge street, opposite the new Great Western railway passenger depot-late last night, in which a young man from-Stamford, named James Thompson, sus-tained very severe injuries; another of the-party, named Waters, had a piece of flesh out of his lower lip, in place of which the doctors to-day substituted a piece from his thigh. It is reported that nedical attendance has also been required or Thompson, and that his case is a dangerous one. Several ether persons are un-derstood to be implicated in the affair, and more or less injured.

MINDEN June 6 - A voung man named Thomas Gardner, of Bowmanville, was shot about ten o'clock this morning, half a mile from Minden. He was lifting a gun by the muzzle out of a waggon which was Bowmanville, with which he when the trigger caught on a bag and the whole charge was emptied into the lower-part of his left lung. He was removed in an unconscious state to Minden. As yet-the doctors give no hopes of his recovery. SCRANTON, Pa., June 6.—While P. Bartlett's little child was walking on the Lehigh and Susquehanna track yesterday, a train thundered along; the engineer saw the child, and coupled the brake. At the same instant a man named Boland dashed ahead of the engine and caught the child's ahead of the engine and caught the child acclothes, but too late to prevent the cowcatcher knocking him under the engine. Boland held on, dragging the child ahead of the wheels until the engine stopped. The little fellow was bruised, but not

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.-A murdered infant was found concealed in a field in Hall county. Phidon Peeler, a handsome country girl, acknowledges the child was her's. She killed it to save its father

BERLIN, Ont., June 9 .- A determined suicide by hanging was committed yester-day by Wendell Bushert, a well-to-do and respectable farmer, aged fifty-nine, and residing about six miles from here. Deceased attempted suicide only a short time ago, but was detected in the act. The

OTTAWA, June 9. - Two little boys named OTTAWA, June 9.—Two little boys named A. Potter and Walter Mason, aged respectively two and four years, were playing about Perley's mill-pond yesterday when the former fell in. They had been playing at fishing, and little Walter had presence of mind enough to hold out the pole which he held in his hand to his unfortunate companion. The two year old grabbed the pole and was safely landed. and was safely landed.

St. Mary's, Ont., June 9. - This afternoon, while a gang of men were raising a barn on the farm of Mr. Owen Love, about four miles from St. Mary's a man named Michael Tehan was struck on the head by a falling rafter, and his brains knocked out. He was still alive when the reporter left the scene of the accident, but was not

expected to live many hours.

Brantford, Ont., June 10.—At the raising of a barn on the farm of Wm. Campbell this evening Mr. Chris. Edmond-Campbell this evening Mr. Chris. Edmondson, for many years Reeve of Brant county, was it is feared fatally injured by one of the bents and some of the timbers falling on him. At last accounts he was bleeding from nose and ears. No one else was hurt, although a report reached the city that some were killed.

Freelton, June 10.—Last evening Hannah Waddell, a young girl living near Strabane, went out in perfect health to bring home the cows. As she did not re-turn at the proper time a search was made by the proper who are the same than the proper time. by the neighbours who on entering the barn discovered her dead body in a sitting She was subject to fainting fits.

house with his throat cut. He was taken to the infirmary, and stated that his wife had cut it while he was asleep. The woman, after stabbing herself with a knife, jumped in a reservoir, and was taken out dead. They had lived unhappily together, and Shirt had previously told a policeman he feared his wife intended to murder him. If You have a Suffering Child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be abso-Some time ago the Aborigines Protection Society brought before Sir Michael Hicks. Beach the conduct of the Rev. SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It reeves the child from pain, and cures dyse diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely hrough the teething period.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

was constructed upwards of a century ago, as a substitute for an old ferry. There

still remain three other bridges to be freed

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

less degree of Italy, since the separation of

interests of England in Egypt."

THE AFGHAN TREATY.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS'

UNION.

seph Arch, president of the union, occu-

the union, being unrepresented. The sec-retary read the annual report, which show-

the present policy of Her Majesty's Gov-

I R GOUGH IN LONDON.

on-conformist temperance societies.

TRACEDY AT STOCK POPT

MISSIONARY WAR IN NEW BRITAIN.

sides of the House.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

In the House of Commons the Chancel-

Hammersmith Bridges.

toll—the Wandsworth, Putney, and

that, in avenging this massacre, be-tween 50 and 80 of the cannibals were killed by the force under his com-Liverpool Dates to May 29. FREEING BRIDGES FROM TOLL The celebration of the Queen's birthday

killed by the force under his cemmand; and it was urged that it was Mr. Brown's duty, instead of taking the law into his own hands, to communicate on the subject with her Majesty's High Commissioner in the Pacific. The Society, therefore, expressed a hope that the High Commissioner would be directed to make judicial enquiry into the proceedings of Mr. Brown and the other British subjects who were engaged in the hostilities in question. To this a reply was received that Sir was signalized by an event of more than usual importance as affecting the future of the metropolis. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, together with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, performed To this a reply was received that Si Arthur Gordon had been instructed t the interesting ceremony of opening no fewer than five metropolitan bridges, to be henceforth free of toll. Of the bridges make a most thorough investigation the matter. dividually Lambeth Bridge, the cost of individually Lambeth Bridge, the cost of freeing which is £36,000, in one sense answers Byron's description of the Bridge of Sighs in Venice, having "a palace and a prison on each hand,"—the palace of the Primate on the Surrey bank, and Millbank Penitentiary on the Middlesex. THE SUGAR INDUSTRIES. A Select Committee of the House

Commons has been appointed to enquire into the effect produced upon the home and colonial sugar industries of Great Britain by the system of taxation, drawbacks, and bounties on the exportation of the next bridge up the river, now called the Vauxhall Bridge, was once known as the Regent's Bridge. It is stated that sugar now in force in various foreign coun-tries, and to report what steps, if any, it is desirable to take in order to obtain rethe name was altered in consequence of its being the principal access from the north dress for any evils that may be found of the town towards Vauxhall-garexist. dens, a place not unassociated with the re-collections of the not over-reputable period DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH

A public breakfast and conference in connection with the Scottish Disestablishment Association was held in Edinburgh
on 28th ult. Principal Rainy occupied
the chair, and there were about 200 ladies
and gentlemen present. Resolutions were
unanimously adopted, on the motion of
Professor Cairns and Dr. Carment, declaring that the ends of justice, the rights of
the Church, and the interests of religion in
Scotland all demand disestablishment, and
that it was the duty of Scotchmen to press
disestablishment as a practical question of of the Regency of the First Gentleman in Europe. The cost of securing this bridge to the public is ever £255,600. Chelses to the public is ever £255,600. Chelsea Bridge comes next, and its ransom costs the ratepayers £75,000. The Albert Bridge—the youngest of those spans which unite Middlesex and Surrey—was also purchased at a good round figure, and together with the Battersea Bridge, cost no less than £170,000. This last-named bridge disestablishment as a practical question of politics, particularly in view of the forth coming general election.

AN HISTORICAL CHURCH. The London correspondent of the Man-hester Guardian writes:—"The dis-After the lapse of three centuries, the Roman Catholic chapel in Ely Place, Hol-born, London, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, satisfaction of the French Government and of their leading supporters in the Chamber and the press with the English Governthe daughter of Arura, king of the West Angles, born in Suffolk in the year 630, and who took part in the erection of Ely ment is regarded by politicians here as of very serious importance. It is thought Cathedral, is to be opened for the celebra-tion of High Mass on the 23rd of June, being the day known in the calendar as the Feast of Etheldreda. Cardinal Manning that the strength of her Majesty's Government at home must be injuriously affected by the report of the feeling which exists in France. The policy of the Government has involved great sacrifices, and if it has not will preach the first sermon. Evelyn, in his "Diary, under date November 14, 1668, been successful in regard to our foreign re-lations, then, indeed, it will be felt to have mentions the consecration of Dr. Wilkins, as Bushop of Chester, in the chapel, when failed. Those who are familiar with the comic press of the Continent have observed how irritating have been the cari-Dr. Tillotson preached. At one time the chapel was rented by the National Society observed how irritating have been the cari-catures of the Ministers of France, and in a for the celebration of the service of the Established Church in the Welsh language. It was purchased in 1874 by the Roman the Congress. Again and again Lord Bea-consfield has been represented in a position

of contemptuous triumph quaffing Cyprus wine at the cost of M. Waddington and THE EUSTON SQUARE MYSTERY. The police have charged Hannah Dobbs with the murder of Miss Hacker, at No. 4 others. It was the strong feeling as to Cyprus which caused the French Ministers Euston-square, and as Dobbs is now under to show so much susceptibility with reference to Egypt, and to insist upon the congoing a sentence of imprisonment she was current appointment of a French Minister together with Mr. Rivers Wilson. Now under a writ of habeas corpus. The out-line of the case as it stands at present is they are subject to much the same ridicule with regard to Egypt, and are powerless that the prisoner was the servant at Mr. Bastendorff's house when Miss Hacker lodged there; that she paid for the lodge because France cannot move without England, and the action which would suit ings, saying the old lady was leaving; that no one saw Miss Hacker go; that on Sunday, the 14th October, 1877, the prisoner France is not that which would satisfy the and Miss Hacker were alone in the house Regarding the treaty with Yakoob Khan, and that subsequently the prisoner was the London correspondent of the Manchesfound to be wearing and dealing with several articles which had belonged to the ter Guardian says it is viewed with very mixed feelings, and continues:—"It is now known that there is to be no annexamissing lady. After the examination of Mrs. Bastendorff the prisoner was re-

tion, and that the treaty follows most strangely in the lines of the Anglo-Turkish manded. Convention and the Treaty of Berlin, Just as England abstained from annexing Cy-prus and consented to hold that "place of The silver medal offered by the Cobden Club for proficiency in political economy in the University of Calcutta has been won by Kali Saukar Sukul, a native student. arms" as tenant of the Sultan, with the responsibility of rendering accounts of rents and profits, we are to hold of the Ameer Lady Hawke, of Womersley, has given notice to all her tenants that at next rent day she will make a return to occupiers of 50 acres of 25 per cent. and below 50 acres 30 per cent., and that from Lady-day, 1880, all rents will be permanently reduced e Koorum, Sibi, and Pisheen Valleys, which are deemed necessary to the formation of the scientific frontier. The surplus revenues are to be handed over to Yakoob Khan. The arrangement in both cases has relation to Russian policy. It is known 20 per cent.

that our diplomatic engagements with Russia rendered it doubtful if we could annex At the Guildhall Police Court, James Mills, a butcher, of Beyton, Suffolk, was any part of Afghanistan without affording fined £20 for sending the carcase of a dead sheep to the London market for sale. The Russia a cause of complaint or a dangerous example. We do annex the passes, taking them and holdsheep had wasted away from lung disease. Christopher Potter, of Bottisham, Cambridge, was fined £10 at the same court for ing them by force from the hill tribes. We have the right to place British residents at

Candahar and Herat, and so, it is observed, has the Sultan the right to place garrisons in the Balkans. Like the Sultan, however, we do not consider it expedient to avail Considerable excitement has been cause in Bristol and throughout the West of England by the announcement that the Home Office had determined that the ourselves at present of this right, which directors and responsible officers of the West of England Bank who took part in he authors of the new frontier policy have at other times declared to be essential. Most severe is the disappointment the issue of the reports of 1877 and 1878 should be prosecuted without delay.

which is felt concerning the virtual results of the war. In regard to the number of A Parliamentary return has been issue A Parliamentary return has been issued of the number of communicants in each parish in Scotland for the year 1878, included in the roll prepared by the Kirk Session, in conformity with the regulations of the General Assembly. The total number was 515,786—218,411 men and 297,375 were on The repulation in 1871, was 2. troops required to guard the new frontier, it is remembered that some months ago we were told that 5,000 men on the new ontier will be equal to 50,000 on the old not hold the new fronteir without a larger force than was requisite upon the old women. The population in 1871 was 3,

frontier. One very competent critic esti-mates the cost of guarding the passes and The Army and Navy Gazetta the Army and Navy Gazzasa understands that arrangements are nearly concluded by which Delagoa Bay and the territory which, under arbitration of the rival claims of the Portuguese and the English, was awarded to Portugal, will be ceded to Great Britain by the Government of that country for a permissiv consideration. maintaining order among the hill tribes at £1,500,000 a year, and the whole cost of our new position and relation in regard to Afghanistan at not less than £3,000,000 a country for a pecuniary consideration.

Mr. Attenborough, pawnbroker, having prosecuted a Mr. Campbell and a Captain Piper, whom he charged with conspiring to defraud him by endeavouring to obtain from him the value of a racing trophy—the Chester Welter cup of 1849—the case, after being several days before Mr. Justice Field The annual conference of delegates of this union was concluded on the 26th inst. Mr. pied the chair. The delegates present re-presented upwards of 23,000 members, only one district, which had seceded from and a special jury in the Bail Court, con-cluded on the 24th ult., when a verdict of ed that the union, though slightly diminished in numbers, had still upon the roll Not Guilty was returned.

about 26,000 members, and an annual income of £13,000. At the close a resolution The Land Agent's Record comments the fact that "in 1877 the sales of real property, officially reported during the four months from January to April, amounted to £3,166,065. For the same was adopted protesting against the exclusion of the counties from the franchise and period of 1878 the amount stood at £2,-149,795, a reduction of £1,016,270. For the same four months of the present year the results of sales amounted to only £1,682,733—a decrease of no less than £1,483,332, as compared with the sales of the corresponding period of 1877, and a falling off of about half a million as compared with 1878." The Record thinks that the Mr. J. B. Gough delivered a farewell address on 26th inst. in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Sir Wilfrid Lawson presided, and remarked that it was the grandest meeting he had ever addressed. Mr. Gough said that, although when he came to England it was with the intention of speaking but thirty times, the address of diminution in sales is accounted for by the unwillingness of owners to seil at the low hat evening would form the 115th which had delivered. In the course of his adprices which now prevail. dress he referred to the death of Mr. Lloyd Garrison, and also to the mighty support

which the temperance movement was now receiving from the medical men of Eng-land, and from the Church of England and TRENTON, June 6. - About three o'clock Friday morning a fire was discovered in the hall leading to the upper stories in the Cooley block, on the corner of Front and Ferry streets. The flames had full mastery of the building before the alarm was given, and before long had communicated with the Post Office. By four o'clock the brick building was consumed and the five master. lor of the Exchequer stated, in reply to a question that Sir Garnet Wolseley had received instructions to bring the Zulu war the Post Omee. By four o'clock the brick building was consumed and the fire mastered. Loss about \$25,000; insured in the Queen's for \$5,000; Western, \$4,300; Scottish Commercial, \$2,800, and Lancashire, \$1,500. The building belonged to the Coaler settle. to as speedy and honourable a termination as was possible, consistent with the safety of the colonists. No annexation of territory would be attempted. This announcement was received with cheers by both sides of the Horse the Cooley estate. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Hendricks & Palmer, dry goods and groceries; J. B. Young, boots and shoes, agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company; C. F. Pelletier, grocer; J. B. Christie, Post Office and building; on the morning of the 27th a man named Joseph Shirt, employed on the railway, and living at Edgley, Stockport, staggered into the road in front of his house with his throat cut. He was taken Joseph Bryant, shoemaker; Miss Rogers, milliner; F. J. McGuire, Custom House officer; and Duncan MacLellan. The fire

is thought to have been incendiary. Mothers will find the PAIN-KILLER in valuable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of ac-cident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and tion Society brought before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach the conduct of the Rev. George Brown, of Duke of York Island, in making war upon the natives of New Britain, who had been guilty of the murPOLITICAL NOTES.

der of four Wesleyan catechists. Atten-tion was called to Mr. Brown's estimate OTTAWA, June 7.—It is reported to-day that one of the ballot boxes in the Russell election has been stolen and that the returning officer cannot make his declaration. Graham, the returning officer in charge of the division from which it was taken, says it was given last night by his wife, to a man who said the returning officer sent him for it. The affair has created a good deal of excitement in the county. Graham, it is said, is a supporter of Mr. Morgan. OTTAWA, Ont., June 9 .- Full returns rom the County of Russell give Baker Conservative) a majority of 25.

VERCHERES. MONTREAL, June 7.—In the election case of Vercheres, in which Messrs. Brousseau (Liberal) and Brillon (Conservative) were the candidates, the contestation of Mr. Brousseau's return was heard this morning in the Court of Review before the Hon. Justices Johnson, Townsone and Parineer Justices Johnson, Torrance and Papineau The contestation rests, first, on the question of the voter's lists. Mr. A. Lacoste, Q.C., representing the contestants, claimed that as new lists came into force during the election the old should not have been used. The second ground of contestation is the absence of property qualification, it being claimed by the contestants that the only qualification Mr. Brousseau had was by a donation from Mr. Geoffrion.

LENNOX. NAPANEE, June 10 .- A re-count of the votes for the Lennox election was commenced to-day before Judge Wilkinson, but was adjourned until to-morrow.

CITY RECORD.

It is proposed to start a glass factory in The ex-Premier of the Dominion has settled down to the insurance business in this city. The Rev. J. Burton, of Belleville, has

been offered the pastorate of the Northern Congregational church, Toronto. Mr. F. S. Spence, teacher at the Niagara street school, has been fined \$3 and costs for excessively whipping a little girl, one

Work on the Credit Valley railway is being actively pushed forward, and it is expected passenger trains will be running shortly between Milton and Toronto. Edward Thickpenny will be placed on trial at the Assizes, which commence on Monday, for the murder of Catharine Thompson, at Markham, last April.

We observe by the English papers that Miss Fanny Sutherland, formerly of Toronto, is again a contributor to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, London. Two of her pictures on this occasion have been nonoured by being hung "on the line." The Archbishop of Toronto was at Bracebridge on Sunday, and consecrated the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic church. He was assisted by the Bishop of

Sarepta and several other clergymen. A special meeting of the shareholders of the Northern railway was held on Tues-day, when the poeling scheme with the Hamilton and North-Western railway was agreed to after a long discussion. Thomas L. Parr and Wm. R. Marshall, two city contractors, engaged on muni-cipal work in Parkdale, drew \$500 from the village on Saturday for labour per-formed, and disappeared, leaving thirty or

orty men without their pay for two or The Duke of Argyll, Lord Walter Campbell, Lady Elizabeth Campbell and Lady Mary Campbell passed through the city on Friday evening on their way from Nisgara Falls to Quebec, They were met at the station by Sir John Macdonald, who accompanied them as far as Kingston.

The Synod of the Diocese of Toronto met in St. James' Cathedral on Tuesday morning. Rev. S. W. Young preached

morning. Rev. S. W. Young preached the opening sermon, and in the afternoon his Lordship Bishop Sweatman delivered his Lordship Bishop Sweatman delivered his first charge. On Wednesday evening his Lordship was presented with an address and a piece of plate by his old pupils in Hellmuth College. and a piece of plate by his old pupils in Hellmuth College.

The annual convocation of the University

of Toronto for conferring degrees was held on Tuesday afternoon, the Chancellor, Hon. Edward Blake, presiding. In the evening the annual dinner in connection with convocation was held in the college dining-room, under the presidency of Chief Justice Moss, the Vice-Chancellor. There was a very large and influential attendance, including among others the Bishop of Toronto, Chief Justice Wilson, Mr. Justice Cameron, Mr. Justice Patterson, Hon. Edward Blake, Vice-Chanceller Blake, Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, Mr. C. W. Bunting, M.P., Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. Adam Crooks, and Hon. G. W. Allan, Chancellor of Trinity College.

Rev. John McDougall, Methodist minister at Morleyville, Bow river, on the Saskatchewan, arrived in town on Saturday, having travelled continuously since the 2nd of April last. He brings with him two Indian youths, sons of Mr. Stainhauer, the native missionary at White Fish Lake, who will be sent to Victoria College, Cobourg, to be trained for the ministry. Mr. McDougall's station is about 600 miles west of Prince Albert and these acceptance.

Mr. McDougall's station is about 600 miles west of Prince Albert, and it has a church, a parsonage and school house. His mission covers an area of about 500 miles, and is principally among Indians. The rev. gentleman in order to reach this city had to travel 1,200 miles by team, via Edmonton, Battleford, and Portage La Prairie, a journey which occupied nearly two months. He has been nineteen years in the North-West. Mr. McDougall reports very favourably on the climate and the fertility of its soil, and is of oninion that with railway its soil, and is of opinion that with railway communication the territory would be

communication the territory would be rapidly developed.

RAILWAY RETURNS.—According to the returns made by the Superintendent of Railways the rolling stock owned by railways touching the city is as follows. The Grand Trunk has 434 engines, the Great Western, 216; the Northern, 32; the Toronto and Nivissing 12 and the Tothe Toronto and Nipissing, 12 and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 20. The number of first-class cars owned by the same railways are Grand Trunk, 192; Great Western, 105; the Northern, 20; the Toronto and Nipissing, 7; the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 12. The Grand Trunk has 111 second-class cars; the Great Western, 57; the Northern, 6; the Toronto and Nipis Bruce, none. The Grand Trunk
has 84, baggage, mail and exexpress cars; the Great Western, 28; the Northern, 12; the Toronto and Nipissing, 3; the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 6. The 3; the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 6. The cattle and box cars are as follows:—Grand Trunk, 7,044; Great Western, 3,514; Northern, 201; Toronto and Nipissing, 98; Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 214. The platform cars owned are:—Grand Trunk, 1,929; Great Western, 815; Northern, 564; Toronto and Nipissing, 187; Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 223. The difference in the number of freight and passenger cars will indicate the relative values of the passenger and railway traffic. The mileage passenger and railway traffic. The mileage of these roads is as follows:—Grand Trunk, 1,390; Great Western, 898; Northern, 167; Toronto and Nipissing, 79; Toronto, Grey and Bruce, 191.

A QUICK-WITTED BAILIFF. - In the Court A GUICK- WITTED BAILING. An and Country of Error without Appeal, otherwise known as the Division Court, a rather funny incident occurred this morning. Ald. O'Keefe and E. C. Barber were there, the former and E. C. Barber were there, the former in his professional capacity, the other on business. Baliff Hamilton was also there. A discussion arose on the Letellier business and Mr. Barber offered to bet \$5 that Mr. Letellier would be dismissed before the first of July. The Alderman promptly accepted the wager and the money was procepted the wager and the money was produced by both. This was an opportunity that tile bailiff was longing for and he promptly seized, Barber's five dollars for debt. When the impecunious politican recovered from his surprise it took him a long time to see the joke and he still wonders why the persons who witnessed the ders why the persons who witnessed the scene laughed so consumedly.—Ottawa Herald.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are expected at St. John, N.B., in Further discoveries of gold are reported rom Madoc and prospecting is going on vigorously.

A gentleman just returned from Cacouna says there are fourteen feet of snow on the mountains in that neighbourhood.

Prof. Lawson, of Dalhousie College, has been appointed Secretary of the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition Committee.

It is stated that Sir John Macdonald, Sir Chas. Tupper, and Sir Leonard Tilley will leave for England about the 21st of June. Snow fell for two and a half hours on Saturday at Edmunston, Madawaska, Over three inches fell in places above that

Large quantities of shad, the fry of which were deposited in the Bay of Quinte two years ago, are now being caught and marketed at Belleville. The lumbering business in the northern part of New Brunswick is increasing. The Chatham mills are working day and night to supply the demand.

The German residents of Halifax have sent a cablegram to Berlin, congratulating the Emperor of Germany on the anniversary of his golden wedding. The establishment of Messrs. Doering & Bellinger, general store, at Waterloo, Ont., was entered by burglars on Saturday night, the safe was blown open and over \$200 in cash stellar.

Francis Flood, living near Fallowfield, about fifteen miles from Ottawa, has discovered coal on his farm near that place. He and two other parties have used the coal with satisfactory results.

An address has been forwarded to Sir Leonard Tilley from Portland, N.B., Division Sons of Temperance, tendering their congratulations on his elevation to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

There has been quite a gold excitement at Belle Isle, Annapolis county, during the past week. A number of men are industriously digging at North Mountain, but so far no gold has been found. The steamer Acadian, which left Quebec with the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reid, Mr. Sothern and party, arrived at Pictou on Monday night to coal, having previous-ly landed her passengers at St. Paul's

Island. Several changes in the Provincial Normal School at Truro, N.S., have been de-cided on by the Local Government, but nothing is made public as yet. The insti-tution has been the subject of much scandal for months past.

The laying and consecration of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Church at Bracebridge were performed on Sunday by his Grace Archbishop Lynch, assisted by the Bishop of Sarepta, Father Proulx, and others. On Sunday night, or early on Monday morning, burglars entered the hardware store of Hugh More, at Dundas, and stole a quantity of cutlery, consisting of razors,

pocketknives, scissors and revolvers, the whole valued at \$150. The B. M. E. Conference at London on Monday expelled Rev. Solomon Peter Hale on the ground that he is a refractory preacher. The cause of the complaint was that Mr. Hale had delivered a lecture in London on the national policy. The Eastern Ontario Grand Lodge

Prentice Boys opened their first session at Oshawa on Tuesday. There was a large at-tendance of members, who marched to the

Oshawa.

At a meeting of the school management committee of the Ottawa Separate School Board on Monday night, it was decided to present a report to the Board recommending the closing of the schools until after the summer holidays, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the city.

At a meeting of the executive committee on the great prairies where cettains and the large of the grandest movements that have been started in a long time. It has no political significance, but seeks to establish homes on the great prairies where cettains. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Diocese of Montreal, the treasurer

of the Diocese of Montreal, the treasurer reported that the deficiency of \$3,444 in the mission fund at the opening of the year had been wiped out, and a balance remained in hand of \$99. The expenditure Mr. C. W. Weldon, M.P., was arrested

at Monoton yesterday afternoon, while a passenger on the train from St. John for Ottawa. The arrest was at the instance of tion is one hundred thousand dollars. O'Sullivan, executor of the late O'Sullivan, who died a few years ago at Monoton, and the charge against Mr. Weldon has reference to the estate. The arrested man procured bail and was released. The difficulty at St. Bartholomew's church, New Edinburgh, has not yet been settled. The Bishop of Ontario has asked the rector, Rev. J. Hannington, to resign

his connection with the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, and it was expected this would have been done on Sun-day last. It was not, however, nor has any settlement been arrived at as yet. At the Ontario County Quarter Sessio At the Ontario County Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, his Honour Judge Burnham received a pair of white gloves, the first he has received in this county, and he has presided for over twenty-five years. He congratulated the Grand Jury on the morality of the county, there not being a prisoner in gaol for trial. The civil docket has twenty-four cases for trial, nine of which have already been tried. The County Council is also in session.

The Canada Temperance Act went into operation in Fredericton on the 1st of May, since which date a liquor dealer named J. B. Grieves has been convicted of selling liquor. He was heavily fined in order to test the case. He appealed, and a motion was made in the Supreme Court of the Province yesterday for a rule nisi to bring the case before the Court. Counsel for the defendant contended that the Canada Temperance Act is invalid. An Alexandria despatch says the British consuls in Egypt have been ordered to report on the condition of the country and the alleged oppression of the people. Lord Loftus, recently appointed Governor of New South Wales, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York to proceed to Australia via San Francisco.

emperance Act is invalid. Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, has introduced a new scheme by which it is pro-posed to raise a fund for the enlargement of the Ottawa College. He asks the Catho-lics of the diocese to contribute fifty cents each. Cards for subscribers were dis-tributed on Sunday in the several Roman Catholic churches at Ottawa. Should this scheme prove successful the students for the priesthood throughout the diocese will be educated free of charge.

The number of Canadian cattle shipped from Canada this season up to date is reported at 7,260 head. Last year nearly 19,000 head were exported from Canadian ports, nearly half of which were from the United States This time last year only 3,356 head of cattle, United States and Canadian, had been shipped, so that more than double that number have been forwarded so far this season, all raised in Canada. The number of sheep exported since the opening of navigation is 1,799, against 841 last

On Saturday about seventy-five labouring men waited upon his Worship the Mayor of Ottawa at the City Hall in re-Mayor of Ottawa at the City Hall in relation to employment or getting assistance so that they could go where work is to be had. The issuing of Corporation passes was recently abolished, and it has now been resolved to send some fifty men up to work on the Canada Pacific railway, arrangements having been made by his Worship with the contractors whereby the ten dollars a head for transport will be refunded at an early day. So soon as the \$500 refund is made another gang of fifty men will be assisted to these public works.

An action for \$10,000 damages and to re-An action for \$10,000 damages and to re-

cover the church property of the Presby-terian congregation at Cote St. George, County of Soulanges, has been entered by Mr. John Morrison, trustee for the said congregation in connection with "the Presbyterian Church in Canada," against Donald McCuaig, representative of the anti-Unionparty. Itappears from the allega-tions of plaintiff's declaration that said congregation voted in favour of the union of Presbyterian Churches, but that the anti-Union party in 1876 forcibly entered the mand equally as good a market.

church, placed a new lock on the door, and have held possession ever since. Hence the present action.

ADAMS—On Tuesday, June 8rd, at 278 Quees street west, the wife of T. Adams, of a son.

DELAMMER—On Wednesday, 4th June, at 18 Bald win street, Toronto, the wife of J. M. Delamere Esq., of a son. present action.

The Duke of Argyll's party arrived at Kingston at four o'clock on Saturday morning by the express from Toronto in a director's car. They were shunted dewn to the city at the foot of Johnston street, where they lay until the royal mail steamer Algerian was ready to leave, when the party boarded her amid cheers from those present. The public were not aware that the party would arrive, and consequently there was not a large crowd present. Mr. KERRIGAN—In this city, on the 2nd inst., the wife James Kerrigan, of a son.

PATTOR—At 75 Emerald street south, Hamilton on the 3rd inst., the wife of A. J. Patton, of a son Ross—At Duluth, Minnesota, on Sunday, Juniest, the wife of J. T. Rose, North-Western Agent, o there was not a large crowd present. Mr. Evan McColl, landing waiter, and a well-known Scottish bard, had a conversation with his Caree. MURTON—In Oshawa, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. L. K. Murton, barrister, of a daughter. ARNOLD—At St. Catharines, Ont., on 5th instant, he wife of C. M. Arnold, Eq., of a son. with his Grace and Lord Campbell. Mr. McColl is a native of Inversary, and had not seen his Grace for over thirty years. BAXTER—On Friday, 6th June, at 125 Vanauley itreet, the wife of William Baxter, Esq., of a laughter. THOM.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Norwood, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the fourth inst., the wife of the Rev. James Thom, B.A., of a son. The Montreal Witness states that from prominent members of the Orange Order in that city it is learned that the position taken

Chewerr—53 Bloor street, on the 6th June, the wife of A. Cartwright Chewett, of a daughter. by the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Order in British North America to COOKE—At Killworth Hall, County of Middlesex June 6th, the wife of J. E. Cooke, Esq., of a sen. the effect that no public demonstration of members of the Order should of members of the Order should take place in Montreal until the legality of the Order is established, will be regarded by local Orangemen. The proceedings against ex-Mayor Beaudry are being undertaken at the expense of the Supreme Lodge, and the Orangemen are, it is said, acting under the direction of that body. The local members of the Order will attend divine service on the Sunday following the 12th.

A by law greating \$4,000 to Taylor & FAIRLEY—In Guelph, on the 5th inst., the wife of Senjamin Fairley, of a son. TENNYSON—At Ashburnham, on Saturday, 31st of May, the wife of Mr. J. Wilton Tennyson, of a son. MERRILL—At 151 Bleury street, Montreal, on the thinstant, the wife of Dr. G. H. Merrill, of a son. MAULSON—On Thursday, the 5th inst., the wife of George J, Maulson, of a son.

FISDLAY—At Humberville House, Parkdale, on the 9th inst., the wife of G. B. G. Findlay, Esq., of a daughter. BUREHOLDER—At Woodlands, Hamilton, on the 3th inst., the wife of John G. Y. Burkholder, of a

following the 12th.

A by-law granting \$4,000 to Taylor & Sanderson, woollen manufacturs of Guelph, for the removal of their factory to Napanee, was voted on in the latter place on Tuesday and passed by sixty-four votes.
Operations are to be commenced at once and pushed forward, as it is intended to have the factory in operation by the 1st of October, if possible, and not later than the 1st of December. Complete sets of machinery will be put in to manufacture tweeds, flannels and yarns for the Canadian markets. The bonus is to be paid as soon as the factory is established and in complete working order. The proprietors give security to carry on the business for eight years in the town and employ not less than twenty-five hands daily, and pay \$10,000 annually in wages to their employed.

less than twenty-five hands daily, and pay \$10,000 annually in wages to their employés.

Information from New York received at Montreal says:—"It is not likely that the 69th Regiment will go to Montreal. Many members decline. Captain Matthew P. Breen, an influential officer, writes this morning to the Sun denouncing the proposed trip. After touching on the loyalty of Irish Canadians to the Queen he asks 'What will the boys of the 69th do on the occasion of the Dominion Day banquet. Should they refuse to drink the Queen's health they would be offering a gratuitous insult to their hospitable hosts. Should they rise and to a man swallow the main spring and life of their organization.' He refers to Ireland's troubles in terms of bitter hate to England, and concludes thus: "Whenever an Irish military or the late Rev. John Ambery, M.A., Oxon.

Maxian, only daughter of the late Rev. John Ambery, M.A., Oxon.

Gerald Parad—At St. James' cathedral, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Gerald Eav. of Her Magety's Customs, Prescott, to Maggie, second daughter of Wm. Spread, Esq., Toronto.

BANTER—Douglass—At "Woodmere" the residence of the bride's unde, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Canon Brent, M.A., Rector of Newsolloss, Esq., iate of Vienna.

TERBS—HOLLAND—At Orillia, on the 4th June, by the Rev. Canon Brent, M.A., Rector of Newsolloss, Esq., iate of Vienna.

Tenses—Holland—At Orillia, on the 4th June, by the Rev. Canon Brent, M.A., Incumbent of St. James' Church, Orillia, and the Rev. G. A. Anderson, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Midland, Theodore H. Tebbs, Esq., of Southwood, Orillia to Alice G., daughter of the late Henry B. Holland, of Orillia.

Keell Thompson At the residence of the bride's father, 41 Wood street, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., by the Rev. Septimus Jones, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Maurice Kiely, Esq., to Florence S., daughter of T. J. Thompson, of Toroato. Should they rise and to a man swallow the dose, the Irish will stand aghast at so marked a recantation of 'principles the main spring and life of their organization.' He refers to Ireland's troubles in terms of bitter hate to England, and concludes thus:—'Whenever an Irish military organization shall step within the confines of England's Dominion, let it be not in the attitude of deferential loyalty, but with the high and holy nurpose of raising

MISCELLAN JEOS.

The King of Burmah's agent has arrived

by the eruption of Mt. Etna and the inundations on the Po.

The German representative at Lima has

been instructed by telegraph to apply for the release of the German steamer Luxor, detained at Callao by the Peruvians on the

allegation that she was conveying contra-

The North German Gazette states that

and one to ten years.

A cablegram received the other day stated that cattle shippers were experi-encing great difficulty from the inadequate provision for slaughtering at Liverpool. It would seem to be their own fault for if

would seem to be their own fault for if instead of consigning all their stock to one port they would send it also to Bristol,

Glasgow, and other places, the trouble would be avoided and they would com-

The agitation throughout India the remission of the cotton duties

June 5th, by the Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D. Edgar Newbold to Agnes Wood, daughter of the late Alexander W. Strachan, of Goderich, Ont., and granddaughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, Bishop of Torento, Canada. with the high and holy purpose of raising the standard of freedom and tearing down the emblem of tyranny, so that the colours ATCHISON—CRUIRSHANKS—On the 3rd inst., at the manse, Keady, by the Rev. Hugh Currie, Mr. Wm. Atchison, of the Township of Amabel, to Miss Sarah Cruikshanks, of the Township of Arran. of our regimental plume may not be reversed, and that still the green may wave TAYLOR—HILL—At Cherry Field, Etobrooke, at the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 4th June, by the Rev. T. A. Ferguson, Mr. Robt. Taylor, of Woodbridge, to Annie M., eldest daughter of Jno. F. Hill. IRISH CATHOLIC COLONIZATION

DALY —JARVIS.—At the residence of the bride's A Scheme on Foot in New York—Aid for Thrifty Irish immigrants to the States. New York, June 5.—The large hall of tather, Brunswick Lodge, Stratford, on the thinst, by the Rev. E. Patterson, M.A., B.D., Mr. Thomas Mayne Daly, Jr., to Margaret Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. P. R. Jarvis, all of Stratford. Canada Methodist church, where a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Link Catholic colonization meet-

NewBold—Strachan—In New York, on Thursday

DEATHS. or the grandest movements that have been started in a long time. It has no political significance, but seeks to establish homes on the great prairies where settlers can add to the greatness of their adopted country. Within thirty years, said Bishop Ireland, over 3 million people have come to America from Ireland, and they have generally remained in the large cities. The ownership of the soil gives power and influence and will ROBERTS—June 2nd, at the residence of Dr. Ham. ilton, George Roberts, Esq., aged 31 years, March-mont Home, Belleville, late of Liverpool, Eng. Bownan—At his residence, Foyle Cottage, Almi Markham, Sunday evening, June 1st, John Bo man, Esq., in the 51st year of his age. DAWSS—In Montreal, on the 1st June, of diph-theria, Edgar Dawes, son of Thomas Dawes, aged 7 years, 1 month and 11 days. THORNTON—At 101 University street, Montreal, or the 31st May, Annie Cuthbert, widow of the lat Dr. Hastwell Thornton, surgeon, of New Richmond Bay Chaleur. the soil gives power and influence and will plant the Irish people firmly in America. We do not propose to do anything for thriftless men or for the absolutely desti-Rogers—At her father's residence, 17 Richmond street east, on the 5th June, Maria, the eldest and beloved daughter of William and Maria Rogers.

tute, but to aid worthy men of moderate means. The capital stock of the organization is one hundred thousand dollars. When it is all paid for we will secure 50,000 acres of land at a low price and sell it at cost to colonists. We hold land as security and in addition to paying interest, the colonist will be required to im-TENNANT—On Saturday, June 7, 1879, Harriet, the beloved wife of John Tennant, after a long and painful lilness, aged 44 years. "She rests in the Beloved." Beloved."

JONES—In Montreal, on June 3rd, Charlotte Tyson, beloved wife of J. B. Jones, aged 43. PAGE—At her residence, Quaker Road, Welland, on Saturday, May 31st, Hannah, relict of the late Thomas Page, in her eighty-fifth year. prove ten or twenty acres each year. John Kelly made a short speech in which he touched on the importance of temperance. The subscriptions to the stock already amount to nearly \$40,000. BLUMENSTRIL—At 39 John street south, Hamilton, at 2 o'clock this morning, of heart disease, Joseph Blumensteil, aged 16 years 2 months.

BULL—At Marion, Ohio, on the 6th day of June, instant, George Bull, formerly of Toronto, son of the late John Bull, of Davenport, in his 45th year.

BAMPHURD—Of new large in June 7th 4 Children BAMPFIELD—Of paralysis, on June 7th, at Clifton, ont., Canada, James Bampfield, aged 63 years, late of Sidmouth, Devonshire, England.

Exeter Gazette and Western Times please copy. The famine in Cashmere is taking its course. People are reported dying by hundreds. LINDSAY—Monday, 9th June, at her mother's resi-ence, 89 Chestnut street, Sarah Ann, the youngest aughter of the late David Lindsay. the remission of the cotton duties is in-creasing in force.

MORRIS.—At Caro, Michigan, on June 3rd, Henr letta, beloved wife of William Morris, M.D., and sister of Dr. King, Port Robinson, Ont. British transport service, died during the war in Afghanistan. STRATHERN.—On Monday, 9th June, of hemorrhag of the lungs, Hannah Lownsbrough, wife of Georg WALLAGE.—At Woodbridge, of diphtheria, on Sun day, the 8th inst., Nathaniel, only son of Robert and Hannah Wallace, aged 2 years, 1 month and 5 days Regretted by all who knew him.

Advices have been received representing that the Anglo-Afghan treaty greatly in-creases the British prestige in Persia. SLOAM—On Monday, 9th June, 1879, at her late residence, 172 Simoce street, corner Queen street, Sarah Johnston, relict of late James Sloan, B. A., aged 75 years.

ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS OF NINE YEARS' STANDING, CURED BY THE SYRUP. at Simla, but the viceroy refuses to give him an audience until the King of Burmah ST. JOHN. N.B., 11th August, 1869 consents to receive the British resident at Mandalay in a becoming and proper man-The Italian Chamber of Deputies has voted 500,000 lire for the relief of sufferers

Mr. James I. Fellows,

Dear Str.—I consider it my duty to inform you of the great benefit I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites: I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Ashma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

The least exposure to either damp or draught was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and have great reason to thank God for the result. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and as well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me. Were I to write on the subject for hours, I could not say enough in praise of your valuable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of henefitting other sufferersas much as it has

the German Foreign Office has received a confirmation of the reported destruction of the German mission station in Natal, and of the ill-treatment of a missionary by the British. Communications are still proceeding with the British Government on the LONDON, June 8.—A Calcutta despatch reports that riots have occurred in the Godavery district of Madras Presidency. The local papers dignify them by the name of a rebellion. A considerable force has been engaged in suppressing the disturbthis letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefitting other sufferers as much as it has

NERVOUS DEBILITY Vital Weakness and Prostration, from overwork indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by ALGIERS, June 10.-Arab insurgents the province of Constantine attacked the military post of Redna yesterday. The position was defended by two companies of chasseurs and a squadron of Spahis who repulsed the attack. Fifty insurgents IMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. BOMBAY, Jun 10.—Three employés in the Government book depot at Poonah have confessed that they set the recent fires to destroy evidences of defalcations. Two were sentenced to lifelong transportation,

Humphreys' Homocopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada:—H. HASWELL & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal

Dr. C. E. Shoemaker's Book on Denfness and Discusses of the Enr and GATARRI their proper treatment, especially Running Ear. How to get immediate relie from all knnowances of these discusses, and a sure harmless and permanent cure. A book every family should have. Sent free to all. Address Dr. C. E. SHOEMAKER, Awal Surgeon Rending, Pa, or his Agenta, Lynax Buos. & Co. Druggists, Toronto, who sell his preparations

Medicai.

VEGETINE

Gives a Good, Clear Complexion

PHILA., PA., July 8 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favour. For several years my face has been covered with pimples, which caused me much annoyance, and, knowing it to be a blood disease, I consulted a number of doctors, and also tried many preparations without obtaining any benefit, until commenced taking Vegetine, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and find my health much improved, my humour entirely cured.

Yours respectfully,

MISS N. KEEFE,

1180 Carpenter Street. PHILA., PA., July 8. 1877.

VEGETINE

Reports from Ottawa.

OTTAWA, CANADA, Dec. 31, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.:
Sir—I have used your Vegetine in my family for several years, and consider it an invaluable medicine. Imost cheerfully recommend its use to those desiring a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of the stomach and impurities of the blood. I may add that I have advocated its use to several of my friends and acquaintances with the most gratifying and satisfactory results.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. W. G. PERLEY.

No one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificate, coming from so responsible and influential parties. Mr. Perley is the senior member of the firm of Perley & Pattee, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

VEGETINE

Cured Scrofula.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I can cheerfully recommend your Vegetine as the "Great Blood Purifier," I have been alling from Scrofuls for years, and was cured by your Vegetine. I keep it constantly on hand to keep my bowels regular, and am constantly recommending it to all whom I hear needing a remedy

Truly yours, Truly yours,

JOHN McGETTMGAN.

Being personally acquainted with Mr. McGettigan,
i can youch for him as being reliable in his statement, as I have seld him Vegetine.

DR. J. W. ABEL,
Druggist, 1024 Beach Street.

VEGETINE

Gives Life and Vigor.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

Dear Sir—I will do all I can in regard to the Vegetine, which has been the saving of my life, and I believe thousands of others. It is good for General Debility, and all Female Weaknesses and will give life, vigor and strength to both sexes.

Yours, with respect, MRS. SUMNER Walton.

VEGETINE.

Druggist's Report.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.:

We have sold your Vegetine for some years past, and our customers recommend it as being the best and safest "Blood Purifier" in use. We have sold many articles of the same description, but Vegetine gives the most universal satisfaction. We always recommend it with confidence.

HANSELL BROS.,

Druggists, 1626 Market Street.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

LOZENGES Have proved their EFFICACY by the test of more than FORTY years. We claim for this prepara-

ABSOLUTE PERFECTION. They cleanse the BLOOD of all Humors, thereby ALL DISEASES

arising from its impurities; cures PIMPLES and BLOTCHES on the skin, giving tone, strength and vigour to the debilitated system.

As a Spring Medicine they have NO EQUAL and are the ONLY SAFE and SURE cure in the MARKET for COSTIVENESS AND ITS RESULTS.

FULL DIRECTIONS with each box. PRICE 25c and 50c PER BOX. The PERISTALTICS afford the BEST chance of

GIVE THEM A FAIR TRIAL They recommend themselves to all persons of common sense. For sale by all first-class Wholesale and Retail Druggists, or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, which can be remitted in postage stamps or money.

ALLISON & CO., Proprietors P. O. Box 769, Montreal, P. Q.

N.B.—When ordering please name this pape PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHILES of ILEE and SUDA.

Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Itrestores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE.

DR. AIKINS.

REMOVAL . AIKINS has removed his office and residence from 78 Queen street west to

282 JARVIS STREET CORNER OF GERRARD. opposite the new Baptist Church. "The Sherbourn street cars are within three minutes" easy walk o

the office.

Office hours for remainder of, winter from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. MEDICAL.

DOCTOR SMALL 160 SIMCOE STREET, Cor. of Richmond street.

AT HOME for consultation from 9 to 11 a.m.; 60 4 p.m. and after seven in the evening. 376-1

SCOTT & BOWNE'S



TALES OF A RETIRED LAWYER

The Little Old Man in the Brown Coat

'George," said I, when he had conclud ed, "remember that I am your counsel. Your communication to me is privileged and confidential. It is necessary to form a proper defence that I should know how we stand. Tell me frankly all that you know concerning the robbery, that I may plan your defence from a full knowledge of the enmstances of the case, otherwise, if am led off upon a false scent, I may do or

lear, open expression, and answered :—
'I have told you all I know, sir. I have not concealed anything." Singular as it may seem to some, I believed this assertion

fully.
"Whom do you suspect?" I inquired. "No one. I am utterly at a loss to even imagine the real robber. I would have thought that some one had taken the key of the safe from Mr. Kauffman's room; but he says himself that his room door was both locked and bolted. Besides, the plaster cast shows that some one has been trying his hand at making a false key."

"Who had access to the safe key?"

"No one but Mr. Kauffman or myself.

While he was in town the key always hung in his room at night; when he was away from town it was transferred to

'How was the money placed in the safe,

and who put it there?"
"I did. It was laid in a little drawer, It was in hundreds, with the exception of two fifties, one of those afterwards found in my trunk. The envelope which I pinned on them contained the German's name and the amount of money. This paper, torn in fragments, was found, as you know, on the floor of my chamber. I saw them there in the morning when I arose, but supposed that the chambermaid had torn some fragment of a letter to pieces, and intended to scold her for it.' Your door was bolted when you re

It usually was. I thought it was or that night, and said so, yet I have doubts about it. I was very tired when I went to my room. I had gone over a long and tedious estimate of a contractor, who is about to build a row of houses for Kanff. man, and I may have omitted to bolt the door. I certainly locked it, for I remember distinctly unlocking it the next morning, since the key turned in the lock with some but whether I bolted it or not I am not quite sure."
"A difficulty in turning the key—eh?

Has the chambermaid a master-key?"
"No, not that I know of. The rooms were usually left open after breakfast—sometimes not—in which case she would send for the necessary key. There is one fact which occurs to me here. Kauffman did not mention it on trial, either forgetting it or because he feared it might tell agains me—for he really likes me. This is the third time that money has been missed from the safe, and what is more singular, those three times were the only ones that we had money at home. We usually made a deposit before the bank closed."

bill, and once only forty dollars, in small notes. The gold was never touched. In

support my mother and sister, kept me silent. Now-now—she thinks me a thief, no doubt, and despises me." no doubt, and despises me."

His firmness gave way, his lips quivered, and he hid his face in his hands. I waited until his grief subsided, and renewed my

"Have you noticed recently any change in his manner toward you?" "None, previous to this robbery. He has been kind and confidential as usual." But has he not been more than usually

"But has he not been more than usually kind?"

"No—oh, no! Well, perhaps he has The day that Reiter paid the money, he asked me if I thought that a third interest would be a sufficient inducement for a competent person to take charge of his business. From his pleasant and almost affectionate way, I understood that he contemplated making me a proposition of the kind. May I ask what inference would wou draw from it?"

you draw from it?"

"I have not weighed all the circumstances yet. Were there any visitors, avowed suitors for Miss Kauffman's hand?" "Several visitors—but only one—Mr.
awley—who was recognized as such. Hawley—who was recognized as such. You know him very well, I suppose. He is one of your profession."

I could think of nothing else to ask, and left, bidding my client to keep up his spirits. In the corridor I met Mrs. Branner, and telling her that I believed I had the clue of her son's deliverence in my I could think of nothing else to ask,

the clue of her son's deliverence in my hand, bade her good day.

You see I believed George's story throughout, though it might seem like weakness in a lawyer. I thought Kauffman himself was at the bottom of the transaction, and had planned, if not effected the robbery, in order to effectually part the young people. I was in error in my conclusion, as you will learn; but I acted on the supposition, and it led to very conclusive results.

ive results.

I left the prison, and turned up Franklin I left the prison, and turned up Franklin street, having to keep an appointment in Broadway, on my road to the City Hall. At the corner of Elm street I was astonished to meet Miss Kauffman. She seemed confused, and as she turned to walk with the mystery that I made several ludicrous mistakes in court, to the astonishment of the bench and bar, who knew me for a methodical man, and could not account for

"I was walking down Broadway, and I thought I would have a look at the Tombs. I never saw the building before."

It was clear enough to me, that cold as she appeared in general, the haughty beauty was in love with her father's clerk, and

say something which may result in your was in love with ner latner's cierk, and took the deepest interest in his fate. The very walls of the prison in which he was immured seemed sacred in her eyes. As she turned, I noticed that instead of the brooch which I had seen or her visit to my brooch which I had seen or her visit to my office, her pelerine was fastened with a common steel pin, with a head of black sealing wax. I had studied surgery somewhat in early life—indeed, I vibrated some time in choice between two professions, and I knew the pin in an instant. It was one of that kind used in forming what is called the twisted suture, where it is necessary to firmly units clean out surfaces, to insure firmly unite clean cut surfaces, to insure

> "Excuse me, Miss Kaufman," said 1,
> "but that is a singular pin."
> "Yes," answered she, "a very plain one.
> I have no fondness for jewellery, but I generally wear something more costly than this. The truth is, I forgot my brooch until I was down stairs, and not caring to send back for it, and seeing this in the lappel of father's coat, I took it out and used it instead. Will you call and see us this t instead. Will you call and see us this

nesion. "Excuse me, Miss Kauffman," said I.

evening? Father expects you."
"Certainly—at eight o'clock, I shall dine in New York to-day, and not return home "-I resided in Brooklyn at the time -"until I have visited your father and vourself.

"How does he look this morning?" 'Well and cheerful.' "Do you-do you-"

Think him innocent? I do, and have some hope that his innocence will be demonstrated. "Oh, thank Heaven for that !" exclaim

ed she, earnestly. Then she added, while the blood mantled her face and neck-'George has been so long with us that I feel almost a sister's interest in him. You

his ultimate acquittal." We had now arrived at Broadway, and having seen her safely to the opposite side, we parted, she going up the street and I

down.

That evening I called at Kauffman's house, and had a long conversation with the father and daughter about the occurrence, and having made an examination of rence, and having made an examination of the different apartments. The room which had been occupied by young Branner was in the third story, at the back of the house. There was a verandah at the rear, with a Chinese roof, but it only extended to the second story. I suggested the possibility of some one having climbed to this, and entered in that way. But Miss Kauffman assured me that she occupied that room herself, and that the windows were secured every night by a catch between the upper every night by a catch between the upper and lower sash. So many burglaries had been perpetrated recently, that every one in the house took similar precautions. The cook, at my desire, was called into the room, ostensibly that Miss Kauffman might confer with her about household matters, but really to give me an opportunity to scan her closely. I could see nothing in her looks and manner to make me suspect

"On what terms are you with his daughter?"

The young man bent his eyes downward and reddened.

"I do not ask from idle curlosity. I have a motive for all these questions."

"Well," said he hesitatingly, "I have been like a child in the house. I was Kauffman's errand boy at first, then his cleak. We two, Dora and I, grew up almost together. I love her, and I think she does me; but I would not stoop to steal her affections, and she will be far too rich for me to aspire to her hand. Yet Kauffman has frequently rallied us about our liking for each other; and one day, in the course of conversation, said he would rather his daughter would marry an honest, industrious young man, who had his fortune to make, than a lazy one, who was spending what some one else had made for him. He told me also that he thought I would make a good partner. I was on the point of speaking, it seemed so like a hint, but fear of perilling all, of offending him, and losing a situation which enabled me to support my mother and sister, kept me silent. Now—now—she thinks me a thief,

"How was he received by the father?" paid him the day before of the amount of ten dollars. Knowing whe it came from he placed it in the safe, intending to return

it. It was gone.

A consultation ensued. Dora having joined us meanwhile, and it was agreed to keep the matter silent; and without apprising any one, to watch that night. A sum of money was to be placed in the form of the sum of th sum of money was to be placed in the fire-proof, and the fact of its being there to be mentioned at dinner casually, in hearing of the servant. In the meanwhile notice was given to the police to be on the lookeut for the ten dollar bill. I asked Kauffman about the pin which I was to be in the lookeut for the ten dollar bill. ten dollar bill. I asked Kauffman about the pin which I had seen in his daughter's pelerine. He told me that he had picked it up from the floor in the office, and think-ing it a curious pin, had stuck it in his coat for preservation. The last prop to my theory of his guilt in the premises began

methodical man, and could not account for my unusual errors. I took my dinner without relish, and informing my wife that she need not expect me home that night, crossed the ferry at dark and took my way to Kauffman's house. Kauffman himself complained of feeling

unwell, and I proposed that he should lie down at bedtime, while I should sit up in his room. I arranged with Dora that she should retire to her chamber, which was next to her father's, and lie down, without removing her dress. If anything occurred I would tap at the door dividing the two rooms, so that she might join us. Some time after the servants had retired I made my way to the place agreed on, and with a book in hand to while away the time, sat myself down beside the bed wherein Kauffman lay. It was not long before his heavy breathing showed that the old man was

appeared in an instant. I placed my fingers on my lips, as a caution, and pointed to her father. By this time the sleeper had arisen and thrown his dressing-gown around him. Miss Kauffman entered, and we watched him jointly. He stood near the door and listened, then unbolted and unlocked it, and slipped out. We followed, I with the candlestick in my hand, and Dora close by my side. Kauffman descended the stairs, entered the office and stood ed the stairs, entered the office, and stood by the safe. He had not touched the safe key, which was still hanging in the chamber, and began feeling for it in an imaginary pair of pockets. He seemed puzzled, but only for a moment. He strode forward do not blame me?"

"Certainly not—and I believe he deserves it, I have been very much prepossessed this morning with his frank and manly demeanour; and have every hope of adjusted and opened the safe. Then he rummaged the drawers, took out the money, and relocked the safe. I expected to see him return the keys to their place; but he did not, merely remaining standing as though in thought.

Miss Kauffman asked me in a whisper if
we should wake him. I shook my head,

for I was desirous of seeing more.

The sleep-walker now turned and left the The sleep-walker now turned and left the room with us close behind him. He moved swiftly up stairs to the third story, stopped in the door of the reom which I had occupied the night before, and taking a pair of nippers which hung from the key-ring by a string, tried to open the door. He seemed disappointed when he found the door unlocked, and made a gesture of surprise and vexation. After a moment's pause he entered, went to one corner of the room. tered, went to one corner of the room, stooped, shook his head again, and rose as though in doubt.

Dera whispered to me, "That is the spot where George's trunk used to stand." I nodded my head to show that I understood

FIRE ON A PARIS RACE

The Grand Stands at Auteuil Complete Destroyed White a Race was in Progre (Paris (June 3) Cable Despatch to N. Y. Herald.) The races at Auteuil began yesterday, and on the card was the grand steeplechase de Paris. This contest, with the exception of the grand prix, for three-year-olds, is looked upon as the most interesting and looked upon as the most interesting and exciting of the many sporting events that annually occur on the French turf. The grand stand was composed of a main pavilion, 200 feet long, which was flanked by two smaller stands, each 70 feet in length. These were packed with people. The

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES and suite were among the notables present. The grand steeple-chase began; Liberator took the lead of the grand field and made the jumps in such form the cheering was intense. While greatly excited and every eye strained to note the horses as they took the next lear, which was at the true. took the next leap, which was at the turn of the course, a thin puff of smoke was seen issuing from the bottom of the front of the right hand pavilion. Before the horses had again made the circuit of the course and come well in view of the crowd on the stands the smoke had become quite dense and a small ribbon of fire was seen. This attracted the instant attention of those seated in the lower rows. Their those seated in the lower rows. Their cries of alarm were soon caught up by their neighbours, and the crowds below began shouting to the people on the roof of the pavilion, which was packed to the

very edge. THE RACE FORGOTTEN. A wild and maddening rush was now made for the stairs by the hundreds on the myself down beside the bed wherein Kauffman lay. It was not long before his heavy breathing showed that the old man was saleep.

I read on, hour after hour, and it was near daylight before I arrived at the end of the book. I took up another volume, and had just opened it, when a rustling noise behind me caused me to look around. Kauffman was seated upright in bed, looking at me intently. I was about to speak, when I saw by the manner in which his eyes were fixed that he was asleep. I prepared to note his movements, and tapped gently at Miss Kauffman's chamber. Dora appeared in an instant. I placed my fingers on my lips, as a caution, and pointed from the roof the pavilion, were soon discovered by the thousands surrounding the burning structure. In the excitement and fear of being left to meet a terrible death, they rushed to the edge of the pavilion, and, gesticulating wildly, were about to leap to the ground. The crowd shouted that the attempt would be insanity, and finally persuaded them to try the stairs. They did so and escaped. The flames grew fiercer and hotter and were now eating out th interior of the main pavilion. The smaller stands were rapidly emptied. effort of the most insignificant character was made to extinguish the burning mass. Policemen and soldiers tardily appeared

> RIDICULOUSLY SMALL WATERING POTS were brought to bear on the seething caldron. The crowd was made to retire short distance from the flames by the officers, but there were no signs of firemen for fully half an hour. Then a small engine resembling an American washing machine, manned by a dozen pompiers wearing brass helmets, came upon the scene.
>
> Water was passed from hand to hand and thrown on the fire in small quantities, and the engine squitted intermittent streams are the engine squirted intermittent streams so much like the delivery of a tiny garden hose the crowd laughed immoderately Finally the fire died a natural death amid the frantic gesticulations and cries of the thousands and the spasmodic efforts of the pompiers. No lives were lost, but several persons were badly trampled upon in the early stage of the conflagration. It was a narrow escape from being a great catas-trophe. After order had been somewhat restored and the handsome stands were in ruins, the crowd began to enquire regarding the race, which the excitement had not

active to the second second management of the layer, we still be seen that a second second management of the layer, and the layer and the laye

it Dora, after one of the De Vailly family.

Mille. De Vailly and her invalid sitter had in the meantime left Paris and came to this country, where they settled in this city, and Mile. De Vailly became a teacher of French in the Normal College. Not long after the news was received of the birth of Dora in the Normal College. Not long after the news was received of the birth of Dora the new was readed in staunching the flow. He retired only to be summoned again in a few then the Normal College. Not long after the news was received of the birth of Dora the new hard the normation had died, leaving Dora and her mother in extreme poverty. Mile. De Vailly wrote to Dora's mother, offering to adopt and educate the little girl. The mother consented, and Dora was sent on to this city. She has lived with Mile. De Vailly ever since, and is now a bright and intelligent twelve-year-old girl.

About three years ago Mile. De Vailly received a letter from Dora's mother, an nouncing that she had another daughter; and begging Mile. De Vailly to adopt this girl also. The letter said that the girl was white, had auburn hair, and was very lovely. Nothing was said about its father. Mile. De Vailly was not at all anxious to take another girl to bring up, but the mother kept writing letter after to her, constantly importuning her to take the child. One of the letters contained a lock of hair, almost red in colour, which the writer said was cut from the little girl's head. Finally, Mile. De Vailly was stopped. Then the patient's was subjed. The mother kept writing her to her, constantly importuning her to take the child. One of the letters contained a lock of hair, almost red in colour, which the writer said was cut from the little girl's head. Finally, Mile. De Vailly was stopped. Then the patient's an animal and cannot be stopped. Then the patient's the beautiful, and the head of the letter so the stopped. Then the patient's the head of the letter so the stopped. Then the patient's the head of the latter of the country of the letter so weelf. As an according to the past with the post of the past was atoniable to see a made openiar shape and pattern lying upon the marble slab. I was quite certain that it had not been there the night before me when I retired to rest.

I took it up and went down stairs. I took it up and went down stairs. I took it up and went down stairs. I took it up and went down stairs ahow the glace in any autwoirised elements the present the dear the mother of the city. She has lived with Mile. De Vailly rever since, and is now a bright and in the place in any authorized dedition of the laureate's works. It is written in that form of blank verse which for constains a story founded upon the fourth rovel in the tenth day of the pound will be conceined and Dora was sent on to this city. She has lived with Mile. De Vailly reversing, and is now a bright and in the created and bora was sent on to this city. She has lived with Mile. De Vailly were sinced, and Dora was sent on to this city. She has lived with Mile. De Vailly received a letter com. Dones another, offering to not this city. She has lived with Mile. De Vailly reversing the destroy of the laureate's works. It is written in that form of blank verse which for constant the girl was held another daupter. About its father made opinion of bloogua who is buried in a trance mistaken for death. An of a young wife of Bologua who is buried in a trance mistaken for death. An of death of the breakfast room, waiting my presence; I the wide of the whole occur we have the might before the mother of the whole occur we have the might before the mother of the whole occur we have the mother of the whole occur we hav rences of the night as I have to you. Kauffman's face betrayed wonder, and nothing else.

"That is George Branner's trunk key," said he, "which I thought he took away with him; are you quite sure that it did not lay where you found it when you retired?"

"And your door—was it secured?"

"A bicyclist in England recently fell dead while riding.

A veid all strong purgative pills, which only exhaust the mucous secretions and was a puny little creature, whose face was a puny little creature, whose face only exhaust the mucous secretions and was a puny little creature, whose face was puny little creature, whose face was puny little creature, whose face was just the opposite; they restore the discover, and then hille prevented to find, little Dora's half sister was a puny little creature, whose face was puny little creature, whose face was

Vailly began the task of educating her new charge. Eugenie readily learned to read

Vailly began the task of educating her new charge. Eugenie readily learned to read and write, and proved to be not at all deficient in intellect. But she was morose, sullen, vindicative and self-willed to a degree. When angered she would fight, bite and scratch like a little vixen. She took delight in destroying bed-clothing and tearing into strips the upholstery en the furniture. When remonstrated with she would sometimes deny the mischief she had been engaged in, sometimes admit it and exult over it, and sometimes try to make Mile. De Vailly believe that Dora did it. She would often leave her food untasted at meal-time and afterwards steal something to eat.

A few months ago Mile. De Vailly began to have strange sensations about her head at night. Sometimes she felt a peculiar choking in the throat, and once this became so serious that she was unable to at-tend to her college duties for five days. Mile. De Vailly's invalid sister had similar mile. De vaileys invalid sister had similar unpleasant and apparently unaccountable sensations. A few weeks ago Mile De Vailly was suddenly awakened by feeling these sensations, and to her complete astonishment she found the dark-haired Eugenie lying upon her chest, with her fingers tightly pressed about her throat, and blowing into her mouth. When Eugenie saw that her protector was a walke her protector. ing into her mouth. When Eugenic sand that her protector was awake she sprang off the bed and ran to her own sleepingroom, which she jointly occupied with Dora. Mlle. De Vailly followed Eugenie and asked her what her conduct meant. For a leng time the little girl refused to For a long time the little girl refused to answer. Finally, however, she gave way, and then confessed that she had for a long time been deliberately trying to kill Mile. De Vailly, the latter's sister and Dora. She said she had been told to do so by her mother, who had taught her in the West Indies to believe that she was to have all the proposity and investigation. all the property and jewels of the De Vaillys when the latter died. When she had killed the De Vaillys she was to send for her mother. She also intended to kill her half-sister Dora, so that there would be

her half-sister Dora, so that there would be no one left to share with her the possession of the De Vaillys' property.

Upon hearing this startling story, Justice Kilbreth turned to Eugenie, who had been brought to court with Mile. De Vailly, and questioned her about it. The little nine-year-old promptly replied to the Justice's questions, und corroborated fully the statements Mile. De Vailly had made. Eugenie told the Justice that she tried to kill the told the Justice that she tried to kill the De Vailly sisters and Dora several times, as her mother had told her to do, and the method of choking and blowing into their throats was that suggested by her mother. If she did not succeed in killing Dora, she had intended to drive her away, and then send for her mother to come. Justice Kilbreth was puzzled to know what to do with such an unusual case, and finally sent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to inquire what was the disposition to be made of Eugenie.

AN ADVERTISING FIEND An Employee's Persistency that Failed t Please his Employer — An Amusin

(From the San Francisco Post.) A unique incident occurred at Bald A unique incident occurred at Bald-win's Theatre the other evening, which was not down in the bills, and which sharply illustrates the proverbial push and ingenuity of certain San Francisco adver-tisers It appears that the advertising agent of a well-known Kearney street auc-tion house had appeared one of the proper tion house had engaged one of the upper stage boxes for Thursday evening, and s few minutes after the doors were opened the ushers were paralyzed at beholding large canvas transparency being expeditiously and quietly erected in said box, and bearing on its surface, in two-foot letters, the familiar legend:—"Try Guf-fey's Condensed Chowder!" They at once ried to the box and begged the occupant to desist. That enterprising individual simply shrugged his shoulders and went

calmly on lighting wax tapers for his illumination. The manager himself rushed breathlessly to the spot and ordered the agent to leave the house.

A Child's Remarkable Depravity.

A Child's Remarkable Depravity.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is now considering one of the most peculiar and interesting cases which it has ever been called upon to investigate. The facts of the case were developed before Justice Kilbreth, at the Fifty-seventh street Police Court on Saturday. During the session of the Court, Mile. Elfrids de Vailly who has been for the same tapers for his illumination. The manager himself rushed breathlessly to the spot and ordered the agent to leave the house.

"Not if I know it," replied that individual, cheerfully. "I paid \$20 rent for this box until 11 o'clock, and I intend to do what I please with it, bet your life."

In vain the manager stormed, pleaded and offered to return the money—to pay twice the amount, even. At last, as the audience had begun to gather, he ordered the agent to leave the house.

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"Why, so?"
"Because, you see, that would make it a splendid assault and battery case. Be in all the morning papers. Magnificent ad. Don't you see?"
But it was not to be, and the champion advertiser furled his banners, and sadly filed out to slow music by the orchestra.

hemorrhages, and about a year ago had a difficulty much like the present in its a difficulty much like the present in its earliest stages, and from the same cause. It was thought last night that the girl must bleed to death, and the phenomenal nature of the case attracted a number of physicians to her bedside.—New York Herald.

Racy reading-News of the turf.

LITERATURE AND ART.

A Moscow publisher has Froude's "Cæsar" in press and will publish it soon.
Mr. Millais's "Order of Release," painted twenty-five years ago for \$2,000, lately sold for nearly \$15,000.

M. Taine is said to be finishing the last and most important of the three volumes of his, "Origin of the French Revolution." The Earl of Carnarvon's translation of the "Agamemnon of Æschylus" is not praised as particularly brilliant, although generally faithful. A book is announced relating the adven-

tures of a gentleman, who on a bet of \$5,900, walked in the guise of a tramp from New York to New Orleans in twenty-five days. Four new documents relating to Petrarch

have been published by Signor Giovanni Livi, who discovered them in the archive office of Reggio d'Emilia. They are all legal papers. Mr. William Black, the novelist, who has been visiting Naples and Venice, is engaged upon a new story called "White Wings, or Yachting Romance," which will appear in the Cornhill agazine. point the butter.

The late Sir Antonio Panizzi, of the British Museum, when exiled from Italy, arrived in London with the prodigious sum of five shillings in his pocket, and half of this he straightway proceeded to give to an Italian charity. A life of Dr. Livingstone is in prepara-

tion, under the supervision of his family, and has special reference to his personal and domestic character and his work as a missionary. Professor Blaikie, of Edinburgh, has it in hand. Signor Francisco Grimaldi is a remarkable Italian orator. He is said, during his

speeches, to utter from 176 to 200 words per minute, and in the recent railway de-bate in Monte Citorio he made a speech containing enough words to make a volume of 600 pages. English books on Afghanistan history are still appearing. The late Sir Henry Durand's uncompleted work, "The First Afghan War and Its Causes," edited by his son, is a valuable addition to the literature

covering that disastrous epoch in England's Indian history. Mr. Keith Johnson, the chief of the English expedition to Eastern Africa, has taken into his service Chuma, the old companion of Dr. Livingstone, and a man who without doubt will carry the explorer over

many difficulties which would perhaps be insurmountable. The name of "nihilist" was used for the first time by the distinguished novelist M. Ivan Tourguenieff, and subsequently adopted by the Russian revolutionsts. It should be stated, however, that it was only in its special and political sense that M.

Tourguenieff gave the word a new life. The Cork Examiner of May 16th ar nounces that Mr. Whistler, the artist, was to be received into the Catholic Church yesterday at the King of Sardinia's chapel, n Lincoln's Inn Fields. Mr. Whistler, i will be remembered, has just filed a peti tion in bankruptcy, the law costs in the recent action, Whistler v. Ruskin, having

M. Meissonier, like M. Gérôme, has been turning sculptor. He is modelling a mounted trumpeter blowing his trumpet— a very picturesque work. He is very much interested in the model, which, when com-pleted, will be cast in bronze. M. Gérôme's statue of Anacreon advancing smilingly and carrying in his arms an infant Bacchus and an infant Cupid, is being cut in

marble. Mr. Thomas L'Estrange, of Belfast, Ire "First Seven Alleged Persecutions of the Christians by the Roman Emperors, Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Severus, and Maximim." His object is to show that the stories regarding the persecutions are contrary both to the laws of the Romans among themselves and to their treatment of the nations whom they

A most admirable idea has wound its A most admirable idea has wound its way into the hearts of several liberal Londoners. They propose to erect at once an "Art Students Home," where ladies may reside, under certain restrictions, at a cost of from fifteen to thirty shillings a week, with full opportunities of attending all places of artistic study in the city. This, with the aid of the Decorative Art Society, should open the way wide enough for whatsoever woman would, to walk in it right to the high alter of art. the high altar of art.

M. Léon Say, the French Minister of Finance, is said to be engaged in writing a history of the repayment to the Bank of France of the debt which the State conrance of the debt which the State contracted at the close of the Franco-German war, being a financial operation which in its magnitude has few parallels in history. The sum which the Government was obliged then to borrow was 1,530,000,000 francs, or about \$310,000,000, the whole

poetry. There was a golden wedding the other day at Concord and she sent to the venerable pair a beautiful bunch of lilies with these lines:—

Red roses with their passionate perfume, meetoffer-ings were in other years, Ere frost had marred youth's tender bloom or faith and sorrow met with tears.

Pale, perfect lilles, with their hearts of gold, Aspiring toward the light above, The silver cups life sacrament to hold, Fit emblems of chastened and endearing love.

A clergyman has just died at Lincolnshire, England, who, it is said, was the man that won the affections of that "shallow-hearted" Cousin Amy, familiar to everyone who knows Tennyson's "Locksley Hall;" and who does not? He was very fond of horses, and extravagant stories are told of his love for dogs. It is to him that the following lines refer :-

that the following lines refer:—

"As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a clows,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down.

He will hold thee, when his passion shall have spent its novel force,
Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse."

Mr. Trollope shares with many men the opinion that "Esmond" is Thackeray's best work. He says in his new book that he once told Thackeray it was not only his best work, but so much the best that there was none second to it. "That was what I intended," the author of it replied, "but I have failed. Nobody reads it." "After all, what does it matter?" he went on after awhile, and then added:—"If they like anything, one ought to be satisfied. After all Esmond was a prig." Of "Vanity anything, one ought to be satisfied. After all Esmond was a prig." Of "Vanity Fair" Mr. Trollope remarks that the reader derives from it the conviction, and this the only possible conviction, that among men George was as weak and Dobbin as noble as any he has met in literature, and that among women Amelia is as true and Becky as vile as any he has

A Hungarian publisher has been endea

A Hungarian publisher has been endeavouring to induce Kossuth to bequeath his "priceless Memoirs" to the people of Szegedin. The man of business at the same time urged the former Dictator of Hungary not to delay the naming of the persons to whom he would intrust the administration and control of the moneys arising from the sale of his "Memoirs." Kossuth replied that he had never at any time in his life written a single line of memoirs. He obwritten a single line of memoirs. He observed that he had often felt that he might jot down data which would be of service to the future historian of that chapter of contemporary history "in which," as he puts it, "I played a modest part." But he was always hindered by his unconquerable distaste for the extant autobiographies compiled by politicians "from Cæsar downward, mountains of which are found in our libraries, to the confusion of the student." The political autobiographer, as he observes, has never yet been able "completely to renounce the beloved and cherished 'I." Kossuth doubts if he would prove more self-renouncing than his predecesors, or keep the "I" in due proportion when he came to relate the story of his life. jot down data which would be of service to

MISCELLANY.

"Tears cannot restore my wife, therefore The girl who wears a switch also wears a

train, and you can sometimes trace he

her side tracks. It is very dangerous to make up your judgment concerning a young lady's weight by measuring her sighs. An exchange asks :- "In the vegetable race, who ever saw the tomato ketchun?"

No one, of course; but the tomato can. The Railroad Gazette thinks that Hash Knife, the last new P. O. in Texas, may be fairly held to balance Fried Liver

Young housewife :- "What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer!" A boarding house mistress, like the rest of us, has her weak and strong points-the weak being her coffee, and her strong

A cynical old bachelor says women are so full of their own secrets that it is absolutely impossible for them to keep the secrets of others. About the guiltiest looking people in this

world are a man accused of a crime of which he is innocent, and a newly married couple trying to pass for veterans. A Surgeon-Major, troubled with the spleen, remarks in a melancholy tone Everything annoys me. I no longer feel any pleasure in amputating a limb Very kind gentleman-"Do you know.

my dear, that we have to-day the shortest day in the year?" Lady—"Very true but your presence makes me forget it." A thief is really a profound philosopher and always a candid thinker; that is, he looks at everything in an abstract way, and, if you reason with him, he is open and liable to conviction.

A French widow is bewailing the recent loss of her husband. "I have at least one consolation," she sobs out, drying her tears. "At all events, I know where he spends his nights now."

"Who was the first man?" asked a Sun day school teacher of her prodigy, "Adam," "And who was the first wo. man?" He hesitated but a moment, and then shouted, "Madam." Two men started out on a wager to see which could tell the biggest lie. No. commenced : "A wealthy country editor

," whereupon No. 2 stopped him right there and paid the forfeit. The Sanitary Record says that diseases f the eye are often distinctly traceable to arsenical poisoning in wall paper, and that people must not imagine that injury from

this source is by any means rare. He was about to kiss her, when sudden y he drew back in evident alarm. "Oh, eorge, what is it?" said she, anxiously, "Onions," was all the reply he made as the glided on in the moonlight.—Providence

"Do you see that stick, sir?" said a very stupid acquaintance to Sidney Smith, "This stick has been all round the world, sir." "Indeed!" said the remorseless Sidney, "And yet it is nothing but a stick."

The sea-serpent is on a visit to Japan. The Tokio Times prints an account written by the Captain of the Kinshin Maru of his tussle with a whale. It reared itself thirty feet out of water, and was "about the thickness of a junk's mast.' "What," asked Professor Miles of

smart boy in the history class—"what did the Pilgrim Fathers first do after landing at Plymouth Rock?" "Licked a hackman," replied the smart bad boy, who went to Niagara with his parents last vacation. replied the smart bad boy, who went A Japanese lady of a southern province has lately made a woman's rights demonof taxes unless she was allowed to vote. Her letter on the subject has been referred

"Have you heard the news, my dea "No; what?" "That Dianna and Florence have made up." "No; have they though?" "Yes; each frankly admitted that the other was wrong, and perhaps she was, too, and now they are the best enemies in the world." in the world.

A rustic bridegroom was complimente by one of his acquaintances on the charming appearance of his bride. "She has the most lovely colour I have ever seen," remarked the friend. "Yes, it ought to be good," pensively replied the groom; "she paid a dollar for just a little bit of it in a saucer. An ambitious young clerk in a wholesa

grocery establishment resolves to enter the the examiners. One of the questions in What is coffee, and where does it cor from?" "O, come now, you know," says the candidate: "I can't give away the boss—allow me to plead privilege. That's a professional secret. PULPIT THEMES.—" What shall I preso

PULPIT THEMES,—"What shall I preach about?" said a minister to the pastor of a coloured flock which he was to address. "Well, mos' any subject will be 'ceptable," was the reply. "only I'd like to gib you one word ob caution." "Ah! what is that?" "Well, ef I was you, I'd ted werry light on de Ten Commandments." "Indeed! and why?" "Oh, cos I had notise dat dey mos' always hab a damp' nin' effect on de congregation."

They are so precocious in the neighbours

nin' effect on de congregation."

They are so precocious in the neighbour hood of Worcester, Mass. "My little seven-year-old girl," writes a friend, "wa in the sitting-room alone with her uncle and dreamily looking from the window Without turning her head she said-'Uncle Horace, eight and seven mak fifteen, don't they? He replied that she was right. 'Then,' said she, in hall soliloquy, 'it is only eight years before shall have a beau, and oh! I dread it!"-Harner's agazine. Harper's agazine.

The history of a great many court scenes which begin with poetry and romand and end in stern, hard fact is aptly de scribed in these verses :-He took her fancy when he came He took her hand, he took a kiss

He took no notice of the shame, that glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming atternoons; He took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; He took her father's silver spoons, And after that he took his leave.

Three Sips of Punch.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE. "Who's that frizzly black-haired wor talking to my husband on the Ottoman?
"She's a Mrs. Cadogan Smythe." "In deed! She's good at flattering people, should say; and knows how to lay it o pretty thick!" "Ah! you infer that, a doubt, from her attitude and expression."

"LUCUS A NON," ETC. (Aiming Drill.) Musketry Instructor-" Now, then! H do you 'xpect to see the hobject haimed f you don't keep your heye closed ?"

TWO ASIDES. "Ah! there goes Brown, who used live in Newman street! Now he's a A. R. A., and evidently far too great "By George, if it ain't Jones! -a Q. C if you please, since we last met at Padd Green's, and of course much too high and mighty to recollect my humble existence

—[Think meanly of each other, and pass

The death is announced of Gen. Francis Warde, K.C.B., an old Peninsula and Waterloo officer, and one of the oldes and Waterloo officer, and one of the older artillery officers in the British service. He entered the army in 1809, and was present at the defence of Cadiz and at the battle Waterloo. He attained the rank of Major General in 1860, Lieutenant-General in 1866, and General in 1877. He was apointed a Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery in 1866, and was placed to the retired list in 1871. He was appointed a K.C.B. in 1873. Sir Francis Warde with the retired list in 1875.



CANNING FRUITS (Continued. CANNED BERRIES.

lect those the skins of which have been broken, or the juice will darken syrup; fill cans compactly, set in a ke of cold water, with a cloth beneath the of cold water, with a crown beauty over an even heat; when sufficiently heat the herries a syrup of w pour over the berries a syrup of v sugar dissolved in boiling water (the latter for keeping, though not for serving the flavour of the fruit), cover cans closely to retain heat on the top ries. To insure full cans when cold, extra berries heated in like manner to ply the shrinkage. It the fruit su pour off surplus syrup, fill with hot fr and seal up as soon as the fruit at the

PLAIN CANNED BERRIES. Pick out stems or hulls if any—if gat ed carefully the berries will not need w ing—put in porcelain kettle on the st adding a small tea-cup water to pre burning at first. When they come boil, skim well, add sugar to taste (for it may be omitted) let boil five min it may be omitted), let boil five mi fill in glass, stone, or tin cans, and with putty unless self-sealers are This rule applies to raspberries, h berries, currants, gooseberries, or CANNED CURRANTS.

Scald ripe currants, adding a sugar to every pound fruit, until the are well heated; spread on plates or ters for a day or two in the sun, when will be nicely jellied, and put into car seal : they will keep for years.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES, Cook the berries in water until but not enough to break them; p cans with as little water as possible, the can with boiling water and seal; opened pour off water and cook like

CANNED PEACHES Pour boiling water over one peck of clingstone peaches to remove the make a syrup of three pounds sug-one pint vinegar, using a little water quired to cover the peaches; co prety soft, and can as usual.

CANNED PRACHES Have one porcelain kettle with water and another with a syrup sweet enough with white sugar peaches; pare, halve, and drop the the boiling water, let them remain silver fork will pierce them, lift the with a wire spoon, fill can, pour in boiling syrup the can will hold, as immediately. Continue in this was paring and sealing only one can at until done; boil down the water i kettle with the syrup, if any is] not, add more sugar, and quite a ni malade will result. This manner oning peaches has been thoroughly and is pronounced by the experience best of all methods.

CANNED PEACHES. To peel, place in a wire basket su used for popping corn, dip into water for a moment, then into cold and strip off the skin (this saves bot and labor). The fruit must be at a stage to be prepared in this way for too much softened by the hot After peeling, seed and place in as over a kettle of boiling water, first I cloth in bottom of steamer; fill abo of fruit, cover tightly, make syrup porcelain kettle kept for fruit alone, fruit steam until it can be easily with a silver fork, drop gently ment into the hot syrup, place in th fill, cover, and seal. The above recip

canning a few at a time, and is equa CANNED PEACHES. Pare, halve and seed ; make a syr pint granulated sugar to a quart place on stove in a porcelain kettle (for two quart cans). When syrup drop in enough fruit for one can; closely, testing with a silver fork, the moment they are done they may moved. When the peaches are tend very gently with a wire spoon, and p the can previously heated, according structions for preparing glass cans. full of peaches pour in the hot syrup the cever on and seal at once ; t more peaches to the hot syrup for ne and repeat the operation. If the more peaches than will fill the can

Skim the syrup before adding p making only enough syrup at one t CANNED PEARS. Prepare and can precisely like pea preceding recipe, except that they i longer cooking. When done they are pierced with a silver fork.

them in another can and keen hot un

are ready, and so on until all are c

CANNED PINE-APPLE Peel and slice, make syrup in prop f two and a half pounds best white lated suger to nearly three pints of v boil five minutes; skim or strain fruit and let it boil; have cans he

and seal up as soon as possible. CANNED PLUMS. Wash and put whole into a syrup in the proportion of a pint of water pound of sugar to every two pounds boil for eight minutes, can, and seal diate'y. If pricked with the fork placing in syrup, they will be less liburst. Cherries are cannot in the CANNED STRAWBERRIES.

Fill glass jars with fresh whole berries, sprinkled with sugar in t portion of half pound sugar to a berries, lay covers on lightly, stans in a wash-boiler filled with water to an inch of tops of cans (the water m an inch of tops of cans (the water m be more than milk-warm when the caplaced in it). When it has boiled teen minutes, draw to back of sto steam pass off, roll the hand in a tow out caus, and place on a table. berries are well covered with thei juice, take a table-spoon and fill first can to the very top of the rin the second, wipe the neck, rub dr screw the top down firmly, observin fully the general directions for caperies. Fill another from the secon and so on until all are finished. and so on until all are finished.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES. For every two boxes of fresh berries, take one coffee-cup of white add a table-spoon or two of water fruit if there is no juice in the bott prevent burning before the heat brit the juice. As soon as the fruit both specific property for a few to be seen sugar, and stir gently for a few nuntil it boils up again, and can imm until it boils up again, and can immediate better not to cook any most than can be put into one glass from Usually a few spoonfuls of the sybe left with which to begin the nostrawberries are considered diffication, but there need be no troub fruit is fresh and the can is closed in glass, and kept as directed in directions for canning fruits.

CANNED CORN. Dissolve an ounce tartaric acid tea-cup water, and take one tables two quarts of sweet corn; cook, as boiling hot, fill the cans, which si tin. When used, turn into a c Dissolve an ounce tartaric a rinse with cold water, add a little sugar while cooking, and season ter, pepper and salt.

CANNED SWEET CORN. Pick corn when milk-ripe, out i cob and scrape so as to get all the place in tin cans and seal up air-ting them in boiling water from one hours according to size of can, in TRUE TAILER OFFOROR LINE.

An exchange asks :—"In the vegetable race, who ever saw the tomato ketchup?" No one, of course; but the tomato can. The Railroad Gazette thinks that Hash Knife, the last new P. O. in Texas, may be fairly held to balance Fried Liver in

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of us, has her weak and strong points the weak being her coffee, and her strong A cynical old bachelor says women are so full of their own secrets that it is absolutely impossible for them to keep the secrets of others.

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any pleasure in amputating a limb." Very kind gentleman-"Do you knew, my dear, that we have to-day the shortest day in the year?" Lady—"Very true; but your presence makes me forget it." A thief is really a profound philosopher and always a candid thinker; that is, he looks at everything in an abstract way, remark uring his railway dele a speech and, if you reason with him, he is oper

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An ambitious young clerk in a wholesale e State congrocery establishment resolves to enter the ion which in ivil service, and so presents himself before the examiners. One of the questions is, "What is coffee, and where does it come ent was 530,000,000 from?" "O, come now, you know," says the whole 60,000,000 boss—allow me to plead privilege. That's a professional secret.' PULPIT THEMES, -" What shall I preach

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They are so precocious in the neighbourhood of Worcester, Mass. "My little seven-year-old girl," writes a friend, "was in the sitting-room alone with her uncle, and dreamily looking from the window. Without turning her head she said:
'Uncle Horace, eight and seven make fifteen, don't they?' He replied that she was right. 'Then,' said she, in half 'shalsoliloquy, 'it is only eight years before shall have a beau, and oh! I dread it!" Harper's agazine,

The history of a great many courting scenes which begin with poetry and romand and end in stern, hard fact is aptly de cribed in these verses He took her fancy when he came He took her hand, he took a kiss

He took no notice of the shame, That glowed her happy cheek at this. He took to coming afternoons; He took an oath he'd ne'er deceive; He took her father's silver spoons. And after that he took his leave.

Three Sins of Punch. CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Who's that frizzly black-haired won "Who's that frizzly black-haired womatalking to my husband on the Ottoman?"
"She's a Mrs. Cadogan Smythe." "In deed! She's good at flattering people, I should say; and knows how to lay it of pretty thick!" "Ah! you infer that, m' doubt, from her attitude and expression?"
"Oh dear, no! From my husband's!"

"LUCUS A NON," ETC. (Aiming Drill.) Musketry Instructor-"Now, then! How o you 'xpect to see the hobject haimed a you don't keep your heye closed ?"

people of at the same 'Ah! there goes Brown, who used live in Newman street! Now he's a A. R. A., and evidently far toe great swell to remember the likes of me "By George, if it ain't Jones! -a Q. O if you please, since we last met at Pado Green's, and of course much too high at hat he might of service to mighty to recollect my humble existe [Think meanly of each other, and pass

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Lobaccos

CANNING FRUITS (Continued). CANNED BERRIES.

Select those the skins of which have not Select those the skins of which have not been broken, or the juice will darken the syrup; fill cans compactly, set in a kettle of cold water, with a cloth beneath them, over an even heat; when sufficiently heated, pour over the berries a syrup of white sugar dissolved in boiling water (the richer the better for keeping, though not for preserving the flavour of the fruit), cover the cans closely to retain heat on the top bercans closely to retain heat on the top berries. To insure full cans when cold, have extra berries heated in like manner to supthe shrinkage. It the fruit swims pour off surplus syrup, fill with hot fruit, and seal up as soon as the fruit at the top is thoroughly scalded.

PLAIN CANNED BERRIES. Pick out stems or hulls if any-if gather-Pick out stems or hulls if any—if gathered carefully the berries will not need washing—put in porcelain kettle on the stove, adding a small tea-cup water to prevent burning at first. When they come to a boil, skim well, add sugar to taste (for pies it may be omitted), let boil five minutes, fill in glass, stone, or tin cans, and seal with putty unless self-sealers are used. This rule applies to raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, or any of the small berries.

CANNED CURRANTS. Scald ripe currants, adding a pound sugar to every pound fruit, until the seeds are well heated; spread on plates or platers for a day or two in the sun, when they will be nicely jellied, and put into cans and seal; they will keep for years.

GREEN GOOSEBERRIES. Cook the berries in water until white but not enough to break them ; put into cans with as little water as possible, fill up the can with boiling water and seal; when opened pour off water and cook like fresh

CANNED PEACHES. Pour boiling water over one peck of large clingstone peaches to remove the fuzz; make a syrup of three pounds sugar and one pint vinegar, using a little water if re-quired to cover the peaches; cook until prety soft, and can as usual. CANNED PRACHES.

Have one porcelain kettle with boiling water and another with a syrup made sweet enough with white sugar for the peaches; pare, halve, and drop them into the boiling water, let them remain until a silver fork will pierce them, lift them out with a wire spoon, fill can, pour in all the boiling syrup the can will hold, and seal immediately. Continue in this way, preparing and sealing only one can at a time, until done; boil down the water in first kettle with the syrup, if any is left; if not, add more sugar, and quite a nice marmalade will result. This manner of can-ning peaches has been thoroughly tested, and is pronounced by the experienced the best of all methods.

CANNED PEACHES. To peel, place in a wire basket such as is used for popping corn, dip into boiling water for a moment, then into cold water, and strip off the skin (this saves both fruit and labor). The fruit must be at a certain stage to be prepared in this way, for if too green it will not peel, and if too ripe it will be too much softened by the hot water. After peeling, seed and place in a steamer over a kettle of boiling water, first laying a cloth in bottom of steamer; fill about half of fruit, cover tightly, make syrup in a porcelain kettle kept for fruit alone, let the ruit steam until it can be easily pierced with a silver fork, drop gently for a mo-ment into the hot syrup, place in the cans, fill, cover, and seal. The above recipe is for canning a few at a time, and is equally nice

CANNED PRACHES. Pare, halve and seed; make a syrup of a place on stove in a porcelain kettle (enough for two quart cans). When syrup boils, drop in enough fruit for one can; watch osely, testing with a silver fork, so that the moment they are done they may be removed. When the peaches are tender, lift very gently with a wire spoon, and place in the can previously heated, according to in-structions for preparing glass cans. When full of peaches pour in the hot syrup, place the cever on and seal at once : the n add nore peaches to the hot syrup for next can, and repeat the operation. If there are more peaches than will fill the can, place them in another can and keep hot until more are ready, and so on until all are canned.

Peel and slice, make syrup in proportion of two and a half pounds best white granu-lated suger to nearly three pints of water; boil five minutes; skim or strain; add fruit and let it boil; have cans hot; fill and seal up as soon as possible.

CANNED PLUMS. Wash and put whole into a syrup made in the proportion of a pint of water and a pound of sugar to every two pounds fruit; boil for eight minutes, can, and seal imme-diately. If pricked with the fork before placing in syrup, they will be less liable to Cherries are canned in the same

punch a small hole in the top of the can to allow the gases to escape, and immediately re-seal, after which place in boiling water and let remain as loug or longer than at first.

CANNED CORN AND TOMATOES. Scald, peel, and slice tomatoes (not too ripe) in the proportion of one-third corn to two-thirds tomatoes; put on in a porcelain kettle, let boil fifteen minutes, and can immediately in tin or glass (if glass, keep in the dark). Some take equal parts of corn and tomatoes, preparing them as above. Others, after cutting the corn from the cob, cook it twenty minutes, adding a little water and stirring often. water and stirring often, then prepare the tomatoes as above, cooking in a separate kettle five minutes, and then adding them to the corn in the proportion of one-third corn to two-thirds tomatoes, mixing well antil they boil up once, and then canning

(To be Continued)

The Green-Eyed Monster.

(Exchange.) Mr. Kroeger was tranquilly eating hi Mr. Kroeger was tranquilly eating his breakfast, a morning or so ago, when his boy broke the silence by asking him for twenty-five cents to go to the minstrels with that night. Mr. Kroeger promptly refused, on the ground of hard times.

Mr. Kroeger's boy is more than a boy, and, when he sets his heart on having anything, he generally succeeds in getting it; so, when his father refused to comply with his request, he moved ever by his mother, and said:

"I guess I'll tell ma what the cook said "I guess I'll tell ma what the cook said to you last night."
Mrs. Kroeger's eyes flashed like two

balls of fire. "You're a nice man," she said sarcastically, "to come home and pet me, and kiss me, and call me your dew-gemmed tulip, and then go and receive the caresses of the cook. You miserable frog-eyed runt, for two pins I'd go over there and

rake your eyes out."

"I--ah,"—— stammered the lord of the manor, when his wife broke in:

"O yes,—I'll ah you!" and, turning suddenly to the boy, she demanded an explanation.

"Will you give me twenty-five cents?" "Give me the money first," said the boy.
I'm opening the year on the C.O.D. prin-

He got the money, and relieved his mother by telling her :—
"Last night cook came to pa, and got

"Last night cook came to pa, and got pretty close to him——"
"O, you wretch!" hissed Mrs. K.
"And, when she got beside him, she smiled sweetly and said. 'Mr. Krueger, the potatoes are getting low, and you had better get another sack." etter get another sack.'"

The boy got out as fast as possible, while Kroeger lifted his paper before his face to veil the smile which made it look like a

THE ART OF LAUGHING .- No doubt the sound of laughter is one of the very earliest and oddest of human cries. It is certainly an astonishing sound, and one that it is borealis), fee very difficult to listen to and analyze with. very difficult to listen to and analyze without prejudice and a remote feeling of sympathy. The best way to study it that I know, is to seize on opportunities when one is being constantly interrupted, say at one's club, in reading a serious book, by shouts of laughter from a party of strangers; one can then note the curious variety of spasmodic sounds produced, and marvel that men in the midst of rational conversation should be compelled by highest utilgers; one can then note the curious variety of spasmodic sounds produced, and marvel that men in the midst of rational conversation should be compelled by necessity to break off suddenly their use of language and find relief, and enjoyment in the utterance of perfectly inarticulate and animal howls, like tnose of the "Longarmed Gibbon." Notes of a Naturalist on ally that a member of this group should the Challenger.

A REMINISCENCE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE. In some of its details, the recent catastrophe at Auteuil bears a curious resembance to the far more terrible calamity which desolated Paris on the night of Marie Antoniette's first arrival there, a circumstance afterward held by popular superstition to presage the disasters of her own tion to presage the disasters of her own reign. A magnificent display of fireworks had been prepared on the Place Louis XV. in honour of the occasion, and thousands of which was bounded by a high wall. In this quarter several deep trenches had been dug for the erection of new houses, into which the poor wretches were precipitated by scores, and instantly stifled by the weight of those who fell upon them. Others were killed or maimed by the frightened are ready, and so on until all are canned. Skim the syrup before adding peaches, making only enough syrup at one time for two cans.

CANNED PEARS.

Prepare and can precisely like peaches in preceding recipe, except that they require longer cooking. When done they are casily pierced with a silver fork.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

CANNED PINE-APPLE.

CANNED PINE-APPLE. singular instance of the irony of history that among the surgeons who tended the wounded on this occasion was the most terrible of all the monsters of the revolu-

tion, Jean Paul Marat. A DINNER AS PETER THE GREAT GAVE IT.—At one of the grand dinners given by the Czar, a hugh pie was placed in the centre of the gentlemen's table, out of which, when the startled carver broke the crust, a beautiful dwarf lady, in puris naturalibus, all except headdress, stepped, proposed in a set speech and drank in a glass of wine the health of the company, and then retired into her snug retreat and was then retired into her snug retreat and was way.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES.

Fill glass jars with fresh whole strawberries, sprinkled with sugar in the proportion of half pound sugar to a pound berries, lay covers on lightly, stand them in a wash-boiler filled with water to within an inch of tops of cans (the water must not be more than milk-warm when the cans are placed in it). When it has boiled for fifteen minutes, draw to back of stove, let steam pass off, roll the hand in a towel, lift out caus, and place on a table. If the

AGRICULTURAL.

GARDEN INSECTS. (Continued.) Next to the Cucumber-beetle, our worst

enemy, particularly to the squash and enemy, particularly to the squash and pumpkin vines, is the Squash-bug, Gonocerus trictis, which is represented in the annexed cut, fig. 22. This is a true "bug"—it being of a soft leathery texture, dull in its colours, slow in its motions, fetid in its smell, flattened in its form, and it is greatly to be regretted that in this country we are so much accustomed to give this same name to insects so very different from this as are the hard shelled, shining and briskmotioned "beetles." This squash-bug is of an obscure, dark brown or blackish colour, and on its under sidedull yellowish, varied with black points and freckles. It begins to find and attack the plants when they are first sprouting from the ground, they are first sprouting from the ground, puncturing them with its sharp, needle-like beak, and sucking their juices, thus causing them to wilt down and die—hiding itself under the loose surface-dirt or in the cracks of the surface immediately around the plants. About the middle of June it com-

mences depositing its eggs, gluing them to the under side of the leaves in clusters of ten, twenty or more. They are white, changing to a yellowish brown, and hatch in about a fortnight, producing small wingless bugs of an Fig. 22.—Squash- ash gray colour, which Fig. 22.— Squash—ash gray colour, which bug. remain together in a flock—upon the under surface of the leaf, casting their skins as they increase in size. This is the larva state of these insects; and is the larva state of these insects; and when they are grown to half an inch in length they acquire two small oval scales, which are placed one upon each side of the fore part of the back, the bug being then in its pupa stage, and with the next change of its skin in obtains its perfect form and its full size. So common are these Squash-bugs in every garden in two converges that bugs in every garden in our country that they are well known to every reader of these pages, and he is sufficiently aware of their pernicious character, and that if they are not combasted and checked in their career some of the vines will frequently be destroyed by them. From the time the seeds begin to sprout until midsummer the plants should be examined and freed from this enemy, more or less frequently as it is found to be more or less common in par-ticular years. The bugs are so large and so dark coloured that the eye readily per-ceives them, and they are so stolid and so sluggish in their motions that they are

easily picked from the leaves, dropped to the ground and crushed beneath the sole of the boot. And during the latter half of June the eggs, should also be destroyed by pressing and cracking them between the thumb nails, or those clusters which are near the margin of the leaf may be torn out and effectually trampled upon or taken to the house and thrown into the fire. The Squash Coccinella, or Squash-bug as it has been called (Coccinella borealis), feeds upon the leaves of the

present irregular or oval forms. sustain itself upon vegetation. The larva is armed with branching thorn-like spines,

symmetrically placed in rows. A magni fied representation of its appearance when seen in front, and showing the formidable seen in front, and showing the formidable spines with which it is protected, is presented in fig. 23. It ests voraciously and grows rapidly. Both the larva and the perfect insect have the curious habit of first nibbling a curved line upon the surface of the leaf, marking out a circle or semicircle, sometimes of great regularity, in-closing the portion of the leaf on which it in honour of the occasion, and thousands of people assembled to witness the spectacle. But, by some mismanagement, on of the rockets exploded in the wrong direction, and set fire to some hangings. Had the people remained quiet, no harm would have happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, the people remained quiet, no harm would have happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened, for the fire was almost imhave happened and thorny skin of the larva. It have happened, for the fire was almost immediately extinguished; but the crowd seized with a sudden panic, rushed like a torrent toward the other side of the square, bigh wall. In case. It is now of a hemispherical form, as shown in the cut, fig. 24, and of a dull yellow colour, with five black

covers, five more spots in an-Fig.24—Sqush other row across the middle, and two Prger spots back of these near the tip. The only efficacious remedy yet found for these insects, is handpicking, or brushing them from the leaves into a cup partly filled with strong brine, which should be done when they first appear in June, before they have commenced laying their eggs. laying their eggs.

The little black flea-beetles which infest

the little black hea-beetles which intest the cucumber and melon leaves, perforating them with numerous small holes, are mostly the Punctulated Flea-beetle, Psylliodes punctulata. They are closely like the kind which occurs upon potato leaves, hereafter to be noticed, but when carefully examined

other species of flea-beetles.

The Asparagus-beetle, Crioceris Asparagt, long noted in Europe as being most pernicious to this plant, in 1862 had becom party so excessively multiplied and was running the asparagus in such countless edlam, millions as to threaten to kill the plants and put



BLIND STAGGERS IN A HORSE.

Blind staggers is a very indefinite term applied to very different disorders. It may mean vertigo or megrims, sometimes caused by teo rich feed and at other times by the collar compressing the veins of the neck and hindering the return of blood from the head. In some parts of the country, especially in the south, a disease is generally meant which consists essentially of congestion of the brain or spinal cord, and in regard to the causes of which little is known, as no competent practitioners is known, as no competent practitioners have ever studied it. The symptoms generally mentioned in connection with it, might result from overloaded stomach, from impure water, disease of the liver, &c. As treatment of the latter form, give a good purge (five to six drachms of Barbadoes aloes) and follow with one-half ounce each of bromide and nitrate of potassa three times a day till improvement Rural New Yorker.

OLEOMARGARINE. We are indebted to the Farmers' Advocate, of London, for the following article and engravings :-

"The annexed engravings cannot fail to be interesting to our readers, representing as they do the difference between pure but-ter and oleomargarine, its counterfeit. It is to the interest of the farmer and dairy-



chaser and consumer of butter and cheese, that the article offered for sale be precisely what it is said to be—that pure butter should be sold as butter; and that fat caul fat—however prepared and disguised. should be branded as such. It is but common justice that the purchaser be made aware of what the article really is that he may be induced to purchase. It is possible that a sample of oleomargarine may be manufactured from clean and healthy fat, and consequently be less deleterious than if made from unclean and unhealthy fat; and in this is the evil that we cannot guard against. We are choosing blindfolded, and to use the words of an old proverb) 'buy-

ing a pig in a poke.' "Plate 1 represents pure butter as seen through a microscope of high magnifying power. The circular globules are composed of butter-fats; the other forms represent salt-crystals. The butter-fats sometimes

"Plates 2 and 3 represent eleomargarine, two specimens, also seen through a highlymagnifying glass. They differ from each not to such an extent as they

deep anxiety as they temporarily were at that time.

(To be Continued.)

BLIND STAGGERS IN A HORSE.
Blind staggers is a very indefinite term applied to very different disorders. It

CHARCOAL AS AN ABSORBENT. The absorptive power of charcoal is well known in the arts. Its capacity in this direction is most remarkable. Accurate experiment has proved that in twenty-four hours it well absorb ninety times its own wallows. hours it would absorb ninety times its own volume of ammoniacal gas, eighty-five times its volume of muriatic acid gas, and sixty-five times its volume of muriatic acid gas, and sixty-five times its volume of sulphurous acid gas. It is this remarkable quality that makes it so valuable in destroying odor, colour, taste in many substances, and preserving meats, vegetables and fruit, from rapid decay. Its use as a filter in cisterns is well known and its value here depends upon the same quality. It separates and appropriates to itself the decaying matter and other impurities in water, rendering it pure and sweet. If placed on the surface of the soil, it will gather from the air moisture and gases and impart them to the growing plants. On the same principle its value in the barnyard, stable and hog pens, as an absorptive agent, is incalcu-

the powdered state. - Ohio Farmer. THE CHEESE FLY.

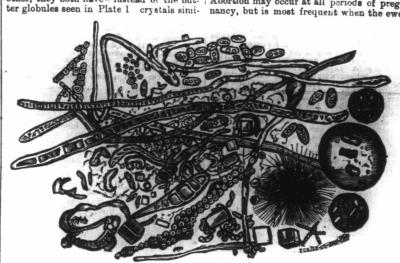
THE CHEESE FLY.

X. A. Willard gives some interesting facts about the cheese fly. Skippers are hatched from the eggs of the cheese fly. The cheese fly is a very small insect, one of the smallest of the fly family. The fly is most troublesome in hot weather and in September. It lays its eggs usually where the bandage laps over on the top of the cheese, and under any little scale, often directly on the top of the cheese and on the sides; often, too, on the boards which hold the cheese. If there is a small crack or crevice the skippers commence to work into the skippers commence to work into the cheese, and when cheeses are what is termed loose or porous, they work into the cheese rapidly, and if not arrested will work into the centre and through the cheese, spoiling it. They require air, and this fact is taken advantage of by the dairyman in covering the surface of the cheese with a greased paper, plastering it down securely on the cheese or en the hole where they are working. This

ing it down securely on the cheese or on the hole where they are working. This brings them to the surface, when they may be removed. One of the objects of rubbing the cheese smartly every day is to rub off or destroy the eggs of the fly. The tables, in warm weather, should also be washed off with hot whey or with soap and water and be hot whey or with soap and water and lye, in order to remove grease, se that the fly will not lay eggs on the boards. Never heard of the fly depositing eggs on cheese curd and by that means cotting into the curd and by that means getting into the centre of cheese. Do not think they could live and hatch in the centre of cheese for want of air.

ABORTION IN SHEEP.

Ewes in lamb are liable to abortion, or slipping of the lamb, also called slinking, as well as the cow, but not so much, and the complaint is not considered epidemic in sheep. Various causes produce it, such as exposure to severe weather in winter, having to endure much fatigue in snow, leaping ditches, crowding through narrow gateways, being worried by dogs, over driving, a too free use of salt. But that which is apt to cause it more than anything else is the unlimited use of turnips and succulent food, though this may not be both differ from Plate 1. Differing as the succulent food, though this may not be oleomargarine plates (2 and 3) do from each attended with danger in every season. other, they both have - instead of the but | Abortion may occur at all periods of preg-



unsound animal fat and meat, there is extreme danger that no preparation and no culinary art can guard against. There can be no doubt they are the cause of much disease and of many deaths. Could the gnat plague that has carried off so many thousands in Russia be traced to its source here is every probability that it would be found in impure and unsound meat. In such substances these little-known spores or eggs of trichina and other organisms are

yellow colour, with five black spots in a transverse row on the fore part of its closed wing-covers, five more spots in another row across the middle, and two larger spots back of the tip. The only efficacious et found for these insects, is hand-or brushing them from the leaves appartly filled with strong brine, ould be done when they first appune, before they have commenced leir eggs.

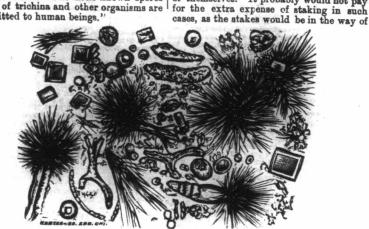
The black flea-beetles which infest motor and melon leaves, perforating the multiplication of the strong brine, before they have commenced leir eggs.

The symptoms first manifested for the size of an imal tissue are present in Plate 2, together with salt-crystals and suspicious rounded forms of various kinds.

"When Plate 3 was placed in the slide in the first place the shreds of animal tissue, salt and fat crystals and spores were seen, and also a number of peculiar forms frequently met with in foul water. Of the objects many active forms, together with and the course of twelve hours abortion will have taken place. By way of treatment, prevention is the most important and performent, prevention consists in avoiding the causes which we have mentioned. As "In the use of eleomargarine, as well as in all rancid and putrefying butter and in unsound animal fat and meat, there is extreme danger that no preservation of the ewe in spring. The investigation of the ewe in spring. off of the ewe in spring. The immediate cause of death in fatal cases of abortion, is flammation of the uterus or womb.—Western Rural,

TOMATOES.

In field culture tomatoes are rarely, if ever staked, says the Gardener's Monthly. The plants lie on the ground and take care of themselves. It probably would not pay for the extra expense of staking in such



HORSE SCOURING ON GRASS.

The change from dry and bulky food te that of grass should never be sudden. During a few days before turning the horse out to grass it is proper to prepare for the change of food by giving one or two bran mashes daily. In addition to the inconveniences arising from a too sudden change to green food, there are others which are apt to prove injurious. The changes of temperature, that of the outer air being much cooler than the air of the stable, are sufficient after sudden exposure to work great and mischievous results. In addition to the comparatively innutritious nature of grass, as set against dry food, the animal is less able to withstand the cold air of nights, of rains and winds. He therefore suffers more or less in early spring, and diarrhæa is among the consequences. When, in early spring, the weather is unsettled and backward, the delicate, sometimes every horse, should come in at night and on bleak days. While diarrhæa exists, it will be proper to stable the horse, blanket him, and feed him sparingly on dry foed. Place some salt within his reach, not mixing it among his food. Give him only a few hours' therefore HORSE SCOURING ON GRASS. not mixing it among his food. Give him only a few hours' liberty on grass during mild days, say from ten to three o'clock. While diarrhea exists, he should not be hog pens, as an absorptive agent, is incalcu-lable. When used for this purpose to form the basis of manure, it should be in used for any kind of work. Gradually, as the diarrhea ceases, increase the number of hours on grass daily; and it will be proper, in his case, not to let him remain proper, in his case, not to let him remain out doors at night during the month of May. A handful of whole flaxseed may be mixed with his oats morning and evening during a week or ten days. He should have no sorn. Condition nowders or simi-

have no corn. Condition powders or similar nostrums should be avoided.—Prairie

Breaking Horses in Paris. According to a description which appeared the other day in La Nature, a sort peared the other day in La Nature, a sort of revolution seems likely to be effected in the method of breaking horses by the adoption of a new system. This is the application of electricity to the nerves of the animal, which is so cowed by the shock as to become instantly quite manageable and docile. There is no difficulty whatever in docile. There is no difficulty whatever in this, as the only thing required to communicate the shock is to connect the bit with the battery by means of a small wire running down along the reins. Whenever the horse becomes restive a weak current of electricity is passed into his mouth, with the effect already described, and the strength of the shock can of course be regulated according to the strength. Each of the strength of t strength of the shock can of course be regulated according to the strength, temper and condition of the patient. Although the apparatus is not actually new, there are probably few visitors to the Paris Exhibition who remember to have noticed a specimen of it which was displayed in the Swedish section. Since then, however, the invention has come fairly to the front owing to its adoption by the Paris General owing to its adoption by the Paris General Omnibus Company, which employs it, not for breaking in untrained horses, but for keeping under control some of those strong horses which it drives in the omnibuses It is obvious, indeed, that the same device which is used for first taming a young colt can be employed with him afterward if he

should prove vicious and intractable.

BEE PNEUMONIA. Extraordinary Mortality Among the In-sects—A Lost Hency Crop. (From the N. Y. Commercial.)

Among the valuable industries of the United States is the cultivation of the honey crop, but the bee cultivators have become very much disheartened this season Edward Rich by a serious destruction of the bees.

Owing to the cold and damp weather of the recent spring the bees have died by the thousand from pneumonia, and many of the bee cultivators have been allowed. most ruined. One large bee raiser in this State, who had 220 swarms of bees, has now only 18, and another who had over 300 swarms has now not a single healthy hive of bees. It has been ascertained by correspondence that in New York and the New England States over sixty per cent, of the bees have died, and the others are in a very poor condition. Advices which have been received from the Pacific alone where were feet with the condition of the second was a second with the condition. Pacific slope, where over five million pounds of good honey has been produced nually, say that the loss of bees has been very serious, and less than half a crop can be expected. In San Diego county, Cal., which was one of the most prolific, the bee culture has this year become a total failure, and the most favourable signs for the whole State only foreshadow a very small crop of honey for the season. All over the country the bee raisers have been crying out relative to the destruction of the bees, and even the best cultivators can suggest no means for remedying the evil which is likely to kill off all the best honey-giving bees in the country. Not only have the imported domestic bees suffered from the disease; but many of the regions where the native wild bees had been in the habit of collecting in swarms, have been deserted this season, while thousands of the dead insects have been found lying on the ground or on the limbs

He Knew the Machine.

One day just before harvest, an Ohio farmer went to Cincinnati to buy a reaper. A delighted agent collared the granger and dragged him to his warehouse. As they walked down the well-stocked room, the farmer, in a meditative mood, quoted the line, "There is a reaper whose name is Death," but before he could start the second line, the agent broke in:
"Ah, yes, I know it, sir. I know it like a book. We handled that reaper one season, sir, and I'd take \$5,000 out of my pocket this minute if it would undo the damage that reaper did our business in that one year. You don't want it, sir. You one year. You don't want it, sir. You don't want to look at it. The machinery s complicated; it gets out of order easily; you have to send clear to Akron for a new piece of gearing; it doesn't cut clean, and it nearly kills the horses. Jams their shoulders all to pieces, sir. I know that reaper, sir. It's an old, old style, sir, that reaper, sir. It's an old, old style, sir, the Union. and you don't want it. Now here, sir, I can show you a reaper that"—— But the astonished farmer just interrupted him to say that he knew the reaper he menthat it did its work well, though, all the same, it wasn't the kind he wanted, and he had no idea of buying it to work on his

AMERICAN NOTES.

There is one doctor to every 600 people n the United States. Six thousand Chinamen are at work on the Texas Pacific railroad. A classical man in Venice, Ill., has thristened his cat "Othello, the Mewer of Venice,"

Miss Ida Brown, of Bangor, has been offered the professorship of mathematics at Wellesley College, Maine. Twelve thousand dollars is the largest sum ever found in a single letter in the dead-letter office at Washington. A lock of golden hair which once waved on the head of William Penn's wife is now in the possession of a Maine lady.

The longest pine root on record has re-cently been dug up on a plantation a few miles from Savannah, Ga. It was 102 feet The Ohio Sunday law exempts ferrymen, emigrants, toll-gate keepers, Seventh Day Baptists and Jews from the observance of

A maple tree in full leaf, standing in a huge snow-bank, was one of the curiosities of the season at Montgomery, Vt., the

An old lady living in Loudon County, Va., is the mother of fourteen children, all ving, whose ages range from forty-two to eventy years. An advertisement for 500 cats appeared

in a Jacksonville (Fla.) paper. They were needed to feed the largest alligator that had been caught since 1860. A grocery in Yuma, Cal., has cious rooster, which was hatched simply by the heat of last summer's atmosphere

rom an egg lying in a tin can. Sarah E. Shepherd, aged 17 years, is suing for a divorce from Aaron Shepherd, aged 19, in Philadelphia, alleging cruel eatment. They were married in Octo

1878. A furious religious revival is in pregress among the coloured people of Charleston.

At Watertown, N.Y., last week, Louis Barron, a machinist went home sick, and fainted in the yard, saying, "I am dying." His wife was frightened to such an extent that she died shortly afterwards.

Danbury, Conn., has a hoop-rolling prodigy, Tommy Moran by name. Last Saturday he rolled fifteen hoops to Bethel, we miles and back. Afterward he kept fifty hoops in motion at one time. A man and wife in Tipton, Ind.,

A man and wife in Tipton, Ind., agreed to separate. Their property was divided, piece by piece, until nothing was left but a baby and a cow. The husband gave the wife her choice, and she took the cow. A Kentucky farmer thus describes a lost steer: "About one, one and a half, two, perhaps three years old; has a spot on the left side about the size of a half-dollar, or a dollar, a dollar and a half, may be two.' New York ladies, when they take their pet pugs or Skyes to Central Park for an

airing, tie up their little throats with bright-coloured handkerchieffs, or deck their heads with fanciful hats and still Edward Richardson, of Jackson, Miss probably is the richest man in the He is reputed to be worth from to \$5,000,000. He owns ninete ted to be worth from \$3,000,000

of cotton every year. The wide diversity of climate in the United States is illustrated by the fact that while the grain has just been sown in the Northwest, the wheat harvest in Texas is about finished, and harvesting in California villebegin in three weeks.

A Minden N.Y. farmer has been before a magistrate and formally sworn off on en-dersing the paper of friends. He has lost several thousand dollars by endorsing, and now whips out a copy of his affidavit to scare off persistent applicants. According to the story of the Baltimore American, a North Carolina widower has been arrested while attempting te sell a set of false teeth belonging to his deceased

wife's estate, to procure funds for the purchase of a suit in which to marry a second There is a young lady in Wilkes County, Ga., who was born blind, and who, it is said, can instantly detect colour by the name and colour of her pet cats and

chickens by simply laying her hand upon them. Grand Rapids has had its bogus foreign Count. He was handsome, plausible, and audacious. The young women were pe-witched by him, and he picked out Estina Sexton, married her, took her to Chicago

on a wedding tour, stole her money, and deserted her. The Lake Champlain water monster has

There are no less than fourteen

in Texas who have been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and who are awaiting the arrival of their days of execu-A man coming out of a Texas news-paper office with one eye torn out, his nose spread all over his face, and one of his ears chewed off, replied to a policeman who interviewed him, "I didn't like an

article that 'peared in the paper last week, an' I went in ter see the man who writ it,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS. Liverpool grain circular of Friday as follows :-The grain markets have been steadier this week,

Mr. J. J. Mechi writes to the London Times, of the 27th ult., in reference to the agricultural situation and crop prospects in England, as follows:—

A long and severe winter, terminating only in May, prevented or delayed vegetable growth and hindered the early sowing of spring crops. On deeply-tilled, well-manured, cleanly, and drained farms there is the promise of a good corn and pulse crop, excepting winter tares and winter beans, which have been partially injured. On poorly-farmed and undrained land the prospect is very unsatisfactory, for the soil is saturated with melted snow and rainwater. The crops look gappy, unhealthy, and late. The prolonged winter caused cattle fattening to be slow and unprofitable, so much of the food being required to sustain animal heat. Frozen sleets and snowstorms have caused heavy losses among ewes and lambs, especially in the north. There is a satisfactory promise of a fruit crop, for the blooming is late and abundant, and, we hope, now safe from frost. Labour is sufficient, but not superabundant, the Union having exported many farm labourers. They will probably become scarce when our mines and factories are again in full work. The lowered price of farm produce generally tion and crop prospects in England, as follows :-scarce when our mines and factories are again in full work. The lowered price of farm produce generally will tell unfavourably on farm belance sheets. Farms, especially of heavy land, are difficult to let, and are being hired in this county at a reduction of 25 to 59 per cent. Many restrictions are being conceded and other inducements offered by landowners. Let us kept that the predicted dry and hot summer may give us a good quality of corn, although it may act unfavourably on the after crop of hay, on our 24,000,000 acres of permanent pasture. The use of the steam plough is becoming general. The subsoil plough should be attached to it, for without this too much of the poor subsoil frequently becomes injuriously mixed with the surface seed-bed.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, June 11, 1879 :-

Banks.	Sellers	Buyers	Trans.
Montreal. Toronto. Ontario. Merchants'. Commerce Consolidated.	77 1061	106½ 60 75 106½	
Dominion	112	109	
Standard Federal Imperial Molsons'	72± 97 97	96 95	
Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent		175	
Western Canada	184	140 1444 1284	
Building and Loan	130 105	1061	
London & C. L. & A. Co Huron and Erie Dominion Savings and In-	128	133	
vestment Soc Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society. Can. Sav. and Loan Co London Loan Co	133 1081		::::::
National Investment Co Anglo-Can Mortgage Co	114 104 107	103	
Insurance, &c. British America Western Assurance Isolated Risk	112 1541	111 153½	2 at 1111
Canada Life Confederation Life Consumers' Gas	130	202 1391 133	
Dominion Telegraph Globe Printing Co Roilways. Torento G. & B. Bonds	58 187	136	
Toronto & Nipissing Bonds Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov Stock, 6 p.c			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. Th'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.	1014	99 1001 971	

WEDNESDAY, June 11. London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, at opening, passage and for shipment-Wheat, inactive : corn, do Mark Lane-Wheat, steady; corn, firm. Imweek-Wheat, 210,000 to 215,000 qrs; corn, 240,000 to 245,000 grs; flour, 75,000 to 80,000 bbls.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE. SALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, June 11.

PRODUCE.

A quiet but steady business has been done in the market since our last; offerings have not been large one holders anxious to sell, but a steady en, quiry for wheat has prevailed and it has gone off at firm prices, while in other sorts of grain there has been little change. Reports of the condition of the growing crops are generally highly favourable; the late rains have proved highly beneficial and in the absence of any untoward change we may look for a good harvest. Stocks here have continued to decline and have now run rather low; they stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 7,721.

bibls; fall wheat, 30,066 bushels; epsting wheat, 17,132 bushels; cast, 11,111 bushels; barley, 24,569 bushels; pess, 25,667 bushels; rye, mil; corn, 4,618 bushels; oats, 11,111 bushels; pess, 12,785 bushels; rye, mil; corn, 4,614 bushels. Outside advices show a fall of 26 on pess and an advance of 1d on, white and club wheat in English markets twee heads in the present week with an upward tendency in country markets. English imports of wheat and flour last week were about equal to 250,000 to 250,000 quarkets.

Markets were inactive, but generally slightly denderial and in the asked to 30. The standard of the country markets. English imports of wheat and flour last week were about equal to 250,000 to 250,000 quarkets.

Markets were inactive, but generally steaded during last week; foreign wheat moved allowly, though some demand of or the country markets. English imports of wheat and flour last week were about equal to 250,000 to 250,000 quarkets.

Markets were inactive, but generally steaded during last week; storing wheat, 290,100 the storing of the province wheat were small, and millers of omne-grown wheat were small, and millers of the country dendered and the standard of the continued to go of 32 to 20 to 20 to 20 to 20 WEDNESDAY, June 11.
PRODUCE.

A quiet but steady business has been done in the market since our last; offerings have not been large nor holders anxious to sell, but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to sell but a steady enlarge nor holders anxious to se advices for the preseding week state that the growing wheat had not been seriously damaged by the previous severo weather, and the harvest night possibly yield a fair return. Farmers' de- Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs......\$1 05 liveries of wheat at the provincial markets were reserves to have been under-estimated, or else they felt in agricultural circles. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 31st ult. showed little change from that in the previous week, being equal to 416,662 to 444,375 quarters v. 411,000 to 420,624 quarters weekly consumption indicating a surplus over consumption of 5,662 to 24,575 quarters. The supply of maize for the week wiss 800,000 to 840,000 bush, v. an average weekly consumption in 1877 of 1,261,124 bush, v. 1,390,774 bush in 1876, and 778,868 bush in | Week | Was | 800,000 to | 840,000 bush, v. an average | weekly | consumption in | 1877 of 1,261,124 bush, v. 1,890,774 bush | in | 1876, and | 773,858 bush | in | 1875. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat on | the 5th ult. showed an increase of 100,000 quarters, and amounted to 1,575,000 quarters, against 1,500,000 on the 5th ult. and 1,232,000 last | year. The supply of wheat and flour in the eight weeks ending on the 17th ult. showed surplus in supply over consumption of 366,187 quarters; and the supply was 388,613 quarters more for the eight weeks ended | May 17, 1879, than | for the cortiliary | the supplemental of the supplemental of the cortiliary | the supplemental of the suppleme was 388,613 quarters more for the eight weeks ended May 17, 1879, than for the corresponding eight weeks in 1878. Mail advices to the 26th ult. bring us continental advices ggg, fresh, doz. responding eight weeks in 1878. Mail advices to the 28th uit. bring us continental advices to the 28th uit. bring us continental advices the preceding week. In France the weather had improved, but farmers continued anxious; all cereals were very backward for the time of year. Country markets continued to be sparingly supplied with wheat; a good demand was heard, and prices had advanced in thirty-nine markets of mnety-one whence reports had been received. At Paris spot wheat ruled firm, but no further advance cocurred, and there was less activity in the trade owing to wool and there was less activity in the trade owing to 10 texts. Start with dairy. O 10 texts with a continued to be sparingly supplied with Turnips, per bag. O 30 turnips, per bag. O and there was less activity in the trade owing to tember delivery at spot prices. The arrivals of wheat at the principal ports were more moderate, and American winter again improved, but in nearly all instances a quieter tone characterized the trade, as buyers less eager to purchase in face of a probability of seasonable weather. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week ending May 17th amounted to 50,000 qrs., and the stock in the docks had decreased to 112,000 qrs. A fair amount of business was done in wheat both on spot and for near periods of delivery, but the animation was less marked than was the case in the preceding week. Belgian grain markets remained quiet, save that there was a demand for rye heard at Antwerp. In Germany the weather showed some improvement. At Eerla the previous advance in wheat had been

followed by a reaction, but any considerable decline was considered improbable. At Hamburg the threatened corn tax has been productive of much excitement, and an advance has taken place in the value of wheat and rye. The former has been in light supply, and the best yellow Rostock has been in light supply, and the best yellow Rostock has been sold at 51s per quarter. At Danzig also prices had advanced in anticipation of the proposed duty, an light supply, and the best yellow Rostock has been sold at 51s per quarter. At Danzig also prices had advanced in anticipation of the proposed duty, an active demand prevailed for wheat and rye. Liberal supplies of wheat had been received from Poactive demand prevailed for wheat and rye. Libbut inactive, the millers buying only to supply their immediate requirements. At the markets, during the past three days, the supplies of English wheat have been small, and previous rates were supported. Foreign moved slowly, but was quotably unaltered. Cargoes on the coast are in rather better request, with some demand for the Continent. Only six cargoes remain unsold. Business here and at the neighbouring markets are thought and the neighbouring markets are thought at this market to day the transactions in wheat were moderate at the currencies of Tuesday. Flour was in slow demand and unchanged. Corn was in fair demand, with the tendency in favour of buyers."

NAULISH CROP PROSPECTS. an unsatisfactory condition. All the cereal crop will be much behind hand. In Egypt wheat and was of a secondary character. In the States crop prospects seem to be improving. Messrs. W. A. Rundell & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, have returns from 100 points, including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois, and from different sections in Missouri and Kansas. In the first four named States the prospects for the growing wheat are exceedingly fav-Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, but Illinois has not been so highly favoured, and in that State there are omplaints of drought, seriously affecting the wheat, corn, and oats. Prices have varied but little in western markets. No. 2 spring is stated to be still entirely under speculative control and parties who manage it have kept prices above shipping values but have themselves shipped out a fair quantity to New York where it is thought that the attempt to "corner" the market for No. 2 spring may not meat with the successful of the state of the sta

attempt to "corner" the market for No. 2 spring may not meet with the success the Wall street clique" have bargained for. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports and the rail shipments from Western

Totalbu. 29,498,500 27,188,602 21,596,619 18,391,701 different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

June 6, 5 p.m.
June 7, 5 p. m.
June 9, 6 p. m.
June 10, 6 p. m.
June 11, 6 p. m. TRADE—Has remained generally rather quiet. TRADE—Has remained generally rather quiet.

TRA—There has been some slight movement in lines on English account, with sales at steady prices; but lines on the spot have been inactive; the only sale reported is that of a line of fair seconds as 34c. Some enquiry is heard for good seconds and lowi, firsts, but other grades of Young Hyson are neglected. Japans also are scarce and wanted. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots: — Young Hyson, common to fair, 23 to 26c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 30 to 374c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 65c; Souchong, 35 to 60c; Scented Pekces, 45 to 55c.

FIGUR—The market mass been quiet with the demand slack and offerings small but prices well maintained. Superior extra has been quiet but steady with sales at equal to \$4.40 on Saturday and at \$4.45 f.o.c. on Monday. Extra has been unchanged and sold at equal to \$4.20 on Saturday and at \$4.20 f.o.c. on Tuesday. Fancy and strong bakers' have been nominally unchanged. Spring extra has been quiet but steady unchanged. Spring extra has been unchanged but steady; sales were made at \$4.50.c. on Thursday and Saturday. The market to-day was steady; a lot of 1,000 barrels of superior extra sold at equal to \$4.40 and two lots of spring extra changed hands at \$4.50.c.; extra was nominally unchanged at \$4.50.c.; extra was nominally unchanged at \$4.20.

Bean—Has been weak and sold at \$9.50 on track on Tuesday.

OATMEAL—Is very scarce; car lots could find buyers at \$4.20 to \$4.25 but none have been offered. Small lots are firmer at \$4.50.

WHEAT—A steady demand at firm prices has prevailed all week and a good deal has changed hands. Fall has been wanted; No. 2 sold at \$1.03 for.c., on Thursday for a lot of 5,000 bushels and at \$1.04 for for car lots on Friday, Saturday and Tuesday; and No. 3 fall brought 97c f.o.c. on Saturday. Spring has been firm but the principal movement was a sale of 20,000 bushels on Saturday at \$1.04 for No. 1; at \$1 for No. 2 and at 97c for No. 3, all f.o. C. The market to-day was rather quiet but fairly steady; No. 2 fall was worth previous prices; a car of mixed fall sold at 96c for No. 3 and 90c for rejected on track; and a lot of No. 2 spring lying outside changed hands at event to 98c here. At home the demand at the principal movement was a sale of 20,000 bushels on Saturday at \$1.04 for No. 1; at \$1 for No. 2 spring lying outside changed hands at event to 98c here. At home the principal movement in round lots reported. Quotations are a follows:—Common, 46 to 47c; Amber, 50 to 56c; Amber, 50 to 500 and 300 b

FRUIT—The market has shown increased activity in box-fruits with little change in prices. Valencias have sold freely in lots of 500 and 300 boxes at 64c, at which price isome lots of 100 have also gone off. Muscatelles have been unchanged with a sale of 500 boxes at \$1.50. Layers have been inactive and unaltered. Sultanas have been quiet, but one lot of 100 boxes sold at \$8. Prunes have continued weak with sales of lots of 50 kegs at 45c. Currants have been inactive, with no movement reported, and prices as before here, but firm outside. Nuts are unchanged. Prices are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Raisins, layers, \$1.50 to \$1.60; Valencias, 64 to 64c; new seedless, none; Sultanas, 8 to 84c; loose Muscatelles, new, \$1.50 to \$1.65; Ourrants, 1878, ordinary to fine in barrels, 44 to 5c; choice, in cases, 6 to 64c; old, 2 to 3c; Filberts, 8 to \$4c; Walnuts, 74 to 8c; Almonds, 14 to 15c; Prunes 44 to 5c; Brazil nuts, 64 to 7c; Lemon peel, 22 to 23c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Citron do, 20 to 27c.

Rick—Has shown no alteration; some job lots of sold at 96c for No. 3 and 90c for rejected on track; and a lot of No. 2 spring lying outside changed hands at equal to 98c here. On the street fall has usually sold at 95c to \$1.02 and spring at 90 to 98c. OATS—Have been in steady demand and fairly active; cars of Eastern on the track sold at 37½ and 37c on Thursday and Friday; and Western changed hands at 38c for infector on Friday, and 38½ and 38c for good on Tuesday. There was no movement reported to-day, but the lower prices above would have been repeated. Street prices have ranged from 38 to 41c. BARLEY—The market has remained purely nominal and seems likely to continue so. In the absence of transactions it is difficult to quote prices, but we should say that No. 2 may be regarded as worth about 60c; extra from 50 to 52c, and No. 3 somewhere about 40c. There has been none offered on the street.

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c. Extra.....\$4 00 Spring Wheat, extra....... 3 90 GRAIN, f.o.b. No. 2, 1 08 No. 8, 0 97 No. 2. 0 98
No. 3 0 94
Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs. 0 37
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs. 0 70
No. 2 0 60
Extra No. 3 0 60
Pess, No. 1, per 60 lbs. no. 2
No. 2, and No. 3 665 PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

FREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS—Rates on grain remain unchanged at 1½c to Kingston and Oswego, with little doing in

PROVISIONS. Cannot be said to have been still improving, our cannot be said to have been active.

BUTTER—Receipts have been on the increase, and small lots have soid fairly well for the local market at from 11 to 12½c for dairy, and about 10c for good store-packed. Shippers, however, have held off, as they say that they can buy cheaper in the States than here, and this fact, combined with the increase in receipts, has caused the market to close rather weak. Any considerable supply would be likely to bring prices down. Box-lots have not been offered in consequence of the increased heat, and prices are nominal. On the street receipts came in, and prices came down, with a rush the last couple of days; pound rolls sold to-day at 11 to 13c, and tubs and crocks at 10 to 11c. English advices state that there are buyers of Canadian prime to fine at 80s to 85s, and of good to fine at 70s to 75c per cwt.

CHEESE—Has been quiet; new has sold in small

and of good to fine at 70s to 75c per cwt.

CHERSE—Has been quiet; new has sold in small lots at 8 to 3½c, and eld at 5 to 7c for good qualities.

Ingersoil has been inactive and weak, with one small sale on Tuesday at 6½c. English quotations have declined 2s during this week.

EGGS—Receipts have been of fair amount, but all wanted, and prices steads at 10 to 10½ for round lots. Street prices have been steady at 11 to 18c. PORK—Unchanged, with sales of small lots at \$12.50 to \$13; stocks are small and no large lot offering.

steady, at 9 to 9½c. Shoulders do not seem to be offering.

HAMS—Have shown little change since our last. Canvassed have been quiet at 11c; smoked have sold at 10c for lots of 50 and 100, and at 10½ for small lots, though some very choice short cut have brought 11c. Pickled are unchanged at 9 to 9½c.

LARD—There has been a lot of 200 pails sold at 8½c, but holders now want more; small lots of these still bring 9 to 9½c, and small lots of tinnets 8½ to 9c; tierces have sold in small lots at 8½c, with round lots offered at 8c.

Hoss—Scarcely any have been offered, and the few on the market have usually sold about \$6.

SALT—Liverpool is unchanged at the late decline, and can be had at 80 to 85c, but sells slowly. Dairy has been selling well and is easier at \$1.40 to \$1.56, the latter for single bags.

DRIED APPLES—Seem rather searce; small lots

The following table shows the top prices of the have been selling at from 44 to 5c.

WHITE BEANS-Hand-picked are firmer at \$1.35.

COFFER—Seems dull and neglected at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots: Government Java, 27 to 31c: Singapore, 21 to 23c; Rio, 17 to 18½c; Jamaica, 26c.

RICE—Has shown no alteration; some job lots of

CATTLE. TRADE—Has been quiet nearly all the week. TRADE—Has been quiet nearly all the week.

BENVES—Receipts were very small and altogether insufficient during the latter part of last week, out have since increased slightly, though up to the last all offering have been wanted. First-class export cattle, that is steers averaging not under 1,300 lbs., have been very scarce but in steady demand and very firm at \$4.75 to 58 with very few selling at the former figure. Medium cattle, that is to say light steers and heiters and hesers and bulls, have been wanted both for the local market and for export at rather firmer prices, the range being from \$4 for bulls up to \$4.62 for light steers. Third-class have been quiet with a few grass-fed selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cental; some scragy beasts may have changed hands at rather lower figures but they were not very many.

Sheef—Very few have been offered, and all have

not very many.

SHEEP—Very few have been offered, and all have been wanted and readily taken at steady prices for really fine. First-class clipped and dressing from 80 lbs., and upwards have sold at from \$6.50 to \$6 and second-class have gone off slowly at prices ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 with very few in. Shipping-lots would be taken at \$4.50 per cental for first-class and \$4 for second-class. LAMBS—Were scarce and advancing in the latter part of last week, but have since been offered more freely and selling at rathar easier prices. First-class dressing from 35 lbs. 'upwards have been wanted, and sold readily at \$3.50 to \$4.00, but packed would bring 25 to 500 more. Second-class have gone off less readily than first; they have been easy at \$2.50 to \$3.25. \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Calvas—The market has been fairly well supplied, but all of good quality offering have found ready buyers at firm prices. First-class dressing from 120 lbs upwards, have sold rather better at from \$3 to \$11. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been in fair demand and rather firmer at \$4.50 to \$7 each. Third-class have not been wanted and when pressed on the market have seld

nted, and when pressed on the market have sol HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL. TRADE-Seems to show some improvement. TRADE—Seems to show the state of the state o

PRITS—Remain scarce and steady at 20c. LAMBSKINS—Have been in fair supply and steady, ut unchanged at 30c. but unchanged at 30c.

Wool.—The market has been rather more active, but offerings have as yet been small. There was, however, one lot of about 15,000 lbs. sold at 20c, and several small lots of from 500 to 2,000 lbs. have changed hands at the same price. The market is undoubtedly firm and the tendency upwards, but no advance can be said to have been established. Super has been steady and sold at 20c with one sale to a factory at 21c. Combing is nominal.

TALIOW. Remains steady and unphanged at 54c. TALLOW—Remains steady and unchanged at 5½c fer rendered and 3½c for rough, with fair offerings. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, 341-52

choice, \$6.25; No. 2 Inspected, \$5.25; No. 3 inspected, \$4.25; Calfskins, green, 10 to 11c; Calfskins, cured, 12 to 18c; calfskins, dry, none; pelts, 20c; Lambskins, 30c; Wool, facec, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 20 to 21c; extra super, none; Wool, pickings, 6 to 7c; Tallow, rough, \$2c; rendered, \$2.

LEATHER.

unchanged. Cod oil is very steady, as is also straits.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 20 to 28c, Slaut, Sole, Ilght, 23; to 26c; Harness, 25 to 36c; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 28c; Hemlock Calf, 35 lbs, per doz., 60 to 75c; Oak Harness Leather, 35c; Oak Belting Leather 30 to 34c; American Oak Harness Backs, 56c; Upper, heavy, 32 to 35c; Upper, light, and medium, 33 to 37c; Klp Skins, French, 96c to 31.10; Klp Skins, English, 70 to 90c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 35c; Splits, large, 24 to 27c; Splits, small, 21 to 24c; Russetts, 30 to 40c; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs, per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs, per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock, light, 45 to 55c; French Calf, 31.20 to \$1.40; Cod Oil, 38 to 45c; Straits' Oil, 33 to 38c; Gambier, 55c; Sumach, per ton, \$65 to \$10c; Degras, 5\$ to 6c; Buff, 13 to 16c; Pebble, 13 to 18c; Enamelled cow, 17 to 18c; Patent cow, 17 to 18c.

HARDWARE.

Trade has been fairly active since our last, the run being principally on shelf goods which have gone off very freely. The business, however, has not been in these goods exclusively. This plates have been selling well with 1C coke 25c lower. Iron wire has been in demand and selling rather lower. Galvanized iron is easier, and selling five cents below the previous stock. Nails remain steady and unchanged. Canada plates nominal.

Tin—Blook, per lb., 18 to 20c; Grain, 22 to 23c.
COPPER—Fig., 18 to 18c; Sheet, 28 to 30c; Bar, 32 to 35c; Brass Sheets, 30 to 32c; Lead, pig, per lb., 4½ to 5c; Lead, bar, per lb., 5½ to 6c; Lead, sheet, per lb., 4½ to 5c.
CUT NAILS—12 dy. to 7 inch, per keg of 100 lbs., 30.00 to \$2.55; 8 dy. to 10 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., 30.00 to \$2.55; 8 dy. to 10 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., 30.00 to \$2.55; 8 dy. to 40, 30.00 to \$3.55; 2 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., 30.00 to \$2.55; 10 to 30.00; 24 dy. to 4 dy., 30.00 to \$3.55; 10 lbs., 30.00 to 30.00; 24 dy. to 4 dy., 30.00 to \$3.55; 2 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., 30.00 to \$4.25.

HOOPE—Goopers, 22.37½ to \$2.50; Band, \$2.37½ to \$2.50.

Fewdern—Blasting, Canada, \$3.75 to \$4; FF, Canada, \$5 to \$5.52; FFF, Canada, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Blasting (Gurtis & Harvey's), — to —; FF, Loose, \$4.50; FFF, \$4.75 to \$5.

BORAX—Fer lb., 11½ to 12½c.
Gurs—Per lb., 10 to 20c.
Tin Playres—10 Coke, 10x14, \$5.00 to \$5.25; IC Charcoal, 10x14, \$8.00 to \$2.25; IX Charcoal, 10x14, \$8.00 to \$2.25; IXX Charcoal, 10x14, \$6.00; IXXX Charcoal, 10x18, \$9.00 to \$2.30; No. 12, per bundle, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 9, per hundle, \$2.70 to \$2.80; No. 9, per hundle, \$2.70 to \$2.80.

Tin Sherf Ron—No. 24, per lb., 10c.

Galvanizer Lower, Rest No. 24, 61 to 64c; best No. 24, 54, 56, 56.

per bundle, \$2.40 to \$2.50; No. 16, per bundle, \$2.70 to \$2.80.

Tin Shert Iron—No. 24, per lb., 10c.

Galvanizzo Iron—Best No. 24, 6½ to 6½c; best No. 26, 6½ to 7c; best No. 28, 7 to 7½c.

American Pie Iron—No. 1 Stove Plate, \$22; No. 2 Foundry, none; Patent Hammered, assorted sizes,

2 Foundry, none; Patent Hammered, assorted sizes, none.

SHERT IRON—Russia, none; Boiler Plate, \$4.

CANADA PLATES—ATTOW, none; Batton, none Garth, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Maple Leaf, none; Dere, \$3.50 to \$3.75; M. L. S. Crown, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Thistle, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Atmimony, per lb., 14½ to 15c; Sad Iron, \$8.25 to \$3.50 ½ Zinc, sheet, 5½ to 6c; Zinc, block, 5 to 5½c.

GLASS—Up to 25 inches, \$1.50 to \$1.55; from 26 to 40 inches, \$1.50 to \$1.55; from 26 to 40 inches, \$1.50 to 5½. Class—Up to 25 inches, \$1.50 to \$1.55; from 41 to 50 inches, \$2.10 to \$2.15; from 51 to 60 inches, \$2.20 to \$2.30.

LEAD—Pig, 4½ to 5c; do bar, 5½ to 6c; do sheet, 4½ to 6c; do pipe, 6½ to 5½c.

BRASS-SHEETS—32 to 35c; kettles, 35 to 37½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Montreal Markets.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 11.

FLOUR—Receipts, 21,636 bbls; market dull and unchanged. Quotations are nominally unchanged. Sales reported—100 bbls strong bakers' at \$4.50; 100 bbls do. at \$4.75; 200 bbls spring extra at \$4.15; 100 bbls superine at \$3.90; 200 bbls do at \$3.85; 100 bbls superine at \$4.76; 200 bbls superine at \$4.65; extra superine, \$4.45 to \$4.50; fanny, \$4.30 to \$4.35; spring extra at \$4.65; extra superine, \$4.45 to \$4.50; fanny, \$4.30 to \$4.35; spring extra, old ground, \$4.15 to \$4.50; superine, \$3.90 to \$3.95; strong bakers', \$4.40 to \$4.60; fine, \$3.80 to \$3.45; middlings, \$3 to \$3.15; pollarda, \$2.60 to \$3.80; Ontario bags, \$2.10 to \$2.15; City bags, delivered, \$2.25.

Prass—Receipts, 2,976 bush; held at 75 to 77½c OATS—Heldat 51 to 51½c.

RYS—58 to 60c.

OATSMAL—Ontario at \$4.20.

CORNMAL—\$7.40.

CORNMAL—\$7.40.

CORN-Receipts, \$2,067 bush at about 45c in bond.

bond.

WHEAT—Canada—Receipts, 82,421 bush spring at \$1.02 to \$1.04 aftest; white winter at \$1.08 to 1.69. \$1.02 to \$1.04 afloat; white winter at \$1.08 to 1.09 BOTTER—Dull and lower; Western at 10 to 12c Brockville and Morrisburg at 11 to 13c; Eastern Townships at 13 to 14c; creameries at 16 to 174c CHERBER—6 to 74c, according to make.

LARD—9 to 94c for Canada tube and palls.

PORK—Mess at \$13.25 to \$14, according to brand.

ARHSS—Per 100 lbs, pots, about \$3.55; pearls \$6.60.

HAMS—At 107 to 11c.

BACON—At 85 to 9c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKER, June 11, 1.06 p.m. WHEAT—Hard, \$1.05; No. 2, 99% for each or June; 99% for July; \$1.04 for August; No. 3 at 82c.

WHEAT—Quiet and firm; amber at \$1.13 bid, \$1.13 asked for cash; \$1.12 for June; \$1.07 to \$1.07 for July; No.2 red, \$1.13 for cash; \$1.12 for June; \$1.08 for June; \$1.12 for June; \$1.02 for August.

CORN—Firm; high mixed at 40c bid; 40jc asked for cash; No. 2, 39jc bid, 39jc asked for June; 30c bid, 39jc asked for June; 30c bid, 39jc asked for August.

OATS—Nominal. Toledo Markets

Oswego Markets.
Oswego, N.Y., June 11, noon.
FLOUR-Market unchanged.
WHEAT-Firm; white state at \$1.10 to \$1.13;
red state at \$1.12 to \$1.15.
CORN-Steady; 1,000 bush western at 46 to 47c.
OATS-Scarce; state held at 39c.
BYE-Quiet and unchanged.
BARLHY-Market nominally unchanged with no transactions; extra bright quoted at about 90c;
No. 1 bright at 72 to 75c; No. 2 at 68 to 70c.
CORNMEAL-Unchanged.
MILL FEED-Unchanged.
CARAL FRIEGHTS-Unchanged.

New York Produce Market. New York, June 11, 2.10 p.m.

WHEAT—Steady; sales, 100,000 bush of Chicago at \$1.05\forall to \$1.06; Milwaukee at \$1.05\forall to \$1.06; No 2 red at \$1.17\forall .

CORR—Steady; sales, 75,000 bush; steamer, 43\forall to 43\forall c; No 2 at 44 to 44\forall c.

OATE—Steady

OATS—Steady.
TALLOW—At 6c.
DEESEE HOGS—41 to 51c.
WHISKEY—Sales, 100 bbls at \$1.071. Live Stock Markets. LAVE Stock Markets.

U. S. Yards, New York, June 11, 11.10 a.m.
CATLE-Better at \$8.75 to \$10; receipts, 2,329.
SHERF-Good at \$4.50 to \$6.25; receipts, 983.
CALVES-Fair at \$4 to \$5; receipts, 1,12.
EAST LIBERTY, June 11, 9.20 a.m.
CATLE-Receipts, 748; shipments, 34; good at \$4.75 to \$5; fair to good at \$4.25 to \$4.75; common at \$4 to \$4.25.
Hoes-Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 800; Yorkers at \$4 to \$4.20. Hoes—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 800; Yorker at \$3.60 to \$3.65; Philadelphias at \$3.70 to \$3.75. SHEEF—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 1,800; market

SHREE—Receipts, 3,200; anipments, 1,800; market firm.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 11, 12.10 a.m. Hoss—Steady; receipts, 36 cars; shipments, 29 cars; 16 cars to New York; Yorkers at \$3.96 to \$3.90; medium and heavy at \$3.85 to \$3.90.

JREST CITY STOCK YARDS, June 11, 11 a.m. CATTLE—Firm at \$9 to \$10; receipts, 136.

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VOL. VIII. NO. THE ZULU CAMPAI

The Difficulty with the Bo Settled.

BURIAL OF THE ISANDULA D

LONDON, June 12.—Advices from Town under date of May 23rd, report the difficulty with the Boers has settled. The Boers agree to undertak protection of the Basutoland frontier. LONDON, June 12.—The Times' Town advices say two chiefs and followers from Basutoland, have been

buried the bodies of the soldiers ki the battle of the 22nd of January. waggons were recovered.

A Maritzburg despatch says a rancissance from Middle Drifts shows

ers of an intended Zulu ra LONDON, June 15.—Lord Chelm telegraphed on May 26th that the Solivision would advance twelve mile May 28 to Blood River. The commis say they have sufficient supplies and portation to enable the force to advanor before June 1st.

A correspondent with Col. Crea column, writes:—"It is reported large Zulu force watches this column lvances this week to Fort Chelms A correspondent at Landsmen's writing on the 23rd of May, declares the route of the invasion was not the cided upon. The correspondent add the condition of unreadiness in purely tary details was utterly flagrant.

A LEGISLATIVE BEAR-GAR Disorderly Scenes in the French

LONDON, June 17 .- A correspon Paris, describing the scene in the Ch of Deputies, says many members Right rushed towards the Mini bench. M. Dariste called Minister a coward and there was a personal c etween them. Blows were also exc ed between Rauline and Jean De Cassagnac, after the censure House was pronounced upon him, de the Government to be a scum of co and wretches.

Le Soir announces that explans have passed between Gambetta and Cassagnac and the latter will not be secuted. Paris, June 17.—In consequence de Cassagnac's final insult to the Go nent in the Chamber on Monday, ur has been voted for a proposal irule making repeated insults to Government punishable with excl from the Chamber until the of the session. The expunging of Desagnac's words from the official reported of Government and the session of between the latter and Minister Ti Gambetts threatened to resign, but

FLOODS IN ITALY Great Destruction of Crops and Ca Further Inundations Threatened ROME, June 15.—The waters of th restill rising. In the Merlando di 13,000 hectares have been submerged 500,000 quintals of grain, 600,000 qui of forage, and 5,090 cattle destro Inundations on the Adda are

threatened. Tenant Right in Ireland. The agitation among the farmers of land, of which an account was sent a days ago, continues to increase. The to days ago, continues to increase. The te farmers on Monday last assembled in I numbers at Milltown, County Gal The Catholic clergy of the dis endeavoured to discourage and pre the meeting on the ground that grievance might be redressed by o methods, but the tenant farmers of that nublic and united action is calcul methods, but the tenant farmers of that public and united action is calculto extort from the landlords the consions demanded. At Monday's meetinumber of banners were displayed, which were inscribed, "The Land is the People." "Down with Tyrants," "Ireland for the Irish." The spea at the meeting advocated a system peasant proprietorship, arguing that it time immemorial the peasant occupiers the soil of Ireland had a prescriptive the soil of Ireland had a prescriptive to its occupancy and use, and to its occupancy and use, and all which could be exacted them in the nature of rent represes simply a tax which was necessary for government and well management of government and well management of tricts. The ex-Fenian, Darcy, was pre-at the meeting and received much attent During the meeting enthusiastic cheers given for the Irish Republic and for Zulus, because of their resistance of Paul

London, June 16.—The journals to publish long reports of a speech delive by Lord Derby on Saturday before Lancashire Farmers' Club at the Town in Liverpool. The noble Earloussed at great length the quisons of the relations between land and tenant and the present state of agritural interests of England. He said the had for many years, as a large owne agricultural lands, given to the far question much serious study and investion, and his own interest as a landlord a farmer had constrained him to investig the matter with care. The fact was not the matter with care. The fact was pathat landlords and tenants alike in I land were in no prosperous condit Agriculture had been carried to a high state of perfection, and all was go out of the ground that could by any po bility be obtained. The landle ity be obtained. The land d not been exorbitant in mands. Many landlords were s demands. Many landlords were safied with 2½ per cent. on the va of their property. The tenants were thri intelligent and careful, yet they for difficulty in making both ends meet neither landlord nor tenant made money. The sharp competition to with farmers and stock-naisers of Engl were now subjected from Americans much to do with keeping down pri were new subjected from Americans much to do with keeping down pri The prospect before the English far and landlord was by no means an inspirit one, and it was very diffit to devise a remedy for the sent unhappy state of things, the recuperative powers of Engla agricultural resources were so great no one should despair of the future, interests of landlords and tenants were same. One of these interests was the interests of landlords and tenants were same. One of these interests was the duction of taxation to the lowest possimits, and for this reason a government which engages in expensive and need foreign wars, the cost of which in the mate would fall, to a great extent, unterest of England in her colonies other lands should be carefully protect and advanced, and expenditures for the purposes, if prudently made, would

purposes, if prudently made, would found to be seed sown in good ground.

Lord Derby on England's Agricult

LONDON, June 16.—The journals to