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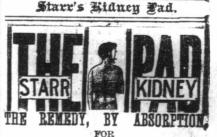
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ANIAN WRITES:
I have used
Jehnston's fluid Beef
considerable
heat (Signed | EUWARD HANLAN. THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and pu

The Spraker—Some hon, members did not move from their places, consequently their sotes were not recorded, but Mr. Parnell in measurement of this resolution must with-Very Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT NG COMPANY, at their Printing House, of the a true food the L

Another disorderly scene then ensued. The motion was put from the Chair for their suspension from the House. They left the House one after another amid laughter and cheers. The House divided, for the motion, 410;

against, 6—majority 404.

The members were then ordered to with-

some laughter by holding firmly to the bench on which he was sitting. Mr. O'Sullivan said that this was not the first time he had been

illegally arrested by Parliament. Mr. Molloy vas subsequently named, and was called upon o retire. It was discovered, however, that

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose to propose his

resolution on obstruction, when Mr. O'Donnell moved that the Premier be

THIS BENT-PAYING MOVEMENT

A BRANCH LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

e had withdrawn.

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

RELAND AND ENGLANI

Arrest and Committal to Prison of Michael Davitt.

EXCITING SCENES IN PARLIAMENT

Suspension of Thirty-five Home Rule Members.

ADDRESS FROM THE LADIES' LEAGUE.

Precautionary Measures Against Fenian Rising.

A HOME RULE MANIFESTO.

Extraordinary Outrage in Edin-

MPROVEMENT IN THE CENERAL SITUATION Second Reading of the Coercion Bill

The Severage these said he had to report the following gentlemen as having refused to leave the House:—Mesera Barry, Biggar, Byrne, W. G. Corbet, Daly, Dawson, Gill, E. Gray, Healy, Lalor, Lealy, Leamy, McCarthy, McCoan, Marum, Metge, Nelson, A. O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, W. H. O'Sullivan, The O'Donoghue, O'Gorman, Mahon, O'Connor Power, Redmond, Sexton, A. M. Sullivan, T. D. Sullivan, and Smithwick, Another disorderly scene then ensued. The Arrived at. LONDON, Feb. 3. Michael Davitt was arrested at Dublin to-day by two English detectives on Carlisle bridge. He was charged with violating the terms of his ticket-of-leave. I have just learned the details of the arrest. It was very quietly effected. Davitt had been working at the League offices all the morning with the Ladies' Relief Committee, who are busy getting out their ad-dresses to the Irish people. Between two and three o'clock he left the offices to dine. With him were Mr. Brennan, the secretary of the League, and Matthew Harris, of Bal-linasloe, both of them defendants in the recent State trials. They walked down Sackville street, and were crossing Carlisle bridge when a detective officer named Sheridan approached Michael Davitt and said, "Mr. Davitt, you are wanted at the Castle." Mr. Davitt said good afternoon to his friends, and walked to the Castle with the officer. There he was taken in charge by two Scutland Yard detectives, who told him that they had orders for his arrest on the grounds of breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave. He at once recognized their authority handed over his revolver, and requested chief detective to give it to Mr. Brennan. He also asked them to send to the League offices for his overcoat, which was done. They then entered a cab and proceeded to

They then entered a cab and proceeded to Kingstown, whence the prisoner left Ireland in the mail steamer at a quarter past seven. About half an hour afterward Mr. Brennan went to the detective's office at the Castle, and asked Superintendent Mallins, chief of the detective force, what had become of Davitt. Mr. Mallins refused me of Davitt. Mr. Mallins refused to give the information, and simply stated that English detectives had taken him away in a cab a few minutes previously. Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave having been suspended,

he is liable to serve seven years more servitude, his original sentence having one of fiteen years. A SCENE IN THE COMMONS. It was Mr. Davitt's arrest that led to the erly scene that ensued in the H the arrest of Mr. Parnell and thirty members of Parliament who were removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, the police standing in

reachness to dear the House saint intense arcitement.

In reply to Mr. Parnell, Sir William Harcourt replied that Mr. Davitt had been arrested in consequence of having violated one
of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave.

Mr. Parnell—What conditions?

Mr. FARNELL—What conditions?

No reply being made, angry cries of "answer, answer," came from the Irish benches.

Mr. Gladstone then rose, and Mr. Dillon also stood up simultaneously amid the most terrible din and cries of "shame." Mr. GLADSTONE said :- I rise, sir, in con-Mr. Dillon—Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker.
The Speaker—The right honourable gentleman is in possession of the House.
Mr. Dillon continued to stand with his

The Speaker—I call upon the hon. member to resume his seat. (Cries of "Shame,

members crying, "Point of order," "Point Mr. GLADSTONE then moved that the hon. gentleman be suspended during the remainder f this day's sitting.
The SPEAKER then put the motion from

the chair amidst cries of "privilege" and "order." Mr. A. M. Sullivan-Mr. Dillon rose to The House then divided. For the suspension there were 395 against 33; majority,

162.
The Speaker—Mr. Dillon will withdraw. Mr. Dillon—I beg —— The SPEAKER—The hon, member

withdraw.

Mr. Dillon—I decline to withdraw. The SPEAKER then directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Mr. Dillon.

The SPEAKER then directed the Sergeantat-Arms to remove Mr. Dillon.

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN rose to a point of
order amid the greatest confusion, during
which the Sergeant-at-Arms appreached Mr.
Dillon accompanied by five officers.

The SERGEANT said:—"Mr. Dillon, you are
not going to use force, I hope."

The hon. member then rose, and amid cries
of "shame" left the House.

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN then proceeded to
quote the case of the member for Northampton, and said that the Speaker then declared
that without a specific motion of the House
he could not compel the hon. member to withdraw. He therefore contended that the course
taken was one of extreme illegality. He then
proceeded to justify the conduct of Mr. Dillon.
Mr. Dillon had, he said, been punished by the
illegal exercise of usurped authority.

Mr. GLADSTONE then rose to address the
House.

Mr. PARNELL moved that the right hon,

Mr. Parkell moved that the right hon, gentleman be no longer heard.

Mr. Parnell continuing to speak, he was samed by the Speaker for disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Mr. Glabstone then moved that the hon. member be suspended during the remainder of the sitting.

member be suspended during the remainder of the sitting.

The majority of hon. members proceeded to divide. The Irish members, however, continued to remain in their places and maintained an angry discussion. They were in vain addressed by Mr. Power, who appeared to be counselling them to withdraw.

Lord Kensington—I have to report, Mr. Speaker, that I am unable to clear the House because the hon. gentlemen refuse to leave.

The SPEAKER—The hon. members are continuing in a course which is not becoming. nuing in a course which is not becoming.
Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN—We contest the

The doors were then opened and the hon-ourable members returned to their seats. The House then divided as follows for the ion :- Yeas, 405; nays, 7-majority,

women of Ireland to do their duty while their countrymen do theirs. It says:—"They do not shrink from danger, and one of the noblest of them, Michael Davitt, has already been reconsigned to a convict's cell." The address thus concludes:—"Form yourselves into branches of the Ladies' National Land League. branches of the Ladies' National Land League,
Be ready to give information of evictions in
your districts, to collect funds, and apply
those which have been entrusted to you as
emergencies may arise. You will probably
have to administer money collected in
Europe and America, where millions of our
race have been exiled by the inhuman land

A GREAT INDIGNATION MEETING was held at Loughrea, Galway, to-day. Ten Catholic priests were present. The meeting protested against the arrest of Mr. Davitt, and condemned the action of the Government. Indignation meetings were also held at Barry-borough, Ballinsloe, and other places.

THE LADIES' IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

suspended in Ireland, and when in all probability the trusted leaders and organizers of the League will be imprisoned, and calls upon the women of Ireland to do their duty while their

THE FEELING IN DUBLIN. A Dublin correspondent says:—No surprise is manifested at Davitt's arrest after his inflammatory and scurnlous language in his recent speeches in reference to the action of the Government and to Mr. Forster's character. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

The Seargeant-at-Arms then touched Mr. teries in the Shannon are being strengthened, and the sentries are doubled nightly.

Parnell.

Mr. Parnell.—I respectfully decline to withdraw except by superior force.

The five officers again entered the House, and Mr. Parnell withdrew in their company.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose, and after referring to the conduct of hon. members in refusing to take part in the division, was proceeding with his statement upon the motion of which he had given notice, when MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS. The principal alterations in Mr. Gladstone's resolutions as finally adopted are that the motion for urgency must be made by a Minister, who must state his reasons. The majority voting urgency must consist of three to one in a House of at least 300 members. Modifications are also introduced making it clear that the Speaker was intended to use the powers conferred upon him only for facilitating a particular business which might be declared urgent. he had given notice, when
Mr. Finnegan moved that the Prime Minthe residence of the relief of the Chair, and informed that his conduct was that of wiful

PRECAUTIONS IN THE COMMONS. The most extraordinary precautions were taken in the House last night. Almost every door leading into the lobbies and corridors was watched by detectives. Mr. Forster's office, the Speaker's house, and Mr. Gladstone's private room were guarded by the police. The members' lobby was cleared from an early hour, strangers not being allowed to enter for several hours. obstruction.

Mr. GLADSTONE then moved that the of-Mr. Gladstone then moved that the of-fending hon. members be suspended from the service of the House.

The motion being put from the chair the House again divided, the Irish members re-maining in their position. This fact was re-ported to the Speaker by Lord Kensington.

The Speaker called upon the hon, mem-

The SPEAKER called upon the hon, members to leave, as they were diaregarding the authority of the Chair.

The names of the members were then taken by the Clerk at the table, the Irish members meanwhile sitting in perfect silence. During the division a strong body of police were in readiness to remove if necessary the recalcitrant members. The members in favour of trust members. The members in favour of trust premisers are 405 against 2—majority 403.

The Streams they said he had to report A HOME RULE MANIFESTO. A manifesto has been issued to the Iris people by the expelled Home Rulers, in which they denounce the conduct of the House, but advise the people to keep within the line of constitutional action. It is signed by Mr Parnell, on behalf of the Irish members, an addressed to the Irish race at home an abroad. Previous to its being adopted a sug

> Mr. Dillon will not go to Ireland for some DAVITT'S TICKET-OF-LEAVE

has been cancelled in consequence of his in-flammatory language, which the authorities believed might lead to a breach of the peace. It is not expected that he will be detained after order has been restored in Ireland. A RADICAL MEMORIAL. A memorial has been prepared and is being extensively signed by English Radicals and moderate Home Rulers, asking that Davitt be

moderate Home Kiners, asking that Davitt be treated while in prison as a first-class misde-meanant on account of the state of his health. The Parnellites abstain from signing it. Measrs. Nolan and Labouchere are interesting The members were then ordered to with-draw, and declined to go unless forced. Upon being spoken to by the Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Barry, the first on the list, refused to leave the House, and was ejected by Captain Gossett. The same process was repeated in the case of the other themselves in regard to the memorial. Mr. Bryce (Liberal) will ask on Monday whether the Government will enquire into the condi-tion of Davitt's health, that privileges may be granted him. It is believed the question is in accordance with the sentiments of a large

LAND LEAGUE MEETING AT DURLIN. A Dublin despatch says:—At a meeting of the Land League to-day Mr. Dillon counsel-led the people to remain quiet. He charged the Government with conspiracy to exasperate Irishmen and thus secure the passage of the coercion bill. Mr. Brennan also addressed Mr. O'Donnell was named and his suspension moved by Mr. Gladstone. The House proceeded to divide, but it was reported that Mr. O'Shaughnessy and Mr. R. Power had refused to leave the House during the dithe meeting. A large crowd outside cheered for Dayitt. Resolutions condemning the con-duct of the Government were adopted. Meet-ings are being held throughout the country.

A Dublin despatch says:—The suspension of the Irish members and the arrest of Davitt have caused considerable commotion, but nothing like the excitement which might have been expected. The only effect of the arrest of Davitt appears to be to cool down the normal arrangement and produce disappoint. tion:—311; against, 1—majority 310.

Lord Grosvenor then reported that two honourable members had declined to with-The SPEAKER then ordered Mr. O'Donnell the popular ardour and produce disappoint-Mr. O'DONNELL declined to withdraw as ment and depression. It was felt to be a severe blow to the agitation, and a remarka protest against liberty. He then withdraw as a protest against liberty. He then withdraw in company with the Sergeant at Arms.

The other two hon, members were then named and ordered to withdraw. No challenge of the ruling being made, they were re-

Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeded to bring forward his motion, and made a statement with regard to the course taken in putting down obstruction. among the best friends of the tenants who angurated against us as your representatives here on the floor of the House of Commons. A proposal to depart from the ordinary and legitimate procedure of Parliament, and to suppress at a stroke the liberties of our country, has imposed upon us dufies from which we could not shrink. Strictly and admittedly confining currelyes within the rules of the confining currelyes within the rules. argue that a general disposition to pay rent on the part of the Irish tenantry will at the present time enlist the sympathy of the English and Scotch members of Parliament in favour of the coming land bill. Mrs. Sullivan, wife of the member for Meath, visited Tullamore to-day and formed a ladies' Land League for the purpose of carrying on the League work in case of the arrest of the local leader. Several ladies which we could not shrink. Strictly and admittedly confining ourselves within the rules and laws of parliamentary action we resisted these flagrant proceedings. Only by resorting to open illegality could our efforts be defeated. On Wednesday last, in violation of the laws and liberties of Parliament, the voice of the Lieb propresentation was askingled. the laws and liberties of Parliament, the voice of the Irish representation was arbitrarily silenced, not to facilitate an effort of useful legislation for the English people which has always received our advocacy and support, but in order that a Coercion Act for Ireland might be forced through the Legislature. Last evening we thirty-five, your representatives, claiming our rights within the rules and precedents of this assembly, were removed by force from the chamber, and a scene recalling the worst days of the Stuarts disgraced the records of Parliament. Advantage was taken of our enforced absence to rush through the House resolutions which were designed against Ireland, which vest in an individual autocratic power, and deprive us as your representatives of all guarantees of freedom of action or speech. In the midst of such proceedings, the news which reaches us joined, and an executive committee and other officers were appointed. Branches were also formed in other towns and villages of Ireland. The specific charge upon which Davitt was arrested is breach of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave in connection with his associa-tion with the Land League. He has yet to serve between four and five years of his sentence. He arrived in London by the Irish mail at 6.45 this morning, accompanied by a number of police and detectives in plain clothes. A pilot engine ran in front of the main train from Holyhead to London. The Chester, Holyhead, Crewe, Stafford, Rugby, and Willesden railway stations were strongly guarded. Davitt was taken from the train at Willesden station to avoid a demonstration at Willesden station to avoid a demonstration at Euston station, where a number of persons had collected to await his arrival. On reaching the Police Court at 8 a.m. he was immediately taken before the chief magistrate. The proceedings, which were private and brief, merely consisted in the production of the warrant for the prisoner's arrest and his identification. Davitt wished to ask the reasons for the revocation of his ticket of-leave, but the Magistrate said his duty was simply to see that Davitt was a convict whose license had been revoked. Davitt was ordered license had been revoked. Davitt was ordered to finish the remainder of his sentence of penal servitude, and he was removed to Millbank prison under the escort of a strong body of police. Later on a considerable crowd assembled in the street to see Davitt brought up to court, and there was an exhibition of much angry feeling when it was known that he had already been remitted to prison.

us as your representatives or all guarantees or freedom of action or speech. In the midst of such proceedings, the news which reaches us from Ireland daily grows in gravity. Meetings are illegally suppressed, arrests are arbitrarily made. Yesterday a man well known to us and to many of you during these recent events as the counsellor of tolerance, restraint, and prudence, has been seized without warning and flung back into the horrors of penal servitude. Fellow-countrymen, we adjure you in the midst of these trials and provocations to maintain the noble attitude that has already assisted your ultimate victory, to reject every temptation to conflict, disorder, and crime, and not to be terrorized by the brief reign of despotism. If you be true to yourselves your triumph is certain. To our countrymen in Great Britain we appeal to frustrate all endeavours to excite enmity between them and their English fellow-citizens, among whom many generous voices are even now raised on our behalf. Fellow-countrymen, in the discharge of our duties here our attitude and our actions have been and shall be in every instance guided by conand shall be in every instance guided by considerations for your interests. We ask you by your orderly self-restraint, your unshaken organization, your determined perseverance, to strengthen our hands in the struggle we

An "Address To Our Countrywomen" was to-day issued by Anna Parnell, Clara Stretch, Nannie Lynch, and Harriet Byrne, the four honorary secretaries. The address declares that the time has come when all law will be to strengthen our hands in the struggle we are maintaining.

"C. S. Parnell, Justin McCarthy, John Barry, J. G. Biggar, G. Byrne, W. J. Corbet, John Daly, C. Dawson, John Dillon, H. G. Gill, E. D. Gray, J. M. Healy, R. Lalor, Edmund Leamy, James Leahy, J. C. McCoan, E. M. Marum, B. C. Malloy, R. H. Metge, Isaac Nelson, Arthur O'Connor, T. P. O'Connor, F. H. O'Donnell, O'Donoghue, O'Gorman Mahon, James J. O'Kelly, R. O'Shaughnessy, Richard Power, J. O'Connor Power, J. C. Redmond, Thomas Sexton, J. F. Smithwick, A. M. Sullivan, T. B. Sullivan.

FLIGHT OF AN INTIMIDATED WITNESS. A Cork despatch says:—The hearing of the charges of intimidation against the priest and six members of the Kilmallock Land League has been adjourned till Monday owing to the disappearance of a farmer named Berkerry, whom they are charged with intimidating. It is reported that he has fled to America, and a warrant has been issued for him.

DAVITT REMOVED FROM MILLBANK. Davitt was removed from Millbank prison at four this morning to Dartmoor OUTBAGE AT EDINBURGH.

The story comes from Edinburgh of extraordinary outrages having been committed in that city last night. Six persons are reported shot. There is a suspicion not yet traceable toany definite cause that Fenianism is at the bottom of the disturbance. The authorities are as the elect to find out the

The World's special correspondent in London cabled yesterday as follows:—The course of the Government this week has been, in a great measure, forced upon it by intelligence it had received of an organized preparation on the part of the Irish agitators to strike a simultaneous blow in England and Ireland. Of this movement the Government believes Davitt to be the ringleader, and so serious was the danger deemed that on Thursday and Friday nights it was thought necessary to keep all the troops in London under arms. In the House of Commons a large body of constables and detectives were posted at all points, and strangers were not allowed to pass even into the outer lobby. An American firm has forwarded inwere not allowed to pass even into the outerlobby. An American firm has forwarded information that a number of infernal machines
have been shipped to Ireland, and it is known
that attempts were arranged to blow up several public buildings in London, and evidence
of a dangerous and far-reaching conspiracy
was before the Ministry. It decided to be
first in striking a blow. This is the real exleave to of the attractions are reaching to the striking a blow. planation of the extraordinary measures it has dopted. The arrest of Davitt fairly staggered Mr. Parnell's band and threw it completely off

The attempt to put down Mr. Gladstone on Thursday night, he having possession of

a discussion might have been kept up on them at least a week. The Parnellites have them at least a week. The Parnellites have been fighting for time to complete their preparations. Another month, I am assured, was all they wanted, and by that time they believe they would have been strong enough to dety any number of Coercion bills. Their precipitancy has upset all their plans, for though obstruction may still be practised to some extent, the arrest of Davitt confuses all the projects and strikes terror into fuses all the projects, and strikes terror into the smaller agitators.

QUICK WORK.

Less than twenty hours sufficed to transform Davitt from the ruling spirit of the Land League and the most powerful of agitators into a convict at Millbank. Everything was done with such tapidity that his associates were paralyzed. At two o'clock on Thursday he was arrested in Dublin, and before nine o'clock on Friday morning he was being driven rapidly through the streets of London on his way to the penitentiary, a large force of police with drawn cutlasses following the van. When his friends swarmed to the police court later in the day, he had been for hours beyond any hope of rescue, and indeed I am informed that he feels the disaster terribly, and that the few hours have rendered him a broken man. He has still seven years and seven months to serve on his original sentence, and no prospect of re-Less than twenty hours sufficed to transoriginal sentence, and no prospect of re-lease. He will be sent to Dartmoor, a wild and lonely place. No point can be raised for him in the courts of law, for on the face of his ticket-of-leave it was expressly stated that it is revocable at the simple pleasure of the Crown on the advice of the Ministers,

THE CONSERVATIVE COURSE. The journals of all political parties unite in raising the Conservative party for supporting the Government at this crisis, but many Conservatives are strongly opposed to the repressive measures now proposed, and point out that it is always a Liberal Government which brings in Irish coercion bills.

MR. PARNELL'S FOLLOWERS DISHEARTENED.

Also change is observed in the tone of the Land Leaguers. The indignation meetings in the provinces were small assemblies.

THE HOME RULE MANIFESTO.

The following is the text of the manifesto issued to the Irish people by the Home Rule members of Parliament:—"Fellow-Coundement for the Irish Executive abrogate the law and of the Irish Executive abrogate the law and the Government. By informers or spies. Nothing but misery and failure can arise from the World's cable special says:—"It is reported that on Taesday night a combined attack will be made by the Home Rulers on a spies. Nothing but misery and failure can arise from the World's cable special says:—"It is reported that on Taesday night a combined attack will be made by the Home Rulers on a spies. Nothing but misery and failure can arise from any attempts at rebellion or violence. That this emergency wit pass over without disturbance somewhere is improbable, for the Irish are greatly excited, and some of the more desperate will bisk all for revenge. But the Government will put forth its utmost strength to shatter the conspiracy.

Mr. Walsh, one of the recent traversers, has been induced by his friends to leave Ireland. He will proceed to Australia immediately, his estensible purpose being to organize a Land League there. Other members

mediately, his ostensible purpose being to organize a Land League there. Other members of the League are going to America. It is not improbable that the meeting of the executive committee to-morrow here will be the last for some time. The Ladies' League will leave the League offices. It is probable that they will appear in new offices and under a new name this week.

London, Feb. 7.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says:—Accounts from all parts of the country represent a very decided change for the better. There is reason to believe that the Government is fully alive to the plans of the Fenians. The tenants on several estates who have hitherto refused to pay their renta are now beginning to do so, but the applications which the Emergency Committee have received from "Boycotted" landlords in the west and south of Ireland for labourers show that the terrorism has not diminished. In some districts the burning of hayricks and midnight visits by armed parties to farmhouses are still reported. Since the Fenian scare the authorities of Cork harbour have taken unusual precautions by watching any movements of boats at night.

LAND LEAGUERS IN PARIS.

LAND LEAGUERS IN PARIS. A Dublin despatch says:—It is understood several other Land Leaguers will join Egan in Paris. Mr. Parnell has gone to Paris for a few days to see Egan, and complete arrange-ments respecting the Land League fund.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.

A private meeting of the Land League, held this evening, after passing resolutions condemning the action of the Government in forcing coercion, declared that the Irish people had very little to expect from Parliament during the present session, and that the only hope of the Irish people lay in keeping the power of the League unbroken, and that in view of the vast importance of securing the sympathy of unbroken, and that in view of the vast importance of securing the sympathy of the American people, and the co-operation of the Irish in America. "we request our president, Mr. Farnell, to proceed at once to America with these objects." A further resolution assures Mr. Parnell of the ability and determination of the officers to maintain the power of the League. Messrs. Brennan and Dillon were appointed to wait on Mr. Parnell and convey to him the wishes of the League.

London, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the Coercion bill was resumed. Mr. Justin McCarthy moved the adjournment of the delate. Mr. Gladstone opposed the motion, which was rejected by 422 to 44. Mr. Metge (Home Ruler) moved the adjournment of the House. Mr. Gladstone, seeing a determination to further resistance, and considering that the Speaker would shortly submit the new rules, consented to an adjournment, and the House adjurated. Mr. Paruell was not present. He has gone to Frankfort, where the funds of the Land League have been invested. LONDON, Feb. 8.

A Dublin departch says:—At the meeting of the Land League to-day Mr. Dillon urged the continuation of the agitation even after the passact of the Coercion bill, and advised the tenants to resist the landlords in every way short of physical farce, for which

they were not prepared. Mr. Dillon counselled the postponement of the convention until they could be sure of the presence of Davitt, Parnell, and Brennan. He

said there were persons ready throughout the country to take the places of members of the League who might be arrested under the Coercion Act. Mr. Kettle advised a national trike against the Act.

A LAND MURDER IN FERMANAGE. A shocking murder has been committed at Derrylee, near Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, in connection with a land dispute. The murderer is alleged to be the nephew of the victim.

A lady was fired at near Galway on Friday An infernal machine containing a pound of gunpowder has been found in a London

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, the speaker read a statement that he would use is authority with circumspection to ensure reedom of debate, and would shortly lay ules before the House. Meanwhile he will make it a rule to prevent a member dissatis-fied with an answer to a question moving the adjournment of the House. The announce-ment was received with cheers.

The Home Rulers gradually arrived during

Mr. Forster rose at 5 p.m., amid theers, to move the second reading of the Protection bill. He laid stress upon the importance of the retrospective provision of the measure. Relative to the list of arrests to be presented to Parliament monthly, he said it was not in-tended that the sanction of Parliament should be necessary for any particular arrest. Later information made the case in favour of the bill much stronger.

The Home Rule members thus far to-day

have been remarkably quiet. They held a conference, and another manifesto goes forth to-night. There was some split at the con-ference, but it is now believed to have been healed. Mr. BRADLAUGH moved the rejection of the

bill, because he said there is no certainty that the Lords will approve of the Land bill as readily as the Coercion bill,
Mr. Dawson (Liberal) said while the ongs of the Irish tenant were unredressed all coercion was useless.

Mr. Corbet (Home Ruler) maintained that

the returns of agrarian crimes were much ex-The debate was then adjourned. The length of the debate on the second reading of the coercion bill depends entirely on the discretion of the Speaker. The fullest opportunity, however, will be given

for the expression of opinion. It is not anti-cipated that the debate will close before Wednesday.

In the House of Commons to-day, Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL gave notice of an amendment to the Coercion bill, reducing period of its operation by six months. Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice of an amend ment incorporating in the bill some provisions of the Compensation for Disturbance bill.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT said Davitt had

been medically examined and found to be uffering from bronchial catarrh. Orders had een given to treat him with all possible indulgence. He occupies a room with bedding apart from the other convicts. He will not

attack will be made by the Home Rulers on the Government and an endeavour will be made to secure a postponement of the debate on the reading of the Coercion bill to Thurs-day. Two prominent adherents of Mr. Par-nell have failen out over the manifesto to the

THE LEAGUE IN THE STATES. AN INFLAMMATORY APPEAL TO IRISH-AMERI-CANS-"ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE, ORGANIZE -THE LATEST EDICT FROM BOSTON. Boston, Feb. 4.

The following proclamation has been IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE OF THE United States, "Boston, Feb. 4.

To the members of the Land League and the American people: " A crisis has been reached in Ireland. It "A crisis has been reached in Ireland. It is not unexpected what has happened, the suppression of free speech, arrest without bail, the darkening of the land with spies and soldiery, coercion, the blow before the remedy—all three were inevitable. England moves but slowly towards justice. Behold her well-worn weapons. There is a new Ireland in the mass of her people. Courage, patriotism, zeal, endurance, and leadership capacity sufficient for the time exist. Strong, thoughtful resolute men lead. If they are

capacity sufficient for the time exist. Strong, thoughtful, resolute men lead. If they are silenced others will leap to fill the vacant places: Ireland cries for justice. The Land League is her voice. England must build more gaols before that voice can be stifled. To the outrage upon the people's representatives, to the attempt to place Ireland upon her knees, to beat and scourge her before righting her wrongs, to the arrest of the brave Michael Davitt, let America answer in protest. As the fire flamed upon all the hills in that olden time when the edict went in that olden time when the edict went forth, so now in every American city let the fires of your indignation blaze. Call public meetings everywhere at once. As you saved the Irish people from death and roused them from despair, show that your sympathy is still with them in their grand struggle for justice. Members of the League, knit closer together, add to your numbers, form a new branch in every place where ten friends of the cause can be found, place yourselves in immediate communication with us. Ireland moves fast to her supreme crisis. We must be close together when the hour strikes. Trust to the patriotism, wisdom, and prudence of the Irish leaders. They are cheered and sustained by your sympathy. Make your sympathy more marked. Organize everywhere.

"Per order,

"P. A. COLLINS,

"President."

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 4.

ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 4. ALBANY, N.Y., Feb. 4.

In the Assembly to-day Mr. Cowles offered the following:—"Resolved, that the crisis in which the Irish people are engaged has our warmest sympathies and best wishes for their success; that we deeply regret the course of the British Government in attempting to treat it by an Act of Coercion instead of measures of justice." The motion was tabled.

THE HANOVER WIFE-MURDER.

The Prisoner John Miller Committed for HANOVER, Feb. 8.—The examination of John Miller, charged with the murder of his wife, was concluded this afternoon, when the prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer at Owen Sound. The trial was held before Justices Proctor, Campbell, and Gottwals, and has lasted four days.

FAMILINE.—For sore throat, ulcerated sore FAMILINE.—For sore throat, ulcerated sore throat, hoarseness, pains in the chest, congestion of the lungs, one application of the Familine Belsam will give instant relief, and a quicker cure than any known remedy. Try

THE MURDERER'S DOOM.

Execution of Joseph N. Thibault

DISCRACEFUL SCEP", 609: 9000 998 "400"

Annapolis, N.S., via Halifax, N.S., Feb. 8.—All through the night little knots of per-sons might be seen collected together at street sons might be seen collected together at street corners, seeming rather to be expectant witnesses of disorder than to have disorderly intentions themselves. One or two attempts were made on the gaol fence during the night, but the constables easily drove the attackers off. Towards daylight teams of every description began to pour into town, and soop after six o'clock the crowd began to gather in front of the gaol enclosure. Several of the crowd, principally from the country, were inflamed with liquor, and it became evident that the threatened destruction of the fence would take place if a determined front was not shown by the constables, about a dozen of whom were on duty. With shouts and yells the mob rushed to-wards the fence. Clergymen, constables, and citizens remonstrated, entreated, and tried in citizens remonstrated, entreated, and tried in every way to restrain the now maddened throng, but all to no purpose. Huge beams were used as battering-rams, and once an opening was made poles and hands were used and the whole front of the high strong fence was made.

trampling them under foot with cries of rage. The scene was one of the most disgraceful ever seen, and to the credit of Annapolis be it said that very few of the rioters belonged to the town. As the names of several of them are known it is to be hoped they will not escape the consequences of their conduct. The necessity for an example being made was shown by the fact that those who were in citing the mob to violence argued that the people tore down the fences at Digby, in Montreal, and elsewhere when executions were sought to be made private. IN THE CONDEMNED CELL.

While this wild disorder was in progress outside, Thibault was walking slowly up and down his cell striving to fortify himself that he might not quail before the awful doom which he was soon to meet. Rev. Father Holden remained with him during most of the morning, urging him to keep his mind on the other world, and to resign himself to meet his heavenly Judge. When the gaol officers entered and took their last farewell of the doomed man he broke down and sobbed like a child, but again the worthy father's exhortations drew his thoughts away from earthly hopes, and again his nerves seemed to become steady. He had spent the night in prayer, only sleeping a few minutes, and he took no breakfast. A few minutes before eight o'glock the sheriff and his deputy, with a constable, entered the cell, and Thibault's arms were pinioned, the fatal noose placed around his neck, and he walked slowly from the cell. His breath came and went in great gasps, while his pallid cheeks grew livid. Then with downcast eyes and heavy step he walked forth, and Joseph Nick Thibault walked forth, and Joseph Nick Initiality for the first time since his incarceration breathed the pure air of heaven, untainted by prison atmosphere. A more beautiful day we never had. The frost seemed to have purified the atmosphere, the sky was cloud-less, and of the bright blue of May rather

Opening of the Annual Session at Guelph.

Guelph, Feb. 8.—To-day at ten o'clock the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Young Britons of British North America commenced the transaction of business in St. George's Hall. After the usual formalities of the examining of delegates and the approving of credentials, the meeting was opened by the Grand Master. The following are the Grand Officers for the past year who are present:—Bro. H. Eilber, W.G.M., Crediton; Bro. W. R. Fee, G.D. M., Montreal; Bro. A. McCurdy, G.C., Port Hope; Bro. P. Arnot, G.S., Toronto; Bro. F. E. Lloyd, G.T., Toronto; Bro. W. F. Allen, G.D. of C., Guelph; Bro. W. H. James, G.L., Hamilton; Bro. W. J. Butler, G.I.T., Brighton; Bro. J. F. Harper, G.O.T., Hamilton.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

Merchants' Marine Insurance Company—Outrage by a Servant Girl on her Mistress.

Montreal, Feb. 8.—A stormy meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company was held here to-day, when the resolution of the directors to wind up the company was unanimously adopted.

A young servant girl named Emma Laurin, employed in the family of Mr. J. B. Resther, architect, on St. Denis street, committed a terrible outrage upon Mrs. Resther. It appears the girl had been acting strangely in the house, and Mrs. Resther announced that she would not retain her services. This morning on Mrs. Resther entering the kitchen she approached the stove, when the girl came up stealthily and dashed a pot of scalding water in her mistress's face. She then rushed out of the house and nothing more was heard of her until this afternoon, when the detectives found her in the Bousecours Roman Catholic church. It appears that in a former situation in this city the prisoner attempted to take the life of a fellow-servant with a carving knife. On being questioned after her arrest as to her motives for attacking Mrs. Resther, she said that it was only a wild impulse that led her to do it, as she had always been well treated by the lady. Mrs. Resther is suffering a great deal from the effects of the hot water, but she is not in a dangerous condition.

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, accord the liver; especially the first so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other olimate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two osgans.—Maine Farmer.

POSTSCRIPT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

MAIL OFFICE, TORONTO, Feb. 10.

DEFEAT OF THE BOERS. eneral Coffey Makes a Successful Attack DURBAN, Feb. 9.—General Coffey yester day attacked and defeated the Boers between Newcastle and the frontier at Ingogoo. The British loss is 150 killed and wounded. The

oers lost heavily. The Boers have taken possession of a British

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Official telegrams say that Gen. Coffey moved back towards New-castle yesterday with five companies of the Sixtieth Rifles and a mounted force to restore communication between his camp and New-castle. The Boers made a general attack, which was repulsed with heavy loss. The fighting lasted six hours. Gen. Coffey's posi-tion is becoming critical, and the Boers taking up commanding positions on all sides.

THE GALE IN BRITAIN.

Number of Vessels Lost and Barges Sunb in the Thames. LONDON, Feb. 9.—The gale is still raging. Nine barges have been sunk in the Thames. The gale in Ireland is the most violent smoothe great storm of 1839. Yesterday a threeof Devon, with all hands. Another vessa has been seen to disappear in a heavy sea of Bidford.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND. Opinions of Eminent Americans on the Speaker's Action.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- The Herald gives replies to the question it submitted concerning the action of the Speaker of the Commons in shutting off the debate of the Irish question. shutting out the debate of the Irish question.

Ex-Speaker Schuyler Colfax replies he is satisfied no American Speaker would have attempted such a ruling against the minority.

Ex-Speaker Banks inclines to the opinion

Ex-Speaker Banks inclines to the opinion that no other course was open to the Speaker of the Commons.

John M. Barclay, author of Barclay's Digest says the Speaker's act was arbitrary.

John M. Forney, ex-Clerk of the House, says if the Speaker in this Republic should imitate the example of the British Speaker he would be impeached or killed.

BUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

Discovery of a Scoret Treaty Between Those Countries. Those Countries.

London, Feb. 9.—The most important documents in the Russo-Afghan correspondence are a draft of a secret treaty signed August, 1878, negotiated by Stolietoff, by which Russia bound herself to perpetual friendship with Afghanistan, and undertook to assist the Ameer against foreign enemies, and by which the Ameer to communicate with the Russian General Kauffhann on all matters of importance. In October, 1878. matters of importance. In October, 1878, Stelietoff wrote from Livadia to the Afghan Foreign Minister: "The enemy of your famous religion wants to make peace with you through the Sultan of Turkey. You should look to your brothers on the other side of the purified the atmosphere, the sky was cloudless, and of the bright blue of May rather than the sombre hue of February. Without once raising his eyes to the bright and cloudless sky, or seeming to notice the sea of upturned faces or the grim instrument of death, he was led up the steps and stood

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Father Holden stood close beside him, holding his hand and breathing words of consolation and prayer, which the doomed man repeated after him. The rope was attached to the hook and an end tried over the cross-

and prayer, which the doesned man repeated after him. The rope was attached to the hook and an end tied over the cross-beam, and the crowd were hushed as the black casp was a drawn down, the noose adjusted, and Thibault was gently pushed on to the drop, his face to the wall, but he turned as though desiring to take one last look on the earth he was leaving, even though the cap covered his eyes, and then he was pinioned. The priest and a constable stood on the platform, the crucifix was taken from Thibault's hand, and a moment later the rope was cut with a sharp hatchet, the drop fell, and the murder of Charlotte Hill was avenged. Not the slightest motion of the body was observable after the fall, though death did not immediately ensue. The crowd here began to surge in, and some one urged them for God's sake to restrain themselves now in the presence of death, when some fell-back abashed. The pulse of the dying man did not cease to beat for about fourteen minutes after the fall. Seventeen the daying man did not cease to beat for about fourteen minutes after the fall. Seventeen the daying man did not cease to beat for about fourteen minutes after the fall. Seventeen the daying man did not cease to beat for about fourteen minutes after the fall. Seventeen the daying man did not cease to beat for about fourteen minutes after the fall. Seventeen the beat man he ever rowed administration to the fall the body was out down and carried into the gaol.

YOUNG BRITON GRAND LODGE.

Opening of the Annual Secsion at Guelph.

GUELPH, Feb. S.—To-day at ten o'clock the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Orange Voung Britons of British North America commenc

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Work Temperarily Suspended.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 2.—Work was suspended on the first hundred miles of the Canadian Pacific railroad west on Saturday, and most of the men returned to the city in the evening. It is believed, however, that the suspension is temporary, and is occasioned from the fact that the transfer from the Government to the syndicate will take place during the ensuing month, so as to enable them to resume work by the first of March. Where they were stopped is just four miles short of the hundred miles of track, but twelve miles from the original terminus of the province boundary. Exactly eight miles have been lest by the deviation to Portage la Privite. It is stated further that the engineers have received instructions that their services with the Government have ended, but this is behaved to be merely formal, as the greater portion of the men say that any delay in pushing the road to the Sand Hills, five miles beyond the boundary, will be accompanied with serious results. Should there be any sudden break up along the marsh it would have to be ballasted quickly.

Collapse of Bailread Sheds.

Collapse of Bailread Sheds.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 8.—The Canadian Pacific railroad freight sheds roof, over 200 feet long, collapsed entirely to-day from the weight of snow. There was no serious damage done except to some furniture. Merchants will suffer for the want of storage of goods.

Fatal Accident at a Saw-Mill.

Stroud, Feb. 9.—A fatal accident hap pened at S. R. Maneer's saw-mill vine. While possible for the foreign on a belt the foreign. Mr. Agron Bowman, was caught by the hand and wound around the main shaft, which is only about six inches from the floor. Before the machinery could be stopped he was taken around several times. One arm and a foot were taken off, and he was instantly killed. Mr. Bowman was member of the Masonic order and much a spected. He leaves a wife and small time to mean his untimely and.

HRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

From Our Own Reporter.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 2. BILLS FROM THE COMMONS.

The following bills were introduced from The Pacific railway bill-Sir Alexander The Banque de Ville Marie bill—Mr. Trudel.
The Napierville Junction Ballway and
Quarry Company's bill—Mr. Bureau.
The Senate adjourned at 4,10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OTTAWA, Feb 2. The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m. AN OLD CLAIM. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) presented

the petition of John Farrish, praying for payment for clothing supplied by him to volunteers in 1837-38. TICKET-SCALPING. Mr. KIRKPATRICK introduced a bill re-

pecting the sale of railway passenger tickets Several HON. MEMBERS—Explain. Mr. KIRKPATRICK said the object of the bill was to prevent the practice known as "ticket-scalping," which was assuming greater agnitude every day. The bill was read a first time. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. BLAKE enquired what is the present stimated cost of the first 100 miles of the lands Pacific railway west of Selkirk now under construction and to be taken over by the syndicate. the syndicate.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I beg to say in answer to the hon. gentleman that the estimate of the cost of 100 miles of the road west of the Red River is \$1,350,000, equal to \$13,500 per mile, and I will lay on the table of the House a detailed statement showing how that estimate is arrived at.

THE MALT DUTY. Mr. ORTON moved for papers and corres-condence in reference to the removal of the excise duty on malt. He alluded to the fact excise duty on malt. He alluded to the fact that the Imperial Government had removed that the same reasons which had led to this step should lead to the adoption of the same measure here. He read a letter from a stock-breeder of Guelph in which the importance of this matter was exposed, and also other letters on the same subject. He mentioned the circumstance that malt formed a very valuable food for cattle. Mr. MOUSSEAU said there were no papers on the subject.

m the subject.
Mr. MERNER favoured the placing of the duty upon beer instead of upon malt.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE TENTH ROYALS. Mr. STRANGE moved for copies of reports, papers, &c., relating to the 10th Battalion, active militis of Canada, from the 1st Ján., 1875, to 1st Jan., 1881. He said :—In making this motion I desire to draw the attentio ing this motion I desire to draw the attention of the House to the facts of the case. Three or four years ago a number of the officers of the regiment had some little disagreement among themselves which injured the efficiency of the regiment very much. I do not intend to go into the cause of these dissensions, but I wish for the papers in order that the public and those interested in militia matters may wish for the papers in order that the public and those interested in militia matters may understand exactly how the case stands. I wish, however, to draw the attention of the House to what I consider to be a great hardship which has been inflicted upon general officers who were not participants in any way in the quarrels of the regiment. The condition of the regiment arrived at such a pitch that the Government a few months ago found it necessary to deprive all the gentlemen holding commissions in that regiment of their commissions. Although I believe it was in the interest of the regiment that those who were in the quarrel should lose their commissions, still I feel a great injustice has been done to many of the junior officers of the regiment. The case has been presented been done to many of the junior officers of the regiment. The case has been presented to me by some of these officers, one a volunteer of 12 years standing in the segment, and who has been 11 years in the Canada initiate, and has had the honour of being selected as a member of the Wimbledon team for three successive years. He states that without any cause he had been virtually deprived of his commission, and he feels that he is in disgrace in consequence. His sons are growing up; one of them is imbued with a military spirit and wishes to join the militia of Canada, but he feels that if his father is to be cashiered for the offences of his superior officers he should think twice before

the matter stands. DOMINION LANDS.

superior officers he should think twice before he joins the force. I make this explanation that the House may understand exactly how

DOMINION LANDS.

Mr. MILLS moved for an address showing the amount appropriated each year on account of Dominon lands.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that this information was embodied in a return already brought down, but if the hon gentleman desired it separately he would see that this was done. In the past surveys had been made faster than the population flowed in, but now the position of things was reversed, and there would have to be very considerable expenditure made on surveys in versed, and there would have to be very considerable expenditure made on surveys in these portions of the North-West. This work would be effected, not from a pedantic desire to survey the whole country, but in order to survey those tracts which formed a favourable resort for new settlers as soon as possible.

The motion was carried.

TIMBER LIMITS.

Mr. MERNER moved for a return respecting timber limits granted in the North-West Territories. He complained that settlers in the North-West were exposed to great hardships in their inability to procure timber owing to the taking up of those limits. Timber was very scarce in the North-West Territory, and the Government was pursuing a wrong policy in allowing these limits to be taken up. In Ontario this system had worked serious harm in the past, losing to Canada hundreds of settlers, and a system which was causing such hardships should be abolished. No timber limits were granted in the United States, and the system should not be permitted to exist hers.

be permitted to exist here.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that the Government had no objection to bring down a statement concerning the number of these limits, their location, and the names of the parties to statement concerning the mumber of these limits, their location, and the names of the parties to whom they had been granted, with the conditions generally. Only of late years, and especially since 1878, these timber limits had been granted only to parties who undertook to erect sawmills in order to supply that country with timber, such as boards, deals, &c., for building purposes. Every one could remember the former enormous prices of lumber in the North-West, but this had now been very much reduced through the enterprise of persons who had gone into the business and were preparing lumber for the use of settlers. An attempt of course was made to confine these limits as much as possible to portions of the country not adapted to or sought after for immediate settlement, and instead of being granted for a series of years timber licenses were now only granted annually from year to year, so that at the expiration of any year, in case such a portion of the country was sought after by settlers, the Department could stop the issue of licenses.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mills the motion was extended so as to include information in this report relating to Keswatin and ordersin-Council.

The motion was carried.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. MocUAIG moved for correspondence ing to the rights of provincial govern-te appoint police magistrates, justices a peace, and imposters of licenses. He issued the right of provincial govern-

that the question should be submitted to the Supreme Court. There were doubts as to the rights of the local governments to make the appointments, and the subject should be settled at once. In Nove Scotia it had been decided by the courts that the provincial governments could not make the appointments.

ments.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) stated that when it was decided that the Government of Nova Scotia had not the power of making the appointments in question that province had not tellowed the course of other provinces in passing an Act enabling the Government to appoint justices of the peace. It was because such an Act of the provincial Legislature had not been passed that the power of appointment did not rest with that province. The session following the Legislature passed the necessary bill and exercised the power as to the appeal to the Supreme Court. The question was whether the provinces, having the power, would join in an appeal.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) said the question demanded settlement, particularly in

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) said the question demanded settlement, particularly in view of the illiterate character of the justices of the peace appointed in Ontario. One of these Ontario justices of the peace, who had a man before him charged with assault and battery, actually acquitted the accused of the assault and found him guilty of the battery. (Loud laughter.) That was the kind of law administered by virtue of the commissions issued by the Ontario Government.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) agreed that the question put by the member for Prince

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) agreed that the question put by the member for Prince Edward deserved attention, and he thought it open to doubt whether the appointment of justices of the peace lay with this Parliament or with the Local Legislatures. He had raised the point whether their appointment by the Local Government was in accordance with the law, but as his elient was acquitted the matter dropped. He did not think that they would be eager to secure the additional patronage which such appointments would entail, but it was worthy of notice that these appointments were not now in all instances particularly happy—(hear, hear)—although if the system was changed so as to bring the matter under the control of this House the system might not be carried out in any better manner.

any better manner.
Mr. BLAKE said there was one point that Mr. Blake said there was one point that should not be lost sight of, and that was the settled practice. The Local Governments assumed that they were possessed of the power of appointment from the year in which the present constitution was inaugurated, and the Deminion Government had not disallowed the Acts of these Governments that respect. The Acts were in his (Mr. Blake's) opinion rightly not disallowed.

Mr. MACDOUGALL said itwas very inconvenient to discuss such an important question as this without due consideration. He did not think that he could plead with much success before a court of law that thirteen years of acquiescence in an improper interpretation of the constitution bound any subject or member of Parliament, or functionary, to such ber of Parliament, or runcasses, a practice. At the same time, he agreed that one could not at once agreed that one duty should be see on whom the duty should be cast of raising a question of this kind for solu-

It being six o'clock the House adjourned.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 3. PACIFIC BAILWAY SYNDICATE. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the Pacific railway bil and supported it in a speech of an hour and a

Mr. SCOTT spoke until six e'clock, and then moved the adjournment of the debate. The Senate adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 3. MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S

Mr. ROCHESTER presented a petition against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Mr. COLBY presented the petition of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada in favour of the passage of a bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's aister.

IMMIGRATION. Mr. TROW asked whether the Government had had any correspondence with the Imperial Government respecting the promotion of assisted emigration from the overpopulated or distressed districts in Ireland, and whether information had been requested

by the Imperial Government respecting the various provinces of the Dominion as fields for emigration.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Govern ment had had correspondence on the subject of emigration from Ireland. The papers would be brought down by message. No in-formation had been requested by the Imperial Government as to the capacity of the various

provinces for emigration. THE LATE SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER. Mr. TASSE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to give effect this year to the resolution adopted by Parliament in 1873 in relation to the erection of a monument to the memory of Sir George E. Cartier in acknowledgment of his services to the

ountry.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It is the intention of the Government.

THE EXODUS. On the order for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. White (Cardwell) for an order of the House for a statement of the number of persons who have passed from Canada into the United States by way of Sarnia and Windsor since the 1st January, 1880, and of persons who have within the same period come into Canada from the United States by way of Windsor and Sarnia.

and Sarnia,

Mr. ANGLIN stated that the times had been so bad in New Brunswick that people had left it notwithstanding the N. P., unable to find employment.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the last Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the last speaker would no doubt be gratified when he heard of the number of people who returned from the United States to St. John during the last autumn. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir L. Tilley) had seen it stated that 150 had returned. He thereupon asked the immigration agent at St. John to enquire of the steamship line in question the exact number. The immigration agent communicated with the agent of the line and learned from him that no less than 2.270 Canadians had re-The immigration agent communicated with the agent of the line and learned from him that no less than 2.270 Canadians had returned to the country by that line alone. (Applause.) There was another point with reference to the exodus to which he might refer. It was this. If the people had been leaving the country the consuming powers of those who had remained had wonderfully increased. Looking at New Brunswick, he found that the exports and imports of that province for the first six months of the last fiscal year were \$4,563,660, while the imports and exports for the first six months of the present fiscal year amounted to \$6,816,000. The imports for the first six months of the last year were \$1,693,799. The imports for the first six months of the last year were \$1,693,799. The imports for the first six months of the last year were \$2,684,000. What could be said of New Brunswick could also be said of the whole Dominion. The tea imported into the Dominion for the first half of the last fiscal year was 6,062,000 lbs.; the tea imported during the same period last year was 711,441 lbs., as against \$86,317 lbs. for the first half of this year. The dried fruit imported during the same period last year was 282,874 lbs., while it was 495,142 lbs. for the first half of this year. The importations of molasses had increased by 40,000 gallons. Certainly the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been had not the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been had not the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been larger than usual. But still it was quite clear that the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been larger than usual. But still it was quite clear that the imports of the first half of last year were smaller than they would have been larger than usual. But still it was quite clear that the imports of the first half of last year was a drawdinle exadus from Prince

Edward Island, and they were most industrious in collecting information in order to sustain their arguments. (Hear, hear.) He had known people who during the last year had sold valuable properties, and had left Prince Edward Island, but they went to join friends who had been driven from the country during the Mackenzie Administration, and who, having prospered, had induced others to follow their example. It was neither the National Policy nor the hard times that had caused these departures. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHAW observed that a great deal too much had been made out of this question.

Mr. SHAW observed that a great deal too much had been made out of this question. (Hear, hear.) Last year he had visited Manitoba, travelling via Duluth, and on his return the American immigration agents had entered the train and taken a list of the passengers and enquired whence he came. He stated that he was from Ontario and had been in Manitoba, and of course the inference was that he had returned to the United States. (Hear hear). The agent had a book prepured (Hear, hear.) The agent had a book prepared with a list. He met the members for South and Centre Huron at St. Paul, and he did not doubt that these gentlemen, as well as himself and two county judges from Ontario, had been entered as immigrants to the United States (Laughter)

States. (Laughter.)
Mr. HUNTINGTON said that it was re markable with what ingenuity the exodust was explained away. Yet these gentlemen a few years ago, were crying aloud about the same matter which should be treated as high above any party question. If based on facts this exodus was a serious matter, and called for serious consideration. These gentlements should apologize to the House for the capital made out of this question in years past. He had been amused at the manner in which the Finance Minister had treated the subject, and e remarked that this Government was enoying the advantages of years of prosperity

Mr. MACMILLAN—And capacity as well (Hear, hear.) Mr. HUNTINGTON—There was an in reased tide of exodus in spite of the Nationa Policy, and the question was why were these

thing, so.
Mr. POPE (Compton) observed that when non. gentlemen opposite were driven in this connection from one point and found it no longer tenable they proceeded to some other point in their attempts to disparage and injure their country. (Hear, hear.) Where were they now found? In St. John. (Hear, hear.) It was not a month ago when these gentle-men were declaring from the housetop and all over the country that there was a great exodus from Canada by way of Port Huron. But there was not a word uttered about Port Huron to-day. (Hear, hear.) The question as to that port was settled. (Hear

Mr. MILLS-No. Mr. POPE-I say it is settled. (Applaus The figures were clear and explicit, and is was settled beyond all doubt. This hon was settled beyond all doubt. This hon, gentleman took refuge in St. John, where he knew they had no opportunity for securing figures. The hon, gentleman read a paper declaring that a certain number of passengers had left inverness, but a few years ago these people had not a copper in their pockets. (Hear, hear.) These people were not leaving the country permanently, but were on business trips. (Hear, hear.) Business had increased. He believed it would be found that a greater number of passengers had left. a greater number of passengers had left every port in the Dominion during the past year than the year before as they now had business to do and money to travel with. (Applause.) When people had money they travelled, but there was no exodus of any consequence from Canada at the present moment—(hear, hear)—and there was sent moment—(hear, hear)—and there was a larger immigration from the United States. ("Hear, hear," and Sir Richard Cartwright—"No.") He would tell the hon, gentleman that he knew nothing about it. There was a larger immigration from the United States to-day than had been the case for many years. (Applause.) When records talked cheen the case for many years. (Applause.) When people talked about the exodus they did not take into account the immigration from the United States into the country. No doubt there was and ever would be emigration from this country to the United States. It would be found, and figures would show, that this was true. (Applause.) But hon. gentlemen opposite did not want figures. Their only object was violent declamation. (Applause.) They wished to persued others that averybody was leaving the ers that everybody was leaving l country. The country was more prosperous, and all the information in their possession

tended to confirm this gratifying fact. (Applause.)
Mr. FARROW thought that both sides of the House had taken an extreme view regarding this question. It was a fact that Canadians went to the United States and remained there permanently. But it was also a fact that they went over there to engage in lum-bering operations and returned. Large num-bers proceeded to Michigan from Huron for this purpose, and returned in the spring with \$50, \$60, or \$100 each. (Hear, hear.) Farmers in Manitoba had told him that they were pleased with the Government's land policy which gave 160 acres to every settler. These farmers stated that this was the best Government for the North-West and Manitoba that they had ever had. Hon. gentlemen opposite delighted in making un-patriotic speeches, and this was a very unfavourable characteristic. (Hear, hear.) He believed that they would haif with pleasure the ruin of the country if it would lead to their return to power-a day which he trusted was yet far, very far in the future.

(Applause.)
Mr. MILLS asked why had not hon. gentlemen opposite before now discovered that exodus speeches were unpatriotic. He held that Canadian emigration had been accelerated of late years. The Government had excited high expectations and had not kept their promises. A general trade revival had been experienced and hon. gentlemen opposite were now flies on the

Mr. McCALLUM regretted that hon. gentlemen opposite could never learn by experience. (Hear, hear.) He had visited the States frequently and he had never seen twenty Canadians on the train. He had known of young men going over on lumber-ing expeditions. (Hear, hear.) But they returned, Hon, gentlemen opposite were unfortunate, and the people of Canada did not fancy the unfortunate, and were not at all disposed to wish these hon, gentlemen back on the Treasury benches. (Hear, hear.) They wished to return to their old unhappy They wished to return to their old unhappy trads policy, and when while in power their leader dealt out his sophistries they reminded him of robins who would swallow any articles, stones or food, when placed in reach. Well, at the general election these gentlemen brought back a stone in their stomachs, and this stone represented free trade. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

Mr. GIGAULT said the New York Tribune in ite issue of January 31, pointed out the fal-lacy of the American figures as to emigration from Canada to the United States, and stated

from Canada to the United States, and stated that persons going from Canada were, as a rule, those bound for the Canadian North-West. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BOURBEAU stated that, so far as Quebec was concerned, the National Policy had been a great benefit, as it had increased the manufactures and had led to the cheapening of manufactured articles.

Mr. GILLMOR took up the parable of the Opposition. He did not blame the Government for the exodus. It was impossible to prevent it. A large number of people had left his county, and the only thing possible to done in this direction was to make taxation as light as possible.

done in this direction was to make taxation as light as possible.

Mr. WALLACE (Norfolk) said hon, gentlemen opposite continually stated that they regretted the exodus, but they were remarkably anxious to prove that it existed. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe that there was anything like the emigration stated by the member for North Norfolk, from the county of Norfolk. Hon, gentlemen opposite said that the emigration from 1873 to 1878 was not so large as now. Why was that the case, if it was the case? It was because the times were not good in the United States, and because the attractions to go to that country were not so great as, in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed, however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed however, that the emigration was not now so great as in the better times. He believed however, the believed however, the better times were not so great as in the better times. He believed however, the believed however, the believed however, the believed however, the believed however has a second time.

ment, because now our policy gave diversified employments to our people. If the Opposition were in earnest in their regrets at the alleged exodus they would support the present tariff and prevent a return to a free trade policy under which our people would be deprived of employment and be driven out of the country. Hon, gentlemen opposite were illogical in their arguments. They condemned our protective tariff, and yet they in effect commended the higher tariff of the United States, which, as they wished to prove, attracted our people across the border. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DESJARDINS regretted that for political ends certain hon, gentlemen dwelt upon the exodus in a light very unfavourable to the interests of this country. He could testify to the improvement manifested in the manufacturing industries of Montreal and its neighbourhood since the adoption of the National Policy. In his country, in point of fact, manufactures had doubled in extent—(hear, hear)—and property in Montreal and its suburbs had attained its former high valuation. (Appliance.)

Mr. McCUAIG said he was in a position to ment, because now our policy gave diversified imployments to our people. If the people. earnest in

plause.)
Mr. McCUAIG said he was in a position to

Mr. McCUAIG said he was in a position to speak authoritatively on this subject, and he knew the figures could not be given in this respect as a system was not followed which rendered this possible, and hon gentlemen were very censurable for their efforts to do the country harm when the figures they presented were utterly unreliable. He compared the different manner in which expenditures were divided in the United States compared with this country, Many expenses, such as those connected with the States compared with this country, Many expenses, such as those connected with the administration of instice, &c., were across the border paid by the States, while here these payments fell upon the Dominion. As compared with the United States, judging both on the same basis, our debt only represented forty millions, and it was highly misleading and very improper for hon, gentlemen opposite to make incorrect statements which gave the country to understand that the Canadians were most unfortunately situated with regard to the extent of federal taxation and of the federal debt. (Applause.)

federal debt. (Applause.)

Mr. BERGIN said the Opposition were loud in their depreciation of their own country and their glorification of the United States. This system of depreciation should

be discontinued.

Mr. HESSON said it appeared to him that
the discussion should have been postponed
until the papers were laid before the House.
They had heard during the debate a great leal that was irrelevant, but the member for Bothwell having stated that this country was still rapidly going to ruin, he had looked up Dun, Wiman & Co.'s circular, and he found the following figures:—In 1877 the failures numbered 1,892, and the amount of habilities \$25,553,903. In 1878 the failures were 1,697, and the habilities \$23,908,677; in 1879 the failures were 1,902, and the liabilities \$29,347,935; and in 1880 the failures were 907, and the liabilities \$8,012,783. (Hear, hear.) He would remind the House that 1830 was a year which should be taken as fairly exhibiting the results of the National Policy—(hear, hear)—and also as fairly testing the expectations which could be entertained as to its opera-tions in future years. (Applause.) And tions in future years. (Applause.) And in 1879 the number of failures were, without doubt, largely increased owing to the proposition of the House to repeal the Insolvent Act. (Hear, hear.) The figures ought to be a reasonable answer to reasonable men regarding the results of the National Policy. (Cheers.)

Mr. BLAKE said the Opposition had a

policy by which it proposed to reduce the emigration. That policy was to revert to that state of things as regards trade which existed before. He denied the correctness of the figures of the Minister of Agriculture as to the exodus. He was sure a larger number than that given by the Minister had left the

ountry.

Mr. POPE (Compton)—How do you know?

Mr. BLAKE—Well, our senses tell us. Mr. POPE (Compton) said the person who made up the returns for the United States of emigrants from Canada was financially interested in making the return as large as possible.

Mr. KRANZ said there was not one in-

dustry in his county which had not increased its operations largely under the National Policy, and there was not a man who was able and willing to work out of, employment. vocated the taking of the census of the people who had left the country.

Mr. DAWSON said the population of Algoma had quadrupled in ten years. If the people had been dissuaded from settling in

anada, and had been induced to settle Minnesota, it was because we had no through The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 2 a.m. OTTAWA, Feb. 4. THE CHARYBDIS.

Mr. POPE (Queen's) presented a message from his Excellency transmitting to the House of Commons the correspondence on the sub-ject of the transfer by the Imperial to the Canadian Government of H. M. steam corvette Charybdis for training school purposes WRONGS TO CHILDREN.

Mr. RICHEY introduced a bill to preven and punish wrongs to children. SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to amend the Act establishing a court of mari-time jurisdiction in the province of Ontario. The bill, he said, was intended to define the jurisdiction of the court with reference to seamen's wages. Under the Merchant Sea-men's Act the right to see in Vice Admiralty Courts for wages was limited to cases in which the owner of the vessel was bankrupt, or the vessel was seized. The judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario had decided that Maritime Court of Ontario had decided that under the terms of the present Maritime Court Act a seaman who had a claim for a trifle, say of \$10 or \$12, had a right to go to the court and have the vessel seized, even though the owner was perfectly solvent. It was proposed in the present bill to declare that the jurisdiction of the court should be defined as was the case in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1874, and to provide that unless the amount exceeded \$200, or unless the owner of the vessel be bankrupt or insolvent, or the vessel already under seizure, or unless the seamen be on shore a distance exceeding twenty miles from the residence of the owner, the court should not esidence of the owner, the court should not

have jurisdiction.

The bill was read a first time. RETURNED TO THE HOUSE. At this point Mr. Mackenzie made his ap-pearance and resumed his seat amid loud ap-plause, in which both sides of the House

BETTER PREVENTION OF CRIME ACT. Mr. McDONALD (Proton) moved the second reading of the bill to continue in force for a limited time "The Better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878."

Mr. ANGLIN asked the Minister of Justice

to explain why he proposed continuing the bill in force. He was under the impression that it was a failure, but perhaps the hon. gentleman believed that it was as perfect as was possible. was possible.

Mr. McDoNALD replied that he really did not consider that it was absolutely perfect, but he thought it was a bill which had done no harm, and consequently no harm would follow from its remaining on the statute book, and therefore he asked the House to read it a second time.

The House went into committee.

Mr. BLAKE remarked that the bill had been readerally imitted to one session of Parentee in the session of the se

Mr. BLAKE remarked that the bill had been zealously limited to oue session of Parliament, and should only be soutinued on the responsibility of the Administration. He had never proposed that it should be permanently placed on the statute book.

Mr. MoDONALD replied; that he had intended to let the bill drop, but circumstances rendered it at any rate desirable that it should be continued in force for one year longer.

Inger.
The committee reported and the bill was read a second time. FRAUD IN CONTRACTS. . CASGRAIN moved the second reading a bill for the better prevention of fraud

in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys. He explained that the object of the bill was to put an end to the system of contract-broking. He went at some length into the evils which he apprehended from the existence and continuance of this practice. He wished all contracts so, obtained to be declared null and of no effect, and also to protect public officers from the insidious approaches of contract brokers. The penalty would be fine and imprisonment. The bill also prohibited contractors subscribing to election funds.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD observed that a good deal in the bill would meet with the general assent of the House. As regarded the last clause he thought that as it dealt with election matters it ought not to be allowed to remain. With reference to corrupt practices at elections, as hon, gentlemen knew, a measure of a very drastic and severe nature was now before the Imperial Parliament, and the Government proposed to wait and see that measure before they dealt with the whole subject. Our present election law was, in some respects, so severe as to be inoperative, and in other respects was too lax. The clause touching election matters must, in his opinion, be excised from the bill. He had no objection to the second reading of the bill and letting it stand for committee of the whole. At the same time he considered that it should go to a select committee.

The bill was read a second time and refer-THE INSOLVENCY LAWS Mr. McCUAIG moved the second reading the bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875. The object of the bill was to wipe out the clause introduced some years ago bysthe memclause introduced some years ago by the member for West Durham providing that an insolvent should pay fifty cents in the dollar before he was discharged. Where it was shown that there had been no fraud, there was no reacon that persons who had shown that there had been no fraud, there was no reason why persons who had not been guilty of fraud should not be discharged. It was quite evident that the ability of an estate to pay fifty cents on the dollar was no evidence that there had been no fraud. It was equally evident that a man who by misfortune had failed should not remain

under the law of the courts notwithstanding that he had not been guilty of fraud. Mr. BROWN said the Insolvent Act had Mr. BROWN said the Insolvent Act had been repealed, and consequently could not be amended. He looked upon the repeal of the Insolvent Act as a part of the National Policy, as regarded its beneficial influence upon the trade of the country. He therefore felt that the experiment of being without an insolvent law should be continued.

Mr. BECHARD opposed the proposition, and moved the six months' hoist. (Cries of "Lost")

Lost.") Mr. McLENNAN said he seed motion of the member for Prince Edward on what he considered good ground. It is true the Insolvent Act was repealed, but last ye there were parties who were not release from the operation of the law, and the object of the bill was to afford relief to these parties, who were left as it were between earth and heaven. He did not think that the clauses with reference to the payment of 50 cents on the dollar, or proof that so much might have been realized, should be allowed to be

perpetual in their operation.

Mr. BLAKE explained the circumstances under which the 50 cents clauses were enacted. The intention was to induce creditors who were no longer able to pay 100 cents on the dollar at ones on perceiving the fact to place their property in the hands of trustees, as being no longer their own. In reference to the bill he recommended that it be simplified into directly ordering the discharge of all insolvents, as otherwise it would only lead to profit to the lawyers, and to no other persons.

Mr. COLBY observed that the bill before the House in no way revived the old Insolvent Act, but simply dealt with a class of cases pending. He considered that no Act had done more substantial good, or had given more satisfaction to the country than the repeal of the Insolvent Act. All the hon. gentleman proposed was to give to debtors the relief which existed when the debts were

contracted prior to 1877. (Hear, hear.)
The House divided on the amendment, which was lost on the following division:— Yeas, 33; nays, 100.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7. PACIFIC SYNDICATE. Mr. SCOTT resumed the debate on the Pacific railway bill, and concluded at 6 p.m. by moving the six months' hoist.

AFTER RECESS. Mr. CORNWALL defended the contract. Mr. HAYTHORNE opposed it. Mr. HOWLAN moved the adjournment he debate. Carried.

The Senate adjourned at 11.10 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7. FARM DRAINAGE. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presented the petition of the County Council of Essex, praying that the Railway Act may be amended so as to enable farmers to drain their lands under

THE TARIFF. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) presented a petition from the Council of Essex, praying that the tariff be readjusted in the interest of the agricultural community.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS. Mr. BORDEN enquired whether any progress has been made in the matter of the shipment of the two cargoes of grain at Halifax, as promised by the Minister of Railways in a telegram sent to Mr. John Doull, President of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, on the 29th November, 1880, and if so, when the two cargoes will be shipped.

Sir CHALLES TUPPER—I may say in reply to the hon member that one cargo has reply to the hon, member that one cargo has been shipped, and I expect that the other

will be shipped at an early day. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY RATES. Mr. BLAKE enquired whether there has, been any correspondence between any member of the Government and the Toronto Board of Trade on the subject of the rates to be charged on the Canadian Pacific railway, whether any agreement has been made on the subject, on what date such agreement, if any, was made, and whether it will be laid on the table.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER-I may say, Mr. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I may say, Mr. Speaker, that there was a communication from the Board of Trade suggesting a clause which would provide for equal mileage rates for traffic coming to Toronto, and that the proposal made by the Board of Trade as to what would meet their views is considered unobjectionable and has been agreed to: and the date at which that communication was made, I think by myself, was the 2nd of February, to the president of the Board of Trade, and I do not think that there can be any objection to laying the papers on the any objection to laying the papers table.

COAL CONTRACT. Mr. ROYAL enquired is the Government aware of the fact that the Hudson Bay Co. have lately given a centract for the getting out of 600 tons of coal on the River Saskatchewan, in the North-West Territories, near Edmonton, and if so, under what conditions have the Hudson Bay Co. been authorized to do so. Sir CHARLES TUPPER—I say, in reply to this question, that no application has been to this question, that no application has been received from the Hudson Bay Co. connected with mining in that locality, and no such authority has been granted. COAL OIL

Mr. ORTON moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the alleged monopoly in coal oil. He said that last autumn the price of coal oil rose largely, in consequence, as some people thought, of the formation of a coal oil ring. Coal oil could be produced at about nine cents a gallon, and it was sold at that price some time ago at a profit. Why the price abould have been raised to 35 or 40 cents a gallon he could not understand. The protection afforded to coal oil, both in the way of duties and the flash test, amounts to ten cents a gallon. Against

so high a protection, a protection of 100 percent, he and his friends when in Opposition frequently spoke, and it seemed to him inconsistent in the present Government to allow the same high protection to exist which existed under the late Government. In the days of the late Administration a coal oil sing was formed. It wrung millions of money out of the pockets of the people of this country. There were particular reasons—reasons in reference to coal oil which did not exist in regard to other interests—why the coal oil industry-should not be so largely protected. Coal oil was only found in particular districts, a limited number of people were engaged in its production, and as a result there was not in that business the same keen competition which existed in other insult there was not in that business the same keen competition which existed in other industries, and brought down the prices of the products of those industries to a reasonable figure. Nothing could be more unsuitable to the National Policy than to permit an industry such as this to wring out of the people of the country more than a fair profit. The amount of coal oil used in Canada was 3, 656,365 gallens. If that oil retailed at 35 cents a gallon all the year round, the total amount over and above what was a reasonable profit taken out of the pockets of the able profit taken out of the pockets of the people would be \$806,800. As regards the flash test he desired most earnestly that the safety of the oil should be secured, but he thought that a test which assured safety the United States should also assure safety Canada. In his opinion the test should

Mr. MOUSSEAU, in reply, stated that the Mr. MOUSSEAU, in reply, stated that the hon, gentleman deserved great, credit for his exertions in the interest of his constituents, but in this instance the hon, gentleman in his seal did injustice to the policy of the Government. Mr. Brunel, in his able report, clearly exposed the difficulties which were met with in treating this important matter, and these difficulties were still very great. In the past in their tests they could never attain any certainty or exactness as to results, and it had been conclusively proven as a consequence of numerous experiments with consequence of numerous experiments with some oil made in Ottawa and Toronto that some oil made in Ottawa and Toronto that the difference in results varied from 5 to 20 (or 15) degrees. It was impossible that such a state of things should be allowed to continue, and the Government had ordered a number of Dr. Edwards' improved instruments to this end. These we'll fully described on page 6 of Mr. Brunel's report of last year, and their superiority compared with the present instrument was made manifest. the present instrument was made manifest. It would be very difficult to decide upon any change in policy until, at all events, full and decisive tests had been made with the improved means at the disposal of the Government. For these reasons he would request his hon. friend to have the kindness to withdraw his motion.

as giving legal definitions of the boundaries, as emanating in fact from the Sovereign, whose prerogative is provided for and guarded in the Act of 1774, he did not see how they were to get over that description of the boundaries of Upper Canada, a description which was not altered from 1888 down to the date of The motion was withdrawn. THE BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO. Mr. DAWSON moved for copies of corres pondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Imperial Government on matters relating to the boundaries of Ontario and Quebec. In making the motion he said that unfortunately the boundary question had been encumbered with a great mass of extraneous and irrelevant matter, but if we want to hid. the confederation of the provinces. He (Mr Dawson) had been accused of wishing to curtail the boundaries of Ontario, but that was a most unjust and unfair accusation. He had most unjust and unfair accusation. He had only done his best to explain where, in his epinion, the law had placed the boundaries. But apart from that, surely whatever was most in the interests of the Dominion at large should be most in the interests of Ontario in particular. For a very long period the height of land was looked upon as the northern and western boundary were to abide by the Act of 1774 and succeeding Acts, he did not see that all these opinions, histories, and extraneous matters were of any great value to the discussion. The hon member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) and the Attorney-General for Ontario had claimed that their book of documents and upon as the northern and western boundary of Upper Canada. In 1850 the united prohad claimed that their book of documents and other productions contained everything of value bearing on the subject, and it had been stated in another Legislature "that the arbitrators had before them all the evidence obtainable from the most diligent researches bearing upon the subject." That might, perhaps, be the case from their point of view; but whatever the merit of their works regarding the past century, the labours of the comvinces made a treaty with the Indians of Lake Superior, in which the height of land was defined as the southern boundary of the Hudson Bay Co.'s territories, and that it formed the northern and western boundary of Ontario was the general belief at the time of the confederation of the provinces. If, there-fore, the extent of Ontario should be doubled ing the past century, the labours of the com-mittee of last session showed that there was a great deal which their books did not contain by adding to it the territories described in the award, how could this grand scheme of confederation be carried out? Supposing that the State of Maine and the provinces rederation be carried out? Supposing that the State of Maine and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be added to the Province of Quebeo, it would be something like adding this vast territory to Ontario, for it would be eventually filled with population, and anything that destroyed the balance of wealth, power, and influence in the provinces must seriously emperates the working of our institutions. The question was marrowed down to one of two things. Either the description in the Act in reference to the present century, and that much of what they did contain was rather much of what they did contain was rather mixed, and not arranged in such a manner as to admit of a very clear conception of the case being arrived at by the ordinary reader. That book of documents was in fact as remarkable for what it did not contain as for what it did contain, and if it were the only source of information it was not to be wondered at that the Legislature of Unitario should have betrage the working of our institutions. The question was narrowed down to one of two things. Either the description in the Act must be taken, or they must be guided by the commissions issued under the Act; if by the Act alone Ontario could not go north of the height of land. It was to his [Mr. Dawson's] mind that if they took the description from the Act alone Ontario must be bounded on the north by the height of land, whereas if they were to be guided by the commissions, although she was limited on the west to the entrance into Lake Superior, her northern boundary was the shore of Hadson Bay. In the one case she would have a narrow strip on the north coast of Lake Superior; in the other, a territory, notwithstanding all that had been said to its disadvantage, of very great value. She would have a region with a fair extent of agricultural land, with rivers navigable for hundreds of miles, with forests of valuable timber, with coal-fields of considerable extent, and with seaports and sea fisheries which might become of immense importance in the future. He did not therefore wish to curtail Ontario, but to extend her to the very fullest measure that the descriptions had defined in the commissions to the governors, which in the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario were in fact the law. In all he had said in reference to the prerogative, as expressed in the commissions to the governors, he was sustained by the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario as given before the arbitrators, and in his statement of the case he (the Attorney-General) did not, however, follow his own argument to its legitimate or logical conclusion, and if he (Mr. Dawson) had endeavoured to do so for him, no doubt he would feel greatly indebted to him for the attempt. As to the ments of the boundary award itself, he would say if the arbitrators had the power to make a boundary between the territories of the Dominion and the province of Ontario, nothing could be said further than that with the best intentions they had made a most extra been ted to pass a series of resolutions which with better information, it may be assumed, twould not have passed. The question was removed from ordinary politics; it was a question which must be judged on its merits, a question which rested on the doings of by a question which rested on the doings of bygone generations, and on Acts of Parliament,
and the exercise of the royal prerogative in
former years. He (Mr. Dawson) proposed to
confine himself on this occasion to a particular view of the subject which, in his opinion,
had not hitherto received sufficient attention,
except in one instance, when it was brought
forward by the Attorney-General for Ontario in his statement of the case, and in his
very able argument before the arbitrators.
He referred to the acts done under the royal
preprogative. The Attorney-General for On-

He referred to the acts done under the royal prerogative. The Attorney-General for Ontario very properly had claimed that the Act of 1774 provided for the exercise of the royal prerogative, and that all acts of prerogative under that Act were as much law as the Act itself. On that subject the Attorney-General for Ontario had expressed himself very clearly, and with great force. It was only to be regretted that he had not followed his own reasoning to its logical conclusion. In the statement of the case for Outario, page 5, he said:—"The Crown had an undoubted right to add to the boundaries of the province," and that "if the boundaries given to it by the commissions are not the identical boundaries which the statute provided for, and which were thereby to continue during his Majesty's pleasure, and continue during his Majesty's pleasure, and if the commissions assigned to the province a larger area than the statute had described, the Crown had a right to make, and did make, the addition." The first commission issued subsequent to the had described, the Crown had a right to make, and did make, the addition." The first commission issued subsequent to the passing of the Act of 1774 was on the 27th September, 1774, to Sir Guy Carleton. The next was the commission of 1775 to Sir Frederick Haldimand. It was quite evident that taking these commissions by themselves and supposing them to have been an expression of the King's will, which in an official way it must be believed they were, they most decidedly, as in the Attorney-General of Ontario's view of the case, carried the western boundary of the province of Quebec to the Mississippi, and (always admitting the authority of these commissions) the Mississippi continued to be the western boundary of Quebec until the success of the war of Independence swept the whole country to the south and west of the great lakes into the territories of the Confederacy of the United States. In 1783 the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was concluded. In 1786 a new commission with an entirely new description was issued. It was quite evident that that commission carried the boundary of Quebec to the northward of the St. Lawrence waterahed and westward to the Mississippi, and the Attorney-General for Ontario was quite logical in claiming that it did so, always assuming that the commissions gave expression to the royal will. But in 1791 there came another change, and the Province of Quebec was divided into the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The commission of 1782 was then completely and absolutely revoked, and a new commission limiting the province of Upper Canada to so much as was left of theformer province of Quebec, as it existed previous to the date of that revoked commission, as lay to per Canada to so much as was left of the former province of Quebec, as it existed previous to the date of that revoked commission, as lay to the westward of the dividing line issued. That revoked commission was the only one in which the description carried the boundaries of the old province of Quebec to the northward of the watershed. Now, whether Upper Canada would be bounded according to that commission by the Mississippi line, or as much of it as remained to Great Britain on the due north line, might be an open question. The due north line had the decision of eminent judges in its favour. But they had gone entirely by the description in the Act, and did not seem to have been much impressed by the commissions. However that might be, there could be no doubt that the description they had been considering held good from the 12th September, 17919 until the 30th

March, 1838, when the following appeare in the commission issued to the Earl of Dur ham:—"The said province of Upper Canad being bounded on the south, beginning at the

Ontario to have jurisdiction and con a country which was now a wilder which, in the opinion of many, congreat element of wealth, either in the nother respects. Certainly it was grazing or grain-growing region. It would be a burdent to Ontaprobably it would be a bushe Dominion assumed the juriff it must fall to the he could not see any great a being bounded on the south, beginning at the said stone boundary between Lancaster and Longueuil, by the Lake St. Francis, the River St. Lawrence, the Lake of the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontarno, the River Niagara, which falls into the Lake Eric, and along the middle of that lake on the west by the chanwhich talls into the Lake Eric, and along the middle of that lake on the west by the channel of the Detroit, Lake St. Clair, up the Riyer St. Clair, Lake Huron, the west shore of Drummend Island, that of St. Joseph and Sugar Islands, thence into Lake Superior. That description was the last that was issued he could not see any graduit from assuming control for admin purposes of such a country. He that in this event it would not be that in this event it would not be that in this event it would not be what was the expense of managerovinces from their experience so Confederation. There was an approportionate expense compared with ment of a very large province, and we that public opinion, as far as inderstand it—certainly this was alusion at which he himself arrived by the establishment of new pro-That description was the last that was issued up to the time of the Confederation of the provinces, and it was continued in all subsequent commissions. The Attorney-General for Ontario, in his argument before the arbitrators, had said that "No one could suppose that the southern boundary of Contario was to stop at Lake Superior." But it was not a southern boundary that was being described at that particular point but avour the establishment of new pro described at that particular point, but a western boundary. As would be seen or reference to the map, the words "on the west" would not apply to a boundary carrery limited territorial extent in the Hear, hear.)
Mr. ROYAL observed that the the arbitrators awarded to Ontario a ried completely through Lake Superior, inas-much as over a very long distance in that lake between Isle Chapeau and Pigeon river the course of the international boundary line was to the south of west, and how could equal in extent to its present recorded and moreover this country was ric table in many important particular thought the fact worthy of notice Ontario Government had delayed pre as boundary on the west run to the south of west? It would be observed also that the expression, "north of Isles Royal and Phil-lipeaux," as used in the treaty of 1783, natter until the riches of the region were fully made known, and en several years after the const of Confederation had elapsed. and in the commission of 1786, was entirely dropped, and it could not be supposed that the dropping of that expression and the limitcircumstances, it was advisable to ac haste, and with all necessary circums perudence. He asked whether Conf the dropping of that expression and the limiting of the western boundary line to the enwould have been possible if Quebec Lower Provinces had suspected the demand would be made in the future ing of the western boundary line to the en-trance of Lake Superior was not intentional. No one who looked closely into the matter could suppose it to have been otherwise than intentional, for the description had been ex-The motion was carried. dently drawn with great care and circum-spection. In 1803 an Act was passed, the preamble of which ran as follows:—"Where-as crimes and offences have been committed CATTLE TRADE. Mr. WRIGHT said he would like est. It was stated that an order-in had been passed in England orde Canadian cattle should be slaught in the Indian territories." The Internment had had before it the decision of the judges in the De Reinhart trial and other circumstances, in view of which it would have been impossible arrival at English ports, and as a the greatest public interest conne which it would have been impossible for them to carry the boundary of Upper Canada through Lake Superior. Had they done so they would have ignored their own action in relation to the colony of Assinaboia, the Indian territories, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. They would have ignored, too, the opinions of the most eminent English counsel, and they would have environed the desired of the this great and constantly increasing he wished to ask the Minister of A

would have overridden the decision of

highest Canadian court then existing. If the

commissions to the governors were to be taken as giving legal definitions of the boundaries,

ing that

tion on this subject, or any inform garding it.
Mr. POPE (Compton)—Mr. will say in reply to my hon. friend in the newspapers that such was the also received private letters statin order-in-Council of this kind woul effect. I immediately telegraphe Alexander Galt, and the answer was was no such order-in-Council, nor such order contemplated, nor any the manner of receiving shipments (Applause.) POST OFFICE SAVINGS BA Mr. JONES moved for a return tors in the Government savings bank under \$10 during last year. He

whether he had received any official

motion for the purpose of gaining tunity of directing the atte the Government to the new Post-Offi bank arrangement in England, und the poor people were encouraged to stil recently one shilling was the smaller advention. a depositor could make, but under t rangements the poor could buy penn from time to time and st from time to time and st on cards, which when they twelve stamps could be deposi shilling. He thought the Governm imitate this scheme by issuing card ing ten divisions, in each of wh stamp could be tacked, and when imitate this scheme by issuing caruing ten divisions, in each of which stamp could be tacked, and when were full they could be deposited as Mr. McCUAIG thought that limit for deposits was low enough.

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small deposits, inaugurated in En
Mr. Fawcett, was an arrangeme
Canada might well imitate. He h suggestion made by the introduce motion—the result of which must courage thrift among the poorer would be adopted by the Governme Mr. LANGEVIN agreed that that possibly could be done in the of teaching and encouraging the save should be done, the expense to the course to the c try, of course, being taken into might lead to great expense, but at perhaps the minimum amount to b by the post-offices might be reduced hear.) The matter had not escape tention of the Government, and gentleman might rely on it that the ment would do all it could.

The motion passed. SUPERANNUATION. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) me statement in detail of the amounts Eager, late clerk in the Hamilton paince the date of his superannua since the date of his superannua stated that the amount paid in su tion was about \$500, but although that this gentleman was in bad state of health as to a superannation, he at once, on le post-office, took a position under an company at a salary of \$1,000 per an compan company at a salary of \$1,000 per as believed that the representations me Government concerning Mr. Eage were not horne out by facts. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT could not charge his memory with cumstances, but he believed that t when brought down would show Eager was at the time in an appar

state of health. The House adjourned at eleven of OTTAWA,

THE SCOTT ACT. Mr. BOULTBEE introduced mmend the Canada Temperance Act
Mr. ROSS (Middlesex)—Explain.
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was to make it necessary, before th
Temperance Act could take effer
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The bill was read a first time. JUDGES' RETIRING ALLOWA Mr. McDONALD (Picton) m House into Committee of the Whe sider the following resolution:— "Resolved, That whereas by an Legislature of the Province of Queb in the year 1880, entitled 'An amend the law respecting the Queen's Bench,' provision is man appointment of an additional jud Court of Queen's Bench in the said of Quebec;

of Quebec;
"And whereas, by an Act of Legislature passed in the said session entitled, 'An Act to amend the la entitled, "An Act to amend the is ing the constitution of the Super provision is made for the appoint additional judge to the said Sup-of the Province of Quebec in addi-number now authorized to be ap-that court, it is expedient to make for the subrise of such additional for the salaries of such additional **Resolved, That the salary of the ditional judge of the Court of Questhall be five thousand dollars and of the additional judge of the said Court shall be five thousand dollars. payable out of any moneysforming consolidated revenue fund of Can He observed that His Excellen mended these resolutions to the con at the House.

Mr. MACDOUGALL urged that an early solution of this question was very desirable, and the Government alone could properly deal with it. Questions were constantly arising in the "No Man's Land" under consideration, and he trusted that the Government would come to a conclusion on the matter this session. The Ontario Government, if delay was observable which might be looked upon as useless, which might be looked upon as useless, could make political capital out of the subject, and the award should be confirmed, or the Government should arrange for the submission of the questions at issue to some judicial tribunal. The Dominion had inherited French and English titles in this respect. Whatever these might be, he thought that on every ground, inasmuch as it might become a matter of political dispute, they should grapple with this question and dispose of it at the earliest possible moment. It could not be of very great importance for

be a question whether it was within the constitution to confer on them such powers as could have enabled them to override and ignore Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Acts of prerogation and commissions to Governors, and that, too, without so much as saying to the Parliament of this Dominion "by your

and that, too, without so much as saying to the Parliament of this Domition "by your leave." But he apprehended that the refer-ence to them left it only in their power to vindicate an existing boundary, and in this view, which was no doubt the correct one, they failed most lamentably, for the boundary they had indicated had nothing whatever to sustain it in history, in law, or in fact.

Mr. MILLS said that when the arbitrator

Mr. MILLS said that when the arbitrators were appointed it was not the intention to establish a conventional boundary, but to ascertain the limits of Ontario on the west and north. It was a departmental matter. He held that the height of land was not the boundary to the north. He ssupported the award of the arbitrators in a somewhal lengthy argument, which he observed was merely cursory in its nature. He would favour the House with full details on another occasion in relation to papers for which he had moved.

he had moved.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATIO Mr. SPEAKER read a message Excellency the Governor-General tra copy of the minutes of the Count 5th. November on the subject of as migration from Ireland to Manitol North-West, together with a copy spatch from his Excellency the General transmitting the same, Kimberley's answer acknowledge thereof.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The new Methodist Episcopal church in Trafalgar, County of Halton, was dedicated on Sabbath last by Bishop Carman, of Belleville, and Dr. Stone, of Hamilton. The audiences were large, the services interesting, and the debt of the church fully provided for.

The Newmarket Era has commenced its thirtieth volume, and announces the fact with pardonable pride. During its long career the Era has made many friends and has retained mest of them. Its editor is popular with all his brethren, irrespective of party, and deservedly so.

Ontario to have jurisdiction and control over a country which was now a wilderness, and which, in the opinion of many, contained no great element of wealth, either in timber or n other respects. Certainly it was not a grazing or grain-growing region. Probably it would be a burden to Ontario, and probably it would be a burden if the Dominion assumed the jurisdiction. If it must fall to the Dominion he could not see any great advantage March, 1838, when the following appeared in the commission issued to the Earl of Durham:—"The said province of Upper Canadbeing bounded on the south, beginning at the said stone boundary between Lancaster and Longueuil, by the Lake St. Francis, the River St. Lawrence, the Lake of the Thousand Islands, Lake Ontario, the River Niagara, which falls into the Lake Eric, and along the middle of that lake on the west to the charm If it must fall to the Dominion he could not see any great advantage from assuming control for administrative purposes of such a country. He presumed that in this event it would not be proposed to establish a new province. They knew what was the expense of managing such provinces from their experience so far in the Confederation. There was an apparent disproportionate expense compared with government of a very large province, and he was more that public opinion, as far as he could inderstand it—certainly this was the conclusion at which he himself arrived—did not avour the establishment of new provinces of middle of that lake on the west by the chap-nel of the Detroit, Lake St. Clair, up the River St. Clair, Lake Huron, the west shore of Drummend Island, that of St. Joseph and Sugar Islands, thence into Lake Superior.* That description was the last that was issued up to the time of the Confederation of the provinces, and it was continued in all subsequent commissions. The Attorney-General for Ontario, in his argument before the arbitrators, had said that "No one could suppose that the southern boundary of Ontario was to stop at Lake Superior." But it was not a southern boundary that was being avour the establishment of new provinces of sery limited territorial extent in the future. described at that particular point, but a western boundary. As would be seen or reference to the map, the words "on the west" would not apply to a boundary car-Hear, hear.)
Mr. BOYAL observed that the award of the arbitrators awarded to Ontario a province equal in extent to its present recorded limits, and moreover this country was rich and valried completely through Lake Superior, inas much as over a very long distance in that lake between Isle Chapean and Pigeon river the course of the international boundary, inc was to the south of west, and how could and moreover this country was rich and valtable in many important particulars. He
shought the fact worthy of notice that the
Intario Government had delayed pressing the
matter until the riches of the North-West
region were fully made known, and at a time
when several years after the consummation
of Confederation had elapsed. Under the
circumstances, it was advisable to act without
haste, and with all necessary circumspection and
prudence. He asked whether Confederation
would have been possible if Quebec and the a boundary on the west run to the south of west? It would be observed also that the xpression, "north of Isles Royal and Phil-peaux," as used in the treaty of 1783, and in the commission of 1786, was entirely dropped, and it could not be supposed that the dropping of that expression and the limiting of the western boundary line to the enwould have been possible if Quebec and the Lower Provinces had suspected that such a demand would be made in the future by the Ontario Government.

The motion was carried. rance of Lake Superior was not intentiona No one who looked closely into the matter could suppose it to have been otherwise than intentional, for the description had been evidently drawn with great care and cir spection. In 1803 an Act was passed CATTLE TRADE. reamble of which ran as follows:—"Where s crimes and offences have been committee

Mr. WRIGHT said he would like to refer to a matter which was of great public interest. It was stated that an order-in-Council had been passed in England ordering that Canadian cattle should be slaughtered after arrival at English ports, and as a matter of the greatest public interest connected with this great and constantly increasing trade, he wished to ask the Minister of Agriculture

whether he had received any official informa-tion on this subject, or any information regarding it.

Mr. POPE (Compton)—Mr. Speaker, I
will say in reply to my hon, friend that I see
in the newspapers that such was the case. I also received private letters stating that an order-in-Council of this kind would go into effect. I immediately telegraphed to Sir Alexander Galt, and the answer was that there was no such order-in-Council, nor was any such order contemplated, nor any change in the manner of receiving shipments of cattle

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS. Mr. JONES moved for a return of deposi-Mr. JUNES moved for a return of deposi-tors in the Government savings banks of sums under \$10 during last year. He made the motion for the purpose of gaining an oppor-tunity of directing the attention of the Government to the new Post-Office savings bank arrangement in England, under which the poor people were encouraged to save. Un-til recently one shilling was the smallest deposit a depositor could make, but under the new ar-rangements the poor could buy penny stamps rangements the poor could buy penny stampe from time to time and stick them from time to time and stick them on cards, which when they contained twelve stamps could be deposited as a shilling. He thought the Government could imitate this scheme by issuing cards containing ten divisions, in each of which a 3c. stamp could be tacked, and when the cards were full they could be deposited as 30 cents. Mr. McCUAIG thought that the dollar limit for deposits was low enough.

Mr. McCUAIG thought that the dollar limit for deposits was low enough.

Mr. PLUMB said the system of taking small deposits, inaugurated in England by Mr. Fawcett, was an arrangement which Canada might well imitate. He hoped the suggestion made by the introducer of the motion—the result of which must be to encourage thrift among the poorer classes—would be adopted by the Government.

Mr. LANGEVIN agreed that everything that possibly could be done in the direction of teaching and encouraging the people to save should be done, the expense to the country, of course, being taken into consideration. The scheme proposed was one which might lead to great expense, but at all events

might lead to great expense, but at all events perhaps the minimum amount to be received by the post-offices might be reduced. (Hear, hear.) The matter had not escaped the attention of the Government, and the hon. gentleman might rely on it that the Govern The motion passed.

SUPERANNUATION.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for a statement in detail of the amounts paid J. B. Eager, late clerk in the Hamilton post-office, since the date of his superannuation. He stated that the amount paid in superannua-tion was about \$500, but although it seemed that this gentleman was in such a bad state of health as to necessitate superanuation, he at once, on leaving the post-office, took a position under an insurance company at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He believed that the representations made to the Government concerning Mr. Eager's health were not borne out by facts.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said he

could not charge his memory with the cir-cumstances, but he believed that the papers when brought down would show that Mr. Eager was at the time in an apparently bad ttate of health.

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at eleven o'clock. OTTAWA, Feb. 8.

THE SCOTT ACT. Mr. BOULTBEE introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.
Mr. ROSS (Middlesex)—Explain.
Mr. BOULTBEE said the object of the bill was to make it necessary, before the Canada Temperance Act could take effect in any municipality, that the voters in favour thereof should be a majerity of the voters of the municipality.

The bill was read a first time. JUDGES' RETIRING ALLOWANCES.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution:

"Resolved, That whereas by an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, passed in the year 1880, entitled 'An Act to amend the law respecting the Court of Queen's Bench,' provision is made for the appointment of an additional judge to the Court of Queen's Bench in the said Province of Quebec;

Court of Queen's Bench in the said Province of Quebec;

"And whereas, by an Act of the same Legislature passed in the said session of 1890, entitled, "An Act to amend the law respecting the constitution of the Superior Court," provision is made for the appointment of an additional judge to the said Superior Court of the Province of Quebec in addition to the number now authorized to be appointed to that court, it is expedient to make provision for the salaries of such additional judges.

"Resolved, That the salary of the said additional judge of the Court of Queen's Bench shall be five thousand dollars and the salary of the additional judge of the said Superior Court shall be five thousand dollars a year, payable out of any moneysforming part of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada."

He observed that His Excellency recommended these fesolutions to the consideration of the House.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SPEAKER read a message from hi Excellency the Governor-General transmittin copy of the minutes of the Council of th scopy of the minutes of the Council of the 5th November on the subject of assisted imigration from Ireland to Manitoba and the North-West, together with a copy of a despatch from his Excellency the Governor-General transmitting the same, and Lord Kimberley's answer acknowledging receipt

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

FOURTH PARLIAMENT .-- SECOND SESSION.

FEBRUARY 2. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced and read the first time :-- Mr. Ross-To amend the Municipal and Assessment Acts.
Mr. Cascaden—Respecting tile drainage ebentures.

Mr. Bell—To amend the Public and Separate School Acts.

RAILWAY AID.

Mr. HUNTER moved for a return showing —(1) The total number of miles of railway constructed in this province up to 1st July, 1867. (2) The number of miles/of railway completed during each year from the 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1881. (3) The July, 1867, to 1st January, 1881. (3) The names of the railway companies which have received provincial aid; the number of miles aided; whether out of the "Railway Fund," "Railway Subsidy Fund," or "Railway Land Subsidy Fund," showing the amount per mile, and the year in which said subsidies were respectively voted. (4) The names of all railway companies to whom subsidies have been voted who have forfeited the same, showing the amounts forfeited (5) The showing the amounts forfeited. (5) The total amount granted by this House to aid in the construction of railways from the "Railway Fund," the "Railway Subsidy Fund," the "Railway Land Subsidy Fund," with the "Railway Land Subsidy Fund," with dates of payments of said grants. In making the motion he said the railway question was a difficult one to manage by the Government.

Mr. SINCLAIR thought the return would be valuable if properly tabulated, and suggested the addition of certain further details.

Mr. DEROCHE concurred in the remarks made by the mover and the seconder. The original object of the railway side variety. original object of the railway aid system was to assist colonization roads, and he knew of several projects in the east which answered that description, and which had not received

aid.
Mr. HAY said the railway regulation of Mr. HAY said the railway regulation of the House was the cause of railways being built in advance of the requirements of the country, but municipalities having been in-duced to vote their money on the implied pledge of Government aid, the House was in justice bound to assist them.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN said that each of the

as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Also, That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd day of February, 1881, which order is to the following effect:—Upon the recommendation of the honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, shall receive aid to the amount of one hundred dollars for the past year, and shall hereafter be taken as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. gentlemen who had spoken had little railway schemes of their own, or they would not have spoken so strongly. No scheme was justified in claiming Government aid, unless a grant had been sanctioned by the House. Mr. WATERS said that the Government had never to his knowledge pledged them-selves to give aid to any enterprise. All that

named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly.

Mr. LAUDER pointed out that the grants to charities were increasing greatly, year by year, and it would soon be time to ask when they should be stopped or restricted. He thought that the application for aid to these charities should be made by petition.

Mr. MERRICK said that these institutions

in the villages and rural districts. It was well known too that the poor of the rural sections gravitated towards the cities and towns. The aim of the Government was to aid any deserving institution of the kind wherever located.

Mr. ROSS thought the Government should seriously consider the necessity of putting the brakes on in regard to these grants. The City of Ottawa would receive aid for twelve institutions after this vote, and the whole number on the list for the whole province was forty-eight, so that it received more than its

forty-eight, so that it received more than its share. The counties too were beginning to vote money for the support of their poor, and should not be made to contribute to the maintenance of the poor in cities.

THE JUDICATURE RILL.

The House again went into committee on the Judicature bill, and had proceeded as far as the 104th form in the schedule, when it being six o'clock the House rose.

In the evening the bill was again taken up, but it being noticed there was no quorum the

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were read the first time:
Mr. Calvin—To amend the Assessment Act.
Mr. Mowat—To amend the Municipal Act.
Mr. McLaughlin—To amend the Act
respecting Municipal Assessment.
Mr. Hardy—To provide for the Administration of Justice in the county of Dufferin.
Mr. Fraser—To make provision for the

Mr. Fraser-To make provision for the

PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills were advanced a stage.
Respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver
Mining Company.—Mr. Boulter.
Respecting the village of Mill Point.—Mr.
Deroche.

To change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagana Falls.—Mr. Near.

To legalize a certain by-law of the county of Frontenac and the sale of the debentures

of Frontenac and the sale of the debentures issued thereunder.—Mr. Calvin.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada, in each diocese.—Mr. Morris.

To amend the Act respecting the Yorkville Leop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Meredith.

To authorize the village of London East to construct and maintain water water and to

construct and maintain water works, and to incorporate said village as a town.—Mr.

PROVISIONAL TEACHERS.

Mr. LAUDER inquired what number

applicants have been recommended to the Minister of Education, or his department, by

school inspectors or others, for permits or provisional licenses to teach during the last two years. What number of such applicants

were granted such permits or provisions

Mr. CROOKS replied that in 1879 there

were 362 applications for permits, of which 356 were granted. In 1880 there were 109 applications, and 88 were granted.

PROPOSED HOME FOR THE POOR. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hastings) inquired whether it was the intention of the Govern-

ment to place any sum in the Supplementary Estimates to assist the Women's Christian Association of Belleville in the erection and maintenance of a Hospital and Home for the Poor and Friendless.

Mr. MOWAT said it was not the policy of

the Government to assist in the erection of buildings for any such purpose. After the buildings were provided the question of maintenance would be in order.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE APPOINT-

Mr. LAUDER moved for:-lst. Copies

or any member of the Ontario Go

fety of railway employés.

MONDAY, Feb. 7th.

selves to give aid to any enterprise. All that the Premier had stated was that the Government would give the matter their best con-sideration, and this had been given. In view of the objections to the increasing expendi-ture of the province, it would be very unwise to bring down a railway policy.

Mr. CREIGHTON said that whether or

not the Government made promises, the peo-ple believed that their railway policy would be continued, and voted their money in his section and other constituencies to railways on the strength of this belief.

Mr. ROSEVEAR begged the Government not to be afraid because a few members had wheelbarrows to drive of their own. The country would sustain the policy of the Government. Of course certain members are descriptions. ernment. Of course certain members said, don't stop railway aid till we get our memey. Mr. MURRAY said, he represented a section interested in a railway which would be crippled without Government aid, and he considered that a railway policy should be hereaft down.

rought down.

Mr. ROSS said the advocates of a renewed Mr. RUSS said the advocates of a renewed railway policy were all interested, and did not represent the sense of the country, which was opposed to further railway aid. If a single further application for aid was entertained, there would be a host of others. In some cases the money of the municipalities had been purposely expended in order to get the sympathy of the House. It was the duty of the municipalities to protect themselves, and see pathy of the House. It was the duty of the municipalities to protect themselves, and see that their money was not, expended without result. Railway competition was a good thing, but it was not the duty of the province to provide it. As to the Kingston and Pembroke railway, it had already received a good share of provincial funds and should be satis-

ied.
Mr. SINCLAIR, not being ready with his amendments, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

THE REGISTRY ACT. Mr. HARCOURT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Registry Act. He explained that its object was to dispense with the signature of the husband to the discharge of mortgages where the money loaned was the money of the wife. was the property of the wife. EXEMPTION OF PERSONAL PRO-

PERTY. Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Assessment Act, the object being to abolish the exemption on peronal property under \$100.

The bill was read the second time,
The House adjourned at six o'clock.

FERRUARY 3. THE JUDICATURE BILL The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Judicature Bill. Consider-able progress was made with the schedule, and the committee, after making many verbal amendments to the orders, rose and reported.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES. Mr. MORRIS asked when the Gov-ernment bills promised in the Speech from the Throne relating to market fees, insurance companies, and railways would be brought

Mr. MOWAT said that they would be introduced next week.

Mr. MOWAT moved the adjournment of The House adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were read the first

time:

Mr. Paxton—To amend the Municipal Act.
Mr. Harkin—To amend the Municipal Act.
Mr. Hardy—To amend the Liquor License

RAILWAY RETURNS. The order for the adjourned debate on Mr. Hunter's motion for railway aid returns was

mutter's motion for railway aid returns was again taken up.

Mr. SINCLAIR moved his amendment, calling for adcitional particulars.

Mr. MolAÜGHLIN moved a further amendment, having for its object the showing that the country had received fair warning that the railway grants would be stopped.

Mr. MoCRANEY advocated the claims of the Eris and Huron railway to Covernment. the Erie and Huron railway to Governm

The motion, as amended, was passed. THE ASSESSMENT OF DEBTS. Mr. CALVIN moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Assessment Act, the object being to prevent persons being taxed on property they had not paid for.

The bill was read the second time.

MUNICIPAL DRAINAGE Mr. McCraney's bill to amend the Muni-cipal Act respecting municipal drainage was read the second time. THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HARDY brought down the Public Ac-COMMUTATION OF JUDICIAL FEES. Mr. MOWAT moved that the House will,

or any member of the Ontario Government, and other persons not connected with said institution on the same subject. 3rd. Copies of all orders passed by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, relating to filling vacancies, making changes or appointments relating to Professorships in said institution, or of their salaries, since the appointment of a Minister of Education. 4th. A list of appointments made in said institution under the present Government, with the salaries thereto. Mr. MOWAT moved that the House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following resolutions:—

1. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, with the consent of any County Court or Surrogate Court Judge, commute the fees payable to him under the Surrogate Court Act for a fixed annual sum; such sum not to exceed the income derived from such fees in some preceding year; and any sum so fixed may, as vacancies occur, he rescinded, or may be varied, and the amount increased or commission. sent Government, with the salaries thereto Mr. CROOKS was not aware that he had Mr. CROOKS was not aware that he had ever failed to give any proper information requested from him by members of the House. He had always courted the fullest discussion on educational matters. In his administration of the Education Department, he had always felt himself to be a servant of the the people. It assesses to him that it

any order-in-Council name a sum exceeding the receipts for fees during some preceding year. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may commute the fees of a Local Master and Deputy Registrar, including his fees as an official referee, for a fixed annual sum, such sum not to exceed the average income derived from fees for the preceding five years. 3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may commute the fees payable to a Deputy Clerk of the Crown on references and examinations for a fixed annual sum, such sum not to exceed the average income derived from such fees during the preceding five years. 4. Any annual sum so fixed as provided in the preceding two resolutions shall continue until varied by order-in-Council, but any order for payment of any such annual sum as aforesaid may be rescided, and the amount of such sum may by order-in-Council be increased or diminished, provided that is no case shall an order-in-Council name a sum exceeding the average income or fees aforesaid (as the case may be during the preceding five years. Carried.

GOVERNMENTGRANTSTOCHARITIES.

Mr. WOOD moved the following resolutions:—That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Government of the council approved by the Lieutenant-Government of the professor of Chemistry was concerned, it was in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Government of the professor of Chemistry was concerned, it was end to be made for the professor of Chemistry was concerned, it was only necessary to mention the names of Professors Dawson and Grant to prove that Canada could produce men equal in ability to any produced in Europe. He thought that, other things being equal, Canadians should have been given the preference. He might agree that so far as the Professor of Chemistry was concerned, it was perhaps expedient to obtain him from Europe. It had been said that Mr. Warren had been offered the presidency or vice-presidency of the College. GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO CHARITIES.

Mr. WOOD moved the following resolutions:—That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd day of February, 1881, which order is to the following effect:—Upon the recommendation of the honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital, Ottawa, be hereafter taken as named in schedule A of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Also, That the House doth ratify an order-in-Council approved by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd day of February, 1881, which order is to the following effect:—Upon the recommendation of the honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the Bethlehem for the Friendless, Ottawa, be hereafter taken as named in schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly. Also, offered the presidency or vice-presidency

Mr. CROOKS—No.
Mr. MORRIS said then the reason Mr. Warren did not accept the professorship was because the remuneration offered was in-Mr. CROOKS said Mr. Warren was of-

Mr. CROOKS said Mr. Warren was offered nothing. The gentleman came to Toronto to allow him to form his own conclusions as to existing circumstances, and whether a position here would be preferable to an academic career in England. He, of course, directed his attention to the newspaper criticisms, but Mr. Warren's action was not influenced by them.

Mr. MORRIS said the newspaper criticisms probably led to Mr. Warren's deciding to return to England. The hor. Minister, however, succeeded in bringing out two gentlemen to fill two of the chairs. It seemed to him if the University could not turn out two young men to fill these positions, it was a fact anything but creditable. He was glad to see that the Government ultimately appointed Professor Wilson to the President's chair.

hair.
Mr. MEREDITH said the position taken by the Government was that no Canadian student could fill these chairs. The country would not support such a policy. It was de-claring that during the past forty years the University had been unable to turn out a competent professor.
Mr. CROOKS said that Mr. Loudon was Mr. MERRICK said that these institutions were located in towns and cities, and the country districts received little benefit from them. He had failed to find a reasonable proportion of country inmates in these institutions situated in the cities and towns. The province was therefore called upon to aid the cities in maintaining their poor, which was unfair. He would like to know what institutions had been refused aid. The only equitable method was to place all these private institutions on an equal footing by refusing all provincial aid. Mr. WOOD said he could not then give the information desired, but applications were made every day. The reason why these institutions receiving aid were in cities and towns alone was because they did not exist in the villages and rural districts. It was well known too that the poor of the rural

appointed Professor of Mathematics in pre-ference to a Cambridge senior wrangler, and on his recommendation.

Mr. GIBSON said that it was in the sum-Mr. GIBSON said that it was in the summer of 1879 that the Minister went to England, and Mr. Warren did not come to Canada until the summer of 1880. In the interim those who desired to occupy these chairs had ample time to make their applications and show their qualifications for the positions. It was the duty of the Government to secure the most efficient and talented man for the position.

position.
Mr. MEREDITH—No Canadian need apply.
Mr. McMAHON, after speaking of the good services that had been rendered by Dr. McCaul and Mr. Croft, said that he was not

sufficiently posted in University matters to know whether or not the appointments were good or bad, but if the University, which had been in existence for thirty-five or forty years, could not supply gentlemen competent to fill the positions which were vacant, then the University had not fulfilled what was ex-pected of it. As a Canadian he thought the course taken by the Ministers was an inju-dicious one. It was the bad faith to the graduates of which he complained, the Gov-ernment inviting them by advertisement to apply for a position which they could never

the view that these appointments should be given to Canadians. He believed that our

young men could furnish many of sufficient ability to fill professors' chairs, but it was evidently the first intention of the Govern-ment to get their professors from England, or why should the Minister of Education or why should the Minister of Education have crossed the ocean.

Mr. McMASTER thought the motion of his hon, friend was well worthy of considera-tion. The debate had elicited the argument

that the main object of the University was to give young men a general education that would fit them for the ordinary pursuits of life. He took it that the object of the University was the diffusion of knowledge and the creation of a cultured class. When the Government publicly said that no Canadian need apply for an appointment as professor, he thought that the inference was that if the University could not produce men of sufficient ability to take these chairs the money it had cost for the past thirty years had been sadly ill-spent. He did not, however, agree with the Government in saying that a Canadian University could not produce professors of classics. If Toronto University could not do it then there were other universities who could develop such men. The country which had produced men of the culture of Principal Dawson and Principal Grant would produce men fitted to fill the chair of professor

f classics.
Mr. WIDDIFIELD said that if the Oppo tion could have named a Canadian better fitted to fill the chair of the professor of classics than Mr. Hutton, he would have felt inclined to ory with them, Canada for the Canadians. They had failed to do this, and he could only congratulate the Covernment. he could only congratulate the Governm

Mr. FIELD thought that the object of the hon, member for South Grey in introducing the motion was to create political capital in the country. He pointed out that Princetown College had brought Dr. McCosh from England and that Cornell University had introduced Prof. Goldwin Smith from the Old Country.

Mr. LAUDER said that he was sorry to Mr. LAUDER said that he was sorry to hear that the doors to professorships were closed to the graduates of the University, as he believed as a matter of fact that there were applications for the positions from graduates in Ontario. The Minister has not told yet what the result of the conversation with Mr. Warren was. The Minister was not merely after a professor of classics, but he was after a president, and when The Mail had stated, as quoted by the member for Durham, that the Minister wished to bring Mr. Warren or some one else here to take the presidency of the University, The Mail was not, in the wrong. Hon, gentlemen opposite had said that they had been misled by The Mail, and being pressed upon to give the reasons. MAIL, and being pressed upon to give the rea-son why, they could not. Therefore, it must be inferred that what THE MAIL had said on this matter was right. The Minister of Education had issued no advertisement in Ontario, but had gone deliberately to England in search of president and professors, ignoring the graduates here altogether. There was one purpose the debate would serve, if no other, and that was to teach the Minister of Education to be more careful in future. nore careful in future.

Mr. LAUDER moved for:—Ist. Copies of all correspondence between the Minister of the Department of Education, or any member of the Ontario. Government, and any of the officers or members of the University of Toronto, or University College, relating to filling vacancies in the staff of said university and college. 2nd. Copies of all correspondence between the said Minister, or his department, or any member of the Ontario Government. Mr. FRASER said he had not heard the opening speeches of the mover of the resolu-tion. From what he had heard of the dis-cussion, it seemed to have covered a wide range. The only points made by the Oppo-sition were that fair play had not been given to Canadians, and that a blunder had been comto Canadians, and that a blunder had been committed in re-arranging the salaries of the professors. What did these two points amount to? The Government was composed of six Canadians, and was it likely they would do injustice to their countrymen in improperly discriminating in favour of Englishmen? The Government, while they fully recognized the duty of giving a fair field to Canadians, recognized the fact that in doing so they must not do injury to the whole province by neglecting to appoint the best men to take charge of the educational training of its youth. It was a travel that it was discouraging to Canadians.

for the Minister of Education to go to England before issuing his advertisement, but it would have been more discouraging had the Minister issued his advertisement before he went to England. Hon, gentlemen opposite had referred to Principals Dawson and Grant as Canadians of culture, but they had not named a single Canadian who could have filled the position of professor of classics, although they had had a year to look for one. As to the matter of the salary, if a good man could only be secured at a certain figure, it was the duty of the Government to pay it. It had been complained that the other professors had not received sufficient salaries, and the only course left to the Government under the circumstances was to increase the salaries as they had done.

The motion, with an addition by Mr. Lauder calling for the production of the advertisements, was then carried.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8. BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced and ead the first time :—
Mr. Pardee—To protect the public interests

Mr. Robertson (Halton)—To amend the Assessment Act. THE NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY. Mr. HARDY brought down the corres-ondence between the Dominion and Ontario Governments in relation to the North-West

THIRD READINGS. THIRD READINGS,

The following bills were read the third time, and passed:

Respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company.—Mr. Boulter.

Respecting the village of Mill Point.—Mr. Deroche.

Deroche.

To change the name of the town of Clifton to that of Niagara Falls.—Mr. Near.

To legalize a certain by-law of the county of Frontena and the sale of debentures issued thereunder.—Mr. Calvin.
To amend the Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishops of Toronto and Kingston in Canada, in each diocese.—Mr. Morris.
To amend the Act respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Company.—Mr. Meredith. the older provinces of the Dominion, where the land is all heavily timbered, the difficulty the land is all heavily timbered, the difficulty of managing a large immigration would be very great. But in the vast fertile plains of the North-West the question becomes comparatively easy of solution. By a very simple pre-arrangement any required number of farm lots could be prepared for occupation in the season preceding the arrival of the immigrants, a small dwelling erected, a certain extent of the prairie land broken up and prepared for seed, and in the case of a late arrival actually sown, so as to ensure a crop the same season that the immigrants

COUNTY JUDGES' FEES. The House went into committee on the following resolution of the Attorney-General:—
1. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, I. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may, with the consent of any County Court judge, commute the fees payable to him under the Surrogate Courts Act for a fixed sum; such sum not to exceed the income derived from such fees in some preceding year; and any sum so fixed may, as vacancies occur, be rescinded, or may be varied, and the amount increased or diminished; provided that in no case shall any order-in-Council name a sum exceeding the receipts for fees during some preceding year. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may commute the fees of a Local Master, or of a Local Master and Deputy Registrar, including his fees as an official referee, for a fixed salary, such salary not to exceed the average income derived from fees for the preceding two years. 3. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may commute the fees payable to a Deputy Clerk of the Crown on a reference or examination for a late arrival actually sown, so as to ensure a crop the same season that the immigrants were placed in possession. This work could be done by contract, under proper supervision, and would give employment on his arrival to the new immigrant while his crop was growing, thereby reducing the cost of the undertaking vastly, and limiting it ultimately to little more than the cost of transport. Crown on a reference or examination for a fixed sum, such sum not to exceed the average income derived from such fees during the

receding two years,
Mr. MEREDITH said there was a movement at Ottawa to increase the salary of the county judges, and if this was carried out, it might be expedient to consider the advisability of taking away the fees. The Dominion Government, too, might disallow the Act, on the ground that it was not expedient that the province should supplement the salaries of the county judges. He objected, moreover, to the Executive having the power to fix these commuted amounts without the sanction of the Legislature. tion of the Legislature.

Mr. MOWAT said the Surrogate Court

ernment inviting them by advertisement to apply for a position which they could never attain.

Mr. DEROCHE did not believe that it was the object of our University to train men for specialties such as would be required in the professors, but to prepare them for the general pursuits of life.

Mr. MOWAT said the Surrogate Court fees were payable before Confederation, and could not be abolished, although they might be taxed by the Dominion. It was therefore better to commute the fees, that is, if the judges would consent to the commutation. In regard to the sanction of the Legislature being required for the commutation, it was not desirable that the judges' salaries should be the subject of debate, although the Legislature might fix the maximum amount to be

paid.
Mr. MEREDITH moved in amendment that no order-in-Council varying the sum to be paid the judges shall be operative until the House has sanctioned it. Mr. MOWAT said that such a provision would be utterly useless, as the Government could not force the judges to accept any commutation unless they consented. The House would be given the right to fix the maximum sum to be given, but in fixing lesser sums the judges' consent would have to be obtained. Except in Toronto, the judges' fees did not amount to over \$1,000, and the Government would be able to convent for less. would be able to commute for less. The fees would increase year by year, and it was therefore desirable that the Government

to be cared for on arrival and forwarded at the expense of the commission or association to Winnipeg, where they would be met by the Government land guides and shown to their respective lots, after which proceedings the officers of the com-mission or of the association would take them in charge, and see them installed on their land, which would have been preshould have the power to make the commu-tation as soon as possible.

Mr. MORRIS supported the amendment. The amendment was lost.
The resolutions then passed, and the compared for occupation during the ples

THE JUDICATURE BILL The House again went into committee on the Judicature bill. Several amendments and additions suggested by Mr. Mowat were

The committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House adjourned at 9.45 p.m.

ONTARIO POULTRY ASSOCIATION. Opening of the Annual Exhibition at Brantford. Brantford.

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Brantford.

A visit to the scene this morning found exhibitors busily engaged in arranging the birds for the show. The management have evidently spared neither labour nor expense in fitting up the coops. In giving their decisions the judges are to be guided by the American standard. Over one thousand entries have been received by the society, and the specimens on exhibition are the finest collection ever seen here. On Thursday a sale of poultry will be held. Exhibitors from all parts of Canada are present.

Guelph, Feb. 8.—Some seventy-five coops of fowl were shipped this morning by express on the Great Western railway for Brantford, for the poultry show which opens there to

for the poultry show which opens there to-day. The exhibitors from Guelph are Messrs. W. A. Suddaby, George Sunley, P. Spragge, J. Anderson, J. Hewer, and W. Sallows.

There recently arrived in this city from Paris a Dr. Souvielle, bringing with him his invention called the Spirometer, for the cure of such troublesome and hitherto well-nigh incurable diseases as asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, and the like, either chronic or transient. The Doctor has fixed upon 13 Phillips square as an office, where we paid him a visit on Saturday last. Intellectual, evidently well skilled in anatomy and physiology, a linguist, capable of speaking five languages, and possessing, apparently, thorough knowledge of all the phases and details of the various respiratory diseases from practical observation, Dr. Souvielle proceeded to explain the modus operandi of his invention—the Spirometer. It is ingenious yet simple, and after hearing the Doctor's explanations, the treatment—that of inhalation—seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed tions, the treatment—that of inhalation—seems very sensible. Certain medications are placed in the instrument, and are thence inhaled by the sufferer. These inhalations are naturally carried direct to the organs affected by disease, and, of course, prove in this manner by far the most effective. In Europe this mode of treatment is now thoroughly recognized and practised, and we learn that since his arrival here Dr. Souvielle has treated most successfully several of our own citizens. Persons suffering with such diseases as head this article should not hesitate to visit the Doctor, who gladly explains his method free of any charge. He deserves success, and if able to achieve only half of what is claimed, he will, indeed, be a henefactor to mankind.—From the Mentral Counts. No. 8, 1989.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION

The Niagara Falls Gazette reports that Canadian capitalists are considering the feasi-bility of running a railroad from Table Rock to the whirlpool under the bank. Imperial Governments. Three wild geese were seen passing over Aberfoyle on Tuesday, going due north. They seemed pretty well tired out, and in search of pastures green, which they are not apt to find in that direction.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT SCHEME

Project for the Settlement of Irish Families in the North-West.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—The correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments as to assisting emigration from Ireland to the Canadian North-West was brought down in the Senate yesterday. There is a minute of Council of date the 5th of November, 1880, advising that the following memorandum be adopted as a proposal, and be communicated to the Imperial authorities:—

"On the suggestion made to him by the "On the suggestion made to him by the High Commissioner of Canada in England, Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G., the undersigned has the honour to propose the following as the basis of joint action in promoting Irish immigration should the Imperial Government entertain the project.

"The Canadian Government, sympathizing with their fellow-subjects of Ireland in their distressed circumstances, would cheerfully co-operate in a well-considered measure of relief by means of a systematic immigration from Ireland. If such a system of Irish immigration were established, it would evidently be a condition precedent to obtaining the cordial co-operation of Canada that

port, as the repayment of allowances by the earlier settlers would soon be suf-ficient to meet the annual outlay for

embarkation to Winnipeg may now be taken at about £40, subject to a certain increase for

"J. H. POPE,
"Munister of Agriculture."

Lord Kimberly, on the 9th of December acknowledges the receipt of a copy of this report from his Excellency, and says he has caused a copy of the despatch, with its enclosures, to be forwarded for the consideration

MURDER UNPUNISHED.

Confession by an Acquitted Murderer of a Crime Committed Sixteen Years Ago.

A SCARED HOUSEHOLD.

Alleged Inexplicable "Manifestations" a French-Canadian Family in Montreal

a French-Canadian Family in Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 2.—Some alleged manifestations of a curious character have been going on for some time past at the residence of Mr. A. Drolet, joiner, of Beaudry street, who has been greatly alarmed by mysterious aets, the origin of which he cannot explain. It appears that while the fire in the stove is burning briskly the lids suddenly spring up some twelve inches into the air, and after gyrating for some time drop into their places again. Mr. Drolet's slumbers at night have become greatly disturbed by heavy thuds on his bed from unseen hands. Sand or gravel is thrown against the looking-glasses, and other noises are heard. The neighbours have been frequently summoned to witness the

other noises are heard. The neighbours have been frequently summoned to witness the manifestations, but their presence so far has had a deterrent effect upon them. The Rev. Father Champney, of the Oblat Fathers, has been called on by the affrighted householder and requested to exercise the evil spirit, but so far his efforts have not been crowned with success. Detective Gladu will remain in the house to night, and probably he will be able to throw some light on a mystem that is causing a good deal of excitement in the locality where the disturbance is said to be in now the summon of the said to be in now the summon of the said to be in now the said to be the

of the Irish Government.

Servedly so.

Collingwood Messenger:—Scarcely a day but illustrates that "in the midst of life we are in death." On Sunday night Mrs. Betsey Myers, who was ladies' maid on the Northern Belle last season, became ill, and on Monday morning she was a corpse. Up to Sunday night deceased enjoyed her usual health. The funeral took place this afternoon. Tuesday the Local Legislature of Ontario read a third time and passed the bill changing the name of Clifton to that of "Niagara Falls, Ont." On receipt of the news at Clifing the cordial co-operation of Canada that the immigrants should not become a the immigrants should not become a burden upon the existing population. In the case of single men and women no serious difficulty would arise, as employment can be readily found, but in the present distressed circumstances of Ireland, it is manifest that it is only by the removal of entire families that any sensible relief would be experienced from the pressure of a redundant population. Provision would have therefore to be made, not only for the transport of the families to their place of settlement, but also for their maintenance until a crop can be had from the land. In the older provinces of the Dominion, where ton there were great rejoicings. Flags floated on several of the principal buildings and the town presented a holiday appearance, bands playing and parading the streets in celebration of the event.

The Owen Sound Tribune contains the following death notice:—"Francis Young second engineer of the Frances Smith, took suddenly ill on Monday morning last, and in fifteen minutes he was a corpse. He fell a victim to that fell destroyer which blights so many homes and hearts, King Alcohol. He had been employed in the service of the company owning the boat for twenty-six years, and had a life lease of his position."

Alay Tree a young Indian got dynak at Alex. Tree, a young Indian, got drunk at Verona on Saturday for the first time, as he

Verona on Saturday for the first time, as he says. He got on top of a car-lead of tan-bark on the Kingston and Pembroke railway, to get a free passage to Harrowsmith. He slept, however, until he was discovered in Kingston. When taken to the police station he was very drunk and nearly frozen. A little more of the exposure would have killed him. He had lost his hat, and his head was therefore have for hours. therefore bare for hours.

A sad accident happened in Ameliasburg on Thursday last. Mrs. Brickman, wife of Mr. Lewis Brickman, went out in the wood-house te get wood, and while in the act of stooping about two cords of wood fell upon her, breaking her hip and leg. There being none of the family about at the time the unfortunate woman lay unffering for over a bare. She is man lay suffering for over an hour. She is at present under the doctor's care, visitors not being allowed in the room. As Mrs. Brickman is pretty well advanced in years, her friends feel doubtful of her recovery.

man is pretty well advanced in years, her friends feel doubtful of her recovery.

Belleville Intelligencer:—Some thirteen years ago Mr. C. C. Howell, a native of Tyendinaga, left Belleville, where he had been working, for the Western States in hopes of bettering his circumstances. Fortune smiled on him, and he is now located in Leadville, Colorado, of which place he is a prosperous and honoured citizen. He carries on a large business in mining property, and is besides owner of a mine, his income being now about \$50,000 a year. Mr. Howell is still a young man, and his success shows what can be accomplished by energy, perseverance, and ability.

On Sunday morning the residence of Mr. Joseph Bissell, at Algonquin, or better known as Wright's Corners, narowly escaped destruction by fire. Mr. Bissell awoke at an early hour, lit a fire in the kitchen stove, and then went back to bed. In a short time his wife was awakened by a bright light in the room, and immediately it was discovered that the building was on fire. Several hired men were sleeping upstairs, and as soon as all had been thoroughly awakened a successful attempt was made to quench the flames. The fire caught in a partition through which ran a defective stove-pipe.

The Graud Junction Railway Company is applying to the Local Legislature for a charter preparing new lands. The cost of re-moving an immigrant family consisting of parents and three children from the port of at about £40, subject to a certain increase for their transport thence to their farm lot. The dwelling and eight acres of land prepared for crop with seed may be estimated at from £35 to £40. Some provision for the family might be required on their arrival, but the wages of the man ought to suffice for the support of his family till his crop is harvested, after which the immigrant may be regarded as self-sustaining. The Canadian Government provides each settler with a free grant of 160

provides each settler with a free grant of 160 acres, subject only to a patent fee of £2. The settler can also secure the preemption of 160 acres adjoining at the current price and usual conditions. For the reimbursement of the outlay for transport and for establishing the immigrant upon his farm it is suggested that the Canadian Government would provide that the total cost, as certified to by their agent and acknowledged by the settler, should form a first charge on the land, payable by certain annual instalments with interest. To obviate the misconstruction to which her Majesty's Government might be exposed in favouring any Canadian system of immigration, two points seem to be important

The Great Tuesday of the Company which ran a defective stove-pipe.

The Grand Junction Railway Company is applying to the Local Legislature for a charter to enable it to extend its line from Tweed eastward to Perth, where it will connect with the Canada Central, and from Omemoe westward to Teronto, where it will connect with the Credit Valley and other roads. If the charter is granted, the company will have its new lines completed in eighteen months. This would give Toronto an independent line to Ottawa. The company will be represented at the City Council on Monday, when no doubt the desirability of aiding the Grand Junction to obtain the charter will be fully discussed. The company asks for no bonus. Kingston News:—After the Dunkin Act had been carried by the ratepayers of Frontenac, the decision of the polls was appealed against on the ground that in one of the townships a public notice had not been posted, which, of course, caused some litigation. Mr. Jos. Bawden gave his services in the matter gratuitously, but at his suggestion Mr. D. D. Calvin paid to Mr. Blake, who also appeared for the county, the sum of \$50. Mr. Calvin has never had this money recouped to him, until at the recent meeting of the County. immigration, two points seem to be important
—first, instead of direct action by an association established, certain tracts of lands
would be placed at their disposal for settlement, which under their officers would be
prepared for the incoming families. The
association or commission would also charge
itself with the dissemination of information
at home, and with the selection and shipment of the immigrants, while the Canadian
Government would make them participants
of any reduction in passages obtained in
favour of immigrants, and would cause them
to be cared for on arrival and forwarded at
the expense of the commission or association Calvin paid to Mr. Blake, who also appeared for the county, the sum of \$50. Mr. Calvin has never had this money recouped to him, until at the recent meeting of the County Council a motion was made that he be paid that sum, providing he donate it, in addition with \$25 more, to the charitable institutions

of the city.

The St. Catharines Journal says:—"The agency of the Quebec Bank in this city closed on Monday last, after a stay here of some fifteen years. During that time the agency has done a great deal of business and handled there accounts. The manager, Mr.

fifteen years. During that time the agency has done a great deal of business and handled some large accounts. The manager, Mr. Crombie, during his connection with the institution, made many warm friends, who regret very much that he should leave. Another old and faithful servant, Mr. P. McCann, severs his connection after long years of faithful servitude, and it is to be hoped that his services will be remembered by something substantial." These kindly words are well deserved by the gentlemen named, and we trust that Mr. McCann will be remembered in the manner suggested by our contemporary.

A horrible affair occurred on the sixth concession of Bentinck, about two miles from Elmwood, on January 25th. Mrs. Miller has been living with her son for some time past, as she and her husband were on not very friendly terms lately, Her son lives on a farm which her husband deeded to her some years ago, and is opposite her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the day above mentioned she went to her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the day above mentioned she went to her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the day above mentioned she went to her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the day above mentioned she went to her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the day above mentioned she went to her husband's farm, one being on the sixth concession and the other on the seventh. On the house and the read her husband's team ran over her, killing her instantly. Her husband stated that the horses ran away and threw him off the sleigh before reaching her. An inquest A Confession by an Acquitted Murderer of a Crime Committed Sixteen Yéars Ago.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—An extraordinary case of the failure of justice where a foul murder was committed took place in this province sixteen years ago. The facts are as follows:—On All Saints' day, 1864, a Mrs. Bagnait called at the residence of Joseph Robillard, of the village of St. Sulpice, for the purpose of collecting her rent. There was only a boy aged nine years present in the house besides the lady and Robillard. On the demand being made for the rent, the latter got into a passion and used very bad language, whereupon the boy ran out of the house. Shortly after the woman was found murdered, her skull being crushed in by a blow, and the body lying in a pool of blood. Robillard denied all knowledge of the deed, but he was placed upon his trial and defended by two able lawyers, who secured his acquittal from a primitive jury of ignorant habitans. Since then Robillard, while working on a achooner at Lavaltrie, avowed to two respectable witnesses being the mouderer. Since then Kobiliard, while working on a schooner at Lavaltrie, avowed to two respect-able witnesses being the murderer of his landlady, knowing that he could not be tried over again after being acquitted on the that the horses ran away and threw him off the sleigh before reaching her. An inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance was need and a verdict returned in accordance with the evidence. It is the opinion of the neighbours that she met with foul play, and lynching was freely spoken of. There is further evidence leaking out which may throw more light on this affair.

Mrs. Partington says don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human cistern; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits, and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extact of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines.—Boston Globe.

is stronghial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singer and public speakers are, subject to. Sold at 25 cents a bex everywhere.

through Lake Superior. Had they done so they would have ignored their own action in relation to the colony own action in relation to the colony of Assinaboia, the Indian territories, and the Hudson Bay Company's territories. They would have ignored, too, the opinions of the nost eminent English counsel, and ther would have overridden the decision of the highest Canadian court then existing. If the commissions to the governors were to be taken as giving legal definitions of the boundaries, as emanating in fact from the Sovereign, whose prerogative is provided for and guarded in the Act of 1774, he did not see how they were to get over that description of the boundaries of Upper Canada, a description which was not altered from 1838 down to the date of the confederation of the provinces. He (Mr. Dawson) had been accused of wishing to cur tail the boundaries of Ontario, but that was a most unjust and unfair accusation. He had only done his lest to explain where, in his opinion, the law had placed the boundaries. But apart from that, surely whatever was most in the interests of the Dominion at large should be most in the in terests of Ontario in particular. For a very long period the height of land was looked upon as the northern and western boundary of Upper Canada. In 1850 the united proinces made a treaty with the Indian Lake Superior, in which the height of land was defined as the southern boundary of the Hudson Bay Co.'s territories, and that it med the northern and western boundary Ontario was the general belief at the time of the confederation of the provinces. If, therefore, the extent of Ontario should be doubled by adding to it the territories described in the award, how could this grand scheme of conaward, now could this grand scheme of countertion be carried out? Supposing that the State of Maine and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be added to the Province of Quebec, it ould be something like adding this vast territory to Ontario, for it would be eventual filled with population, and anything that de-stroyed the balance of wealth, power, and influence in the provinces must seriously em-barrass the working of our institutions. The Either the description in the Act aust be taken, or they must be guided by the ommissions issued under the Act; if by the Act alone Ontario could not go north of the height of land. It was to his (Mr. Dawson's) nd that if they took the description from the Act alone Ontario must be bounded of the north by the height of land, whereas if they were to be guided by the commissions, although she was limited on the vest to the entrance into Lake Superior, her thern boundary was the shore of Hudson Bay. In the one case she would have a nar-row strip on the north coast of Lake Superior n the other, a territory, notwithstanding al very great value. She would have a region with a fair extent of agricultural land, with rivers navigable for hundreds of miles, with coal-fields of considerable extent, and with seaports and ea fisheries which might become of portance in the future. He did not there ore wish to curtail Ontario, but to extend her to the very fullest measure that the descriptions had defined in the commissions to the governors, which in the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario were in fact the law. In all he had said in reference to the prerogative, as expressed in the commissions to the governors, he was sus-tained by the opinion of the Attorney-General of Ontario as given before the arbitrators, and n his statement of the case he (the Attorneyeneral) did not, however, follow his own

argument to its legitimate or logical conclusion, and if he (Mr. Dawson) had endeavoured

to do so for him, no doubt he would fee

reatly indebted to him for the attempt. As

o the merits of the boundary award itself, he would say if the arbitrators had the power to

nake a boundary between the territories of the Dominion and the province of Ontario,

nothing could be said further than that with the best intentions they had made a most

extraordinary award, and it would still

be a question whether it was within the con-

stitution to confer on them such powers as could have enabled them to override and

gnore Acts of the Imperial Parliament, Acts of prerogation and commissions to Governors,

and that, too, without so much as saying the Parliament of this Dominion "by you

leave." But he apprehended that the reference to them left it only in their power to vindicate an existing boundary.

vindicate an existing boundary, and in this view, which was no doubt the correct one, they failed most lamentably, for the boundary they had indicated had nothing whatever to sustain it in history, in law, or in fact.

Mr. MILLS said that when the arbitrators were appointed it was not the intention to establish a conventional boundary, but to ascertain the limits of Ontario on the west

and north. It was a departmental matter. He held that the height of land was not the

coundary to the north. He ssupported the

engthy argument, which he observed was merely cursory in its nature. He would favour the House with full details on another

ccasion in relation to papers for which

Mr. MACDOUGALL urged that an early

and the Government alone could pro-perly deal with it. Questions were constantly arising in the "No Man's Land" under consideration, and he trusted that the Government would came to

a conclusion on the matter this session. The

Ontario Government, if delay was observable

which might be looked upon as useless, could make political capital out of the subject, and the award should be confirmed, or the Government should arrange for the sub-

mission of the questions at issue to some judicial tribunal. The Dominion had inherited French and English titles in this respect. Whatever these might be, he thought that on every ground, inasmuch as it might become a matter of political dispute, they should grapple with this question and dispose of it at the earliest possible moment. It could not be of very great importance for

olution of this question was very des

he had moved.

award of the arbitrators in a somewhat

n the Indian territories." The Imperial Gov

decision of the judges in the De Reinhard trial and other circumstances, in view of

which it would have been impossible for them to carry the boundary of Upper Canada

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PORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1881. POLITICIANS IN DISTRESS. THE Dominion Opposition is hard put to

It just now for something to complain about. The exodus debate was exactly one of those natural displays of party weakness one expects after a thorough defeat. When a patient is in a moribund condition, these feeble flickerings of the vital flame are always to be looked for; but they are little use, when the lamp burns low. What the party desires to show, if it had the courage to put the proposition in plain English, is that the National Policy has caused a serious out flow of population into the Western States. The absurdity of the notion that people are taking refuge from the evil effects of a moderate tariff in a country where the fiscal duties are abnormally high has forced the Opposition to change its tactics. The complaint now is that the National Policy has not prevented emigra-When the returns moved for by Mr. White are brought down we shall be able to judge how far this is the case. In our opinion it will be de-monstrated beyond cavil that the influence

past two years, the loss to Canada in population would have been at least four times as great as it has been. amounts, when all is told, to a mere handful. Members arose to tell the House of some hundreds in one district, and a few scores in another; but no one assert that there has been anything more than what might have been expected. The United States, owing to the superior extent, varied nature, and self-contained character of the country, naturally attract yearly a large portion of our floating population. Of this a large percentage comes back, unnoted by the malcontents. The Washington Government has for years possessed in its tariff a potent bait for outsiders; ours is only two years old, and has done wonders for the country during that brief space. Some of have been too sanguine in expecting an immediate revulsion; but their over-confidence was due to not fully we was due to not fully gauging the unt of mischief wrought by the dosres. At all events it does not lie in the mouths of the cosmopolitan party to say that the National Policy had a harder task before it than its adventes antipated. The merit of any system is not lessened by proving that the hole was deep and the ascent heavy with which it had to cope. The neighbouring Republic emerged from commercial depression sconer than the Dominion, because its policy has been patriotic throughout. Its public men, moreover, do not decry the country in which they live. An American who ventured to disparage the West or south-west of the Union as the Reform leaders de sted the North-West would be driven from political life. How could we expect any different result from that which is have persistently abused their own country and lauded Kansas and Texas? The Americans, on the contrary, puff their wares, sometimes with a scant regard for truth, as many a poor emigrant from Europe and the Dominion can testify at this moment, from Minnesota westward. A Yankee never fouls his own nest, though he is often guilty of lying about it. It will be time enough to talk here about an exodus when the combined results of the National Policy and a wellrganized system of immigration are both seen in operation together. The five years from 1873 to 1878 were a disastrous interregnum, and there is much lee-way to make up; but the work is proceeding steadily and permanently. At all events, the exodus cry is altogether absurd, since, until the facts are laid before the country, there is nothing but the vaguest and most untrustworthy hearsay evidence at hand, coming chiefly from Oppositionists who wish is to be true. As Mr. Pops remarked, when any one of these emigra-tion stories is hunted to earth it proves to be altogether imaginary. CHABLTON was met directly when he at-tempted to repeat the old fable of the exodus by Port Huron.

Three years ago there was more than

ordinary reason for emigration to the United States, apart altogether from the temptations held out by railway and land United States, apart altogether from the temptations held out by railway and land agents. At that time, owing to the commercial depression on both sides of the line, there ought to have been less temptation to extremes, and it may be constructed by the course of the line, there ought to have been less temptation to extremes, and it may be constructed by the course of the line, there ought to have been less temptation to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the two Houses certainly; yet the Senate did not carry its opposition to extremes, and it may be considered by the less party difference between the less party difference between the two Houses certainly made the property is opposition to extrem to expatriate themselves on the part of

previously existed, and distinctly encouraged people to look to the States, first for their finished products, and then for a field for their industry. The artizans who might have laboured here for the benefit of themselves, the farmer and the merchant, were perforce driven away to a foreign land, to enrich capitalists, to spend their earnings and build up industries there. The French-Canadian exedua to New England was clearly traceable to this cause; and now, with the dawn of a new prosperity across the lines, it ought to be much was clearly traceable to this cause; and now, with the dawn of a new prosperity across the lines, it ought to be much greater, and would be so if Canada had not resolved to find employment for her sons at home. The notion that a fiscal policy which encourages home manufacture and offers an enlarged sphere of labour to the wage-earning class can fail to keep and attract population is one of those exercises which only a doctrinoire. those vagaries which only a doctrinoire could propound with a straight face. The question is not whether the National Policy has altogether arrested emigration, at time when the conditions are abnormall stimulative; but what sort of exodus should we have had if the old regime had continued, under which the State e gratuitously advertised as the d of promise wherever the words Ministers could reach? To instil were the notion into the popular mind that they must be dependent on a neighbouring country, and cando nothing for themselves drive them thither. plain enough to any intelligent mind, al-though the Oppositionists shirk the subject in that direction. One thing they may de-pend upon, that the anti-N. P. ory is dead; and, distressed though they are for and, distressed though they are for a cry, they may take our word for it that the anti-syndicate cry will have shared the same fate before 1883. It would be better to take up, once more, the Senate question, as the Globe is doing, and sink with that straw in its grasp.

THE SENATE.

Our morning contemporary having worn threadbare the National Policy and Pacific railway questions, returns once more to its new love-Senate abolition. It is not often that a journalist can boast of a cry peculiarly his own, and acquire such distinctive property in it as to deserve the protection of a patent right. Here there s a monopoly unquestionably, and the Globe can boast of something which no one else worth speaking of would care to claim. Its leaders, past and present, will have nothing to do with so unpromising a subject, and the organ can trot out its harmless hobby without exciting a spark of envy in any bosom. Mr. Power, of Halifax, has been endeavouring to bring back his Toronto organ to a right frame of mind touching the Senate, and in two lengthy letters has tried expostulation with a result which might have been expected. The Globe merely wants something to talk about, and its attacks upon the Chamber of which the hon, gentleman is a member must not be taken too seriously. He may thank his stars that he has not been as roundly abused for defending the Senate as Mr. Mills was for assailing it when the Globe Printing Com-pany had a personal interest in that body. Of one thing Mr. Power is clearly guilty, of giving the organ the opportunity of wasting five or six columns on a purely fictitious issue, and for that offence he should clearly apologize to its long-suffer ing readers.
Some of the arguments adduced are of

ical kind. Our contemmonstrated beyond cavil that the influence of the present system has materially lessened the tide of emigration to the States.

We may go further, and affirm as a matter of moral certainty that if the policy of the quires, go on increasing the number ad ment—if courtesy require it be so called—is twofold: First, that in the experi ence of all constitutionally governe countries two have been for sary, and two have proved sufficient. Secondly, because to have two Chambers whose functions are mainly of a revisory character would be to make legislation cumbersome and inordinately expensive. The fact that Senators are eligible to the Commons, if they prefer that body, is beside the purpose. The same objection would apply to the exstence of the Local Legislatures, and the true answer in both cases is that the bodies have separate functions, the right dis-charge of which is of importance to the well-being either of the province or the Dominion. The Senate exists because it is not wise to commit legislation to one body, and multiplication in the number of commoners would merely be, to use our contemporary's illustration, adding one gallon to another to make it stronger. adding one The great advantage of a second Chamber. as Mr. Mill long since pointed out, is in the influence it must have in convincing a majority in the House that it is not omni-

The Globs urges that " reason and com-"mon sense," of which it also claims a monopoly, demonstrate that hasty legislation is much more to be anticipated where there are two Chambers. And this with the length of the Pacific railway debates fresh in its memory! If anyone wanted a crucial instance of ill-considered and mmature legislative work, he need only point to the statutes of Ontario. Totalk about a sense of responsibility being aroused by the absence of a second Chamber is absurd. Where, in such a case, the majority is large, the members discard responsibility altogether, and throw their burden upon Ministers, simply registering executive decrees. We think that the Ontario Legislature was rightly constituted as it is; but its weak side is obvious enough, and when it is proposed to aggravate these weaknesses indefinitely by applying the same scheme to the Dominion; we protest nost earnestly. The fact is that the hope of inspiring a sense of responsibility is utterly futile; but, on the other hand, it is emi-nently desirable to curb a sense of Let us quote Mr. MILL ond ore: "A majority in a single assembly, when it has assumed a permanent character-when composed of the same persons habitually acting together, and al-ways assured of victory in their own House—easily becomes despotic and overweening, if released from the neces-sity of considering whether its acts will be concurred in by another constituted authority." The philosophical Radical goes on to say that he would not consent to the affairs of the Empire being under the control of a single Chamber even for one year. The Globe's answer is that at present the Houses agree, and therefore the one cannot resist the other. Its whole notion concerning the raison d'être of a second Chamber is that it should be in a state of chronic antagonism to the first. We need not point out that this idea springs from a total misconception of the subject. In Mr. MACKENZIE's time there was more or

vered the mistake they had

THE PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS. MR. TREASURER WOOD has achieved a audable feat in bringing down the Public Accounts for 1880 so early in the year. Under the previous system they were generally a year old when submitted to the Assembly, and members and the public took little interest in them. The accounts for 1880 contain many old familiar faces. When our King street contemporary treats of the Dominion accounts it picks out all the payments made to Tories, and charges the Government with robbing the treasury to enrich its friends. We do not care to follow that example; but it will not be out of place nor in bad taste to congratulate some of the recipients of Ontario Government money upon the regularity with which they receive their remittances, and the untiring zeal they display in standing up to the bin. Here, for example, is Mr. GEORGE EVANS, the worthy tinsmith. who has had a roving commission in the public institutions for many years. Last year he drew \$1,670. No doubt he gave full value for it, but at the same time i is a little hard on other Reform tinsmiths hat he should be the only lucky man year election times give him a strong claim. In the contest in June, 1879, he did good execution in Grey and other counties among his co-religionists, it being alleged, no doubt falsely, that his stock-in-trade was a letter purporting to have been written by a high ecclesiastical dignitary. However that may be, Mr. Evans seems to have come into possession of a life annuity in

of the public service than tinkering. Here, for instance, is Mr. ÆMMLIUS IRVING drawing \$2,473 for conducting Crown prosecutions; Mr. Thomas Hopgins, the defeated of West Toronto in 1878, getting \$1,478 for the same work, besides \$175 for boundary award services; and Senator Scott over \$700. In the good old days of Reform it was con-tended that members of the Dominion Parliament should not be in the pay of Local Governments; that principle has gone with many others to the political limbo. Mr. Mills drew some thousands of dollars from Mr. Mowat for services in connection with the boundary adjustment; and Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P., appears to have steady employment in the Department of Education. Last year he received \$300 as an examiner, with \$106 for travelling expenses; and as Model School inspector his pay amounted to \$510. Of course, it goes without saying that Mr. J. D. EDGAR figures in the accounts. For law costs in Crown Land cases he is down for \$380, and his firm drew \$244 for special services re the Mus-koka Mill and Lumber Company. There are five lawyers in the Administration, but it would appear that they make it a rule to give Government business to out-siders. In the Supply Department old friends turn up everywhere. Mr. John Morison drew \$2,400 for groceries supplied to the Toronto Asylum, \$729 for Central Prison groceries, and \$558 for proceries for the Penetanguishene Reormatory; while Mr. ROBERT JAFFRAY ent \$3,700 and Messrs, R. H. RAMSAY & Co. \$2,764 worth to the colonization roads 150 miles north of Toronto. said that these grocery contracts are put up to tender; but it is not a little remark-able that the political grocers should always get the contracts. It is one of those things which Mr. Mowar ought to take into his "best consideration."

There is one branch of the expenditure much attention, viz., the grants to hospitals and charities. They are increasing an alarming manner. It is an ungrat ful task to have to carp at these appropris tions, but they are multiplying so rapidly that it behaves the House to see that the benevolence of the province is not abused. Last year 53 institutions of this kind were aided at an outlay of \$73,000; and the Treasurer said in the House yesterday afternoon that new applications were con stantly reaching him. Of this \$73,000 Catholic hospitals and charities received \$24,000. No doubt all these institutions are deserving of support, but it is hardly fair to make the country municipalities support their own poorhouses and compel them also to contribute taxes to the charitable institution in cities and towns. The Agricultura Commission, which has done good service, cost \$6,890 last year; and its work is nearly done. Mr. Dymond, the indefatigable secretary, received \$2,000, which is little enough considering the labour involved; the remainder of the sum expended being eaten up by reporting, travelling expenses, and so forth. The report of the Commission will soon be completed, and it is safe to say it will be valuable one.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S

REPORT. THE report of the Registrar-General the province for 1879 has been prepared with great care, and its figures are of much value. During the year there were registered 41,035 births, 12,509 marriages, and 17,958 deaths. The County of York heads the list with 4,213 births, 1,234 marriages, and 2,002 deaths. Then come Wellington, Middlesex, Wentworth, and Huron. The death ratio in Toronto is 19.3 in 1,000 of the population; Hamilton, 18.8; Ottawa, popularly supposed to be the unhealthiest city in the province, 17.0; London, 18.6 Kingston, 18.3; Brantford, 13.4; St. Catharines, 18.4; Guelph, 12.0, and Belleville, 23.1, the last named city heading the mortality bill. Of the causes of death, consumption is by far the most sweeping, the deaths from that disease being 158 in every 1,000 deaths in Toronto; 56 in Hamilton; 44 in Ottawa; 41 in London; 27 in Kingston; 11 in Brantford; 25 in St. Catharines; 14 in Guelph, and 26 in Belleville. The next most fatal disease in Toronto is pneumonia; then diarrhoea, heart disease, brain dis ease, lung disease, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, in the order named. The average mortality of the principal cities and cowns is 16.7 in every 1,000 of the population, or from 4 to 5 less than the average rate in the principal cities and towns of Great Britain. The ratio of births is 28 and of marriages 10 for every 1,000 of the population. The death-rate in Ontario is less than that in cities and towns of equal population in the United States. Thus in Providence, R.I., which has nearly the same population as Toronto, the death-rate is 19.7. Fall River, Mass., with a population about equal to that of Hamilton, has a death satio of 22.8. Lynn, Mass., with the same population as Ottawa, has a death ratio of 18.0; and Springfield, Mass., with a population equal to that of London, loses 15.9 of every 1,000 of its people every

that these American cities are largely en-

that these American cities are largely engaged in manufacturing.

Of the 25,018 persons married last year, 37.37 per cent. were Methodists, 20.87. Presbyterians, 16.98 Episcopalians, 12.78. Roman Catholics, and 5.64 Bautists; 89.19 per cent. of them were performed by license, and 10.58 by banns. December is the favourite marrying month, with 1,513 weddings; then come October with 1,357, January with 1,223, November with 1,159, February with 1,096, and September with 1,067. August is at the bottom of the list with 591. Coming to ages, 38.53 of the bridegrooms and 49.09 of the brides were between 20 and 25 years old; were between 20 and 25 years old and 34.13 per cent. of the former and 17.0 per cent. of the former and 17.0 per cent. of the latter between 25 and 30 years of age. One of the remarkable features in the marriage returns is the difference in the ages of some of the persons joined in the holy bonds. Thus of the occupation of a gentleman, married a girl of 19, although he had seen no less than 86 winters. In Huron a farmer of 70 married a woman of 37; in Hastings yeoman of 80 married a damsel of 61; and in York a tailor of 82 married a lady of 68. Per contra, a young farmer of 'Prince Edward County, "only 19 years old," married a woman of 64. The roungest couple hailed from Middlesex, the troom being 17 and the bride 15 years of age. The largest proportionate death-rate of children under one year is shown to have been in London where it was 32.58 per cent. In Toronto it was 30.24. In Ottawa and Hamilton it was 27.3 and 27.8 per cent. respectively. In St. Catharines it was 24.3 per cent., and in Brantford 24 per cent. In Belleville it was 20.2 per cent. In Kingston it was only little over half the average, or 11.5 per cent., which was remarkably low. In Guelph it was 19 per cent. Of the deaths, 34. 4 were children under five years of age; 8.5 of persons between 60 and 70 ears; 9.6 of persons between 70'and 80 of persons between 90 and 100 years of ago. The occupations which give the highest average age are those of soldier, gentlemen, hunter, tanner, weaver, farmer, tailor, peddler, and gardener; those which give the lowest are tobacconist, telegrap perator, banker, bookkeeper, editor seamstress, machinist, printer, and dress maker.

the second second ONTARIO EXPENDITURE. THE Reform press is fond of calling at ention to the large increase which has taken place in the national debt since Conederation. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT ipon a memorable occasion declared that this increase had been contracted in the construction of public works, in extendng the metes and bounds of Confederation, in relieving the burdens of the older provinces, and for other objects of public utility; but his friends in the press will have it that the Tory party has been shamefully, if not criminally, reekless. During the recent debate on the syndicate pargain Opposition speakers drew a confused picture of our future—people fleeing from a moderate tariff to a country of Chinese protection, and from a crushing public debt to a land of refuge where taking Federal, State, and municipal in lebtedness into account, the taxation ar more onerous than with us.

Now we do not intend to deal with the Intario expenditure in any such manner Mr. Mowar and his colleagues have prob bly tried to be economical; at all event would be absurd to charge them with having deliberately squandered the public money; and as to the future of Ontario, why time, which unfolds all things, will tell the tale. But, putting partyiem on one side, the increase in the provincial expenditure during the past ten years the proportions it will have reached by the end of the next decade. Here are some of the principal items as they 1871 and stand now:

Civil Government.....\$114,600 Colonization Roads 55,400 Legislation 94,200 Administration of Justice 182,600 96,800 111,600 Immigration...... 30,000

The comparison cannot be carried further because there are institutions in existence now, e.g., the Central Prison and Agricultu d College, which were not established i 1871; but a clear idea of the position may be gathered from the fact that while in 187 the total expenditure from consolidated revenue fund was \$1,200,000, last year it exceeded \$2,000,000—an increase in the ten years of over 66 per cent. This would not be alarming, if the revenue of the province were increasing in like propor-tion; but unfortunately that is not the case. In 1871 the revenue derived from the Dominion allowance, the municipali ties fund, the common school lands, the grammar school lands, the Crown Lands Department, interest on investments, licenses, law stamps, and the public institutions—which are the principal source of revenue—was \$2,333,000; in 1880 in was less than \$2,500,000. In other words while the consolidated revenue expenditure has increased \$800,000 a year, the in crease in the provincial income is not \$200,000 a year. At this rate of progression it does not require a prophet to see that the finances will be in a bad tangle by 1890 unless the Assembly reduces the expenditure by simplifying the public service. It mus be remembered also that the Orown land and woods and forests revenue will not en dure forever. The revenue from Crown lands is diminishing, and the timber is being rapidly destroyed. The drying up of those sources of revenue is inevitable; and we venture to think that the Legislature would receive the cordial support the people if it would stop playing at politics for a season and make an earnest and conscientious effort to prepare for the rainy

THE BIDDULPH CASE.

THE acquittal of JAMES CARROLL, with the virtual abandonment by the Crown of the prosecution against his fellow-prisoners ends for the present the most famous and most brutal case in our criminal annals. That five persons should have been barbarously put to death was bad enough in all conscience; but this failure of justice is even more deplorable. It simply means that with all our boasted civilization human life is not safe, and the law may be defied with impunity in certain sections of Canada. No more humiliating confession is possible. A despatch in another column records execution of four half-breed outlaws in execution of four half-breed outlaws in British Columbia; but their crimes are whiter by far than the tragedy enacted, within half a day's journey of the capital of Ontario, by civilized men, who still go unpunished.

This is not the place to try Carron.

over again. He has been twice arraigned, and the Crown has exerted every effort to bring forward evidence; but he has

the opinion as to his moral quilt, in law he the opinion as to his moral guilt, in law he is innocent; and so are they all. There is an old saying that "murder will out," and it is more than likely that the guilty ones will yet be known. JOHNEY O'CONNOR told us what he saw that night, but the jury has set aside his testimony because it was not supported by other direct or circumstantial evidence of any great value. But in cases of this kind, where the dreadful secret is shared by more than one murderer—and it is quite clear this crime was the work of an organized gang crime was the work of an organized gang— it is sure to leak out. The oath which binds the co-partnership cannot always prevail against conscience. This, however, is a poor source of satisfaction. That a whole family may be butchered under circumstances of the greatest atrocity, and that the arm of the law cannot reach the murderers, are facts which will foreve disgrace the good name of this province.

THE GRIEVANCES OF NORTH BRUCE AND SOUTH GREY.

No sooner is the great railway debate at Ottawa practically over than a railway controversy upon a smaller scale breaks out in the Ontario Legislature, and rolls its mimic thunder along the Ministerial lines. While the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa has been vainly calling upon gods and men and little fishes to join him in protesting against a bonus to a great transcontinental line, to the construction of which all parties in the country are oledged, several of his friends in the Legislature have been nursing their wrath to keep it warm because aid has not been granted to local roads by the Mowar Ministry. The tempest in a tea-pot burst forth last week when the member for South Grey, seconded by the member for North Bruce, moved for a return in that connection, and made the occasion one for indulgence in a little idle bluster, which imposes upon no one, because nobody be-lieves in their sincerity.

We can quite understand the position of

these gentlemen. Having deceived their constituents, they deem it politic to pretend that they were themselves deceive and to simulate an indignation which the electors of North Bruce and South Grey honestly and naturally feel. In Mr. Hunren's constituency two lines of railway have received bonuses from the municipalities—the Georgian Bay branch, pr jected through the township of Egremont and the town of Durham, and thence to Owen Sound; and the Stratford and Huron. projected through the township of Nor manby, and thence on through North Bruce to Wiarton. Living in Durham, Mr. HUN-TER naturally favoured the Georgian Bay branch, but the vote of Normanby is not to be despised. The friends of both roads were conciliated by those "human da vices" of which an eloquent Reformer has told us. The defeat of Mr. HUNTER it was argued, meant the defeat of both schemes, while the election of that influen-tial gentleman would recure Government aid for both schemes. The result has been refusal of aid to both, and much indignation amongst the duped electors, whose tens of thousands of dollars have been worse than wasted in unsightly embank ments and decaying bridges, which stand, and are likely to stand for many a day, as monuments of foliy, extravagance, worse. The member for North Bruce in no better plight than his friend from Grey, except that he is pledged to but one road. But in for a penny in for a pound. If an honourable gentleman is to be turned out of Parliament for violating his pledges, what boots it to the honourable gentle whether he has violated those pledges two or twenty times?

Hence those tears which have been threats that if the aid demanded was not granted something terrible would happen. The member for South Grey was not content with hurling irregular and ungram-matical English at the Government. He even quoted what may have been Latin. If it was not a piece of a dead language, it is certainly dead now, and a much mangled corpse at that. The Government were pretty broadly charged with faith, injustice, and even dishonesty, but Ministers and members only laughed. They had seen that lion's skin before, and recognized the voice that spake from behind it. If the present Administration are never overthrown until Messrs. HUNTER. SINCLAIR, and HAY overthrow them, they will stand forever and a day.

HOW TO AGITATE.

THE spontaneity of the agitation against the syndicate agreement has been more than once illustrated. Mr. GLEN, for example, wrote a letter to one of his leading supporters in South Ontario, urging him to leave nothing undone to make Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S meeting there a success, and to drum up the faithful to that end; but as a political demonstration it was a failure. Petitions were sent into every school section in the country; yet, although many earnest patriots affixed their signatures early and often, the total number of signers does not represent a fiftieth part of the bona fide voting population. In some cases even more desperate steps have been taken to stir up hostility to the contract. Mr. Robertson, one of the members for Hamilton, charged in his place in the House the other night that his initials had been forged to franked envelopes containing pe titions and copies of the Opposition mani festo which were sent among his constituents. It now appears that the agitators are raising a "big push" fund; at least that is the only inference that can be drawn from the contents of the following

" Toronto, Jan. 24, 1881. "DRAE SIR,—In accordance with the resolution of the Toronto Reform Association, of 22nd inst., 'That funds should be obtained -22nd inst., 'That funds should be obtained for aiding the efforts of Hon. Edward Blake and the Opposition at Ottawa in their struggle against the Pacific syndicate contract, we beg to request you to send your subscription (\$\leftarrow\righta

Mr. CROOKS and Mr. HUGH BLAIN are old campaigners. On the eve of the West Toronto electron they carried the hat around soliciting subscriptions. It was pretended that the money was to be used legitimately, but funds gathered on the night before a hot contest are too often employed in making a "grand stand" at the polls. We ventured to say at the time that the Minister of Education was not adding to the dignity of his position; and though his connection with the present agitation may be legitimate enough, it is certainly at variance with the principle which Mr. Blake laid down for the guidance of Local Ministers, viz., that they should not interfere in Dominion politics. One thing, however, is quite clear—that an agitation which cannot be kept alive without drumming up voters, refusing Government speakers a hearing upon a

ommon platform, affixing bogus signatures petitions, putting opponents' initials to nked pronunciamentos, and passing the for funds, is an exotic of very sickly

SEVEN MONTHS FINANCES.

THE finances of the past six months have already been placed before the pub-lic. The returns for January are now at hand, and show an encouraging increase as follows :

Customs...... 953,975 Excise...... 337,344 Other sources..... 473,102 \$1,307,992 Excise..... 441,140 616,282 \$1,764,421 \$2,365,414

Increase.....\$600,998 The totals for the six months previous were as follows:—1879, \$10,551,391; 1880, \$14,079,537; increase, \$3,528,145. Adding January, \$600,993, the total increase is \$4,129,138. In view of these tigures there is probably some truth in the rumour which we hear from Ottawa that the Opposition do not propose to waste public time in discussing financial quesions this session.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Langmuir is no doubt a very efficient officer, but it is equally true that the expenses of his office are not small. The salaries amount to \$6,000 and the expenses to over \$2,000.

Families from the United States are moving into Berlin, attracted thither by the employment afforded in the factories which are flourishing under the N. P. This is the sort of thing that vexes the Grit soal.

The gratuities paid by the Ontario Government last year amounted to \$31,400. In the early days of Confederation, Mr. Blake contended that Provincial Governments ought to be chary about giving bonues to officials, but the expenditure under this head is mounting up rapidly.

In the course of some seasonable remarks on the best methods of keeping warm, the New York Heraid recommends a good breakfast as prime caloric producer. Our contemporary avs that there is more warmth in an ounc of cold meat than in a pint of hot coffee, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The total number of petitions presented against the passage of the syndicate contract was 235, signed by 22,106 names. There are at least 500,000 voters in the Dominion, so hat the agitation embraced only about onetwenty-fifth of the voting population. By the way, will the Globe tell us what the Toconto Reform Association wanted that money

Last year it cost \$7,360 to inspect the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes and \$3,350 to conduct the Departmental examinations \$4,133 was paid to sub-examiners, and the miscellaneous expenses were \$1,895; in all \$9,375. A thorough examination of the inspectors and examiners themselves in the rudiments of English would be cheap at twice the money.

A match-making-not matrimonial-mon opoly has just been created in the United States, The present difficulty of the monopolist is Canadian competition. It is proposed, however, to overcome this either by starting opposition manufactories in the Dominion and adopting the slaughtering pro-cess, or by purchasing all the existing manu-factories in this country.

The days of the Provincial Agricultural Association are evidently numbered. There is a notice on the paper "that in the opinion of this House, after the expiration of the cur-rent year, it will not be in the interest of the the Agricultural Association of Ontario" and the general impression outside has survived its usefulness.

Mr. Blake's chief organ charges that the Conservative party is "kept together by nanagement." Many stalwart Reformers complain that their party is kept asunder by complain that their party is kept asunder by mismanagement. As a matter of choice, to put it upon no higher ground, a party may well prefer being kept together. Management requires brains. Mismanagement hay be brought about by officiousness. Four savages ran amuck among the Kam

loops hills and killed two settlers in that thinly populated region. They were brought to justice. A family of four persons is butchered and their dwelling fired, and a fifth member called out of bed and shot dead, within thirty miles of a thriving Ontario city; and the murderers go unwhipt of justice. It looks as if civilization were a failure.

The abolition of exemptions is not only en gaging attention in Canada, but New York State is agitated on the subject. Exemptions there do not attain to anything like the amount, comparatively speaking, that they do here; but it is proposed to reduce them very much further. A bill is now before the Legislature providing that only buildings for public worship worth \$5,000 or less shall be

The County Council of Oxford discuss the syndicate agreement and condemned it by a vote of 15 to 13. The Ingersoll Tribune says" when it is remembered that the Reformers have a clear majority of five in the Council, it serves very forcibly to show that the great upheaving of the masses of the people is a myth which exists only in the imagination of the organs and the leaders of the party."

The bill for the better protection of raiload employés introduced by Mr. Fraser on Monday provides for a clear space of seven feet from the top of a freight car to the lowest section of overhead bridges; for the improvement of the ranning boards on the top of freight box-cars; and for the filling in of frogs, wing rails, and guard rails. The Commissioner of Public Works deserves the thanks of railroad men, and no doubt the bill will be heartily approved of by both sides of

The Collingwood Bulletin, a sound Reform paper, does not favour Mr. H. H. Cook's bill or reducing the number of county councillors. It says "there are usually more deputy-reeves than reeves in the county council; and it is extremely doubtful if these deputies would voluntarily vote for the abolition of their offices. Either the bill should have absolutely abolished the deputy-reeveship, or it should have changed the assessment so that only a few of the very largest municipalities would be entitled to a deputy-reeve."

iously collapsed, our Reform contemporaries are dragging forth the other old scarecrow Says the Kingston Whig:

"The people of Western Ontario, especially those who live near the border, are most thoroughly disgusted with the so-called National Policy with which so many of them vere gulled at the last general ele It is a marvel how the people of this country live. To-day they are "disgusted," to-mor-row "at a fever heat of excitement," and the next day "ruined," "sold," or "betrayed."

If there ever should be an exodus from this ountry to the United States, our neighbours

working it up. The following from the Hali fax Chronicle is a case in point :-

"Immigrants should not be advised to get there (to the North-West) while they can get cheap land in the United States." We do not believe that the better classes of Reformers sympathize with such utterances, but we do think that they ought to give such organs of their party to understand that they do not sympathize with them.

The returns from the Nova Scotia coal nines for 1880 are extremely satisfactory. The sales were as follows :-

Total954,659 tons.

This is an increase of no less than 266,000 tons over the sales of 1879, equal to 39 per cent. The highest quantity ever before sold in a year was 881,000 tons. The Halitax Mail says but for the Stellarton disaster the sales last year would have reached a

Mr. Thomas Wills of Balleville, refused to remove the snow from the front of a vacant lot of which he was the owner, contending that, according to the snow by-law, he had no right to remove the snew, as it provided that the city authorities should remove the snew from such places and charge the cost of the same to the owner of the property, to be levied the same as all other rates. The magistrate deemed the contention well taken, and dismissed the charge. It is difficult to see what Mr. Wills will gain financially by relegating the work to the corporation, but he has, of course, achieved what our Reform friends would call "a great moral victory."

The Rat Portage Progress alleges that over thousand tons of Mr. Mackenzie's steel rails are lying at the bottem of the Red river of the north, representing \$100,000 worth of public property. The Red River Transporta-tion Company's treasury was glutted with high prices for running these rails down the Red River to their destination, but instead of delivering them all as per contract, over a thousand tons were, to all appearances, delib-erately dumped or allowed to fall into the erately dumped or allowed to fall into the river, and not the least effort made for the recovery. This is a remarkable statement, and one that should challenge official atten-

England rarely has a difficulty but what the U. S. Congress and some of the State Legislatures discuss, and sometimes adopt, resolutions expressing sympathy for the weaker side. As a matter of fact the United tates has no more to do with England's method of carrying on her own affairs than we have with bulldozing in the South, or the composition of President Garfield's Cabinet. Great Britain has always been foremost in any step for the advancement of the human race, and needs no lessons at this late date in race, and needs no lessons at this late date in such matters from other nations. Such reso-lations can do no good, but, on the contrary, only provoke ill-feeling, the people of Eng-land regarding them as impertment interfer-ence, which undoubtedly they are. In olden times openly expressed sympathy by one mation's representatives for another country's nation's representatives for another country's foes would have led to an immediate declaration of war, but nowadays it is more wisely considered characteristic buncombe.

Beaten at all points on the railway question, the patriotic members of the Ottawa Opposition fall back upon the alleged exodus. and seek to prove out of the mouths of the paid statisticians of a foreign country that their own country is going to ruin. For the sake of argument and of brevity, we will suppose that all the statements of these patriotic gentlemen touching this point are true, but even after such a violent stretch of the even after such a violent stretch of imagination we are confronted by two questions which we confess our utter inability to answer. How comes it that free-traders feel called upon to deplore the flight of the people of the peo ple from the curse of a comparatively low tariff to the blessings of a very high tariff? And how does it happen that at a moment better times than those prevalent for years past, the people should flee in greater numbers than during the worse times? An answer to these queries from any of our Opposition contemporaries would to a great extent remove the difficulties which at present surround a discussion of this subject

In the paper on the Dominion of Canada which he read before the Colonial Institute a fortnight ago, Sir Alexander Galt expressed the belief that with the throwing open of the North-West the tide of emigration from Europe would be largely turned from the United States. "Canada," he went to say, "offers the struggling poor of this country advantages fully equal to those ever dreamed of in any foreign country. She offers them free farms of fertile prairie soil for nothing; she is now constructing railways to open u the entire country to the Pacific Ocean. Sh the entire country to the Pacific Ocean. She offers the protection of law to all advance that may be made to settle poor emigram families. She gives them free schools, religious liberty and equality, good laws and good government. Is it, then, too much task that the policy of this country should be changed—that both the Executive and the people of the United Kingdom should recognize the common junty as well as common in terest which unites them with their greates colony, as compared with the United States and should share in the efforts which Canda s making in fulfilment of her portion of th mperial task of colonizing the world ?"

If the Tories, when in power in England n order to suppress obstruction, had had re course to old and forgotten orders passed in the troublous times of the first James and the the troublous times of the first James and the first Charles, when the Royal party was uppermoet, Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Dilke, Chamberlain, and company would never have ceased to agitate the subject, and would have provoked almost a revolution by their violent harangues against the attempt to tamper with liberty of opinion and free speech. But they have been doing this thing, availing themselves apparently of a discovery made by Professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., one of the most extreme of the advanced Radicals. the most extreme of the advanced Radicals.
Mr. Rogers unearthed in the course of a search some standing orders passed between 1610 and 1650 giving power to the Speaker under certain biroumstances not only to silence individual members but abruptly to close a debate. These orders, which in summarising the statutes bearing upon the regulations of the House Sir Erskine May overlooked, he brought under notice of the ernment and the Speaker, who determine

RELAND at least cannot complain of lack of representation in the Imperial House of Commons, according to the number of electors. While she has 103 members for 231,540 electors, or about one for every 2,248, Scotland has but 60 members for 306,000 electors, or one for every 5,100, and England and Wales for 2,462,464 electors, or about one for every 5,036. Of the Irish members, according to Whitaker, 60 are Home Rulers, representing 120,232 electors; 20 are Liberals. senting 120,232 electors; 20 are Liberals, representing 35,951 electors; and 23 Conservatives, representing 75,353 electors. All the Home Rulers are not by any means Parnellites. Even supposing they were, it will be seen that the whole 60 represent very little more than half the country, according to the number of electors. London, it might be remarked, has 370,000 electors, or more than all Scotland, and more than all Ireland and Wales, which has 136,460, put together. But London has only 25 members, whereas under an equality of apportionment she should have more than Scotland, and about as many as Ireland and Wales combined, which would be 135, the little principality, if it can so be called, having 32 members. senting 120,232 electors; 20 are

Declaration of War Against En by Ashantee.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN

from the United State THE SITUATION IN THE TRAI

Seizure of Trichinosed

Menotti Garibaldi Asked to 1

Dutch Contingent. SETTLEMENT OF THE BASUTO

Wrecks and Loss of Sea.

A Paris despatch says :- The reject Italy and Germany of whole car trichinosed bacon has glutted the market. The evil effects of eating manifested in barracks and private The prefects of police have ordered

A CROWN PRINCE ABDUCTED Yesterday Prince William, son Hereditary Prince Leopold of Hohe recently chosen heir to the Roumanian was forcibly abducted by three men, equently escaped.

In the House of Lords to-day President of the Council said there no correspondence with America on tiest of cattle disease, but a good deal subject of the cattle trade, which published immediately.

FRENCH IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN A Parish despatch says :- An in meeting to discuss the importation o can cattle was called at the "Salle Orient" last night. A large numbutchers and cattle drovers attended. pears from the statistics presented cost of an Illinois ox delivered a would not exceed 57 centimes (111c.) a hog, 59 centimes; a St. Louis entimes; a good St. Louis horse at Havre, 750 francs. The attentio Government will be at once called matter. A company is being formed the importation of American cattllarge scale,

An Edinburgh despatch says:
policemen were shot, one seriously, i
ing two men lurking suspiciously a
Custom House. One of the men, o
suicide. It is supposed they are Iris
icans. They are suspected of ser tempted robberies and wounding during the night.

TRICHINOSED BACON SEIZED. There is great excitement in Lyo by the seizure of a large quantity of bacon in which the inspectors trichine. Every precaution has be to prevent the sale of diseased meat.

LONDON. SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LI The ship Bremen was wrecked a wick, Shetland Islands, on Friday. of her crew were drowned, an saved. This probably refers to the ship Bremen, from Bremen January

MR. CARLYLE'S BUBIAL-PLAC The relatives of Mr. Carlyle have the proposal that the remains be b Westminster Abbey because he ex decided wish to be buried with his LANCASHIRE MINERS' STR

The miners at Pendlebury, have decided to strike for an advance per cent. Fifteen thousand mi ted, and nine thousand miners ing in various other districts.

This morning the roof was blown residence at Sutton of Mr. Richard Bradford, secretary of the Bank o North America. Bradford was

FIRE IN VICTORIA DOCKS. A fire broke out in the Victoria d evening in a timber shed. The but jetty are about one thousand en the report left at fifteen eleven p.m., twelve barges laden wand eight railway trucks had bee destroyed. One ship and four sm were then alight. The fire was ex be got under shortly.

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN. The Spanish Ministry has ten resignation in consequence of the fusal to assent to a bill for the conthe redeemable loans of 1876 and £34,000,000 sterling, with their de 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in years. The measure was regarde first step of the new financial policy thought in Madrid that as the full of this policy would take eighteen there would be no hope of Sagasta in the company of the stock of the sagasta at the stock of the sagasta at the sagast tinez Campos entering office in 188 King assented to the introduction of A Madrid despatch says it is expected will head the new Cabinet. The Co be dissolved.

PREATMENT OF CATTLE ON OCEAN ST In the House of Commons to-day President of the Council said, reg alleged cruelties on cattle brought Atlantic, especially from Boston, matter was receiving the anxious tion of the Privy Council, and he to lessening the evil referred to. . I great majority of cattle from Am in such a condition that they though they were just from a farm. RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN ASIA

In the House of Lords to-day Lor late Viceroy of India, gave notic would ask for the papers showing t intrigue with Shere Ali found in the murder of Major Cavagna Granville said the Government has tion to produce the papers. Copie had been furnished to the Russian a The Russian Foreign Office obta General Kauffmann all the corr with Shere Ali, and founds that the in possession of the British Govern a wrong impression in consequen-sions, mistranslations, and confusion of the words "alliance" and "f Lord Lytton gave notice that he a resolution regarding the evacua

ANOTHER ASHANTEE DECLARATION OF WAR BY KING REFUSAL TO SURRENDER A FUG CAUSE - REINFORCEMENTS DESP

CAPE COAST CASTLE.

LONDON A Cape Town despatch says:—I Ashantee has sent a special am Cape Coast Castle demanding o Herbert T. Ussher, governor

Herbert T. Ussher, governor of Coast colony, the surrender of Gugee native Ashantee chief. Ussher declined to take action, formed the ambassador. Using this the king threatened and proceeded to make preparation out his threat. Governor Ussher Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, of Si for reinforcements, which are beforward from Freetown. The Asia author character, and an

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In the paper on the Dominion of Canada which he read before the Colonial Institute a fortnight ago, Sir Alexander Galt expressed the belief that with the throwing open of the North-West the tide of emigration from Europe would be largely turned from the United States. "Canada," he went to say, offers the struggling poor of this country advantages fully equal to those ever dreamed in any foreign country. She offers them see farms of fertile prairie soil for nothing; she is now constructing railways to open up the entire country to the Pacific Ocean. offers the protection of law to all advance that may be made to settle poor emigrand families. She gives them free schools, religious liberty and equality, good laws and good government. Is it, then, too much to ask that the policy of this country should be hanged-that both the Executive and the people of the United Kingdom should recog ise the common duty as well as common increst which unites them with their greates colony, as compared with the United States and should share in the efforts which Canda making in fulfilment of her portion of the inperial task of colonizing the world?

If the Tories, when in power in England n order to suppress obstruction, had had reurse to old and forgotten orders passed in he troublous times of the first James and the irst Charles, when the Royal party was up-permost, Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Dilke, berlain, and company would never have ased to agitate the subject, and would have ovoked almost a revolution by their violent harangues against the attempt to tamper with liberty of opinion and free speech. But they have been doing this thing, availing themselves apparently of a discovery made by Professor Thorold Rogers, M.P., one of the most extreme of the advanced Radicals. Mr. Rogers unearthed in the course of a carch some standing orders passed between 610 and 1650 giving power to the Speaker inder certain bircumstances not only to ilence individual members but abruptly to lose a debate. These orders, which in summiring the effects that the standard property is a standard property of the standard property in the standard property is a standard property in the standard property is a standard property in the standard property is a standard property in the standard property in the standard property is a standard property in the standard property in the standard property is a standard property in the standard property in the standard property is a standard property in the standard pr rising the statutes bearing upon the reguoked, he brought under notice of the Gov-rument and the Speaker, who determined to

IRELAND at least cannot complain of lack of presentation in the Imperial House of Comns, according to the number of electors. While she has 103 members for 231,540 elec-, or about one for every 2,248, Scotland but 60 members for 306,000 electors, or for every 5,100, and England and Wales for 2,462,464 electors, or about one for ery 5,036. Of the Irish members, accord-g to Whitaker, 80 are Home Rulers, repre-nting 120,232 electors; 20 are Liberals, ing 120,232 electors; 20 are Libe presenting 35,951 electors; and 23 Con-rvatives, representing 75,353 electors. All e Home Rulers are not by any means Parellites. Even supposing they were, it will seen that the whole 60 represent very little ore than half the country, according to the imber of electors. London, it might be reumber of electors. London, it might be re-narked, has 370,000 electors, or more than Il Scotland, and more than all Ireland and Wales, which has 136,460, put together. But London has only 25 members, whereas under in equality of apportionment she should have more than Scotland, and about as many as reland and Wales combined, which would be 135, the little principality, if it can so be alled, having 32 members.

by Ashantee.

AMERICAN CATTLE IN Seizure of Trichinosed Bacon

from the United States. THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

Menotti Garibaldi Asked to Lead Dutch Contingent.

SETTLEMENT OF THE BASUTO PROUBLE

Wrecks and Loss of Life Sea,

LONDON, Feb. 3. A Paris despatch says:—The rejection by Italy and Germany of whole cargoes of trichinosed bacon has glutted the French market. The evil effects of eating it are manifested in barracks and private families. The prefects of police have ordered precau

A CROWN PRINCE ABDUCTED. Yesterday Prince William, son of the Hereditary Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, recently chosen heir to the Roumanian throne, was forcibly abducted by three men, but subsequently escaped.

LONDON, Feb. 4. In the House of Lords to-day the Lord President of the Council said there had been no correspondence with America on the subject of cattle disease, but a good deal on the subject of the cattle trade, which will be published immediately.

FRENCE IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN CATTLE. A Parish despatch says :- An interesting meeting to discuss the importation of American cattle was called at the "Salle du Grand Orient" last night. A large number of butchers and cattle drovers attended. It appears from the statistics presented that the cost of an Illinois of delivered at Havre would not exceed 57 centimes (114c.) a pound; a hog, 59 centimes; a St. Louis sheep, 61 centimes; a good St. Louis horse delivered at Havre, 750 frames. The attention of the Government will be at once called to the matter. A company is being formed here for the importation of American cattle on a

An Edinburgh despatch says: — Three policemen were shot, one seriously, in arresting two men lurking suspiciously about the Custom House. One of the men committed suicide. It is supposed they are Irish-Americans. They are suspected of several attempted robberies and wounding of persons devices the profit during the night.

TRICHINOSED BACON SEIZED. There is great excitement in Lyons cause by the seizure of a large quantity of American bacon in which the inspectors detected trichinse. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the sale of diseased meat.

LONDON, Feb. 7. SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE. The ship Bremen was wrecked near Lerwick, Shetland Islands, on Friday. Thirteen of her crew were drowned, and seven saved. This probably refers to the German ship Bremen, from Bremen January 30th for

MR. CARLYLE'S BURIAL-PLACE. The relatives of Mr. Carlyle have declined the proposal that the remains be buried in Westminster Abbey because he expressed a decided wish to be buried with his wife.

The miners at Pendlebury, Lancashire, have decided to strike for an advance of 12g per cent. Fifteen thousand miners are affected, and nine thousand miners are striking in various other districts.

LONDON, Feb. 8. This morning the roof was blown off the residence at Sutton of Mr. Richard Watson Bradford, secretary of the Bank of British North America. Bradford was instantly

FIRE IN VICTORIA DOCKS. A fire broke out in the Victoria docks this evening in a timber shed. The building and jetty are about one thousand feet long. When the report left at fifteen minutes to eleven p.r., twelve barges laden with grain and eight railway trucks had been nearly destroyed. One ship and four small sheds were then alight. The fire was expected to be got under shortly.

CABINET CRISIS IN SPAIN. The Spanish Ministry has tendered its resignation in consequence of the King's refusal to assent to a bill for the conversion of the redeemable loans of 1876 and 1880, of £34,000,000 sterling, with their deficit, into 5 per cent. stock, redeemable in twenty years. The measure was regarded as the first step of the new financial policy. It is thought in Madrid that as the full execution of this policy would take eighteen months, there would be no hope of Sagasta and Martinez Campos entering office in 1881 if the King assented to the introduction of the bill. A Madrid despatch says it is expected Sagasta will head the new Cabinet. The Cortes will be discolared.

TREATMENT OF CATTLE ON OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. In the House of Commons to-day the Vice-President of the Council said, regarding the alleged cruelties on cattle brought across the Atlantic, especially from Boston, that the matter was receiving the anxious considera-tion of the Privy Council, and he for some time had been in communication with a view to lessening the evil referred to. He said the great majority of eattle from America were in such a condition that they looked as

though they were just from a farm. RUSSIAN INTRIGUE IN ASIA. In the House of Lords to-day Lord Lytton, late Viceroy of India, gave notice that he would ask for the papers showing the Russian intrigue with Shere Ali found in Cabul after the murder of Major Cavagnari. Earl Granville said the Government had no objections of the contract of th tion to produce the papers. Copies of them had been furnished to the Russian ambassador. had been fulnished to the Russian ambassador. The Russian Foreign Office obtained from General Kauffmann all the correspondence with Shere Ali, and founds that the documents in possession of the British Government gave a wrong impression in consequence of omissions, mistranslations, and confusion in the use of the words "alliance" and "friendship." of the words "alliance" and "friendship." Lord Lytton gave notice that he would offer tion regarding the evacuation of Can-

ANOTHER ASHANTEE WAR,

DECLARATION OF WAR BY KING COFFEE-A REFUSAL TO SURRENDER A FUGITIVE THE GAURE - REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED TO

CAURE — REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED TO CAPE COAST CASTLE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A Cape Town despatch says:—The King of Ashantee has sent a special ambassador to Cape Coast Castle demanding of the Hon. Herbert T. Ussher, governor of the Gold Coast colony, the surrender of Gamm, a refugee native Ashantee chief. Governor Uscher declined to take action, and so informed the ambassador. Upon learning this the king threatened hostilities, and proceeded to make preparations tograry out his threat. Governor Ussher applied to Governor Sir Samuel Rowe, of Signs Leone, for reinforcements, which are being pushed forward from Freetown. The Ashantee ling as a fighting character, and another war is

Africa is felt here to be within the range of

possibilities.

A later despatch states that King Coffee has formally declared war againgt England, and sent the golden rod to Governer Useher as an emblem of the fact. Stores and ammunition have been ordered by the home Government to be sent to the Cape Coast immediately from Madeirs.

The War Office authorities held a special council to-day to discuss the Ashantee war. It was decided to take immediate measures to protect the British settlement on, the west coast of Africa. Much anxiety is expressed over the possible outcome of this fresh trouble in Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

THE TRANSPET RESELLION TERMINATED HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE BASUTO TROUBLES-THE SITUATION AT PRETORIA-REPORTED SURRENDER OF LYDENSBURG CON TRADICTED-MENOTTI GARIBALDI ASKED T COMMAND A DUTCH CONTINGENT.

LONDON, Feb. 3. The Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, speaking at a dinner last night, said he hoped the negotiations which are now proceeding relative to the Basutos will end in a speedy settlement of the disturbances in Basutoland. A Cape Town despatch says:—The rebellion in the Transkei has been crushed, and the 2,000 troops employed there have been sent to Basutoland.

A despatch from Cape, Town says tele-graph communication with General Colley has been cut off. The accepted explanation of this is that the Boers have sent a detachment to cut the wires at some point between this place and Newcastle. The fact is signifi-cant, and fears are entertained that he may yet be surrounded and captured before aid can reach him.

London, Feb. 6.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—News to January 23rd has been received from Sir W. O. Lonyon, who, with other officers and citizens attached to the British rule, had taken refuge with the garrison at Pretoria. At the date of the departure of the courier the town had been abandoned, and the inhabitants, together with those who had taken refuge with them, to the number of nearly 500, were collected in an entrenched laager with supplies sufficient to last several months. The rumour of the surrender, of the garrison at Lydensburg has been contradicted.

An Amsterdam deepatch says:—It is stated that Menoth Garibaldi has been requested to accept the command of a corps of LONDON, Feb. 6.

quested to accept the command of a corps volunteers for the Transvaal. An official despatch dated Pretoris, Jan. 10, says the troops captured a laager on the 6th. The loss of the Boers is heavy, and the British loss is also heavy in consequence the treachery of the Boers, who, after hois ing a white flag, fired on the British. The Beers are inciting the natives to rise, but without success. A number of loyalists have been forced to join the Boers, and some natives have been mardered.

LONDON, Feb.'8.

A D'Urban despatch says the Boers have attacked Lydenberg and Rustenberg and been repulsed, and are threatening the port at Ameersport. As Lydenberg is in the northern part of the Transvaal it is assumed that the rising has become of some magnitude in that section. Troops are advancing as rapidly as possible from D'Urban to the scene of action in the vioinity of Newcastle.

A D'Urban despatch says a regiment of foot with four guns has been sent from the column of Gen. Colley to clear the road to Newcastle. An engagement began, the result of which is not known. Firing was heard at Newcastle, and it is supposed a fight LONDON, Feb. 8.

sult of which is not known. Firing was heard at Newcastle, and it is supposed a fight is going on between the Boers and the 60th Rifles, who are escorting the mails.

The troopships Hankow, Queen, and Ararat have arrived at D'Urban, and the Palmyra is expected there soon. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Gen. Colley's camp. The Boers have marched through the Orange Free State and threaten to out of Gen. Colley's rear from Newcastle. The British troops are hurrying up to his relief, but are delayed by bad weather.

LOSS OF THE BOHEMIAN.

The Survivors' Account of the Disaster.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

A Crookhaven despatch says: — The Bohemian struck on the Mizzenhead at 6 p.m. on the 6th inst., in a thick fog which came on immediately after the ship sighted the Calf light. About thirty in all were lost. The vessel lies in deep water. Her topmast only can be seen at low water. Large quantities of cotton, bacon, apples, and dead cattle are floating about the scene of the wreck. Little has been saved yet owing to the fury of the gale. The survivors will be forwarded to iverpool as soon as possible. No bodies

have been recovered. SCENE OF THE WRECK. A Crookhaven despatch says:—There is nothing to mark the scene of the wreck of the steamer Bohemian beyond large quantities of wreckage which was washed ashore. The mast ends have disappeared. It is now ascertained that thirty-five persons were drowned, including the master, the first, third, and fourth officers, the chief, second, third, and fourth engineers, and the three quartermasters. Two invalided sailors sent rom Boston by the British Consol were also

drowned. The CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE DISASTER are clearly related by the survivors, and leave no doubt in regard to the cause. One of the seamen named Stringer states that they had moderate easterly winds. He was on the look-out on the night of the disaster, After passing Calf light the weather got very thick, and soon after he reported

BREAKERS ABEAD and shouted, "Hard a port, full speed astern." The mate gave the order, which was executed. About five minutes after the steamer struck. The crew commenced rush about, but the captain w perfectly cool. The two starboard box were swung, and six persons got into one, but it was stove. The second was also damaged by the roll of the ressel. Ten got into the port life-boat, the engineers were waiting to get in, but the line broke and the boat drifted astern. It was being rowed back when the ship realed over and sunk stern foremost. Five men were rescued from the damaged boat, but two died before they landed. The steward stated that when the captain found the fog setting in he instructed the third officer to keep two points off. He then consulted the chart, and on going on deck and looking at the ship's course exclaimed, "Good God, what are you doing? Hard-a-port." She struck soon afterwards. The second officer, who was below at the time, attributes the accident to the third officer mistaking the captain's order and keeping her two points off the wind instead of off the shore. The captain the wind instead of off the shore. The captain gave orders to go full speed astern before the ship struck. The boatswain states that after the pinnace was launched, into which the captain was to get, the mainmast struck it. The chief officer of the coastguard says he saw only one man clinging to a rock. A rocket line was twice shot over the place, but the third time it entangled in a rock. The watch on deck at the time of the disaster were all drowned except one or two.

Those wishing to purchase a thoroughly light-ranning and noiseless sewing machine, are requested to examine the Wauzer "C." It possesses all the latest improvements, is highly finished; and, together with the new styles of woodwork now being introduced, make them extremely desirable for both household and according to the latest and control of the latest improvements and control of the latest improvements and control of the latest improvements. hold and general tailoring purposes.

very reasonable.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. A fisherman found a twenty-dollar price in a pike which he caught in the Bay

No. 5 company of the 7th Fusiliers, Loron, has been reconstituted exclusively The first overland mail to Lake St. John

on Tuesday morning. A BENTINCE farmer, named Miller, has been arrested on a charge of killing his wife, by driving his horse over her.

Principal McVicar, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, has been elected a member of the "Athénée Orientals" of Paris, France. There is a water famine in some parts of Belleville, many of the mills having run dry owing to the continued severe cold weather.

The cartridge factory at Quebec is to be opened for operations in the spring. The building is being got ready for the machinery.

At a meeting of the London Law Society on Saturday a resolution was passed to petition the Local Legislature against the passag of the Judicature bill.

During the past year 5,939 copies of the Bible were distributed in the Ottawa valley and \$6,509 expended in mission work by the Auxiliary Bible Society.

An unfortunate girl only twelve years of age was a day or two ago rescued from an infamous establishment at Quebec and sent to the convent of the Good Shepherd.

An impostor, representing himself as a nephew of the Hon. John O'Connor, has been victimizing a number of citizens for some some days past on the Hull side of the Ot-It has been resolved by the London Steam

Heating Company to place their whole affairs in the hands of Mr. H. E. Nelles as receiver. The condition of continuance is a revenue of

The great bulk of the iron ore which will be forwarded from Madoc during the coming season of navigation will be shipped by vessel from Belleville. About one hundred carloads per day will be loaded. At the meeting of the Council of London East on Friday night, one of the members had his overcoat three-parts consumed by fire from a lighted tobacco pipe which he had put in one of his pockets.

An old man named Armstrong died in the county gad at Brockville on Thursday. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from inflammation of the lungs." Deceased

was nearly 72 years of age. As an indication of the healthy state of business in Montreal, it is worthy of remark hat of two thousand notes which fell due at the Bank of Montreal in that city on the 4th nst., not one went to protest.

Tenders have been called for for a new from bridge over the Thames at the foot of York street, London. It is to be 155 feet in length, clear of any abutments, and to have eighteen feet of clear roadway and five feet of a side walk.

Mrg. O'Connor says her family will shortly return to Lucan. They at present live on Richmond street, London, and keep a provision shop. She says she is not afraid her boy Johnny will suffer at the hands of the Biddulphers.

A telegram was received at Sackville, N.B., on Tuesday, from Sir S. L. Tilley, saying a steamboat company proposed to put on a line to Montreal in summer and St. John in winter. As to subsidy, no arrangements have to the proposed to be subsided to be a subsided to the s yet been made. Rev. Dr. Cooper, late minister of the Bap-tist church at London, Ont., is reported to have died in Scotland at the age of 69 years. He retired from the pastorate at London and went to Kelso, Scotland, his native place,

after 30 years' absence. It is stated that proceedings are being taken against some of the councillors of L'Orignal to have their election annulled, on the ground of want of property qualification, as it is stated their properties are mortgaged for more than their assessments.

An extensive sale of iron-mining property in Madoc was completed last week. purchasers are extensive manufacturers, whose place of business is at Johnston, Penn., and they will work the mines on a very large scale. The consideration was fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Judge Ross has given judgment in the Clenow-Powell mortgage case. The suit was entered by W. Shoolbred to set aside a mortgage on Sheriff Powell's property taken by F. Clenow, his brother-in-law, on the ground of illegality. His Honour held that no fraud had been committed.

UNITED STATES.

A shock of earthquake was reported a Greenland and Strathan, N. H., on Friday. The Texas Senate has passed a resolution of sympathy for Ireland in her present troubles. Twenty-five boys escaped from the West-boro', Mass., Reform School; 15 were re-captured on Friday night.

The low state of the stocks of coal and the difficulty of receiving supplies are said to threates a coal famine in New York city. The United States Senate has passed the bill authorizing the despatch of a vesse in search of the Arctic exploration steamer

It is understood that a friend of Harvard University has given \$100,000 for the construction of a new law school building at Cambridge.

Sitka advices state that a raid was made or the Indian village by a Government force, and over 200 stills and 1,500 gallons of mash and liquor were destroyed.

Samuel Lane, coloured, who died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, last week, is said to have been one hundred and twenty-three years of age. It is a long lane that has no end. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, objects to

aiding any more Arctic expeditions. He sees no return for the expenditure of life and money already lavished upon such enter-prises. Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, at Newport, R. I., saved the lives of two men on Friday night. They broke through the ice while walking across

the harbour. In all the Catholic churches of New York on Thurday were gathered persons seeking the intercession of St. Blasius, which is sup-posed to be especially powerful against the acourge of diphtheria.

EUROPE. Four thousand Lancashire cotton weaven are out on strike.

THE defence in the State trials at Dublin reported to have cost \$7,500. One thousand miners have struck at Rua-bon, Wales, for a 25 per cent. advance. France has renewed her proposals for an international conference on the allver ques-

The regiment of troops to be sent from Barbadoes to the Gold Coast is composed of negroes. A Russian land league has been formed which recommends the Irish tactics of shooting and using threats.

Six lives have been lost off Cuxhaven by the sinking of a steamer which was run down by one of the North German Lloyd liners on Friday. M. GAMBETTA is about to visit Vienna for the purpose of sounding the Austrian and German Cabinets in regard to his candidacy for the French Presidential chair. The British Board of Trade returns for January show a decrease of £5,500,000 in the imports and an increase £4,663 in the exports compared with the same month last

WELSKITT MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1881.

MOUNT POREST V. OWEN SOUND. Owen Sound, Feb. 5.—A match for Royal Caledonian district medal was play on Friday at Mount Forest between the Ow Sound and Mount Forest curling clubs, trinks each, resulting in a victory for Ow Sound by 24 shots.

TRESWATER, Feb. 5.—A game was played here to-day between two rinks from Wroxe-ter and two from Wingham for the Gibbon gold medal, twenty-five ends, Caledonian rules. Wroxeter won by 43 to 32. PRILLIA V. LINDSAY—ORILLIA V. PORT HOPE—

PORT HOPE V. LINDSAY. LINDSAY, Feb. 7.—A game was played here this forenoon between Orillia and Lindsay, two rinks a side, resulting in a victory for Orillia by three points.

A game was played between Lindsay and Port Hope to aight, resulting in favour of Port Hope by 6 shots.

CALEDONIANS V. WOODBRIDGE. The annual match between the Caledonian Curling club, of this city, and the Woodbridge club was played on Monday at Woodbridge, on the Humber river. The game was witnessed by a large number of the villagers. bridge, on the Humoer river. The game was witnessed by a large number of the villagers and persons from the surrounding neighbourhood. On account of the train being delayed, the Caledonians did not arrive home till late. The following is the score of the day's play:— CALEDONIANS,

Majority for the Caledonians, 16 shots. ORILLIA V. PETERBORO'-PETERBORO' V. LIND-

LINDSAY, Feb. 8.—A match between Orillia and Peterboro' was played here this morning, resulting in a victory for Orillia by one shot. In the afternoon Peterboro' played Lind-say, and when time was called Peterboro' was successful by 2 shots.

SKATING.

FIFTEEN MILES ON THE LAKE. OARVILLE, Feb. 5.—A party of fifteen skaters started from Oakville on Saturday afternoon, and went fully fifteen miles in a direct line to Port Dalhousie, which place they could plainly see, when they returned back all safe. This is something that has not been known by the oldest inhabitant to have been done before. They state that the ice was tully six inches thick the greatest portion of the way. of the way.

AQUATIO. ANOTHER AMERICAN CREW FOR ENGLAND. New York, Feb. 8.—The Dauntless rowing club has determined to send an eightoared crew to England to contest for hondurs at the great Henley regatta.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. CONSTANT READER, Cobourg.—It is a mat-er of opinion, but we prefer Pitman's. CANADIAN HOPE, Oakville,-Cloture is method for suppressing debate derived from the French.

J. H. W.—Apply to some loan office. We have no knowledge of Quebec banks with money to lend at 3 per cent. Refer to adversement again.

CONSTANT READER, City.—(1.) George Eliot died Dec. 22, 1880. (2.) Adam Bede, Middlemarch, Felix Holt the Radical, Mill on the Floss, Scenes of Clerical Life, Daniel Deronda, Romola, Silas Marner, HIBERNIAN .- The first is "Fair Rent," based on a new valuation of the land exclu-sive of all improvements made by the tenants themselves. The second is "Free Sales," or

aged 3 years.

MURPHY—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 2nd, 1881, of heart disease, after a long and painful lilness. Elizabeth, reliet of the late William Murphy, formerly of Yonge street, aged 47 years.

JESSOPP—At Bradwell, 3rd February, Mary, reliet of the late Captain Jessopp, aged 79 years. themselves. The second is "Free Sales," or the right of the tenant to sell his improve-ments whenever he gives up his holding. The third is "Fixity of Tenure," whereby tenants will be secured against unwarrant-able evictions and higher rents. Barwick+At Newmarket, on 3rd February, Augustus Barwick, son of John Barwick, Esq., of the Homewood, Holland Landing, aged 37 ONE OF OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—Please inform me what is a preventive from fleas. We are

me what is a preventive from fleas. We are tormented by fleas dreadfully all summer. Our barnyard is cleaned early in spring. We never have more than one hog at large. We have no dog, and would like to know how to get rid of this tormenting pest. Answer.—The Persian Insect power is an excellent remedy for the destruction of fleas.

W. B., Pembroke.—I have a horse with a large one of this knees follow. Jongs—In Newtonville, on Monday, January Sist, Mary Wilhelmina Eva, only child of Janet and John J. Jones, aged 2 years and 2 months.

HERNDON—On Thursday, 27th January, 1881, at his residence, "Oakwood," Kentucky, U.S., C. W. Herndon, Beg., aged 35, enly brother of Mrs. John C. Howe, of Toronto. MILLER -On the 2nd inst., at 11 p.m., James eldest son of John Miller, of 39 Anderson street aged 2 years, 8 months, and 17 days. RUTLEDGE—At her husband's residence, 18
Jarvis street, Yorkville, on the 3rd inst., Harriet,
beloved wife of Harrison Routledge, Esq., in the
77th year of her age.

ump on one of his knees, filled with water. I lanced it four or five times and let the water out, and it fills again. I tried blistering with no better results. It would fill in one day after being lanced. The lump is about the size of an egg. The water is about three-quarters of an inch from the skin. It is on four years. It does not keep the beast is on four years. It does not keep the heast from work, and is never stiff or sore. What it wants is to prevent it from filling. What remedy would you advise? I think it was caused by the horse falling on his knees. Answer.—Keep the horse quiet, and apply to the enlargement the following ointment:—Iodine ten drachma, iodide of potassium two drachms, lard one ounce. The cintment to be applied once a week for four or five

A Good Thing. German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in example of the anection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was in-troduced in the United States in 1868, and is now old in every town and village in the civilize Three doses will relieve any ordinary Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cough. cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,-000 bottles sold last year without a single

There are many perfumes which, when applied to the handkerchiel, have a very agreeable odour for a few moments, and then die away, leaving only a sickly, die agreeable smell. Not so with Murray & Lanman's Florida Water; the loager it is exposed the more delicate and delightful be-

Messra. Mathers & Riddel have commenced business in Toronto as commission cattle sales-men. Mr. Mathers has been upwards of 30 years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock. See adver isement elsewhere.

Delay in the use of medicine is often the cause of dangerous illness. In the great majority of cases the dislike to swallow offen-tive and nauseous doses is the reason assigned for this delay, but this objection does not ex-ist against BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA AND BRINTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS; both are leasant to take, and are by far the suresi nedicines to make you well.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS-tis a positive fact that these diseases are cure y Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instruction or treatment sent by letter and the instrument by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full austruments for treatmentsent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, paniess, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ax-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

BURTON—On the 28th of January, the wife of Mr.E. J. W. Burton, Collector of Customs, Port Hope, of a son.

MULARY—At Orilla, Wednesday, February 2nd, the wife of Thomas Mulcally, merchant, of

BOYD-At No. 8 Jarvis street, Yorkville, on the st inst., the wife of Mr. J. T. Boyd, of a daugh-

BARTLETT—On Tuesday, the ist of February, at Coniston Bank, Oak Ridges, the wife of W.L. F. Berjiett, of a daughter.
English papers please copy.
TILLEY—At Alken, South Carolina, on February 1st, the wife of Arthur Tilley, of a son.
GRISPITE—In this city, on the 29th ult., the wife of W. E. Griffith, of a son.

STEELE—At Christchurch, New Zealand, on the 22nd December last, the wife of Richard Steele, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WRIB-FURNEY-By the Rev. J. H. McCart-ney, at the Fulton House, Fingal, on the 27th ult., James Weir to Charlotte Frances Furney, both of Aylmer.

MEEK-EDWARDS-At the Manse, St. Thomas on the 50th ult., by the Rev. M. Fraser, John Meek; carpenter, to Fanny Edwards, both of St. Thomas.

YOUNG—SOTHERLAND—On the 39th nR., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. D. McDonald, Mr. James Young, of the township of Plympton, to Miss Jane Sutherland, of Hullett.

Hope.

SMITH-MCLACHLIN-At Invertorne, the residence of the bride's father, Wellington avenue, St. Thomas, Ontario, on Wednesday, February 2nd, 1881, by the Rev. Mungo Fraser, pastor of Kenox church, Robert Wallace Bruce Smith, M.D., Sparta, Ont., it Mary, second daughter of A. McLachlin, Esq., Registrar of the county of Elsin.

Elgin.

WILDING—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. R. G. Greene, Mr. William C. Wilson, to Alice Liouisa Maud, only daughter of F. W. Wilding, Esq., Toronto.

MULLIGAN—MORPHY—At Pembroke, on Monday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Faure, Thomas A. Mulligan, to Miss Almira Murphy, daughter of Mrs. P. Murphy.

GRIFFITH—GRIFFITH—On the 2nd inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, York Township, by the Rev. C. E. Thomson, Mr. Joseph Griffith, 16 Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Griffith.

PINGLE—FRASER—On February 2nd, at the esidence of Dr. Hall, Jarvis street, by the Rev Mr. Lewis, of Grace Church, Homer Pingle, t Maggie, daughter of Henry Fraser, Gravenhurst

Maggic, daughter of Henry Fraser, Gravenhurst.

MCCLEARY—HYDE—On Wednesday, the 2nd
inst., at St. Peter's Palace, London, Ont., by the
Right Rev. Monsignor Bringler. V.G., assisted
by the Rev. M. Y. Tierman, P.P., and Rev. W.
G. O'Mahony, Oliver McCleary, Esq., to Fanny
Murphy, eldest daughter of the late Charles J.
Hydo.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

ROBINS—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 2nd, at the residence of his father, Henry Robins, aged il years and 6 months, eldest son of Wm. Robins, builder, 125 Richmond street west.

WALSH—At the Methodist Parsonage, Birr, on the 3ist ult., Evelyn Liewellyn, youngest son of Rev. W. Waish, aged 11 months and 21 days.

MURCH—On the 30th ult., at St. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah Murch, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Murch, aged 80 years, a native of Devonshire, Eng.

WALKER-In Ayimer, on the 27th ult., Alice, wife of W. J. Walker, aged 18 years.

DegLas-On Sunday, Jan. 30th, in Hamilton, lamuel Duglas, in his 83rd year.

TRUMAN—In Hamilton, on the 1st inst. Joseph Henry Truman, aged 62 years, a native of Dev-onshire, Eng.

BEVIS-In Hamilton, on the Sigt ult., Fannie, roungest daughter of William and Clara Bevis, uged 3 years.

ALEXANDER—At Brampton, on Wednesday

BARDGETT—On Friday, the 4th inst., at No. 12 Brant street, second son of Thomas and Emma Bardgett, aged 5 years and 8 months.

MILLER—On the 2nd inst., at 11 p.m., James, eldest son of John Miller, of 39 Anderson street, aged 2 years, 8 months, and 17 days.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

Reader, Have You Got Scrofula Scrofulous Humours, Cancerous Humour. Cancer?

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Dear Sir.—When we first kept VEGETINE, not knowing its virtues, we simply sold it when asked for, without recommending it, but our petrons coming for it so repeatedly and giving us con-tinued recitate of its wonderful cures in their fam-lites, for Scroyula, Pimples on the Face, Head-ache, and general impurities of the Blood, that we now have no hesitation in giving it our special recommend.

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Dispensing Chemist, 305 Yonge Street.

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URATIVE BELTS AND BANDS mmediately relieve and permanently our Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, an all diseases of the nerves, and revitalize to blood. Circular and consultation free. A. NORMAN, Queen street east Toronto.

NERVOUS DEBILITY cured by HUMPHREYS HOMGOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powde for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM PHREYS: HOMGOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.

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CHAS. CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 118 King Street West, Toront **81,000 REWARD**

aged 2 years, 5 months, and 17 days.

Maciny—This morning at 294 Front street, east, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of John and Margaret Maginn, aged 17 years 5 months.

GERALD—ON Sunday, Feb. 6th, at the residence of her uncle, Capt. Crangle, 55 Alice street, after a long and painful liness, Maggle, socond daughter of Wm. Spread, Esq., and beloved wife of A. S. Gerald, H.M.C., Prescott. HUMPHREYS—At Orangeville, on Friday morning the 4th inst., John James Hamilton, only son if J. B. Humphreys, aged nine months and six-McLachlan—On Monday, February 7th, at the residence of his brother, 139 Victoria street; William Sinclair McLachlan, youngest son of the late Rev. John McLachlan, of Beaverton, in the 21st year of hie-age.

LEADLAY—At Wexford, on Monday, February 7th, Eliza, wife of Allison Leadlay, aged 70 years. USE ONLY

Brown-At the residence of C. Gaglard, No. 2 McClare place, Toronto, John Brown, aged 46 ears. Yeovil, England, papers please copy. BLUS-In this city, on the 2nd inst., Mary, wife of Archibald Blue, of the Toronto World, aged 36 years, 4 months, and 26 days. Business Chances. FOR SALE OR TO RENT - VARNEY

FOR SALE OR TO RENT - VARNEY of cheese factory, situated in Normanby, county of Grey, in the midst of a rich agricultural country, a quarter of a mile from the station on G. B. and W. branch of Grand Trunk railway; building and apparatus nearly new, and on the most improved plan; this is a first class opening for cheese makers. For particulars, apply to JAMES ALLAN, Varney Post Office.

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My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on. each package. All seed coarranted to be both yrest and true to name; so far, that should it prove, otherwise, I will refill the orders gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Qabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other regetables, I invite the patronage of all who are causious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the carry best strains. New Vegetables a Specialty.

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MASS.:
Sir., From the increasing sale of your preparation (VECSTINE) and from its salutary and last ing effects upon numbers of my customers wheneve used it, I feel confident in recommending it as a standard remedy in every family.

I. WARRANT ONE BOTTLLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT, RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD, Entirely regetable, Internal and external use, I authorize and thank all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. Ngne for over twenty years, \$1 a bottle, Sold everywhere, Send for NEW PAMPHLET PRES. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, Montreal.

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a safe and reliable age to employ. Against a dinary colds, which are the forerunners of mor serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use it throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remeghy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, playsicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. The Great Blood Purifiers! BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla LAND PILLS.

Gnaranteed to be an infallible cure for Serof-ule in its worst forms, stabborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilies, primary, secondary and te-tiary; Tumors, Foul Evuptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produces ary; Tumors, Foul Evuptions, Old Sores, heumatism, and all diseases or sores produced bad blood or humors. RISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED BILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.
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If you are yours single office of the second ded or single, old or coorbealth or languish see, rely on H op Whoever you are hanever you feel hat you system each cleaning, longer or stimulating of stimulating Bitters.

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Farms to be Let. PARM TO RENT-FOR A TERM years—West half lot 4, con. 2 Eldon, abone mile from Woodwille Junction station, the Midland and Niphesing railways. 109 accordingly all clear; excellent soil, in a good state oultivation; good buildings; possession gives thereon next. Apply to JOHN A. JACKST. Lorneville P. O.

NEVER

WRITTEN TENDERS are invited for purchase of "THE BARNE'S FARM."

Lot 7, Concession 3, or Broken Front, TORONTO TOWNSHIP. Terms cash. 63-3 C. GAMBLE, Barrister, Toront VALUABLE FARM TO LET

1,000 ACRES

Lots Nos. 21, 22, and 23 in the 2nd cont and lots Nos. 21 and 22 in the 3rd concess the township of Seymour, in the ceu Northumberland. the township of Seymour, in the county of Northumberland.

This property is known as the "ALLAN FARM," and is one of the very finest farms in Ontario. It is situate about 25 miles from Belleville, midway between Stirling and Campbellford. The Grand Junction railway runs through the farm, and has a station immediately adjugged to it. The farm is eminently adapted for stock-raising or dairy purposes, and has been successfully operated as such. On the premises are a fine dwelling house and extensive barns and outbuildings.

Terms reasonable; possession given ist April next.

ext. Tenders will also be received for the purchase Apply to MESSRS. BELL & BONTON,

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Card Valentines from 10ots, to \$2.35; per furned sachet valentines from 25ots, to \$1.50 the golden valentines, \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$4 each lace valentines, a large assortment, all price from 5cts. to \$2, mail free. CLOUGHER BROS. Booksellers, Toronto.

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VARIETY a southbuller

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New Brunswick Cotton Mills ST. JOHN, N.B. COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and colou BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every descripti BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIR PRIZES for each of the above articles at Toronto Exhibition of this year, and

A GOLD MEDAL
at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreel Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John. AGENTS: ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGall St., M WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. To



Excursions.

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and Dakota.

The first of a series of personally conducted through passenger trains for Winnipeg and the North-West will leave Toronto at 12.55 p.m., and Hamilton at 2.30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1881 Calling at principal stations to Detroit, and will be followed by others leaving on 18th March, 6th and 20th April, 1881.

Through Freight Trains for smigrants' effects and general merchandies, under the direction of a special agent of the company, leave on 28th Feb., 14th March, 4th and 18th April. For rates and all other information apply to McLeric, Manitoba Freight Agent: J. Khon Manitoba Passenger Agent; Wm. E. g. oner Passenger Agent; G. B. Spriggs, General result Agent, Hamilton, or any of the Company

MANITOBA THE FIRST OF THE SEASON. PRITTIE'S POPULAR EXCURSION First One, 3rd March, 1881

F. BROUGHTON.

. Fast Freight (two days before), and o

A STORY IN THREE PARTS.

PART L Coming up the hill from where the red-tiled cottages of the village clustered together, you looked through the lych-gate and saw a long row of elm trees towering skyward.

In spring, the golden sunshine filtered through the net-work of their branches, bright with fresh, young, pink-veined leaves. In altumn (as now), their leaves died instead of lived in the sunlight, and here and there, each moment, one came fluttering softthere, each moment, one came fluttering soft-ly down to add itself to the rustling brown carpet gathering on the edges of the pathway

eneath.

Looking (still through the gate as through high-arched casement) you caught a glimpse f a square turreted tower, old, and clasped

of a square turreted tower, old, and clasped and bound with ivy everywhere.

From this tower the chimes of four sweet tingling bells dropped into the valley hour by hour, as though to bid men and women give a thought to God and heaven in the midst of their busy daily life.

Sometimes (as now) upon a quiet autumn evening swallows gathered about the old church tower, twittering to each other of their coming journey to warmer climes, or flew circling in the mingled gold and blue of the clear dome above. The day had been one of those that summer seems to leave behind and autumn smilingly appropriates. No June day could have given the world brighter sunshine—no softer breeze ceuld have stirred the flowers, pink and blue and snowy-white, that blossomed here and there among the ed here and there among the

But now the evening was closing in, and autumn began to assert itself. A crispness made itself felt in the air through which the dead leaves dropped. The church stood high vn the hill-top, and below, the fertile valley stretched to the horizon, mapped out in fields, some of which were golden-brown with their load of ripe rich grain. Here and there woods alwatered and through the midst of woods clustered, and through the midst of the smiling panorama ran the river.

On one side of the church-yard, a little way down the steep slope of the hill, was a red-brick many-gabled house, the rectory.

Here, too, were the signs of age, seen the old-fashioned mullioned casements,

the old-fashioned mullioned casements, one of which, looking toward the church, stood open, and barred back.

The changing leaves of a wistaria rustled round it; a branch of climbing rose, with one late flower showing pale against the green, swayed coyly in, as though it would fain claim for that last sweet blossom of the wan-

ciam for that last sweet blossom of the waning year some kindly notice.

Within shone the faint light of a readinglamp—very faint as yet, for the night outside
was only dusky, not dark. Indeed, it would
not have much chance of growing really dark
for some hours to come; for over the valley
the sky was ruddy with the lingering light of
sanset, and looked like a fire behind the
trees; and a pallid crescent moon shimmered,
putting in blue tints to vary the lovely putting in blue tints to vary the lovely picture of a perfect autumnal evening. Beyond the church, on the other side, and

running out some way behind and beyond it, was a sort of waste land, studded with trees, and entered by a stile in the low stone wall. and entered by a stile in the low stone wall. This place was a very paradise to the village children out of school hours, and especially at the present season, for was not the ground strewn with acorus in their dainty cups, and other treasures, too, in the shape of fir-cones, and many strange and curiously coloured rangi, droll to see and amusing to handle, but, as every sensible child knew full-well, by no means desirable as articles of food? The same might be said of the bunches of beautiful scarlet berries which hung temptingly across the hedge that ran round the lower end of the waste. They seemed very pretty, almost as pretty as the delicate purple flowers which preceded them, but were better to look at than to taste.

pretty, almost as pretty as the deneate purple lowers which preceded them, but were better to look at than to taste.

Life has its nightshade berries as well as nature; things fair to see, yet a "tree of knowledge" of which to eat is to die—to die to the peace and happiness of life, to die to the faith in all things good, and pure, and

The Rev. John Erlam, Vicar of Halcombeon-the-Hill, in the days of his hot and hasty youth, had stretched forth a rash hand, and taken of the blossom and fruit of life, which aftermath was as the very "shadow of death."
When yet scarce across the threshold of manhood, he had fallen under the irresistible spell of a woman's charm. He was then but an ensign in a marching regiment, yet already a favourite in the corps to which he belonged. He had a certain independence beyond his pay, and on the theome of these two sources combined married his penniless fair

Early marriage, even under the most favour-able circumstances, is almost always fatal to a man's career in the service. A man grows less daring, less ready to make the best of any station, any duty that may come in his way, when he is conscious of a wife and chil-dren whose welfare and comfort depend upon his life; but in John Erlam's case it appeared

When, but a few short months after his wedding day, his regiment was put under orders for India (then in a state of extreme turmoil), the young fellow, whom everybody expected to see somewhat cast down at so prompt a separation from his bride, was apparently almost wild with delight at the prosperior of control of the prosperior of control of the prosperior of control of the prosperior o

parently almost wild with delight at the prospect of getting a taste of gunpowder. The wife went to live with an elderly relative near Plymouth; the young husband went to the East, distinguished himself by his fearless sallantry, was mentioned in dispatches, and promoted to his lieutenancy.

Everybody said, "Erlam had a grand career before him." Some women envied his wife, thinking how proud she must be of her handsome soldier-lad (for he was little more); and then—no one could guess why or wherefore—when the fighting was done, John Erlam's military career came to a sudden end. He went home on leave; "to fetch his wife out," people said; but instead of rejoining, nt," people said; but instead of rejoining, old out, and that without writing a line any of his brother officers to explain so

When his comrades heard that "Erlam's papers were in," they were alike amazed and puzzled. They discussed the matter this way and that, looking at it from every possible standpoint. But the only conclusion they came to was that there was something about that was being "kept dark;" an expression that might equally well have been applied to the man's life during the next few years. It was known in the old regiment that Erlam had gone to live in that undefined locality called "abroad;" that he had taken his wife ith him; that his father, Mr. Rodney Erlam abe Hall, was taciturn in speaking of him, and there all information ended

PART II. Time changes all things, most of all that little world, a regiment. Old men go, new men come, some die, others exchange, and gradually the old interests fade as a new society springs up. Men who have been prominent figures in the community become but names to which no one attaches any very particular ideas. For ten years the regiment which had been John Erlam's served abroad. For fifteen it so chanced that none of those who had been his comrades ever came across the man whose promising career had been cut short so strangely; the man whose history had in it some elements that needed to be "kept dark."

At the end of that long lapse of years, an Time changes all things, most of all that

"kept dark."

At the end of that long lapse of years, an old comrade chanced to visit the neighbourhood of Halcombe-on-the-Hill, and in its genial parish priest recognized the young soldier who had fought in the first Sikh cam-

The two old comrades had many a pleasant that together; they spoke of old friends and respectitated old jokes, but on the cause or cances that led John Erlam to leave the pervice, or of that long waste of intervening years that lay between them and now, was never a word spoken.

One incident made Major Daverin marvel not a little; though, like the true soldier and rentleman he was, he enervelled in unbroken.

It was this. The Rector of Halcombe, naturally enough

The Rector of Halcombe, naturally enough, took him to the rectory, and there introduced him to his wife and child.

Mrs. Erlam was a graceful, sympathetic woman, brown-eyed, low-voiced, a woman years younger than her husband, and who had been his ward. The child was a boy of five years old, brown-eyed like the mother, a creature lovely to behold, perfect in feature, and crowned a household king with a crowd of golden looks.

The close and subtle bond between this little family of three was a thing that made itself felt in every look and gesture. Having been once in their company, it was impossible to think of them apart. They always came to your remembrance as a group—the three heads—one on which the snow began to mingle thickly with the black; the mother's fair, rippling like the sand when the tide has run out, and the child's an aureole of gold above an angel brow. an angel brow.

Vivian Daverin had been dining at the rec

Vivian Daverin had been dining at the rectory. Dinner over, the two men went out together into the gloaming.

"This is a favourite haunt of mine," said Mr. Erlam, leading the way to a broad pathway at the foot of the church-yard overlooking the valley. "Here I do many an hour of sentry go," pondering over my sermons, enjoying the fresh air and the view below there."

joying the fresh air and suc there."

Major Daverin smiled at his friend's lapse Major Daverin smiled at his friend's lapse

Major Daverin smiled at his friend's lapse into the lings of old times, and the two were soon pacing up and down.

On the left, a sort of natural ravine lay between them and the window in the projecting wing of the rectory, and across this dell, like a beacon across a miniature sea, shone the glimmer of the study lamp.

With what peaceful beauty was the night closing in !

losing in !
Swallows flitted and twittered no longer, Swallows fitted and twittered no longer, the song-birds in the trees were silent. The red glow behind the fir-woods had grown dim. A fleecy veil of mackerel-cloud, seeming to centre in and mantle round the rising moon, only added to the softness of light and shade. The bells chimed in falling cadence, one, two, three, four, and then da capo.

Two cigar ends glowed in the dusky twilight. Up and down, up and down, the dark figures paced, now and again standing still awhile side by side to look at the panorama stretched below, a picture done in ebony and silver, and softened by exquisite half-lights of blue and grey.

silver, and softened by exquisite half-lights of blue and grey.

"Erlam," said Major Daverin, after a long look round, a look that lingered last upon that open window across the dell, the window where the home-signal gleamed, "it seems to me you are a very happy man; you would be hard put to it to know what to wish for, if

the chance were given you, eh?"
"I should, indeed. I thank God day by
day in that I am just what you say—a happy man."
The words were said quietly, reverently,

almost solemnly. The rector's deep-set eyeseyes keen and clear, yet apt to soften to
marvellous tenderness—were looking far away
across the valley. Perhaps it was as well;
for so he missed a quick and furtive glance of ror so he missed a quick and thrive glance of scrutiny cast upon him by his companion. That woman with the exquisite voice and perfect graciousness of womanhood—that perfect wife and loving mother, whom the Rector called "Milly," was not the girl-wife Major Daverin remembered in the days that were nast.

had been but little with the regiment during those few months of its stay in England after her marriage. But he remembered her. She was a remarkable woman, a woman

She was a remarkable woman, a woman not likely to be forgotten when once seen. She had black, flashing eyes, a manner at once abrupt and imperious, much beauty of form, thick, dark tresses growing low upon her brow, and, just across the temple, a strange scar, almost like a sabre cut. Her hands were long and lithe, and of a soft, dusky shade. She might well have had gypsy blood in her veins. She was restless alike in look and manner; in a word, an utter contrast in every possible respect to this fair, sweet Millicent, John Erlam's present wife.

sent wife.
"She is dead then," thought Major Daverin adding to himself, "a good thing too; if I mistake not, she had the look of a wild animal, a creature whom nothing short of death could tame."

Awhile longer the two men paced up and down. Each moment the moon rose higher in the heaven, trailing her veil of fleecy cloud after her. Each moment the fire behind the trees grew fainter. Each moment the light in the study window grew clearer, glinting on the leaves of the wistaria, and on the solitary snow-white rose outside. mustn't forget it's Saturday

bad night to dine with a parson," said Majo Daverin as the clock chimed the quarter. "I will walk the length of the lane with ou. I have a sick man to see before I go you. I have a sick man to see before I go in," was the reply. So they set off down the lane, casting grotesquely long shadows on the deep ruts left by the hay-carts as they went

At the door of a cottage some way off they parted with a long cordial hand-clasp, and many kindly words.

Then the Rector, bowing his tall head be-

neath the low doorway, went in. We will not follow him. We will not follow him.

Suffice it to say he earried comfort where comfort was needed, and that without striving to probe and pry into the wound in a stricken heart. He did not linger long by the sick bed, once a few hopeful cheering words said. It was one of his maxime that a

words said. It was one of his maxims that a cotter's hovel was as sacred as a nobleman's castle, and he knew that Saturday night was a busy time with working people. He even apologized for his visit, such as it was.

As he lett the cottage, Mr. Erlam let his thoughts drift away to the past; the past that had been called so vividly to his mind by the interview with his old comrade Vivian Daverin. He was not one much given to dwelling on dead sorrows. "Let the dead past bury its dead," was in his estimation a wise maxim to abide by—unless there was some good to be done by setting it aside.

But to night the old trials, the old bitter searing griefs, the agony of shame, the cruel sense of degradation, all the demon crew of torments that had once beset his life, seemed to gibe and mock at him as he went his way

to gibe and mock at him as he went his way homeward through the moonlit world. He was a man who from the teaching of ex-perience had learnt to hold himself well in

This tone of retrospective thought was mor-bid, unhealthy, ungrateful to the great Giver of all Good—the God who, through much tribniation, through many deep waters, had led him into "paths of pleasantness, and ways of peace," to a peace ineffable, unspeakable, such as the lives of few men hold—to a love in which an all-womanly, loving, gracious woman filled heart and thought and mind, giving in unstinted measure perfect sympathy, entire devo-tion, passionate tenderness. Wrestling with those uitter memories that would obtrude them-selves upon his thoughts. John Erlam turned once more into the quiet of God's Acre. He would go home soon; indeed, he had work still to do for the morrow, and he had not given little Redneys him the measurement. given little Rodney his "kiss good-night;" but these thought-demons must be exorcised—it felt like a profanation to carry them into Milli-cent's dear presence. So he turned once more into the favourite pathway where it was so often his custom to pace to and fro while

thinking over his sermon, or pondering some literary problem.

Neither sermon nor lore of cultured mind held his thoughts now. He was a man of tall held his thoughts now. He was a man of tall inches as we have already said, spare in form, but lithe and powerful. His locks were thick, and clustered round a high square brow; they were flecked with grey, and he had a habit of tossing them back with his hand when in argument, mental or actual, he grew heated. He did so now, first having bared his head to the breeze which stole up from the valley.

the valley.

It seemed as if by this gesture he strove to clear his brain from the phantoms that haunt-

moon had cast off the veil of filmy clouds, and sailed alone in the clear air. The sky looked deeply purple; the stars, no longer faint, seemed to hang low from its eternal depths. The mist lay low in the valley here and there, but the moonlight turned all the woods.

ych-gate the leaves of the tall elms whispe

lych-gate the leaves of the tall elms whispered softly to each other.

"The world looks so beautiful to-night, it would almost cheat one into fancying that no such things as sorrow and suffering exist in it," said Mr. Erlam, speaking his thoughts softly to himself, a thing not uncommon with earnest thinkers. "Now for home, and Rodney's 'kiss good-night."

He smiled softly, happily; and then, still holding his hat in his hand, and swinging it gently by his side, turned to go.

Only turned though. For, as if to give the lie to that seeming of perfect peace and happiness told in the loveliness of that lovely night, a long shuddering sigh mingled with the whispering of the leaves above the lych-gate. The Rector stood still a moment, glancing hurriedly round, and then he saw what had before escaped his notice. A woman was sitting huddled on the edge of a green mound, her head bowed upon her knees, and shrouded in the poor shawl that was about her shoulders. Her bonnet, or rather the mere wisp of black stuff and dirty ribbon that did duty for one, had fallen down her back, leaving her dark tangled head bars.

In a moment every thought of self, of past trials, of present joys, of everything save the fact that here, close to him, almost at his feet, was some poor wanderer, some heart-broken from the Rector's mind. When his Master called to him through the "weary and heavy laden," must not all else be set aside save the longing to know how best he might answer to that call?

onging to know how best he might answer to that call?

to that call?

"You are in trouble; tell me, can I help you? I am the minister of this parish. Do not be afraid to trust me. You are a stranger here, I see, and weary."

John Erlam uttered these sentences, not all together, but at intervals, hoping that each one would make the shrouded head uplift itself, would show him the hidden face.

But the woman never stirred.

itaelf, would show him the hidden face.
But the woman never stirred.
He had laid his hand upon her shoulder, and felt a shudder pass over her as she listened—that was all.
As they stood thus, a strange group, he, still bare-headed, clothed in priestly dress, the badge of his sacred mission as a comforter to the sorrowful, bending over the woman's shrouded, crouching figure, a bat flitted like an eerie shade from the massed into on the tower, and circled round and round them.

"My house is close here, not five minutes' walk down the hill; you can have food and rest. Surely you stand sorely in need of both? Tell me what I can do for you."

The woman seemed to gather herself together, hugging her own breast, moaning piteously the while, and shivering as though the night were in January, instead of September.

"What can I do?" said the Pester workled."

"What can I do ?" said the Rector, puzzled and distressed.
"Shall I fetch some one else, some woman?"
"No, no; fetch no one," said the poor crea-

wo, no; tetch no one, said the poor creature, rocking herself to and fro as though in sorest agony either of mind or body. "It is best you and I should meet alone, John! John! it is I—your wife—Judith. Oh, my God—do you hate me so bitterly as that?" She might well ask that question of the man before her, for, as she spoke, as she rose and faced him, as the moonlight fell upon her black sunken eyes, her wan and withered face, with the scar upon the hollow temple showing white and livid, he threw up his arms almost as though he would have felled her to the ground where she stood, and gave a low yet exceeding bitter cry, such a emothered cry as might be wrung from the unwilling lips of a strong man tortured beyond all power of en-

Inrance.
Then, as she watched him, her eyes dilater with horror, with wild expectation of she knew not what, as, stretching out his shaking knew not what, as, stretching out his shaking hands toward heaven, he turned away from her, away from the woman who had fallen across his pathway like some loathsome blight, to where the lamp gleamed through the loatwreathed window, toward the home where Millicent sat watching for his coming, with little Rodney at her knee.

PART III. An octagon-shaped room, panelled half-way up to the walls with dark oak. On either side of the fireplace, book-shelves running up to the roof. At one end, across the deep recess made by the bay-window, a writing-desk, also of oak. On this a tall and slender wase, filled with the ruddy leaves of the Virginian recessors tastefully grouped with here ginian creepers, tastefully grouped, with here and there a rose-pink tendril, drooping low. In a specimen-glass close to the writing folio, a single spray of stephanotis, whose perfumed breath made the room sweet. Close by the window a low lounging-chair, near it a tiny work-table, with a bit of embroidery lying cross it—the pattern forget-me-nots, blue as an infant's eyes, upon a ground of sombre satin. Seated in the lounging chair a woman, most fair to see—a woman with locks of rip-pling gold, eyes soft as a gazelle's, a form full of grace and dignity—Millicent, John Erlam's

of grace wife.

By her knee, his yellow locks against her shoulder, his arm about her neck, a little lad of five years old—a boy with the mother's eyes, but with something of the father in the grave, sweet lines of the mouth, and the high and noble brow—Rodney, John Erlam's only child. The black velvet dress he wore, and the rich lace collar round his slender throat, gave him somewhat the air of a picture by Vanrich lace collar round his slender throat, gave him somewhat the air of a picture by Vandyke. He had all the precocious intelligence, the sensitive susceptibilities often found in combination with a delicate frame; and now the finely-pencilled brows were drawn slightly together, the pretty mouth drooped at the corners, the disk of light falling from the reading lawn was the desk should be finely and the context reading-lamp upon the desk showed a fair, shild-like face full of a pensive discontent.

"Why is papa so long coming?" he said with gentle petulance. "Rodney is tired waiting; Rodney wants to kiss him good-night." The mother lifted him on to her lap, et the golden head lie back against her

Outside the quiet night was made melodious by the music of the bells from the old church tower. Muffled by the now closed window, their falling cadence sounded very faint and far away to the mother and child,

yet passing sweet.
"Why doesn't papa come?" Rodney said,
after a silence during which the bells had it

atter a stience during which the bells had it all their own way.

"Perhaps poor old Moses Larrup's son is worse to-night, and papa has had to stay a long while with him to comfort him."

This touched the little, gentle, pitiful heart, and with a deep-drawn sigh of resignation, Rodney set himself to be patient.

"Tell us a story," he said at last, speaking with the imperiousness of perfect long. "Tell with the imperiousness of perfect long." with the imperiousness of perfect love. "Tell us the story of the man who went away to the war. Rodney likes that story."

So, while the far-off sound of the bells kept up a soft accompaniment, Millicent began to tell the story of the knight who went to the war in the good old times of a long-dead

chivalry.
"They brought the good knight's sno white steed into the court-yard, and then he rode away, waving his hand to his wife and his little son, watching him away from the turret window—"

"That was like you and me, mamma," put in Rodney complacently. "If papa was going away on a big white horse, we'd watch him go, wouldn't we? And I'd kiss my hand —so." Here the child suited the gesture to the

words, and wafted a kiss after an imaginary knight, departing on a milk-white steed.

"Those two were very sad and sorry when the good knight was gone," continued the narrator, tenderly smoothing Rodney's silken locks the while she spoke.

"Year and and approximate the good knight."

locks the while she spoke.

"Very sad and sorry when the good knight was gone," echoed the child.

"And every night and morning they prayed that God would send him safely home to the two who loved him so very, very dearly."

"Loved him so very, very dearly," said little Bodney, his hand round his mother's neck, and his soft cheek cuddled up to hers.

Was he the only listener to Millicent's story of the good knight of old?

Nay; for, standing at the half-open door behind the pair, was a man with a death-white face, and eager burning eyes; a man whose brow was dank with sweat; a man whose brow was dank with sweat; a man whose brow was dank with sweat; a man whose brow has a have abreak together, as if some

blight had fallen on him. One hand raised above his head was pressed against the woodwork of the doorway, every muscle standing out like a cord from extremest tension.

Millicent, not knowing, would have gone on with her story, but the boy, chancing to turn his head and look over her shoulder, called out, "Papa! papa!" and struggled from her hold.

Frightened by he knew not what that was strange and unfamiliar in the dear familiar figure, Rodney flung himself into his father's arms, and the Rector, regaining control over himself by a mighty effort, clasped the lad close, and asked him, almost in his usual voice and manner, "if it wasn't very late for such a little man to be out of bed?"

"Why was you so long, papa?" said Master Rodney, as hold as brass, and calmly

voice and manner, "if it wasn't very late for such a little man to be out of bed?"

"Why was you so long, paps ?" said Master Rodney, as bold as brass, and calmly autocratic as became a household king. "I was kite tired waiting to kiss you goodnight."

Millicent, ever watchful, noted how weary her husband looked, and how haggard were the eyes that had yet to give her their first unloving look. She drew the child away, and noticed, with a pang at her heart, the air of utter lassitude with which the Rector sank back in his chair, the long, deep-drawn breath that seemed to tell of complete exhaustion.

Hardly had the soft rustle of Millicent's dress, as she carried the child to bed, passed out of hearing, when John Erlam, with every trace of listlessness and languor gone, crossed the room in a few hurried strides, closed the door, and turned the key in the lock.

Then he paced the floor from end to end, every now and again pushing back the hair from his brow as though he were wrestling his way through dreadful mists of thought, fighting with that awful sense of the unreality of all things about him which besets every troubled soul in times of sudden and unlooked-for trial.

The relief of being alone was intense the

for trial.

The relief of being alone was intense; the relaxed strain welcome beyond all words. For a few moments he might drop the mask, he might look what he was a heart-broken, he might look what he was—a heart-broken, despairing man—a man from whom even the light of God's face seemed shrouded by dense, dark clouds showing no rift, however small.

He wiped the sweat from his brow, stopped his restless pacing to and fro, and stood a moment in the embrasure of the pretty garlanded window.

It seemed a cruel thing that, on this night of all nights, the bells should be ringing out over the valley, dropping in soft diapason from the old church tower.

They seemed to mock him, to add to the torture of the memories of the past, the past that was as dead and cold as the coffined forms alegping so soundly within a stone's

forms alegoing so soundly within a stone's throw of where he stood.

The light from the shaded lamp upon the desk fell upon the work Millicent had laid down but a while ago There shone the little blue-eyed forget me-nots on their satin

ground.

Did not they, too, speak with a voice of Did not they, too, speak with a voice of pleading?

Forget! When should he do that?

He raised the pretty things reverently to his lips. Were they not the work of the dear hands that soon his own should know the soft touch of never more?

It might have seemed as if such thoughts would bring with them the relief of tears.

But no tears came to John Erlam's eves.

But no tears came to John Erlam's eyes.
Those hot eyes, strained beneath their thick brows, knew as yet no softening dews.
The time for tears was not come. The need for action faced the man, as the necessity of the hour. Taking a bunch of small keys from his waistcost rocket and selections. from his waistcoat-pocket, and selecting one he opened a drawer in the side of the writing should fall upon the contents, and with hands which shook as though with ague, gathered together some notes, thrusting the packet into his bosom.

The Rector of Halcombe-on-the-Hill was a

rich man, and in that open drawer was more rich man, and in that open drawer was more than one roll of bank-notes.

As he looked at these, a dark and dread temptation rushed across his soul.

He would—he could—buy from that woman, whose coming into his life threatened to render it desolate, the inestimable boon of

"She is poor; she loves luxury; do you oot know her of old?" whispered the tempter.
'She will be as wax in your hands, if you promise to supply her with the means of satisfying that lust for drink that possesses her as demons possessed men of old. Think of your home, of the woman who loves vo who ever greets your coming with a smile; think of the look in Millicent's eyes as she meets you in the hall, when tired and weary you come home from some trying ordeal; think of the touch of her lips on yours, the

think of the touch of her lips on yours, the touch of her hand on your brow; think of the child—the child that is hers and yours—prattling beside your knee, looking at you with its mother's eyes."

Crushed by these bitter, stinging thoughts, at last he fell upon his knees, flinging up his arms across the deak as one in the very "bitterness of death."

"Buy her off; you can do it; pay her well enough, and she will keep silence," whispered the tempter.
"I will not! I will not! I cannot make wrong right, do what I will. It is the devil that tempts me thus. My God! have pity on me and help me to do right."

Even yet no tears. Only a haggard, weary face lifted to heaven; only hands clenched in bitter despair; only words muttered through set teeth—words whose sound is muffled, as those of one who battles through a flood of waters deep and dark. He closes the drawer, rises to his feet staggering like a drunken man, yet firm in

will once more.

He placed the notes in an envelope, and He placed the notes in an envelope, and wrote a few words upon a slip of paper—a commendation to the farmer's wife of whom he had spoken during that interview in the church-yard, to take charge of and shelter the poor homeless woman who bears it; and then, almost before the letter was closed, came a sound that he dreaded, the rustling of a silken robe, the footsteps outside the room.
The door-handle was turned—at first softly,

The door-handle was turned—at first softly, then impatiently.

"John, John," said Millicent, "what is the matter? Is the door locked?"

"The latch must have slipped," he said, quietly turning the key; and then opened the door and stood face to face with the dearest thing earth held for him.

Millicent's sweet eyes looked gravely up at him; she rested her two hands upon his shoulders, pushing him gently backward into the room.
"Sit down," she said, drawing a lounging-chair round to the fire; "how tired you look."

Then, as his head sank wearily back, and his eyes, dim and heavy, gazed at her with strange, dreamy look, she grew full of fear, "John, are you ill?" she said; and in

"Johs, are you ill?" she said; and in a moment she was kneeling by his side, putting back the grey-lined locks from his forehead, bending tenderly over him.

"I am not well," he said, speaking in a laboured voice that sounded to her ears quite unlike his own; "that faintness that has bothered me now and again of late came over me just now. Don't look so serious about it, sweetheart," he added, smiling at her air of grave concern, "it has passed now."

Then looking at her long and tenderly, he kissed the blue eyes and the sensitive sweet lips reverently, lingeringly, as we kiss the dear face that is about to be hidden from our sight forever. Then he put her, gently but

sight forever. Then he put her, gently he firmly, away from him, and rose to his feet. "I have to go out again," he said, not looking at her as he spoke; "but it will not be for long."
"Out again to-night!" she cried. "Oh,

John, you are not fit to go; is it something that will not wait till to-morrow?"

"Something that will not wait till to-morrow," he echoed wearily.

row," he echoed wearily.
So she said no more.

It had never been Millicent's habit to question her husband about his work in the parish; but her heart was heavy within her, and allence was a hard thing.

"Let me get you some wine," she said anxiously; "you look so pale and tired. John, dear, need you go out again to-night?"

He crossed the room to the door as he spoke, never once looking back. He was conscious in a dreamy sort of way that if he met her fond and questioning gaze once more he should, he knew not what neshare and

attered. The time would come when he should have to break the bitter, cruel truth to her, but it was not yet.

"No, thanks, my darling," he said; "I am better now, and my errand is an urgent." red Man who kept a Promise Most Dramatic Tragedies of

door, as if some mist were over his sight. Then he went out, and in a moment or two she heard the hall door close.

"What is it? Oh, what has come to him?" she moaned, crouching in the corner of the couch, and hiding her face against the

But there was no one to answer her appeal Perfect stillness reigned everywhere—even the bells had dropped for awhile, as their custom was on practice nights, when the energy of the ringers was apt to be somewhat intermittent.

energy of the ringers was apt to be somewhat intermittent.

Outside, too, the night was wonderfully still. A faint metallic whisper came now and again from the fast-withering leaves of the tall elms as the breeze gently stirred them; the white mist still crawled along the valley, swathing the boles of the trees in ghostly winding sheets; and, above all, the moon shone high and clear, unshrouded now even by a mantle of filmy cloudlets.

Still oppressed and tormented by that strange seuse of the unreality of all things around him—that dazedness that had come upon him when first he met the hard, dark eyes of the woman he had so long deemed dead—the Rector walked slowly up the hill, through the arch of the lych-gate, and across through the arch of the lych-gate, and across the church-yard to the confines of Halcomb

He stood a moment looking at the black shadow cast by the group of firs.

Nothing stirred in their quiet gloom. The only sentient thing abroad besides himself seemed to be the bats, which flitted hither and thither, floating in the moonlight—eerie creatures, themselves shadow-like.

John Erlam drew a deep breath of relief. Perhaps, he thought, time was to be given him—time to think, to resolve, to plan.

But what was that shadow moving slowly across the patch of light that lay between him and the firs? Judith, his wife—the woman who in the black past had dragged him man who in the black past had dragged hin through such mire and misery as only

drunkard's steps can wander into.

He passed quickly through the stile and met her half way across the patch of light. Then the two turned into the shadowy wood.

She spoke first.

"Will you trust me with the money?"

"No; the farmer's wife I told you of will pay your way to the town, where I shall meet you to-morrow. Here is a letter for her. She will give you food and shelter for the night." night.

A hungry glare lit up the woman's eyes. She pushed the shabby bonnet back from her face, and peered into the face of her com-"You're acting well by me, John," she

"You're acting well by me, John," she said. "You mean to deal fairly by me, I see, and I'll show you I'm not ungrateful. I'll keep sober to-night—aye, and to-morrow, too—see if I don't. You shan't find a sign of drink upon me when you come to meet me at this town I'm to go to. I'll try and smarten this town I'm to go to. I'll try and smarten myself up to look like the lady I am, for all I've fallen so low—for I'm your wife, John. You know that, don't you? and you're not the one to deny it either."

Did he know it? Let his blighted life, his broken heart, his rained home, answer for him.

She took the letter he gave her, hiding it in her bosom; and as she did so the sweet falling notes of the bells from the old church tower once more broke the stillness of the

As he heard them John Erlam took a wild, uncertain step or two out from the shadow into the silver radiance which flooded the

into the silver radiance which flooded the open ground. The woman, fearing she knew not what, followed.

A strange and awful look had come into the man's eyes, a look that seemed to see nothing near at hand, but to be watching something far away—something that he, and he alone, was conscious of. His breath came in short, quick gasps; his hat had fallen to the ground. He stood there bareheaded in the moonlight, fighting, as it seemed, with the tangle of his own wild thoughts.

'The bells are ringing, Milly," he said at length, and she who listened to his words shuddered as she heard. "The bells are ringing, dear, and I must go. The night is

ringing, dear, and I must go. The night is gusty, give me my coat. Where is my book? the little book I always take to church with me—the one you gave me, dear. Hush! don't wake Rodney; why is he sobbing in his sleep? I shall be late, my darling; let me

Then, as if guided by the sound of the sweet bell-voices whose happy chime seemed such a cruel mockery in the dreadful hour that had come upon him, John Erlam stag-gered toward the church, making his way into the church-yard, with the woman, wide-eyed, dumb with dread, following in his wake like some sinister phantom of the night.

He passed through the shadow cast by the tower, and then stood still, clasping his brow with his hands, as if in one last supreme

effort to clear away the mists of thought and delirium that maddened his reeling brain The woman stood still also, and as stood, he turned, met her affrighted look and with a strangled cry fell prone among the grassy mounds.
In a moment she was kneeling at his side, and had raised his head upon her arm. The eyes were closed, the worn, lined face was waxen white, the grizzled locks fell back from the square thoughtful brow; a livid hue had

settled round the mouth.
"Is he dead?" she said under her breath, bending closely over him. "Have I killed

No; life was yet there, for the closed lids quivered; the pale lips moved to utter one pitful, sobbing word—"Mercy." Then all was still. No matter how low a human creature may have fallen, the trace of what has once been

noble remains. This woman, this outcast, this sodden drunkard, felt her heart stirred within her at the sound of that terrible appeal. "Did he ask for mercy from the heaven or from me?" she said, speaking aloud in the fear and passion of the moment. "If from me, what is the mercy I can give? Only one thing and that—silence, He is dead," she gasped, seizing his hand; thrusting her own into his breast to feel if the heart that she had tortur-ed still beat. "Dead! and he was so good to me. Oh, John! I will leave you here; I will keep silence. No harm shall ever come to those you loved so well through me. I dare not kiss your face—only your hand. Will you know in the heaven you have gone to that I gave you the mercy you prayed for? will you plead for me there, as for a poor lost creature wandering in distant lands, so that

no harm may ever come through her to those The still, exquisite calm of the night, the soft music of the bells, how strangely they seemed to harmonize with the awful quiet of that prone figure; that white face turned up to the cloudless sky—the smile that death had laid upon the dead man's lips. She laid his head back upon the dewy turf as

tenderly as a mother lays her sleeping child to rest. A moment she knell there, a strange weird figure in the moonlight, and then she glided away among the shadows—going asshe had come, unnoticed and unknown; leaving the man whose life she had wrecked, whose death she had hastened, lying near the church he had loved, within sound of the bells that had ever been as sweetest music to his ears, and within sight of the home that had been

his earthly heaven.

The letter that the Rector of Halcombe had written, commending the homeless tramp to the kindly care of the farmer's wife, was never delivered.

The woman whom John Erlam first saw crouching among the grave-stones on that fateful autumn evening was never seen or heard of again in Halcombe village.

She was only a poor degraded, drunken creature : an outcast from all decent society ; a woman who had lived a lie, and ruined a life; but the mercy she promised to the dead on behalf of the living she gave in no stinted measure. She kept an eternal silence, and her atory died with her.—All the Year FOUGHT OVER A GRAVE.

Several years before the Union war Decurred a tragedy in the eastern part of Tennessee, near the present site of Rugby, that aroused the indignation of the entire community. Several days ago the concluding chapter was enacted.

In the neighbourhood mentioned there lived a young man named Abraham Dent, a man of fine education, usually kind in disposition, but of so violent a nature when aroused that he was known as "Bad"Dent. He was tall and handsome, possessing remarkable physical strength and an activity that had made him a favourite on the school-house play ground. He was wealthy, to which influence he owed his escape from imprisonment, for he had killed a man, and was only cleared after the best legal talent had been according to the control of the cont best legal talent had been employed in his defence. He was not addicted to the use of liquors, but would, as his fellow companions termed it, get on a spree of ill-humour. Or termed it, get on a spree of ill-humour. On such occasions he was morose, quarrelsome, and dangerous. His freaks were strange and unaccountable. He would help a friend out of an altercation and immediately turn and knock him down. Among his companions was a young man named Louis Guill—a noble fellow. He was as brave as a lion, intelligent, kind-hearted, and faithful to every obligation. His father and mother were dead, having willed him the farm and several "black fokes." The friendship between Guill and Dent was a subject of remark, for when Dent was violent Guill was genial; where Dent was violent Guill was genial; where Dent was violent Guill was genial; where between Guill and Dent was right," Guill favoured an adjustment and hearty laugh. Yet the two young men were friends. It seemed that they had been born friends; their tathers were friends. Their mothers insisted upon having the same kind of coffee; the same kind of cooking; had the same ideas regarding children, and, of course, same ideas regarding children, and, of course, were friends.

One day, at a picnic, the two friends engaged in a quarrel.

"You told me that you were not going to dance with that girl," exclaimed Dent.

"I know I did, Abe, but I couldn't well get out of it. The boys arranged the set and

assigned the partners."

"It wouldn't make any difference to me what the boys did, I wouldn't acknowledge that I had told a d—d lie."

"If a man tells a lie it is better to acknowledge it. I hope I have not offended

you."
"But you have. When a man tells me d—d lie I hold him accountable for it."

"Abe, you are on one of your sprees today. Let the matter drop."

"I am not in an ill humour, and you utter

d-d lie when you say so." "Abe, this has gone far enough."
"It shall go just as far as I want it. I neant what I said." "Are you earnest?" " I am."

"Go away then. Don't call me a lian again. If you do, I'll knock you down."

Several friends rushed up, among them a coloured man, owned by Guill. He was his master's friend as well as servant, and would have risked his life for the man who could make his existence miserable or pleasant, and who nobly chose the latter.

"Mars Louis," said the darky, "doan hab no truck wid dat man. He doan kere no moan fur blood den he do fur water," and

he put his hands gently on his master's arm.
"Get away, Buck," said Guill. "He ha insulted me and must pay the penalty."

"Let him alone," coolly remarked Dent, and the next instant he lay full length on the ground. Blood flowed from his mouth, and ground. Blood flowed from his mouth, and for a time he seemed insensible. Recovering suddenly, he drew a Barlow knife, and as suddenly, he drew a barlow knife, and as Guill stooped over to raise him, he uttered an oath and plunged his knife-blade into Guill's breast. Such a stampede followed that Dent escaped. Guill lay on the bosom of his faithful slave.

"Buck, I'm dying," he said, " it was a munder. Buck, are you here?"

murder. Buck, are you here?"
"Yes, Mars Louis, I's heah."
"I' Dent is not hung by law, I want you

"Yes, Mars Louis." "But don't take advantage of bim. Fight

The tragedy sent a thrill of horror through every one. Old men shed tears when they saw poor Guill lying on the ground, with his hands full of grass, pulled up with the grasp of death.

Guill was buried in a little orchard near the old farm house. Buck delivered the funeral oration. Several ministers offered their services, but the coloured man claimed the right, and no one could doubt the friendship which existed between master and servant, no one disputed the right of the faithful man to conduct the ceremonies. On a Sunday afternoon, when the sun shone bright on the apple blossoms, when the blue jay flitted and the "sap sucker" pounded the old black trees, Buck stood at the head of his master's grave. Friends and neighbours gathered around, and children peeped over the red mound into the deep cavity, shuddered and drew back. For full five minutes Buck stood without uttering

a word. he said. "but I knows what hit iz tez feel de pullin' ob de heartstrings. Ez a smile can change ter a tremblin' ob de lip, so does sorrow set heaviest on de heart what wuz once filled wid joy. My marster had a heart big ez de magination of a chile, an ez de heart is de birth place ob de soul, my marster is on de right han ob God, close up ter de throne. May we all meet death wid ez little fear, an may de angels be ez glad ter see us all ez I knows da hez been ter make de heabenly quaintance of Mars Louis Guill. Amen." Dent fled to Texas, but was brought back, and, by some technicality, acquitted. He essee immediately after the trial and

went, no one knew or cared where. Several weeks ago a tall man stood on Superior street, in Cleveland. His hair almost as white as the snow at his feet. face wore a sad expression and his eyes wandered as though tired of every object. An old coloured man came walking alon Seeing the white-haired man, he stoppe gazed intently for a moment, approached

stranger and said:

"Is yer name Mr. Dent?"

"Yes, that's my name."

"Did da uster call yer Mr. Bad Dent?" "Yes; do you know me?"
"I does, My name is Buck Guill.
uster long ter Mars Louis Guill. Don't;

uster 'long ter Mars Louis Guill. Don't yer recollect me ?"

"Why yes, Buck; how is your health?" extending his hand.

"No sar, yer doesn't tetch my han' in de grasp ob friendship. I wuz at de picnic yer riccolleck, when you stabbed Mars Louis. He died in my arms. Fore he died he made me promise dat I'd kill yer in a fair fight cassen de law didn't hang yer. Now I 'poses ter fight yer wid Barlow knives."

"Did Louis make you promise this?"

"Yas sah."

"Then you must keep your promise.

"Then you must keep your promise. Whatever Louis Guill said must be done, shall be done. I have never refused to fight any living man. Where shall the enco "In the little orchard near the ole far

"Jes es sorn ez we ken go dar."

The two men boarded the next train and went to Nashville. Engaging a private conveyance, they went up into East Tennessee, and stopped at a roadside inn, near the old Guill farmhouse. It was agreed that there should be one witness to the encounter, and after engaging a man, Dent wrote an explanatory letter and gave it to the inn keeper. It was Sunday afternoon. The three men went through an old orchard—orchard only in memory, for nothing but the decaying trunks of the trees remained. Buck led the way. He stopped at a sunken grave, "Dis is Mars Louis, grabe," he said. "Stan on de adder side. Doan step ober hit." "Jes es sorn ez we ken go dar."

Dent, without uttering a word, took posi-tion as directed. The witness stood a few yards away, and was to count three when all was

ready. The two men, old men, drew

"ONE, TWO, THREE." They grappled in a deadly embrace. A desperate struggle for old men. Dent wrested his right arm from the grasp of Buck, and with a sweeping stroke almost severed the black man's head from his body. Buck still held Dent around the waist, and as he fel backward, plunged his knife into the mundarer's heart.

When the coroner came the two men lay dead across the grave, locked in a tight embrace. A strange sight; the pale face of death, and the ashened hue of earthly dissolution

FUN AND FANCY.

Man wants but little here below zero. The key of Davy Jones' locker is too free quently whiskey.

A suburban Paris dealer announced that he sold donkeys like his father.

Men are like pins. One with a little head may be just as sharp as one with a big head. If you should be asked when a cat is like (teapot, you might say, "When your teasin' it When a poet tells you that the ocean kissof the shore, he does not refer to fishing smacks Thermometers reform late in life; they never become "temperate" until nearly

A Massachusetts newspaper says man wante but little here below zero.—New Orleans Picayune.

The man who gave away all his money had too much action of the heart," as the doo tors say. If we were a girl we would select a lover from among tailors—for they all know how to press a suit.

"The man who stops his paper to econo mize is like a man who goes barefoot to save his shoes."—Boston Globe. Insanity is no cause for divorce in Wis consin. They think a person must be crazy in the first place to marry.

They had women doctors in Egypt over 3,000 years ago. They used to bend over their patients, crooning, "Let me kiss hin for his mummy!"

In what part of the world are the ears of the donkeys most brittle?—In Switzerland because in that country they have glass ears (N. B.—Glaciers.)

What a pleasant thought it is that the lux-ury of ice, which we enjoyed so dearly last summer, is now within the means of the poorest of the poor. Mr. Vennor-Dear Sir : Find enclosed y umber's bill on account of pipes frozen by our late cold snap at my house. Please Femit.—Oil City Derrick.

Quite a number of young women have recently been killed while coasting. Young man, if you have a good girl don't let her alide.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald. "I presume you understand my business, census-taker to the acrobat. merely wish to know your occupation."
"Oh, yes, I tumble to you," replied the

"I have three children who are the very image of myself," "I pity the youngest," replied the interlocutor. "Why?" "Because he is the one who will have to resemble you "When a man puts down a bad umbrella

when a man puts down a bad umbrella and takes up a good one," saith Josh Billinga, "he makes a mistake; but when he puts down a good one and takes up a bad one he makes a blunder." Jones slipped down by the aid of a banana skin, and as he rose from the ice and snow he said: "Thank my stars that I do not live in a tropical country where the ice would I

covered with banana skins."

The prudent man now goes and borrows a lawn mower from his neighbour. The neighbour is very ready to lend it at this season, and by the time he wants it will have forgotten what he did with it.

An inveterate wag seeing a heavy door nearly off its hinges, in which condition of neglect it had been left for some time, observed that when it had fallen and killed some one it would probably be hung.

A Cincinnati man found a rough-looking

him with a knife. Do you promise?"
"Yes, Mars Louis, I'll follow him ter de end ob de earth! I'll—oh, my master is individual in his cellar. "Who are you?" he demanded, "The gas man come to the meter," was the reply. "Great heavens!" cried the householder, "I hoped you were cried the householder, only a burglar."

> sansages? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for twenty-cents!" "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "Cause Schmidt was out of 'em." "Vell, uv I vos owit of 'em I sell 'em or dwendy cents, doo." A Boston man was invited to a banquet. At the bottom of the invitation was the following: "Nota Bene—Eight o'clock prompt." He read it thus: "Not a bean, eh? Then I don't go to the durned banquet, that's all about it."—Syracuse Sunday Times.

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In a divorce suit, the petitioner, in stating by whom married, gave the name of a clergy-man, and in mentioning that the clergyman had a colleague in the ceremony, said, "aided and abetted by the Rev. Mr. So-and-" Equally guilty," quoted the judge.

"My husband is a brute," declared Mme.
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"He found fault with a little vivacity of mine yesterday, and I threw a candlestick at his head; then what do you suppose he did?"
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attention to little details like these that Long-fellow and Tennyson lay over our Western bards.—Chicago Tribune. A man who never has money enough on hand to pay his bills bought a pair of boots on credit. "How much are they?" "Five \$10 if you pays cash down." "How is that?"
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The other morning when a milk dealer delivered the usual quantity of so called to a new customer up town, he was met with the accusation, "I found the milk you left yesterday composed of about half water." The dealer muttered an apology of some sort, and hurried away. Next morning the customer looked very serious, and said, "I found the milk you left yesterday had a great deal of chalk in it." The dealer tried to look astonished, and went away saying he would see about it. Next morning his customer met see about it. Next morning his customer me him with, "I found the milk you left yester him with, "I found the milk you left yester," day largely composed of some earthy matter." "See here," said the dealer, as he squared off, "what sort of a family are you? I've given you three kinds of milk in as many days, and yet you are no nearer being satisfied than at first. I've only got one more kind, and if you find fault with that you! I have to get a new milkman." you'll have to get a new milkman."-Wal

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT LIPPS'S COOOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTS
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digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Coooa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors
bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist cles of clet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundred of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemista, Londen, Eng." Also makers of Enga's Choose London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choclate Essence for afternoon use. 101-35

Report on Emigration From Western Frontier.

SOME ELOQUENT PACTS AND FIG

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OTTAWA, Feb. 7 .- Report on emig from Canada on the Western frontier. "OTTAWA, Dec. 22nd,

"SIR,—I have the honour to report when at Sarnia on the 19th October obtained at the Canadian Custom Honorited statement issued by the United Custom House at Port Huren, which the number of immigrants arrived port during the fiscal year ended Ju ast at 94,375. I called on Dr. Pa United States consul at Sarnia, hopin certain how these large figures were n He told me they were obtained by th toms officials at Port Huron, and th proportion from Canada of the total in tion was 75,059. But he had no p knowledge of the manner in which the were obtained. He had given about the i were obtained. He had given about of higates (he could not say the exact nu which at 4½ persons per certificate woul 3,150 emigrants. The average of fami five, but very often only parts of fa-

emigrate.
I next proceeded to Port Huron, tained an introduction to the Deput lector, Mr. F. L.-Wells, who, in the a of the Collector, received me with courtesy. But I could not ascertain him the method adopted in taking do large figures of the alleged emigration Huron. I found from the records Custom House that 69,159 of the 75,05 ed as immigrants from Canada were provinces of Ontario and Onebee. provinces of Ontario and Quebee, to mainder being from the Maritime Pro"In view of this situation I again ceeded west, under your instructions, 18th November last, to make an enquispecting the emigration from Canada i United States between Detroit and Canada in the Gration. There are along this fronti United States Customs districts, one whead office at Detroit and the at Port Huron, to which the lying districts report. At Det was received with much court Mr. V. B. Bell, the Collector of Custom ort, and he kindly gave me the figures of immigration from Canad sorded in his office during the fis

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Sarnia and Port Huron, and view I procured an introduction A. Larned, the United State at Port Huron, who receives ent landing, and he kindly gave me the facts from his books, which I took facts from his books, which I took
the spot:—
5 1880—From July 6th to 31st
16 2 souls, 81. From August 31st
21; souls, 69. From September 30th
394 souls, 163. From October 31st
42; souls, 175. From Novemb
entries, 30; souls, 143. Total, entr
souls, 631.
These figures are 44 pe

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entry.'
"I was not able to get the figures mere extended period, but these the outflow at this point in the of alleged most active emigrate Canada. There is a constant a ferry passengers without any of any sort passing backwards wards by the ferry steamers, number of these I am informed is record. But it has no reference to gration. Crossing over to Sarnia, I from Mr. Mathewson, the Canadia Collector, the fact that the num ward entries at Sarnia and its settlers' effects during the fiscal June 30 was 858. This, taking th the family (or more correctly family) with each entry—which is estimate per family than appears entries at Mr. Larned's office-wo emigration of 3,861 for the five of entries was 325, a considerable pro-decline as compared with the fiscal these with the same number of pentry would give an emigration of "I procured an introduction to

Sanborn, the collector of custom Huron, with the object of communism the information I had gaths router respecting these emigratics, and talking over with him the procuring them, but I found he hear to have any question raise accuracy of the figures furnish authority, and so I regret to conversation terminated. I fee conversation terminated. the alleged emigration from (cone on in a very largely increa according to the collector of at Port Huron, from the end of the at the 30th of June last, as appear following printed letter which we my hands while at that place:— CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT HUBON

" To Marcus Young, Esq., Port H "DHAR SIR,—In reply to your have to state that the records of the wise following emigration for mentioned, viz., year ending Jun 94,375; quarter ending September 43,975; month of October, 1880, Respectfully, "H. Borsi

"COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, N

quarter are at the rate of 175, year, and the figures for the October at the rate of 200,9 year. An emigration of 94,375 would be a very large fact, plan men's eyes, and not at all deper proof upon the assertions of Cust at Purt Huron or elsewhere. It as aroons of SO2 persons every When the coroner came the two men lay dead across the grave, locked in a tight embrace. A strange sight; the pale face of death, and the ashened hue of earthly dissolution

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THE ALLEGED EXODUS Report on Emigration From the

Western Frontier. SOME ELOQUENT FACTS AND FIGURES

The Opposition Calculations Effectually Disposed of.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—Report on emigration from Canada on the western frontier. "OTTAWA, Dec. 22nd, 1880.

"SIR,—I have the honour to report that when at Sarnia on the 19th October last I obtained at the Canadian Custom House a printed statement issued by the United States Custom House at Port, Huron, which placed the number of immigrants arrived at that port during the fiscal year eaded June 30th last at 94,375. I called on Dr. Pace, the United States consul at Sarnia, hoping to ascertain how these large figures were made up. He told me they were obtained by the Customs officials at Port Huron, and that the proportion from Canada of the total immigratoms officials at Port Huron, and that the proportion from Canada of the total immigration was 75,050. But he had no personal knowledge of the manner in which the figures were obtained. He had given about 700 cerhificates (he could not say the exact number), which at 4½ persons per certificate would give 3,150 emigrants. The average of families is five, but very often only parts of families emigrate.

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I next proceeded to Port Huron, and obtained an introduction to the Deputy Collector, Mr. F. L. Wells, who, in the absence of the Collector, received me with great courtesy. But I could not ascertain from him the method adopted in taking down the large figures of the alleged emigration at Port Huron. I found from the records in the Custom House that 69, 159 of the 75,059 claimed as immigrants from Canada were from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the re-

provinces of Untario and Quebec, the remainder being from the Maritime Provinces.

"In view of this situation I again proceeded west, under your instructions, on the 18th November last, to make an enquiry respecting the emigration from Canada into the United States between Detroit and Fort Gratiot. There are along this frontier two United States Customs districts, one with the head office at Detroit and the other. at Port Huron, to which the out-lying districts report. At Detroit I was received with much courtesy by Mr. V. B. Bell, the Collector of Customs at that port, and he kindly gave me the following agures of immigration from Canada as resorded in his office during the fiscal year

inded June 30th last :-| September quarter, 1879 | 717 | 717 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 719 | 71

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"The emigration from Canada passing west through the district of Detroit is supplied by two lines of railway running all the way across the province of Oatario from the Niagara frontier, viz., the Great Western and the Canada Southern, and these are in their turn connected with two through lines of railway leading to the Western States, viz. the Michigan Central and the Detroit and Milwaukee. In so far as the province of Ontario is concerned, there would therefore naturally flow as large or a larger stream of emigration to the Western States through these two railway systems than through the Grand Trunk at Sarnia.

"I next proceeded to call on Mr. Benson, the Canadian Collector of Customs at Wind-

sor, and he informed me that there was very little movement of Canadian emigrants to the United States at this point. He added that he had not kept a record of numbers except from the 2nd of August last, at which date he had received instructions to do so. The figures he gave me from his record between the dates of August 2nd and November 5th last were 136. These figures, which Mr. Benson informed me had been carefully tak-

Benson informed me had been carefully taken, show anything but an active emigration from, that point.

4' I next considered it important to ascertain how matters stood at the ferry between Sarnia and Port Huron, and with this view I procured an introduction to Mr. A. Larned, the United States officer at Port Huron, who receives entries at the landing, and he kindly gave me the following facts from his books, which I took down on the spot:—

facts from his books, which I took down on the spot :— 5' 1880—From July 6th to 31st, entries, 16' gouls, 81. From August 31st, entries, 21'; souls, 69. From September 30th, entries, 394 souls, 163. From October 31st, entries, 42 ; souls, 175. From November 19th, entries, 30 ; souls, 143. Total, entries, 148 ; souls, 631. These figures are 42 persons per entry.

souls, 631. These figures are 42 persons per entry.'

*I was not able to get the figures over any mere extended period, but these will show the outflow at this point in the period of alleged most active emigration from Canada. There is a constant stream of ferry passengers without any luggage of any sort passing backwards and forwards by the ferry steamers, and the number of these I am informed is placed on record. But it has no reference to the emigration. Crossing over to Sarnia, I obtained from Mr. Mathewson, the Canadian Customs Collector, the fact that the number of out Collector, the fact that the number of out

from Mr. Mathewson, the Canadian Customs Collector, the fact that the number of outward entries at Sarnia and its outports of settlers' effects during the fiscal year ended June 30 was 858. This, taking the entry at Apper family (or more correctly parts of family) with each entry—which is a larger estimate per family than appears from the entries at Mr. Larned's office—would give an emigration of 3,861 for the five months. Fromeduly lst to November 30th the number of entries was 325, a considerable proportionate decline as compared with the fiscal year, and these with the same number of persons per entry would give an emigration of 1,567.

"I procured an introduction to Mr. J. P. Sanborn, the collector of customs at Port Huron, with the object of communicating to him the information I had gathered on the broatler respecting these emigration statistics, and talking over with him the mode of procuring them, but I found he could not bear to have any question raised as to the accuracy of the figures furnished on his authority, and so I regret to say the conversation terminated. I found that the alleged emigration from Canada has some on in a very largely-increased stream, according to the collector of customs at Port Huron, from the end of the fiscal year at the 30th of June last, as appears from the fellowing printed letter which was put into my hands while at that place:—

"Custom House, Port Huron, M.,

"Culterron's Office. Nov. Sth. 1880.

"CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT HURON, M.,
"COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 8th, 1880. * To Marcus Young, Beq., Port Huron, Mich. "DEAR SIR,—In reply to your enquiries I have costate that the records of this office show site following emigration for the periods mentioned, vis., year ending June 30, 1880, 94,375 g. quarter ending September 30th, 1880, 43,975; month of October, 1880, 16,748.

"Respectfully,
"H. Borssorn,
"Deputy Collector,"
"In this statement the figures for the quarter are at the rate of 175,900 for the year, and the figures for the month of October at the rate of 200,976 for the year. An emigration of 94,375 in one year would be a very large fact, plain before all men's eyes, and not at all dependent for its proof upon the assertions of Customs officials at Furt Huron or elsewhere. It would imply an execus of 302 persons every day for its

days in the week, and counting forty as a large average per second-class car (although they may sometimes be crowded to the extent of fifty), this would mean eight full cars every day in the week in addition to the number of cars sequired for ordinary travellers. An emigration of 43,975 in a quarter implies 564 in one day, or fourteen full car-loads for every day in the week, also in addition to the number of cars required for ordinary travellers. An emigration of 16,748 in one month implies 644 per day, requiring 16 full cars for each day in the week, also in addition to the number of cars required for ordinary passengers.

addition to the number of cars required for ordinary passengers.
"I obtained information from the Grand Trunk station-master at Sarnia and Port Huron that while there are five trains which Trunk station-master at Sarnia and Port Huron that while there are five trains which arrive at that point from eastern stations daily, which carry more or less passengers, there are two principal or through exbress trains from the east which carry the bulk of the Canadian passengers going west. The ordinary make-up of these trains is as follows:—One Pullman car, three first-class cars, one second-class car, one smoking-car, two baggage-cars—in all eight cars. On pagiticular occasions other cars may be acted, but this is the ordinary train. In the ordinary trains, moreover, it is to be remarked that the cars are by no means always full. They certainly were not on the occasions on which I crossed to Port Huron. There are sometimes special cars required for the considerable number of lumbermen who go second-class to work in the woods in Michigan, and return in the spring. There are also sometimes special emigrant and excursion trains for Manitoba and the Western States, but these are of comparatively rare occurrence, and they are all specially advertised and noticed in the newspapers. The figures of the alleged emigration from Canada crossing at the point of Port Huron, as tested by the fact of the make-up of the Grand Trunk railway passenger trains which pass at that point, and which are established by a daily written record kept in books, are not only a simple impossibility, but a grotesque absurdity.

"There is a further test. I have obtained by an official letter from Mr. Hickson, the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the following statement:—
Number of passengers for points west of Sarn a during the swelve months ending June 30,1850—

Number of passengers for points west of Sarn a during the swelve months ending June 30, 1880— 30, 1880—
From United States stations.
From Canadian stations, including 5,636
passengers who purchased tickets in Europe.......

"These figures represent the whole of the through travel from the United States and Canada to all points in the west, including Manitoba, crossing at Port Huron via the Grand Trunk railway. To arrive at the total number of through passengers from Canada the following deductions have to be made:— Passengera holding tickets purchased at stations in the United States. 15,365
Passengers holding tickets purchased at 8,636
stations in Europe. 5,636

point. From the figures received, the total number entering Manitobs is from 13,500 to 16,000. The proportion of these who have crossed at this point cannot be exactly ascertained, but it is at the least between 3,000 and 4,000. If the average of this very moderate calculation, 3,500, is taken it would make the actual number of assences of all costs and formally blocks for passengers of all sorts and from all places for the Western States at Fort Gratiot 27,126. the Western States at Fort Granot 2/,120. The total number of passengers who came from the west to the east during the twelve months ended June 30 last was 45,676, against the 53,627 who went west, making Andifference of 7,951. It does not, however, follow that these who went to and those who returned were the same. But the figures do not all the the figures do and the same of the relative averet of the same. establish the fact of the relative extent of the passengers were not immigrants from Canada There is still another approximative test

which may be applied to this question, taken from the United States census of 1870 (the returns for 1830 not yet having been received), the largest emigration from Canada having, I believe, beyond question taken place in the ten years preceding the outbreak of the crisis in the United States in 1873. Persons of Canadian wirth residing in the United States in 1870, as per United States census:
Canada
New Brunswick
Nova Scotia
P. E. Ialand

Total 472,728 "At the previous census there were 243,970, showing, in taking account of the death-rate showing, in taking account of the death-rate thereto appertaining, a yearly total emigration of about 23,000 at all points from Canada, including that from the province of Quebec to the manifacturing towns of the Bastern States, which, within that period, was at its highest. But since the crisis in the United States in 1873 there has been a large immigration to Canada from the States, the figures being, with free entries of settlers' effects alone:—In 1873, 8,971; 1874, 14,110; 1875, 8,139; 1876, 11,134; 1877, 11,753; 1878, 11,435; 1879, 9,775.

"The immigrants from the United States

"The immigrants from the United States in the years above mentioned who have entered without effects, and of whom there is no record, may be set down as equal in numbers to those recorded with free entries.

"It may be mentioned incidentally here as a matter of fact that the number of persons of United States birth in Canada at the census

of United States birth in Canada at the census of 1871 was 64,449, or 18 per thousand of the whole population, while those of Canadian birth in the United States in 1870 were 12 per thousand of the population.

"An emigration of 75,000 in a year from Canada, and especially at a single point, would mean depopulation, which it is known is not taking place. The last census, which covered the period of greatest emigration, showed an increase of 12.79 per cent. for the four old provinces of the Dominion during the preceding decenniad.

BECAPITULATION for year ended June 20th, 1880, at Port

Via Grand Grunk Railway.

Difference

Via Great Western, Sarnia Branch.

Total passengers from Canada to Western
States

Total passengers from Western States to
Canada

From United States Consul at Sarnia.

from Canada via Port Huron during the twelve months ended June 30th last:-

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE subject of the importation of American Recapitulation for quarter ended meptode Post Huron:
Total alleged emigration from Canada...
Via Great Western railway at Sarnia—
Total west-bound passengers from all
eastern points, including Manitoba....
Total do, east-bound..... sults. A large meeting to consider the mat-ter was held in Paris on Thursday, at the close of which a company was formed to engage in the business on an extensive scale.

Difference in favour of the east.....
Via Grand Trunk railway—
Total number of west-bound passengers
from all points of Europe, the Eastern
States, and Canada to western points,
including Manitoba...
Total do from western points to eastern
points

Total.... "It appears that whatever test is applied, whether the well-known and recorded capacity of the cars employed, or the inability of counting by the methods applied, or the number of all passengers travelling by rail as officially obtained from the responsible officers of the railways, or the entries with emigrants' effects, or approximation by the records of the census, the claim of the collector of the Port Huron Custom House as respects the immigration into the United States at that point is a fabrication so gross as to establish an impossibility without even a semblance of probability.

bility.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"John Lowz,

Secretary of the Department of Agriculture,

"To the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of

THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

In Attack Upon Them by the York County Council—The Opinion of the Minister of Education. The Yerk County Council considers that enough is as good as a feast, even in school-teaching. Last week the report of the Committee on Education was submitted by Mr. Jackson, reeve of Newmarket, containing the following clause agent . THE MODEL SCHOOLS.

"With regard to county model schools your committee, after careful deliberation, entertain the opinion that some remedial legislation is required in relation thereto, and learn with satisfaction that it is quite possible the Minister of Education may propose some change in the law governing the possible the Minister of Education may propose some change in the law governing the same during the present session. Under existing regulations the time of the head teacher of the model schools is so much taken up with modelites that the regular pupils of his department are more or less neglected, whilst the constant change of teacher to enable modelites an opportunity to acquire knowlege of teaching largely militates against the educational progress of the entire school. Your committee also entertain the conviction that the present law should be so tion that the present law should be amended as to allow trustees of model sch amended as to allow trustees of model schools to charge an entrace see not exceeding \$10 per term, as it does appear to your committee that no cogent reason can be assigned why persons qualifying for the profession of school teaching shall not pay for their education the same as in other callings in life, to say nothing of the tendency of the system to force too many of our young people to seek the ranks of school-teachers compared with the requirements of the country. Your committee recommend that this Council authorize them to interview the Minister of Education in relation to this matter."

relation to this matter,"
Mr. Jackson explained in continuation that Mr. JACKSON explained in continuation that it was a well-known fact that the supply of teachers at present greatly exceeded the demand. An advertisement by any school board brought in from twenty-five to fifty applications, and the committee considered that the model school system was forcing the production of teachers. The speaker would venture to say that in York county alone there were two or three holders of second or third-class certificates for every school. Moreover, although model school graduates were assisted to gain their sducation by the country, many of them left teaching for business, and the committee could see no reason why, in the light of this fact, they should be helped as they were. And finally, as stated in the report, the system was detrimental to ordinary scholars.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE. The members of the committee waited upon the Minister of Education in the afternoon, and enquired as to his views in the matter. Department to do away, not with the county certificates, as believed by Mr. Hambly, but with the special permits granted by County Councils. With relation to the need of councils. With relation to the need of remedial legislation in the matter of the model schools, his wiews were entirely in accord with those of the County Council, and it was probable that legislative action would be taken during the present session. He could not definitely say what it would be, but he might, propose that might propose that the Government would in future make the grant to the schools a uniform one of \$150, and render it compulsory on the County Councils to meet that grant. Instead, too, of allowing the boards of trustees to ask entrance fees up to \$10, the Government would fix the fees at \$5 and make them compulsory. Another matter was that at present pupils not resident were admitted into the schools of a district: In future outsiders would only be allowed in by special permission of the Boards of Examiners.

Poultry sometimes sufer greatly in winter through having their water supply cut off by freezing. There is some difficulty in keeping them constantly supplied with water in severe weather, but it can be done if one appreciates the necessity. A cask (it need not be a tight one) is sawed in two, and one-half is used as the covering to the water inc. one) is sawed in two, and one-half is used as the covering to the, water jug. An earthen jug is so fastened into the half-barrel by means of cross-pieces that its mouth will come near the bottom of the tub, upon one side—a piece of a stave being removed at that point. The space around the jug is filled with fermenting horse manure, when the "fountain" is ready for use. Fill the jug with water and cork it; then invert the tub, bringing the mouth of the jug over a basin. When the cork is withdrawn the water will flow until the mouth of the jug is covered; it will then cease, and as the water is used, more will come from the jug, and so on, forming a continuous selfacting fountain. Such a contrivance will keep the water from freezing, except in the coldest winter weather. The jug should be emptied at night.—American Agriculturist.

There is a famine in the London egg market, eggs being 35 cents per dozen, higher than for many years. Excitement prevails occasioned by the appearance of a light on the farm of Mr. Maltman, 5th concession Goderich township. This light, which appeared about the beginning of last March, but until about a month ago disappeared, is about the size of a common lantern, and wanders about the woods and an adjoining march, sometimes appearing as if carried by a human being, and at other times ascends lifto the trees and disappears as a ball of fire. It always appears about the same time every night, and has been visited by numerous spectators. As the chemical composition of the soil upon which the light is frequently seen is such that gases cannot arise to produce the light, its reappearance has caused great excitement on the part of those owning the property, as well as those in the immediate vicinity.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

Annual Meeting of the Western Ontarle Dalrymen's Association.

Stratford, Feb. 2.—The annual Dairymen's convention of Western Ontario opened here at 10 a.m. to-day. The attendance is very large, and great interest is shown. A great many prominent men are present, among them Messrs. X. A. Willard, Little Falls, N.Y.; Hon. Harris Lewis, Frankfort, N.Y.; Prof. J. P. Roberts, Cornell University; Mr. Birrell, Little Falls, N.Y.: Prof. Brown, Agricultural College, Guelph; Rev. W. S. Clark, Listowel; L. R. Richardson, Strathroy,; E. Casswell, Ingersoll; Dr. Coleman, Seaforth; T. H. Barker, Woodstock; Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., and many others.

Mr. Casswell, the president, opened the convention in a speech in which he referred to the very prosperous business of the past year. He remarked that the directors will have a very full report of the proceedings, and that he hoped the report would find its way into the hands of everyone interested, and that much profit would be the result. Discussion on various important subjects was invited.

The meeting adjourned at all p.m., after annual Meeting of the Western Outario THE French market has of late been glutted with trichinosed bacon, upon which the talian and German Governments had placed an embargo, and the result is seen in the large number of cases of trichinosis in private families, barracks, &c. Now that the damage has been thoroughly well done the authorities are taking tardy precautionary measures. We are authorised to say that the rumour

Committee of the Privy Council to order the slaughtering of Canadian cattle at the port of landing is without foundation. Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, has been advised by cable that no such order has been issued or is contemplated. The meeting adjourned stall p.m., after very interesting speeches by the president, Hon. Mr. Harris, T. M. Daly, sr., Mr. Ballantine, M.P.P., and others.

The information imparted was of special interest. A few of the dairymen in this section thought well of the idea, and some will likely adopt the suggestions in their operations during the coming season.

DAIRY COWS.

Prof. T. P. Roberts spoke on "Stable Air and Exercise for Dairy Cows," which was ably treated.

A great many questions were put relative to the forms and sizes of stables in order to secure the proper ventilation. The topic, as handled by the Professor, led to very profitable conversation and interest.

THE COW.

In the afternoon,
Hon. HARRIS LEWIS, of New York State,
took up "The Cow," and treated the subject in a humorous manner. His remarks
were well received, and led to some inquiries

by many of the gentlemen in the kudience.

CREAM, BUTTER, AND CHEESE

formed the theme of Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, after the cow question was disposed of. The Professor's article was highly spoken of by all present. Messrs. Ballantyne, Roberts, and others gave their opinions, which showed that they were skilled in the art of caring for such

and was received with much applause.

STRATFORD, Feb. 4.—The closing session of the Dairymen's Association was held this morning, the full attendance evidencing no apparent abatement in the interest taken by the members of the convention. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Caswell, who, by his impartial conduct and fair decisions on matters coming up for his consideration, has shown the wisdom of those to whom he owes his position. The Secretary, Mr. Chadwick, and in fact all the officials, have won golden opinions for their obliging and courteous con-

pinions for their obliging and courteous con-

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The first subject on the programme of proceedings to-day was "Curing cheese." Prof. L. B. Arnold led off in discussing this matter, and gave a great many valuable hints which will likely bear fruit in this important department of a various linear transfer.

pared with cheese factories," The introduced of this was Mr. Brill, of Guelph, whose ex-

perience in connection with the operations of factories, made his speech of more than ordi

ractories, mate his speech of more than ordinary interest. There was general concurrence in the statements in relation thereto.

The question drawer and other minor matters occupied the remainder of the forencon. The proceedings terminated shortly after twelve o'clock with the usual shortly after twelve to the processor and offer thanks to the processor and th

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following are the officers tor the ensuing year:—President, Mr. Caswell; First Vice-President, John Wheaton; Second Vice-President, B. Hopkins; Directors—John Steiner, A. Spiers, David Morton, John McMullan, Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Wm. Thompson, C. H. Perkins; Auditors—J. F. Soarff and W. Watson.

A Necessity to the Farmer and His Children.

A Necessity to the Farmer and His Children. A farmer cannot be too well educated. He may, and should be, possessed of all the practical knowledge which relates to his business. This should be taught in rural schools as soon as the first rudiments—"the three R's," as they have been humorously called—have been mastered. This will require some primary insight into mechanics, hydrostatics, botany, and chemistry. To a young mind that has been properly trained, and has not been misled, these will open a very fairy land of wonders, which the boy or girl may explore with the greatest advantage and delight, and in which every discovery will tempt to further explorations. Such a study will make farm life vastly more interesting and delightful than the superficial and frivolous existence which is too often passed by young men in towns and cities, where questionable, if not vicious, excitements are frequently sought to mitigate the real isolation which may be more often found in a city than in the country. Some of the most lonesome men and women are found in cities and towns, and in the midst of crowds. Where one cannot find enjoyment in his own surroundings there he is isolated, as if he were alone

votes of thanks to the speakers and

earers,

luct in their various spheres of duty.

epartment of national industry.

STRATFORD, Feb. 4 .- The closing session of

STRATFORD, Feb. 3.—The attendance of STRATFORD, Feb. 3.—The attendance of members of the Association was much larger to-day than yesterday, a number of persons connected with and interested in the proceedings having arrived in town last night and on this morning's trains. The persons who took a prominent part in the day's business were Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University; Hon. Harris Lewis, of Frankfort, N. Y.; Prof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph; Hon. X. A. Willard, and Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P. In the audience was a good sprinkling of members of the fair sex, who took a Several purchases of horses for shipment to different parts of the United States have recently been made in Canada. Our farmers must be careful that in this weeding process they do not allow all the best stock to slip out of their hands. If they are so minded, they can, by judicious breeding, make Canada the horse market of the continent. In fact, the Deminion might, in course of time, bear the same relation in this respect to the United States that Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Vorkshire, and some restrict of Scatland determined. ing of members of the fair sex, who took a lively interest in the proceedings. Yorkshire, and some parts of Scotland do to the rest of Great Britain.

A NEW METHOD OF CURING FODDER. Mr. D. BURRELL, of Little Falls, N. Y., led in the discussion of a subject new altogether to the most of the members, viz., "Silos," or the method as practised in Continental Europe, particularly in France and Germany, of suring or preserving green crops for fodder. He explained that he had dug a pit and put the fodder in it, and had found that the cattle took to the food thus used, and thrived well upon it. Its nutrient qualities were not impaired, but, on the contrary, decidedly improved. Mr. D. BURRELL, of Little Falls, N. Y., led Another species of prophet has arisen. He is, not like Messrs. Vennor and Oates, a product of Canada, but is of United States birth duct of Canada, but is of United States birth and growth. He is a plague prophet, and by that token of an inferior grade to our own. It is no less a personage than Professor Riley, the leading entomologist at Washington. The army bug having run its course, he says next summer the seventeen-year and thirteen-year locusts will be on hand. Our agriculturists need not, however, take fright, for we are promised that the seventeen-year pests shall confine their devastations to the middle and western States, while the thirteen-year fallows ravage the South. Intending emigrants will please take notice and come north. Mr. Lawis was opposed to the adoption of the experiment, and thought it would prove a profitless, and at most he thought a rash

Free-traders are philanthropists, or at any rate believe themselves so. They regard theirs as a holy cause, and prosecute it in the theirs as a holy cause, and prosecute it in the same spirit of earnestness as that with which the crusaders prosecuted their wars against the infidels. Latterly they have been dooding the United States with Cobden Club pamphlets, until at present it is said there is scarcely a farmer's household, an agricultural club, a debating society, or a mechanics' institute in the country that has not several copies. Protection may be a heresy in the eyes of the well-meaning people who spend their money and time in the publication and distribution of these namphlets, but its and distribution of these pamphlets, but it will be a long time before they convert the mass of the population of the United States to their views.

published in the London Times the other day

to the effect that it was the intention of the

r is contemplated.

A corner in eggs is the latest, and New Yorkers are paying five cents apiece for them. Speculators have been busy for some time past in buying up all they could get in the Northern States, Canada, and the West. In the large hotels in the Empire City as much as thirty-five cents is charged for two eggs. The number of eggs consumed in the United States is estimated at the enormous total of a thousand million a year. As many as 10,000,000 have been shipped to New York annually from Montreal's and the interior States. Eggs are reported also as very scarce and dear this winter in Great Britain, where some 400,000,000, valued at near \$8,000,000, are annually imported, mainly from the Conment of the theme of Frof. Brown, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, after the cow question was disposed of. The Professor's article was highly spoken of by all present.

Messrs. Ballantyne, Roberts, and others gave their opinions, which showed that they were skilled in the art of caring for such matters.

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Home the professor and others gave their opinions, which showed that they were them. Speculators have been busy for some

At a meeting of the directors of the American can Agricultural Association in New York on Wednesday, Professor Collier, of the Chemical Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., stated that he had made a careful analysis of nine specimens of corn, and the result showed that a thousand pounds of sugar could be averaged from every sore of corn and about twice this amount from sorghum stalk. The great point was, he added, to utilize these and other sugar-producing products and save the immerce and save the to utilize these and other sugar-producing products and save the immense sums paid for imported sugar, which, since the discovery of gold in California, had exceeded in value all the gold taken from the mines. What is a great point to our neighbours is equally as important to us, and what with beet, corn, and sorghum America may one day not only be independent of the West Indies in the matter of sugar, but have some to spare, as it has of nearly every other necessary of life.

Mr. John Bright, unwilling to acknowledge that free trade England could possibly be injured by competition from protective America, even in cereals, pretends to think that all the British farmer has to do to regain and to keep the home market is to exert and to keep the home market is to exert himself a little more. Acknowledging the receipt of a letter sent to him by a tenant receipt of a letter sent to him by a tenant farmer of Carnarvonshire, England, on agricultural depression, and the relations between landlord or agent and tenant, Mr. Bright says:—"The conditions of agriculture in this country are unfavourable for the farmer and for the public. Misfortunes may change them, as they may force the farmers to say something, and to exert themselves. I have presched to farmers for pearly forty years. preached to farmers for nearly forty years, with but little result. American competition may speak to them and to our landlord class with more effect." Next to his insularity, the most remarkable thing about your Radical free-trader is his blind conceit in his pet theories.

In spite of all the legislation, the precautions, and the stringent measures for suppressing the disease, pleuro-pneumonia continues to spread in the United States. The tinues to spread in the United States. The latest report is that 60 cattle have died in Taylor county, Iowa, from the complaint, which, it is stated, was carried into the State by some calves brought from New York. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, referring to the matter, says: "The West cannot afford to take any risks where tremendous losses may be involved." What is to be done, then? Is the country to be divided against itself, and the volved." What is to be done, then? Is the country to be divided against itself, and the movement of cattle from east to west to be entirely prohibited? Supposing the Bastera States, finding some affected animals among shipments from thee West, retaliate, and insist upon an embargo being placed on importations from the West, then the entire trade in live stock would be suspended. Before commencing this species of interaccine war, it would seem that our neighbours would do well to appoint competent examining officeps at each large point of shipment, transhirment, and arrival.

Wheat Prospects in the States.

It is well known that much alarm has been felt respecting the effect of this severe weather upon the harvest. Many rumours have been circulated that the wheat crop would prove a partial failure. There may be some ground for fear, but not to the extent that many alarmists represent. It may be true that a great many fields fall sown with wheat have been deluged and frozen until they cannot promise a paying yield, but if this is the case there is not the least probability of these fields being allowed to mature the little grain that may start into growth. Such fields will be broken up and resown either with wheat THE COMING DEINK—KAOKA.—Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In addition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, constipation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. Sold in half and the stomach and digestive breans. liverer of his country, might well be held as an ornament to a profession or an industry that is too much in danger of being despised by thoughtless persons. It would be useful also for our daughters to know that the first ladies of Rome used the spinning-wheel, and were the best of housekeepers. Studies of these kinds would, of course, require good teachers. Good teachers should be secured and encouraged. A farmer should at least be willing to expend as much on the comfort, welfare, and education of his children as he would on the stabling and the training of a colt. But time and space fail, and it may be enough to say in closing these suggestions that when a really good education is provided for farmers' children in the country schools, there will be less thought or heard of the isolation and disagreeableness of farm life.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

Paper Read at the Weekly Meeting of the Ontario Veterinary College. The usual weekly meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Medical Society was held in the lecture-room of the college on Thurday evening, Prof. Smith in the chair. The roll-call ing, Prof. Smith in the chair. The roll-call showed 73 members present. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved, Mr. T. H. Ashe, of Buffalo, N. Y., read an essay on "Influenza in horses," Mr. F. E. Brooks, of Rochester, N. Y., read an essay on "Periodic Ophthalmia," and Mr. H. Ovens, of this city, read a communication on "A case of bronchitis, which was treated successfully," Appropriate remarks from the chairman followed, and the meeting adjourned.

journed.

Mr. Brooks' paper was of exceptional interest, and is therefore printed in full as fol-

lows:—
Periodic ophthalmia is sometimes termed Periodic ophthalmia is sometimes termed specific and gouty ophthalami, also moon-blindness; called periodic from the periodical attacks, specific from the peculiarity of its nature, gouty, from the tendency the inflammation has to move from one eye to the other, and in this respect resembling gout. The term moon-blindness was derived from the supposed influence the moon had upon the eye, but this idea was simply a delusion. The terms periodic and specific are either one correct, but the former has the preference, as it describes more fully the nature of the disease. This affection is not as prevalent at the present time as it was half a prevalent at the present time as it was half a century ago; the reason for which is probably due to the more enlightened ideas on ventila-tion and drainage. Breeders should refuse to use a stallion or mare that is affected with this

malady, as it has been satisfactorily proved to be hereditary.

Periodic ophthalmia is a constitutional disease (for which reason it is sometimes termed constitutional ophthalmia), and is classed by Prof. Williams under cachetic or disthetic, probably the matter order of diseases, and is robably rheumatic, order of diseases, and is ue to some cause acting first on the constitution, econdly on the organs of vision; in-flammation being first set up in the internal structures of the eye, then involving the whole eye, and sooner or later terminating in partial or complete loss of vision of one or both eyes. The loss of vision is generally due to the formation of a cataract, but in some instances formation of a cataract, but in some instances the inflammation is so intense as to cause sup-puration of the entire coats of the eye and rupture of its contents. Although the cause of this disease is not known, there are certainy conditions which tend to excite it in a pre-

ly conditions which tend to excite it in a predisposed animal; for example, bad ventilation,
ill-drained stables, high feeding, &c.

The attack is generally sudden (probably
during the night), and as a general thing only
one eye is involved at a time. The eye at
first is noticed to be slightly weakened,
especially if exposed to light, the upper eyelid droops, tears flow, the conjunctiva is
slightly injected, and if the animal is loose
he will stand with his head away from the
light as much as possible. By-and-bye these
symptoms increase, the conjunctiva becomes
inflamed, tears bedew the face, the affected
eye contracts and appears somewhat smaller
than its fellow. This latter feature is epecially noticed when a strong light is brought
to bear upon the eye. In the course of two
or three days a duffish white deposit is
noticed around the circumference, which
gradually spreads, and as a general thing involves the entire cornes. The constitutional
symptoms are tolerably well marked in some
cases. The animal is noticed to be somewhat cases. The animal is noticed to be somewhat dull, and the pulse is quickened; some cases show well marked febrile symptoms. The animal may remain in this condition for a week or so, when it will be noticed that the symptoms are decreasing, the inflammation subsiding, the opacity of the cornea slowly disappearing, the pupil becoming larger, and the eye regaining almost its natural aspect. The eye in some instances is not subject to another attack for months, while in others it returns in from three or four days upwards, then subsides, only to return again upwards, then subsides, only to return again and again, until a cataract is completely de-veloped; then, as a general thing, the at-tacks cease, but there are cases in which the inflammation has recurred periodically for years after cataract has been fully developed. The treatment of this disease is anything but natisfactory, and may be classed among othe nourable diseases; but there are certain emedies which tend to ward off the inflam natory process.

FARM NOTES.

Mr. John Wilson, of Hockley, threshed for James McCabe, of Mono, one thousand bush-els of fall wheat in one and a half days. The British Columbia House has passed resolution calling on the Government to provide a bonus for a beet-root sugar factory. A Chicago firm has had an agent at London for some time collecting and shipping apples there. Altogether some 20,000 barrels are

Sixteen horses, valued at over elegen hun-dred dollare and purchased for the American markets, crossed from Kingston to Cape Vin-cent last week.

An unaccountable mortality among cattle on the wast grazing plains of New Mexico causes much excitement. If it continues many capitalists will be ruined. Twenty-five cars are now being loaded at Osgoode station with hay, grain, butter, eggs, &c., for shipment to the United States. Owing to a fall in the price of hay in New York, shippers from this quarter have lost

The annual meeting of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, which will open at Brockville on the 22nd inst. for three days, promises to be well attended. Some able speakers from the United States and Canada are expected to be present.

The California Farmers' Convention on Saturday resolved to form a wheat growers' association for California for mutual aid and protection against middlemen. One of the projects of the organization is the establishment of an agency at Liverpool for freights and commission.

and compission.

At the annual meeting of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, Mr. John Rochester, M.P., was elected president, and Mr. John Henderson, vice-president. In order to successfully wind up the institution, it will be necessary to make another call of 5 per cent. on the paid-up stock, there being still a deficiency of \$5,745.

A meeting was held at Homer on Satura still a deficiency of \$5,745.

A meeting was held at Homer on Saturday to arrange for an independent horse show for the Niagara district, when the following officers were elected :—President, Mr. John Carroll, St. Catharines; First Vice-President, F. Ellis, Clifton; Second Vice-President, A. Griffith, Welland; Secretary, A. Servos, Niagara; Treasurer, C. Elliott, V.S., St. Catharines, The show is to take place early in May at Homer.

Mr. Nail, of Biddulph, recently lost seven.

and in the midst of crowds. Where one cannot find enjoyment in his own surroundings there he is isolated, as if he were alone in a desert.

The education given in country schools should be as complete as that of town schools. Those scholars who wish should have an opportunity of studying languages, especially Latin, without a knowledge of which one cannot really understand English. Mathematics, at least as far as algebra and geometry, should be taught to the older students, and history should be made a study. It would be a useful thing for a farmer's boy to know that farmers have sometimes occupied the first places in the world; thatit was a farmer who, while ploughing in his fields, was called by messengers to become Dictator of Rome and General of the Roman army, and who, leaving his oven, obeyed the call, vanguished the invaders and enemies of his country, and the invaders and enemies of his country, and

DR. CLARK JOHNSONS

Michigal.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9:000.000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saftra, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline courses Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food in prevented.

It not men.

atchy after eating the formentation of feet is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It flex upon the Blood.
It Quiets the Bowels.
It Prunites the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Neurishes, sirengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the porce of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.
It neutralizes the bereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scratula. Erspinelas, and all manner of skin diseases and ulterus humors.
There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate pike, or by the aged and facilite, offe only being required in attention in direction.

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALL AS A LIVER REGULATOR AND BLOOD PUT FIER.

PIER.

Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Carector and Blood Purifier in use. W. A. HULBON DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your value INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely or me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROSES DISPERSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDU BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspense, as a valuable medicine. W, M. PARIS.

A Valuable Medicine. Nackawick, York Co. N.B. Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN HACOL YRUP for some time, and it has proved to be valuable medicine. C. E. HEUSTIS.

A Wonderful Cure.

A Wonderful Cure.

Burford, Brant County, Ontarie.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1377 I was taken was sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that alled me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by triends to try year ENDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

Pest Medicine Eyer Used.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—Your valuable INDIAN BLOOI
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and]
heartly recommend it to all sufferers.
HENRY NASON.

Liver Complaint.
Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S. Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers. R. J. M. DONALD. Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with
Liver Complaint.
I recommend your BLAND SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.
Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir.—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommisse
it to all similarly afflicted.

Diseases of the Lunga.

West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease
and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of
your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health
is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints.

Pemale Complaints.

Waleh. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been alling for any
ime, and, though she had doctors attending het
and took different remedies, I could find nothing
to relieve her until I sent for some of your INDIA's
BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her
health. I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS For Scrotula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending to
the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. For
twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness in
my leg, caused by Scrotula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors falled to curs. I
then Durchassed some of your excellent remedy,
which has not only cured my lameness, but also
purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

Health Restorer.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAL BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

cestored to health by the use of your SLOOD SYRUP.

Ourse Liver Complaint.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir.—I was a great sufferer from Liv Complaint, and having tried other medicine will little or no effect. I was induced to try some your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I schased from your Agent. William Dier, at We port. I think your Syrup is the best medicine a introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNE

All That it is Recommended to be.

All That it is Recommended to be.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifics the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLEBRYON.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Ont.

Kelvin, Inc.

Kelvin, Brant Co., Ont.

Kelvin, Bran

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Ce., Ont.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am se con
ident of its virtues, that I feel justified in reformmending it to all who are afflicted.
HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Screness in the Lungs. Toronto, April 30th, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took seemed to give me relief, and I am pleased to bay it has effected a permanent cure. I cannot recommend it tookighly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer.

In Montreal to-day sterling exchange was rmer at 1082 for round amounts between banks and 1082 over the counter. Drafts on New York

ady at \$-per cent. premium. ondon, 5 p. m.—Consols, 98 9-16 for money; 98 11-16 for account. Bonds—new 44's, 1154; new 5's, 1034; Erie, 504; Illinois Central, 138. At New York to-day sterling exchange was un-hanged at \$1.36 for demand notes, and \$4.83 for

The market was very quiet to-day, and bank stocks were again generally weaker. Montreal was offered 12 with bids 2 lower. Bids for Ontario declined 1. Merchants' was offered 1 lower, or at 118 with 1163 bid. Commerce sold at 1363, and closed with sellers 3 and bids 14 lower. Dominion sold at 1502, closing with bids as before at this figure, and sellers at 1514. Bids for Standard fell ; as did also those for Imperial. Fedral was offered I lower, with no bids.

Miscellaneous stocks were inactive. Western was offered I lower, with bids as before. Bids for union Telegraph advanced & or to 94. All others unchanged.

Credit was offered | lower, or at 136, with 1354 Building and Loan was offered 4, with bids wer. Bids for Farmers' declined 4. London Canadian was offered at 152, with bids un-inged at 1501. Bids for National Investment anced 1. Dominion Savings was offered at 120, with bids as before at 117. All others un-

none offered. 'The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, Febru-

7717	1	1	1
Banks,	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	1761	175	
Toronto		-10	
Ontario		961	
Merchants'	. 118	116	
Commerce		1364	7 at 136
Dominion		150	10 at 150
Do. 50 p.c	120		
Standard		103	*****
Federal		200	*****
Imperial		118	
Molsons			*****
. Insurance, &c.			
British America			*****
Western Assurance		222	*****
Canada Life	905	316	*****
Confederation Life Consumers' Gas	205 150	200 148	*****
Dominion Telegraph	95	94	******
Montreal Telegraph	126	- 01	*****
Globe Printing Co			
Railways.			
Toronto, Grey and Bruce.			*****
Toronto and Nipissing			*****
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent		2003	*****
Western Canada	. 158	165	******
Union Loan	1501	149	*****
Canada Landed Credit	136	1351	
Building and Loan	99	98	******
Imperial	1201	1194	
London & C. L. & A. Co	130	128	*****
London & C. L. & A. Co	152	150%	*****
National Investment Co	115	108	*****
People's	*****	107	*****
Loan & Investment Co	120	115	17
Huron and Erie	120	151	
Dominion Savings and In		TOL	******
vestment Society	120	1174	
Ontario Loan & Deb	135		
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co.		121	
London Loan Co	118		
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc		125	
Real Estate	1001	101	
Bank Loan	103	102	******
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.o.s.			~
County (Ont.) Stock 6 nc.			
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.			

BONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market showed a decidedly unfavoure face in the latter part of last week, when everything seemed to be neglected and nearly all tending downwards, under the influence of Intending downwards, under the influence of managements of the states. Since then there has been a slight resorts buyers and sellers are apart, with nothing doing.

Hay—Pressed has been firm, and ears have sold at \$13 on track. Receipts on the market have been diverted to markets selling lower wheat to ave been diverted to markets selling lower has we are, barley to have been uncertical and waiting for something to turn p, and buyers and sellers apart on peas. Stocks are generally continued to increase slowly, and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; fall wheat, 97,835 bush.; spring wheat 1,71,276; hats, 168; barley, 155,221; peas, 46,109; and rye, 2,776 ushels. Outside advices show English quotations down on spring wheat 1d.; on white the at \$2d., and on club 3d. Markets during the sast three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been recovering somethat, which recovery is probably due to the fact three days have been worth so to sold the sold three three tags. The sold three tags are three days have been worth so to sold the sold three tags and sold three much as this. The fact is that flour customers seem to have disappeared, orders for wheat to have been diverted to markets selling lower settled and waiting for something to turn up, and buyers and sellers apart on peas. Stocks have generally continued to increase slowly, and stood on Monday as follows: - Flour, 10,800 bbls.; fall wheat, 97,835 bush.; spring wheat, 75,431 bush.; oats, nil; barley, 459,295 peas, 72,665; and rye, 12,493 bush.; against on the same date last year—Flour, 16,190 bbls.; fall wheat, 169,258 bush.; spring wheat, 171,276; pata, ,168; barley, 155,921; peas, 46,109; and rye, 2,776 wheat 2d., and on club 3d. Markets during the last three days have been recovering somewhat, which recovery is probably due to the fact that a continental demand has set in. The tendency lduring the whole of last week, notwith-standing the short supplies in the week preceding, was downwards in consequence of the large quantities of foreign wheat expected to arrive shortly. Provincial markets were equally dull with those at the great seaports, which fact is cited as evidence that millers expect a decline. Supplies during last week were on the increase; imports amounted to 290,000 to 295,000 qrs. of wheat, and 190,000 to 195,000 bbls. of flour, and supply equal to 519,111 to 526,923 grs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit last week has not been telegraphed; that on the 27th ult, amounted to 2.575,000 qrs., against 2,368,000 qrs. on the 13th ult, and 2,162,000 qrs. on the corresponding date in 1880. It will be seen from the above that deliveries of homegrown wheat have again been very small; and it is now generally thought that this could not have continued to be the case for the last two menths had the yield been as large as it was estimated it should be observed, flowerer, that motwithstanding these small home deliveries and decreased exports for this side the total supply the large from the consistent that of the United Kingdom from the opening of the harvest-year to January 15th was equal to 9,777, 500 quarters. This supply in the above period of twenty weeks was equal to 488,000 quarters per wack, or considerably above the average consumption; and only 240,000 quarters below the supply in the corresponding part of the previous year. Continental advices are meagre this week. In France provincial markets were almost destitute of grain; millers were said to have no great re-

in 21, and unchanged in 31. Flour was dearer in consequence of difficulty of transport. Imports were small, being only three-fourths of those of the preceding week. On the 19th nlt. red winter was held higher, or for 49s. 0d. to 49s. 6d. per 480. was held nigher, or for size of, to take of, per sollibe at Havre or Rouen, and 48s. 6d. to 49s. 0d. at Bordeaux. Marseilles was quiet; the stock in the dooks on the 15th uit, was 175,000 quarters. German markets were generally depressed. In Hamburg at latest advices there had occurred severe frost and heavy snowfalls. The Elbertrom that city up the river was covered by firm while seawards navigation for steamers was at open by ice-breakers. The demand for all criptions of grain continued limited, but as eas were not heavy, prices remained unred. Best yellow Holstein and Mecklenburg cats were held at 49s. to 52s. 6d. per 504 ib. Lo.b. heats were held at \$20. to \$22. \$6d. per \$01 lb. Lo. b.
merican winter wheat selling at \$60. \$3d. per \$80 lb. delivered. Russian advices state that at Odessa uring the week ending on the 10th ult., there as prevalent such stagnation in business that was difficult to quote the actual decline in alines. All descriptions of grain for export were excluded, and only inferior lots met a small declared for distilling and for low classed flour. Thest is said to have been a drag in consequence American competition. Stocks at Nicolaieff the end of 1880 were only about sixty per cent. I these held at the end of 1873. Advices from the stock of the end of the end of 1874 and the end of 1875 and the end of 1875

the November report, continued, and the very general opinion was expressed that the yield of wheat promised to be nearly equal to that of the wheat promised to be nearly equal to that of the past season. The straw was somewhat shorter, but the ear well headed, and looking vary healthy, and the average was probably somewhat about that of the preceding crop. In the States much weakness and depression were general during the latter part of last week. At New York there were made large deliveries on the February options which were too heavy to carry, and this, coupled with the unfavourable European advices, gave buyers a marked advantage, and in spot red and futures a decline of 15 to 2c, per bushel was submitted to, and even at this concession few shippers evinced any inclination to do business. Most shippers limits were reduced daily after Tuesday, and there was very little legitimate export enquiry heard. The feeling little legitimate export enquiry heard. The feeling in the western markets also was weak; and even

Total, bu.....52,532,381 52,836,596 51,362,780 The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the week:—

Chesse....68 0 68 0 68 0 68 0 68 0 68 0 68 0 fmprovement during the week; the inactivity is almost unprecedented, and people are beginning to say that either the trade has left us, or a new way of getting bread, or doing without it, has been found. Prices have been weak; on Thursday last superior extra sold at \$4.50 f.o.c. There has been no movement reported since, and the market today was unchanged, with prices nominal at quotations.

St. 50.

WHEAT—There is still scarcely any demand for shipment in consequence of our prices being so much above those in the States. The feeling has been rather easy. No. 2 fall on the spot sold to a small extent last week at \$1.09 t.o., but lots lying outside changed hands at equal to \$1.06 here. Spring has been exceedingly quiet, as tuyers sought concessions and holders refused to grant them; a lot of ten cars sold by sample at \$1.15 on Monda,? There was some movement in spring to-day; a lot of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 sold on p.t. and a single car at \$1.15 f.o.c., while No. 1 would have found buyers at \$1.15 f.o.c., while No. 1 would have found buyers at \$1.15 f.o.s. Street prices easier at \$1.04 to \$1.10 for fall, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for spring.

quiet but No. 2 held steadily at \$1.09. Street prices easier at \$1.04 to \$1.10 for fall, and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for spring.

Oars—All offering have been wanted, and read \$1. taken at steady prices. Cars on it ick sold last week at \$5c.; on Monday at the same price, and on Tuesday at \$45c. and \$35c. and to arrive at \$5c. The market was steady to-day when two cars on track sold at \$5c. Street prices \$5 to \$7c.

Barkley—Was dull and easy in the latter part of last week, but seems to have recovered somewhat. On Thursday extra No. 2 sold at \$5c. on track; but on the same day several cars changed hands at \$3c. for extra No. 3; at \$8c. for No. 2, and \$2c. for choice No. 2, all f.o.c. The market was very weak on Friday and Saturday; but on Monday sales were again made at Friday's prices; and on Tuesday a lot of 20,000 bushels sold on p.t. The market to-day was quiet, but values steady, with buyers at previous prices. Street receips small; prices have ranged from \$0 to \$6c. Street receipts small; prices have ranged from 80 to 96c.

Prass—Some enquiry has been heard, but no cars have been uffered and round lots held above buyers views; cars of No. 2 would have brought 66 to 67c. and No. 1 from 68 to 69c., while round lots are held higher. Street receipts small; prices from 62 to 68c., the latter for barrelling qualities.

Rys—Cars quiet but steady, at 83 to 84c.

Corn—Quiet; but sold on Tuesday at 554c. on track.

SEEDS—New clover, fit for shipment, has sold

FLOUR, Lo.C. 21 80 to 80 00

Superior extra, p Extras	g bakers	******	4 75 5 00	\$0 00 4 80 5 15 4 75
Oatmeal, per 196 Cornmeal, small	lbs		4 00 3 00	
Extra	xtra		4 50	4 55 4 60
10-11-1-4 No.				
Fall wheat, No.	g per ou	109	1 08	1 12 1 09 1 06
Red winter		********	non	
Red winter Spring wheat, N	O. M.T			1 17 1 15 1 09
Oats (Canadian), Barley, No. 1, pe	per 34 lbs.	bs	0 34	0 35 1 00 0 94
" No. 2, pe	o. 3		0 88	0 89
Peas, No. 1, per	OU 108	2	U 08	0 76 0 69 0 67
Rye			0 83	0 84
FRICES	AT FARM	LERS' WAG	GONE.	
Wheat, fall, nev	v. per bu	sh	. \$1 07 1	031 10
Wheat, spring,	do.	******	. 1 10	1 15
Barley,	do.	*******	. 0 78	0 96
Oats,	do.	*******		0 37
Peas,	do.	*******		0 68
Rye,	do.	********		0 00
Dressed hogs, pe				7 55
Beef, hindquart				6 50 7 25
Chickens, per pe	ase, per	100 108	0 45	0 50
Ducks, per pair			0 60	0 70
Geese, each				0 65
Turkeys, each				1 50
Butter, pound re	olls	-100	. 0 20	0 24
Do. large rol	ls		. no	ne.
Do. tub dair				0 21
Eggs, fresh, per	doz		. 0 30	0 35
Potatoes, per ba	g	** ** ** ** ** *	. 0 45	0 50
Apples, per bbl		********	. 100	1 50
Onions, per bag		********	. 1 50	2 00
Cabbage, per de				0 75
Celery, per doz. Turnips, per ba	······	*********	. 030	0 50

 Turnips, per bag
 0 30
 0 35

 Carrots, per bag
 0 40
 0 50

 Beets, per bag
 0 50
 0 60

 Parsnips, per bag
 0 55
 0 60

 Hay, per ton
 8 00
 14 00

 Straw, per ton
 6 00
 7 00

 Wool, per lb
 0 30
 0 00
 PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been fairly active, with prices firm nearly all over.

BUTTER—The demand for shipping lots was maintained up to the end of last week when sales were made at 19c for selections, and at 17 to 18c, for choice round lots. Since then, however, this demand has fallen off, as shippers think the time for making experts with safety is closed. Still there is a good local demand heard, and selections would still bring 184 to 19c. It is not probable, however, that round lots could find buyers at former prices, but it is generally thought that country stocks are small, and that he local demand is likely to prove sufficient to consume offerings during the remainder of the season. It must be understood that this is given merely as a statement of local opinion, and not as any prediction on the part of the writer. Rolls have been rather scarce, and all offering selling readily at from 17 to 19c., the latter for choice, Street receipts have been small and of poor quality; pound rolls have ranged from 20 to 10c.

CHERES Strall lots of choice have remained from and fair esmand as 12c to 10c. PROVISIONS.

understand that some round lots of inferior have changed hands at 11c.

EGGs—There has been scarcely any offered all week, and any to be had have been readily taken at 25c. for limed, which price would have been paid to day. Street receipts also very small, and for 30 to 40c, has been paid for really fresh. It must be understood, however, that the mild weather cannot fail to be followed by increased supplies, and these by an immediate fall in prices; our quotations are not for next Saturday.

p.t.; small lots have sold at \$17, but to-day are held up to \$17.50, which seems likely to be the ruling price.

BACON—In active demand at still advancing prices; a rise of 25 to 50c, per cental has been established during the week. Long clear sold in a lot of 200 sides at 94c, but the same price has since been freely b d and refused, and there is a rumour of 94c, having been paid for two cars, but this we cannot guarantee to be correct; tons and under sell at 94c. Cumberland ranges from \$1 to 84, the latter for cases. Holls hove risen to 104 to 11c. No shoulders offered.

HAME—Active and firmer; smoked have sold in round lots at 11 to 114c. Pickled have been quiet, but held as before at 10c.

LARD—Has continued in good demand at firm prices; pails have sold in round lots at 12c, and small lots usually bring 124c, with some dealers talking about 13c; tinnets usually stand at 114 to 12c; tieroes seem not offered to any extent, and almost nominal at 104 to 11c.

Hose—Have been very scarce at decidedly firm prices; there was \$7.624 paid for cars on Monday, and the same price would since have been repeated. Street receipts very small, and prices up to \$7.50 to \$7.75.

SALT—There has been very little demand heard; sales have been few, and prices unchanged. Cars of Liverpool are held at 72c; small lots usually bring \$5 to 87c; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40. according to quantity and quality of the bags; Goderich quiet at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRED APPLES—Steady and fairly active; one country lot brought 4c, and buyers offer 32 to 4c, for all they can get; barrelled have sold at 4/c, for round lots, and up to 5c, for small lots.

HOPS—There has been no movement of any consequence reported. Choice new are held at \$2.0 to 22c.; yearlings at 12 to 15c., and old at 6 to 8c., with no enquiry heard.

TRADE—Has been quiet all over; but prices firm.

Beeves—The news of the fall in prices contained in our last checked subsequent receipts, and the supply during the past week has been small and insufficient. Export cattle have not been offered; the truth concerning the embargo at home seems to be that it is substantially correct, for although it is not true that Canadian cattle have to be slaughtered on the wharf where landed, it is true that they have to be slaughtered in the city and this within six days. Still notypithstanding this order, export cattle could have found buyers at from \$4.75 to \$5.00 for steers averaging from 1,200 lbs. upwards. Second-class, suited for the local market; consisting of light steers and heifers and heavy cows, have been scarce and have recovered about 25c. of the previous week's declire; prices have ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.00, with occasionally \$4.25 for a light steer of fine quality. Third-class also have been scarce and firmer with all offering taken at from \$3.00 to \$3.75.

SHEEP—Receipts have been small but sufficient; prices have been firm but not any higher, though all offering have been readily taken at quotations. First-class, suited for export, and weighing not under 150 lbs., have also been firm, and bringing \$5.00 to \$6.50 each. Second-glass, weighing 135 to 150 lbs., have also been firm, and bringing \$5.00 to \$6.50 each.

LAMBS—Offerings have been worth \$5.25 to \$5.50; droves of first-class, dressing from \$3.50 to \$6.50 each.

LAMBS—Offerings have been worth \$6.25 to \$5.50; droves of first-class, dressing not under \$6.50 to \$6.50 each.

LAMBS—Offerings have been very small and unequal to the wants of buyers; all in have found ready buyers at an advance of 25 to 50c., as would also a good many more had they been offered. Pickled have been worth \$5.25 to \$5.50; droves of first-class, dressing from 150 to \$6.50 each.

CALVES—There has been very little business done in this line. Very few have been offered, and these few were as many as were wanted. Prices, however, have CATTLE. TRADE-Has been quiet all over; but prices

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been generally quiet.

HIDES—There has been no further change in the price of green; offerings of these have been fully sufficient, as the demand for coured has been slack and prices rather weak; one car sold at 9\(\text{ic}\), but we believe that some might now be bought at 9\(\text{ic}\).

CALPSKINS—Quiet, at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS—Prices have been weak, and show a fall of about ten cents since our last, which is due to the slow sale found for combing wool; green usually sell at \$1.60 to \$1.65, though a few extra choice may still occasionally bring \$1.75. Dry have been inactive, and prices almost nomical at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

WOOL—Has been dull and inactive all over; in fleece the only movement reported is the sale of a few small lots at \$0.0, and some poor samples at 290.; for round lots buyers and sellers are apart. Super has been unchanged, with buyers at 290.; and extras worth 3 to 350. Some sales have been made to factorice on p.t.

have been made to factories on p.t.

Tallow—Scarce and steady; all offering has been wanted and readily taken at 6c. to 6tc. for rendered and 3tc. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$9.00; choice No. 1 steers, \$9.50; No. 2 inspected, \$3 to \$3.50; No. 3 inspected \$7.00; calfskins, green, it to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 29 to 30c.; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c.; extra super, 34 to 36c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12tc.; tallow, rough, 3to.; rendered, 6 to 6tc. GROCERIES.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been rather quiet but improving somewhat and sound and steady.

TEA—The demand for lines has continued in force at steady prices. First Young Hysons have been quiet, but one line sold at 4tc.; secends have been quiet, but one line sold at 4tc.; secends have been quiet, to ropoor qualities, and at 35 to 38c. for fair, Gunpowder has sold at 39 and 45c. the latter for a good medium. Japans have been quiet; some very inferior have sold at 19c. and good medium at 35c. Blacks have been selling well in small lots, but quiet in lines; there have, however, been sales of common. Congou at 26c. and of medium at 35c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 32 to 40c.; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42 to 48c.; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42 to 48c.; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42 to 48c.; Young Hyson, well must be obling transaction reported is the sale of a lot of Jamalea at 17c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Twankays, none; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 35 to 45c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 80c. Blacks—Congous, 30 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekcos, 55 to 55c.

Coffee—Quiet but fairly steady; the only job-bing transaction reported is the sale of a lot of Jamalea at 17c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Government Javas, 27 to 31c.; Singapore, 20 to 20c.; Rio, 15j to 19c.; Mocha, 30 to 33c.

SUGAR—Has sold fairly well, and generally at steady prices. Porto kico has sold at 17c. for dark, and in car-lots at equal to 71 to 7jc. for bright. Scotch has shown but little change. Canadian yellows have been fairly active and steady, with sales of round lots of medium at 8c. and 36c., and carlots at equal to 71 to 7jc. for bright. Scotch has shown but little change. Canadian yellows have been series have sold at 5j. and 10c., but the former price is not likely to be again accepted. Quotations are as follows, he emiss

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

Feb. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 870 bbls. Market dull and unchanged. 100 bbls. superior extrasold at \$6.30; 100 bbls. choice fine at \$4.35; 100 bbls. middlings at \$3.65; a car of Ontario bags sold at \$2.56. The following are the quotations:—Superior extra at \$5.00; fancy at \$5.00; spring extra at \$5.00; fancy at \$5.05; \$5.10; spring extra at \$5.00; fancy at \$5.05; spring extra at \$5.00; fancy at \$5.05; spring extra at \$5.00; fancy at \$5.75; bo \$6.20; fine at \$4.15; to \$4.35. Middlings—\$5.00; to \$5.70; pollards at \$1.50; to \$3.30; Ontario bags at \$2.75; to \$2.00; city bags, delivered, at \$3.10; to \$3.15. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario at \$4.40; to \$4.45. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Ontario at \$4.40; to \$4.45. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal—Asmall business at 35 to 36c. Peas—30 to 81c. Cornmeal—\$3.00 to \$3.16. Butter—Market dull; Western at 16 to 18c; Errokville at 18 to 20c; Morrisburg at 19 to 22c; Eastern Townships at 20 to 25c; oreamery at 25 to 29c. Cheese—134 to 14c, according to quality. Lard—12 to 12/c. far pails: Pork—Heavy mess at \$17.50 to \$18.00. Hans—Uncovered at 124 to 13c. Bacon—10 to 11c. Dremed hogs—\$7.75, to \$7.72. Ashes—Poin, MONTREAL.

Feb. 9.—Fall wheat, none. Barley, 80 to Peas. 68 to 70c. Oats, 36 to 37c. Rye, 80 to 88 HAMILTON.

LONDON.

Feb. 9.—Owing to the very disagreeable state of the weather there was nothinglon the market except a load of apples and a small load of hay. There has been very little deviation in prices of grain, hay, beef, pork, and other market produce from the prices of yesterday. Wheat—Spring, \$1.70 to \$1.75; Delhi, per 100 lbs., \$1.70 to \$1.75; Clawson, \$1.67 to \$1.74; red., \$1.70 to \$1.75. Clawson, \$1.67 to \$1.74; red., \$1.70 to \$1.75. Cats, per 100 lbs., \$80 to \$1. Corn, per 100 lbs., \$80. to \$1.05. Peas, per 100 lbs., \$5.0 to \$1.10. Barley, per 100 lbs., \$1.20 to \$1.55. to \$3. 10. Barley, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3. Produce—Eggs, retail, \$25 to \$1.56. Rye, per 100 lbs., \$0. to \$1. Clover seed, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3. Produce—Eggs, retail, \$25 to \$5c.; do. per basket, \$25 to 30c. Butter, per lb., \$2 to 25c.; do. crock, do. 19 to 20c.; do. tubs, do., 18 to 20c. Cheese, 12c. Lard. 9 to 11c, Skins and Hides—Sheep and lambskins, each, 75c. to \$1.25; calfskins, green, No. 1, per lb., \$10 folic; do. dry, 15 to 17c. Hides, No. 1, per lb., \$10 folic; do. dry, 15 to 17c. Hides, No. 1, per lb., \$10 folic; do. Si. 50 sa. Cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2. Shorts, per ton, \$12 to \$18. Bran, per ton, \$12 to \$14. Hay, \$11 to \$12. Miscellaneous—Wool, \$2 to 27c. Potatoes, per bag, \$6 to \$0. Apples, per bag, 40 to 60 Conions, per bush, 75c. to \$1.50. Chickens, per pair, \$5 to \$7.35. Beef, per lb., \$4 to 60. Mutton, \$ to 9c. LONDON.

BUFFALO. Fsb. 9.—Barley—Neglected; Canada, \$1.15 to \$1.30; six-rowed State, \$50. to \$1.15; two-rowed State, \$50 to \$1.00.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. EAST BUFFALO.

Feb. 9, 11.25 a.m.— Hogs.— Shade stronger; quality better; receipts. 29 cars; shipments, 19 cars, 11 to New York; selling light Yorkers, \$5.65 to \$5.55; choice, \$6; medium heavy, \$6.10 to \$6.15; pigs, \$5.45 to \$5.55; no choice heavy unfavourable; eastern reports bad, and buyers holding off. Hogs—To-day the receipts continued to be moderate and the demand fair: values were without much change from Tuesday, but prices were strong. Sales ranged light; Yorkers at \$5.56 to \$5.85; good to choice at \$5.90 to \$6; medium heavy at \$6.

Feb. \$12 m.—Cattle—Steady. \$1 to 10;c.; receipts, \$2 cars. Sheep—Quiet, \$1 to 6;c.; receipts, none. Lambs—Quiet, 6; to 7c.; receipts, none. Hogs—Firm. ?† to 7c.; receipts, 32 cars.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK,
Feb. 9, 18 m.—Cattle—Slow, 91 to 101c; receipts, 326. Sheep—Slow, 51 to 61c; receipts, 1,454. Calves—Lively, 71 to 9c; receipts, 108.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. Feb. 9, 10.09 a.m. — Hogs—Estimated receipts, 13.000; official yesterday, 10,364; shipments, 5,322, Light grades, \$5.30 to \$5.65; heavy shipping, \$5.20 to \$6.10. EAST LIBERTY.

Feb. 9, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Fair demand; best, 51 to 6c.; fair to good, 45c. to 51c; common, 4 to 45c.; receipts, 782; shipments, 51. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 2,900; Philadelphias, 36.15 to 36.30; Yor.ers, 35.50 to 35.75. Sheep—Slow; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 3,200. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

12. noon.—Wheat—Firm; Chicago, \$1.12 to \$1.16; Milwaukee, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 1 white, \$1.16; to \$1.17; for February; \$1.15\$ to \$1.16; for March; 8,000 bush. at \$1.16; for April; \$1.15 to \$1.18 for May; No. 2 red, \$1.17 to to \$1.17; for cash; \$1.17; to \$1.17; for February; 8,000 bush. at \$1.18; for March; 8,000 bush. at \$1.19; for April; \$1.19; to \$1.17; for February; 8,000 bush. at \$1.19; for April; \$1.19; to \$1.19; for May. Corn—Firmer at 55; to 57c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 16.518 bbls.; wheat, \$2,000 bush.; corn, \$2,000 bush. Chicago at \$1.12 to \$1.16; Milwaukee, \$1.16 to \$1.17; No. 2 red, \$1.16; for February; \$1.18; for March; \$1.19; for April; \$1.19 for May. Corn—Sales of 500,000 bush. No. 2 at 56 to 58c. Oats—Firm, Tallow, \$2c. Dressed hogs—7; to 7;c.

DETROIT. Feb. 9, 12.45 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.00; for cash or February; \$1.02 for March; \$1.04 for April; \$1.05; for May. Receipts—11,000 bush.; shipments, 3,000 bush. OSWEGO.

Feb. 9, noon.—Wheat-Firmer: 400 bush, white State at \$1.14; red held at \$1.16. Corn—Quiet; 400 bush, State at 550. Barley—Firm; heavy No. 2 Canada at \$1.15. MILWAUKEE.

Feb. 3, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—98jc. for March; 99jc. for April.
10.30 a.m.—Wheat—98jc. for March; 99jc. for April. Receipts—Flour, 12,405 bbls.; wheat, 19,000 bush.; corn, 275 bush.; oats, 5,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 5,000 bush.; oats, 5,000 bush.; rye, 3,696 bbls.; wheat, 3,000 bush.; corn, 425 bush.; oats, 2,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 4,000 bush.
1p.m.—Wheat—No. 2 at 97jc. for cash or February; 97jc. for March; 98jc. for April.

CHICAGO.

Feb. 9.—Opening—Wheat, 994c. for March. Corn—413c. for May. Oats—344c. for May. Pork—314.70 for March; \$14.90 for April. Lard—\$3.70 -\$14.70 for March; \$14.90 for April. Lard—\$9.70 for April.

1.172.p.m.—Closing—Short ribs, \$7.30 to \$7.35 for February; \$7.35 for March; \$7.45 for April; \$7.55 for May, Pork. \$14.40 to \$14.45, nominal tor February; \$14.50 for March; \$14.65 bid for April; \$14.70 bid for May. Lard—\$9.47; for February; \$9.52 for March; \$9.62; for April; \$4.70 bid for May.

1.03 p.m.—Wheat, 98;c., nominal, for February; \$9.50 to \$98;c. for March; \$9.62 for February; \$1.02; for May, \$116.5 for Juny; \$12.65 for May, \$116.5 for Juny; \$12.65 for March; \$9.65 for February; \$9.65 for March; \$9.65 for Juny; \$12.65 for July, Oats—\$29.65 for February; \$9.65 for March; \$1.65 for June.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Feb. 9.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, impreving; maize, firmer; cargoes on passage—wheat, firmer, and held higher; maize, firm; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 45s. 3d., now 45s. 6d.; No. 2 spring, was 41s., now 44s. for fair California, just shipped, was 43s. 6d., now 44s.; nearly due, was 44s., now 44s. 6d.; fair average No. 2 Chicago, for shipment the present or following month, was 43s., now 43s. 6d.; do, red winter, was 43s. 9d., now 44s. LIVERPOOL.

Feb. 9, 5 p.m.—Flour, 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat, 8s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; red winter, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 6d.; white, 9s. 0d. to 9s. 6d.; club, 9s. 7d. to 9s. 10d.; corn. new, 5s. 14d.; old. 5s. 3d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; oats, 6s. 3d.; peas, 6s. 9d.; pork, 67s. Bd.; bacon, 40s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; beef, 74s. 0d.; lard, 50s. 6d.; tallow, 38s. 6d.; obsest. 5fs. 0d.

ST. CATHARINES. Feb. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super at \$5.25 to \$5.50, Wheat, fall, \$1.05; do., spring, \$1.03 to \$1.10. Barley, 75 to \$00. Peas, 60c. Oats, 36 to 38c. Butter, 22 to 25c. Eggs, 30c. Cheese, 13c. Hay. \$15 to \$16. Potatoes, per bag, 75c. Corn, 55 to 56c.

Farms for Sale. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in his column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional sord, 2½c. Parties replying to advertisements fill please state that they saw them in The Mail. PARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London. FOR SALE OR RENT—A GOOD FARM IN Sidney, near the city of Belleville. Apply, by letter, B. H. VANDERVORT, Toronto. TIRST-CLASS FARM—TOWNSHIP NOTTA-WASAGA—Two hundred acres; one hun-dred and eighty cleared. Best in the township; cheap; terms easy. CHAS. J. CHAPMAN, Duntroon P.O. 461-3 PARM FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS 100-ACRE farm, in Pickering township, 4 mile from Claremont. Terms—Ten per cefit in three months, balance to suit purchaser. D. S. McFARLANE, Claremont P.O.

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ARM FOR SALE—FOR SALE AT A BAR GAIN, the south-half of lot No. 5, 15th con., Mariposa; 100 acres, being one of the bost farms in the township, and half a mile from Woodville; good grain market; close to Midland and Nipissing railways; it is well watered, and has on it a good house, frame barn, shed, and stable, and an orchard of fruit trees. Purchaser can get possession on ist of March, Apply to S. McKENZIE, Woodville. B.E.NZIE, Woodville.

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April, 1881. 50 acres of choice land, with new
frame barn, 60x35; new frame bouse, 36x21; twoacres of orchard, and well watered; part of ic
No. 2, 6th concession, township of Vaughan,
county of York; also, 37 acres of timber land,
part of lot 17, in the 7th concession, township of part of lot 17, in the 7th concession, township of Brock, county of Ontario; and building lots in Weston. For particulars, apply to proprietor, ROBERT CONWAY, auctioneer, Eramosa P.O., or to ADAM H. MEYERS, barrister, 28 Scott street, Toronto.

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South half of lot 14, con, 2, township of Eldon, eounty of Victoria, 100 acres, 80 cleared; house, barn, stable, shed, orchard; situated on good leading road, 31 miles from the junction of Midland and Toronto and Nipissing railway.

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We the undersigned having commenced the business of Commission Cattle Salesmen at Toronto. Our Mr. Mathers has been upwards of thirty years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock; he is well known in Toronto and the country, and we solicit the confidence of the farmers in this undertaking. All cattle, milk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs consigned to us will receive our prompt attention. Parties consigning cattle, &c., to us should forward intimation thereof by post or telegraph or send some person in charge. To save expense farmers should join together in making up a carload and put their marks upon their stock. As to security for our intromissions we can refer to our bankers, the Federal Bank of Canada. Our terms are as follows, viz.: On sales being made remittance by first post, less expenses and 5 per sent. commission. We are able at any time to give information in regard to the markets.

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IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficut, or oppious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retendors, and suppression of, and Sedmentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhees, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and allments the Urinary System (on y) is subject to. MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them.

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WIRE FENCING. The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railwa ence. Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. For cuts and prices, send to H. R. IVES & CO.

Queen street, Montreal. Fluid Beef. HANLAN WRITES: Jehnston's Fluid Beel or a considerable time. It is the best muscle former 1 or a considerable time. It is the best muscle former I have ever tried. It is pleasant to the taste and there is no trouble about its di-(Signed Euro and market).

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

THE ADAMS TOBACCO O MONTREAL

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

VOL. IX. NO.

Reconsideration of the Inte Evacuate Candahar.

Defeat of the British Fo South Africa.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCE English Proposals for Peace tions.

WONDERFUL MARKSMANSHIP OF Another Civil War Threater

In the House of Commons Wolff, Conservative, asked wheth Protection Act would apply to fore Forster applied in the affirmative. that under former Acts of the of the United States had been are H. D. Wolff inquired if those cit not tried by public tribunals. M requested that notice be given of tion. Sir William Harcourt decla other ticket-of-leave men acted as had they would be sent to riso

ghanistan.

DAVITT'S HEAT H. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcou , in sir wm. Vernon Harcou im question, said that it gave im announce that the health M Davitt, whom the Government had uty to deprive of his liberty, wimproved since his incarceration ipprison, and that Mr. Davitt was clied with the arrangement that made for his comfort. This stareceived with ironical cheers and the Houng Ruleys and generally by he Home Rulers and generally by

ENGLISH ANTI-COERCIONI The English members who volume second reading of the bill for tion of persons and property in the House of Commons yeste Messra Bradlaugh, Burt, Collin chere. Macdonald, and Sir Wilfr THE EVACUATION OF CANDA It is rumoured that notwithst

frequent affirmations of a contrar Government is reconsidering its i evacuate Candahar. It is unde the recent victories of General Sk the advance of Russia has thrown on the question. This evening's the Government has reconsidered with reference to Candahar, and to appoint a native ruler under tection. This is highly improbab CARLYLE'S FUNERAL

The remains of Thos. Carlyle interred in St. Fechan's church-elesfechan, Dumfrieshire, Carly place. The ceremonies were si vas a large attendance of peop

flett were ma Francis and Lady Bu Francis and Ledy Burdett, Sir Lady Keppel, Lady Sarah Linds and Mrs. Gordon, and Mr. Ellis Bartlett, M.P. Mr. Lacosta a man and Sir Francis Burdett, the family, gave away the bride. I party were afterwards entertained fresidence of Mrs. Trevannion, sister of the bride, whose healther presence in church. The Barremarkably well. Previous to Mr. Bartlett, in accordance with of St. Albans' will, assumed the Burdett-Coutts before his own su

Burdett-Coutts before his own sure of the Glamorgan assizes the Glamorgan assizes the William Lynch, a shipowher, with sending his ship, the Huber lea in an unseaworthy state, crew were endangered at Cardiff of October. The prisoner, who is years of age, was sentenced to the imprisonment and fined £500. the Arbine despatch says:—The intavour of universal suffrage h motion demanding universal suffer from Garibaldi was read at the agitation should continue un of the people were satisfied, delected president.

FOUNDERED IN MID-OUR FOUNDERED IN MID-OC

A Queenstown despatch says Laurin, from San Francisco, rep January 28th she met the bar Queen, from Baltimore, dismasting badly. She rescued eight Capt. Dunn and the mate rem wreck, but requested the McLauby them until morning, which t did. At daylight the wreck had

General Skobeleff telegraphs for February 7th, that in consequent lamation calling upon the Tekk to their homes, they are gradua from Sanddesorb and surrentifies. Seven thousand familiaturned. The people are much it the presence of influential confusional much mational representation hallished, and needy families are from the supplies captured in The neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in The neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in the neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in the neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in the neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in the neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in the neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in the neighbourhood of Geok-Telegraphs of the supplies captured in th TEKKE TURCOMANS SURKE the pursuit.

A PRINCE'S FROLIC. curious explanation is the hereditary Prince Leopold lern. He has confessed that tale of his being carrie Nihilists was all an inv his mysterious absence, ting of his hair, and the loss of were episodes in a juvenile es own devising and execution.

London Mr. James Anthony Froude a Mr. Carlyle left many valuable scripts &c., and that they will apart from the biography of Mr

ANOTHER AFGHAN CIVIL A despatch from Candahar s Khan is said to have declared Abdurrahman, and has re-occup leading to Cabul and Herat.

HONOURS FOR GENERAL The freedom of the city of Lorpresented to Gen. Roberts. There assemblage present at a grand dered to General Roberts a House to-night. The General the toast in his honour, said army was absurdly small, and the demands of the country tone must be raised. He claim