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onal terms. R. A. PYNE, Toronto. LOR SALE-WITHIN FOUR MILES OF PUR SALE-WITHIN FOUR MILES OF St. Thomas, on the Taibot road, 200 acres, 170 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered; two good houses, two good barns, sheds, stabling, and everything in good condition; good orchard, and plenty of never-failing water: terms reasonable; wood reasons given for selling; a daily mail. Apply to JOHN KING, on the premises, or if by letter, Middlemarch P.O.

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and pears; stone house, 10 rooms, and cellar all
underneath, with a stone kitchen, frame summer
kitchen, pantry, and woodshed, with two cisterns, one fresh water and other soft water;
fresh water is forced by hydraulic power from a
spring; frame barn, 102x10, with stone stables,
roothouses, &c., all under also supplied with
water brought from a spring; good roads, marreot-nouses, &c.. an under also supplied with water brought from a spring; good roads, mar-kets, church, blacksmith shop, post-office, and grist mill within ‡ mile of lot; within 6‡ miles of town of Meaford; this property will be sold at a bargain. Parcel No. 2—a farm of 200 acres, 170 acres improved, 150 under excellent cultivation; e bearing orchard; good frame build in 21 miles of the flourishing town

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Gypsum, pure Land Plaster, bulk, bags, or barrels. Grand River Plaster Company, 15 To-

PERTILISERS — SEND FOR CIRCULAR and price-list. PETER. R. LAMB & CO.,

Tive Stock.

A MELIASBURGH — WILLIAM DELONG, Esq., is the owner of a Percheron colt, eighteen months old, which weighs 1,020 pounds, and girts six feet two inches; this colt was exhibited last fall at five shows, East and West Hastings, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward county, and Ameliasburg shows, and was awarded tirst brize in each place as yearling; in Lennox and Addington he showed against three-year-old stallions and under, and came off victorious; he was sired by Romulus, owned by Messrs, Brickman and Baker, of Ameliasburgh; Romulus was imported from France by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Du Page county, Illinois. FOR SALE-A SUPERIOR SHORTHORN L bull; roan; thirteen months old; from imported stock.
Whitby, Ont.

IVE STOCK - TROTTING STALLION
Prince Imperial; rising four years; for sale; awarded second prize Provincial Exhibition; by Crown Imperial. LEVI KOLE, Enniskillen.

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tile drained: asparagus beds, fruit small, acres strawberries, two greenhouses, stocked. Apply to Box 62, Stratford.

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TEACHERS WANTED—SECOND OR french preferred; \$300 per annum. Address BELL YANDON, S. S. No. 3, Clarence, Canaan

Business Cards.

On LD S. McKINNON, HAMILTON Ont., Sewing machines retailed at whole sale prices. Send for circular. O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto, Classes for students begin Oct. 26th, A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

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OUBSCRIBER HOLDING SCRIP FOR LAND in the Temperance Colony desires correspondence with intending settlers therein with a view to settlement or sale. Address Box 105, Stayner, Ont.

Machinery. OR SALE-ONE 12 HORSE ENGINE AND

boilef, portable; one 12-horse sepa vill be sold separately or together. App Vest Toronto Junction hotel, or Carlton V. O., R. HARRIS. Specific Articles. YANCER CURE—\$1,000 FORFEIT—IMMIX

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by thirty-four; in good order. Apply CommickLE, Gravenhurst. NCUBATORS AND PURE BRED POUL-

TRY—get the best—the Eureka incubator s awarded silver and bronze medal at Indusarieties; Langshans a specialty. F. RENNY, Brantford P.O., Ont. DURE BREED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS

DEED OATS—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF the white welcome oats. The seed was pro-ured at headquarters last season and is war-anted pure. White star, white elephant, early inted pure. White star, white dispussions for lebron, and other varieties of potatoes. For prices, address JAMES FORFAR, Lyons, N.Y. BRICK AND TILE-MAKERS-FOR

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DOOKS—SEND FOR IMMENSE CATA-LOGUE of books, plays, trick cards, photos, etc. Address The FRANK COKER NEWS CO., Talladega, Ala., U.S. DASTER CARDS - SPECIAL LINE OF pretty Chromo Easter Cards; one dozen mailed for 10 cents. A. R. LORIMER, 150 Yonge Yonge street, Toronto.

REE! FREE! FREE BOOK OF INSTRUCTION and price list on dyeing and scouring; can be had free by calling at any of our offices or by mail by sending address to R. PARKER & CO., 203 and 824 Yonge street, Toronto. Feathers cleaned, dyed, and curied, and can be sent safely by parcel post.

WHERE IS THE CAT 1-THE LATEST VV and best puzzle; send three cent star and get one. Box 247, Toronto. 100,000 PHECES 5c. FULL MUSIC SIZE sheets; 100,000 acting plays, 15c.

Cornets, violins, flutes, guitars, banjos, clarionets, half price. BUTLAND, King st. west. The Maid Gets Even With Her Mistress "Ladies' maids has their feelings like other olk." A week or two ago one of our best known peeresses gave her maid a month's notice, accompanying the warning by a smack on the face. The maid said nothing at the time, but brooded over her wrongs. On the day that her month was up, after she had re-ceived her wages, and her boxes had been

placed upon a cab, she went up stairs, and commenced to "do" her mistress' hair. Having deftly fastened it to the back of the chair. he calmly proceeded to administer a series of slaps to the somewhat highly-coloured eneeks which were ready to her hands. Then with a low curtsey, she took nerself off.

In 1882 the emigrants from England to the Australasian colonies were 37,000; in 1883.

Lima, Peru, has made its first step in the narch of progress by lighting its streets with the electric light. A woman who pretends to laugh at love ike the child who sings at night when he is

afraid. - J. J. Rousseau. She is the most virtuous woman whom na ure has made the most voluptuous and reason

the coldest - La Bedumelle. An exchange savs mush has become a popu lar dish in society. Nothing seems to take in society like something soft.

The breaking of the levee at Roberts Island, near Stockton, Cal., has destroyed 27,000 acres of wheat, valued at \$500,000. A Virginia girl married a tramp who turned out to be a duke. We've no pity for her. She should have known what he was before

Francis Radoux, who lately died in Portland, Me., at the age of ninety-four, taught dancing school there fifty years ago. Longfe low was one of his pupils.

Colour-blindness is said to prevail in the navy to a singular extent. Some of the officers are utterly unable to distinguish a black man-of-war from a mauve brown canal boat. Pennsylvania has an editor ninety-one years old. He attributes his long life and xcellent health to the fact that he never expected to please everybody, and never tried

In one of his recent lectures, the Rev. Joseph Cook propounds the following:—
"What is a 'What,' and what is a doublesided 'Somewhat?'" We can't guess the

The fat men are all terribly disappointed at the adoption of the rule which excludes them from participation in the Arctic search for Greely. Two and a half pounds weight to every inch of height is the limit.

At a recent meeting of painters and sculptors it was decided that lacing spoiled the form of ladies, and a committee of physicians agreed that many fashionable ladies unintentionally committed suicide by tight lacing. Mewaneh Hill, a village five miles from that is bitter.—Diderot,

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1884.

contingent of native Indian troops, to be re-

Tamanieb Captured and Burned by the British.

A Suakim despatch states that the British

panic among the infantry who also fled in

rebels pursued the Egyptians two miles. The confusion was fearful. The Egyptians and Bashi-Bazouks kept shouting that the Gener-

als had betrayed them. The wounded received no attention for several hours. The

troops had been clamouring for three weeks to meet the enemy. Early in the encounter the Egyptians were successful, and the enemy

ere in full retreat when their cavalry made

A Paris despatch states that in the Cham-

ber of Deputies M. Ferry, in explaining and defending the Government's policy in Madagascar, said:—"The delegates of the

Hovas, with whom negotiations were being conducted, left Paris suddenly without pay-

ing their hotel bills just when an agreement seemed imminent. It is hoped that the

negotiations which have been resumed will

protection of the inhabitants of the north-

sult in a treaty which shall guarantee the

estern district of Madagascar and of resi-

dent Frenchmen. As the acquisition of land

by foreigners, except Frenchmen, is inad-missible, to raise the question of sovereignty

would involve a war to the death with the

Hovas, and would necessitate a policy of

conquest. It is incumbent upon us to be

If, however, pending negotiations fail, we shall spare no effort to reduce the Hovas to

submission. The Chamber of Deputies adopt-

ed by 430 to 22 an order to maintain France's

RELIGIOUS.

In the Congregational church at Grinnell, lowa, a pew is named for Wendell Phillips

and set apart wholly for coloured people.

Stanley by his Lordship Bishop Baldwin.

esence of a large number of people.

Ground for the new Catholic church at

The Methodist ministers of the Ohio Con-

Methodist Union by appropriate religious

services in all the churches of Canada, and

Rice towards that end.

already steps have been taken by Rev. Dr.

At a recept meeting of the Executive of the

Sabbath School Association of Canada, the appointment of delegates to the International

Committees of the several counties organized

in connection with the association. The de-

sire of the committee is that each such county

either alone or in co-operation with any ad

ominate a representative to the approaching

convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., June 11th, 12th, and 13th, such nomination

to be reported to the secretary on or before April 25th. Arrangements are being made

with railway companies to carry accredited

be one of very great importance and interest

Strathroy Invaded by the Salvation Army.

STRATHROY, April 1. - The Salvation Army

to Sabbath School workers.

The annual meeting of the Synod of To-

rights in Madagascar.

9th of November.

ronto and Kingston will of a ville on Tuesday, April 8th.

dest and wise to obtain practical results.

France and Madagascar.

when the Egyptians turned and fled.

until winter.

a dashing charge.

lieved from Bombay monthly.

General Gleanings from Distant

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

EUROPE.

Bismarck on Tuesday celebrated his 69th pirthday. He received hundreds of congratu

Mr. Sargent, the United States Minister Germany, has been appointed Minister to cussia, in succession to the late Mr. Hunt. Prussia has ordered the State payment of salaries of the Catholic clergy in the diocese of Cologne to be resumed, beginning with anuary last.

It is reported that Bismarck contemplates etiring from the Prussian Cabinet and conining his attention to the duties of the A Constantinople despatch says agents of

he Turkish Government are attempting to close the Protestant schools conducted by merican missionaries in Asia Minor. A Berlin despatch states that at Ermsleben last week 403 persons were seriously ill from trichinosis, and 66 died of the disease caused by eating raw pork, which all came from one

usiness Chances Manted, ful origin. No case has been traced to Amer-

Preparations are being made in Germany for a general election. The Government hopes to be able to bring about a Conserva-The Government tive reaction similar to that of 1878, after the attempt on the life of the Emperor.

The Paris Gaulois is authority for the statement that Earl Granville has asked the Powers to consent to an English protectorate over Egypt for five years, and that Austria, Russia, and Germany have consented to the proposition under certain conditions.

The Archduchess Marie Valerie, daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, has been affi-anced to the Archduke Francis, eldest son of the Archduke Charles Louis, brother of the Emperor. The Archduke Francis herits an immense fortune from the late Duke of Modena.

DeGiers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made overtures to Bismarck and Count Kalnoky, of Austria-Hungary, with the view of ascertaining whether they do not leem the time opportune to submit the Egyptian question to a conference of the European powers for settlement.

The Berlin National Gazette says Bismarck's obable withdrawal from the Prussian Minstry is due to a conflict with Puttkamer. Minister of the Interior, who is supported by the other Ministers. It is stated that the mperor has consented to the retirement of Bismarck, and Von Puttkamer will succeed Bismarck as Premier.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, as informed Eart Granville that the Porte has prepared a circular to the powers asking that the Conference at Constantinople on the Egyptian question be resumed. The Porte offers to withhold the circular if England consents to negotiate with the Porte alone for a settlement of the Soudan question. The Pope in his latest allocution to the

cardinals denounced the Italian violations of the rights of the Church, and demanded the restoration of the temporal power. He uttered a strong protest against the Italian courts, and said he foresaw fresh attacks upon the Papacy were imminent, but declared he would protect firmly the rights of the Holy Sec.

ASIA: A Haiphong despatch says a prince of the Royal family of Annam has been convicted of promoting the massacre of Christians, and

A proclamation has been issued by General Millot to the people of Tonquin stating that the mission of the French is to deliver the country from banditti, and give it free dom of trade, lightness of taxation, and lib erty of work.

Gen. Millot telegraphs to Paris that after the capture of Hunghoa the troops will re-turn to France. Auxiliaries will be organized to defend Tonquin. Gen. Millot believes 6,000 French troops, with native auxiliaries supporting them, will suffice for the whole of Lonquin.

AFRICA.

It is reported at Cairo that El Mehdi's unpularity is increasing at El Obeid. All the British troops are embarking a Suakim for home except the 60th Rifles.

A Cairo despatch says Gordon has decided abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, and to pursue a more vigorous one. It is reported at Cairo that the two black pashas, whose treachery caused the defeat of Gordon's troops, have been court-martialled and shot.

Steps are being taken at Cairo to establish a home for liberated female slaves. The

Queen and the Kaedive have subscribed to the movement. El Mehdi's position is critical. His troops and the unhabitants are excited against him.

and his fall is daily expected. A plot is pending to murder him and the members of his council. daily expecting the arrival of British troops.

We cannot believe the Government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain." There is a rumour current at Cairo that

Fordon surrendered Khartoum some days ago to a sheikh representing El Mehdi, and bree days after he and his secretary, Colonel Stewart, were arrested and imprisoned. The inhabitants of Khartoum still remain taunch to Gordon. One Arab has lent Gor-

don £1,000 as his treasury is empty. Another has equipped 200 blacks for Gordon's service. Two black Pashas have been arrested for charging into the ranks of their own troops and allowing the enemy to enter the gap thus King John of Abyssinia offers the services

of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians. on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily each man and the cession of two ports to Abyssima. If England agrees to these terms, the Abyssinians will attack El Mehdi and relieve Kassala. Advices from Gordon under date March 23rd confirm the report of the execution of the two black pashas. Ample supplies were arriving at Khartoum from the White Nile The rebels at Halfiyeh were in want of food. Two emissaries from El Mehdi had arrived at Khartoum with drawn swords. and declared that El Mehdi did not recognize his appointment as Sultan of Kordofan. Mehdi advised Gordon to become a Mohammedan.

Gordon, before his sortie on the 16th o March sent a proclamation to the rebel Sheikhs saying, "Come to me without fear, as I have come to you in all confidence. I came not to fight, but alone, with the help of God, and God is with me." The Sheikhs reply:—"We have read your letter. You say you are with God, if you are with od you are with us. If you are not with us, then God is against thee, and we shall do with thee as we did with Hicks Pasha. Other advices from Berber say the Arabs are exasperated against Gordon, as his present action contradicts preceding proclamations. The authorities at Cairo consider that

Osman Digma's retreat without a decisive battle leaves the opening of the Berber route

UNITED STATES.

Tamanieb, with several hundred adherents, chiefly from the Berber district. General Stephenson and Evelyn Baring urge upon the Home Government the necessity of the early withdrawal of all English troops from the Red Sea coast. Gen. Stephenson is in favour of garrisoning Suakim and Massowah with a Border.

> The decrease in the public debt for March s \$14,238,000. The New Jersey Assembly has rejected the woman suffrage resolution by 27 to 24.

A Snakim despatch states that the British advanced on Thursday to Tamanieb and burned the village. The Araba fied. Firing opened at half-past seven, and was brisk upon both sides. The rebels were in larger numbers than previously. The English cavatry and mounted infantry led the attack, and drove the rebels from the rocks, dispersing them ast week. tives has passed the bill for the retirement of the trade dollar. among the hills. There were no British casualties. The loss of the rebels is unknown. Two hundred mules have died within forty-

General Graham will explore the region in the neighbourhood of Tamanieb wells, and will then return with his entire force to Snakim. The campaign is practically ended.
Orders have been sent to Gen. Graham to seived a telegram denying the rumours of the Sultan's illness. return immediately with the troops. Reported Defeat of Gen. Gordon,

It is reported that on the sixteenth inst., General Gordon made a sorile from Khartoum with 3,000 men, two guns, and a squadron of Bashi Bazorks cavalry, accompanied by 3 steamers on the river. The rebels were encountered usar Halifayah. ford, Conn., has died of glanders contracted from a diseased horse.

press the sympathy of the President with Queen Victoria on the death of Prince Leopold. great disorder. General Gordon returned to Khartoum. Notwithstanding this check he declares Khartoum quite safe.
On nearing the rebels Gordon drew up his Miss Ada Kurtz was sworn in at Chambers troops in the form of a square, in which they were kept until attacked by the enemy,

omplished young lady. hundred of them were slaughtered and three filibustering expedition against Cuba guns lost. There are enough provisions at Khartoum to enable the town to hold out is reported to have been organized at Key West, Florida, where large numbers of men and arms are said to be ready. After the engagement near Halifayeh the

Victoria, through Mr. Lowell, her thanks for his expression of sympathy and the sincerity of his kind words of condolence, Scores of children of the State Primary School at Monson, Mass., are afflicted with

In the Connecticut House recently the bill giving women the right to vote on licenses was everwhelmingly defeated. The bill giv-ing them the right to vote in school meetings was also rejected

trymen who sold them boyns railway tickets Pittsburg. The majority of their dupes were left penniless. A telegram to the Indian Bureau from Crosby, of Montana, states that

on the verge of starvation.

town, Pa. A two-year-old boy having teased a game cock, the enraged bird turned upon its termenter, threw him down, and inflicted njuries which are expected to cause his

During the sittings of the French and American Claims Commission at Washington, which terminated on Monday, claims involving \$625,000 were decided against the United States, and only two, havolving \$2,000, against France.

Rev. H. Banwell, of London South, has praying him to inter een appointed to the vacant parish of Port Dr. Gallagner, who was convicted as a dynamiter in London. Letters of convocation have been sent to all Catholic bishops in the United States con ning a plenary council at Baltimore for the

Walkerville, Ont., was broken last we ke by Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, in the portations and transfers. The United States House of Representatives Committee on Commerce on Friday agreed upon a bill providing for the inspection of meats for exportation and prohibiting the ference have voted to sign a pledge of abstin-ence from opium and tobacco. It is not as-sumed that many, if any, of the clergymen mportation of adulterated articles of food or

are given to indulgence in opium, but there are a number who decline to give up tobacco. ing retaliation was expunged. The Methodist Union bill has passed both the Commons and the Senate, and only awaits the royal assent for it to become law. A similar measure was introduced into the Local Legislature, and passed without opposition The only change of importance made in both bilis was to alter the date on which the Union should take place from July 1st to June 1st. This was done in order to render legal the meetings of the first annual conferences of the United body, which according to the constitution will meet in June. It is proposed to celebrate the consummation of

and quit the mines as soon as the signal is Bat de Prare is the curious name of a resident of Mansfield, Wis., who is remarkable for his advanced age and various experiences. According to a contemporary he was born in Michigan peninsula in the year 1777, and is Sabbath School convention was considered. The secretary, Ray. John McEwen, was instructed to communicate with the Executive now consequently in his 107th year. He was soldier in the American army of 1812. At the beginning of the late civil war he endeavoured to enlist as a private, but was rejected

> he did not sleep under a roof. An imitator of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, whose long-pending suit for the possession of the whole site of New Orleans has been gossip or years, has appeared in Atlanta. Mrs Mary Rasberry has sued for the possession of about twenty-five acres of land in the Fourth ward, upon which there are seventy-five or eighty houses. The property is valued at \$500,000. She claims that the property was bequeathed to her by an aunt, but that the will was lost or stolen and she was cheated out of it by her father. Two witnesses to the will have now been found.

that has for some time past made its head-quarters in London invaded Strathroy on An Extraordinary Mortgage, Saturday evening last, and opened fire in the Market square on Sunday morning at 10.15. A great crowd listened to their exhortations and singing, and followed them through the streets. They give as their reason for not visiting Strathroy earlier that its inhabitants have such a reputation for piety (notwithstanding the "Weekes conspiracy") that duty first called them to such wicked places preme Court.

Music hall, and will have crowded meetings. Dr. Casgrain Made a Knight of the Holy

DETROIT, March 27. - Dr. Charles E. Casgrain, of Windsor, has received a very high lignity for marked services rendered for over thirty years to his Church. Bishop Walsh, as a mark of peculiar esteem, obtained for him the dignity of "Knight of the Holy Sepulchre," a most ancient order dating from the Crusades. The diplemas sent by the Patriarch of Jerusalem were received yesterday by Dean Wagner, who was delegated by his Lordship the Bishop of London to confe on Dr. Casgrain the dignity of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony of investiture, which was most imposing, took place yester day afternoon in the chapel of St. Mary's Academy in presence of the family of the

doctor and a number of friends. Women swallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters, and drink drop by drop a truth

He then stole a horse, on Owens and his wife w

A Budget of News from Over the

No fewer than one hundred and seventy

wo failures occurred in the United States The United States House of Representa-

ight hours in the vicinity of Grenada, Miss. rom buffalo gnats. The Turkish legation at New York has re-

Secretary Folger has decided that imported peas and beans are dutiable at twenty per cent. as garden seed. Orrin Todd, a farmer residing near Hart-

It is reported that the village of Oakville. Ind., was swept away by a cyclone Tuesday Minister Lowell has been directed to ex-

burg, Pa., on Tuesday, as deputy sheriff. She is the daughter of the sheriff and an ac-

The President has received from Queen

mumps. Dr. Holbrook, physician of the in-stitution, has been also taken down with the

Four hundred Italian labourers in New York have been victimized by fellow-coun-

the greatest destitution prevails among the Indians in that territory, many of them being

Chas. Gower and Christopher Schmittzens, of Cincinnati, entered a cave in Lookout mountain on St. Patrick's day for the purpose of exploring it. They lost their way, and were found on Monday in a dying condi-

A singular case is reported from Johns

It is said that a number of sympathizers with the dynamite gang are about to present a petition to the President of the United States praying and the control of the United

The Devon cattle breeders of the United States met at Phitsburg, Pa., eccently and organized an American Devon Cattle Association. The object of the sociation is the importation, breeding, and improvement of Devon cattle, keeping careful records of importations and transfers.

drink. The clause in the Senate bill propos

The Socialist and Communist leaders at New York express the belief that the Cincinnati disturbances will be repeated at other places. The New York police authorities, however, do not give credence to their state-ments, but claim to be well prepared to repress any disorder that may arise in that city. The proposed reduction of wages for all kinds of labour in the Pennsylvania mines causes great excitement among the miners. A spirited and prolonged strike is threatened unless there is a modification of the new schedule. Fully fifteen thousand dissontented miners are ready to throw down their tools

on account of his age. For over fifty years ining counties, willing to join them, should

GREENVILLE, N.C., March 28.—John Hands some time ago gave a mortgage on his own person to James Taker for debt. Hands iled to pay the amount and Taker proceeded to sell him at auction. Hands secured an inunction, and the case is now before the Su-

Poisonous Pork.

as St. Thomas, Lucan, Petrolia &c. They have established their headquarters in the PITTSBURG, March 28.-A microscopical

xamination of a piece of Mrs Mary Schultz's eg, who died with symptoms of trichinosis in Westmoreland county last week, showed it to be full of parasites, worms under the microscope being found in all stages. Ludwig Schultz and the Galle family of six, who ate the pork at the same time, are all in a very serious condition. It is probable Schultz and four of the Galle family will die. The former is in a comatose condition and unable to swallow solid food, cannot open his arms from his side. move his arms from his side. A Boy Murderer.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 28.-In Roanoke county Leslie Lavender, aged 16, attempted to rob a farmer named Alexander Owens, iving eight miles from Salem. To accomplish his purpose he shot him in the back. The vife ran out, when the boy shot her in the breast, inflicting a terrible wound. He then tried to murder Owens' mother, but she escaped and alarmed the neighbours. The boy fled to the woods and sought, the protec-tion of a relative, who refused to shield him.

Desire of Buffalonians to Live in Ontario-A New Ferry Line to be Started.

syth, as chairman of a committee of village council, has sent a letter to the proprietors of the ferry plying across Niagara river asking them to run their boat from six in the mornng to eight o'clock in the evening. An answer is demanded by Thursday, and when it is made, if it is not satisfactory, the committee will take steps to organize another com-pany and start a new ferry. This action is nade necessary because of the great enquiry they can manage to get to their business

The Result of Drinking Scotch Whisker BROOKLYN, March 29.-Walter Hill, 18 years old, of Flatbush, who was recently married to Fanny Breakspear, aged 17, of Brooklyn, has through his mother, as guardian, brought suit to annul the marriage, on the ground that at the time of the ceremony he was intoxicated and did not know Miss Breakspear was likely to become a mother. Hill called up the minister at midnight and was married, as were also two young friends named Barnett and Miss Viola Hamilton. All the parties had previously been drinking Scotch whiskey in a saleon. Barnett has not supported his wife, and she intends to sue for

Wife Yoked to a Plough with a Steer-Declared to be a Canadian Custom. DETROIT, March 26 .- An unusually disusting divorce case ended to-day in Judge ennison's room by the granting of a decree of divorce to Mary Chadwick on her cross pill of complaint against Alfred Chadwick. The husband was the first to file a request for release against his wife. His wife, on the other hand, was anxious to be set at liberty. She denied her husband's allegations, and introduced testimony to show that he treated her as a heast of burden and frequently yoked her to a plough with a steer. The Chadwicks are market gargeners near Windsor, and the husband answered this charge by declaring that it

was the ordinary Canada custom among

Fearful Riot in Cincinnati. A serious riot broke out in Cincinnati on riday night and was continued on Saturday, the result being a collision between the military and the mob, in which numbers of persons were killed and a vast amount of property destroyed. The trouble originated out of the failure of a jury to return a verdict of

wilful murder against William Berner, who had been accused of killing Wm. H. Kirk. The verdict returned, which was one of mannumber of hot-headed citizens called a mass meeting to protest against it. Inflammatory speeches were delivered, and the audience were worked up to such a pitch of frenzy that they rushed from the place of meeting and attacked the gaol with the object of get-ting possession of Berner and hanging him.

Ontario Emigration to Dakota and Mani-toba.

market-gardeners there.

DETROIT, March 27. - Thirty-two car-loads of Canadian immigrants' effects, including three car-loads of live stock, started westward yesterday over the Michigan Central for Dakota and Manitoba. Two of the twelve estined for Dakota were picked up at St. Thomas, five at Springfield, one at Tilson-burg, and four at Kingsmill. Of eleven en burg, and tour as Angemin. Or eleven at route to Manitoba, one was taken on at Strathroy, two at Woodstock, one at Ingerson, are at Tilsonburg, one at Elora, one at Bootwell, one at Stayner, and two at St. Thomas. Thirty-five passengers went on this train, 20 for Dakots and 15 for Manitobs. Two coach-loads of the same body of immigrants left last night over the Michigan Cen-

The movement was resisted and a fearful loss

the Erie and Huron railway and three from Woodslee. One for Dakota and 34 for Manitoba went over the Michigan Central yester-Fearful Explosion in a Dynamite Factory THOMPSON S POINT, N.J., March 29 .- The ritro-glycerine house of the Repauno Chemical Works exploded this morning. Among the killed are supposed to be Lamot Dupont, vice-president of the company; W. N. Hill, superintendent; Norcross, compounder o dynamite, and others. A tug has gone to Chester, Pa., for surgeons. The latest report is that seven men were blown un, most of whom were killed. The works are among the largest dynamite manufacturing houses of

with four cars of immigrants effects of

he country, and were operated largely by the Duponts, of Delaware. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by too much heat being generated by nitric acid. This supposition is based on the fact that six occupants of the building were seen to rush for the door, and were jammee in the passage when the explosion occurred. The men were instantly killed, their bones broken and twisted, and their heads crushed in a frightful manner. A New York merchant

is supposed to be one of the victims.

A workman standing on some trestlework not more than 100 feet from the building when it blew up, was thrown several feet into a field, several large stones alighting all around him. He says he saw men rushing to the door, and heard the report. Norcross had said during the morning he did not like the way the dynamite had been working, and that he could not keep the heat down. The surgeons who went over from Chester were of little service. Nothing remains of the building, which was a two-storey frame structure. An excavation sufficient to bury a good-sized house has been made in the ground where the building stood, and the houses for half a mile around are badly shattered. It is understood that the strange gen-tleman killed is a Mr. Ashburton.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Nicholas Trubner, publisher, is dead, aged 67.

Prof. Elias Loennrot, the distinguished philologist of Finland, is dead. Rev. W. W. Ross, a prominent clergyman and one of the most popular ministers of the C. M. Church, died at Ingersoll on Friday. Mr. Ross leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. The Hon. John Stevenson died of conges-

tion on Tuesday morning at Napanee. Deceased was Speaker of the first Parliament of

the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The

funeral will take place this afternoon.

Dr. James, of Burgesville, died suddenly of congestion of the lungs at the residence of Dr. Sinclair, of Tilsonburg, on Saturday, and was buried at Woodstock Monday morning.

Deceased had been practising in Burgesville for eight years, and was very highly respected in the neighbourhood.

Dr. Gordon J. Emory, for many years a resident of Canada, and brother of Mr. Emory, of Port Burwell, Ont., died recently in Chat-tanooga, Tenn. The deceased spent many years in California and Florida, but found the climate of Tennessee more beneficial to his health, where he showed signs of improve ment until attacked recently by pneumonia which caused his death. The remains were brought to Canada for interment.

The latest proposal in club land is an association of theatrical first nighters. The new directory of Philadelphia contains he names of nearly 3,000 Smiths. For an agreeable breakfast a "good eel" epends upon having the skin taken off before

A young man calls his sweetheart "rare opportunity," because she is worthy of being

PRICE THREE CENTS. GREAT BRITAIN.

tems of Interest from the United Kingdom.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Matthew Arnold

nade twelve hundred pounds by his lecturing tour in America. The British Foreign Office has been directed to obtain information in regard to the

mportation of adulterated butter and cheese from the United States The Orangemen and Liberals of Ulster are negotiating with a view to a division of seats n Parliament next general election to prevent he election of Parnellites.

The Irish National testimonial to Patrick

Egan, former treasurer of the Irish National League, has been completed. It is an album bound in bog oak, with silver trimmings and The Manchester Guardian asserts that ne-

gotiations are pending between England and America with the view of adding to the exradition treaty a clause covering the authors of dynamite outrages, The manufacture of beet sugar is revived n England, which is as favourably situated

as countries in Europe from which was drawn last year nearly 600,000 tons of best sugar for consumption in the United Kingdom. A Dublin despatch states that Parnell expects his party to carry 75 seats at the next general election. Candidates will be required

give a pledge that they will sit, act, and vote with the Irish party or resign. In the debate in the Imperial Parliament on Mr. Gladstone's Franchise bill, Mr. Champerlain announced that the Government were determined to include Ireland in its provisions, and stated that if the House of Lords

rejected the bill an appeal would be made to the country. In the House of Commons on Friday Albert Pell, Conservative, moved a resolution in favour of relief from local taxation. The Government opposed the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 208 to 197. The result was greeted with loud Conservative cheers

and cries of "Resign, resign." In the county Mayo conspiracy case six of the prisoners have been found guilty. Three were sentenced to ten years in prison, and three to five years. The names of the prisoners are Thos. A. McCawley, Patrick W. Nally, Thos. Daly, James King, Peter Monelly, Richard Halliman, and Matthew Melvin. A few minutes before the dynamite ex-

plosion at Victoria station, London, recently, r. D. Sullivan and Nicholas Lynch, two Parnellite members of Parliament, were in one of the waiting-rooms of the buildings, and had the clock-work machinery worked as it was intended the two gentlemen would have been blown to atoms. For attempting to enter Windsor Castle with the object of getting the late Prince Albert's permission to dedicate to him a book upon education, says a London correspondent, German scholar named Dr. Peithmann was

seized by the royal guards, adjudged a luna-tic, and sent to Bethlehem hospital for the insane, where he spent no fewer than 15 years. He resumed his teaching upon his release, and was found by all who came in contact with him a quiet, gentlemanly man, devoted to education. He declares that he was never insane for a moment during his long incarceration, and the fact that he was not made a lunatic in reality by his associanot made a lunatic in reality by his associa-tions was probably due to the circumstance that he kept himself amused by working out mathematical problems on the walls of the gentual hospital. The English arthorities have now grafted the poor partleman a small allowance on condition that he shall remain

in Germany and never return to England.

Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes on Friday. The Queen's profoundly affected. The Prince died in a fit as he was starting for Darmstadt, to attend the wedding of his dence of the Prince of Wales was besieged b people calling to express condolence. A Cannes despatch says the Prince's death was due to the effects of a fall he suffered last evening. The body of the Duke of Albany will be embalmed and brought to England

the end of next week, and will be buried at It has been decided to bury Prince Leopold in accordance with his wishes in the royal vault of St. George's chapel at Windsor. The ceremony will be private. The Crown

Prince of Germany will assist at the funeral. DAVITT AND PARNELL.

Growing Differences Between the Two Party Leaders. LONDON, April 1 .- The Irish party are considerably exercised at the growing differences between the two leaders, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Michael Davitt. They are especially at variance in their ideas regarding the manner of conducting the coming election cam-paign. Just at present Mr. Davitt and Mr. Timothy Harrington, M.P., are indulging in tion of the campaign. Mr. Davitt urges treedom in the selection of the candidates by the constituents, while Mr. Harrington in sists that it is necessary for the parliamen tary party to have a voice in their selection. Still further divergence is dis-closed in an article by M1. Davitt. which appears in the April number of the

Socialist magazine, To-day. The editor of the magazine describes the article as "a deciaration by an acknowledged champion the Irish people that the quiescence of the Parnellite party in Parliament will not prevent the immediate reopening of the agrarian agitation." Mr. Davitt proceeds to contend that the Land Act has done nothing to satisfy the real movers of the Land League agits tion. He declares that he and his follower will have nothing to do with any extension of the purchase clauses of the Act. He will not consent to the creation of a peasant proprie tary obtained by Government advances for the purpose of buying out the landlords' in-terest. Mr. Davitt's plan is to abolish landlordism, root and branch, by having the tenants continue the processes which have already made the landlords' property nearly unsalable.

A dairyman living some distance in the country, finding that he would have to double his team in order to get his waggon into town, hit upon the happy idea of adding the water after getting on to the paved streets, thereby saving the cost of a pair of horses.

"Is the editor in? I want to whip him," said an applicant at the counting-room, "Yes, sir; up six flights, front room." "Is there an elevator?" "No, sir." "Then I guess I won't go up. I don't want to mee thin all tired out." Moral—Editors should Throughout the world in 1876 the tota

amount of pig-iron produced was about 14.000,000 tons; in 1882 it was over 20,000,000 tons, being an increase of 43 per cent, in six years. The production of steel in 1877 was under 2,500,000 tons; in 1882 it was over onder 2,300,000 tons, showing an increase of 160 percent, in five years. In 1876 the production of coal was about 280,000,000 tons; in 1882 it had risen about 375,000,000 tons, an increase of 34 per cent. in six years. In 1882 Great Britain produced 8, 439, 235 tons of pigiron, 2, 259,649 tons of steel, and 158, 499, 977 tons of coal, while the United States turned out 4,623,323 tons of pig-iron, 1,737,692 tons of steel, and about 83,500,000 tons of coal. The comparative increase in American production has been much more rapid than that of the British.

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 31 .- Reeve For-

DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada

THE PARTY NAMED IN ONTARIO.

The bylaw to loan \$3,000 to aid in the erection of a woodlen mill at Midland was carried fast week almost unanimously; 122 for

A complete outfit of tools was discovered in one of the cells of Sandwich 200 on Sunday just in time to prevent the escape of all Collector Caven, of Stratford, and Constables Thornhill and Huffman seized an illustrabill in operation in the township of Kincardine on Tuesday.

The Gentral Fair Committee have decided to noid the show this year on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, and Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Oct. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

The Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association have decided to extend the time for receiving applications from farmers' sons for the association examinations until May lat.

Mr. Parker, of the Sandwich fish hatchery, says he has about twenty-five millions young whitefish on exhibition, which he will distribute in the rivers and lakes during this

ad next week.
Silas Cook, the coloured man who was so

Silas Cook, the coloured man who was so hedly frozen in Queen's park, London East, a month ago, had both his hands and feet amputated as the city hospital on Monday. His case is a very sad one.

Thos. Young was committed to Hamilton gaol for thirty days for contempt of court. When Bailiff Greenfield was taking him to gaol in a sleigh Young threw a buffalo robe over Greenfield's head and escaped. He has not been recaptured.

At the Frontenae Suring Assigns the grand

At the Frontense Spring Assizes the grand

At the Frontenae Spring Assizes the grand lury in their presentment recommended reducing the number of grand jurors from twenty-four to fifteen. Judge Cameron, in reply, pointed out strongly several reasons why the change proposed was impracticable.

At the meeting of London division grange on Saturday, resolutions were adopted favouring the doing away with township tax collectors and the payment of taxes to the treasurer after notification through the local papers; also regretting the fining of parties for killing raccoons out of season.

Mr. Rykert, M. P. for Lincoln, has had during the part few reess a serious illness. An accident in a railway mer caused him very painful injury, and he was laid up for weeks. We are glad to learn that he is recovering, but it is most unlikely that he will be able to undertake any laborious duties in Parliament this session.

to undertake any laborious duties in Parliament this session.

The late A. W. Lauder, M. P. P., left personal property valued at \$14,000, which, in addition to his real property, is to be divided between his son and an adopted daughter, Miss Perry, daughter of Mr. Daniel Perry, of Guelph. The residence of the deceased gentleman was sold last week for \$18,000, Mr. Robert Carrie being the purchaser.

Those Senators, Gwe er six in number, who

Those Senators, five or six in number, who Those Senators, five or six in number, who are medical men but who were not able to attend the meeting at Ottawa on the 4th inst. to consider the question of a Dominion Health Burcau, have sent in to the Government a written document fully concurring in the action taken at the meeting—the plan adopted, etc. A large number of letters too it appears are being received by the committee from medical practitioners in different sections of the Dominion also fully endorsing the proceedings of the meeting.

The committee for selecting a design for the

The committee for selecting a design for the Brant monument met Thursday afternoon at Brantford. There were also present to assist the committee representatives from the Bombiou and Ontario Governments. After awaint examination of the six indiging drows, the committee decided on the for a charge, with the committee decided on the for a charge, and; second, Peyroll Bonheur, of Paris, France; third, P. L. Herbert, Montreal, Photographs of the above three designs were taken and copies will be sent to the Ottawa and Toronto Governments for a selection to be made.

The Charge Against Mr. Myers, of Stratford
—The Accused Honourably Acquitted.

STRATFORD, March 26.—The trial of Mr.
J. B. Myers, grocer, charged with the theft of \$1,000 which had been placed in his safe for safekeeping, was concluded to-day. In dismissing the case the Police Magistrate said that after carefully, examining the evidence given he had not a doubt of the accused sinnocence, and therefore discharged him. This case has excited a great deal of interest, and much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Myers, who has generally been considered innocent.

Grave Charge Against a Father.

A case which has caused Squire Jarvis some reflection was a charge brought by a girl named Melissa Squires, of London East, against her father, charging him with threatening to take her life on more than one occasion. The daughter is employed as a domestic at Councillor Showler's house, and her father went there on the 16th of last month and threatened to shoot her if he caught her in company with any young man. The girl allows that her father at different times manifested his passion for her by making indecent proposals to her, and that he wanted her to clobe with him. Squires is a married man employed at the Globe works. The girl claims to have letters from her father containing the proposals alluded to. Before the magistrate the girl seemed unwilling to tastify very strongly against her father, and he was remanded to raol to see if an undertanding can be arrived at.

The Game of Whitewash.

The first direct evil result from the amendments made to the election law by the Mowat Government last session was disclosed Tuesday at Osgoode hall in a case of Walton v. Macdonald. In that case a Grit deputy returning officet was sited for penalties for corrupt practices in illegally refusing votes at the Algoma election. The action was similar to that of Walton v. Apjohn, and no doubt would have terminated in the same way but for the interference of the Local Government, who by their legislation have so absolved the returning officers from the consequences of their illegal acts that further prosecution of the suit would have been intile. The defendant moved yesterday to dismiss the action, and the plaintiff, in the face of the Act, was forced to submit. An order was made accordingly, but the learned Master refused to award costs to the applicant. The plaintiff, however, must pay his own costs of the proceedings so far as they have gone. Court at Montreal recently.

An important sale of white pine has just been concluded in Quebec. The transaction involves about 100,000 feet of 18½ inch average, and the price obtained is 32 cents per foot measured off.

The Exhibition Committee of Montreal have resolved to invite the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne to be present at the opening of the annual exhibition of home productions on the 30th of August next.

Montreal Customs officials have made two more seizures of goods which were attempted to be smuggled in without contributing their quota to the revenue. In one case the goods were confiscated, the other and more extensive one being referred to Ottawa for decision.

In the Supreme Court Tuesday the follow-

Squire Hannah's idea of Justice.
Another case that exhibits the peculiar stress of bureau justice transpired at the gisterial office of R. Hannah, "J, P." London. Two men named Clemens and II, of Newbury, were brought up are on a charge of stealing timber from Woods, of Parkhill. The evidence wed that the defendants had purchased a timber from Woods' brother-in-law, who imed he had the right to dispose of it, ile Woods maintained that he did not be any right to do so. However, Mr. Innah committed tham for trial, and the stables had started towards the gaol with

Court.

Contario Veterinary College.

The close of the session 1883-84 of the Ontario Veterinary College took place on Friday afternoon. The annual examinations, which have been in progress for over a week, were concluded on Thursday. At one c'olock on Friday afternoon a convocation of students, graduates, and examiners was held in the assembly-room, where the results of the year's work was made known, and the successful prizemen presented with their trophies.

liament Act to cover fir. Landry's case.

It is asserted that a family in Montr named Arpin has become entitled to a fortu of \$3,000,000 from an uncle named Caisse Cleveland, Ohio, who died there four or fivers ago very suddenly, leaving no dire descendants or any will. The relatives being advertised for the news came to the knowledge of Mr. Arpin, of the firm of Aird Arpin, and he has gone on behalf himself, his brothers, and sisters to Clevelant to lay claim to all the wealth. The decease was born in Landraie, Quebec province, an left thirty years ago at an early age for the United States to make his forume, which seems he was successful in accomplishing this friends tost all knowledge of his where abouts in the States until the information of his death and great riches startled them Mr. Arpin is armed with legal documents a prove the relationship conclusively, it is said. The gold medal presented by the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association for best general stammation was taken by Mr. J. F. Beid, of Believille.

Reid, of Belleville.

Among other successful competitors were the following:—
Breeding and Managing of Stock—First prize, \$20, in books (by Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture), J. F. Ornsby, Ancaster, Ont.; second prize, \$15, in books (connect of Agricultural and Arts Association), G. W. Butler, Stirling: third prize, \$10, in books (Agricultural and Arts Association), N. Silverthorn, Somerville; gold medal, for best general examination (presented by the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association), J. F. Raid, Belleville. Honours—G. G. Blank, Allentown, Penn.; G. W. Butler, Surling, Ont.; Adam Harhill, Louisville, Kentucky; H. G. Reed, Georgetown; E. A. Steinburg, Frankford; James Wilson, Wingham. clock ms
opened Parliamen
Speech —

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Cou
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

1- am happy to see you again assembly
Government. I shank you
have

Teneral examination pressured by the Ontario veterinary Medical Association). J. F. Reisi, Beiteville. Honours—G. G. Blank, Alien Harhill, Louisville, Kentucky; H. G. Reed, Georgetown; E. A. Steinburg, Frankford; James Wilson, Wingham.

Provinctal Appointments.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, it.—

Peter Herman Ball, of the village of Merritton.

Waiter Rimer, of the village of Bryson, in the county of Lipcoln, equire, to be police Magistrate in and for the said village of Merritton.

Waiter Rimer, of the village of Bryson, in the county of Fontiac, and Province of Quebec, equire, to be a commissioner for making affidavita in the said Province of Quebec, equire, to be a commissioner for making affidavita in the said Province of Quebec, equire, to be a commissioner for making affidavita in the said Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Ontaic, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Ontaic, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Ontaic, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Data, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Data, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Data, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Data, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Data, and Province of Quebec, for use in the county of Perth, sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said county of Perth, sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said county of Perth, sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said county of Perth, sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said of Magistrate in the county of Ontaic, and Province of Quebec, for use of the Said again to be at Magistrate in the sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said county of Perth, sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said county of Perth, sequire, to be allert of the Sacond Division Court of the said county of Perth, sequire, to be allert o

signed.
Peterborough (West)-Robert Walton,
Thomas Dolan, Robert Graham.

A shocking case of exposure on the ice occurred near Kingston, in which a number of men came near meeting their death. At present the ice is in a very totten condition, and passengers between there and the Cape have to push the lee-bost before them. On Saturday morning the host left this Cape with ten passengers, one of whom was a woman named Jordan, an emigrant. Shortly after leaving Long Island a cold atom arose, and as she was airaid to get out and walk she became numbed with the cold and complained to such an extent that it was decided to take her on to the city in a small boat, while

ed to such an extent that it was decided to take her on to the city in a small boat, while the large boat with the other passengers remained on the ice tild the crew returned for them. Strange to say, the crew never returned, and the passengers, after waiting till midnight, made an attempt to get to the onty, but failed, the ice breaking at every step. Seeing that they were doomed to remain all night on the ice they piled up thirty-five mail bags to form a shelter from the bitter wind that was sweeping down the lake, but this did not keep them warm. In order to keep themselves from freezing they jumped and kept their bodies in motion continually. They were so close to the city that they heard every hour strike, the fire bells and tooting of the steam fire sagine, but they could not stir the boat, as the sudden change of weather from that of balmy spring to piercing cold resulted in the boat being frozen in tightly. They lay out all night and in the morning managed to loosen the boat and get after can the ice again, which had been made atrong during the night. On reaching the city they went to an totel, when it was found asveral were ladly knozen. H. Marlow had his feet and part of his legs frozen, J. R. Watson a hand and one foot frozen. He was coming to Kingston to get tools to go back to work in Cape on Monday. G. Draycott's condition is the worst. He is 50 years old, and both hands and feet were frozen solid. The two latter bave families in England, and they are now in the hospital. Joseph Little, Oswego county, and John Godwin were also on the ice, but they escaped with a few frost bites. Watson and Draycott had no overcoats on, and it as miracle how they escaped from being frozen to death.

Opening of the Quebec Legislature.
QUEBEC, March 28.—To-day at thre
clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governo
pened Parliament with the following

Honowrable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am convinced that in the discussion of the serious questions submitted to you and in the performance of your important duties you will display all, the zeal and devotedness within your power, as well as that spirit of loyalty towards her Gracious Majesty for which the people of this country have always been distinguished, and that under Divine Providence your labours will assure to our province a happy and presperous future.

In the neighbourhood of Battleford the snow has departed from the hills and many places on the plains, under the influence of the warm weather. At the beginning of last month horses and cattle were able to find abundant food on the plains.

coming to Kingston to get tools to go back to work in Cape on Monday. G. Draycott's condition is the worst. He is 50 years old, and both hands and feet were frozen solid. The two latter have families in England, and they are now in the hospital. Joseph Little, Oswego county, and John Godwin were also on the ice, but they escaped with a few frost bites. Wasson and Draycott had ne overcoats on, and it is a miracle how they escaped from being frozen to death.

QUEBEC.

The Legislative Assembly of Quebec met on Thursday and elected the Hon. J. S. C. Wurtels heir Speaker.

The Endowment Fund for the medical faculty of McGill College has reached the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

Hon. Mr. Massen, formerly Minister of Militia, has been sworn in as Legislative Councilor for the the division of Lanaudiere.

The Customs anthorities of the Eastern Townships have seized a large quantity of goods smuggled from the United States by Montreal traders.

A French Canadian who claimed to be one hundred and four years of age was charged with vagrancy in the Recorder's started and four years of age was charged with vagrancy in the Recorder's scherolar's scherolar's scherolar's scherolar's scherolar's scherolary with vagrancy in the Recorder's scherolar's scherolar's scherolary with vagrancy in the Recorder's The Customs authorities of the Eastern Townships have seized a large quantity of goods amuggled from the United States by Montreal traders.

A French Canadian who claimed to be one hundred and four years of age was charged with vagrancy in the Recorder's Court at Montreal recently.

An important sale of white pine has inset

Execution of Jesse Williams at Calgary.

CALGARY, March 29.—Jesse Williams was hauged at 8 o'clock this morning for the murder of James Adams, on February 8. He passed the night in company with a priest, to whom he made full confession of his crime. As he stood upon the scaffold just before the fatal signal was given he said this was the third time he had faced death. He had been a soldier and he did not fear it. He had made his peace with God, and hoped to meet his victim in heaven. Williams died without a struggle, and his body was cut down half an hour later.

CASUALTIES.

Edward Shaw, of Hamilton, accidently shot himself last week at Burlington Beach while climbing a fence. He is in a precarious condition.

Drowned while Stating.

Hillmburg, Ont., March 30.—Two sons, aged 12 and 14 years, of Mr. John Lesson, of Lot 32, 5th concession of Erin, were drowned this afternoon in a pond on their father's farm. The pond was formed in a hollow filled with water by the recent thaw, and having frozen over last night the little fellows ren out after dinner to have a slide. Another lad with them have a slide.

CRIMES.

St. Andrew's church, Kingston, was entered by barglars a few nights ago, who carried off \$40 of Sunday School collections.

A lad named Corbill, 12 years old, was arrested in Kingston fast week for burglary, but escaped from the police court the next day.

Robert Baker, married, of London township, has been sent for trial for committing an indecent assault upon a little girl named Martha Spence, 10 years old. The accused is a younger brother of George Baker, who was flogged twick a few years ago for a similar offence.

FIRES. The residence of the Hon, Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, Ostawa, was badly damiged by fire on Friday night. The loss is overed by ingrana.

A fire broke out about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning in Winans & Co.'s woollen warehouse, 13 Church street, Toronto. The contents, valued at \$90,000, were totally destroyed. The loss is covered by insurance to the extent of \$45,000. Adjoining buildings and contents were damaged to the extent of \$5,000.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

Germany, of course, leads the world for Germany, of course, leads the world for aggregate beer-drinking, with a production of 1,041,278,000 gallons; England next, 996,985,000 gallons; America third, with 276,275,000 gallons. In Germany, the per capita consumption is 134.40 quarts a year of there are four or five glasses in a quart about two glasses a day for every man, woman, and child in the country. The average consumption in the United States is only 20,15 quarts per year.

Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance
The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic met again in convention at Temperance hall, Toronto, on the 26th. Rev. D. V. Lucas, of Montreal, 'led in prayer. Mr. W. H. Howland occupied the chair.

The report of the Scott Act Committee was read and discussed. It was adopted with the following addition:—"And that another group be formed of such other counties as may be prepared to enter into this campaign, in order that there may be simultaneous agitation all over the province, and that such an arrangement be made as to ensure the taking of the vote by this latter group at least one mouth from the date of the vote, or votes, taken by previous mentioned groups."

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions, and 'recommended their adoption 2—10.

A letter from Dr. Yeomans, St. Catharines, was read, requesting that the counties of Haldimand, Lincoln, Wentworth, and Welland should be formed into another group in which to submit the Scott Act during the year.

On motion it was decided that these counties should form another group for that purpose.

chosen:

President—S. H. Blake.

Vice-presidents—W. H. Howland, A. Farley, Hon. A. Vidal, Rev. J. Smith; Rev. J. M. Cameron, Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. D., Rev. W. S. Griffin, Rev. D. L. Bretheur, D. Millar, Judge Jones, Judge Boys, Johnson Harrison, R. MsLean, J. H. Flagg, John McMillan, Hon. J. G. Currie, John Kay, John T. Moore, Patrick Boyle, Rev. M. C. Cameron.

Cameron.
Treasurer—H. O'Hara.
Secretary—F. S. Spence.
Executive—Rev. John Smith, Rev. R. Wallace, A. Farley, Rev. H. Johnston, G. M. Rose, T. Caswell, J. McMillan, J. Thomson, Jacob Spence, Ji Dobson, J. H. Macmillan, R. J. Fleming, Geo. Flint, A. Bell, J. Blain, W. H. Orr, W., Burgess, W. G. Fee, G. Spence, F. S. Spence

A Singular Dream.

From the Belleville Intelligencer.

"Thirty years ago," said a prominent gentleman to a reporter of the Intelligencer this morning, as the two conversed while standing in front of an old building and the talk turned on old recollections, "a singular robbery occurred lece. John Turnbull was then acting as agent for the old Commercial. Then there were no iron safes nor detectives, as there are now! Turnbull had a sort of a vault in the building, on Bridge street, now owned by Mr. U. E. Thompson. It was necessary that a mason should do some work and one was called in. His task was satisfactorily completed, so Mr. Turnbull, said, but when the latter viewed his vault in the morning the money depolited there was missing. The matter was investigated but no clue to the burglar could be obtained. Months passed away and the mystery remained unsolved, and the mental annoyance of Mr. Turnbull became greater and greater.

One night "he dreamt a dream." During

his alumbers he fancied that about the who stole the money was the means he had employed to requir the vasit, and that the money was in his cellar wall concealed behind a losse brick. Mr. Turnbull thought the matter over and sent for the late Patrick Salmon, who was then a constable. After a consultation the constable went to the mason's house and found the money in the cellar wall behind a brick. About £50 of the money had been expended.

Anyone who doubts the truth of the above can be satisfied by conversing with Mr. W. H. Ponton or Mr. Charles Wilkins.

On the subject of sneezing.

On the subject of sneezing regarded as an omen, there is much to be said. Speaking generally, it may be regarded as of favourable augury. "Two or three sneezes be wholesome," says an old author, and "he that hath sneezed thrice turn him out of the hospital," says the proverb. Of sneezing, however, as of other good things, it is possible to have too much. Famianas Strada, the author of a grave historical work, has a learned digression on the subject of sneezing, and mentions one Pistor Suburranus, who died of a fit of it, expiring at the twenty-fourth sneeze. In Artistotle's time men generally sneezed twice, but since then the art of sneezing, like other arts, appears to have advanced, and a triple sneeze is now, we believe, considered the correct thing. The virtue of sneezing, however, depends much upon circumstances of time and place. Sneezing from noon to midnight is good, according to Aristotle, and from night till noon the reverse, and we learn from another source that "if any one sneeze for three nights in succession it may be taken as a sign that some other calamity will occur. According to Lancaster Folk Lore a good deal depends upon the day of the week in the matter of sneezing.

row; Sneeze on a Sunday, your safety seek. The devil will have you the rest of the

The devil will have your sarety seek:

The devil will have you the rest of the week!

Sneezing, as observed by Dionystus of Halicarnassus, is considered by Homer a good sign. In the Odyssey Telemachus is represented as sneezing when his mother is denouncing the suitors, and this was taken as a happy confirmation of her words. "Thus she spoke, and Telemachus sneezed loudly and the house resounded, and Penelope laughed (and said): Do you not see that my son has sneezed at my words? Therefore shall death come upon the suitors," &c. Xenophon tells of a sneeze which may be said to have decided his own fate and that of the whole Greek army. While delivering the address in which he exhorted his companions to firm frees and resolution, and while their minds wavered between resistance and surrender to the enemy, a soldier sneezed. The whole army accepted the omen, burned their carriages and tents, and determined to face the dangers of the celebrated return,—Tusicy's Magazine.

Early Rising.

The proper time to rise is when sleep, properly so-called, ends. Dozing is not admissible from any reasonable or health point of view. The brain falls into the state we call sleep, and the other organs of the body follow it. True sleep is the aggregate of sleeps. In other words, sleep, which must be a natural function—i.e., physiological instead of pathological, or induced by disease or drugs—is a stat which consists in the sleeping or rest of all the several parts of the organism. Sometimes one and at other times another part of the body as a whole may be the least latigued and so the first to awake, or the most exhausted, and therefore the most difficult to arouse. The secret of good sleep is—the physiological conditions of rest being established—to so work and weary the several parts of the organism as to give them a proportionally equal need of rest at the same moment. The excelorum or mind organ, the sense organs, the muscular system, and the viscers should be all ready to sleep together, and, so far is may be possible, they should be equally tired. To wake early and feel ready to rise, this fair and equal start of the sleepers should be secured; and the wise self-manager should not allow a drowsy feeling of the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to alsen acquired to the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to alsen acquired the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to alsen acquired the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to alsen acquired the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to alsen acquired the consciousness or weary senses, or an exhausted muscular system, to beguile him into the folly of going to alsen acquired the consciousness or weary senses. part of his body to keep him in bed after brain has once awakened—will find hims

Sending Secret Missions.

The "concealed letters" sent to Gen. Gordon from Berber by the hands of native messengers illustrate one of the most picturesque fe tures in the 'history of eastern warfare, which teems with stories of the ingenious stratagems connected with these despatches. In the course of one of the countless wars of Northern Arabia, a spy diagnised as a pilgrim was overtaken by three of the hostile party, who, having searched him in vain, at last threatened to kill him at once unless he gave up the letter which they suspected him of carrying, and which he then produced from among the curls of his ample black beard. Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of British India, when besieged in Benares by Cheyte Singh, sent news of his position to the English army by tigntly rolled letters inserted in the quills which his Hindoo messengers were instead of earrings. The Russian garrison left in Samarcand (Central Asia) in June, 1868, being suddenly attacked by twenty times its own number of Bokhariots, sent out eight native messengers to recall the main army. Seven of these were caught and put to death, but the eight reached General Kauffmann with the commander's letter stitched up in the sole of his sandal, and the garrison was saved at the very last gasp. Even this, however, was eurpassed by a French spy during the war of 1870, who slipped through the Germau lines with an important despath concealed in the hollow of one of his double teeth.

How Old Are English Kisses?

Kissing, in England, was certainly known and practised in the 16th and 17th centuries, and practised with an easy, familiarity which shows the custom was general.

Indeed, so general was the use of the kiss that it was as usual as the bow. A gentleman taking a lady to her seat from dance invariably kissed her, and if he had not, would have been voted a very badly-bred fellow.

How much older English kisses were is not very clear; suffice to say that the custom has outlived to our day, though fashionable and general games, in which kissing formed a prominent part, are now becoming rarer than they were a quarter of a century ago.

In Africa, and other parts of the world outside the circle of civilization, kissing is as yet an unknown art.

An African traveler once offered a kiss under favourable circumstances, to a young lady of King Mumbo Jumbo's court, but she recoiled in great alarm, observing that she was "not yet worthy to be eaten."

was "not yet worthy to be eaten."

It is very swange that after a horse is broke he is worth twice as mach, while after a man is broke he isn't worth a cent.

A scientist makes the startling statement that man is by nature a quadruped, and makes a great mistake is walking upright.

In Montane the law prohibits a woman from marrying until she is 18 years old, and a man cannot marry until he is 21.

John B. Gough says that "the press is the mainstay of sin," which does not seem to be a very great compliment to journalists.

Mr. C. P. Brows. Crown Land agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes:—"Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prafer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c.

FISHING FOR EVIDENCE.

rit Conspirators Demand the Production of Private Telegrams

THE MODEST REQUEST REFUSED.

Dire Threats Made Against Superintenent Dwight.

Sixth Dax.

Some further steps were taken before the Police Magistrate Thursday afternoon in regard to the conspiracy case. It had been arranged that the court should assemble at half-past one so that McKim's evidence might be read over to him. In addition to this, however, Mr. H. P. Dwight, general manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, received a subposta to attend and produce all the telegrams sent by Messrs. Bunting and Wilkinson to Ottawa or received by them since the 22nd of January. Hon. Wm. Macdougall, who is a director and legal adviser of the G. N.-W. Co., had been attending a meeting in the city on Wednesday, and at Mr. Dwight's request he decided to remain over a day and accompany him to the Police Court. All the defendants were present, together with their counsel.

On Mr. Dwight being called into the witness box,

On Mr. Dwight being called into the warness box.
Mr. Murphy objected to any more evidence being taken. One of the counsel had
gone away because it was distinctly understood that the evidence was closed.
His Worship admitted this, but he said
his duty was to examine all the witnesses
brought before him who were acquainted
with any of the facts of the case. If there
had been any argument whatever in winding

had been any argument whatever in winding up the dage he would have refused to call any more witnesses, but now as the matter was still open the Crown wished to call another witness, and he could not well refuse. If he (the Magistrate) wanted to call a witness next Wednesday he could do it.

MR. DWIGHT'S EVIDENCE.

MR. DWIGHT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. DWIGHT was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Irving. He said he was general manager of the Grest North-Western Telegraph Company, which had its head office in Toronto. The office was entirely under his management, and he resided in the city. He was present there in pursuance of a summons which he had received calling upom him to bring with him certain telegraphic messages.

Q. Have you searched for the telegraphic messages described in the summons? A Yes.

Q. Have you found them? A. We have found a considerable number of messages.

Q. Have you them in your possession, on your person? A. No.

Mr. Isving called upon the witness to produce the telegrams before his Worship.

Mr. Dwight—I am subpicenced here to produce all messages sent by certain parties from January 22 to the present time, sent by people whose names are given. There is no distinction made, or any designation of the business to which these messages relate. I have had a search made and a large number of messages were found. I have hastily gathered them together. These messages are something which relate to a great many important matters of a private character, not

OF THE SLIGHTEST IMPORTANCE OF THE SLIGHTEST IMPORTANCE

to this case ; all, if not the whole of them to this case; all, if not the whole of them relate to other matters in no way connected with this investigation, and I think it would be unfair and improper for me, under the circumstances, to produce a large number of private messages from persons who rely on the secrecy of our lines and produce them in this court. I shall decline to do it.

The MAGISTRATE Said it was quite possible that among them there might be telegrams in connection with private business, which might

HAVE A SERIOUS EFFECT
if divulged, and he thought if Mr. Dwight
would eximine them over and seek those
that by no possibility could be connected
with the case, he might allow them to be
looked over by the County Attorney on the
understanding that nothing contained in
them be divulged. They might get telegrams
connected with the Local Legislature which
were not connected with the case.
Mr. Irving asked if Mr. Dwight proposed HAVE A SERIOUS EFFECT

were not connected with the case.

Mr. Irving asked if Mr. Dwight proposed to do as was suggested?

Mr. Macdougall applied to be heard on behalf of the Telegraph Company.

The Macistrate asked if the Telegraph Company had got any status in the case?

Mr. Maddougall asked his Worship's attention to one or two considerations arising out of Canadian law before he gave any directions with the view of aiding the court. He (Mr. Macdougall) was not there for the purpose of aiding or resisting the case, but simply on behalf of the Telegraph Company, which thought that it ought not to do anything in the way of divulging that which it was not compelled to do. Certain questions might arise as to whether the Magistrate was dealing with a criminal case; whether this was a crime under common law or a Dominion law, and if so, then what were his powers in unrauit of evidence either to establish or disprove the offence, and also whether he had power to commit the witness for contempt of court in the event of his disobeying the subpocas.

In Magistrate said he did not think

pons.

The Magistrate said he did not think there was much in that objection. He asked Mr. Dwight if there were any documents that related to matters coming up at the Local Legislature, about possibilities of votes being taken or anything of that kind.

Mr. Dwight said he could not say that there were.

• Mr. DWIGHT said he could not say that there were.

The MAGISTRATE—Do you mean to say you think there are no telegrams in any way relating to this matter?

Mr. DWIGHT—I don't remember.

The MAGISTRATE—There are no doubt some on important business which it would be entirely unfair for Mr. Fenton to see.

Mr. Dwight says he is quite sure of that.

Mr. Dwight—Business of a very important and private character which has nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Laving—I should like to see these which you say are of a very important and and private character.

Mr. Dwight—Those are exactly what I don't intend to produce here or anywhere else.

don't intend to produce here or anywhere else.

Mr. IRVING said he would therefore have to call upon the County Attorney to issue a subpona from the High Court.

Mr. Fenton accordingly issued and secured a subpona ad testificandum et duces tecum from the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on Mr. Dwight, similar in its terms to the one first issued, but ordering him to produce the telegrams by half-past five o'clock.

Some discussion ensued as to whether more time should not be given to Mr. Dwight to produce the papers, and it was finally decided to allow him until eleven o'clock next morning.

SEVENTH DAY.

The further hearing in the conspiracy case in connection with the production of telegrams by Mr. Dwight general manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, was resumed on Friday morning at the Police Court.

Mr. Dwight, on being called, was examined by Mr. Dwight, on being called, was examined

Mr. Dwight, on being called, was examined by Mr. Irving. He saw he was examined on Thursday, and about half-past four he was recalled to the box on the subject of the subporna that had been placed in his hands. He recollected that he had suggested a post-ponement that he might have time to further consider the matter of producing the telegrams. He had glanced hastily over the subporna at the time, as it was written obscurely, but he took it away with him, and had read it over since.

Mr. Invine then read the subporna over, and asked Mr. Dwight if he understood it. A. Yes.

Mr. Irvine—Now then, I call upon you

Mr. Dwight asked if he might be allowed o make a statement.

Mr. Inving said he had no objection to Mr.

to make a statement.

Mr. IRVING said he had no objection to Mr.
Dwight stating anything.

Mr. Dwight—I am not accustomed to making a speech, and have there ore jotted down a few observations. I find on looking over the subpona that it contains the same sweeping order for messages as the previous one, and calls for all messages sent by the parties named, no matter what they relate to, from Jan. 22nd down to the present time. I have looked over the messages again, and find, as I stated previously, that nearly all, if not in fact every one of them, relate to other important private matters, having no apparent connection whatever with these proceedings, and respectfully submit that I am not compelled to produce such messages as these. His Worship stated yesterday, in reply to a suggestion that Mr. Fenton should privately examine these messages that there were no doubt such messages as it would be very unfair for even Mr. Fenton to see inthis way, and his Worship also said, if I remember right, he was quite willing to leave to my own judgment what messages should be produced, if any. They are in my possession simply as a servant of the company, and in failing to bring them here no contempt or want of respect is intended as to the authority of this court. I am simply acting from a sense of duty in the matter, taking into consideration the penalty to which I should be subjected by the law in divulging messages, and also the express order of the company forbidding meto produce them. I submit that this court has no authority to commit me, and should I obey the command and produce these messages this court

WOULD HAVE NO POWED to produce them.

WOULD HAVE NO POWER to protect me from the penalty to which I would be subjected. If I knew that any of these messages related to any bribery or conspiracy, and that we were legally authorized or entitled to do so, I should certainly produce them at once. I also object that this

duce them at once. I also object that this court has no power to issue a supposed duces tecum, and no such subposed has issued from a superior court.

Mr. IRVING—That is a law argument.

The Magistrats (to Mr. Dwight)—You say that nearly all, if not everyone of the documents, do not relate to this case. That indicates you are in doubt about some of them?

them?

Mr. Dwight said he could not swear whether any of the messages related to bribery or conspiracy.

The Magistrate said there might be mes-

sages in connection with the evidence being given in the case.

Mr. Dwight said he had no wish to promote or hinder any proceedings that were oing on. His business was solely to protect the

INTERESTS OF THE COMPANY

whose servant he was, and when he was advised that sufficient authority had been shown for him to produce the telegrams he would do so.

The MAGISTRATE said he thought all would understand Mr. Dwight's position, and it was no doubt better to have the matter settled by a higher tribunal.

Mr. R. H. Bowes said he could not speak for the G. N. W. Telegraph Company, or for the parties to whom the telegrams were sent, but on behalf of Mr. Bunting he might say that so far as he personally was concerned it was a matter of perfect indifference as to whether any telegrams were produced.

Mr. MURPHY said on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson he made the same statement.

The case was then adjourned until next Wednesday at one o'clock.

At Osgoode Hall, At Osgoode Hall.

Mr. Irving, Q.C., on behalf of the Crowa moved on Friday before Mr. Justice Gait, in the Grit conspiracy case, for an order calling upon Mr. H. P. Dwight, the manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for refusing to produce telegrams on his examination at the Police Court. The learned judge doubted his jurisdiction in a criminal case, and Mr. Irving asked that the motion be allowed to stand until he could look into that question. The motion stands accordingly, to be renewed at a later day.

Paris Walters, It is a remarkable characteristic of the waiters in Paris restaurants that no matter what you ask for, no matter if it be a fried what you ask for, no matter if it be a fried piece of the moon, they will invariably reply "Yes," and either bring it to you, or, on returning, assert with sorrow that unfortunately there is no more left. It is told of Mery, the author, that by way of trying this as a joke he peremptorily ordered of the waiter a Sphinx, a la Marengo.

"I am sorry to say we have no more," replied the waiter.

"What, no more Sphinx?" exclaimed Mery, feigning astonishment. The waiter lowered his voice, and murmured, in a confidential whisper:

dential whisper:

"We have some more, monsieur, but the truth is I would not care to give them to you, as they are not quite fresh!"

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT.

The following official standard value of currency of foreign Governments as accepted the Dominion Custom-houses will be found upon the separally.

Country.	Monetary Unit,	Standard.	Value in Cahadian Currency.	
Argentine	D			
Austria	Florin	Gold and Silver. Silver	.96.5	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and Silver	.39.8	
Bolivia	Boliviano.	Silver	80.6	
Brazil	Milreis of			
CHIL	Doso Reis.	Gold	.54.6	
Cuba	Peso	Gold and Silver Gold and Silver	.91.9	
Denmark	Crown	Gold	.93.2 .26.8	
Ecuador	Paso	Silver	.80.6	
Egypt	Piastre	Gold	.04.9	
Greece	rranc	Gold and Silver	.19.3	
German Em	\$64.65 SECTION	Gold and Silver	.19.3	
pire	Mark	Gold	.23.8	
Hayti	GOUIGE	Gold and Silver	.96.5	
india	Rupee of			
Italy	Liro	Silver	.38.3	
Japan	Yen	Silver	.19.3	
Liberia	Dollar	Silver	1.00	
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	.87.5	
Netherla'ds	Florin	Gold and Silver	.40.2	
Pern	Crown	Gold Silver	.26.8	
Portugal	Milreis of	SHAGE WITHOUT	.80.6	
	1.000 Reis.	Gold	1.08	
Russia	Houble of		高级 电影	
Spain	Peseta of	Silver	.64.5	
орали	100 cen-			
	times	Gold and Silver	.19.3	
Sweden	Crown	Gold and Silver	.26.8	
Twing!	Mahbub of	Gold and Silver	.19.3	
	90 Pigetres	Gilman		
Turkey	IFIBSIFE	Gold.	.72.7	
			-04.4	
Colombia	Peso	Silver	.80.6	
venezuela.	Bolivar	Gold and Silver	.19.3	

Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that man who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarth, catarthal deafness, bronchitis asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will the surgeons of the International Three and Lung Institute, the medicines alone be paid for. Everyone can now afford take the treatment, and the prejudiced saceptical can afford to test the merits of Spirometer and medicines prescribed by Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim curing more diseases of the air passages to any other treatment in the world. To who cannot see the surgeons personally write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for ticulars and treatment, which can be set express to any address. Dr. M. Sonw ex-Aide Surgeon of the Franch army,

FIFTH PARLIAMENT-

THE SE

LORD'S Mr. VIDAL moved to tee, consisting of Mess Chapais, Ferrier, Flint, thorne, Howlan, McCle and, Skead, Wark, and ted to examine and repopetitions presented to the such amendments to the the people undisturbed ment of the Lord's described and the discharge of the conductivity of the discharge of the conductivity of the conduc would only be discharg Senate to pay some atte dred and sixty well sig had been presented. The motion was carrie ST. CLAIR RIVER

The bill was read a t FRAUD IN SALE OF The bill was read a th

NORTH-WEST Mr. NELSON inquir a mining population tains during the com is the intention of the immediate steps to h tween the North-Wes Province of British Cwhether, in view of a ment of the question, it make some arrangement ment of British Colum scoure and secure the rights in any dispute Mr. MACPHERSON

coveries of precious ficiently plentiful to con-iderable mining p mountains. He said having the boundary lumbia and the North mediately defined was CANADA PACI Mr. REESOR, in as

dian Pacific railway in the construction of the of their railway in hoped that the Gover answer the question was a matter of conpossession of the necessarswer the hon. gentl

SEDUCT Mr. POWER, in m ing of the Seduction ttention to the omi spect to special legisla last session. He said gave no opportunity Mr. DICKEY tho exercised a wise disc into a discussion on theen objected to by the thority in Ontario, a said bill be read a se months Sir ALEXANDER

with regard to inveigh houses of bad fame, a troduced by the Gov but all he could prom was that he would giv Mr. ALMON thoug provide some severe who kept houses of it Mr. POWER said the House were again not press his oppos

DOMINION On motion to go Whole on the Domin amendment bill. Mr. REESOR said leatures in the prese arbitrary and exceed If any person having in selecting land, and hardships in its impro unforeseen misfortun of the law in regard provements were for of hardships and a diture go for noth then open to the set the land at \$2 an a by speculators. Wi of the same fami live together, he live together, he desirable that young sufficiently near sho with friends or nei

> would give this very it would be a great Mr. MACPHERS brought annually un tler is very small. self and the Government ests of the bona fide ests of the onth have possible extent. N final, and any comple red to headquarters. In committee of th Mr. PLUMB did

regulations as to cult He hoped the hon.

enforcing the resi per, are satisfac strongly urged that the great advantage neignbours, thus av ahips and expense of After reporting pr THE TORREN

Mr. VIDAL calle tion of the "Tor titles in the North quired of the Gover quired of the Govern
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Sir ALEXANDE
matter should rece matter should rec

SOURIS VA The Souris Val Railway Com any to the North-Wes from the committ amendments, which power of the bill.

that the bill be read

The House adjournments.

HOUSE (THE MEME

Mr. METHOT regret of the Go

MR. JOHN WHITE, M.P.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) rose to a question of privilege. The other day in the Railway Committee he had jocularly remarked that the Grand Trunk paid him for supporting its bills before Parliament. To his enaprise certain newspapers had taken his joke seriously, and had accused him of receiving considerations from the railway corporation inquestion. He thought that no member of the committee imagined he was speaking in earnest. Neither did he suppose that any member of the House would suspect him of receiving advantages for his support.

Mr. MITCHELL was glad to hear that the hon, gentleman's remark was a joke.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The House resolved itself into committee on Hon. Mr. Costigan's resolution, providing for the remuneration of analysts appointed under the bill for prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs.

subject.

The item was passed.
On item \$775,479 for the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that there was a reduction of \$24,000 in the annuities. The payments, it had been found, had been too large. In fact there had been frauds, some Indians having presented themselves for the payment of their annuities twice. This kind of thing had been going on from the first, but the Government was doing its best to stop it. The Indians, he was happy to report, were with the exception of a few flying bands, keeping on their reserves north of the Pacific railway. They were peaceful and were advancing in agriculture, in which they were receiving instructions.

NOTICE OF MOTION. Sir John Macdonald gave notice to-night "That on Thursday next he will move that it is expedient to amend the Liquor License Act of 1883 in several respects, and especially as to the time for applying for and taking out licenses, as to the appointment of commissioners, and as to the legal proceedings enacted and the penalties imposed by the Act."

BILLS INTRODUCED OR ADVANCED. FIRST READINGS.

Respecting the treatment and relief of sick and distressed mariners.—Hon. Mr. McLelan.

To amend the Civil Service Act of 1882-3.

To amend the Act incorporating the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Steamboat Co.—Mr. Beaty. SECOND READINGS.

Respecting enquiries and investigations into shipwrecks.—Hon, Mr. McLeian,
For the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs—Hon, Mr. Costigan,
THIRD READINGS. The following bills were read a third

To amend the Customs Act.-Hon. Mr. Bowell.

Respecting fortifications and military buildings.—Sir Hector Langevin.

Act respecting the Hamilton and North-Western Railway Company.

Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada.

To reduce the capital stock of the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada, and to make other provisions respecting the said bank.

To incorporate the Niagara Frontier Bridge

Company.

Respecting the inspection of gas and gas meters.—Hon. Mr. Costigan.

Respecting an agreement between the Governments of the Dominion and Nova Scotia relating to railways.—Sir Charles Tunner.

Tupper.
To amend the Act respecting certificates of masters and mater.—Hon. Mr. McLelan.

Mr. Robert Romaine, Ottawa, appeared Mr. Robert Romaine, Ottawa, appeared store the committee and explained his theme for the construction of tramways to an parallel at short intervals in the North-West. Mr. Romaine estimates that a light ron railroad could be laid through the prairie sountry at a cost of about \$2,500 per mile, the motive power to be steam or horses, as may be found most practicable. With this tramway system feeding the trunk railway lines established at convenient intervals, he would introduce the farm village scheme, by which the dwellings and stock-feeding houses of the farmers would be located in groups, and the farming lands would extend to the rear.

ENCOURAGING AGRICULTURE.

Report of the Dominion House Committee—Wise Suggestions.

Ottawa, March 31. — The Agricultural Committee submitted their report this evening. They state that of the 335 answers to the questions they distributed throughout the country, there were in favour of the establishment of an experimental farm, 278; against, 64. In favour of the appointment of an entomologist, 198; against, 117. In favour of the establishment of a central bureau, 256; against, 62. In favour of a section devoted to atatistics, 211; against, 74. In favour of hand books and reports and the issue of inlictins, 255; against, 48. They make the following recommendations:—That the Government take into carnest and favourable consideration the advisability of establishing a bureau of agriculture and an experimental farm in connection therewith; that this bureau be formed in connection with and under the supervision of the present Department of Agriculture, and that the objects aimed at in the establishment of such bureau and farm be as follows:—1. To conduct such experiments in the introduction and culture of new variaties of seeds, plants, trees, etc., as will most efficiently aid in the advancement of Canadian agriculture and to institute experiments with regard to the comparative value of fertilizers, the proper testing of seeds as to vitality and purity, and the healthy preservation and productive conditions of plants and animals. 2. To make a careful investigation into the origin, distribution, and

injurious and beneficial, and the contagious and other diseases to which animals and plants are subject, in order to arrive at the best methods of destroying and counteracting them. 3. To study the qualities of the various breeds of cattle and other domestic animals, with the view of reporting on the best means of improving them, of protecting them from parasites and epidemic diseases, of feeding them for the market, and on the treatment of milch cattle. 4. To initiate and bureau may consider useful, either in the bureau may consider useful, either in the prevention of the ravages of insects or of contagious diseases among animals, or con-cerning improved methods of culture that have stood tests, or for the special advance-ment of any line of agricultural pursuit.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Additional Amount Required for the Public OTTAWA, March 31.—The supplementary estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1884, were laid on the table. Civil government...... Dominion Police......

th-West Mounted Police

tion revenue railway.

Toronto Harbour.

Among Miscellaneous are the following the the expenses of an expedition by water to Hudson Bay, to test the practicability of the route for commercial purposes.

For erection Mounted Police Barracks, To provide for purchase and maintenance of a steamer and other expenses in connection with the Georgian Bay Survey.

To meet outstanding claims in connection with the Intercolonial Fishery Exhibition. \$30,000 70,000

Among the public works chargeable to in

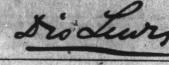
peg.
Payment to Prince Edward Island in settlement of claim for construction of certain wharves and piers and maintenance... 100,000 53,222

is prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been established we have reason to congratulate them on the success achieved. The great drawback they have to contend with is the low grade of goods desired. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a shean thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. If our ladies will but take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co's own brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made. This is the same thread that their American house, Belding Bros. & Co, have achieved so enviable a success with, their sales of it far exceeding any other make.

THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS,

His Outspoken Opinion.

The verymarked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best neupapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I knew, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the preservibed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and



BOWMANVILLE, Ont. Dec. 5, 1882.

Messrs. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston.

Dear Sirs:—We suppose it is no new thing for you to receive congratulations on the success of your valuable cough remedy, DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; but perhaps at this time a word or two from us will not prove out of place. Although the Balsam has not been advertised to any extent in this locality, our sale of it is very large and the demand is increasing, which is due to the universal satisfaction.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF OIL AND LIME

To the Consumptive,—Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauscating flavour of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Limwith a healing property which renders the Odoubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown. Sold by A. B. WILBOI chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

which will be sent in sealed envelope address to 463 Youge Street, Toronto.

THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS

For the Cure of STAMMERING,

and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of of the country, address SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadima Avenue, Toronto,
TESTIMONIAL,—I have been treated at the Sutherland Institute and am perfectly cured.
THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P. O., Ont.

mind is no reason for not now receiving a care. Send at some for a treatise and a Free Bettle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Fost Office. It costs you nowing force trial, and I will care you.

Address Dr. H. G. BOOT, 108 Fearl St., New York.

DO YOU WANT



LISTS OF "FARMS FOR SALE" AND "FARMS WANTED" DAILY AND WEEKLY MAIL

Mr. Dwight asked if he might be allowed o make a statement.

Mr. IRVING said he had no objection to Mr.

Dwight stating anything.

Mr. Dwight stating anything.

Mr. Dwight—I am not accustomed to making a speech, and have there ore jotted down a few observations. I find on looking own a few observations. I find on looking wer the subpens that it contains the same weeping order for messages as the previous me, and calls for all messages sent by the arties named, no matter what they relate to, to make the same of arties named, no matter what they relate to, rom Jan, 22nd down to the present time, have looked over the messages again, and ind, as I stated previously, that nearly all, not in fact every one of them, relate to other important private matters, having no apparent connection whatever with hese proceedings, and respectfully submit that I am not compelled to produce ush messages as these. His Worship stated esterday, in reply to a suggestion that Mr. enton should privately examine these messages, that there were no doubt such messages as it would be very unfair for even Mr. enton to see inthis way, and his Worship sages as it would be very unfair for even Mr. Featon to see inthis way, and his Worship also said, if I remember right, he was quite willing to leave to my own judgment what messages should be produced, if any. They are in my possession simply as a servant of the company, and in failing to bring them here no contempt or want of respect is intended as to the authority of this court. I am simply acting from a sense of duty in the matter, taking into consideration the penalty atter, taking into consideration the penalty which I should be subjected by the law in ulging messages, and also the express order the company forbidding me to produce them, about that this court has no authority to mit me, and should I obey the comm

produce these messages this court WOULD HAVE NO POWER protect me from the penalty to which I build be subjected. If I knew that any of ese messages related to any bribery or contracy, and that we were legally authorized entitled to do so, I should certainly proce them at once. I also object that the art has no power to issue a subpone duces um, and no such subpone has issued from uperior court.

superior court.

Mr. IRVING—That is a law argument. The MAGISTRATE (to Mr. Dwight)—You my that nearly all, if not everyone of the documents, do not relate to this case. That icates you are in doubt about some of

Mr. Dwight said he could not swear wheer any of the messages related to bribery r conspiracy.
The MAGISTRATE said there might be mesges in connection with the evidence being

aven in the case.

Mr. Dwight said he had no wish to protote or hinder any proceedings that were bing on. His business was solely to protect INTERESTS OF THE COMPANY

whose servant he was, and when he was dvised that sufficient authority had been hown for him to produce the telegrams he would do so. The MAGISTRATE said he thought all would derstand Mr. Dwight's position, and it was doubt better to have the matter settled

y a higher tribunal.

Mr. R. H. Bowes said he could not speak
or the G.N. W. Telegraph Company, or for ne parties to whom the telegrams were sent, at on behalf of Mr. Bunting he might say bat so far as he personally was concerned it was a matter of perfect indifference as to hether any telegrams were produced.

Mr. MURPHY said on behalf of Mr. Wilson he made the same statement. The case was then adjourned until next ednesday at one o'clock.

At Osgoode Hall. Mr. Irving, Q.C., on behalf of the Crown, loved on Friday before Mr. Justice Galt, in noved on Friday before Mr. Justice Galt, in the Grit conspiracy case, for an order calling pon Mr. H. P. Dwight, the manager of the rest North Western Telegraph Company, to how cause why he should not be committed or contempt of court for refusing to produce elegrams on his examination at the Police curt. The learned judge doubted his juristiction in a criminal case, and Mr. Irving sked that the motion be allowed to stand ntil he could look into that question. The notion stands accordingly, to be renewed at til he could look into that question. The

Paris Waiters,

It is a remarkable characteristic of the saiters in Paris restaurants that no matter hat you ask for, no matter if it be a fried Yes," and either bring it to you, or, on re-rning, assert with sorrow that unfortunate-there is no more left. It is told of Mery, se author, that by way of trying this as oke he peremptorily ordered of the waiter phinx, a la Marengo. I am sorry to say we have no more," re-

the waiter. "What, no more Sphinx?" exclaimed ery, feigning astonishment. The waiter wered his voice, and murmured, in a confiwhisper:

We have some more, monsieur, but the ath is I would not care to give them to you, they are not quite fresh!"

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT. The following official standard value of the prency of foreign Governments as accepted in the Dominion Custom-houses will be found use-il to importers generally.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Cahadian Currency.	
rgentine				
DILLATE	Florin Franc Boliviano	Gold and Silver. Silver. Gold and Silver Silver	.96.5 .39.8 .19.3	
	1.000 Raig	Cold		
	Peso	Gold and Silver	.54.6 .91.2 .93.2	
cuador	Peso	Gold	.26.8 .80.6	
rance	Franc	Gold	.04.9	
erman Em			.19.3	
avti	Gourde	Gold and Silver	.23.8	
	I lh annas	Silmon	.38.3	
pan	Yen	Gold and Silver Silver	.19.3	
exico	Dollar	Gold	1.00	
		Gold and Silver, Gold	.87.5	
the second	Milreis of	Silver	.26.8	
MEDICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY ADDRESS OF	1.000 Reis. Rouble of	Gold	1.08	
	100 copeks Peseta of	Silver	.64.5	
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veden	t rown	Gold and Silver Gold	.19.3	
ritz'rlan d	Mahhnh of	Gold and Silver	.26.8	
	20 Diagtage	Silver	.72.7	
olombia.	Peso	Qilman	A SECTION	
nezuela	Bolivar	Gold and Silver	.80.6	

r. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of atients have used my medicines and treatient by the Spirometer, and the result nows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefied, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by his fact, the great and increasing demand or my medicines, and finding that many ho could be cured are financially unable to roome the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering om catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, than, weak lungs or consumption who will all at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consist the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to a pand for. Everyone can now afford to kee the treatment, and the prejudiced or expitical can afford to test the merits of the pirometer and medicines prescribed by the argeons of the Institute, which we claim is aring more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those he cannot see the surgeons personally can rite to 173 Church street, Toronto, for parculars and treatment, which can be sent by appress to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, Aide Surgeon of the Franch army. ring the past five years thousands of

FIFTH PARLIAMENT--- SECOND SESSION

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, March 26.

LORD'S DAY. Mr. VIDAL moved that a Select Committee, consisting of Messra. Allan, Bellerose, Chapais, Ferrier, Flint, Girard, Grant, Haythorne, Howlan, McClelan, McMaster, Nelaon, Skead, Wark, and the mover, be appointed to examine and report upon the several petitions presented to the Senate praying for such amendments to the law as may secure to the people undisturbed and peaceful enjoyment of the Lord's day. He thought it would only be discharging the duty of the Senate to pay some attention to the two hundred and sixty well signed petitions which had been presented.

had been presented.

The motion was carried. ST. CLAIR RIVER FRONTIER TUN-NEL COMPANY.

The bill was read a third time as amended, FRAUD IN SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS PREVENTION. The bill was read a third time as amended,

OTTAWA, March 27. NORTH-WEST TERRITORY. Mr. NELSON inquired, in view of having a mining population in the Rocky mountains during the coming year, whether it is the intention of the Government to take immediate steps to have the boundary between the North-West Territory and the Province of British Columbia defined, and whether, in view of any protracted settlement of the question, it is the intention to make some arrangement with the Government of British Columbia to facilitate and acquire and secure the acquirement of mining rights in any disputed territory under a common law.

ommon law.
Mr. MACPHERSON hoped that the disoveries of precions metals would be suf-ciently plentiful to induce an influx of a considerable mining population to the Rocky mountains. He said that the question of having the boundary between British Co-lumbia and the North-West Territory im-mediately defined was now under considera-

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. Mr. REESOR, in asking whether the Canadian Pacific railway intend to proceed with the construction of the south-western branch of their railway in Manitoba, and when, hoped that the Government would be able to answer the question favourably, because it was a matter of considerable importance to

Mr. MACPHERSON said he was not in possession of the necessary information to answer the hon, gentleman's question.

OTTAWA, March 31. SEDUCTION BILL Mr. POWER, in moving the second reading of the Seduction Punishment bill, drew attention to the omission of the clause in respect to special legislation for the protection of school teachers, which was in the bill of last session. He said that the present bill gave no opportunity for blackmail.

Mr. DICKEY thought his hon, friend had exercised a wise discretion in not entering into a discussion on the bill. He said it had been objected to by the highest judicial authority in Ontario, and he moved that the said bill be read a second time this day three months.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said that

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said that with regard to inveigling young women into houses of bad fame, a measure would be introduced by the Government next session, but all he could promise concerning seduction was that he would give it consideration.

Mr. ALMON thought that the bill should provide some severe punishment for those who kept houses of ill-repute.

Mr. POWER said that as the majority of the House were against the bill, he would

the House were against the bill, he would not press his opposition to the amendment, if further discussion was dispensed with. The amendment was then carried on di

DOMINION LAND ACT. On motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Dominion Lands Act of 1883 Mr. REESOR said that there are certain features in the present laws which are very arbitrary and exceedingly difficult to meet. reburery and exceedingly difficult to meet. If any person having incurred great expense in selecting land, and after undergoing great hardships in its improvement, should by some unforeseen misfortune, entirely beyond his control, be prevented from fulfilling the letter of the law in regard to residence, all his improvements were forfeited and three years of hardships and a great amount of expenditure go for nothing. The only remedy then open to the settler is to re-purchase the land at \$2 an acre, twice the price paid by speculators. With regard to members of the same family being allowed to, live together, he thought it very desirable that young men not having relations sufficiently near should be allowed to live with friends or neighbours, provided the regulations as to cultivation were carried out. He hoped the hon. Minister of the Interior would give this very careful consideration, as it would be agreat boon to the young settlers.

member of the House and his pre-ould be very much missed, STAYNER POST-OFFICE.

Hon. JOHN CARLING, in reply to Mr. Wilson, stated that Mr. J. H. McKeggie had beed removed from the position of postmaster at Stayner, because he had removed to Barrie. W. B. Saunders was appointed to succeed him on March 1st, 1884.

him on March 1st, 1884.

AN ELECTION PROTEST.

Mr. BLAKE asked whether the Government was aware of the following telegram:—
"Ottawa, 17th March, 1884.—To C. W. Beckwith, Esq. Fredericton: No use of delegation coming while the protest is standing. I want to help the railway, and was doing all I could to get the subsidy. Since Saturday's news of the protest it is impossible to impress the Government, and while the president of the railway is fighting me in this way. Thomas Temple." Whether the decision of the Government as to the railway subsidy referred to in the telegram is to be in any way dependent on the withdrawal of the protest against the election of Mr. Temple for York, N.B.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER replied in the negative to both questions.

negative to both questions.

PROHIBITION.

On the question of adopting the resolution as amended,
Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved the addition of the following words to the resolution as amended, "and this House is of opinion that the public sentiment of the people of Canada calls for immediate legislation to that end."

A division was called for and the amendment was lost—yeas 55, nays 107.

The resolution as amended was then carried—Yeas, 122; nays, 40,

OTTAWA, March 27. ADULTERATION OF FOOD BILL Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN moved the second Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN moved the second reading of the bill for the prevention of the adulteration of food and drugs. He pointed to the necessity for such a measure in the public interests, and stated that the object of the bill was to prevent the sale of drugs, which were not up to the standard, and the offering to the public of diseased meat, food, or of other food in which deleterious substances were contained.

The bill was read the second time:

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ARRANGE-MENT. Sir CHARLES TUPPER moved the second reading of the bill respecting the arrangement with British Columbia.

The bill was read the second time.

In committee, Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced an amendment providing that the courts of Brit-ish Columbia should have civil and criminal jurisdiction in the territories described as the Province of British Columbia in the map of the province prepared by Hon Joseph Trutch.

The amendment was adopted and the bill reported. NORTH-WEST DISCONTENT.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron), on motion to go into supply, expressed regret that the Government had so far disregarded the uneasy feeling existing in Manitoba, and had made very little attempt to meet the demands of that province. It could not, he thought, be denied that there was great discontent in the North-West on account of the Government policy. For several years the people and Government of Manitoba had demanded a financial re-arrangement and the control of their own lands, and yet no satisfaction had been given to them. During the present session the Premier of Manitoba had visited the capital with a view of having these grievances redressed, and not receiving any astisfaction, he had proposed a series of recolutions in the Local Legislature asserting the rights of the province, and threatening an appeal to the Imperial authorities in the event of further refusal by the Dominion Government. This fact and the strong language used at many of the farmers' and citizens' conventions demanded that the most serious consideration should be given to this question. He moved in amendment that the House should compare the different complaints and demands of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, with a view to device means for remedying any well-founded grievances, and of complying with their reasonable demands.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, who was received with cheers, said:—I think if the hongentleman who has just taken his seat had NORTH-WEST DISCONTENT.

(Cheera.) Later on attempts were made to renew the treaty again and again. We sent to Washington one Minister after another. Sir Alex. Galt went there. Sir Wm. Howland went there. My hon. friend opposite besides sent Mr. Brown there. But it was all of no avail. The Americans had taken a certain line, and we had to submit. I believe, sir, the feeling that then existed still exists, and that we will not at preaent get a treaty with the United States for reciprocal trade in the natural productions of the two countries. The Americans have said, how truly I do not know, that in reciprocity all the advantages were on the side of Canada. They have said that we have no markets to offer them of sufficient importance in return for the opening of their markets, and that while they had nothing to gain. That feeling, I believe, still exists, and so far as we are concerned, unless the United States at some time or other comes to the conclusion to enter upon a treaty, not only as regards natural productions, but for a reciprocity of manufactured products as well, we will, I think, never have reciprocity, for I am quite satisfied that the voice of this country will be again-t the mere repetition of the treaty of 1854. Our neighbours know that we are ready at any time to enter into negotiations. They know that we are quite ready to go on with the fishery arrangement made under the Washington treaty on the same footing as before. They know perfectly well that Canada has always been ready to enter into any reasonable arrangement with them. They know all this, and I take it, sir, that we ought to leave the matter there. I think the passage of this resolution would only frustrate any hope we have of coming to an arrangement. I do not think it right now to say what the course of the Government will be I do not which it right are PROHIBITION.

On the order for the resumption of the cebate respecting the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) pointed out that the Scott Act was passed to meet the demand for prohibition in 1577. The measure had been adopted in some counties and had been rejected in some. It was, therefore, fair to presume that public sentiment was not rips for total prohibition. At the same time there was a pride-spread feeling in favour of temperance, in which he (Mr. White), looking at the evils accompanying the use of intoxicants, fully shared. Probably in 1877 the demand for prohibition was even stronger than at present. In that year a resolution looking to the adoption of total prohibition was introduced into the House. One of the leading temperance men of the House, Mr. G. W. Ross, moved to amend the resolution by adding the words, "and this House is prepared, so soon as public sentiments will sufficiently sustain a stringent measure, to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada." He (Mr. White) did not think the House could go wrong from a temperance standpoint if it followed the course marked out by Mr. Ross. He would therefore move the addition to the resolution of the words quoted.

The amendment was carried.

On the question of adopting the resolution as amended, "and this House is of offinion that the question of adopting the resolution as amended," and this House is of difficulties of the proposed of the province of the proposed of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the proble of Canada calls for immediate legislation to the prob right now to say what the course of the Government will be. I do not think it right to say between now and July lat, 1885, what, in consultation with her Majesty's Government, will be done, but I am quite satisfied that the result of passing this resolution would be to put us into immediate negotiations for the renewal of a reciprocity treaty, which would probably bring upon us a rebuff that we have had on several previous occasions. I hope the hon, gentleman will not press the resolution. I am quite satisfied that although the hon, gentleman's motives are good and praiseworthy, his motion is altogether inopportune. In conclusion, if the hon, gentleman will not withdraw his resolution, I must ask the house not to hamper the course of the Government by exhibiting overcourse of the Government by exhibiting over-anxiety for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. (Applause.) 60, nays 105.

The bill was then read the third time and FISHERIES.

Mr. DAVIES, on motion to go into supply, directed attention to what he thought was the necessity for making some provision in the interest of the Canadian fisheries in view of the early expiration of the fishery articles of the Washington treaty. Those articles would expire in July, 1885, and he thought it was necessary, in order to guard against an interregum in the regulations, that some course should be decided upon during the present session. He therefore moved that, "in view of the notice of the termination of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington given by the United States to the British Government, and the consequent expiration on the 1st July, 1885, of the resiprocal privileges and exemptions of that treaty, this House is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the Government of Canada with the object of bringing about negotiations for a new treaty, providing for the citizens of Canada and the United States the reciprocal privileges of fishing and freedom from the duties now enjoyed, together with additional reciprocal freedom and trade relations between the two countries, and that in any auch negotiations Canada should be represented by some one nominated by its Government."

Mr. HACKETT pointed out that the

presented by some one nominated by its Government."

Mr. HACKETT pointed out that the motion was a complete justification of the Premier's course in the negotiation of the Washington treaty. It was also a justification of the treaty, which, as everybody knew, was so strenuously opposed by the Opposition when it was laid before the House. At that time the then leader of the Opposition (Mr. Mackenzie) characterized the treaty as a national dishonour and a national degradation, while the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) described it as the hole through which the United States would get possession of this country. (Laughter.) Many were the extraordinary predictions offered regarding the treaty by the Grit party, but not one of them had been fulfilled. (Hear, hear.) In fact, instead of the treaty resulting disastronely to Canada, it had worked so satisfactorily that those who denounced it when it was signed, were now among the first to urge its continuance.

Mr. CHARLTON held that Canada was

Mr. CHARLTON held that Canada was not so dignified and great that she should require the United States, which had a population of 50,000,000, to make the first advance. In fact he was of opinion that if we waited for advances from that quarter, we would have to wait for a long time.

CENTRAL ONTARIO BAILWAY.

OTTAWA, March 31.

CENTRAL ONTARIO BAILWAY.

Mr. PLATT moved the House into committee on the bill respecting the Central Ontario railway. The bill gives the company spower to extend their line northward from its present terminus at the Wollaston mines to some point on the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) moved in committee an amendment requiring the company at the point of junction of their railway with the Midland railway at Eldorado to afford all reasonable facilities for the exchange and cagriage of traffic passing to or from a point on the Midland railway system from or to points of their own line north of the junction, and to give running powers to the Midland gailway over that portion of the Central Ontario line. He said the amendment was made in the interest of the Belleville and North Hastings section of the Midland system, which had a charter for an extension of its line ranning almost parallel with that proposed to be constructed by the Central Ontario Company. It was considered that that country could be fully served and the road pushed forward, the Midland would be shut out, and would fail to make connection with the Charlest Pacific Pac

such a provision in the bill, because it would make it more difficult to raise money to build the road.

The amendment was declared lost.

The bill was then read the third time. NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. DESJARDINS enquired whether the Government had received information relating to a recent resolution enacted by the Legislature of Newfoundland to the following effect:—"There shall be a duty of one hundred per cent. imposed upon all packages containing merchandise imported into this colony, provided that this duty shall not be levied until proclamation by the Governor-in-Council shall first issue and shall then be be made to apply to importations from countries, to be mentioned therein, which shall levy a tax on packages from this colony or in which inspection of me chandise from this colony is made compulsory, and whether it was the intention of the Government to take any action in the matter so far as Canadians might be affected by it.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said—Communications on this subject have been received NEWFOUNDLAND IMPORT DUTIES.

IN SUPPLY. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the Hou of HECTOR LANGEVIN stated that

The House adjourned at 2.30 a.m.

OTTAWA, April 1. CHINESE IMMIGRATION. Mr. BEATY presented a petition fro. 305 Knights of the Assembly of Labor oronto, praying for legislation to prohib hinese immigration into the Dominion. MR. JOHN WHITE, M.P.

hoo, gentleman's remark was a joke.

Mr. SCRIVER said he heard the remark, and he certainly regarded it as jocular.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The House resolved itself into a committee on Hon. Mr. Costigan's bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act.

The clauses fixing penalties were passed.

Mr. HALL introduced an amendment providing that on all canned and hermetically sealed goods the weight of such goods should be stamped on the can, and that where the weight was not such as that marked on the can the seller should be liable to a penalty of \$2 and forfeiture of the goods.

Mr. BLAKE contended that this would injure the export trade. It would so hamper the canning industry that those engaged in it would leave it.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it would rather, in his opinion, aid the trade. For-

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it would rather, in his opinion, aid the trade. Foreigners would know that in purchasing Canadian canned goods they would get good measure. In view of which they would prefer Canadian goods to those of other countries. The amendment was adopted and the bill was reported.

1879-80 and 1882-83.

The item passed.
On item \$60,000 for geological survey,
Mr. HALL stated that a great deal of
money was expended in carrying on a geological survey, but the practical results, owing
to the neagreness of the reports, were not
equal to the expense. The appropriation was
none too large, for the work was important,
but there was an absence of inlness in the
reports, and what reports were published were delayed. Such was the
result of the investigation made by the
Geological Committee of the House into the
subject.
The item was passed.

of Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and

Report of the Dominion House Committee Wise Suggestions.

bution, and HABITS OF INSECTS.

treatment of milch cattle. 4. To initiate and carry out a comprehensive system of gathering the latest and most useful information, statistical and otherwise. 5. To publish and send to the press and the various agricultural and horticultural societies of the Dominion at different periods of the year bulletins, giving the results of trials made on the experimental farm, and whatever other information the bureau may consider useful, either in the

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Proposed System of Tramways for the North-West
Orrawa, April 1.—The Immigration and Colonization Committee met this morning and examined Mr. J. C. Langelier, of the Province of Quebec, in regard to the resources

His Outspoken Opinion.

DioLeur

CAN'T KEEP HOUSE.

our sale of it is very large and the demand is in-oreasing, which is due to the universal satisfaction which it gives to our outcomers. We have never had a single complaint, and husbands tell us their wives will not keep house without it. eWe would like you to do a little more advertising in this county for we believe, were your Balsam better known, its sale would be increased ten-told.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

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WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to ent on rate should be avoided, as he with its proper atmosphere of scorn and is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL ridicule. will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF VIRTUE. Is the public has a good memory and we think it has ; if it possesses a talent for humour and we are sure it does; then the truly pious pose of the Grit organs and leaders in regard to what they are pleased to call a "conspiracy" must appear supremely funny. When Diok Turrin puts on the constable's uniform we suspect the calls our attacks on him "atrocious." Our warrant he carries. When LOVELAGE contemporary will accept our warning now gets into the pulpit, we doubt the doctrine in time—London is not far away; and he preaches. If O'DONOVAN ROSSA should sleeping dogs are less dangerous than widesuddenly begin to talk of loyalty to the awake ones. We shall quote one or two QUEEN, we should more strongly urge the reminiscences concerning Cascaden, which, care-taking of her Majesty's safety. And when Messra Blake, Mowar, Hardy, Parder, and though they will shock the reader, and cause a thrill of pious horror in the breasts of Hardy, Parder, and France, are matters of record in the courts. They are as McKru and their organs join in a common outpour of virtueus protestations, the Canadian public is likely to enjoy the spectacle, but not likely to join in the canting profession.

sitting with his colleagues. It is certain that he sent him his mandate to "speak "now" across the floor of the House, to the place where he was sitting with his colleagues. The price was paid in the appointment of Mr. Woop to the Chief pointment of Mr. Wood to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. Mr. BLAKE has nevertheless been posing as a friend of political virtue.

-Mr. BLAKE purchased the majority by which his party was sustained after that event by distributing the surplus of Sandfield Macdonald all over the pro-vince. The act was one of electoral corvince. Ine act was one of electoral corruption in the circumstances. The burglar was bribing the jury who tried him with the proceeds of the burglary. And he has been posing ever since as a friend to public virtue and private honesty. But the people are a trifle cynical regarding such professions.

The Grit party in 1873 came into power by means of bribery, petty larceny, felony, perjury, and spying. Private papers were filched from Mr. Arbor's desk and used by the sensitive Black and the sensitive Black and the sensitive Black. the sweet-scented HUNTINGTON. A clerk in the post-office committed a felony, which was utilized with alacrity by the Grits of Montreal. The accusers fied from the test of an oath. They showered abuse on Lord DUFFERIN. They insulted the Queen. But they got office; and that consoled them for much infamy.

purchase of Mr. BLAKE. He had given his word of honour to Parliament that he did not want to be a Minister, and would not not want to be a Minister, and would not be one. In forty-eight hours Mr. Mackens had bought him for some price; and he was a Minister. The next-act was the purchase of Anglin as a Speaker, he giving up his claims to a Cabinet office, and selling the Catholic interests, for the Speakership and a printing contract—as events proved to be the arrangement. And from 1874 to 1878 the courts were husy defrom 1874 to 1878 the courts were busy de-nouncing the corruption of the Grit party; and the House of Commons was foul with the presence of contractors and agents who, from their places in the House, did-the work of their fellows in the lobbies.

-In the formation of the Government —In the formation of the Government there was deliberate bribery. Messra Scott, Cartwright, Copfin, Ross, Burfer, and Smith (of Westmoreland) had all been supporters of Sir John Macdonald. They deserted him; some earlier, most of them in the crisis of 1873. Their services were paid for by Cabinet offices. The affair was as much a bribe, in the circumstances, as if the money had been put into their hands. This coalition, which the virtuous and centre Castonava thinks dis their hands. Inis coaution, which the virtuous and gentle Cascaden thinks dishonest, was the one condition on which the Grit party was able to hold power, even for the short time allowed them by a deluded and indignant public.

One of the most striking events of the later stages of Mr. MACKENZIE'S Govthe later stages of Dir. MAUKERIA. to ernment was the LETELLER affair, to which the Grit party extended its fullest natronage. And one of the principal burchase of a Conservative member with the place of the Speakership. The bar-rain and sale was made in the office of

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These are the men who are crying out their virtue in the public places, and denouncing an attempt to form a Coalition (which began among their own friends) as a conspiracy against constitutional government. The absurdity of the thing is too glaring. The hypocrisy of the thing is too great. We believe in the strength of the public memory which holds still the facts of the history of the Grit party. And we believe in the sense of hymour of the public memory which holds at the facts of the history of the Grit party. believe in the sense of humour of the pub-lie which will surround this Grit imposture

THE only evidence against Mr. MERK is Dr. CASCADEN, who is a triend of Mr. Mowar. Mr. Mowar patronized him, petted him, did everything except promote him. It was Dr. CASCADEN who met Mr. MEEK somewhere, and had a conversation,

follows:
The following is an extract from a report headed "Cascaden Libel Suits," which appeared in the St Thomas Journal of March 19th, 1880: "The libel case in which Mr. John Camp-

against Mr. Campbell without further delay. In this case distinguished counsel, Warren Rock, Eag., Q.C., of London, and A. Bethune, Esq., Q.C., of Toronto, are retained by the plaintiff. Mr. Glen, a talented young barrister of this town, conducts the defence for Mr. Campbell. We should have stated that the adultery count, originally part of the above case, is now struck out. After the pleadings were filed for trial at the last assizes application was made to the court in Toronto on behalf of the plaintiff for permission to Dr. Cascadea to go on trial without being obliged to enquire into the adultery charges at all. The court granted that permission on condition that the expenses incurred on both sides that far in connection with the adultery count should be paid up. Only the forgery and the murder charges will interefore be subject of trial at the coming assizes."

In connection with the same suits the London Daily Free Press, of March 31st, 1880, has the following:

"Mr. Campbell and Dr. Cascaden had married sisters, and Mr. Campbell, claiming to know something of the inside life of his brother-in-law, opposed him, no doubt, conscientiously, and certainly most vigorously. Dr. Cascadea alleges that this opposition was so great that Mr. Campbell called him (the plaintiff) a 'whore-monger,' accused him of poisoning his wife, murder, &c. The plaintiff filed his declaration, and defendant pleaded not guilty in response, but in defence specifying cases of criminal connection with married women and 'sunstry squawa."

This is the "gentleman" who is Mr. Mowar's friend, and Mr. Hardy's crony, and Mr. Parder's pride, and Mr. Fraser's spy and informer. We congratulate him on the number of his friends. And we

spy and informer. We congratulate him on the number of his friends. And we on the number of his friends. And we join them all in one general note of pointed congratulation on the fitness of each for the society of all the others. These are the men who have brought criminal proceedings against Mr. Bunting.

THE GRIT ORGAN'S GAUSE FOR

REJOICING. THE delight of the Globe over the assault on the reputation of THE MAIL and its manager is expressed as usual in the very worst of English. These fellows have no style. But the cause of the rejoicing, such as it is, is very clear to us,

There was a time when the Globe pended over Ontario. It was the power that made and unmade politicians of a certain kind-there were men who were bevond the reach of its influence. It was a coarse, brutal, bullying sheet. It made even some money out of its prostitution of "God's great gift of speech" to the purposes of falsehood and slander.

There was no rank too high, no acter too revered, no man too pure, no age too reverend, to save its victims from
the poisonous epithets which viperous and
vindictive men showered upon them from
the Globe's columns. Every man who was
remarkable for anything good or useful or
honourable was at some time or other
made the victim of its systematic malice.
It was also the main prop of Gritism.
It made the Grit party. It kept it alive.
It gave it power. It imbued it with its
own spirit. It kept it in office. And
when The Man was started the Grit
organ represented a formidable force to
attack, as it was a powerful force for its
party's defence. party's defence.
Well, all that is altered. THE MAIL'S'

coarse and vulgar kind which once characterized it has gone, and it is now canting and snivelling, and coarse and vulgar by turns, but without any ability at all. The party is in Opposition at Ottawa; it is shattered in Ontario; and its strength is broken for all the old purposes of a successful party fight.

The MAIL has had its share in this terrific downfall and bankrupt condition of a once powerful, insolent, domineering, and brutal party organization. Hence the vindictive rage with which Mr. Bunring and The MAIL have been assailed. Hence the joy that is expressed, in such clumsy sentences, in the Grit organ at the present prosecution. Well, we will bide the event. Time has been on our side too. Time we still have. And the people are sufficiently alive to the iniquity of perjusy, and spying and informing, to make us confident in our belief that they will not fail us now.

A MAN BEYOND THEIR REACH. THE organ of BALFOUR and McKrw, of DowLing and CASCADEN, does not admire Sir John MacDonald. In its last issue it

"The man among us who more than any

"other in this generation has reduced corruption to a science, and has held "and acted upon the principle that every
"man has his price, is understood to have
"been for the last quarter of a century the "idel and ideal of a great political party."

He has been more than that. Sir John MACDONALD has been the idel of the people of Canada 'His little finger has been more powerful than the loins of any man in the Grit party. Though he was man in the Grit party. Though he was beaten in 1874, in teu years after that he was the most powerful man in Canada, If Mr. MACKENZIE had gone to the country in 1876 instead of 1878, his overturn would have been as certain, though perhaps not so overwhelming, as it was at the later date; for the people became speedily aware of the despisable character of the parasitic patriots who pilfered his letters and perjured their way into power.

Sir John Macdonald is the favourite of British statesmen of all parties; and they have never ceased to pay him a deference never extended to any of the uncouth and inexperienced charlatans who for a short time controlled the destinies of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald has been favoured

time controlled the destinies of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald has been favoured by his Queen; and has received at her Imperial hands such honours as the Crown bestows only on those who help to make the empire of England mightier as its prosperous. years increase and its grave responsibilities become greater.

Sir John Macdonald has been the favourite of English society; and he has received such honours at the hands of social leaders, and at the hands of social leaders, and at the hands of social leaders, and at the hands of such bestowers of learned distinctions as the University of Oxford, as no other colonial statesman has ever received.

Sir John Macdonald is hated—by whom? By the nameless and fameless slanderers of a journal that has lived in an infamy inexpressible in English words, for a quarter of a century, and by the rump of a party that has been literally pelted from the polls by an indignant public.

week there appears this : "Q. Did you have ever a case in which you sued for the value of a promissory note. A.

A. No. A charge was made and I brought a libel suit, but the judge held that charges of that kind were privileged during elections. It was a libel of various charges.

"Q. What was the libel then? A. Such as frequently occurred to political candidates. I

frequently occurred to political candidates. I was in the field in 1879, and rumours were circulated with the view of affecting my character.

"Q. What were the principal charges made against you? A. They were very serious, but they increased my majority.

"Q. Oh, yee, of course. I heard of a man out West who stole a sheep in order to get elected. (Laughter.) The charge was almost of murder—of causing the death of your wife? A. Oh, everything; but I brought a parting forldinages. an action fordamages.

"Q. And loat it? A. Yes.

"Q. Were you not coarged with having forged a receipt? A. Long after this election.

"Q. Were you not charged with it? A. fendant on) a plea of justification? A. Yes.

"Q. Well, we think it was so. When I connect this with what you say in reference to Mr. Meek I see how much reliance to at-

ch to it.
"Mr. Fanton—The records will show,
"Dr. McMichael—Yes, the records will

Mr. Cascaden wished to explain that when he answered "no," as italicised above, he meant "no, as I understand it."
That is, he did not understand that the verdict was against himself.

Dr. McMichael than put into Mr. Cascaden's hands the London Free Press

CASCADEN'S hands the London Free Press of April 2nd, 1880, containing an account of an action for slander brought by Dr. CASCADEN against W. H. EDGECOMES. The following is the portion of the trial to which Mr. CASCADEN'S attention was discreted.

From the London Free Press, Friday, April 2nd, 1880.

From the Lendon Free Press, Friday, April 2nd, 1880.

"Sr. Thomas, Ont. April 1, 10 p.m.—About eight o'clock the jury came out of their room and asked if they brought in a verdict against Dr. Cascaden with regard to the justification of defendant, whether they would have to say that plaintiff uttered the receipt knewing it to be forged.

"His Lordship said that according to the argument they would have to do no. At 9.50 his Lordship was still on the bench awaiting the return of the jury. The scene in court was one of anxious suspense, a large crowd awaiting the result, The plaintiff was noticeable by his absence. At 10.35 the jury again came out saying that they had decided that the receipt was forged.

"His Lordship said that the verdict was insufficient. In sending them back his Lordship said they should decide the following questions, though he would not compel them to:—

"First—Did defendant charge plaintiff with forging the receipt, or did he charge him with passing it off?"
"Second—Did the plaintiff utter a forged receipt as genuine, knowing it to be forged?
"Third—If defendant did charge the plaintiff with being a forger or with uttering a forged receipt, did he do it from malice or a sense of public duty?

"His Lordship said that if defendant made the charge in the discharge of his duty it exonerated the defendant. On that count he then asked the jury, 'Are you agreed that plaintiff endeavoured to get the money on this forged receipt? For his part he thought there was no donbt about this.

"The jury retired, and almost immediately returned with a further wording that the plaintiff had endeavoured to obtain the money, \$49.50, by means of the forged receipt, but were unable to agree that he knew it was forged and intended to defraud.

"His Lordshipsaid, then the effect of this finding may be equivalent to no verdict, on the plea of justification.

"After reading over the verdict, of which the following is a summary, he discharged the jury:—That Edgecombe did not charge Cascaden with fargery, but with passing a forged receipt; second, that the receipt was a forgery; third, that Cascaden attempted to get money on it; fourth, that Edgecombe acted from a sense of duty,

"The lawyers received the verdict with much amusement. In fact they said it was leaving the charge at Cascaden's door without a direct verdict that he knew it was a forgery. By his own deposition there were but two or three men in the room when the

out a direct verdict that he knew it was a forgery. By his own deposition there were but two or three men in the room when the receipt was signed. Cascaden, Sanders, and Stohker, Sanders could not forge his own name. Stohker awore he did not sign Sanders' name to it, and he was not accused of it, and therefore Cascaden must have done it. Thus, Cascaden's own deposition, together with the verduct, goes far to establish what the suit was intended to refute.

"Attempts are being made to have the Cascaden-Campbell trial put off. This will be resorted to by the defence.

"Mr. Bethune went to Toronto to-night.
"Cascaden's absence from the court was the subject of comment, as all others interested in suits were in waiting."

Mr. Cascaden's was compelled to admit.

Mr. Cascaden was compelled to admit that that report was substantially correct. A fact which the public will bear in mind

in this case. THE USE TO WHICH ST. PATRICK'S DAY WAS PUT.

THE Grit press are using the name of St. PATRICE to cover a deed of shame and reason which the enormous majority of he "sons of St. PATRICK" all over the world have been accustomed to curse with a grievous curse,
The Mowar Government took St. Pat-

rick's day to set a hired informer to swear to an affidavit not one word of which was true within his personal knowledge. Was that conduct which Irishmen love?

The Mowar Government pitched upon St. Patrick's day as the day on which they would use members of Parliament as spies on private persons and traitors to their

Was that an episode grateful to the eyes and ears of Irishmen?

The wretched traitors who sold the

blood of their fellows in Ireland were moved by the fear of their own poor lives, moved by the fear of their own poor lives, and perhaps tortured a little by conscience. But the wretched creatures who attacked the liberty, and reputation of innocent men here were free from any such powerful motives. They played at treason either for treason's sake or for the paltry bribes which a corrupt Government could give them. Are these men whom Irishmen are likely to respect?

When James Carey was shot there was a carrain horror at the crime; but there

certain horror at the crime; but there a certain horror at the crime; but there was a general expression of confempt for the creature's memory, and though the man who shot him was hanged, his memory is at least not despised. McKim may congratulate himself that the remains of his tainted life are safe from bullets. But there is not an honest Irishman in the lend who will not this day offer. man in the land who will at this day offer him his hand, or touch it without washing himself afterwards.

We offer the Grit Government and the

Grit organs all the gain they are likely to make, all the sympathy they are likely to get, all the support they are likely to win, for having selected St. Patrick's day for a deed of cold-blooded, prepared perildy, backed up by spies and informers, by perjury and falsehood, by malice and preparentian, which will cause in the heart cution, which will cause in the heart of every hodest one of the class the Grit organs appeal to; a desire only to grasp the Grit ruffians by the throat.

WHY MR. MEREDITH

The Globe always fails its party in struggle. It has ability only for the routine stupidity of Grit necessities. When it is called upon for any unusual effort its knees give way and even its customary profanity fails it. The attempt of the organ to make a diversion by attacking Mr. MEREDITH is a characteristic piece of folly. The organ has generally misinterpreted public sentiment, and it never misinterpreted it more foolishly than when it attacked Mr. MEREDITH. The organ

says-"(1) Every one remembers how Mr. Mere-dish threatened to impeach Mr. Pardee, and through him the whole Mowat Ministry. On the 10th of December, 1883, THE MAIL had the following extraot, and accompanying

comment :-"Turning toward Mr. Pardee, who, at the significant motion, was observed to tremble and become almost livid in countenance, Mr. Meredith raised aloft his arm and in tones meredith raised and this arm and in tones of righteous indignation continued:—'I never go behind a man's back. I say to you, Mr. Pardee, I tell it to your face, that I intend to arraign you before the public sourts, and at the bar of the House, for the corruption and bribery practised in that (Algoma) contest.'"—Mr. Meredish at West Middlesex accession.

And the following comment is added "Well, time has come and time has gone. The House has met and the House has adjourned, and where are Mr. Meredith and his much-vaunted impeachment? They are, in in fact, nowhere at all."

Not so. The organ knows it is not so. The impeachment in the courts is made. Mr. PARDER was served with a writ early in the session for illegal and corrupt practices in Algoma. He is also impeached in the election petition against Lyon. It was

knew he was guilty, and was ager to get a chance to shoot at his accusers from behind a fence before they could bring him face to face with justice.

The impeachment in the House was made in form and with force. Mr. Meraporre laid on the table the cypher telegrams from Burden and White, which proved that Parden laid corruptly corresponded, for political objects, with men who were sent into Algoma on other pretences. Mr. Meraporre denounced Mr. Parden to his fellows in the Assembly for the iniquitous and cynical corruption of that saturnalia of scandalous proceedings. The impeachment in the court has to come en. The impeachment in the House is not concluded. We bide our time.

In the meantime there is not a man in Ontario who seriously thinks of attacking Mr. Meraporth. Even a vulgar, brawling barbarian like Mr. Frasen would not, in the congenial society of his favourite barroom, venture seriously to accuse Mr. Meraporth. He did not dare to do so on the House. He will not dare to do so on the stump. In the House Mr. Meraporth is bound to treat Mr. Frasen with formal civility, and even to explicit for Harny a

the House. He will net dare to do so on the stump. In the House Mr. MEREDITH is bound to treat Mr. Fraser with formal civility, and even to exhibit for Hardy a show of respect. But when the House is over the parties resume their ordinary social positions, and public opinion as well as social custom justifies Mr. MEREDITH's friends in pushing Fraser and Hardy and Parder into their proper places, where Tom and Dick and Harry are wont to snicker and swagger and slave in an atmossnicker and swagger and slang in an atmos phere in which a gentleman would smother

In order that the public may under and precisely the infamous nature of t egislation of Monday night, with regard to the Election Law, we propose to set forth the various clauses of the amendment, and to examine them in their relation to the East

Simcoe, South Renfrew, and Algoma cases.

The first clause is as follows :--"To remove doubta, it is hereby declared that it has been, and is the policy of the Election Law, and the intention and meaning of the several statutes in that behalf, that no election was or is void for any irregularity on the part of the returning officer, unless it appears to the tribunal having orgaizance of the question, that the irregularity affected the result of the election."

- In the East Simcoe case there were grave irregularities violating directly express provisions of the Election Act. These may have been unintentional, and may not have affected the result of the election, but one of the judges was of the opinion that they voided it. If we are to have a law at all regulating the conduct of such important matters, it is of the utmost such important matters, it is of the utmost consequence that its provisions should be strictly enforced. The petitioner had every right to protest on this ground alone. He has incurred heavy costs, and Mr. Mowar now steps in while the appeal is pending and sweeps it from under his feet without any provision as to the costs incurred.

—In the Algoma case there were also irregularities without end. They were, moreover, deliberately planned. The officers, whose duty it was to carry out the "The libel case in which Mr. John Campbell, of this town, is defendant involves charges of torgery, additory, and murder.

"Mr. Campbell freely admits that he said publicly and privately that Dr. Cascaden was a forger and additorer, and while he among themselves. Mr. Blake bought his way into power by a most infamous purchase of the vote of a mamber of Sandrield in its period in the history of the Cascaden proposed in minimum and he decines that he said he was a murderer, he admits that he said of the vote of a mamber of the vote mount to saying that though he and his candidate may have deliberately violated the lawforthe purpose of securing the election, the law must overlook them as lon as their success was not due to such tactics.
The candidate will field his seat, althoughe or Mr. Mowar made use of base mean he or Mr. Mowar made use of base means to secure it, because, forsooth, such means did not contribute to the desired effect. The Globe will probably justify this clause, on the ground that as the irregularities did affect the result, the Algoma case will not come nuder it

The second clause of the amend nent is as follows : " And that no candidate or other person "And that no candidate or other person is disqualified or subject to any disability or penalty for any corrupt practice or alleged corrupt practice, without the concurrent judgment to that effect by the two judges by whom the election petition is tried; that this applies to section 162 of the Election Act, and the conditions and circumstances therein mentioned, as well as to other matters on which corrupt practices, or the consequences thereof, in any way depend."

In the South Renfrew case the election was voided on the ground of corrupt practices. One of the judges held that Dowline had been personally guilty of corrupt acts, and therefore disqualified him. He was again nominated, and his nomination was protested on this ground. He was re-elected, and a protest is now pending, and costs have been incurred. The amendment expressly declares that the matter was open to doubt; the petitioner, therefore, had every right to take such proceedings. Yet Mr. Mowar steps in and wipes away this ground. In the South Renfrew case the election

-The third clause is as follows :-The third clause is as follows:—

"And that in case of an election being set aside, and a new election had to the same Legislative Assembly or etherwise, the new election cannot be avoided by setting up corrupt acts or practices by the candidate, in or during the former election, or affecting the same, which were not set up and proved at the former trial, and so adjudged by the two judges at the former trial, or by the Court of Appeal before the subsequent election, as by law to involve such disqualification, disability, or penalty."

This, again, is inserted nurseasis to 65.

law to involve such disqualification, disability, or penalty."

This, again, is inserted purposely to fit the South Renfrew case.

We have not, except in the case of the first clause, taken any exception to the amendment in the abstract. That is a matter foreign to the point at issue. What we protest against is the iniquity of thus passing laws without notice to parties who will be prejudicially affected by them, and for the sole purpose of helping Mr. Mowar's supporters out of their difficulties. The case of Downme is especially infamous. Not only is he benefited, as the reward of his support, by snatch legislation, but means are thus found to pay him his hire for services as a spy and informer, at the expense of others. Not a word is to be found as to the unfortunate petitioners in these cases. They are word is to be found as to the unfortunate petitioners in these cases. They are simply legislated out of court, without any regard to the coats they have legitimately incurred. The manner in which the crime was consummated bore diagrace on the face of it. A private member was put up at two o'clock in the morning of the last night of the session to morning the amendment on the Opposition.

Mesers. Pander and Fracer did the
necessary blustering. Mr. Mowar hung
his head with shame, and the most dis-

on the Government benches were content to stuitify themselves at the command of their leaders, and gave their usual party vote. Mr. Nzeron alone had the honesty and manliness to take the side of right. The following is a list of the men who perpetrated this scandalous deed:

Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Baxter, Bishop, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dryden, Ferria, Freeman, Groson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huren), Gillies, Genld, Graham, Hagar, Harcourt, Hardy, Laidlaw, Lyen, McCraney, McIntyre, McKenzie, McKim, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Morin, Mowat, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Snider, Waters, Widdffield.

A REMINISCENCE THE organ, in dealing in a very feeble

and foolish manner indeed with the char acter of THE MAIL'S articles, says : "When the Pacific scandal was exposed the Tory papers raved and ranted in a similar manger, abusing Mr. Huntington especially, and making against him charges which, could they be proved, would drag him almost down to the level of the men who had sold the charter to Sir Hugh Allan and taken his money." the Tory papers raved and ranted in a similar manger, abusing Mr. Huntington especially, and making against him charges which, could they be proved, would drag him almost down to the level of the men whe had seld the charter to Sir Hugh Allan and taken his money."

Now, listen, our reply will be brief. This fellow Huntington was perhaps the most offensive, hectoring, ill-smelling little and who ever excited disdain in the breast of a man or scorn in the heart of a woman. He made charges, which had been formulated in connection with the notorious Mo-Mullen, against Sir John Macdonald. These charges were backed up by robbery of papers, felony in the post-office, and endless lying in the press. When Lord Duyrania acted like a gentleman, and refused to violate the precedents of constitutional practice, he was vilely abused by the whole Grit pack in full cry of rancorous ruffianism. When thegreasy little snob who made the charges was summoned to appear before the judges it was announced that he had fied. We well moned to appear before the judges it was announced that he had fied. We well remember the fine scorn of the judges—for we sat by the side of Sir John Macnonald in that investigation—when the an-acuncement was made that Mr. HUNTING-TON had evaded the service of the sum-mons. It was the first snap in the chain of Grit treachery.

Neither Mr. HUNTINGTON nor any of the

Neither Mr. HUNTINGTON nor any of the tribe of tricksters who benefited by his conspiracy against the character of the statesman who has conferred more honour on Ganada than Canada can ever confer on him, ever dared to open the investigation after they had won the offices for which they had bartered their honour and peace of soul. We have lived to see every villain of them smitten either by the hand of Providence or the power of the people. Providence or the power of the people; and ours has been the duty of branding on

and ours has been the duty of branding on their name and memory the ineffaceable shame of that unforgotten iniquity.

The same duty awaits us now, or in the near future. The men who have started this conspiracy against innocent persons are vile, and we know it—and they know it. The witnesses whom they depend on, whom they have encouraged in the not unfamiliar pastime of perjury, are vile, and we know it—and they know it. The unfortunate man who is the head of all this, OLIVER MOWAT, is suffering in soul—such soul as companionship with Hardy such soul as companionship with Hardy has left him—at the vile cup which his desperate colleagues have put to his lips. We will await our time for punishing him.

was wrongly credited to the Berlin Telegraph. It should have been the Palmerston Telegraph,

The verdicts of juries are in many cases somewhat original. The following, which was found in a seduction suit tried at Cornwall last week, is worth repeating :-"My lord, we decide that the def. pays over \$400 to executors, and that the interest be paid to the child till it comes 21 years old." It is unnecessary to state that the judge sent the worthy twelve back to reconsider their finding.

"For the sake of argument, it might be admitted that Messrs. Balfour, McKim, and Dowling are the greatest scoundrels on the face of the earth. Admit for a moment the very worst that can be said against them, and how does that do away with the transactions of Bunting, Meek, Wilkinson, et al?"—

Advertiser.
How! Why, it damns and destroys completely any evidence against these gentlemen. The testimony of scoundrels is not valued very highly, if at all.

Messrs. Moxim, Balfour, and Dowling have received "ovations" for their "noble and heroic conduct." We have not yet heard of any enthusiasm having been worked up over Messra. Graham and Laidlaw, who claim to have spurned the offers of bribes. The Grit party probably entertains a quiet feeling of contempt for those of its members who did not strive to make either capital or something else out of the alleged bribery.

According to the Ottawa Grit organ, the few friends McKim has left in West Wellington "enthused" over him in the following style:—"That this Reform Association, friends, and supporters of Mr. McKim, beg to tender him, this first opportunity, their sincere and hearty thanks for the staunch and unwavering stand he has taken through this setting of Parliament, notwithstanding the heavy pressure brought to bear on him,

The case of the riot in Cincinnati reminds us of the riot described in "The Bread Winners." The mob, however, in Cincinnati has acted with more energy and recklessness. There is nothing in the world to prevent the mob of any great city from rising if impelled by any sudden passion. The ordinary police force is quite incapable of dealing with a serious riot; and the militia does not love to be called out to shoot fellow-civizens even to keep the peace. The habit of submission and the fear of being shot are the main preservers of the peace; when these fail the peace can never be kept. The modern mob is like the beasts of the field fortunately, and does not know its own strength.

The accounts of the terrible events of the past few days, at Cincinnati, recall the history of Paris during the reign of the Communists. It seems incredible that, in a civilized country, the land of liberty, mob violence should be able to assume such complete control of a great and prosperous city. plete control of a great and prosperous city. The most astonishing feature of the whole affair is that the rioters, unable to accomplish their original purpose, should have devoted themselves to the destruction of valuable public buildings, without reason, and it would seem, from a pure spirit of deviltry. It is questionable whether the policy adopted by the military, of seeking to avoid bloodshed at the outset, was not a mistaken one. Vigorous measures might have quelled the disturbance at the start.

BALFOUR'S BRIBES. How he Purchased a Vote at the Last Blee-

From the Essex Review.

From the Essex Review.

Mr. Balfour affects to be horrified at the idea of any man offering to bribe him, but it does not occur to him that it is just as wicked and scandalous for him to bribe others. It is only two weeks since he held up his hands in holy horror at the alleged attempt to purchase his vote; yet this same man, at the very same time, was buying, or rather paying for another man's vate. Mr. Sparks, of Amherstburg, formerly head constable, was a strong Conservative up to within a chort time previous to the last election, but suddenly, very suddenly, he conceived a love for Grit institutions, and supported Mr. Balfour more strongly, even than he had before opposed him. He had been bought over by Balfour. An attempt was made when Sheriff McEwan was deposed to dismiss Jas. McEwan, who has been sheriff's bailiff for years, and against whom not one word had been or could be said by anyone, and to substitute Sparks in his stead. The responsibility for this cowardly act Mr. Balfour endeavoured to fasten on Sheriff lier, and a false statement that Jas. McEwan was about the memoring to Chicago and Sheri like.

This is not the first time that James Carey Balfour has been offered a bribe. He was offered \$100 on a previous occasion to vote for the purchase of a fire engine, a fact which, on its being made known by Mr. Balfour for the purpose of making cheap capital out of it, caused a political friend to make the remark publicly that the men who made the offer understood the man's character pretty well. A man must have a poor opinion of his own virtue when he feels it necessary to enter into negotiations with some one to to enter into negotiations with some one to bribe him in order that he may have an op-portunity of advertising his virtue. Such a man is rotten at the heart. An honest man

NEWFOUNDLAND'S RETALIATION.

Importance of the Island Trade—A Deputation Appointed to Confer with the Government.

Montreal, March 28.—At a meeting of merchants held at the Corn Exchange here the question of retaliation on the part of the Newfoundland Legislature for the Inspection of Fish Act by the Dominion was discussed. A number of leading wholesale merohants gave their views, among them being Mr. Chas. H. Gould, who said he thought that if the present Act on the part of Newfoundland were carried into effect it would amount to practical prohibition. Anyone acquainted with the difficulties would amount to practical prohibition.

Anyone acquainted with the difficulties of the trade would know this.

Canada ought not to turn its back on a trade amounting to between two and three millions per annum. He felt sure, however, that the good sense of the Dominion Govern-

desperate colleagues have put to his lips. We will await our time for punishing him. It will come soon enough; and we will put such a cup to his lips as even the bitterness which Fraser has given him to dri, will not have prepared him for. We will meet Mr. Mowar at Philippi—or at an earlier place and date.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An article published in The Mail several days ago, relative to the doings of McKim. That it is the opinion of this meeting "That if the bill passed by the Newfoundland Government becomes law it will destroy trade between this country and Newfoundland, a trade which employs, besides sailing vessels owned in the Dominion Government would find some way out of the difficulty. Any act of the board tending to allay the irritation would be commendable, and he hoped the trade would in the end continue as friendly as in the past.

After several gentlemen had addressed the meeting it was moved by Mr. Magar, seconded by Mr. Gould, and carried, "That it is the opinion of this meeting 'That if the bill passed by the Newfoundland Government becomes law it will destroy trade between this country and Newfoundland, a trade which employs, besides sailing vessels owned in

the Dominion, two lines running with-out any Government subsidy, and that this meeting urge upon the Do-minion Government to take such steps as will remove the irritation fatal to the busi-

will remove the irritation fatal to the business now existing in the commercial community of Newfoundland."

It was moved by Mr. J. B. McLea, second—ed by Mr. Munn, and carried, that it is the opinion of the meeting that all inspection should be optional between buyer and seller, as is the case with flour and pork." Carried.

A committee was appointed to visit Ottawa and confer with the Dominion Government, consisting of the Chairman, Mr. Routh, Messrs. Norris, Gould. Magar, and Baird, Jno. McLea, Brown, and Dobell.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Business Transacted by the Home Mission Committees.

The Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church of Canada met' on the 25th in St. Andrew's church, Toronto. The committee consists of 30 members, representing the various sections of the Church from Quebec to Manitoba. All the members of the committee were present, including the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, convener; Rev. R. H. Warden, of Montreal, secretary; Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg; Rev. James Robertson, superintendent of missions, Manitoba. Grants were received on behalf of the mission work from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland of £210, and from the Free Church of Scotland of £175. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland made a contribution of £50 for four years to two ministers, to be selected by them and sent out to labour

or Scotland or £17a. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland made a contribution of £50 for four years to two ministers, to be selected by them and sent out to labour in Canada. The committee ordered payments of grants to the extent of £11,000 for mission work during the past six months.

The newly instituted scheme for the augmentation of ministers' salaries throughout the Church to \$750 per annum, with a manse, occupied the attention of the committee at length. There were found to be nearly 200 congregations the salary of whose ministers was under this minimum, and it was agreed to order payment for the past six months of \$14,000 to the ministers of the said congregations. The committee ask from the Church the sum of \$60,000 for work during the year ending the 30th of April. Up to this date \$46,000 have already been received, and it is expected that prior to the close of April the full amount asked will be obtained, thus enabling the committee from the very inception of the scheme to pay the full minimum salary of \$750 to each minister.

The committee considered applications for grants for the mission fields for the ensuing six months, and appropriated sufficient for the 'efficient working of mission stations, numbering two hundred and fifty, in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manttoba. It was agreed to increase the salaries of ministers appointed by the committee to labour in Manitoba for a definite term to the sum of \$850 per annum.

The committee resumed business on Thursday, when Rev. Mr. Robertson, superintendent of missions in the North-West presented an interesting report of his work and travela. It was agreed to ask the general assembly to increase his salary to \$2,000 per annum and expenses. It was also resolved to donate \$13,000 for mission work in Manitoba. A committee was appointed to revise the regulations affecting the Presbytery of Manitoba, to report at a future meeting.

At a recent reception given by one of the Rothschilds, in Paris, a noted beauty wore white satin with tunic studded with double rings of steel and silver, sewn on the satin, and having the effect of brilliant spangles. The habit bodice was of white satin, with large pockets, each ornamented with five buttons in red paste. Her hair was studded with paste stars, buckles to match on the shoes, and her tilk stockings were spangled with test.

CONGESTION O

The following paper the Liver in Rorses, was recently read before Ontario Veterinary

Mason, of Mono Mills, The horse is less si the liver than any oth

The reason why is peri derstood. It may be du or climatic influences, are more prevalent in the disease the organ congestion, 'Under are included (1) Pass hepatic and portal ve thing that interferes the blood, such as dis heart disease there is s in the vena cava and time this is propagated the organ from which i liver then becomes dist the congestion extends digestive system. In dation of the lungs b of the blood causes and enteric veins, and hea, which often acce The second form of active, in which the mostly involved, This feeding on food of a given in large quantitie weather or when the a sufficient exercise. of congestion is that du biliary secretion arisin the duct. This may h tion of the mucous mem obstructing the duct. with influenza.

Symptoms:—The sy plain, and often difficu diagnosing this lesio proved by post-mortem may become diseased a of without any manifest ring life. If the conges with the blood vessels some of the following s or less degree; dulness, ordered bowels, and cos alternately. The animate to the right side, the u brownish colour, feece footd, showing that the impaired wealth in the colour of the c impaired, resulting in visible mucous membra the pulse will become animal will suffer a goo generally maintain the If the congestion be is biliary ducts the symp ness of the mucous me natural appearance of t symptoms of the epiz nimal suffers.

If the disease be prod

become involved, the tending to the surroun The treatment in su administer a purgati may vary from six drachms, according to A moderate abstract e attended with ben taken may be deteri the pulse. Sulphate of magnesia may then be two or three times a day ently given in the anir A few tonics of gentian and to guard against a must be restricted. If the congestion be the bile ducts the treat

to feed sparingly, and o lating nature with the f Cattie also suffer fr in horses, so I think is difficult, as the sympt and in many cases it post-mortem that the tr is revealed. The sym piration somewhat labo swelling on the right sid ful. Constipation is also p

al periods of dearrhoa. coloured and foetid, the of a green colour, the a gone, but in many cases are not aggravated it is with, and in such a case easily overlooked. The causes are muc horse, namely a stimula quate exercise. Standin will also have a tendence

The treatment consi or purgative, according m or glauber salt the urpose, and may ling from half a pour Change of diet will be cinal remedies, also p

exercise.
The liver of the she Its weight is about one-fi cass. It is partly separ lobes, and is principal lobes, and is principa, the right side. Its office animals, is to separate blood, that which has great portion of the bod lungs to be repurifie and by some authors is filter having only the peculiar substance from plied with arterial blo

ment, its functional s blood, which is supplied The secretion of bile is to five pounds during Sheep are more subject organ than any other case is perhaps in a gre greater proportionate atructure and the access Inflammation and rot, I common as well as the the gland is subject to generally preceded or gestion.

generally preceded or gestion.
Congestion of the liver brought about in the sa other animals. Namely with insufficient exercit various cakes, togethe given in over-abundance the disease.
This is sometimes welling sheep for market

ing sheep for market. wi that they become affect and softening of the org The liver of the sheet congested or overloaded frequent habitation for p a tendency to become lo and in this way cause mucous membrane of the become swollen. The obstruct the duct, als ment to the flow of bil A detailed course of for, as they are somewl noticed in cattle but ar as in some instances the symptoms until shortly si-nally the following at The animal hangs his highly gone; an unnatura an unwillingness to move on the rigut side over the and the bowels may be and the bowels may nations of diarrhosa, will be of a yellow of

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a Grit is a virtue. In its not the first time that same. Care if our has been offered a bribe. He was ered \$100 on a previous occasion to vote the purchase of a fire engine, a fact tich, on its being made known by Mr. Baliur for the purpose of making cheap capital to fit, caused a political friend to make a remark publicly that the men who made a coffer understood the man's character. his own virtue when he feels it neces enter into negotiations with some one be him in order that he may have an op-tunity of advertising his virtue. Such a n is rotten at the heart. An honest man n clear. A scallawag does.

EWFOUNDLAND'S RETALIATION. portance of the Island Trade-A Depu-ation Appointed to Confer with the covernment,

MONTREAL, March 28 .- At a meeting of rchants held at the Corn Exchange here question of retaliation on the part of the ewfoundland Legislature for the Inspection i Fish Act by the Dominion was discussed, number of leading wholesale merchants ave their views, among them being Mr. has. H. Gould, who said he thought that

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PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

Business Transacted by the Home Mission Committee.

The Home Mission Committee of the Pres-

terian Church of Canada met on the 25th St. Andrew's church, Toronto. The ommittee consists of 30 members, representing the various sections of the Church from Quebec to Manituba. All the members of the committee were present, including the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, convener; Rev. R. H. Warden, of Montreal, secretary; Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg; Rev. James Robertson, superintendent of missions, Manitoba. Grants were received on behalf of the ission work from the Presbyterian Church f Ireland of £210, and from the Free Church erian Church of Scotland made a contribu ion of £50 for four years to two ministers, to e selected by them and sent out to labour n Canada. The committee ordered pay-nents of grants to the extent of \$11,000 for nission work during the past six months.

The newly instituted scheme for the ang-

mentation of ministers' salaries throughout the Church to \$750 per annum, with a manse, the Church to \$750 per annum, with a manse, occupied the attention of the committee at length. There were found to be nearly 200 congregations the salary of whose ministers was under this minimum, and it was agreed to order payment for the past six months of \$14,000 to the ministers of the said congregations. The committee ask from the Church the sum of \$60,000 for work during the year ending the 30th of April. Up to this date \$46,000, have already been received, and it is expected that prior to the close of April the full amount asked will be obtained, thus ull amount asked will be obtained, thus enabling the committee from the very incep-tion of the scheme to pay the full minimum

salary of \$750 to each minister.

The committee considered applications for grants for the mission fields for the ensuing ix months, and appropriated sufficient for he efficient working of mission stations, umbering two hundred and fifty, in the Proces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba. It was agreed to increase the salaries of minis-ters appointed by the committee to labour in anitoba for a definite term to the sum

Stop per annum.
The committee resumed business on Thursday, when Rev. Mr. Robertson, superintenday, when he North-West presented nt of missions in the North-West pres interesting report of his work and travels. t was agreed to ask the general assembly to ncrease his salary to \$2,000 per annum and expenses. It was also resolved to donate \$13,000 for mission work in Manitobs. A committee was appointed to revise the regulations affecting the Presbytery of Manitoba report at a future meeting.

At a recent reception given by one of the othschilds, in Paris, a noted beauty wore hite satin with tunic studded with double ings of steel and silver, sewn on the satin, and having the effect of brilliant spangles. The habit bodice was of white satin, with The habit bodies was of white satin, what are pockets, each ornamented with five outtons in red paste. Her hair was studded with paste stars, buckles to match on the shoes, and her silk stockings were spangled CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.

The following paper on "Congestion of the Liver in Rerses, Cattle and Sheep" was recently read before the students of the Ontario Veterinary College by Mr. R. M. Mason, of Mono Mills, Ont. :--

The horse is less susceptible to disease of the liver than any other domesticated animal. The reason why is perhaps not very well understood. It may be due to simplicity in living or climatic influences, as diseases of this gland are more prevalent in hot climates. I think the disease the organ is most subject to is congestion. Under this head three forms are included (1) Passive congestion of the hepatic and portal veins, arising from anything that interferes with the circulation of the blood, such as disease of the heart. In heart disease there is stagnation of the blood in the vena cave and hepatic veins, and in time this is propagated to the portal vein and the organ from which it takes its origin. The liver then becomes distended with blood, and the congestion extends to all the veins of the digestive system. In the same way consolidation of the lungs by arresting circulation of the blood causes congestion of the liver and enteric veins, and is one cause of diarhhea, which often accompanies the disease.

The second form of congestion is the same were time this is propagated to the portal vem and The second form of congestion is termed active, in which the arterial capillaries are mostly involved. This form is induced by feeding on food of a stimulating nature, feeding on food of a stimulating nature, given inlarge quantities, particularly in hot weather or when the animal is not receiving sufficient assences. The third form of congestion is that due to engorgement with billiary secretion arising from obstruction of the duat. This may be caused by inflammation of the mucous membrane, or by parasites obstructing the duct, and is seen associated with influenza.

Symptoms:—The symptoms are not very plain, and often difficulty is experienced in diagnosing this lesion, and as is often proved by post-mortem appearances the gland may become diseased and the attack got rid of without any manifestation of symptons during life. If the congestion be in connection with the blood vessels the animal may show some of the following symptoms to a greater or less degree; dulness, abdominal pain, disordered bowels, and costiveness and diarrhead alternative. The animal will trans the head alternately. The animal will turn the head to the right side, the urine will be of a high brownish colour, feees clay coloured and factid, showing that the biliary secretion is impaired, resulting in a yellowness of the visible mucous membranes. In the meantime the pulse will become quick and weak. The animal will suffer a good deal of pain but will generally maintain the standing posture.

If the congestion be in connection with the

biliary ducts the symptoms will be yellow-ness of the mucous membranes, with an un-natural appearance of the excretions and the symptoms of the epizootic, from which the animal suffers.

If the disease be produced by giving an excess of nutritious diet the blood vessels first become involved, the disease afterwards ex-

tending to the surrounding tissues.

The treatment in such a case would be to administer a purgative of aloes. The dose may vary from six to eight, or even ten

may vary from six to eight, or even tendrachms, according to the size and constitution of the animal.

A moderate abstraction of blood will also be attended with benefit. The amount to be taken may be determined by the nature of the pulse. Sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia may then be given in ounce doses, two or three times advandance.

magnesia may then be given in ounce doses, two or three times a day and may be conveniently given in the animal's drinking water. A few tonics of gentian may now be given, and to guard against a recurrence the diet must be restricted.

If the congestion be due to obstruction of the bile ducts the treatment to be adoped is to feed sparingly, and on food of a non-stimulating nature with the free use of salines.

Cattle also suffer from this disease, and, as in horses, so I think in cattle the diagnosis is difficult, as the symptoms are rather obscure and in many cases it is not until after a

other animals. Namely a stimulating diet with insufficient exercise. For instance the various cakes, together with peas or oats given in over-abundance, will suffice to set up the disease.

This is sometimes well exemplified in feeding sheep for market, when it will ne neticed that they become affected with congestion and softening of the organ.

The liver of the sheep is liable to become congested or overloaded with bile; as it is a frequent habitation for parasites, as they have a tendency to become lodged in the bile duets and in this way cause an irritation of the mucous membrane of the duct, forcing it to become swollen. The parasites themselves obstruct the duct, also causing an impediment to the flow of bile.

A detailed course of symptoms is uncalled for, as they are somewhat analogous to those noticed in oattle but are not so well marked, as in some instances there are no noticeable symptoms until shortly before death. Occaninally the following symptoms are noticed:

The animal hange his head and becomes dispirited; the appetite is impaired or may be totally gone; an unnatural heaving at theflank, an unwillingness to move; a slight tenderness on the right side over the region of the liver, and the bowels may be costive, with alternations of diarrhora. The mucous membrane will be of a yellow colour, best seen in oonnection with the eye. Once the disease becomes fully developed treatment has but little effect, but if noticed in time amongst a

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Manitoba railroad has completed arrangements for carrying freight from Eastern Canada to Manitoba without breaking bulk.

The second track which the Grand Trank propose to build between Toronto and Montreal will, it is estimated, cost about \$6,000,000.

The sominion Government has entered into a contract with the Pullman Car Company to run its cars on the Government rail-

ways for two years,

The Grand Trunk Railway Company are
preparing to build an iron bridge over the
river Sydenham at Strathroy next summer,
the frame structure now standing being considered upage.

NOTES OF SPORT.

each.

The coming soulier in British Columbia is said to be Wm. Payne. Although but 18, he shows better form in a shell than any other man on the Canadian coast.

Peterson, the California sculler who recently defeated G. W. Lee, has challenged Hosmer to row at Saa Francisco for \$1,000 aside. Hosmer will go if he gets \$500 for expenses.

Jerry Murphy, of Bangor, a young man who is said to tip the scales at 230, and who is about six 'eet in his stockings, has made arrangements for a four-round giove contest in Boston with Woolf Bendeff, late of Loudon, Eng.

Tom Robinson, the coloured man whom

don, Eng.

Tom Robinson, the coloured man whom Joe Popp bested in Springfield, Onio, some time ago, fought there last week with Larry Fagan. Robinson weighed 200 pounds and Fagan 173. Fagan was stopped in the fourth round.

The state of the s

dresses.

Baltimore seems to be in earnest about building an elevated railroad. A charter has been applied for by the company, which proposes to build the road on iron columns with no decking or flooring, the cable traction system to be used.

OUERIES AND REPLIES.

The control of the printer contains to the printer con

WRIGHT -On the 31st of March, at his late re-dence. 34 Homewood avenue, William Wright, prmerly of the Post-office Department, aged 68

FARQUHAR—On Monday, March 31st, 1884, at his mother's residence, 35 James street, Alexander Faryuhar, printer, aged 22 years.

JAMES—Un Saturday, 29th March, 1884, suddenly of typhoid fever and congestion of the lungs, at the residence of Dr. Sinclafr, Tilsonburg, Dr. Wm. James, formerly of Buyersville, Ont., age 36 years.

Periodicals.

LADIES! ONLY. For 25 cents we will send you a three months' subscription to our large 16-page Illustrated Household and Fashion Magnisue, and present each new subscriber 25 large samples of beautiful silks, assorted colours, for crazy patchwork. For 50c, we will send the Magazine six months, and give you free a large package assorted slike, for which other firms charge one dollar. For \$1 we will send the Magazine one year and give you we large packages and our new book. The Ladles' Guide to Fancy Work. If you get up a club of five of either 3,6, or 12 monthsubscribers we will send you for your trouble a subscription and premium free. Nemion this paper when you write. M. J. STODDART & CO., 126 Chambers Street, N. Y.

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IA MAN

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ME TORA THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

shaw famous,
"They shall see what a self-made man can

see you always wear them."
"They are my favourite flowers," she said,

"Orange blossoms and Lenten lilies."
The next day Oscar, when he returned fro

a liberty, and you ought not to have

"I do not think so," said Violet, calmly; "and I do not understand your constant allusion to 'class'."

ed his wife.

CHAPTER XVI-Contin For some few days they did not argue again, d during that time Violet had grown very timate with the Carstones. On this evening by met on the terrace, and Lord Ryvers the difficulty concealed his distante for their

mother.

"Such people always do," replied the good lady, who rejoiced in platitudes, and knew as much of artists as she did of Arabs.

"I cannot think," said Oscar, "how he persuaded that beautiful girl to marry him.

"My dear, she is nobody," said Mrs. Carstone, in a tone of remonstrance.

"She might be somebody," replied the son.

"If she were in London, she would soon be somebody. The professional beauties would all be outshone. I did not see a face in London like hers."

"She is a beautiful girl," allowed Mrs. "She is a beautiful girl," allowed Mrs.

Carstone.

"Mother," he said, "oultivate her; we have plenty of money, but no standing. Now, if we went to town, and could introduce a beautiful woman like Mrs. Randolph, we should become popular with her."

"I do not know whether she would let me introduce her," returned Mrs. Carstone; "athough she is ouly an artist's wife, she is very proud."

"She would like it well enough," declared Oscar. "I am a good reader of character, and I understand her. Although her husband, with his foolish notions about art, keeps her secluded, she loves the world and would enjoy it. It is true the husband would be a drawback. His manner is not to be compared with hers. In fact, I do not consider him well bred—he is too brusque."

"He is very high and mighty," said Mrs. Carstone. "I was talking to him yesterday, and saying how pleased your father would be to give him a commission for painting some good pictures for the gallery at Ingleshaw, and I was frightened. He looked at me savagely, as though he would bite me."

"I do not like him; but I like his wife," said Oscar; "and, if you want to attract would like it well enough," declared

"I do not like him; but I like his wife," said Oscar; "and, if you want to attract London society, mother, ask her to visit you in town next year. She is no languid beauty either. How bright and animated she is! I saw my father laugh this morning as he seldom laughs while she was talking to him."

So it happened that, after this brilliant suggestion of Oscar's that Mrs. Randolph should, by her beautiful face, open the gates of society to the family, Mrs. Carstone sought her more assiduously than ever. Seeing the young husband and wife on the terrace, she, with her son and husband, joined them. It was then, with a thumb in each arm hole of his waistocat, and his chest well spread out,

was then, with a thumb in each arm hole of his waistooat, and his chest well spread out, that Mr. Carstone said:

"I am a self-made man;" it was then that Violet looked up with enthusiastic face and admiring eyes; it was then, for the first time, that the adoring young husband felt really angry with her, and realized that his wife's feelings were more in unions with those of elings were more in unison with those of e Carstones than with his own.

the Carstones than with his own.

"I am not going to say anything against the aristocracy and nobility of this land," continued the retired corn-tactor. "In my humble opinion many of them are merely old women, and most of them no better than they should be. But, if you want to know the class of men that make the sinews and muscles of old England, I say, sir, it is the self-made men, and I am proud to call myself one."

"If he would but speak out!" he sighed. There was no particular good feeling between they oungmen. Lord Ryvers did not have held together long observe how dark was the frown that spread over the high bred face of her husband.

"You will allow every man to form his own opinion on that as well as on every other point." said Lord Ryvers, courteously.

"Oh, certainly, every man may think as he likes!" replied Richard Carstone.

"The would but speak out!" he sighed. There was no particular good feeling between they oungmen. Lord Ryvers door did not have held together long but for the two ladies; and they oung extended any one test of Lester assured her.

Still Lady Ryvers looked anxious.

"Randolph has always had peculiar ideas," affection for the young girl, whom her son called "a beauty wasted."

The Carstone family caused many disagree ments between husband and wife. One affective the contradict you. I believe if you have none, mamma, the Conntest with regard to kandolph would be my death; all my hopes are centred in they oungmen. Lord Ryvers dooked anxious.

"You will have none, mamma," the Conntest of Lester assured her.

Still Lady Ryvers looked anxious.

"True, mamma; but they were always the ideas of a gentleman. You know that to the very core of his heart Randolph would be my death; all my hopes are centred in they oungmen. Lord Ryvers dooked anxious.

The party would not have held together long but for the two ladies; and the dislike was returned with interest.

The party would not have held together long but for the two ladies; when the two ladies; and the dislike was returned." You will have none, mamma," the Conntest of Lester assured her.

Still Lady Ryvers looked anxious.

"True, mamma; but they were always the ideas of a gentleman." It know it, "said Lady Ryvers, gently."

cally to contradict you. I believe if you want to find the sinews and muscles of old England, you will find them amongst the grand old races whose fathers fought and bled for the liberies which have made England what the is? "Therein we differ." said the corn-factor

"Why, Richard," interrupted his comely wife, "no one loves a lord better than you do! How delignted you were when Lord Brook shook hands with you at Batwell!" Richard Carstone for one minute looked

slightly red and uncomfortable. He could t deny the fact.
"My dear," he said, "while a lord is an

"My dear," he said, "while a lord is an English institution, we must respect him."
"For my part," declared his wife, "I am like Mr. Randolph here; I admire the aristocracy, and I should like to be one of them. As for your beautiful young wife here, Mr. Randolph, she is far more fitted to be a duchess than an artist's wife." The very grandeur of his bow dismayed the pod-natured lady.

"It I did not know he was an artist, I should say he was an earl at least," she said to herself. "I never saw such a high way with anyone before."

"Give me a self-made man!" continued the complacent corn-factor. "A man who has made his money enjoys spending it. What is more he enjoys touching it. I do. It is a pleasure to me to take up a handful of avereigns."

of sovereigns."

"If you heard a nobleman boast in that fashion of his rank or his title, what would you think of him?" asked Lord Ryvers. "Think of him!" replied Mr. Carstone, growing very red in the face. "I should think he had very little to boast of."
"And I," said Lord Ryvers, quietly, "think that the self-made man has still

So it rose—in the beautiful sunlit evening the cloud no bigger than a man's hand. How dark it was to grow, how widely spread, none of the five standing there together on the terrace could forsee. CHAPTER XVII.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Carstones were of a type common enough in these days, "The self-made man," as Mr. Carstone so proudly called himself, had started with the usual six-pence in his pocket, and had risen by degrees from the rank of errand boy to the positions of porter, c'erk, confidential manager, and finally partner, in one of the largest businesses in England. He had worked hard, honestly, and well: he was marvellously shrewd and wonderfully sure in all his transactions; he was scrupulously honest—and in business, honestly is perhaps the best capital. After many years of hard industry, he retired, thinking that he should enjoy the remainder of his life in quite a new capacity.

lusion to 'ciass'."

Lord Ryvers turned away abruptly; in another moment he would have betrayed his carefully guarded secret. He could not endure even half angry words from the lips he loved. He silently resolved he would never argue with her again; but he would speak to that "young snob" himself. Violet was so young, so simple and had seen so little o the world, that, even if he made love to her, she would not know it. me was exceedingly rich. Looking at his gains, he marveilled at them. He had but one child. Osoar, and to bim the corn-factor had given the best education possible. If he had erred at all in that direction, it was that he had rather over educated him. In his heart Richard Carstone longed for daughters. He was one of those men never so happy as when surrounded by pretty and amiable women; but, when he realized what his life's work had done for him, he was well pleased that he had a son and heir. He had recently purchased a fine estate, called Ingleshaw, although it was not precisely the abode one would have thought suitable for a self-made man. It was a magnificent old mansion, standing in the midst of extensive grounds. It had none of the newness that is at times so dear to the soul of the newly rich. The choice of Ingleshaw was due to the influence of Oscar.

There is nothing I he antiquity, father. he said; "by the time my children succeed, it will seem as though our family lived here for hundreds of years. The corn will be forgotten." world, that, even if he made love to her, she would not know it.

"This is the worst of my Quixotic idea," he said, to himself. "It brings me into contact with this kind of people, and every instinct of my nature rises against them."

He would not own to himself that he was jealous—the very idea was preposterous. Jealous of the son of a corn-factor! Surely the ancient race of Ryvers would blush for him. Certainly he was not jealous; yet there was a very uncomfortable feeling in his heart, a very warm flush on his face, an angry light in his eye.

"I shall certainly put a stop to it," said Lord Ryvers to himself. "If he had brought her any other flowers except orange blossoms, it would not have seemed so marked. it is intolerable!"

"One word with you, Mr. Oscar Carone."
"Twenty, if you like, Mr. Artist," was the

"And a profession; probably the profession is the nobler of the two," retorted Oscar who was beginning to dislike the artist most

ordially.

"I want one word with you," repeated Lord Ryvers, cooly. "I object, and that very strongly, to your presenting flowers to Mrs. Randolph."

"" "We do not all see these matters in the same light," said Lord Byverz; and my wish to to do courtesy in that see these matters in the same light," "I are the same light," and seeing some very fine ones, I brought them to her. I see nothing but a common act of courtesy in that," declared Oscar, "We do not all see these matters in the same light," said Lord Byverz; and my wish is to be respected."

"If you choose to deprive your, wife of such a simple little pleasure, it does not affect me." sneered Oscar. "I am only sorry that you find it needful."

Hot words and blows would have followed, but that some strangers came into the room. From that hour it was not dislike, but hatred, that existed between the two.

ancientarmoun."
"All of which," reptied Richard Carstone, solimnly, "I will have. But where and how shall I get them?"
"I will get some on commission; the rest "I will get some on commission; the rest you can purchase,"
And it was when making inquiries as to them, that Richard Caratone heard about the old-fashioned town of St. Philipo, that treasury of hidden art.

"You can buy anything there," said this informant—"waves and jasper and malachite china that once belonged to the famous Du Barry, pictures by the old masters." In fact there was no end to the art-treasurers of St. Philipo.

that existed between the two. CHAPTER XVIII. "I should take no notice of it, Oscar," said Mrs. Carstone. "I have always thought he was jealous. Not that you have given him any cause. Most probably the young man has never been in such society as ours, and does not understand the little acts of courtesy so natural between ladies and gentlemen. I myself have always thought the custom of presenting flowers very harmless,"

"He gives himself the airs of a grand duke!" cried the indignant Oscar, "The idea of saying that he would not tolerate a floral flirtation! If I had my own way—But for her sake I must be silent and say nothing."

nothing."
"That will be best," replied his mother.

was written in the scroll of fate that here his life and the fortunes of a noble English family should meet and cross.

He went to St. Philipo, taking with him his comely, good-humored wife, and his son Oscar, of whose opinion he stood in he little awe. A few thousands, more or less, were nothing to him, and he meant to make Ingle-"Young men always quarrel where a pretty woman is concerned."
"Mother," said Oscar, feelingly, "do not call Mrs. Randolph a pretty woman. It jars "They shall see what a self-made man can do with his money, Oscar," he said. "I will put some of their old houses to shame." He was looked upon as a perfect godsend by the shopkeepers of St. Philipo, Of course they called him "imilord"; and it was strange for a seld-made man, how the title delighted him—indeed, when addressed as "milord," he never disputed the price of an article, nor found it too high, a fact which was soon discovered. upon me."
"What is she, my dear?"

"She is perfectly, auperbly beautiful," he cried, with enthusiasm, "and far too good for that—" "Nay, Oscar—say no more about him," in-terrupted Mrs. Carstone.
"I will not, mother; but as sure as the sun shines above us, I will repay him for his

he never disputed the price of an article, nor found it too high, a fact which was soon discovered.

He had made a magnificent collection, and had spent a small fortune. He had not cared much for St. Philipo; it was not the style of place for him at all; and when Lord Ryvers came to the hotel he was delighted. There would be some one to join himself and Oscar at the solitary billiard table. But the "artist" did not seem to appreciate the honour and condescension,

"Holds himself pretty high," he said to his son; "but then, no doubt, he is a genius. Many of those painters are, I suppose."

And his son told him the story of the French king who had picked up the brush a great painter had let fall, and the retired cornfactor looked somewhat doubtful. A king is a king. Still, in spite of many rebuffs, he persisted in courting the society of the supposed young artist.

"He might be such a help to us, Oscar." he said, "if he would but speak out. I like him in spite of his high and mighty fashion."

But Lord Ryvers never would speak; when his opinion was asked on works of art or pictures, he either avoided the subject or gave a careless answer. The corn-factor would glance ruefully from him to his son.

"If he would but speak out!" he sighed. There was no particular good feeling between the young men. Lord Ryvers did not like Oscar. sun shines above us, I will repay him for his insolence!"

And in the time to come he kept his word. Meanwhile letters from England became more urgent. The Dowager Lady Ryvars, quite unconscious that she was a dowager, wrote to her son continually. She was growing anxious concerning his absence. It was quite unnatural that he should stay from home with such a brilliant career before him. She could not understand it; and she had confided to her married daughter, the Countess of Lester, that she feared there was some entanglement. But the countess reassured her. Randolph was the last person in the world to associate with anything of that kind; she said his devotion to art was his grand preservation.

she said his devotion to art was his grand preservation.

"There is a silver lining to every cloud, mamma," said the Countess. "It seems most deplorable that Randolph should devote a life that ought to have been given to other duties to painting. But, after all, art purifies and exalts those who love it. You need fear no entanglement for him."

"Heaven grant that you are right, my dear," said the anxious mother. "Any disappointment with regard to Randolph would be my death; all my hopes are centred in him."

afternoon, when they were all together, Oscar said to Violet:
"How much you like orange blossoms? I turns."
She wrote again and again; but the letter that really roused the young man from his dream was the one in which she suggested that, if he had really found such charming quarters that he could not leave them, the best thing would be for her to visit him. Then he knew that he must take active some neighbouring city, brought with him a magnificent bouquet of orange blossoms, the largest, finest, and most fragrant it was possible to find. Violet was charmed with it, She hastened with it to her husband.

"Oh, Randolph, see! Look up, dear! See what beautiful flowers that good Mr. Oscar Carstone has brought for me!"

neasures soon. *
Lord Ryvers was not quite happy; there Lord Ryvers was not quite happy; there were shadows in the eyes that had once been all light and love, lines on the beantiful face which should not have appeared for many years yet. Life was not quite the dream of happiness that he had hoped it would be. He had given up all the world for love, but love had not paid him. He found himself in a terrible dilemma. He dreaded telling his secret to Violet, whose ideas and opinions seemed to grow stronger every day, and he dreaded giving his mother pain.

Still he was too loyal even to ask himself whether he had done an unwise thing. If it were to be done over again, with double the risk, double the difficulty, he would do it—for Violet was all the world to him. There was some doubt in his mind at to how he should get through his difficulties; but he was not troubled with regret.

He was thinking deeply, when Violet came into his studio.

""Bandolph "she said "face are hered."

See what beautiful flowers that good Mr. Oscar Carstone has brought for me!

Perhaps for a very loving, slightly jealous young husband it was not the most pleasant thing in the world to see his wife's young face brightening over the gift of another man. Lord Ryvers, usually one of the sweetest tempered men in the world, frowned angrily.

"Did that snob bring you those flowers, Violet? How dare he take such a liberty?"

"What did you call him, Randolph?" asked his wife. "Never mind what I called him; I say it is

into his studio.
"Randolph," she said, "you are busy this morning?"

them."

He always thought of his wife as Lady Ryversof Ryverswell, and expected people to treat her with the consideration due to her rank. He was apt to forget that that rank was hidden from the eyes of every one else.

"The world must change for me," said Violet, "before I consider it a liberty for a gentleman to bring me flowers, or before I should be so foolish as to refuse them."

"I would not care if the man were a gentleman," cried Lord Ryvers.

"My dear Randolph," said his wife, "you forget that he holds a higher position than we do." "Never too busy to attend to you, my darling." he replied. "What do you want?" "If you are engaged, and do not really wish me to sit with you, I should like to go out with Mrs. Carstone." "Where is she going," was the natural

"To visit some friends who have just taken ne of those beautiful villas on the hill," she If she had struck him in the face, he could not have recoiled more. Again the hot impatient bood of his race rose to his brow; replied.
"English people?" he asked.
"Yes; but I forget the name. I should like to go; Mrs. Carstone says they are such nice people."
The handsome face grew dark. again he controlled the angry words that rose from his heart to his lips. "You are not a competent judge," he said,

The handsome face grew dark.

The handsome face grew dark.

"It seems to me, Violet," he said, gently,
"that you pay but little heed to my wishes. I have told you so often that I do not wish
for any English acquaintances."

"I think my feelings and inclinations are
to be considered as well as yours," she replied "I like English people and no other."

He looked perplexed; then he crossed the
room to where she was standing.

"Let my wishes prevail in this instance,
Violet," he said, gently. "Believe me I
have good reasons. I do not like the Carstones, and do not gare to know their friends,
be your own sweet self, and please me by not
accompanying Mrs. Carstone this morning."

But she had still lingering in her ears Violet swept him a courtesy that would have done bonour to a grand duchess. Lord Ryvers went on, angrity:

"The man presumes to admire you, Violet; and you know it."

"You did the same thing." and you know it."
"You did the same thing, and you consider yourself a good judge," laughed Violet.
"That is quiet a different matter," replied Lord Ryvers, hotly. "The admiration of a man of that class is an insult."

But she had still lingering in her ears Oscar's half laughing, half taunting words when his mother gave her the invitation.

"It is of no use, mother," he had cried, laughingly. "Our friend the artist is quite a Bluebeard; he will not let her go"
"Nonzensa!" Violet had raininged, with

a Bluebeard; he will not let her go"
"Nonsense!" Violet had rejoined, with
some little vexation. "Just as though I
could not go where I liked!"
And now his words were verified.
"Randolph," she cried, angrily, "do you
know that you treat me very much like a
shild?"

"You are a child, woman, and queen, all "You are a child, woman, and queen, all in one," he said.

"Yet in none of those capacities can I pay a little visit when I wish," she replied.

"Ah, my darling," he cried, "do not add to my perplexities! Violet. I am in trouble."

The handsome face drooped over hers, and he laid his arms caressingly round her shoulders.

"I am in trouble, Violet."

Her face paled a little.

"Ah!" she said. "You have been spending too much money. I have been afraid of it."

intolerable !"

He was not jealous; but he followed Oscar
Carstone with angry eyes. He waited his should think it a money trouble than know opportunity for speaking, and, when they

"Otcourse," she said, gravely, "that alters everything. Oh, Randolph, darling, I am so grieved! And I know—I am sure that you have run all this risk for my sake. It is for me you have gone to all this expense. But my dear, my dear, you need not, you must not. Believe me, I should be as happy with you in two little rooms as in this grand hotel—nay, happier; for, my darling Randolph, this does not suit you, you have not been half so happy lately. I have never heard you sing 'June's palace paved with gold' since we have been here. You have done all to please me, I know. How thoughtless and cruel I have been not to have foreseen this!"

Then he folded her more tightly in his arms, and kissed, with passionate, vehement love, the beautiful face. It was worth it all—all the pain, the difficulty, the doubt—to be loved so entirely for himself—not for his money, not for his rank, not for his title!

She wondered a little at the passionate kisses that he rained on her face.

"Why, Kandolph," she said, "you are more of a lover than ever!"

"And you, my darling, more worthy of being loved," he replied.

"I will go back to Mrs. Carstone, and tell her that I cannot go with her," she said; and her face is more radiant than if she had just heard that a large fortune had been left to her. "Then, Randolph, we will talk about ways and means. Let me work, dear, do—I should be so happy! This life does not suit me or please me; I want more to do. I will not be long. Now, give me one smile before I go; and—and—if I have been tiresome, do forgive me, Randolph, darling."

When he was slone, he wondered if she had given him the grastest love of which she was capable, How radiant her face was when he had kissed her! Was it possible that in that pure, noble soul there were depths he had not reached? He thought of her words in Paris—"Love can be made perject only through suffering." There had been no shadow over her love; no suffering had come near her. He had no thought of the future, of the intolerable anguish that was to be his. He began him. He wished that she had had more opportunities, that she had seen other men, that she had seen more of the world. She seemed to have too many ideas in common with Oscar Carstone, fau more than she had with him. Then he laughed aloud at himself.

"I am jealous," he said—"jealous of the simple, besutiful Violet who has bloomed for my eyes alone."

He smiled to think that she should imagine he was troubled over money matters. How

he was troubled over money matters. How simple and innocent she was! An, Heaven, thank Heaven, he had won that pear! above all price—a woman who loved him for himself, and himself alone!

CHAPTER XIX. For some days after that little interview matters went on more smoothly. Violet's affection for her husband was quickened and roused by the thought that he was in trouble, and that the trouble was caused by his having spent too much money on her. Her generous, noble nature warmed to him; she cared more for him during the next few days than she had ever done, and he was in the seventh heaven of delight. One thing that puzzled him just a little, although he did not give much thought to it, was the strange attitude of the Carstone family toward him; there was a kind of subdued pity in their manner, and once more Richard Carstone began to urge him to accept commissions for pictures. He never dreamed that Violet, in her absolute simplicity and ignorance of the world, had frankly told them that her husband was troubled about money. To her there was nothing to be ashamed of in the fact. No one she hall ever known had enough money; it seemed to her the chronic state of half the world. She had no idea, not even the faintest, that all the virtue and talent in the world would not cover that most fatal of all wants—want of money.

"We must be gareful," said Richard Carstone, whose pooleste were lined with gold. 'After all, I am almost glad that the man has kept aloof from us. If we had been very intimate, he would have begun to borrow money; it is the first thing these improvident men do. I should not be surprised, Mary, my dear, if he is staying here because he cannot pay his hotel bill."

"I hope it is nothing quite so bad as that," said the kindly wife. "If it is, I must do For some days after that little interview

"I hope it is nothing quite so bad as that,"
said the kindly wife. "If it is, I must do
something to help the girl, for I am really
fond of her."
But a delicate little investigation, carried

But a delicate, little investigation, carried on by Oscar, proved just the contrary, there seemed to be no lack of ready money. The landiord told him, in etrict confidence, that the English artist was the best payer in the hotel, that his donations to the servants and waiters and his gifts to the poor showed that he had plenty of money at command. "Itmay be, mother," said Oscar, "that he has had plenty until now, and that he foresees a shortness. I have thought lately that he had something on his mind; he looks so thoughtful, or rather so uneasy. I am quite sure there is something wrong. Perhaps his pictures will not sell."

"In that case you would imagine that he would be only too pleased to accept your

would be only too pleased to accept you father's offer."
"I do not think so. He does not like any

"I do not think so. He does not like any of us, and he is jealous of me."

Lord Ryvers was thoughtful. More than once Oscar Carstone had found him walking on the terrace, his handsome brows knitted, his lips tightly drawn, a frown on the open brow, and the shadow of deep thought in his eyes.

"Money," said the heir of Ingleshaw to himself—"money! Nothing but want of money ever makes a man look like that." And although he was by no means ill-natured, he

money ever makes a man look like that." And although he was by no means ill-natured, he was not altogether sorry that the man who would persist in treating him as an interior was in some trouble. "I would lend him a few hundreds myself." he said, "without saying anything to my father, if he would humble himself even ever so little, but never while he carries himself like that."

Violet saw her hasband pacing ap and down went to her heart. She remembered how sanguine he had been, how he had lavished sangine he had been, how he had tavished everything upon her, always telling her that he could afford it. She went up to him, and paced her arm in his.

"Let us share the walk and the thoughts

husband and wife :but he might be a little more amiable. Why not let her practise dancing with me? It could not hurt him."

"No; but perhaps it is as well to be careful, Oscar. You are not the worst looking man in the world, and she is but a young grr,."

He was just a little flattered; but his dislike for Lord Ryvers increased from that hour. More than once he said to himself:

"Ouly let me have the chance. and I will pay him for every slight and every insult he has given me."

"Let us share the walk and the thoughts and the trouble. You looked worried, Randolph. Is it about money?"

"Certainly money has to do with it," he replied, vaguely.

"Cheer up, Randolph! While we have youth, health, and strength, it seems to me a sad thing to be troubled about money. I would not be so troubled." She added, with a bright leach. "Why Randolph you record would not be so troubled. She added, while bright laugh. "Why, Randolph, you need not be down hearted! You know you carry not be down hearted! You know you carry your fortune in those clever fingers of yours." And, with a quick, graceful motion, she bent down and kissed his hands,
"You are the sweetest comforter in the world, Violet," he said. His honest heart beat with delight, his honest face cleared and heightened.

brightened.
"When I talked to you about money, Randolph," she remarked, "you always begin to

Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shait by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (§ 1b and 1b) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES Erps & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London." "Because I think you the least mercenary person in the world" he replied; "and, just as I detest mercenary, so I love unmercenary people."
"I hope I shall always have enough to eat and to drink, and a roof over my head, with but just a few supple pleasures; beyond that I care but little," Violet declared.

He bent down and kissed the beautiful face; such a grand; noble, generous soul shone of those violet eyes.
'It is for that I love you so, my darling !' A certain gentleman, now living in Graven-hurst, tells this fish atory. Some thirteen years ago he was fishing off the end of the Orillia wharf, and caught a perch; the little wretch was too small to eat, so he took a wire, passed it through the gills, bringing the two ends together and twisting them, re-placed the fish in the water. Fishing in the

he cried.
"Randolph," she said, after a short pause,
"I wish you would be a little more worldly Do you? But I thought you did not care bout worldly people."
"I do not; but there is a proper kind of

Now listen patiently; promise and you will not be cross." esitation.
"I am half afraid," she said, with a little emulous laugh; and that admission made

Don't you think that my new suit is stylish?
You see it's the true Lenten gray.
Lou's is black, but I think this is better;
More appropriate, too, every way. "By being a little more amiable to the Car tones. They are rich people—oh, Randelph hey are so rich, and they give such grea ums of money for pictures; and they lik Then just look at the little nun's bonnet, With almost no trimming, you see; And the chatelaine with prayer-book l

"Well," he said, for she had paused abruptly, "what then, Vielet?"

"They like us," she repeated; "and I am quite sure, Randolph, if you would be just a little more agreeable to Mr. Carstone, he would buy as many pictures as you could paint. That would not be losing your independence; he would have far more than the value of his money." She wondered at the amused smile that played round his lips. "You are not angry, Randolph?" she said.

"Not in the least," he replied.

"And you promise to think about it?"

"I promise," said Lord Ryvers.

"Will you go further still, and promise to make an effort to be more sociable with the Carstones?" she said.

"I will promise even that," he replied.

"Now I will test you," she said. "Mrs. Carstone has been to see me this morning, and we have both of us—both, mind, Randolph—a great favour to ask from you."

"To be really gallant, I ought to say that it is granted; but it will be wiser to know what it is before doing so."

"Every year, on the feast of St. Philipo, there is a ball given by—well, I do not know what they are called here, but in England we call them the mayor and the corporation. The ball is given for the visitors. They go to immense trouble and expense over it, and the visitors make a point of going. Mrs. Carstone wants to take me."

"And you?" he said, gently.

"Oh, Ramiolph, I long to go! I have never been to a ball; I should enjoy it so much."

Why, she really thinks he admires her; So she goes in for church work, you know That's why she's so a wfully pious— Good-by, if you really must go,

Coloured straw is fashionable for bonnets as well as hats. Butterflies are attached to bunches of fea-thers on bonnets.

Giltecock's feathers are seen on summer hats, apecially those of children. Large square hemstitched mull handker chiefs are again in vogue for fichus. He knew that to give his consent to her going to this ball was the most imprudent thing he could do; but he did not know how to refuse her; she had just been so loving and kind to him.

"My dearest Violet," he said, "I would rether that you govern the idea of going and the state of going and goi The new mantles of the season are all made more or less in the shape of a visite.

favour for dinner and evening parties. "My dearest Violet," he said, "I would rather that you gave up the idea of going, unless you wish it greatly—I would much prefer your not going."

"Oh, Randolph, do not refuse me, dear! I have never even seen a ball; and they say this will be magnificent—such flowers, such lights! And I long to dance, just as a caged bird longs to fly."

"Would it be such a great pleasure to you, my darl ng?" he asked. Velvet ribbons with satin on the wrong side are quite a feature of trimmings for spring silks. Many ladies now import their cloth cos-tumes from Redfern, the most popular ladies' tailor in London.

A very beautiful Lenten costume is made of black Ursuline, exquisitely embroidered with silver-gray thread. my darl ng?" he asked.

The beautiful face raised to his was very Black silks will be much worn this summer. They will be trimmed with lace in preference

to jet and passementerie.

Equal parased handles of onyx, lapis-lazuli, and out glass of all colours are again fashionable, in They are set in silver. "It would be the greatest possible pleasure," she answered.
"But Violet, darling, you cannot dance,"
"I can learn," she cried, eagerly. "It
comes quite naturally to me to move to the
measure of music." Take fichus of all styles are becoming very fashionable. They are much more becoming to most ladies than linen collars.

comes quite naturally to me to move to the measure of music."

"That I believe," he said,
"Mr. Oscar Caratone says he will teach me the steps, and to waltz."

"Mr. Oscar Caratone says he will teach me the steps, and to waltz."

"Mr. Oscar Caratone says he will teach me the steps, and to waltz."

"Mr. Oscar Caratone says he will teach me the steps, and to waltz."

"Mr. Oscar Caratone says he will teach me the kind!" her husband cried, his face finshing. "I will teach you myself."

"Can you dance, Randolph?" she asked, looking up at him in laughing wonder.

He was about to answer that he had been considered one of the best waltzers in Londou, when he stopped abruptly.

"I should not have thought you had had sufficient leisure in your life to think of dancing. It seems so strange. When will you teach me, Randolph?"

"If you go, I will take you, and, if you wish to dance, I will teach you," he replied. She kissed him in a transport of delight; and he was touched at finding how she longed for a little pleasure.

"You shall go, Violet," he said, decisively. "I cannot refuse you. But you have no idea of the trouble of preparing for a ball."

"Trouble!" she repeated. "Why, Randolph, I should call it unbounded pleasure."

"You must have a ball dress," he said, looking at the beautiful figure, with its graceful lines and curves.

Violet looked up at him shyly.

looking at the beautiful figure, with its graceful lines and curves.

Violet looked up at him shyly.

"I know you will not be willing, Randolph," she began, with some little hesitation; "but Mrs. Carstone is going, and she will wear white moire. She—that is—I—you will not, I know—but she seemed so very anxious too—that I should have one like it."

"You mean," he said, "that she has dared to offer to give you a ball dress?"

husbaud."
"That is all right," he returned impation

ly. "I do not want to interfere between husband and wife ; but he might be a little

The chance and the time for such payme were both nearer than he thought, for strar

events were about to happen, and the cloud that had been no bigger than a man's hand

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFORT

Ing.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast table.

same place a week later, he hooked the same has by the wire. Thinking that the percivel deserved its liberty, he removed the wire and returned the fish to its native element.—Orilla Packet.

had grown and hung dark over head. To be continued.

as given me.

"Yes; but she did it so kindly; and, do you know, Randolph, she acemed half frightened, as though she hardly liked doing it."
"I am sure she meant kindly," he replied.
"I hope you have all the dresses and everything else you need, Violet. Surely Mrs. Carstone has not imagined that you require a dress?"

"I have too many dresses rather than too. "To the pure," said the milkman as he sold quart of milk to an innocent girl, "all hings are pure."—Philadelphia Call. There is a river in Africa called Kiss onga. Every girl in this country knows all "I have too many dresses, rather than t about it. from the source to the mouth

A Boston man boasts of owning a piano made over 100 years ago. Whether he runs a hotal or keeps a boarding-school is not "I will buy you a ball dress, and you will like it all the petter because I choose it."
"You will not spend much money over it Randolph? Remember, it will be a grief to me—not a pleasure—it, you do that,"
"I will not give one farthing more than I can afford," he said. "I feel that I have committed an imprudence in agreeing to let you go; but how could I refuse you?"
"I love such imprudence," she declared.
"Aunt Alice said our marriage was a cruel imprudence; but it has not been the less happy. The ball will be an imprudence, yet I dare say we shall both enjoy it."

But, if she could have foreseen all that would spring from that ball at the Hotel de Ville, she would not have gone to it.
"I knew," said Oscar to Mrs Carstone, "that he would not let me give her a dancing lesson. How delighted she was when I suggested it; and how I should have enjoyed it! I will take care one thing—no matter what he says or does I shall dance with how." "I will buy you a ball dress, and you wi recently and held him for thirty days. Any American heiress can do that, and hold him of her departed busband's hair. What a silent commentary this is upon the way mar-ried men grow bald—and die.

In the Salem, Mass., Normal school there is a class of girls learning carpentry. They are determined to have a sufficient number of closets in their respective houses when they

"Is this a singing doll?" asked she of the clerk. "Yes, mademoiselle." "How do you make it sing?" "Just as you would any other young lady." "How is that?" "By pressing it." "Oh!" assess by an new I sould have enjoyed it. I will take care one thing—no matter what he says or does, I shall dance with her!"

Mrs Carstone felt slightly uncomfortable.

"You must remember, Oscar," she said,
"that a good wife is always obedient to her husband." " Aunt Jane," said an exasperated wife,

"I wish it was a custom for women to trade husbands as it is for men to trade horses."
"Why, my dear?" Because, if it was, I'd cheat some woman dreadfully before sundown." "Before marriage," she pouted, "you used to speak of my beautiful auburn locks, but now you call me red-headed." "My dear," replied the heartless man, "marriage opens the eyes. Before that event I was colour-blind."

colour-blind."

A young man who had been wooing a Vermont girl for some time, and had made her several presents, asked her one day if she would accept a puppy. He was awind mad when she replied that her mother had told her if he proposed to her to say no.

A young lady received the following note, accompanied by a bouquet of flowers:—
"Dear —, I send you by the boy a bocket of flours. This iz like my liv for n. The nite shade menes kepe dark. Rosis red and posis pail, my liv for u shall never fale."

The great object in the care of the hair at present is to keep it soft and light, so that it will lie in loose coils and stand out in shape. School girls and ladies at home may wear it "high and low," as it is called, all in one soft mass from the crown to the ears and down over the nape of the neck. There is no part, and the bang is lightly frizzled, left in soft ringlets over the lorehead, and pinned bick with incisive hairpins o'er the dividing line between the bang and the rest of the hair. The back hair is then brushed out plain, divided into two parts, crossed, and carried up around the nead with the ends tucked away, and a net over the whole.

Sleeping Together,
Somebody has said that more quarrels occur between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between clerks in stores,
between apprentices in mechanics' shops, between hired men, between husbands and
wives, owing to electrical changes which their
nervous systems undergo by lodging together night after night under the same bedclothes than by any other disturbing cause.
There is nothing, says the Scientific American, that will so derange the nervous system
of a person who is eliminative in nervous
force than to lie all night in bed with another
person who is absorbant in nervous force.
The absorber will go to alseen and several person who is absorbant in nervous force.
The absorber will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminator will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and wake

up in the morning fretful, peevish, faultfinding, and discouraged. No persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

You know it's the latest French fashion. To dress very plainly in Lent, And lay aside jewels and laces, Te show your religious intent.

So I made up my mind that this season, For a change, I'd be very devout. But that church twice a day is fatiguing I shall find, ere Lent's over, no doubt.

It isn't the afternoon service, But getting up early, I mind, Still the girls are all going to do it, And I don't want to be left behind.

esides, the new curate is charming;

Fashion Notes,

Bracelets are not worn the same on both

Semi-trained dresses are once more

Bunches of grass, with two or three humming birds or South-American beetles fastened on, are sold for summer bonnets.

Velvet will continue to be the favourite

The newest and prettiest feather ornaments

for the hair are in white, pale pink, and pale blue, and are powdered with gold or silver,

and mounted as aigrettes.

of gray, mouse, écru, corn, and brown

Some Ornaments for the Hair.

The newest and prettiest feather ornaments for the hair are in white, pale pink, and pale blue, are powdered with gold or silver, and mounted as aigrettes. These are really lovely, and are a craze among young girls. At a late entertainment, where the ladies were requested to wear their hair powdered, almost everyone present displayed a princess aigrette. There was an exception, however, and this exception may again prove a rule, for the novelty and beauty of the ornaments she wore attracted attention to them and went far towards making them the success of the future. These consisted of bouquets of clematis blossoms and lilies of the valley, sprinkled with powdered diamonds and having diamond hearts. At least this was how they looked, and this combination of brilliant effects with flavour, form, and colour, is the new departure in artificial flowers which has been made to throw feathers in the shade and restore the prestige to artificial floral ornamentation. The imitation of gems, white and coloured, has in fact been applied to leaves and grasses and flowers as frosting, powder, dew, and also in the form of crystal drops lying in the heart of the flower, while brilliant little flame colour amethystine and golden gems, looking like imprisoned sunlight, are mounted as bugs, minute butter-flies, and the like. Black lace flowers are in favour on black

A New Bonnet,

A stylish bonnet exhibited by a Broadway importer this week and called the "Mignon" has the flaring brim curved toward the front, and bent into a decided point at the top. The crown is made of white Oriental net, and wreathed with cascades of Oriental lace. Between these waves of lace and the dainty crepe lisse frill which encircles the inside of the bonnet brim is set a delicate wreath of softly shaded mignonette blossoms. A large Brazilian beetle, whose satin-like wings reflect all the varied tones of the green and pale gold blossoms, is apparently making his way over the crown to a less conspicuous place among the emerald blossoms. A second bonnet, in London gipsy shape, is of fawn-coloured Milan straw, trimmed with puffings of ruby velvet, veiled with gold lace. At the left of the bonnet is set a cluster of velvety sumach buds. Fawn-coloured satin strings finish the bonnet. Some of the cool airy styles preparing for the heated term—if it ever arrives—are made over foundations of gold or silver-white wire, the fabrics of the loveliest tints of Persian mull or China crape, and also of gold lattice nets, barred with chennile in vivid hues, the garnitures being perfect parterres of primroses, larkspurs, alpine roses, azaleas, and wheat-heads in olive and dead gold tints, mingled with pale green diamond-powdered wood mosses and lichens, looking as if they had just been torn from the rocks of the forest. A New Bonnet

What Men have Said about Women.

Plaid skirts, side-plaited from the waist, are worn by young ladies still attending school, with jersey waist and sash drapery. In love, as in war, a fortress that parleys A fan is indispensable to a woman who Basques are not changed in shape from those worn during the winter, with pointed can no longer blush. The man who can govern a woman can ront, short sides, and square postillon plaited govern a nation. -Bal High shouldered capes of white lace or of embroidered muslin are newer than fichus for wearing with home dresses of satin, silk, or

It is easier to make all Europe agree than two women.—Louis XIV. The mistake of many women is to return God created the coquette as soon as He had made, the fool.—Victor Hugo.

trimming for at least one season longer, and velvet cut from the piece will be preferred to A woman who has surrendered her lipe has surrendered everything .- Viard. Of all heavy bodies, the heaviest is the woman we have ceased to love.—Lemontey. Rascal! That word on the lips of a woman,

Hosierty shows several new departures, Among them vertical stripes, Highland plaids in charming combination of colour, and shot effects to match the new silks. angel. Woman is a charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as her gloves.— Long mitts are made in all the shades to match dresses, but the stone gray, ecru, and black are most employed for the street, and light flesh tints for evening wear.

Baccac.

Who takes an eel by the tail or a woman at her word soon finds he holds nothing.—

Proverb.

I have seen more than one woman drown.

I have seen more than one woman drown The new, long, Lisle thread gloves are finished with two buttons, the part extending upon the honour in the clear water of dia D'Houdetot.

We meet in society many attractive women whom we would fear to make our wives. How many women would laugh at the funerals of their husbands it it were not the

custom to weep? An asp would render its sting more venemous by dipping it into the heart of a co-quette.—Poincelot.

Women deceived by men want to marry them; it is a kind of revenge as good as any ther. - Beaumanoir. It is easier for a woman to defend her virtue against men than her reputation against women.—Rocheburne.

Over The Garden Wall. An exceedingly bright and pretty little East Third street girl received a New Year's card from a small admirer, and it created "Why, child, I didn't khow you knew him," said the mother.
"Oh, yes, mamma," she replied, with a coquettish smile, "I have met him."
"Indeed, how did it happen?"
"Well, you see, we first became acquainted by throwing mud at such other.

ed by throwing mud at each other over the alley fence, and then several days afterward Uncle Frank presented him, and since that we have been quite good friends indeed."

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula. THOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our po

HOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession repeat this story: I have been a terrible afterer for years with Blood and Skin Humors; ave been obliged to shun public places by ream of my disfiguring humors; have had the best visidans; have spent hundreds of dollars and by no real rehef until I used the CUTICURA REDIVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and UTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the Great Skin ures and Skin Beautifiers, externally, which have ared me and left my skin and blood as pure as child's.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

James E. Richardsos, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says:—In 1870 Scorotulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured.

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

STILL MORE SO. Will McDonald, 2.542 Dearborn street. Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticural REMEDIES.

H. F. Carpenter, Henderson N.Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing, by CUTECURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

DON'T WAIT.

AGRICUL

We will always be ploof enquiry from farme ing agricultural interegiven as soon as practi

DISEASED

Mr. Sweetapple, v Oshawa, who for the p making investigations cattle in Missouri, has j formed Dr. Smith, of th College, and Government that the disease which excitement there is not mouth disease. Mr. the result of local infl eating ergotised grasse gangrene of the extremi the disease is known as and is not contagious, Canada is concerned alarm.

TRULY S

A correspondent in H for information an a cer "I consider the answer partment of THE WEER more than the subscript tains a deal that is chanical, agricultural accept the compliment bears testimony to the The numerous letters which are inquiries on al is of itself a sufficient gr spent in answering some is fully appreciated by o

POLLED . ST. CLAIR.-Would you me know in your agricult are the breeders of Red A Canada? There is a friwho wants to purchase so Hay & Patton, New L Ont., have such stock !

SYNOVIAL D DUNBAR.—I have a colt outside of the hind leg, f The cut discharges a ye which might be joint ma We judge the dischar a poultice of equal part to the sore for several injured part apply a bi drachm of biniodide drachms of lard.

TO PROTECT S PELEE ISLAND.-Will through your paper wh trees to protect them fr

An alkaline solution, soap with a saturated soda, is highly spoken mixture too thin, and a brush, so as to fill up bark. The mixture sh latter part of May or peated a month later.

COLT OUT OF WATERFORD.—I have a old, which will not eat dead. Please inform me paper what I will do for

Groom your colt the boiled oats, and half Mix with the food eve powdered gentian, If ovement in two week

SWELLING ON

DUNBAR.-I have a col DUNBAR.—I have a colt got his hind leg scratched hock joint. The joint is seas on it. Part of the sc had formed. The leg see ing does not disappear vecough, which leaves him time; and then comes on from the nose when he good conditions and feeds. and condition and fee Your case is rather we would advise you smined by a qualified v

PIG WITH RI

STONERRIDGE.—I have months old who is quite foot. When he first gets the ground, but after a better. He acts like a parently quite stiff-jointed a good warm stable. It corn chopped and he direct of the same litter, not fat but in middling the ground of the same litter. The same is the same litter of the same litter. The symptoms descri pain may be the result of the foot carefully, and are discovered, apply ar hoof, and for two incl composed of two ound two ounces of tinctu

> daily one drachm of the which continue for two INFLAMMATIO

oil. Give a change of

EASTWOOD.—About the showed symptoms of in was resorted to. With the flammation an ugly sore a joint which has since beed the joint. The hocks are and a nasty running sore arm. All the sores eight sicharges are free great difficulty with wa name disease and suggest Inflammation without Inflammation, without distinctive part, is rate your horse has been th ground with violence. nal pain, the sores refe from such injuries. I we can only recommen some mild lotion, such two drachms, and wa daily fomentation of

DISORDERED

COMBIE.—Can you give that takes frequent attainflammation of the lung from her nostriis? She va year, at intervels her that she worked well, when sick, was aweet ni nite, followed by raw flashe commenced to trendrink of cold water, where cad, and we treated her every seven or eight days rhosa, soon begins to stawill lie down and turn i left side. Often she will sides heaving fast, and cold. The bowels are m and although loose in the ness soon follows.

Your mare is evide

Your mare is evid weakness of the digest ging her with the re Give her about three q best-three times a da good timothy hay, free hours. Every night gi ate of soda, and one di mixed with the oats, of icines for 16 days, Al

vere work or exercise ARTIFICAL'

cal hatching of eggs inttion with a fellow-breed the statement that that it least 200 years old, whice settle the point? The hatching of p

Egypt, and tradition some 500 years B.C. ever on this point, as that the domestic fowl

The newest and prettiest feather ornaments for the hair are in white, pale pink, and pale olive, are powdered with gold or silver, and mounted as sigrettes. These are really lovely, and are a craze among young girls. At a late entertainment, where the ladies were requested to wear their hair powdered, almost everyone present displayed a princess aigrette. There was an exception, however, and this exception may again prove a rule, for the movelty and beauty of the ornaments she wore attracted attention to them and went far towards making them the success of the future. These consisted of bouquets of clematis blossoms and lilies of the valley, sprinkled with powdered diamonds and having diamond hearts. At least this was how they looked, and this combination of brilliant effects with flavour, form, and colour, is the effects with flavour, form, and colour, is the new departure in artificial flowers which has en made to throw feathers in the shade and store the prestige to artificial floral ornaentation. The imitation of gems, white and loured, has in fact been applied to leave d grasses and flowers as frosting, powder ew, and also in the form of crystal drops rilliant little flame colour amethystine and olden gems, looking like imprisoned sunight, are mounted as bugs, minute butteries, and the like.

A New Bonnet A stylish bonnet exhibited by a Broadway importer this week and called the "Mignon" has the flaring brim curved toward the front,

has the flaring brim curved toward the front, and bent into a decided point at the top. The crown is made of white Oriental net, and wreathed with cascades of Oriental lace. Between these waves of lace and the dainty crepe lisse frill which encircles the inside of the bonnet brim is set a delicate wreath of softly shaded mignonette blossoms. A large Brazilian beetle, whose satin-like wings reflect all the varied tones of the green and Brazilian beetle, whose satin-like wings re-lect all the varied tones of the green and paie gold blossoms, is apparently making his way over the crown to a less conspicuous place among the emerald blossoms. A second bonnet, in London gipsy shape, is of fawn-coloured Milan straw, trimmed with puffings of ruby velvet, veiled with gold lace. At the ft of the bonnet is set a cluster of velvety mach buds. Fawn-coloured satin strings nish the bonnet. Some of the cool airy tyles preparing for the heated term-if it er arrives—are made over foundations of eliest tiuts of Persian mull or China crape, lle in vivid hues, the garnitures being perct parterres of primroses, larkspurs, alpine ses, azaleas, and wheat-heads in olive and dead gold tints, mingled with pale green diamond-powdered wood mosses and lichens, ooking as if they had just been torn from he rocks of the forest. What Men have Said about Women.

In love, as in war, a fortress that parleys s half taken. A fan is indispensable to a woman who

in no longer blush. The man who can govern a woman can vern a nation. - Balzac It is easier to make all Europe agree than

wo women. - Louis XIV. The mistake of many women is to return ntiment for gallantry. - Jouy. God created the coquette as soon as He and made the fool. — Victor Hugo. A woman who has surrendered her lips

s surrendered everything .- Viard. Of all heavy bodies, the heaviest is the oman we have ceased to love. - Lemontey. Rascal! That word on the lips of a woman

Woman is a charming creature, who hanges her heart as easily as her gloves.— Who takes an eel by the tail or a woman at

I have seen more than one woman drown her honour in the clear water of diamonds.

D'Houdetot.

We meet in society many attractive women D'Harleville. How many women would laugh at the merals of their husbands it it were not the ustom to weep?

An asp would render its sting more venemous by dipping it into the heart of a co-quette.—Poincelot. Women deceived by men want to marry

em; it is a kind of revenge as good as any ther.—Beaumanoir. It is easier for a woman to defend her vir

me against men than her reputation against) women. - Rocheburne. Over The Garden Wall.

An exceedingly bright and pretty little East Third street girl received a New Year's card from a small admirer, and it created ore or less comment in the family.
"Why, child, I didn't khow you knew

him," said the mother,
"Oh, yes, mamma," she replied, with a oquettish smile, "I have met him."
"Indeed, how did it happen?" "Well, you see, we first became acquainted by throwing mud at each other over the lley fence, and then several days afterward

Uncle Frank presented him, and since that we have been quite good friends indeed."

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

HOUSANDS OF LETTERS in our possession The control of the co ed me and left my skin and blood as pure as

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

ALMOSI INCHEDIBLE.

James E. Richardsou, Custom House, New Orleans, on oath, says:—In 1870 Scrofulous Ulcers broke out on my body until I was a mass of corruption. Everything known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. I became a mere wreck. At times could not lift my hands to my head, could not turn in bed; was in constant pain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief or cure in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, used them and was perfectly cured.

Sworn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAW FORD. STILL MORE SO.

Will McDonald, 2.542 Dearborn street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt Rheum, on head, neck, face, arms, and legs for seventeen years; not able to move, except on hands and knees, for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the Cuticura REMEDIES.

MORE WONDERFUL YET.

H. F. Carpenter, Henderson N.Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy of twenty years' standing, by CUTCURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful ture on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

Write to us for these testimonials in full or send direct to the parties. All are absolutely true and given without our knowledge or solicitation. Don't wait. Now is the time to cure every species of Itching. Scaly, Pimply. Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-coloured diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp with less of Hair. Sold by all druggists. Price, Cuticura, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cts. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Mass.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped, and Oily Skin, Blackheads, and Skin Blemishes, use CUTICURA Soap.
Northrep & Lyman, Teronte, Deminion Agents.

AGRICULTURAL.

Ve will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affecting agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Mr. Sweetapple, veterinary surgeon, of Oshawa, who for the past ten days has been making investigations among the diseased cattle in Missouri, has just returned, and incattle in Missouri, has just returned, and informed Dr. Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary College, and Government inspector of stock, that the disease which is creating so much excitement there is not contagious foot andmouth disease. Mr. Sweetapple says it is the result of local influences, arising from eating ergotised grasses, which produces gangrene of the extremities. Dr. Smith says the disease is known as gangrenous ergotism, and is not contagious, consequently so far as Canada is concerned there is no cause for alarm.

TRULY SPOKEN.

A correspondent in Hannon, Ont., writing for information an a certain subject, says :-"I consider the answers and questions department of THE WEEKLY MAIL worth much more than the subscription price, as it contains a deal that is useful to all classes, mechanical, agricultural and mercantile." We accept the compliment so neatly paid, as it bears testimony to the worth of our paper. The numerous letters received weekly in which are inquiries and learness to a subject to the subject t which are inquiries on all conceivable subjects, is of itself a sufficient guarantee that the time spent in answering some of the conundrums is fully appreciated by our subscribers.

POLLED CATTLE.

Sr. Chair.—Would you be kind enough to let me know in your agricultural department, who are the breeders of Red Angus polled cattle in Dapada? There is a friend of mine in Indiana who wants to purchase some.

Hay & Patton, New Lowell, Simcoe county Ont., and Thomas McCrae, Janefield, Guelph,

Ont, have such stock for sale. SYNOVIAL DISCHARGE.

DUNBAR.—I have a colt that got kicked on the outside of the hind leg, first joint above ankle. The cut discharges a yellowish slimey matter, which might be joint matter. He is very lame. We judge the discharge is synovia. Apply a poultice of equal parts of flour and oatmeal to the sore for several days, then around the injured part apply a blister composed of one drachm of biniodide of mercury and four drachms of lard.

TO PROTECT SHADE TREES.

Pelee Island.—Will you please inform me through your paper what is best to put on shade trees to protect them from insects? Some advise

An alkaline solution, made by diluting soft soda, is highly spoken of. Do not make the mixture too thin, and apply it liberally with a brush, so as to fill up all the crevices in the bark. The mixture should be applied in the latter part of May or early in June, and re-peated a month later.

COLT OUT OF CONDITION.

glyphic characters on the monuments been identified as representing chickes they are neither shown in old paintum mentioned by Herodotus, although Dithey are neither shown in old paintings nor mentioned by Herodotus, although Diodorus is of opinion that the ancients were not only acquained with poultry but also with artificial hatching. The ancient Egyptians hatched eggs by burying them in the ground, and then covering them with manure, but modern Egyptians used regulated heat in ovens for the same purpose. Your friend's assertion is more correct than yours, but the chances are that he is some 2,000 years astray.

CALVES WITH ANTHRAX.

DEREHAM.—A disease has appeared among my cattle, and I have lost two oalves with it. They were sick only ten hours, when they died. The cords of the neck became contracted, the head elevated, and the body bloated. When I took the hide off, I found the flesh about the neck and breast black or a dark purple. The second one was swollen in the hind quarter, and one side of the back bone and breast. There was no blood in the flesh in any other part of the body. Please let me know what it is, and what I can do to prevent it from attacking the others. I have heard that one of my neighbours lost a calf with the same disease. My calves are fed on clover hay and kept in a basement stable with plenty of salt and water.

Your calves are suffering from a form of anthrax, which is usually attended with fatal results. Cleanse out the place where the healthy animals are standing, or remove them to a good, comfortable, and well-ventilated stable, allowing them to have plenty of exercise in the open air when the weather is mild. Give to each animal daily three drachms of hyposulphite of soda, continuing for a week or ten days. Feedon good timothy hay for two or three weeks, or something substantial but different to present fooder. Have the carcases of the dead animals burned or deeply buried. Opinione differ as to different forms of anthrax being contagious, but prevention is always a sensible course to pursue.

GIRDLED TREES.

Holloway.—I have a young orchard which has been set out four years and is growing nicely. This winter I had it pruned, and the mice have stripped the bark almost entirely off most of the trees; from one to three feet. I think the branches lying on the show attracted them to the trees. What would you recommend doing will them? I was thinking of painting them with some kind of paint.

If the frank surface of the most that is

If the fresh surface of the wood-that is the portion stripped of its bark—has not been much injured, banking with suitable been much injured, banking with suitable earth may save the trees. A much better plan is to connect the two separated portions of the bark by inserted twigs. The work should be performed after spring opens, of about the usual grafting time. To begin with, the operator should scrape away enough earth to get at the bark, below the girdled portion, and then, with the aid of a narrow enisel, make a cut in the tree ahout an inch deep, driving the chisel in with a mallet or hammer. Repeat this above the girdled part, and make in all eight cuts, four on each side of the injured bark. Then take tour twigs, say half an inch each in diameter, and long enough to bridge the girdled portion. tour twigs, say half an inch each in diameter, and long enough to bridge the girdled portion. Sharpen the ends of the twigs, and force them into the chisled cuts, making them fit tightly, after which, cover the spots where the grafts have been placed with wax. Four shoots of the kind named will form a substantial connection, and the chances are that not one in a hundred will be lost if the work is done properly. The Country Gentleman some years ago recommended an orchardist to adopt this plan, and although over a thousand trees had been girdled, not one was destroyed or checked in growth.

the earth. They are folly described in the agricultural report. Where or how they get them they have failed to tell. This is the point I wish the farmers to learn, that is, the hegs drink the intento the atomach and it hatches and cate through. Then they go through the fish, all the same course, until they become old enough, when they take a new form at the surface and hy off. When they fly they are half the size of the green fly and some longer, with white spotted wings. To make a nest for those nits, make a wallow four inches deep in August or September and fill with water, throwing a few shovelfuls of droppings from eattle, and let the hogs wallow one or two days and the nest is ready. Then seat yourself near by just after sunset and watch the moth deposit the nits on the water. They never light, but touch the water several times as they pass and go off a few feet and return, thus depositing hundreds of nits before they leave. The next day the hog lies down and wallows, then gets up and supe the water, and the nit hatches in the stornach and bowels. Some will say, why did we not always have the hog cholers? I will enough. and bowels. Some will say, why did we not always have the hog cholera? I will answer by asking, why did we not always have the Colorado potato bug or the cabbage fly?—Correspondence of Indiana Farmer.

THE POULTRY YARD,

Poultry suffer from cold perhaps more than any other animals. A flock of 40 Light Brahma hens were laying an average of 15 eggs a day before the cold snap. After the first cold day the eggs fell off to seven per day, notwithstanding the feed and water were warmed for them. As eggs are worth three cents each, the loss is 24 cents a day for this small flock.

small flock.

Never place the perches in the hen-house one above another, or one higher than another. Fowls usually keep going up until they reach the highest perch. If there should not be room enough for all, the atrong will crowd the weak ones off. Perches should not be more than three feet high. Heavy chickens often hart themselves jumping from high perches. Round smooth poles with legs to them make good perches and are easily removed to clean.

Egos may be kept for domestic use by

them make good perches and are easily removed to clean.

Eggs may be kept for domestic use by covering the shells with linsced oil well rubbed in by the finger and setting them on the small end in dry chaff or bran, or even dry sand. This will not do for market, and the lime-water method is practised for that purpose. The manner is as follows: One peek of fresh lime is slacked and diluted with water to half fill a barrel. The eggs are packed in another barrel and covered with the lime water well stirred. A cloth is laid over the eggs and this is covered with half an inch of the thickest part of the lime and then with water to the depth of half an inch; this must be kept renewed. The eggs will keep six months in good condition and when washed are as clean and as clear as new.

A correspondent of the Massachusett's Ploughman, writing on the above subject "My grandmother, when I was six years old, gave me a white hen. Three miles to her house and back on foot made me the possessor of experience that has lasted a full half

writers. Lupton's enterprise is worthy of success.

The annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario contains, in addition to the proceedings of the meetings of the association, several valuable papers, one of them by Prof. W. Saunders, of London, which will be found very interesting to those who intend taking an interest in the study of insects. This paper, as well as several other, is freely illustrated. Mr. Harrington, of Otsawa, contributes a paper on insects injurious to maple trees, a subject that caused considerable attention some months ago. The shinch bug, which appeared in force in New York State last fall, and whose ravages are dreaded the coming season, is the subject of a paper by Prof. W. Saunders, who says it is audiciently near to cause alarm, and induce our agriculturists to assume defensive measures. Mr. Saunders advocates deep burial by floughing, or heavy rolling early in the spring, as preventive remedies.

rolling early in the spring, as preventive remedies.

The report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, is a volume of some 300 pages, carefully compiled and indexed by the secretary of the association, Mr. D. W. Beadle. There are a number of papers on fruit culture by gentlemen thoroughly conversant with the subject, but the most interesting portion of the book is that part taken up wish the reproduction of Mr. Gibbs, of Abbotsford, Que., some time egg travelled largely in Russia, in quest of information regarding the most hardy fruits that would endure both heat and cold, the results of his researches being published in the report of the Mentreal Horticultural Society. Mr. Gibbs made applies a special study, and from the copious notes taken by him during his travels, it is probable good results will ensue if our orchardists, will allow themselves to be guided by his experience.

ists will allow themselves to be guided by his experience.

The April Atlantic opens with the second and last parts of "Drifting Down Lost Creek," one of the most striking short stories recently published, by Charles Egbert Craddock, Mr. Crawford's serial, "A Roman Singer," and Dr. Mitchell's "In War Time" both have two new chapters, and deepen the impression already made of the unusual power and interest of these stories. Heury James contributes another of his charming French travel papers, this time describing Avignon Orange. Prof. N. S. Schaler, of Harvard College, dicusses the "The Red Sunsets" and sees forth with great clearness that they are the results of the Javanese earthquakes. This paper is peculiarly interesting, and what makes it very attractive is the absence of scientific terms and phrases that writers on old, gaye me a wanter house and back on foot made me house and back on foot made me and sets forth with the century.

"Since then, with the exception of fiveyears, I have given hems faithful attention. From one hundred I brought in fifty eggs yesterday; one egg for every year since the old white hen gave me both trouble and pleature.

"Now what I want to express is this. General Jackson said the price of libery was eternal vigilance. So in keeping hens to succeed—it is not so much the kind of hen as the care you give them.

"Very many men and women also are talk—care you give them.

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"On the provide target in the absence of the absence of the peculiarly inter

the factors which influence their malignant effect, such as temperature, previous inoculation, moisture. This likewise produced an animated discussion.

On resuming in the evening the first busiwas election of officers, which resulted as follows:—Honorary President, Prof. Brown; President, J. L. Campbell, Norfolk; Vice-President, George Nicholl, Kingston; Recording Secretary, J. P. Anderson, Puslinch; Corresponding Secretary, H. G. Joyce, Toronto; Treasurer, E. A. Shuttleworth, York; Editor, J. I. McTavish. After the conclusion of this interesting portion of the business, J. P. Anderson read a valuable paper on "early lambs," and the discussion which it drew forth closed the meeting for the evening.

BOGUS BUTTER.

How the People of New York State Lu-bricate Their Bread. From the New York Sun.

The Senate committee which has been investigating adulterations of food presented its report to-day. The committee has discovered alarming wholesale adulterations of food, which are dangerous to the consumer and which are dangerous to the consumer and which are depreciating property in the rural districts. The adulteration of butter by tallow oil, bons oil, and lard vil was found in almost every town and city in the State, and in an amount which equals half the production of the natural article. The imitation is so disguised that often it can only be detected by chemical analysis. Out of thirty samples of, alleged butter purchased by the committee in New York only two were genuine.

No labels to distinguish the pure from the bogus butter are displayed, as required by the existing law. Bogas butter is largely purchased by saloons, boarding-houses, and second-class hotels. The poorer qualities of bogus butter sell for from 20 to 30 cents to labouring men, and the better grades at 40 to 45 cents. The cost of manufacture ranges from 12 to 18 cents, the average being 14 cents. The manufacture in this State is chiefly carried on in New York and Brooklyn, several concerns manufacturing over 3,000,000 pounds each out of fat brought from the West, from France, and from Italy. The bulk of the bogus butter is manufactured in the West and sold in New York to the detriment of the State's dairy interests. Many dairy farmers have been driven out of busiment of the State's dairy interests. Many dairy farmers have been 'driven out of business in consequence. The loss to the State is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000

is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 yearly. The committee estimates that 40,000,000 pounds of the product are sold annually in the State, and the illegitimate business is breaking our export butter trade. The effect of the deception in the trade is deleterious to business morals. Butterine can be sold at 18 cents less than natural butter.

The committee quotes extensively from the evidence obtained to show the evil moral, commercial, and sanitary effects of adulterations. The use of nitric and sulphuric acids in deodorizing adulterated butter is particularly condemned. The committee recommends the total prohibition, after a given time, of the manufacture and sale of all butter adulterations. The living cow, the committee asserts, cannot compete with the dead hog. The committee also finds that 200,000 out of the 500,000 quarts of milk furnished to New York daily in 1882 were water or skim milk. The committee recommends the appointment

The control of the co

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

The Cross Old Cobbler You haven't coppers three and ten! 'hen you must take your boot again. New soles your father's slippers had. This day a week, my little lad.

Then ho, my little man!
Well tanned I'm sure you'll be,"
And the cross old cobbler cobbled
At the shoe upon his knee,

THE LAST OF THE ICE.

"That's the end of the skating for this winter," said Jerry McDonald, mournfully, "It'd have lasted three weeks longer," growled Put Giddings, "if it hadn't been for Captain Myers and his old steamer." And Pat Farrel added:

"What for did he come alongehore and smash the best ice there was left? It's foine big pieces he made of it, but they're no good for skatin."

pearance, considering what it really was - It seemed a great pity, too, not to get a little more fun out of what had been the best akating ground on all that end of the lake. Still the remaining mischief was really done by Pat Farrel, small as he was, for he broke in on the talk of the larger boys with:

"Crass that ice, is it? I kud do it in a minute if me fut was well. Yer afraid to thry it. That's all."

There was alwayssome place or other lame or bruised about Pat Parallel.

There was always some place or other lame or bruised about Pat Farrel, for the good reason that he could not see or think of any rash undertaking he was not at once ready to

Pat kept on talking, and the more he said about it, the more the taller boys began to feel that it was their duty to try it.

Mum Robbins was a little the best runner, but it was well known that Bill Thatcher and continue him, and the other boys were could outjump him, and the other boys were quite contented to let those two make the ex-They went back three or four rods

with the lasted state of the company of the company

Vho's had his share of debt and love hows what the peace they rob him of; and, once felieved of love and debt, its six very never can forget. I colonger will he bend the knee, uttaing the peans of the free. "Out of love and out of debt,"

For all the bliss that love can give,
There's more of woe with love to live;
He plucist the perfect, thornless rose,
Who, honduring manhood, no man owes.
No love, no debt, ah! there's the key
Of life for him who'd happy be.

"Out of love and out of debt,"
Motto none will e'er regret.

"Ma, I am now seventeen. Mayn't I en

ter society?"
"You will have to ask your father, Lizzie."
"Oh, but he's jo gram; I'm afraid to."
"Speak to him prettily, dear, and he will hear you. He's in the sitting-room."
Lizzie summons courage and goes to her father.

father.

"Papa, dear, I'm now seventeen, May I enter society?"

"What kind of society?"

"Why, the best society, of course."

"No. Do you suppose I'm going to have you make a fool of yourself agoin about here sayin' 'caw', for car, 'faw' for fur and such stupid talk? No; never!"

Had Seen It Before. A Philadelphian was sitting in a mining broker's office in Virginia City one day last fall, when a stranger entered and showed him a pound hunk of silver ore which was at least 90 per cent. pure stuff.

"Found that on one of my hills," he said,

The ears of the man from the Quaker city began to work and his heart to thump. The native looked green, and perhaps he didn't know the value of that hill.

know the value of that hill.

"What you got?" asked the broker, as he came from behind the desk.

"Oh, nothin' much—just a little hunk I found on one of my hills was the reply.

The broker took the hunk, carefully examined it for a minate, and then quietly remarked:

"Yes, I recognize it. I sold that hunk four weeks ago to salt a hill in the next county! Please put it in your coat-tail pocket and move on. It is too rich for your blood!"

Mrs. Slingeham put her head over the fence and thus addressed her neigbour, who was

and thus addressed her neigbour, who was hanging out her week's washing:

"A family has moved into the empty house across the way, Mrs. Clothesine."

"Yes, I know."

"Did you notice their furniture?"

"Not particularly."

"Two loads, and I wouldn't give a dollar a load for it. Carpets! I wouldn't put 'em down in my kitchen. And the children! I won't allow mine to associate with 'em, you bet. And the mother? She looks as if she had never known a day's happiness. The father drinks, I expect. Too bad that such people should come into this neighbourhood. I wonder who they are?

"Do your," Well. I dealers. The

"Do you? Well, I declare. Who are they?" "The mother is my sister, and the father is the superintendent of the Sunday-school." A painful pause ensues.

He Wanted a Reasonable Apology for Failing and He Got Une.

One day three or four weeks ago a retail
grocer over in Jersey sat down with his clerk
one evening, and said;

"James, I owe New York houses over \$3."

stock is all run down, and this would be the time to fail in business."
"It certainly would."
"But I want a reasonable apology to give my creditors when they come down upon us for explanations. See if you can't think of something the night and let me know in the

"I have taken the \$2,000 and am prepared to skip. It will be the best excuse in the world for your failing so flat that creditors san't realize two cents on the dollar."

Each One Had An Excuse.

The other day a temperate Brooklyn man concluded he would take a drink, and went into a saloon. To his horror he met a friend at the bar who was also the kind of a man who "never touches liquor, sir." Each felt a little better, however, when he divined the reason of the other's presence.

Just as they said "good morning" and were sliding up to the but, a third party of similar abstemious pretensions came in, and would have backed out but the others saw him.

"Ah-ah antlemen, will you take something?" said number one, "The fact is, I suffered all night with a terrible cold. It was simply terrible; I thought I'd take something to warm meup."

"Number two hesitated a moment and then said: "Well, I don't care if I do. My rheumatism has been hurting me awfully for a week. I believe I'll join you."

Number three coughed, and then put his hands on his side. then hesitated a moment and finally said: "Well, I guess I'll take one too. My wife's mother says her corns hurt her so this kind of weather that she can hardly walk."

He Had Set His Heart on a Suit for Damages.

A lawyer across the Hudson received a call the other day from a man who wanted to begin a suit against a railroad company. He claimed to have been run over by a handcar, but close questioning revealed the fact that the car was in possession of a gang of boys.

boys.

"I'm airaid we could not hold the company responsible," said the lawyer when he had all the particulars.

"But the company owns the track and the hand-car," protested the man.

"Yes, but that won't do you any good.

Are you anxious for a suit?"

"Well, I've rather set my heart on one."

"Let's see. Did you go to war?"

"No."

"No."
"Have you any relatives there?"
"I had a brother living in Virginia when the war broke out."
"Good! He owned a farm and the Union broops occupied it and damaged him to the extent of \$12,000. We consequently file a slaim against the Government for that sum and interest. Don't say another word about meing a railroad company—we've got a better thing."

"But my brother ian't dead."
"Then go and kill him at once. We've of a dead sure thing on Uncle Sam, and ifies must not be allowed to stand in the my. Please kill him so as to be back by ar o'clock to swear to the claim."

brist in Danville, N.Y., claims that the breathe is one of the best ansestetics and. He has his patients take a number inspirations in quick succession. on begin to feel dizzy and subside less which will last long enough to the extraction of a tooth. Laughing

STOCKS.

The following are the closing quotations for

Stocks.	12,00 M.		4 P.M.	
	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.	Bi
Montreal	193	1923	193	19
Ontario	189	188	189	18 10
Toronto	185	183	1044	18
Toronto	1000000	1111	184	11
Commerce	1262	126	1261	12
ImperialFederal	139	1372	1391	13
Dominion	202	200	201	20
Dominion	115	1111		
Hamilton	110	1171	1154	11
Hamilton Miscellaneous.	A11000000	2000		Šģ.
British America	120	117	120	11
Western Assurance Canada Life	1211	121	1213	12
Confederation Life		1	***	**
Confederation Life Consumers' Gas xd Dominion Telegraph	153	151	153	15
	89	86	****	**
Lybster Cotton Co Noxon Bros. Man. Co Ont. & Qu'Appelle L. Co North-West L. Co	100	** **	****	
Noxon Bros. Man. Co				
North Wast Co	90	501	*****	5
	60‡	591	601	5
1., G., & B. SLOCK. 08				
Canadian Pacific bonds	****	983		28
Loan Commanies. Canada Permanent	2164	1365.FG		
C. P. (new stock)	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	****	1000	**
Freehold		166		
W. C. (new stock	****	186		**
W. C. (new stock	1284	1271		**
Canada Landed Credit		1215		
B. & L. Association Imperial S. & Invest	105	1011	25.52	••
Farmers' L. & Savinos		1104	Section 1979	
Barmers' L. & Savings Lon. & Can. L. & A National Investment	1394	139 106	H	:
National Investment	7 5000	108	1.1.	
Reed Wetste I & D Co	'00	1011		
	90	113	****	**
The Land Security Co		140		
Manitoba Loan	118	1162	****	••
Huron & Erie Dom. Savings & Loan Ontario Loan & Deb	116	1144	****	••
Ontario Loan & Deb	127	123	****	
Canadian S. & Loan	124	120	***	
London Loan	1257	121	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Brant L. & S. Society		121		**
Brant L. & S. Society Ontario Invest. Ass Farmers' & Traders'	126			
British Can. L. & Invest.		130	** **	••
		130	****	••
English Loan Co				**
Agricultural L. & S. Co Royal Loan & Sav. Co	****			
Morning Sales-Mont	****		****	**

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, April 3.

better priess, even in free of the accomplished stendenoys at some. There seems 19, 26, a very general agreement of vipinion that differe any sendenty at some. There seems 19, 26, a very general agreement of vipinion that differe any general agreement of vipinion that different any general agreement of the prevaint all over the world and the prevaint and over the world and the prevaint and over the world and the prevaint and the prev

commendation to push sales. Values have varied out little: at the close superior extra still seemed worth \$5 to \$5.05, and extra about \$4.75 for guaranteed.

BRANK-Has continued scarce, firm, and a continued searce and the same of the continued searce at \$1.05 or \$1.05 or

OTTAWA.

April 2.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$3.00 to \$3.25; fall wheat, 90c. to 356; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.07; barley, 56 to 50c.; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.07; barley, 56 to 50c.; beef, 9 to 10c.; mutton, 9 to 11c.; dressed hors, 9 to 9c.; hides, \$5 to 77; sheepskins, 50c. to \$1; wool, 17 to 18c.; butter, 18 to 23c.; eggs, 20 to 21c.; cheese, 11; to 12c.; hay, \$6 to \$3; potatoes, 75c. per bag; corn, 70 to 75c.; rye, 56 to 58c.

June. 9 25 8 97 9 27 8 95

June. 9 35 8 97 9 35 8 95

Loose meats—Short clear, \$9.55; short rib.
\$9.20; long clear, \$9.20; shaulders, \$7.20; green
hams, 1140. Boxed meats—Short clear, \$8.80;
short rib, \$9.50; long clear, \$9.45; shoulders,
\$7.45; sugar pickled hams, 124c. Receipts—
Flour, 29.544 bbls.; wheat, 61.000 bush.; corn,
129.000 bush.; oats, 137.000 bush.; rye, 7.000 bush.;
barley, 40,000 bush.; pork, none; lard, 2.600 tes;
cut meats, 30.300 lbs.; flaxseed, 234.000 bush.;
Shipments—Flour, 29.293 bbls.; wheat 166.000
bush.; corn, 107.000 bush.; oats, 199.000 bush.;
rye, 14.000 bush.; barley, 31.000 bush.; boxel,
3.240 bbls.; lard, 599.946 tca; cut meats, 287.600
bls; flax seed, none. Stocks in store—Mess pork,
261.240 bbls.; other kinds, 14.320 bbls.; short clear
sides, 2,348.832 bbs.; long clear, 4.552, 475 lbs.; short clear
ribe, 37.647,383 bs.; cong clear, 4.552, 475 lbs.; short clear
ricked shoulders, 9,067.572 bs.; short clear
ricked shoulders, 9,067.572 bs.; sngar, pickled
hams, 39.542,220 lbs.; lard, ppime steam, 110,993
tcs.; other kinds, 7,072 tcs. Grain in sight—
Wheat, 28,580,388 bush.; corn, 17,773.577 bush.;
oats, 5,021,438 bush.; rye, 2,248,604 bush.; barley,
1,517,341 bush.

\$3.50 to \$9, and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$9. and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$9. and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$9. and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$9. and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$9. and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$9. and timothy unchanged at \$1.80 to \$5 to \$1.80 to \$1 to \$1.80 to \$1.8

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL,

April 2.—Flour—Receipts, 9,000 bbls.; sales, none reported; market quiet and weak at generally unchanged rates, Quotations—Superextra, \$5.40 to \$5.50; extra superfine, 35.20 to \$5.25; spring extra, \$4.80 to \$4.90; superfine, \$4 to \$4.20; strong bakers. \$5 to \$5.75; fine, \$3.60 to \$3.70; middings, \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollarids, \$3 to \$3.25; contario bags, \$2 to \$2.50; city bags, \$2.35 to \$2.90 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat—Nominal; red winter, \$1.17 to \$1.20. Corn—72\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 75c. Peas—90 to 91c. Dats—39 to 40c. Barley—55 to 75c. Peas—90 to 91c. Dats—39 to 40c. Barley—55 to 75c. Ryo—65 to 70c. Oatmeal—\$4.25 to \$4.50. Cornmeal—\$3.60 to \$3.70. Provisions—Pork—\$21 to \$22. Lard—12 to 13c. Bacon—13 to 14c. Hams—13 to 14c. Cheese—12 to 14c. Butter—Townships, 18 to 21c.; Morrisburg, 18 to 20c.; Western, 15 to 18c.

GUELPH.

April 2.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.05; fall

April 2.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.05 : fall wheat, \$0c. to \$1.05 : spring wheat, \$0c. to \$1.05 : barley, \$6 to 60c.; peas, 70 to 80c.; cats, 33 to 37c.; cattle (live weight), 4 to 6c; beef, 7 to 8c.; mutton, 74 to 9c.: dressed hors, \$7.00 to \$7.50 : hides, 44 to 55c.; sheepskins, 50c. to \$1.00 : wool, 11 to 16c.; butter, 18 to 22c; eggs, 15 to 18c.; cheese, 12 to 14c.; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, 50 to 60c. EUROPEAN MARKETS,

LIVERPOOL.

April 2, 11.30 a.m.—Flour, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.
spring wheat, 7s. 9d. to 7s. 11d.; red winter, 8s
0d. to 8s. 5d.; No. 1 California, 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.
No. 2 California, 7s. 4d. to 7s. 7d.; corn, new, 4s.
9jd.; old, 5s. 1d.; barley, 5s. 5d.; oats, 5s. 5d.; peas,
6s. 8d.; pork, 73s. 6d.; lard, 46s. 0d.; bacon, 45s. 0d.
to 46s.; tallow, 33s. 3d.; cheese, 70s.

LONDON.

April 2, 11.30 a.m.—Consols, 102 3-16 for money,
and 1023 for account. Bonds—45s, 116: 5's, 104;
Erie, 21; fillinois Central, 133; Canadian Pacific, 555.

Medical.



SULPHUR BITTERS

Opened, Closed, Highest, Lowest

April 2, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—Opens, 89fc. for May; 91c. for June. Receipts—Flour, 12.847 bbls.; wheat. 9.000 bush.; com. 4.000 bush.; barley, 11.000 bush. Shibments—Flour, 14.980 bbls.; wheat, 30,000 bush.; corn. none; cats, 14.000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bush.

10.30 a.m.—Wheat — 94fc. for April; 98fc. for May; 90fc. for June.

May; 90te, for June.

TOLIEDT.

April 1, 9.55 a.m. — heat—No. 2 red. 95tc. saked for cash; 95c. asked for April; 95f to 96c. for May; 96tc., nominal, for June; 96tc. for July. Corn—54c. for cash or April; 56t to 55tc. for May; 56tc. asked for June; 57c. bid for July. Oats—36c. asked for cash or May; 36tc. asked for June. 2000 bush.; corn. 21,000 bush.; corn. 21,000 bush.; corn. 7.00 bush.; cats. none. 11.30 a.m.—Wbeat—Weak; 94c. for cash or April; 95c. for May; 96c. bid for June; 95tc. for July. Corn—Weak; 55c. asked for cash or April; 95c, asked for May; 96c. bid for June; 93tc. for July. Corn—Weak; 55c. asked for cash or April; 95c, asked for May; 96c. bid for June; 95tc. asked for June.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

April 2.—Hogs — Estimated receipts. 1,200; official yesterday, 7,024; shipments. 2,939; left over, about 2,000; light, 35,50 to \$6.70; mixed packing, \$6,25 to \$6,65; heavy shipping, \$6,70 to \$7.10. Receipts—Cattle, 5,700; market steady.

Erie, 211; Illinois Central, 132; Canadian Pacific, 55§.

BEERBOHM.

April 2.—London—Floating cargoes — Wheat, slow; maize, slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat heavy; maize, seavy. Mark Lane—Wheat heavy; maize, slow. Good cargoes red winter wheat off coast, 38s. 6d. to 39s.; was 38s. 6d. Good cargoes No. 1 California wheat off coast, 38s. 6d.; was 38s. 6d. to 39s. London—Good shipping No. 1 California wheat just shipped, &c., 40s., was 40s. 6d.; do. nearly due, 39s., was 30s. 6d.; No. 2 red winter wheat for shipment present and following month. 37s. 6d., was 38s. Go, prompt, 37s. 6d., was 38s. English and French country markets, quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom the present week—Wheat, 195.000 to 250,000 to 250,000 to 250,000 to 250,000 to 130,000 qrs.; flour, 220,000 to 250,000 bbis. Liverpool—Spot wheat dull; No. 1 California wheat, 7s. 10d.; No. 2 California wheat 7s. 7d., both a penny cheaper; red winter, 8s.; spring, 7s. 11d; maize. 4s. 94d., all unchanged. Paris—Wheat and flour, quiet.

Tive Stock.

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NAPANER, Feb. 11th, 1884.

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A. G. HAMILTON, Citizens Life Insurance Co.

Price, 50 Cts.

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FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. MCTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnings. By order of the Board. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

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