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UNITED STATES.

Border.

elected bishop of the Nebraska diocese of the

It is understood the bonanza farm of C. F.

A four-year-old Chicago girl on Friday luring a quarrel with a playmate only six

months her senior, struck him with a hatchet

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, repre

senting 350,000 members from all parts of the

The colossal brouze statue of Martin Luther

was unveiled at Washington recently with

Asbury Park, N.J., has come into posses-

sion of \$10,000 left him some years ago by an

aunt. He was out of work and in great need.

It is reported in Washington that General

wair will be asked to render an account of

the Garfield Fair fund. His friends say he is

prepared to do so, and that his accounts are

A severe hailstorm visited Rabun County,

ome places. The crops are ruined and trees

Mary Schenck, the servant girl who was

York on Wednesday night, died Thursday from her injuries. She had been beaten.

Reports from all parts of the United States

indicate the largest apple crop ever known and a very good prospect for an enormous crop of small fruit. Peaches, however, will

At the funeral of Thomas Crough, a fire-

man in Williamsburg, N.Y., Thursday, Miss

crough charged her stepmother with murder-

Owing to daily applications for the incin-

eration of bodies the trustees of Lemoyne Crematory, Washington, Pa., have decided after August 1st to limit the use of the

ematory to residents of Washington county.

The lynching of Miles Petley, a negro, at

Elizabethtown, Ky., for an alleged assault, auses grat excitement among the coloured

ecret meeting and resolved to leave the

Eight Welsh choirs, aggregating a thousand

singers, from neighbouring counties com-deted at the Eisteddfod at Wilkesbarre, Pa.,

recently. Prizes from one to three hundred

ollars were awarded. The attendance was

In the Iowa Medical Convention Wednesday

President Robinson urged the enactment of

more stringent laws governing the qualifi-cations of practitioners. He said the action

of other States had made Iowa too congenial

On Friday at Vicksburg, Mich., a stranger

The St. Patrick's Alliance of America held

special national convention in New York

resterday afternoon. Delegates were present rom many States. Matters connected with

the increasing benefit fund to be paid at the death of members were discussed, and a reso-

lution passed expressing confidence in Parnell

Murder by an Octogenarian.

GRAND ISLE, Vt., May 21.-Jacob Kent,

aged 80, vesterday attacked his grandson's

wife, and when her husband came to her rescue the old man stabbed him fatally with a

pocket knife. The parties lived together un-

Excommunication for Liquor Dealers.

PITTSBURG, May 26. - In the Synod of the

port of the committee condemning the liquor raffic licensed by Government and providing

or the excommunication of such Church

rent property to tavern-keepers was, after a

Murder and Suicide by an Ex-Convict.

New York, May 26. - John Carpenter, an

x-convict, murdered his wife, Mary A. Car-

penter, in a saloon this afternoon. He had previously tried to kill his sister-in-law,

Delia Ambrose, who is supposed to be dan-erously, if not fatally, wounded, and then

attempted to put an end to his own life by

stabbing himself several times in the abdo-

Attempted Suicide by a Coloured Girl.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26. - Minnie Johnson,

ploured, attempted to commit suicide yester

iay by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. Doctors were called, and by use of a stomach

pump they succeded in saving her life. The girl claims she has been betrayed by a young

coloured man who promised to marry her

A Murderer's Confession.

DETROIT, Mich., May 26. - Wesley John-

on, who is to be hanged in Napoleon, Ohio,

on the 29th for the murder of Geo. Williams

and wife in Fulton county, Ohio, has con-

fessed that he became enamoured of the

woman, who threatened to elope with a rival

Johnson then committed the crime, which was one of the most horrible on record, to

Philadelphia Methodist Conference,

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.-In the Metho-

ooga, New Orleans or Austin, DesMoines,

out Buffalo and insert Topeka was made,

DETROIT. May 27.—As the time for his

when the conference adjourned.

obtain money. He is only 23 years old.

unless he could raise a certain sum of money.

men. He has slight chances of recovery.

heated debate, unanimously adopted.

embers as deal in spirituous liquors and

formed Presbyterian Church to day the re-

easantly. It is believed Kent was insane.

and approval of his course.

He was arrested.

Three hundred coloured men held a

ng ner father. The body was placed in

minally assaulted in the streets of New

Ga., Wednesday. Hailstones as large as eggs fell and drifted to the depth of 12 inches in

convened Tuesday at Washington in

Kindred, near Valley City, Dakota, has been sold to Samuel K. Bester, of Geneva, N.Y.,

Protestant Episcopal Church.

and fractured his skull.

its thirtieth annual session.

hoked, and staboed.

be only about half a crop.

vault pending an investigation.

nade many converts.

for \$130,000. \*

# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

# THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

Mr. Gray, Presbyterian minister, Windsor, at Phipps' request, visits him frequently.

Arrest of a Bank President. Budget of News from Over the NEW YORK, May 26.—Mr. James D. Fish, late president of the Marine Bank, is now in oustody. He was arrested to-night on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shelds on application of the United States District Attorney Rool. This warrant is the outcome of Mr. Rool's A negro is travelling through Georgia reesenting himself as the Messiah. He has investigation into the hitherto impenetrable It is said 400 business firms in New York mysteries surrounding some of the affairs of the Marine National Bank. John C. Eno, late president of the Second National Bank, have signified their intention of joining the Traders' and Travellers' Union. Rev. Dr. Worthington, of Detroit, has been has not yet been found.

Death of a Prominent Mason New York, May 21.—Mr. Horace S. Taylor, of the firm of F. P. James & Co., bankers at No. 35 Wall street, died suddenly in his office to-day of heart disease. Mr. Taylor was sixty-five years old, and was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. A year ago he was the Grand Master for the State of New York. At the time of his death he was the treasurer of the Holland Lodge and a member of several other lodges. en he dropped dead Mr. Taylor was standing talking to his physician.

The U.S. Presidency

New York, May 22, -General Butler, in a of designation by such a body as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic cannot be too highly appreciated. Concurring in each measure of public policy set forth in the resolutions of your convention, I need only add that if the votes of the electors shall in trust me with the executive powers of that high office, each of them shall be fully, justly, and energetically used to make every measure of relief to the people, and reform in the Government pointed out by your platform, of the principles and realities of administration.

Pleuro-Pneumonia among Cattle in Neu York, ALBANY, N.Y., May 27. - Inspector Arthur Hollick's report to the State Board of Health shows a shocking condition of matters at Blissville, Queen's county. In one place four or five hundred cattle were housed and fed on distillery swill, fattening for slaughter. One of them was diseased with pleuro-pneumonia. In another place there were five cases of acute pleuro-pneumonia in the stables, and three outside were just dying. They had been milked that morning, and the milk dis-tributed to customers. In another stable out of 126 cows nine were diseased. Outside the city limits were several smaller dairies with bout the same percentage of disease. The Brooklyn commissioner suspects when diseased cows are no longer able to furnish milk they are slaughtered and smuggled to New York and Brooklyn for food.

A Basque Doctor.

A doctor, in the Landes, as in Sologne or Vendée, has no bed of roses to lie upon s in constant antagonism with a rival professional, the sorcerer, or witch healer, who ures ague and fever by the aid of simples and charms : and he finds himself eternalis thwarted by those maleficent hags, the "wise women," or "disuses," who are the pest of rural France, and who negative every precept he can utter as to fresh air, cleanliness for the sick, and especially the hygenic conditions necessary for the rearing of weakly children. It may seem scarcely credible that in the neteenth century there should be crones who make a living by preaching dirt, vermin, and neglect as essential for the health of the young; but every village practitioner from Tours to Bayonne knows, to his vexation, that such is the case. Medical science was found lying in a shed near the Chicago and Grand Trunk track in an unconscious tating respect which it meets with in the condition. He died yesterday. A book was found on his person with the names of John, Robert, and Mary Bigham of Canada therein, but no further clew. He is about fifty-five years old.

The died yesterday. A book was found on his person with the names of John, Robert, and Mary Bigham of Canada therein, well and good. The cure of a lame house or a sick cow does more to influence the bucolic mind than the most eloquent of expositions.

The died yesterday. A book was great towns, Ir a rural doctor is also a skilled veterinary surgeon, as sometimes happens, cept the Canadian Government's invitation to compete in the contests at Quebec in September. The question of acceptance turns wholly on their obtaining the necessary funds.

Our Debt to the Ideal of the Virgin Mary Not so, however, with the essentially feminine type of Christianity, which finds its natural expression in the ideal of tenderness and pure emotion represented by the Virgin Mary. For, whatever may be our opinion as to the theological soundness of the Roman Catholic veneration for the Virgin, there can be no doubt that the elevation of this womanly ideal has profoundly influenced the course of civilization. In other ages of the world great respect has been paid to the idea of perpetual virginity, but in the Catholic reverence for the Virgin Mary a redeeming and ennobling element has been supplied with throws a halo around the name of woman, and lifts us into a higher sphere of emotion. Of course, the woman of the future cannot be molded entirely in accordance with the saintly ideal of the Roman Catholic exalted conception which has enabled this peautiful ideal to traverse the ages unobplainly shows how important has been the change produced by Christianity; and it also shows how closely related are the advancement of Christianity and the emancipa-

tion of women. A Gander as a Witness. A very singular case, which reminds us of the judgment of Solomon, is mentioned by an Indian paper as having been heard before a ertain Mofussil court the other day. It almost unnecessary to say that the judge was not a native, bewildered with the responsilities of criminal jurisdiction. The plaintiff was a gentleman's cook, the defendant a otorious thief, and the chief witness-a gander. The bird, it appears, was a great pet, and was appropriated by the defendant. The and was appropriated by the defendant. The plaintiff having recognized the bird in the bazaar brought this suit. There was hard swearing on both sides, and much hissing from the gander. At last the judge ruled that the goose should decide the case Minnie is 18 years old, and her parents live in The parties were ordered out of court, and the gander put upon the table. The de udant was then recalled and ordered to take away the bird. But no sooner did he approach the table than he was assailed with every symptom of a gander's utter abhorence. The plaintiff was now admitted, and the bird at once rushed to his bosom. The judge was affected, pleaders shed tears, and the bird was at once restored to the happy home from which it had been so ruthlessly ab-

> Aldrich's Sleeve-Links. The statement is now made that Mr. Ald-

rich has abandoned his plan of writing the life of N. P. Willis for the American Men of Letters series for want of time, which reminds me that when Mr. Aldrich began to collect material for this biography he called upon Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Willis' daughter, asking for letters and memorials of her father. ist conference to-day the report of the Committee on Episcopacy recommended the establishment of episcopal residences at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Atlanta or Chatta-In the course of the call Mr. Aldrich showed her his cuff-buttons. "Do you recognize these?" he asked. "Certainly I do," she answered; "how came you by them?" "I was calling upon Mrs. Fields the other day." Denver, and Buffalo. A motion to strike Mr. Aldrich answered, "and she gave them to me with the remark, 'Lord Beaconsfield gave these to N. P. Willis, and N. P. Willis gave them to Mr. Fields, and now I want you to wear them." "That is all very fine," Mrs. Eddy observed, "but I gave the buttons to Mr. Fields myself. He wanted somexecution approaches Luke Phipps, the wife murderer, does not seem to lose any of the fortitude which he has displayed since his thing that had belonged to father, and aftersentence. Phipps was recently visited by his lawver. Mr. Collier. of Detroit. to whom the cuff-buttons of N. P. Willis and the the cuff-buttons of N. P. Willis and the collar-stud of Charles Dickens. As for awyer, Mr. Collier, of Detroit, to whom Phipps said he was resigned, and would stand upon the scaffold with a rope around his neck without a tremor. The only time the con-Beaconsfield, he never saw them. I bought without a tremor. The only time the condemned man expresses any omotion is when thinking or speaking about his children, thinking or speaking about his children, said, laughing; "the bigger story is a good deal better." But he boasted of Beacons-Very seldom he refers to the crime he com-mitted, and never to his dead wife. The Rev. field's sleeve links no more.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

tems of Interest from the United Kingdom.

Moody and Sankey closed a successful mission at Croydon Monday. They will sail for America July 5th. The London Economist says the feature of he week on the Stock Exchange was the con-

railway securities. The remains of Dennis Deasy, the dynamiter who nied a week ago in Chatham prison, were buried Monday at Bandon. There was a large attendance at the funeral. The Limerick Corporation has again de-

eided not to pay the Government the £2,000 demanded on account of extra police. The members say they would rather go to jail. The inquiry into the Tubbercurry conspiracy at Sligo has resulted in the commitment of twelve prisoners for trial. Seven were committed on the charge of treason-

The Pall Mall Gazette says Lord Wolseley will command the expedition in the early autumn which will land at Suskim and march to Berber. A military railway is to

arsenal. A pontoon detachment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed

to the Nile. Large steamers are loading im mense quantities of stores for Egypt. It is reported that Earl Granville will sign the position of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the dissolution of Parliament on account of his health failing and becoming too deaf to conduct the business of

Lord Randolph Churchill's course on the Franchise bill has caused general surprise. The Telegraph says he is gradually leaving the present Conservative leaders behind. Th Standard says his conduct is likely to entail disaster upon the Canservative cause

At a Liberal meeting in Leeds Tuesday a resolution was adopted expressing confidence in the motives and integrity of Mr. Glad-stone. The word wisdom was also in the resolution as originally offered, but this was too much for the meeting, and they struck it

The Pall Mall Gazette says in recent correspondence with France Earl Granville agreed to the principle of a multiple control or Egypt providing it was disguised. The Cabinet has decided to accept the French proposal to evacuate Egypt in three years and to allow an international board supreme authority over Egyptian finances. At the enquiry at Sligo into the Tubber

curry conspiracy on Saturday an Invincible informer stated that Tynan, "No. 1," was resent at the Phoenix Park murders, and hat the commission of crimes by Fenians was encouraged. Another witness stated that Daly, whom he had identified in prison at Birmingham, was at a Fenian meeting in 1878 when the witness was made a head centre. In the House of Commons recently Mr. Gladstone announced that Lord Hay was making arrangements for the Khedive's steamers with a small company of British sailors to patrol the Nile between Assiout and Wadyhalfa. Mr. Gladstone again stated that the question of Egyptian finance would orm the basis of discussion at the approach-

has no intention of proposing the revival of the dual control. Quebec Artillery Centest.

ing Egyptian conference. The Governmen

Smallpox Scare in London LONDON, May 24.—The city is threatened with a smallpox scare. The malady is alarmingly prevalent in several of the metr districts, and is spreading from the city to adjoining villages, several of which are already badly infected. The city of London, since the outbreak of smallpox last November, has expended £250,000 for additional accommoda tion for the constantly increasing number of affected persons. It is now proposed to erect new metropolitan smallpox hospitals at a cost of £75,000.

Two Dynamiters Captured. London, May 26, -- Two men from Calais vere arrested at Charing Cross railway sta-

tion this morning. Their luggage contained a quantity of explosives, with what are sup-But it must be conceded that the posed to be infernal machines. The men declare their property was intended for a per ectly legitimate purpose. The dynamiters scured by the clouds of earth is of very great | eluded the detectives at Dover until the train value to us in estimating the quality of was about to start, when they rushed into woman's influence. If it does no more, it the station, and attempted to board the train. The detectives then seized the men, who clung to the running train, and a des perate struggle ensued, the officers and me being dragged a considerable distance. The detectives finally secured their prisoners and brought them to London.

Vanderbilt Makes a Stir. LONDON, May 24.-Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt came to the surface yesterday, and accompanied by Mr. J. P. Bigelow quietly strolled down the Strand. The day was the hottest of the season, and Mr. Vanderbilt made himself remarkably conspicuous by wearing an overcoat. Passers-by smiled, boot-blacks piped their chaff, and the whole street turned and looked as the perspiring millionaire made his way. Mr. Bigelow be came impatient at the attention which he and his companion attracted. He could not tell whether it was them or the coat, so he finally called a cabin which they disappeared.

LONDON, May 24. - The Countess of Caithess, who is wealthy and socially famous, as well as a noble dame, is the last important person who is bitten with the doctrines of theosophy, which Mme. Blavatsky and Col.

Olcott are preaching here and in Paris. [Theosophy is a religious belief in which eculiar views are held regarding the maniestation in man of the wisdom of God. It is modern adaptation of some of the views of Paracelsus, a Swiss alchemist, born at Einsiedeln, Schwytz, in 1493. The soul, accordwas united to the body by an ing to him, was united to the body by an animal fluid, and that man was an image of the Trinity, his intellect representing God, his body the world, and the fluid the stars.]

Woman Suffrage Question, LONDON, May 25.—A political difficulty or the Opposition has developed itself out of the woman suffrage question. The leaders of the Suffrage Sisterhood claim that Sir Stafford Northcote during a recent visit to Belfast gave a distinct pledge to sustain the amendment to the Franchise bill, which was intended to extend its benefits to female ratepayers. Sir Stafford Northcote virtually acknowledged this promise in a speech made after a dinner at the Carlton Club. The opportunity to prove his friendship occurred during the debate on the Franchise bill last Tuesday evening. The ladies' gallery was packed that evening with prominent advocates of female suffrage, who evidently expected that the Conservative leader of the House would redeem his pleage by championing their cause. The debate, however, took a totally unexpected turn, in consequence of the speech of Lord Randolph Churchill, and Sir Stafford Northoote, with a large number of his follows:

ers, left the House in disgust. This extinguished all hope of parliamentary action looking toward female suffrage for this session at least, and the womens' rights agitators are now angry and indignant toward Sir Stafford

Bradlaugh Will Not Visit America. LONDON, May 22. - Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the Radical Freethinker, whose hostility to the pious oath of the House of Commons has cost him his seat, thinks that he will be unable to visit America this year. He says he has received a number of very enticing invitinued and general depression in American tations to lecture at Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities in the North-western States, and would very gladly undertake the trip, but believes that his duty at present lies in England. Although his mouth has been gagged in Parliament, he believes that he owes a duty to his Northampton constituents and to the masses of England by fighting what he considers the abuses of the pension and civil lists, and he says he intends to devote himself to this work for at least the remainder of the present year.

> London, May 22.—The prejudice against merican tinned meats has been revived by a sad event which occurred to-day at Scar-borough. A large quantity of beef imported in tins from Chicago, and known here as "Chicago Braup," has recently been sold endeaten in Scarborough, and to-day several of the persons who had eaten of it were taken ill with symptoms of poisoning. One man has died and three others are reported to-night as in a dying condition. There is intense excitement in the town, and the event

Death from Eating Canned Meat.

has caused a sensation in London, and especially in Parliament, where it is likely to have an effect upon the Cattle Disease bill, now pending in the House of Commons. An inquest has been begun at Scarborough, and a thorong analysis of the suspected meat is in

Revival Services

LONDON, May 27.—Messrs. Dwight L. foody and Ira D. Sankey, the American Evangelists, began a three weeks' farewell mission to-day in an immense tabernacle which has been erected for their use on the Thames embankment. Mr. Moody told a cable news correspondent that the Lord had wonderfully blessed the work in which they had been engaged during the past winter and spring in London. During that time they held missions varying in duration from one to four weeks at Wandsworth, Islington, Stepney, Clapham, Battersea, Stratford, New Cross, Hammer smith, and Hampstead, and thousands of souls had been brought to the Saviour. Mr. Sankey had been forced to absent himself from the Lord's vineyard for several weeks on account of illness, but he was now happily recovered, and they believed that the present series of revival meetings would be the most accessful of all their work in England. After these meetings they expect to rest a few weeks, and to return to the United States early in July. Mr. Sankey reappeared today and led the singing at the afternoon service, which had a congregation numbering ten thousand persons.

Nihilistic Proclamation.

LONDON, May 27. - The Russian Nihilists have renewed their activity and begun a new campaign of terrorism in the Province of Moscow. They have placarded that province and its capital with hundreds of copies of a manifesto conveying a threat of death to the Czar. As these placards were all posted on the same night, and as each man engaged on the mane night, and as each man engaged in the work could have posted but very few of them, owing to the necessity of dodging the police, it is evident that the Nihilists must count among their members a large number of men willing to risk their liberty in the clamations are well printed on good paper. and are headed "The Executive Committee to the Emperor Alexander III." neither date nor signature, but each copy bears the usual seal of the Executive Committee impressed upon the paper after it had been printed. The proclamat the Czar that he was warned in May, 1881, that, if he would avoid the fate which had befallen his father two months before, he must grant a constitutional form of government, and organize a Parliament composed of representatives of the people. During the three years that have followed this warning, the proclamation says, the revolutionists have suspended their agitation, but now that their warning has been so long unheeded, they inform the Czar that he must prepare to be dealt with as his father and removed, and as suddenly as his father and predecessor. The police tore down the placards before most of the citizens were stirring, and have made strenuous efforts to find the persons who printed and posted them. Many students of ooth sexes have been arrested on suspicion and a thorough search has been made of the offices of all newspapers, and printers susused in printing the placards has been dis melted up immediately after being used.

A Sensational Execution.

LONDON, May 26 .- A horribly sensationa

hanging occurred to-day at Lincoln. The victim was Mrs. Leffley, who poisoned her husband last fall. She was convicted at the Lincoinshire sessions. She had acquired some money by her husband's death, and she spent liberally in pressing an appeal to the Home Secretary for a commutation of her sentence to imprisonment for life, or, if that were refused, for a reprieve of a few weeks To the very last moment Mrs. Leffley be lieved that a reprieve would be granted, and she was not by any manner of means reconciled to her fate. When she first saw the hangman in the pinioning-room she shrieked with terror and fainted. She was restored to consciousness, and the hangman began to prepare her for the gollows by pinioning her elbows and fixing a strap loosely around her skirts, to be tightened about her ankles after she had walked to the scaffold. Mrs. Leffley fought desperately to prevent these restraints, and gave utterance to frightful yells, which were heard even outside the massive walls of the gaol. On the way to the scaffold the screams of the condemned woman were almost maniacal, and drowned the voice of the prison chaplain, who was reciting the prayers for the dying. was placed upon the trap she continued to scream and incoherently avow her inno cence until the white cap was pulled down over her mouth and stifled her voice. the trap fell, the woman was dropped into the well, and in a few minutes was pronounced dead. The usual inquest was held, and the corpse was buried in the gaol-yard, and covered with quicklime. Contrary to the usual custom, no representatives of the press vere admitted to the gaol-yard, and very contradictory stories are told by the medical men and other official witnesses of the All the facts as stated are admitted by all the witnesses, but some of them state in addition that hangman Binns was unnecessarily and barbarously brutal in his treatment of the unhappy woman. According to their statements, he knocked her down in the pinioning-room, and chocked her until her face was livid, in order to stop her screaming. The London papers generally condemn the exclusion of the press, and say that this disgraceful scene furnishes another and quite sufficient reason for the dismissal of the frunken brute Binns from his office of official hangman.

we oit loose the good we might win by fearing to attsmpt." Then don't doubt "Gold Coin," it is the best chewing tobacco in Canada. Great Cesar! who is it that speaketh? The

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE | reinstated in the post of the view of his

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

EUROPE.

A Paris despatch says it is stated that Belgium and Holland have agreed to exclude the German princes from succession to the Dutch throne.

Prince Victor and his father is complete victor has fallen heir to £40,000 willed him ov an unknown person. The floods in the south-eastern provinces of Spain are becoming alarming. Whole towns are cut off and the crops destroyed. Many amilies are homeless.

A Paris despatch says the rupture between

The Emperor William will lay the foundation stone of the new House of Parliament in Berlin June 6th. The event will be celebrated with great ceremony. Mlle. Colombier has been sentenced to three

months' imprisonment and to pay a fine for her scandalous brochure about Sara Bernhardt entitled "Sara Barpum." A despatch from Berlin says Madame de Ka-mure will defend Grand Duke Louis' suit for

divorce. The Grand Duke charges her with concealing misconduct before their marriage. A Paris despatch says it is believed there has been a rupture between Prince Jerome gone to reside in his own private apartments. The Berlin Tageblatt says Bismarck's reirement from the Ministry is again doubtful.
f he remains President of the Council he will give up the functions of Minister o Foreign Affairs and Minister of Commerce

and Industry. Italy supports France in her demands for Egyptian conference will open with the power to decide all questions in regard to the control in Egypt, the reform of the resent administration, and the term of the girsh occupation.

A Vienna despatch says M. Wolowski. ditor of the Messager de Vienne, declares he report of Bismarck sent to the commision at Leipsic which tried Krazewski and lentsch, that the late M. Gambetta employed oles to collect and treasonably circulate the military secrets of Germany is altogether Crusade against Piano Playing.

BERLIN, May 24. - A crusade against piano laving has been begun here. The crusaders we circulated petitions among the residents

f portions of the city, and they have been presented to the municipal and police authorities. They set forth that the constant and nonotonous practising of scales and exercises y piano pupils has become an intolerable nuiice, causing much suffering to invalids, and oray that a municipal ordinance be enacted tricting the time of piano playing and practising to the hours between 11 a.m. and on, and between 8 and 11 p.m.

German Prison Crucities.

BERLIN May 26 - The German Socialists are very indignant over a series of alleged barbarities in the Saxon State prison at Halle, which has resulted, it is declared, in the death of three prisoners and the hopeless nsanity of a fourth. They, with five others, were tried and convicted at Leipsic in October, 1881, on charges of treason, and sent to Halle to serve their terms of imprisonment. The five survivors of the party were released yesterday and tell takes of frightful crue ties to which they affirm they were subjected. They say that the iron discipline at Haile absolutely prevents sleep and compels the wretched prisoners to labour until they dr down from exhaustion. The opponents of the extension of the anti-Socialist laws propose to use this incident as an argument against these laws when they are again brought up for discussion in the Reichstag. The Morganatic Scandal.

BERLIN, May 26. - Another crop ofscandal is promised in connection with the left-handed narriage of the Grand Duke Louis IV. of Hesse. Mme. De Kalamine, the morganatic spouse, whom Louis wishes to divorce, now threatens nght, and promises some ugly revelations. She says that the Grand Duke's life, since the death of his wife, Princess Alice, would not bear close scrutiny, and that she has the best of reasons for knowing of some of his lapses. he also says that if she has committed such anti nuptial sins as are charged by the Grand Duke, she did not sin without a partner, and that if there were any sin and any partnerhip therein, the Grand Duke knows who the partner was. She declares it the height of ngenerosity to tax her with such offences, and the threatens to "tear the whole Darmstadt ourt to pieces" morally, if the Grand Duke his attempt to secure a divorce on account of any charges to be alleged against

[Mme. De Kalamine comes of a stock in which the bar sinister played a prominent part. She is descended from the illegitimate of age two research scholarships, each worth \$1,200 a year and tenable for three years, the offspring of Marshal de Saxe and the fascinating actress Adrienne Lecouvreur. Saxe was competition for which to take place in May the natural son of Augustus the Strong Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, by the Swedish Countess of Konigsmark, and Philip Christopher, brother of this lady, selected as his mistress Sophia, the wife of George I. of England, whom she left on account of his gloomy and jealous character for the gallant Swedish adventurer.]

ASIA. The cholera at Calcutta is increasing. There were 253 deaths in the week ending

China has conferred upon Admiral Lespes, ommander of the French fleet in Chinese waters, the order of the double dragon, which carries with it the title of mandarin.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, the "martyr missionary," who was some time since taken prisoner by the French at Tamatave, has returned to London from the Continent, where he was travelling for the benefit of his health. A cable to THE MAIL says it is rumoured that Rev. Mr. Shaw intends furnishing the Opposition with information valuable to them in their intended attack upon the Government's foreign policy, especially with regard to Grench aggressions in the East.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21. — Mahmoud Damad Pasha is dead. He was interred at the same time as Midhat. The name of Mahmoud Pasha has not been prominently before the public for some time past, but he played an important part in the foreign affairs of Turkey, and in the re-organization of her navy some twenty years ago. He was a disciple of Rechid Pasha, and commenced his career in the office of the Grand Refendary, and rose to the post of Mektonbchi in the Hardjié (Foreign office). Thence in succession to those of Grand Chan-cellor of the Imperial Divan and Musteschar, or Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Muchir, and served as Governor-General of Syria, and of Smyrna, then as Minister of Commerce, and after the death of Rechid Pasha, as Governor-General of Tripoli and Barbary.

AFRICA. A secret society of French, Irish, and

Large reinforcements of British troops are to be sent to Zululand owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in that region.

The Khedive of Egypt has written to Queen Victoria asking that Col. Baker be

PRICE THREE of fs.

great services

Zebehr P at the request of England sent to Khartoum with letters insisting to General Gordon's return. The messenger will return in fifty days. The Governor of Dongola has re-taken Debbah. He compelled peace by a total de-feat of the rebels in the disturbed districts, who were completely overawed by the power

of the Government. Advices from Cairo say the rebels have captured Debbeh. The Sultan has refused to send 10,000 troops to the Soudan to co-operte with the English. The friendly tribes at Suakim are clamouring for arms and stores to wreak vengeance on Osman Digna. Advices from Berber and Khartoum represent both towns in a satisfactory condition.

STATE PENSIONS.

Bradlaugh Attacks the Memory of Marl-borough and Penn.

LONDON, May 27.—In reference to the commuting of the Duke of Mariborough and Wm. Penn pensions, Bradlaugh writes a leter to the Treasury, stating that Marlborough betrayed England, embezzled £400,000 of public moneys, and accepted bribes from bread contractors, who were thus permitted to suppty the army with such poor food that many soldiers were sickened by it and died. He says when the independence of America was recognized the Penns were compensated for their claims by the payment of £130,000, given in instalments of £15,000 yearly with nterest. The Penn pension when originally ranted was a fraud on the nation, and the present recipient is not a direct blood heir of

William Penn John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1650 and died 1722. He early entered the army, and owed his rapid promotion not alone to his military talents, which were undoubted, but also to is diplomatic intrigue and the influence of his wife at court. He served under Charles II., James II., William III., and Queen Anne. The battle of Blenheim, which he won in 1704, elicited the gratitude of both the Queen and the nation at large. He was created a duke, Blenheim palace, at Woodstock, was erected for him by the Government, and £5,000 a year conferred in perpetuity. The duke left no male heirs, and nis title passed to his eldest daughter, Henrietta, from whom it descended to Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

William Penn, whose heirs also enjoy a pension from the English Government, was born in London in 1644, and died at Rus-combe, Bergshire, in 1718. He was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn, and having oined the religious sect known as Friends or Quakers, he several times underwent imprisonment for his peculiar views; but owing to the influence of his father and by his own power, he obtained many concessions of civil and religious liberty for his co-worshippers. In 1681 he obtained from the Crown, on payment of a debt of £16,000 due to Sir William Penn, then deceased, the State of Pennsylvaniae His title to this he afterwards surrendered to the English Crown for £12,000. For services rendered to James II., principally in connection with the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, which, if not dishonourable, were open suspicion, he was granted the pension in question amounting to £4,000 a year for ever. Referring to this hiot upon the character of a man whose name has become almost a synonym for upright integrity. Lord Macaulay says:—"Unhappily, it cannot be concealed that he bore a chief part in some ransactions condemned, not merely by the rigid code and the society to which he belong accept a commutation of their pension on the basis of a capitalization at the rate of two rds per cent

A Handsome Prize. The Worshipful Company of The Grocers London, have taken steps for the encourage ment of original and exact researches into the causes of important diseases and into othe

The advice of Prof. Tyndail. Dr. Burden Sanderson, Dr. George Buchanan, and Mr. John Simon is promised upon the scientific considerations involved. A prize of \$5,000 to be offered once in every four years, and to be awarded for the proof of any important discovery with regard to a subject in connection with sanitary science named by the company. The first essays for this discovery prize, which is open to foreign as well as British competitors, must be sent in by December 31st, 1886. The test thesis is thus stated :- "The discovery of a method by which the vaccine contagium may be cultivated apart from the animal body in some medium or media not otherwise zymotic, the method to be such that the contagium may be by means of it multiplied to an indefinite extent, in successive generations, and the product after any number of such generations shall (so far as can within the time be tested) prove itself of identical potency with standard competition to British subjects under 35 years

Young Men-Should all bear in mind that the best tonic is Golden Fruit Bitters. Sold ov all druggists.

The Clippers, of Montreal, on Saturday defeated the McGill College nine in Montreal by 14 runs to 12.

A three mile boat race at Wheeling, Va., on Saturday, between Wiesgerber and Clator for a purse of \$1,000, was won by Clator by a length, in 21.311. There is considerable excitement in lacrosse

rcles over the forthcoming match for the championship to be played on the new grounds in Rosedale on Saturday next. Improve-ments are being made in the arrangements for purchasing tickets at the gate, and the autiful grounds alone, which are in excellent condition, will well repay a visit. In the Union Association in the United

tates, the organization which the League and American Association are boycotting, the standing of the clubs up to the close of last standing of the clubs up to the close of last week was as follows:—St. Louis Unions, won 19, lost L; Boston Unions, won 15, lost 6; Cincinnati, won 14, lost 8; Chicagos, won 11, lost 8; Baltimore, won 11, lost 11; and

The Montreal Swimming Club has 915 members and \$103 in its treasury, besides valuable club property. The veteran Col. Labranche is one of the mainstavs of the club, which recently voted him an address and \$100. The report of the secretary to the club subsequently states :- "I have to report for your information that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting of the club, the executive was making preparation to present the manager (ex-. Labranche) with an address and \$100, when I received, a letter from him leclining to accept any present coming out of the funds this season, as he said there was other and more pressing work to be done with the funds, such as cleaning out the cleaning out the bottom of the river of the large stones, and making more accommodation for the mem-Col Labranche has practically man aged the club for eight years

Jac senoies has had word from Billy Madden relative to his proposition to meet Mitchell in new York. Madden writes that

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H 50-to keep farm house for a young widower with no family; only one cow; state wages, which must not be high. Apply to ROBERT BRADLEY, Coventry P.O., Ont.

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O and gentlemen. Apply immediately. CURRY, Secretary-Treasurer, London, Agents wanted.

cards, 17c.; 100 comic, 12c.; 60 samples, 15c.; duty, delay, or postage. A. R. LORIMER,

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### DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

## ONTARIO. The pending suit between the symods of Niagara and Toronto has been fixed for hear-ing on Saturday before Mr. Justice Proud-

The last conference of the Primitive Methodist Church prior to the consummation of the union commenced its sessions on Tuesday at

The bull was consumed.

A meeting of the Middlesex Scott Act Committee was held last week in London East to consider the advisability of submitting the Scott Act in Middlesex county. It was resolved that the time has some for submitting the same. Committees were organized to prosecute the work vigorously.

The action brought by the Massey Manufacturing Company against F. W. Glen and the Joseph Hail Manufacturing Company tor an injunction to restrain the manufacture and sale of the "Champion" Reaper and Mower machine has been postponed till the Novem-

Mr. D. McCarthy, Q.C., for the petitioner moved on Tuesday before the Queen's Bench Divisional Court to fix a day for the trial of the petition against Mr. Allison, the Reform member for Lennox. Mr. Aylesworth ap-peared for the respondent. Judgement was

The rolling stock of the Ontario and Que-The rolling stock of the Ontario and Quebec railway when opened for freight traffic will consist of twenty-four locomotives and four hundred cars. The telegraph system will be completed about June 15th, when freight business will commence. The management are confident of having the line ready for passenger traffic by July 1st.

The Indians of Georgina Island Reserve, county of York, had an election on Monday the 19th inst., for the head chief before their agent, J. R. Stevinson. The nominees were Chas. Bigcanoe, Thomas Bigcanoe, and John Johnson. At the close the scrutineers re-ported Charles Bigcanoe re-elected as head chief on Georgina Island for three years.

A gentleman named Fisher, from London, England, who has secured a tract of land in close proximity to Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney's at Regina, is in Ottawa with his family en route for the North-West. He says he intends spending a considerable amount of capital in the North-West if the country ill warrant him in doing so.

Joseph Clinkunbroomer, who has resided near Toronto for the last 83 years, died on near foronto for the last of years, died on Saturday at his residence. He was born on March 10th, 1801, in a cottage near the cor-ner of King and George streets. His father was for some time gaolor of the County prison, which was then situate on the site now occupied by York Chambers. Mr. Clink-new occupied by York Chambers. Mr. Clinknomer was, it is thought, the oldest res ent of Toronto, and his recollection of the fcKenzie rebellion was very distinct.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lady ansdowne, and suite arrived in the Dimetone City the other afternoon, and were enumarically received at the railway station by a large crowd. The viceregal party pro-ceeded to the City hall, where the mayor read an address of welcome on behalf of the city, to which his Excellency responded in his usual happy manner, his speech being frequently interrupted by hearty applause. The viceregal party subsequently inspected Kingston penitentiary, taking great interest in the prisoners, Lady Lansdowne especially noticing two children who were born in the building. On leaving the distinguished visitors expressed their pleasure at the creditable manner in which the institution was conducted. They afterwards inspected "B"-battery barracks and the Royal Military College, some creditable manœuvres being per-formed by the men, their Excellencies being

letic exhibition.

The \$1,000 paid by McKim to the Speaker of the Local Legislature was the subject of an interesting discussion on Tuesday before the Common Pleas Divisional Court. It will be remembered that Messrs. Stuart & McPherson, of Hamilton, judgment creditors of McKim's, made application for payment over of that money to them in part payment of McKim's indebtedness. Mr. Dalton, before whom the motion was made, decided that the creditors had an undoubted right to the money subject to the one question as to the money subject to the one question as to the money subject to the one question as to the position of the garnishee, who is Speaker of the House. The motion therefore was brought on yesterday by Mr. Walker on behalf of the creditors before the full court. He contended that from the time the \$1,000 was handed over to the Speaker, there was a debt from him to McKim, and that debt could be stacked for the benefit of creditors. The sached for the benefit of creditors. The saching order was served before the House passed a resolution impounding the sum, and therefore, so far as these proceedings are concerned, the money must be considered to be in the hands of Charles Clarke as a private individual, and not in the custody of the House. Mr. Bethune, Q.C., on behalf of the arnishee, contended that the Speaker re-eived the money only as an officer of Parliament, that it was in the custody now of the House, and payment of it to the applicants could not be ordered on process against Mr. Clarke. Judgment was reserved.

LONDON, May 27 -At noon to-day Frank Clampett, in the employ of Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs, took his seat at one of the tables in Mr. Frank Campbell's dining-room. He had just ordered soup, and was about to partake of the same when his head fell over alon of the same when his head fell over alongside of his plate. The head waster coming along, thinking the young man had fallen asleep, tried to arouse him; failing to do so she reported the matter, and sent for Dr. Stevenson, who announced it a case of paralysis.

London, May 25. - The examination in the London, May 25.—The examination in the case against Robert Pearce and his wife, arrested on suspicion of poisoning Henry Vansickle, an Otterville hotel-keeper, last November, was concluded at Woodstock yesterday before the police magistrate and resulted in the acquittal of both prisoners. Nothing new on behalf of the prosecution was discovered since a week ago. The stomach of deceased was not exhumed for a contempt of many large, and the mortem examination or analysis, and the lical evidence given, in the opinion of the istrate, almost completely exonerated the oners even from suspicion.

The appointment of Mr. William onald as Senator is gazetted.

Martin Oliver, of Digby, is appointed measuring surveyor of shipping.

Deputy County Court Judge Barrett is appointed first commissioner for the license appointed first commissioner fo

missioner of the North-West Mounted Police; Wm. Macauley Harchmer, of Calgary, in the North-West Territories, Esq., superintendent in the North-West Mounted Police; Samuel B. Steele, of Calgary, in the North-West Territories, Esq., inspector in the North-West Mounted Police, commissioners under the Act for the better preservation of peace in the vicinity of public works, are appointed respectively commissioners of police within the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the Act, 31 Vic., chap. 73, as amended by 42 Vic., chap. 37.

A New Presbyterian Church.

The last conference of the Primitive Methodist Church prior to the consummation of the union commencedits sessions on Tuesday at Brampton.

The Dominion Government have decided not to interfere with the sentence of Luke Phipps now awaiting execution at Sandwich for the murder of his wife,

On Friday night the barn of Francis Carey, of Loboro', was destroyed with its contents. It is supposed a party of Indians who were dislocged from the bush near by fired the barn out of revenge.

The Post-office Savings Bank statement published for April shows that the deposits during the month were \$433,488, and the withdrawals, \$615,352. There is now at the credit of depositors' accounts, \$12,492,784.

On Monday a barn belonging to Jag. Curation, Latimer, was burned; supposed incendiary. Loss, \$1,000. While the fire was raging he attempted to rescue a thoroughbred bull, and came near losing his life, being dragged out of the building by neighbours. The bull was consumed.

A meeting of the Middlessx Scott Act Committee was held last week in London

beautiful filee Lake, is 47 by 64 feet, with a vestibule and annex for vestry. The tower in one corner, 13 feet square, rises 110 feet. The style is gothic with stained glass windows, and its interior finish is of the most modern design. The cost of the structure is \$11,000, the largest part of which is provided for

At the recent session of Justices of the Peace for York county, Mr. John Baxter, J. P., moved a resolution, which was unanimously carried, to the effect that it was essential carried, to the effect that it was essential in the interests of justice that wives should be permitted to give evidence against their husbands in criminal cases. He was deputed to proceed to Ottawa to wait upon the Minister of Justice in reference to the matter. He was very courteously received by the Minister, who, after hearing Mr. Baxter's views, agreed that something should be done. Yesterday Mr. Baxter received the following letter from the Deputy-Minister of Justice:—"I am directed by the Minister of Justice to write to you with respect to the resolution of the General with respect to the resolution of the General Sessions of the Peace of the county of York Sessions of the Feace of the county of York with respect to an amendment to the law making the evidence of a wife admissible against her husband in cases where he neglects or refuses to provide for her support, and to state that it is the intention of the Minister to add this provision to the bill relating to indictable offences reported by the law commission.

An Interesting Patent Case,

An interesting Patent case is pending in the Chancery Division. The suit is one brought by the Massey Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, against F. W. Glen and the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, of Oshawa, for an injunction to restrain the manufacture and sate of "Champion" reaping and mowing machines. By agreement with Whitely, Fassler and Kelly, of Springfield Ohio, the inventors of the "Champion." field, Ohio, the inventors of the "Champion," the defendants had a right to manufacture the defendants had a right to manufacture and sell these machines on payment of a royalty of five dollars on each machine. The plaintiffs purchased the rights of the American firm under this agreement, and now sue to recover \$2,900 for royalties in arrears and for an injunction as mentioned on the ground that the right to manufacture and sell is cancelled by non-payment of the royalties. A reference was directed a few weeks ago to Mr. John Winchester to few weeks ago to Mr. John Winchester to fix the amount due for royalties, and he has settled the sum at \$2,635. The trial of the right to an injunction is to be heard, at the present sittings. Mesars, Watson, Thorne & Smellie are solicitors for the plaintiffs, and Mesars, McGee & Jones for the defendants.

A Defaulter.

London on Sunday by the rumour that Jos Atkinson, secretary-treasurer of the Western Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association, had levanted with a large amount of the funds. It appears he left for Detroit on Wednesday afternoon, and wrote from there saying that he should not be judged too harshly, but that he would explain all shortly, He was at one time in comfortable circum-stances here, but failed in the wholesale stances here, but failed in the wholesale fancy goods trade several years since. When the association was organized he was chosen secretary treasurer, and continued so up till the other day. In connection with this he did a real estate business, but he did not make sufficient out of it to pay the rent of his office. The supposition is he lived beyond his means. He had for years taken a prominent part in the affairs of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, and was one of the managers. At the meeting of the association last night it was impossible to tell the exact state of the accounts of Atkinson, from the fact that the bank book cannot be found, and that the outside agents of the association that the outside agents of the association will require to be communicated with before anything definite is known. The guarantee bond will recoup the association to some ex-tent. An adjournment was had till Satur-

The Grit Conspiracy Case,

The Grit conspiracy case Tuesday took a retrograde movement, and the argument of the demurrer to the indictment, which must be heard before the merits are disposed of, seems to be further off than ever. Strict ttention to minor details, and the close observance of legal formulæ are characteristic features of criminal or quasi criminal procedure, and the Crown counsel is procedure, and the Crown counsel is realizing this fact now, labouring, as he is, under the difficuly of almost complete lack of precedent. The writ of certiorari obtained by the defendants from Chief Justice Hagarty had the effect of removing the case into the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. It was then objected by the defendants that all the papers were not returned from the court below, and a rule was granted last Thursday to enable a complete return to be made. Pending this, the Crown took out a side bar rule for a consilium, or, in other words, brought on ing this, the Crown took out a side bar rule for a consilium, or, in other words, brought on the argument of the demurrer. The defendants complained yesterday that this proceeding by the Crown was premature, and must be set aside, their contention being that the Crown should call upon them to appear and plead to the indictment, and that this can only be done after the return to the certiorars has been made, and that the demurrer cannot be argued until that is done. be argued until that is done,

Serious Stabbing Case. John Howard, 55 years old, was brought to the Toronto hospital on Sunday morning from Lambton Mills suffering from a severe knife wound in the abdomen, just below the liver. It is not exactly known how the cutting was It is not exactly known how the cutting was done, the parties being drunk at the time and unable to give much information about it. Two young men named E. S. Carswell and Victor Blackhall, who were attending a picnic near the village, were attracted about six o'clock in the evening to the hut where Howard lived, near the Ontario and Quebec railway track, by the loud talk of a woman named Mary Butler, who lived with Howard, and a coloured man named Joshua Glover, as they were quarreling. The woman told the two men that her husband had been stabbed. On entering the house, they found the man Howard lying partly on the bed and partly on the floor. He told them that he had been stabbed by Joshua Glover and that he was dying, and begred them not to let him die. In reply to questions, he said that he had been having a glass of whiskey and that Joshua took out the knife and stabbed him. The woman declared that there had been a grudge between the men for twelve months. She struggled with Glover for the knife, and in doing so had fiet hand cut. Glover was arrested in the bush shortly afterwards. The statement

the result of Howard's wound, and sent the latter to the hospital, both prisoner and wounded man coming to the city on the same conveyance. The row was a drunken quarrel, both having been under the influence of liquor at the time.

The Scott Act Campaign.

DUTTON, May 26.—On the 25th the Rev. C. R. Morrow, the Scott Act advocate, preached in the Methodist churches of Tyrconnell circuit, and impressed on the minds of the people by strong arguments the necessity of prohibition. On Monday an enthusiastic convention was held in the Opera house, and Rev. C. R. Morrow again addressed a large audience. At the close Rev. C. S. Herrington moved, seconded by Mr. Meredith Conn, a resolution in favour of the Act, which was unanimously carried. Seventy dollars was raised for the submission of the Act in the county of Elgin.

was raised for the submission of the Act in the county of Elgin.

CLINTON, May 27.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the temperance workers of the county of Huron was held here to-day.

Delegates were present from all parts of the county to the number of 400. About forty ministers of the different churches were on the platform. Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, presided.

presided.

The reports from the delegates were very favourable as to the submitting of the Act. Many of them have full faith in the Act being carried by large majorities. The convention, by a manimous vote decided to submit the Act at an early date. Officers were appointed, and an executive, composed of Messrs. D. D. Wilson, president; H. Foster, secretary; J. C. Stevenson, treasurer.

Rev. John Smith, of the Ontario alliance, Toronto, gave an address on the temperance work in connection with the Act.

Arrangements were made to go into the

work in connection with the Act.

Arrangements were made to go into the campaign, and altogether it was the most influential and telling temperance convention ever held. The temperance people of the county are determined to go on in the cause. A public mass meeting was held here this evening, several speakers taking part.

QUEBEC.

It is understood that Mr. Pierre J. U. Beaudry, advocate of Beauharnois. has been appointed assistant clerk of the Privy Council. The Bishop of Algoma ordained in St. George's church, Montreal, Rev. Robert W. Plante, a young Englishman who came out with his Lordship, to undertake duty as a missionary in his Lordship's diocese.

Lady Lansdowne was nearly suffering serious personal injury in Quebec by the springing of a loose plank in front of the Governor's garden, near the Normal school. A young lady was not long since thrown to the ground near the same spot and seriously hurt by the rising of a plank end as she walked on it. It is rumoured that both criminal and civil

proceedings will be immediately taken against the ex-directors of the Exchange Bank by the depositors committee for making false returns of the condition of the institution. Notice of a third call of twenty per cent. on their double liability has been given to the shareholders by the liquidators. The Canadian cattle shipments at Montreal for the past week consisted of three thousand and forty-one head, estimated to be worth \$100 per head when lauded in Great Britain, giving a return of over \$300,000 to the breeders, in Ontario chiefly. Experts in cattle export here says that the number going across this season from Montreal will.

going across this season from Montreal will beat any previous year on record. Diphtheria is very prevalent and fatal in Montreal, even the most aristocratic section of the city not being free from the dreaded scourge. Notwithstanding this evidence of the city's defective drainage, the citizens are told by the sanitary authorities that the sewerage is better there than in any other city in Canada. There is one thing certain it has cost the tax payers arough certain, it has cost the taxpayers enough.

A young man named Ryan, of Laval, 19 years of age, lost his life a day or two ago under the following circumstances:—He was engaged in floating logs for Mr. Vachon on the Montmorene river, when, one becoming detached and meeting an obstacle in the river, rebounded against Ryan atriking him a violent blow in the Ryan, striking him a violent blow in the stomach and throwing him into the river. He was rescued from drowning and conveyed to the residence of his parents, but died a few hours later from the effects of the injuries which he received.

Attempted Suicide in Montreal, A desperate attempt at suicide was made in Victor's restaurant in Montreal the other night by a young Englishman named W. H. Hughen, who has been acting as a junior reporter on a local daily paper. He called at the restaurant, where he has been taking his meals, and after drinking two bottles of wine he pulled out a revolver and fired, the wine he pulled out a revolver and fired, the ball lodging in the muscles of the neck. The attendant grasped the weapon, but the crazy youth struggled hard to get it back for another shot, as he shouted that he wanted to die on the spot. The blood was pouring in a stream from the wound, when he became weak and lost his hold of the pietol, and was conveyed on a stretcher to the Montreal hospital, where the doctors subsequently extracted the ball. Near midnight he was alive, but extremely weak. The injury is not necessarily in a fatal spot, but the patient's constitution is so broken up by his fast life that the effects may be serious. This is the second time he has attempted to leave the world suddenly within a few months, his previous attempt having been by poison. tempt having been by poison.

The outcry of the Ultramontane French press in different portions of the Province of Quebec, and an article taking similar views in a journal in Rome, denouncing the alliance of Catholics with Masonic lodges, has culof Catholics with Masonic lodges, has culminated in a pastoral from Mgr. Fabre that was read in the French churches in Montreal on Sunday. His Lordship treats the matter in the moderate and sensible tone for which he is so eminently distinguished. The following is an excerpt from the document:—After referring to the Papal decree, the wisdom and expediency of which his Lordship fully admits, he expresses his surprise and indignation at the insinuations made in certain quarters concerning this section of Christendom. He says:—"We felt exceedingly ashamed and our heart was full of sorrow when we read in a European paper a few days ago that Canada especially was a scandal to the Christian world on account of the number of except and the contract of the number of except and the contract was a scandal to the Christian world on account of the number of except and th of sorrow when we read in a European paper a few days ago that Canada especially was a scandal to the Christian world on account of the number of secret societies which it contained, and by the power they exercise. Thanks to heaven, we have preserved the faith of our forefathers, and religion amongst us is still the first institution to which we are attached with heart and soul, and it is neither a cause of pride nor a subject of vanity for the Catholics of this country to have their names on the lists of Masonic lodges. We can now say this in all sincerity, in opposition to those who, moved by we know not what motives, spread false alarms in our ranks, and seem to take pleasure in making little of our country by representing it as a centre of Masonic little of the country of to take pleasure in making little of our country by representing it as a centre of Masonic infection." After reading the pastoral on Sunday in Notre Dame church, Rev. Mr. Seuteur added that, in giving his Lordship's views, the Bishop was necessarily well-informed on the subject which had been causing so much agitation and exaggeration in the press.

THE NORTH-WEST. It is estimated that \$2,000,000 will be expended in building operations in Winnipeg this year. This includes public and railway

works.

Seeding around Stonewall is about over, and the acreage in is nearly double that of last year. Many farmers have sown from 150 to 200 acres.

Chief Pie-a-Pot has returned to his reserve in the height of good humour, despite the fact that the sun dance, to attend which was the object of leaving his reservation, has

he thinks will be hard to beat.

The Orange fraternity at Minnedosa are preparing for a celebration of the Battle of the Boyne on the coming 12th of July. The different lodges along the line of the M. and N.-W. have been invited to take part in the demonstration. Also the new lodges to the west, Rapid City, Oak River, and Newdale. A pleasant time is expected.

The cattle wintered very successfully this winter on the different ranches, the percentage of losses being very small. There will be large additions of stock to most of the ranches. Many owners have concluded to try sheep in addition to horses and cattle. The British American Ranche Company, which purchased the Cachrane horse ranche near Calgary, intend putting 6,000 sheep on the range, with the hope of having a large yield in wool.

CRIMES.

Peter Jones, a well-to-do farmer of the town of Theresay aged sixty, cut his throat with a razor and died. Despondency through

St. Thomas Rioters Sentenced. St. Thomas, May 22.—At the Assize Court this morning the prisoners convicted of participating in the late riot on Good Friday were sentenced by Judge Galt as follows:—Andrew O'Brien, for manslaughter, two years in the benitentiary; and the other seven, for riot to three months each in the Central prison.

Wrightman Committed for Burglary.

St. Thomas, May 21.—Albert E. Wrightman, the man lately acquitted of the Silcox murders, was brought before the Police Magistrate this morning, charged with being one of the parties who robbed Campbell's store, near lons, in December last. Mr. Campbell was sworn, and recognized Wrightman as one of the men who committed the robbery. Wrightman was committed for trial.

Burglars at Warkworth. WARKWORTH, Ont., May 22.-Last night, WARKWORTH, Ont., May 22.—Last night, between the hours of twelve and three, a daring burglary was committed in this village. Judging from appearances, and so far as can be learned, the proceedings of the burglars were as follows:—After procuring tools from a waggon shop, which were left behind, they pried open the door of C. B. Kempt's hardware establishment, and there, with the aid of gunpowder, procured from the same establishment, blew open the safe, and rifled it of its contents, some fifty dollars in cash, and some valuable papers and notes. The notes and papers have since been found near William Codling's tailoring shop. The concussion from the bursting of the safe broke more than half she glass in the store windows. The damage to the safe and windows

more than half the glass in the store windows. The damage to the safe and windows amounts to \$150. They then crossed over to R. W. cNeville's store, but finding no safe there they departed as they entered, through the front door. The next store visited seems to have been that of P. Gallagher. Evidently the rascals were disturbed here, for they only succeeded in opening the shutter door. Several suspicious characters have been noticed around for some days. No arrests.

CASUALTIES.

About eleven o'clock on Monday morning into the river from a wall adjoining the upper bridge and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered!

On Monday Frank Perry, a Parkhill young man, took the train for Alisa Craig. When about a mile out of Parkhill he was standing on the platform of the hind coach when he slipped and fell. The doctors cannot say yet whether he will recover.

Three regions Drowned at Galtage and ward very standard at Galtage and ward very standard standard at Galtage and ward very standard standard standard at Galtage accidents occurred on the Grand river here to-day, resulting in the drowning of three persons. The first accident happened some time this morning, and seems to have been caused by two young girls, aged about twelve and nine respectively, getting into a rowboat that was lying partly on shore and partly in the water. lying partly on shore and partly in the water. Their movements, while playing in the boat caused it to float out into the river, and the elder child, named Mary Morton, becoming frightened, jumped and sank immediately, never rising again. The body was recovered shortly afterwards life being extinct. The other child remained in the boat floating around until teacued.

The second accident occurred about six o'clock this evening. Abner Davidson, aged about 20, and Minnie Paltridge, about 17, were out together on the river in a rowboat.

were out together on the river in a rowboat, and while rowing around in the neighbour-hood of the dam were noticed to reach a hood of the dam were noticed to reach a point where the current is very strong, caused by a broken down sluice-gate at the end of the dam. They were drawn through the opening in a moment and dashed into the boiling waters below. The water is about twelve feet deep at this point, and the river bed rocky, making it extremely improbable that any human being could come through the sluice way alive. The bodies were seen once after passing through the rapids, but sank before anyone could reach them. Over a dozen boats have been out for the past five hours with grappling hooks and rakes, but up hours with grappling hooks and rakes, but up to this time the bodies have not been re-

Serious Accident in Chatham

CHATHAM, May 26 .- The celebration her CHATHAM, May 26.—The celebration here to-day, owing to a serious accident which occurred by the breaking down of the grand stand and a number of people being injured, was only a partial success. About four o'clock the grand stand, on which were seated about 400 persons, fell with a crash, and the occupants of the seats precipitated to the ground. The excitement and confusion was intense.

fusion was intense.

Of the 150 injured, the following are among Of the 150 injured, the following are among the persons who were seriously hurt:—Mr. W. H. Davey, jeweller, arm broken; Mr. John Simpson, thigh broken; son of H. Mercer, leg broken; Mrs. John Rice, internal injuries; Charles Rea, ribs broken and otherwise hurt: Mrs. Glesson, face and head bruised; Miss Emina Tully, of Wallaceburg, severely injured. There were others injured

bruised; Miss Emma Tully, of Wallaceburg, severely injured. There were others injured whose names have not been received up to the time of writing.

A quantity of jewellery, several valuable watches, and considerable money was lost by the affair, No very serious results are anticipated, and the injured parties are under proper treatment and doing well. This is the first accident of any moment which has ever marred the pleasure of the many Chatham celebrations, and the public have cause to be thankful that it didnot result more seriously. Chatham, May 27.—Among the worst hurt by the collapse of the grand stand at the CHATHAM, May 27.—Among the worst hurt by the collapse of the grand stand at the races yesterday were Mrs. Simpson, North Chatham, thigh broken; W. H. Davy, jeweller, wrist broken and severely bruised about the legs; C. Hea, manager of the skating rink, ribe broken and much shaken and bruised; A. F. Williamson, severely bruised en the chest; two children of Mrs. Glesson, Market square, living with their grandmother, Mrs. Campbell, North Chatham, severely injured about the head, one of them remaining unconscious for four hours.

ham, severely injured about the head, one of them remaining unconscious for four hours. A ten-year-old somof Mr. Harry Mercer was badly squeezed, but is all right again to day. There were many others sustained painful though less serious injuries, and it is marvellous that the casualties were so few. The committee of management say that the stand was built on a general plan furnished them; that there was no estimate asked for and no beating down of prices. The orders were to make the stand strong and substantial. Mr. H. A. Patterson furnished the material and labour, the work being in charge of Mr. T. Sutherland. That gentleman had every confidence that the structure was sufficiently strong, but added an upright support to every separate joist at the desire of Mr. Wheeler.

To day the injured parties are all doing well, but a good many people who tumbled

with the crowd have pains and aches they A MYSTERIOUS MURDER knew not of before.

LONGFORD MILLS, May 24.—Wm. Baron, a young man lately from Kent, Eng., was accidently drowned out of a cance about fifteen feet from shore in Lake St. John, near here. ab ut seven o'clock this evening. He has been in the employ of the Longford Lumber Company only two weeks. He leaves behind him, in England, a mother, brother, and three

HAMILTON, May 24.—Wm. Boyd fell from the Credit Valley railway bridge yesterday while in a state of intoxication. Several ribs were broken and his spinal column frac-tured. He only lived a few hours.

Belleville, May 27.—A boy named Lynch was seriously injured by the explosion of a toy cannon yesterday.

Beantford, May 27.—George Humphrey, a farm hand of Charles Rand, near Scotland, was kicked by a brood mare on Saturday, and died on Sunday.

While Miss Hatcher, a farmer's daughter, was driving to market today have been took was driving to market to-day her horse took fright at a portable engine on the street and ran away, throwing her out of the buggy and severely bruising her face and arms. The buggy was badly smashed.

P. M. CONFERENCE.

Last Meeting of the Body Prior to the Union.

SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY AUTHORIZED

BRANTFORD, May 27.—The Primitive Methodist Conference of 1884, the last conference of that section of the Methodist body, commenced its sessions to-day at two o'clock in Brampton church. The Connexional Committee, General, and General Missionary Committee meetings were held yesterday. Finance and Stationing Committees met this norning to prepare their reports for confer-

morning to prepare their reports to contenence,

The conference proper assembled at 2 p.m.,
when the Rev. W. Herridge, the retiring
president, occupied the chair and conducted
devotonal exercises. Conference was then
organized, the roll of delegates being called.
Rev. Thomas Griffith, of Brampton, was
unanimously elected president, and Rev. J.
W. Gilpin, of Mitchell, secretary of the conference. Rev. E. Whitworth was chosen
vice-president, Rev. J. Thompson financial
secretary, and Revs. D. H. Taylor and E.
Harper secretaries. Standing committees on
ordination, temperance, Sabbath schools,
Sabbath observance, and statistics were
appointed.

appointed.

The sale of the following church propertie was sanctioned :—Hamilton, Gore street church and parsonage: Dresden, church property in the town of Walkerton, Woodbridge church, Carleton street church, parsonage on Bond street, No. 109, Wingham church and parsonage.

The case of Mr. E. Crompton, who applied

for admission into the regular ministry, was discussed by the Revs. Herridge, G. H. Thompson, Bee, and Gilpin, but as it was considered irregular by the conference, the

annual conferences, there will now be ten in the Dominion of Canada, including one in Newfoundland. The Toronto Confere braces within its bounds British Columbia

races within its bounds British Columbia and the Empire of Japan.

All those conferences are to meet in June, and the mode of proceeding this year will be somewhat unique, inasmuch as the various conferences of the respective Churches first meet, and wind up their affairs and then divide into the various conferences of the new organization, which will consist of an equal number of ministers and laymen, and thus constituted they will hold their first thus constituted they will hold their first annual sessions.

The first conference, or ecclesiastical par-

THAT OF MONTREAL which embraces the whole of the Province of Quebec, and Eastern Ontario as far west as Kingston. Napanee district is separated to form a part of the Bay of Quinte Conference. Brockville is the seat of the Montreal Conference this year, and is the first with which we have to do. we have to do. Our readers no not need to the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, and is beautifully situated on the banks of the noble St. Lawrence, some forty-eight

the noble St. Lawrence, some forty-eight miles below Kingston.

Methodistically, Brockville has long been a place of considerable importance. The first missionaries who were sent to Canada from the United States preached in the locality, and from that time (1792) the Methodist Church has grown and multiplied as the population of the country has increased. Not far from Brockville is

THE BURIAL PLACE OF BARBARA HECK, who took an active part in the formation of the first Methodist society in New York, and removed to Canada with thousands of others of U. E. Loyalist fame, and thus she became identified with Methodism in its incipiency in Canada as she had done in the United States. The first conference ever held in Canada was in 1817, not far from Brockville, at Augusta, in Elizabethtown. Bishop George presided, and this conference was so remarkable that it was known ever afterwards as the "Revival Conference," though the session only lasted five days, and there were not more than sixty ministers present.

Brockville had the honour of being the seat of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in 1844, 1850, and 1856. At the first-named the Rev. Richard Jones, who still lingers on the shores of time, was president, and the Rev. Henry Wilkinson secretary, He has long since joined the great majority. At the conference of 1850 the Rev. Dr. Richey was president and the Rev. Asahel Hurlburt, secretary, both of whom have long since who took an active part in the formation

president and the Rev. Asahel Hurlburt, secretary, both of whom have long since ceased to work and live. At the conference of 1856 the Rev. Drs. Wood and Elliott were the chief officers. Happily they both still survive. At this conference the Rev. Drs. Hannah and Jobson, representatives from the Wesleyan Conference in England, to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, which met in Indianapolis, were in attendance, and added greatly to the interest thereof by their distinguished services in the pulpit and wise counsels in 'conference. When the Methodist Church of Canada was formed in 1874

one of these was known as Montreal, which comprised Brockville. In 1878, the fifth session of the said conference was held in Brockville, the Rev. John Borland was elected president, and the Rev. W. J. Shaw, now Professor Shaw, secretary. On the 29th inst.—this day—Montreal Conference meets again in Brockville. The session will probably be brief, and at its close the first session of the new organization will be held. There will be ministers and laymen in attendance from the Methodist and Methodist Episcopal divisions. The new conference will contain about 220 ministers and 22,000 members. Great interest will be felt in the proceedings of all the conferences, and we will endeavour to furnish our readers with the best reports which our space will allow. WITH SIX ANNUAL CONFERENCES.

Foul Crime Committed in Toronto on Tuesday.

ARREST OF THREE PERSONS ON SUSPICION

A terrible murder was committed in St. John's Ward at an early hour Tuesday morning. A few minutes before four o'clock a man named William Mitchell, a pressman residing on Baldwin street, was going to his work. While proceeding along the north side of Edward street be observed the body of a man stretched across the sidewalk. When he reached the prostrate form he found it was lying in a pool of blood, and saw that a murder had been committed. The man was still living, but was apparently at his last gasp. He ran for a policeman, and finding Constable Munns communicated the startling intelligence to him. The pair returned towards the scene of the tragedy, being joined by Constables Slemin and Macdonial d. Dr. Macdonald was hailed as he was passing in a cab on his return from a visit to a patient to whom he had been hastily summoned, and in a few moments the party thus formed were bending over the evidently murdered man. He was identified as Samuel Kerr, a labourer, who until Monday was employed in a drain on Parliament street. Blood was flowing from a cut in the neck immediately below the right ear, the hole being of sufficient size to enable the doctor to place his finger within it. The jugular vein had been severed. One of the police officers present knew that Kerr on Queen's birthday, the quarrel arising out of a dispute over Fannie Johnson He was caught in a lie in her statements to that house brought back with him Mrs.

A therrible murder distributed as the was conflucted to call at the other; but some in ference in the fact that Fannie Johnson then offered in the fac terrible murder was committed in St Elliott, the proprietress. The woman identified Kerr as the man who had been boarding in her house, and gave some other information concerning his recent movements. When the doctor first examined Kerr he stated that the man could not live for more than twenty minutes longer, and the correct ness of his opinion was quickly manifested

had been discovered, and Kerr was still alive when she reached his side. A few moments later he had BREATHED HIS LAST. and the body was then taken to the morgne and the body was then taken to the morgue. The murdered man had been found lying on the sidewalk between Nos. 104 and 106 Edward street. Blood surrounded the spot on which he lay, and soaked his clothing. It appeared as if he had, before falling, leaned over the fence protecting a garden plot in front of No. 104, for a stream of blood was trickling down the side of the house. There were also stains on the fence and the severed were also stains on the fence, and it seemed as if jets of blood had shot out from the gaping wound in the neck, and spurted apagainst the rough cast wall. Spots of blood on the sidewalk led the officers up to the door of a house of ill-fame at No. 118 Edward street, and there they ceased, a large pool of gore opposite the gateway ominously directing attention to the house. The detectives were notified of the affair, and about six o'clock Detective Reburn and others were

Mrs. Elliott was called at five minutes

four, or about fifteen minutes after the body had been discovered, and Kerr was still

A reporter of The Mall commenced enquiries on his own account, and first called at Thompson, Bee, and Gilpin, but as it was considered irregular by the conference, the application was not entertained.

In the evening Rev. R. Cade preached the conference sermon. Mr. Cade being well known in Brampton, a crowded house greeted him.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES

The season has arrived when the ecclesiastical parliaments of Canada are to meet. Time was when there were only two Methodist conferences in the whole Dominion of Canada, but, in 1874, when the Wesleyan and New Connexion Churches were merged into the Methodist Church of Canada, six annual, and one general conference were formed, in addition to the Methodist Church of those of the smaller bodies.

In September, 1883, a further union was effected by four branches of Methodism being united under one autonomy, the Methodist Church, which dates from the first day of June of the present year. Instead of six annual conferences, there will now be ten in pool of blood in front of her door, and that in do ng so had trod in some of it. No blood stains could be discovered in any part of the house, and only in the hallway was anything

OF A SUSPICIOUS NATURE found. The hallway is covered with oilcloth, and in a corner immediately behind the door there was a large spot which had recently been carefully washed. The washing had not been limited to the flooring, but extending up the woodwork at the side had included a part of the wall, for the wall paper was still quite wet. The woman claimed that she was ignorant of the tragedy until informed about it, but that she had not heard any noise or quarrel during the night or morning.

The reporter next paid a visit to No. 150

Elizabeth street, the house at which Kerr had been boarding. Mrs. Elliott answered the knock, and subsequently the enquiries put to her. She stated that Kerr, and a woman who was known as his wife, but whose name was really Fannie Johnson, had been boarding with her for about twelve months. twelve months. A short time ago they quarreiled, and the woman went to live next door, No. 148, with a Mrs. Cross. Monday morning he went to his work as usual, returning shortly after six o'clock. After ten he went out, and she did not see him again until called to identify him at four o'clock in the morning. A call was then made at No. 148, the house next door, and an excitable and not toe sober young wo-man was very voluble in telling all she knew, Boiled down, her information was contained in the facts that Fannie Johnson had been living in the house for three weeks past, that she was frequently visited by Kerr, who sometimes remained all night, and that the pair were frequently drunk and were always

pair were frequently drunk and were always fighting.

After some inquiry the reporter got on the trail of the young woman referred to as Kerr's paramour, and finally found her in a house kept by Jennie Vincent at No. 120 Edward street. She was crying bitterly, and seemed to appreciate the terrible circumstances under which her companion had been deprived of life. She said she had been living with him for eight years. "We were never married," she admitted, "but that was my fault." She then went on to state fault." She then went on to state THAT THEY HAD QUARRELLED

on Friday last when he struck her and gave her a black eye. On Sunday, however, they made up friends again, and Monday morning he looked into her room as he was going to work, and bidding as he was going to work, and bidding her a cheery good morning, advised her to "be a good girl and keep away from drink for a while." She had been working at the St. Lawrence hotel, West Market square, but on account of the black eye she had received sire did not care to return to it Monday morning. She accordingly went down to Mrs. Warmington's, No. 6 Nelson street, where she was engaged for the two or three weeks following at respectable employment. She following at respectable employment. She slept Monday night at this house, and was awakened yesterday morning by the informa-awakened yesterday morning by the informa-tion from a next door neighbour that her "husband" had been killed. She supposed he had been looking for her during the night around the "houses," and had got into a fight.

The next communication made by her The next communication made by her was of a most important nature, and will probably be used as a clue by which the murderer or murderers may be traced. She stated that a young man named Jack Clune told her he had seen, at an early hour yesterday morning, two men and a girl carry a third man out of Mrs. Jeffrey's house, No. 118 Edward street, and throw him on the side-walk, one of the men remarking, "Let the die there." Another one of the party objected to this proposition, and the two men then carried the body about one hundred yards further down the street, and deposited it where it was found.

while the conversation was in progress, and the rowhile the conversation was in progress, and the reporter that at a quarter-past one o'clo

yesterday morning Kerr had come to her door looking for Fannie Johnson. She did not admit him, but told him that the woman he was seeking was not in the house. He refused to believe her, and declined to go away, although Mrs. Vincent threatened to send for a policemas. Finally he went away

OF HIS OWN ACCORD, and did not return. As Mrs. Jeffrey's house is next door to that kept by Mrs. Vincent it would seem improbable that Kerr would visit one in his search for his paramour and neglect to call at the other; but some explanation is offered in the fact that Fannie Johnson at one time lived with Mrs. Vincent:

Fannie Johnson then offered to conduct the reporter to the residence of Clune, the young man who had told her about the proceedings he sileged he had witnessed at the door of Mrs. Jeffrey's house. The offer was accepted, and the reporter was conducted to a house in rear of No. 44 Elizabeth street. Clune was absent, however, and no one could tell where he might be found.

things already mentioned above, that she had not seen Kerr for four years until yesterday (Tuesday) morning, when he appeared at the door of her house claiming that his paramour, Fannie Johnson, was inside. Neither he or the woman were frequenters of her house.

An investigation is being held.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ground floor of the Education Department is being renovated and repainted under the direction of Kivas Tully, C.E., Government architect. A number of improvement and alterations are to be made in the interio

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company is putting in split security switches between Albany and Springfield similar to those put in on the eastern division of its line last year. Four thousand tons of steel rail—the heavies manufactured—have just been purchased by the company to make the switch connections. The order has been issued withdrawing the Blue Line from the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk road. Hereafter the Blue Line will operate over the Michigan Central road alone through Canada. It is stated that the Grand Trunk is also about to dispense with the Hoosac Tunnel line. It has already two fast freight lines.

France intends to impose differential duties France intends to impose differential duties at the rate of 25 per cent, upon all imports into Tonquin other than French. She will adopt measures looking to the especial protection of French shipping in Tonquin waters, and will levy a high tonnage tax on foreign vessels. She intends also to gain from China great privileges for French trade instead of the indemnity it had before determined to demand.

demand. Another important car arrangement has been made by the Grand Trunk railway, this time with the West Shore, which took effect on Monday. By this plan a through Pullman sleeper will be run between Syracuse and Detroit. The sleeping-car will leave Syracuse at 7.35 in the evening, arriving at Baffills. falo at 11.40, Niagara Falls at 1.35, and at Detroit at 9.40 next morning. The return sleeper will leave Detroit at 11 o'clock at night, and will arrive at Syracuse at 1.25 the

According to the Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, the public schools of that city are complained of as having a tendency to make the pupils despise manual labour. "Very the pupils despited few boys," it says, "enter the mechanical trades when their school course is completed. Many of them, moved by the false idea that labour with the hands is not respectable, go already overcrowded professions. into the already overcrowded professions. Others take up clerkships, which lead to nothing better. Both these classes can hope to receive for their services as a rule no more than a scanty pittance. Meantime the more lucrative and equally honourable places in the workshops, it is complained, are being filled by foreign workmen. To remedy this alleged

evil the introduction of a system of industri-training in the schools is demanded. Do Shed training in the schools is demanded. The Minister of Education having taken into consideration the difficulty now experienced by school inspectors, trustees, and teachers through not knowing where to purchase school maps, apparatus, furniture, and other school appliances, has instructed Dr. May to fit up a room in connection with the Philosophical Department of the Educational Museum for exhibiting any samples supplied by manufacturers and publishers. Each article will be labelled with the address of manufacturer, price, etc. If desirable, a catalogue of will be labelled with the address of manufac-turer, price, etc. If desirable, a catalogue of exhibits will be prepared. The freight of goods must in all cases be prepaid, and no article can be removed from the museum without permission of the superintendent. Any firm wishing to exhibit goods should notify Dr. May without delay, as it is desir-able to have the exhibits ready before the Angust meeting of the Ontary Tacchers' August meeting of the Ontario Teachers

Association.

Dr. Lucien Howe, in addressing the Teachers' Institute of Buffalo last week, on the subject of "light," an important one in connection with school work, said that near-sightedness was an incurable disease, and that it existed in the schools, and is to a certain extent caused and produced by study there. He then passed to the cause, saying it was due to the stooping position of the body assumed by many children. He recommended that the seats at a desk be never higher than the length of the lower leg of the individual. The height of the desk should be equal to the height of the elbow from the seat, and the edge of the desk should do away with any necessity for stooping. It was good position first and good light next. This did not mean a light shining in one's face, nor did it mean having the light directly behind so as to darken the desk. It is preferable that the light should come from the left or from above. from above.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirprocure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can any other treasment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 178 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, ax-Alde Surgeon of the Trench army.

"THE MAIL'S"

How We Celebrat Natal

EXCITING SCENES AND

Thousands of Spec Street

THE FIRE BRIGADE

Defective Pressure Syste

It is not often that the this journal have an item was furnished them on nor do they ever want nor do they ever want About half past nine o'c ticed issuing from the bo shaft, situated in the ce MAIL building near to trance. Flames immed with great rapidity they vator shaft, being fed by ners in which the cage lagher, the caretaker, we which wind round the the ascending smoke he the ascending smoke he tain the cause. What I that the services of the cessary, and according once struck. Someone rushed to the Bay street men of that section Within two minutes struck the Court str hose attached to three appeared to have stroom in the basement of diately under the offi New York Assurance C met little to feed upon top flat, the northern cupied as THE MAIL the southern wing Company. Only two the composing-room at were in no danger as i part of the building fr The Bell Telephone Co eighteen young wome make telephone cont were on duty at the their names being kenzie, Miss Murphy, ter, and Miss McCar were very much alarmand did not care to le they done so and passe the iron doors leading which were closed but

COULD EASILY

by the north stairs wit experience which they Mr. Hambly, of the e work in his room or detecting the smoke h towards the elevator girls, but dense volum back. He thereupon and passed down the n alarm. On returning ment again he found t been opened and the fi trance. Once more h closed and fastened, t from further damage. he found the telephone of their office, which floor higher up. They and he begged calm and he we Some of them wer a jump diagonally to building adjoining The trooping the terrible knowing the terril they had missed the Hambly urged them them, Miss McCarthy clutching at a batch along them she reach The other girls then overlooking King atr help. No need to ca score of them were re six, including Mr. J. King street west; Simcoe street; Mr. Patrick street; Mr. nsiness department. of the white building the parapet of THE were enabled to creep passed into safety.
in time in doing this,
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exit from the buildin placed to the window street. Mr. Thomps

He was at work in the near the elevator on heard the telephone took no notice of hegan to make its self. On going to smoke so dense the retreat into the offi vindow he made a over a yawning gu depth for the coping ands, and then pu Mr. Ross, the spe for a close shave. ascend the stairs, running owing to and he thought it than ascend. transpiring THE FIREM

like Trojans. It w

proportions of the the attendance of

general alarm was t probably some gr taking the hose up trying to reach the outside of the build eventually, as even steamer "J. B. Bou It was at this latt the worst. The root the fire getting a was difficult to dis rapidly until they building, then highe ed, until the whole Far above the fla floated gaily in the grim mockery as i ment. But it ar ment. But it ap must come down. on King street offer would get it for "Save the flag!" of the flag-staff and to be blazing, and pled over town pled over town its descent the of the roof, ensign came away alighted on the street, where it then breathed fre THE F

> will again wave in honour of the I nent among the

OF HIS OWN ACCORD. and did not return. As Mrs. Jeffrey's house is next door to that kept by Mrs. Vincent it would seem improbable that Kerr would visit one in his search for his paramour and neglect to call at the other; but some explanation is offered in the fact that Fannie Johnson at one time lived with Mrs. Vincent. Fannie Johnson then offered to cond orter to the residence of Clune, the young man who had told her about the proceedings he alleged he had witnessed at the door of Mrs. Jeffrey's house. The offer was accepted, and the reporter was conducted to a house in rear of No. 44 Elizabeth street. Clune was absent, however, and no one could tell where he might be found.

Kerr always carried a large penknife in his pockets, and this knife was not found on his person when discovered dying on the street. He was born in Brighton, England, and was hirty-seven years of age.

yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having murdered Samuel Kerr. Their names are John Falvey, Wm. Neil, and Mary Cross, all of whom reside at 148 and 150 Elizabeth street. They were lodged in the Agnes street lice station.

Falvey, one of the prisoners, had a fight with Kerr on Queen's birthday, the quarrel arising out of a dispute over Fannie Johnson He was partially undressed at the police station, and blood was found on his shirt. Mrs. Cross was arrested principally because she was caught in a lie in her statements

with reference to herself.

Mrs. Jennie Vincent said, among other things already mentioned above, that she had not seen Kerr for four years until yesterday (Tuesday) morning, when he appeared at the door of her house claiming that his paramour, Fannie Johnson, was inside. Neither he or the woman were frequenters of her house.

An investigation is being held.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The ground floor of the Education Depart. ment is being renovated and repainted under the direction of Kivas Tully, C.E., Govern-ment architect. A number of improvements and alterations are to be made in the interior rrangements.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company putting in split security switches between bany and Springfield similar to those put n on the eastern division of its line last year. our thousand tons of steel rail—the heaviest nufactured-have just been purchased by he company to make the switch connections. The order has been issued withdrawing the Blue Line from the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk road. Hereafter the Sine Line will, operate over the Michigan Central road alone through Canada. It is sted that the Grand Trunk is also about to nse with the Hoosac Tunnel line. It as already two fast freight lines.

France intends to impose differential duties at the rate of 25 per cent, upon all importe into Tonquin other than French. She will adopt measures looking to the especial protection of French shipping in Tonquin waters, and will levy a high tonnage tax on foreign yessels. She intends also to gain from Chinagreat privileges for French trade instead of the indemnity it had before determined to demand.

Another important car arrangement has Another important car arrangement has been made by the Grand Trunk railway, this time with the West Shore, which took effect on Monday. By this plan a through Pullman alceper will be run between Syracuse and Detroit. The sleeping-car will leave Syra-use at 7.35 in the evening, arriving at Baf-alo at 11.40, Niagara Falls at 1.35, and at etroit at 9.40 next morning. The return-eeper will leave Detroit at 11 o'clock at and will arrive at Syracuse at 1.25 the

Medording to the Evening Wiscom , the public schools of that city are applained of as having a tendency to make pupils despise manual labour. "Very ades when their school course is completed. lany of them, moved by the false idea that abour with the hands is not respectable, go nto the already overcrowded professions. hers take up clerkships, which lead to thing better. Both these classes can hope to receive for their zervices as a rule no more than a scanty pittance. Meantime the more ucrative and equally honourable places in the workshops, it is complained, are being filled by foreign workmen. To remedy this alleged will the introduction of a system of industrial raining in the schools is demanded. The state of the schools of

The Minister of Education having taken The Minister of Education having to consideration the difficulty now expericed by school inspectors, trustees, and achers through not knowing where to purhase school maps, apparatus, furniture, and ther school appliances, has instructed Dr. May to fit up a room in connection with the ophical Department of the Educationa useum for exhibiting any samples supplied manufacturers and publishers. Each article ill be labelled with the address of manufacirer, price, etc. If desirable, a catalogue of bits will be prepared. The freight of ods must in all cases be prepaid, and no ticle can be removed from the museum thout permission of the superintender ny firm wishing to exhibit goods should to have the exhibits ready before the igust meeting of the Ontario Teachers'

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"THE MAIL'S" OWN FIRE

How We Celebrated the Queen's Natal Day.

EXCITING SCENES AND DARING DEEDS.

Thousands of Spectators Line the Streets.

THE FIRE BRIGADE WORK SPLENDIDLY.

Defective Pressure of the Water System.

It is not often that the reportorial staff of this journal have an item so near at hand as was furnished them on Saturday morning, nor do they ever want another of its kind. About half past nine o'clock smoke was noticed issuing from the bottom of the elevator shaft, situated in the central portion of The Mail building near to the Bay street entrance. Flames immediately followed, and with great rapidity they spread up the ele-vator shaft, being fed by the well-oiled run-ners in which the cage works. Robert Gal-lagher, the caretaker, was sweeping the stairs which wind round the elevator, and noticing tain the cause. What he saw convinced him that the services of the fire brigade were necessary, and accordingly the alarm was at once struck. Someone in the meantime had rushed to the Bay street fire hall, and the men of that section were quickly on hand. Within two minutes of the alarm being struck the Court street men had their hose attached to the hydrant. The fire appeared to have started in the paper-room in the basement of the building, immediately under the offices tenanted by the New York Assurance Company. The flames met little to feed upon until they reached the top flat, the northern portion of which is occupied as THE MAIL composing-room, and the southern wing by the Bell Telephone Company. Only two or three lads were in the composing-room at the time, and they Company. Only two or three lads were in the composing-room at the time, and they were in no danger as iron doors divide this part of the building from the elevator stairs. The Bell Telephone Company employs about eighteen young women to answer calls and make telephone connections, six of whom were on duty at the time of the outbreak, their names being Miss Clarke, Miss Mac-kenzie, Miss Murphy, Miss Lettch, Miss Por-ter, and Miss McCarthy. Naturally they were very much alarmed at seeing the smoke, and did not care to leave the office. Had they done so and passed by the elevator to the iron doors leading to the composing-room which were closed but not locked, they

COULD EASILY HAVE ESCAPED the north stairs without going through the experience which they afterwards met with. Mr. Hambly, of the editorial staff, was at work in his room on the third flat, and on detecting the smoke he immediately rushed towards the elevator to get to the telephone girls, but dense volumes of smoke drove him back. He thereupon closed the iron doors and passed down the north stairs to give the alarm. On returning to the editorial department again he found that the iron doors had been opened and the fire just making its entrance. Once more he managed to get them West into a number of land agencies. The ment again he found that the iron doors had been opened and the fire just making its entrape. Once more he managed to get them closed and fastened, thus saving the rooms from further damage. Re-entering his room, he found the telephone girls at the windows of their office, which overlooks his, but one floor higher up. They called to him for help, and he begged of them to keep raim and he would get assistance of them were preparing to the said strict, the selection of the white building adjoining The Math building, and in the rate of land agencies. The ment again he found that the iron doors had been opened and the fire just making its entrape. Once more he managed to get them closed and fastened, thus saving the rooms from further damage. Re-entering his room, he found the telephone girls at the windows of their office, which overlooks his, but one floor higher up. They called to him for help, and he would get assistance of them were preparing to the took of the white building adjoining The Math building, and agent at Swift Current, on the line of the knowing the terrible risk they ran, for if they had missed the roof they would have called the roof the proper of land agency, it is fort William and building operations are coompleted. That the reason of the mouth of the supply, and to meet present wants, until building operations are coompleted. The demand for accountment the best way the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could and ref score of them were ready to respond. Five or six, including Mr. J. J. Quinn, hotel-keeper. King street west; Mr. T. J. Myers, 113 Simcoe street; Mr. S. H. Henderson, St. Patrick street; Mr. F. Thompson, The Mail business department, got a ladder on the roof of the white building, and rearing it against the parapet of The Mail building, the girls were enabled to creep along one by one and passed into safety. The men were only just in time in doing this, as the girls had become terribly excited, and one of them was preparing to jump into King street, which had she done and the street in the South Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, the sask atchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Edmonton to the Rockies and north to near the parallel of the fifty-fifth degree, has been erected into the Edmonton lands district, and Mr. P. V. Ganoreau, for some time contents are in the South Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region she done sne would have met with certain destruction. The reaction on her was such that when she was got down in safety she immediately fainted, Mr. Howard, the American Consul made his exit from the building by means of a ladder placed to the window of his offices on King street. Mr. Thompson, had a narrow escape. He was at work in the advertising agency office near the elevator on the th rd floor when he heard the telephone girls calling "fire." He took no notice of the cry until the smoke began to make its way underneath the door of his office, and then he began to bestir himself. On going to the door he found the smoke so dense that he was compelled to retreat into the office again. Raising the retreat into the office again. Raising the window he made a daring spring outwards over a yawning gulf one hundred feet in depth for the coping stone of the white building, which he just managed to reach with his hands, and then pulled himself on the roof. Mr. Ross, the sporting editor, also came in for a close shave. He had just commenced to ascend the stairs, the elevator not being running owing to the day being a public holiday, when the flames shot upwards past him, and he thought it more prudent to descend than ascend. While all these things were transpiring

like Trojans. It was at once seen that the proportions of the conflagration necessitated the attendance of the entire brigade, and a general alarm was therefore given. As usual the water pressure was defective, and probably some ground was lost by not taking the hose up the stairway, instead of trying to reach the fire on the roof from the outside of the building. This had to be done eventually, as even with the assistance of the steamer "J. B. Boustead," a stream of water done in the case of the original Regina district, whenever it is felt that the convenience outside of the building. This had to be done eventually, as even with the assistance of the steamer "J. B. Boustead," a stream of water dispersed into spray before reaching the roof. It was at this latter point where the fire raged the worst. The roof is of mansard shape, and the fire getting among the heavy beams it was difficult to dislodge. The flames spread rapidly until they got to the tower of the building, then higher and higher they ascended, until the whole tower was enveloped. Far above the flames the British ensign, hoisted in honour of the Queen's natal day, floated gaily in the breeze, tooking down in grim mockery as it were on the raging element. But it appeared as if the old flag must come down. A gentieman in the crowd on King street offered \$50 to any person who would get it for him, while many cries of the mining regulations authorized last session, he will have the settlement of all disputes among the mining properties. As on King street offered \$50 to any person who would get it for him, while many cries of "Save the flag! were heard. The bottom of the flag-staff and the halvards were noticed to be blazing, and at length the whole toppled over towards King street. In its descent the pole struck the edge of the roof, broke in twain, the ensign came away and fluttered down until it alignted on the wires running across King

was rapidly approaching, the worthy Alderman stuck to his self-imposed task. With his coat off, a cigar in his mouth, and wearing his glossy silk hat, he assisted the men to get the hose to work, and when it was found that the water would not reach the roof he piloted the men up the north stairway to the composing-room, from the door of which they were enabled to play directly on the flames. About eleveno'clock a portion of the roof and tower fell in, but shortly afterwards the brigade got the mastery and further danger was over. The damage is estimated at about \$20,000, fully covered by insurance.

The press-room is in the basement of the north wing, and immediately on the outbreak being discovered, the valuable Webb presses were covered with tarpaulin, so that they received no injury, and to-day's paper is run off on them. Above the press-room is The MAIL job department; Alexander, Clare & Cable's engraving establishment, The MAIL distorial-rooms, and the composing rooms. The damage in none of these is serious, water doing the most injury. One corner of the composing-room was a little ruined, but the men were enabled to work last evening without inconvenience. The Bell Telephone Company suffered the most, and their hundreds of subscribers will be put to some little inconvenience for the next few days. It is expected

Will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and many the worder of the next few days. It is expected

gangway was removed. He proceeded to Montreal by a special train, arrived here by

### the regular express yesterday morning, and is again at the helm. THE LAND HUNGER.

Immense Influx of Immigrants to the North-West, North-West.

Ottawa, May 26.—The onward march of the North-West still continues. Since the season of 1879 the areas surveyed and set out for settlement amount to 51,210,000 acres, equal to 313,800 farms of 160 acres each. Previous to 1879 the areas surveyed and set out for attlement only amounted to 68,500. out for settlement only amounted to 66,590 such farms. It has become necessary in consequence of the demand to divide the North-West into a number of land agencies. The

Prince Albert district.

Other appointments are Mr. J. A. Hays, assistant agent, Turtle mountain district, promoted to be agent in the same district, and Mr. W. H. Hiam, assistant agent at Nelson, appointed to be agent in the same

district vice Stevenson, promoted.

In 1877 there were three agencies of Dominion lands in all Manitoba and the North-West, one at Winnipeg, one at Emerson, and the third at Portage La Prairie. In 1878, on account of settlers pushing their way to the Pembina mountain and the Little Saskatchewan river regions, two more agencies were opened. They were on a limited scale and of a primitive character. One man carrying his tent with him, set it up at what is now called Nelson, and looked with ease after the LAND HUNGRY SETTLERS

day, when the flames shot upwards past him, and he thought it more prudent to descend than ascend. While all these things were transpiring

THE FIREMEN WERE WORKING
like Trojans. It was at once seen that the proportions of the conflagration necessitated the attendance of the entire brigade, and a district, with office at Odana, and the Birtle district, with office at Odana, and the Birtle district, with office at Eirste. The original three days have been a business and of the core of the conflagration of the

its descent the pole struck the edge of the roof, broke in twain, the ensign came away and fluttered down until it alighted on the wires running across King atreet, where it hung in safety. The public then breathed freely. Shortly after this THE FLAG FELL DOWN into the street, where it was secured, and will again wave proudly from its old position in honour of the Dominion's birthday, Prominent among the numerous citizens who lent the firemen a helping hand was Alderman Harry Piper. Regardless of the fact that the hour for the opening of the Zoo by the Mayor

of subscribers will be put to some little inconvenience for the next few days. It is expected

THAT TWO HUNDRED WIRES

will be in working order again to-night, and the men will work day and night to make the connections. The rooms occupied by the Ball Electric Light Company, The Mall. And wertising Agency, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, M

at present greatly resembles Winnipeg at the height of the "boom" in that city. There is not accommodation for all who desire it, and many find a difficulty in getting under a roof at night, let alone securing a good bed. And yet there are forty licensed hotels in Port Arthur. No doubt this inconvenience will only be temporary. Good servant girls are in demand, and are being paid a high rate of wages, \$25 per month, not being an exceptional figure. The prices of all articles of consumption are also high. Hotel accommodation, therefore, which, in the present crowded condition of the town, is not, as a rule, as satisfactory as one could wish, costs three dollars per day.

rule, as satisfactory as one could wish, costs three dollars per day.

Port Arthur is very favourably situated for a summer resort. After ten o'clock a.m., there is a grateful breeze always, even in the warmest weather, with fine cool evenings. The residents of Winnipeg will no doubt frequent Port Arthur during the heated months, now that the trip between the two places can be made so expeditiously and with places can be made so expeditiously and with

so much comfort.

The present excitement has extended to Fort William, and a good deal of property is changing hands in that place also. Prices of real estate ARE RISING RAPIDLY

current distract is
fallen a distance of one hundred feet, Mr.
Hambly urged them not to do it. One of
them, Miss McCarthy, made the leap, and by
clutching at a batch of wires, and sliding
along them she reached the roof in safety.
The other girls then went to the windows
overlooking King street, and screamed for
help. No need to call for volunteers, as a
soverlooking king street, and screamed for
help. No need to call for volunteers, as a
score of them were ready to respond. Five or
six, including Mr. J. J. Quinn, hotel-keeper.
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all the distract is

CALGARY DISTRICT,

MacDonald Gordon, agent
to which Mr. J. MacDonald Gordon, agent
to the Regina, has been promoted for his efficient
to nine feet; but this pour the town Adverted the product of the product of the case, would death to nine feet; but this bound as the fount of the case, would death a great future for their town.

THE TRIP TO WINNIPEG. The train which carried the Algoma's pas sengers to Winnipeg started about half-past two on the Monday afternoon. Many of those on board the cars were anticipating a rough ride to the North-West capital. But they were agreeably disappointed. The train sped along very smoothly, slowly at first on the up grade, but at considerable speed for the rest of the journey, and Winnipeg was reached at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The dis-tance from Toronto to Winnipeg therefore was covered in less than seventy-two hours. rail route, and anyone who has gone to the North-West by both routes will not in future hesitate about going by the lakes. The good accommodation is not confined to the boats, but extends to the rail portion of the trip as well. The cars on the Port Arthur section of the C. P. R. are equal to those on any other road, and through sleepers are attached to every train.

CONDITION OF THINGS IN WINNIPEG.

In view of the fact that a great deal has been written lately on the business depression which exists in Winnipeg, it is not necessary to dwell upon the subject in this article. One redeeming feature in the outlook is the prospect of there being a good crop this year. In a conversation with Mr. McTavish, land commissioner for the C.P.R., that gentleman stated that the reports from the company's experimental farms, of which there are ten between Moysejaw and Calgary, are very encouraging. There had been a slight frost one night, but the latest advices were that the crops had not suffered from it. If the country is blessed with favourable summer weather the indications are that the wheat yield will be a very good one. With a good crop a much better feeling will be sure to arise, and business will experience an improvement. \* CONDITION OF THINGS IN WINNIPEG.

London, May 21.—A new land reform is being agitated in England. It has its motto the dictum, "The game preserves must go." The organization of a society is proposed to secure laws to compel the cultivation of all lands suitable for agriculture and unnecessarily withheld from tillage in England and Scotland, for the purpose of "making Great Britain more nearly self-sustaining and less dependent upon American and other foreign markets for cereals, fruits, and vegetables." The movement is aimed chiefly against the immense preserves for deer, grouse, partridges, and pheasauts, in Perthabure, Argyleshire, and

ed out as an iniquitous and absurd inequality in the laws that these lands, aggregating hundreds of thousands of acres, do not
pay a shilling of taxes towards the poor rates,
while the farmers and householders are taxed
more heavily in consequence. It is argued
that if these immense tracts of land were put
under cultivation their yield would go far toward supplying the present deficiency in
Great Britain's food supply, while the tilling
of the land would furnish employment for
thousands of farm labourers, whose condition
is now one of great hardship, owing mainly to
lack of work.

THE FIGUT OVER GORDON.

Condensed Report of the Two Great Speeches.

The following is an intelligent summary of the points of the two chief speeches on the Egyptian question, in the House of Commons. The division left the Government with only

28 of a majority.

From London Times of May 13 In the House of Commons, SIR M. HICKS-BEACH,

districts, and they REFUSED TO SEND HIM ZEBEHR PASHA.

although this step was recommended by Sir E. Baring. On this last point the right hon. baronet said he admitted the difficulty in which the Government were placed, but their decision threw additional responsibility on them; whereas they not only neglected to suggest any alternative policy, but utterly defeated any chance of his mission being pacifically accomplished by their useless military operations in the neighbourhood of Sinkat. But he maintained from General Gordon's memorandum in accepting his mission that he contemplated receiving military assistance if he could not accomplish the ob-jects for which he was sent pacifically, and that the British Government fully understood and acquiesced in this. The last chance of a pacific success was destroyed by the military operations in the neighbourhood of Sinkat,

GENERAL GORDON DID NOT APPROVE. and which, unless they had been intended to and which, unless they had been intended to lead up to assistance being sent to Khartoum involved unnecessary bloodshed. Gordon expected that there would be a march to Berber: and, whatever might be the opinion of the Government, both General Wood and General Stephenson were of opinion that it was a feasible military operation, and he believed that General Graham would not have objected to undertake it. Instead of this, the Government, in an open telegram, intimated that no assistance would be sent, and in what he characterized as a disgraceful despatch, invited him to retire the best way he could, and desert those whom he had in-

another being put up at that town. Pending the completion of the C. P. R. around the north shore of Lake Superior, there will be plenty to do for these elevators if but a fifth of the graiu which the North-West expected to produce comes over the company's lines on its way to the seaboard. The people of Fort William are strong in the belief that there is to Khartoum, without any regard to climate, the supply of water, the state of the river, &c., and the putting down of the Mehdi, which meant the reconquest of the Soudan.

Examining the allegations of the speech, he Examining the allegations of the speech, he denied that it was against his will that the General had received a commission from the Khedive, or that the Government had absolutely negatived the visit to the Mehdi or to the Equatorial region. Before discussing the terms of the motion, he made some general remarks on the question of Egypt, which, he said, amid some expressions of dissent, was ONLY A SECONDARY QUESTION

which had presented more difficulties in the way of the executive than any question with which he had been acquainted. Passing then to a verbal criticism of the motion, he contended that the Government had not failed to take acquainted which he had been acquainted. contended that the Government had not failed to take any steps which could "tend" to the success of the mission, which he again maintained was solely and entirely pacific, and under no contingency contemplated military measures. On March 11, General Gordon had expressed his gratitude for the manner in which he had been supported, and if in April he wrote the strong telegrams which had been published, he had not at that time received the later telegrams from her Majesty's Government. It was true that the Government had declined to send troops to Wady Halfa and to Berber, but they had acted on military advice, and bearing in mind not merely the great military risk and the small military advantage which would have resulted. Gordon, he said, had

NEVER ASKED FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS, he had never stated that he could not leave Khartoum, and he had never represented that he was in any danger from without. In support of this contention, and to illustrate his statement that Gordon is inno military danger, he read the telegrams received from Dongola describing the state of affairs at Khartoum. He complained that the case stated by Sir M. Hicks-Beach had been supported by piecemeal and inconsequential extracts, and that the motion suggested no alternative policy, but had simply for its object the transfer of power from one side to the other. He admitted to the full the obligations of the Government to General Gordon, and by the despatch of April 23 he conceived that the Government had entered into a covenant with him that on reasonable proof of danger he would be assisted. The country would never grudge any reasonable effort for the protection of its agents; but it was the duty of the Government to consider the treasure, the he had never stated that he could not leave the circumstances of the time, the season, the climate, and the military difficulties. Conscious of what their obligations were, they would continue to use their best endeavours to fulfil them, unmoved by the threats and the captious criticisms of the Opposition.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes:

—I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear at for the past fifteen years,
her Carter's Little falses, Pills did him, more
good than all the rest.

THE CANAL TOLLS QUESTION.

Montreal Rates of Freight Compared with American Ports.

ADVANTAGE IN FAVOUR OF MONTREAL

Low Price of Wheat in England the Cause of the Difficulty.

THE FEELING IN MONTREAL ON THE SUBJECT.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The following notes re specting the question of the abolition of the caual tolls may be useful in the way of assisting the readers of The Mail to arrive at a sound conclusion. Montreal has direct railway communication with Chicago. The Grand Trunk is in the pool with the other trunk lines. The present rates from Chicago on a bushel of wheat are:—Chicago to Montreal 74.55. data for Readers. SIE M. HIORS-BEACH,
pursuant to notice, moved a vote of censure
on the Government for their failure to take
the necessary steps to secure the success of
General Gordon's mission, and especially to
provide for his personal safety. Reviewing
at the outset of his speech the history of the
mission, he recalled the feeling of gratification with which the country, after its experience of the Ministerial policy in Egypt, had
heard that he was to have a "free and." and
that he was to carry out his mission of rescuand retire without the interference of the
Government. But he contended from the
papers that from the very beginning the British Government had thwarted all his suggestions, even at the time when they were defending the readers of The Mail to arrive at a
sound conclusion. Montreal, has direct railway communication with Chicago. The
Grand Trunk is in the pool with the other
trunk lines. The present rates from Chicago
on a bushel of wheat are:—Chicago to Montreal, 74-5c.; ditto to Boston, 9c.; ditto to Baltimore, 71-5c. Montreal, with
one and one-fifth cents a bushel in its favour
over Boston, exported to Liverpool and Glasgow, for the week ended May 10, 40,933
oushels of wheat in three steamers. Boston,
with longer mileage and higher freight rates,
exported to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and
other ports, in four steamers and three sailing
vessels, for the week ended 9th May, 124,344
bushels of wheat and corn. Philadelphia, with the same rail rate,
exported to Eiverpool, Glasgow, London, and
other ports, in four steamers and three sailing
vessels, for the week ended 9th May, 124,344
bushels of wheat and corn for the week
ended May 9th. Baltimore, with three-fifths
of a cent. in its favour as compared with
Montreal, but with a longer ocean voyage
and higher freight, exported during the week
ended May 9th to British and other ports,
154,230 bush. of wheat and corn for the week
ended May 9th to British and other ports,
154,230 bush. of wheat and corn for the week
ended May 9th to British and oth of a cent. in its favour as compared with Montreal, but with a longer ocean voyage and higher freight, exported during the week ended May 9th to British and other ports 623,500 bush, of wheat and corn. These American ports have

NO FREE ERIE CANAL.

nor do their merchants request their respec-tive States to give them a bounty on each bushel of grain exported to enable them to compete with New York and its free canal. During the same week New York exported 474,197 bush, of wheat and corn less than Raltimore, with no canal or waterways. Baltimore, with no canal or waterways.

Baltimore, with no canal or waterways.

Leaving the waterways out of the question,
Montreal has as cheap rail transport as American cities. She has, it is stated, the cheapest ocean freight rates this spring. Why does she only export some 40,000 bush, to Boston's 124,000, Philadelphia's 164,000, and Baltimore's 623,000? Taking into consideration insurance (which is assumed by the carrier and charged the grain by water), interest on property, etc., rail by water), interest on property, etc., rail rates are as cheap as water transport. Acrates are as cheap as water transport. Accordingly this year transport of grain has been chiefly by rail, in which Montreal has no disadvantage of canal tolls. Why does she not do the business? Boston has this spring exported quantities of corn which was brought through the Welland canal to Ogdensburg, thence shipped by rail to Boston. This corn all paid the canal tolls. What, then, is to hinder Montreal doing the same? The answer must be sought in the general condition of the business. The prices of grain in the English market are down lower than can be remembered within a period of thirty. can be remembered within a period of thirty years. The railways have cut rates to the lowest point, and the rate has this year fallen from 30 cents per 100 pounds down to 15 cents between Chicago and New York. That is, the railways have been

care about the canal toils, but wanted the cana s deepened to 14 or 16 teet, so that they would be able to send steamers through it carrying 60,000 bushels instead of at present 30,000 bushels. They would not mind the canal tolls even if they were higher than at present provided they could handle double the quantity of wheat at not much greater cost of transport than for the smaller quantity. Possibly this is the real solution of the trouble experienced by Montreal. A good sharp adexperienced by Montreal. A good sharp advance in the price of grain would do more than anything else for Montreal shippers and

pearing in The Mall yesterday as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the canal tolls created a great deal of excitement among the commercial men generally here today. It was the absorbing theme of all engaged in mercantile pursuits. In interviews with the leading classes who are directly interested in the question The Mall correspondent found they were entirely agreed that if the Government halted at the complete abolition of the tolls this year at least a blow would be struck at the trade of the country from which it could scarcely ever reconstruction. country from which it could scarcely ever re-cover. It is only justice to the veteran experts

of the question submitted for its consideration.

Messrs, Hugh McLennan, F. W. Henshaw,
John Torrance, and many others of similar standing and experience here, expressed their opinions that there is no use or benefit to be derived by the St. Lawrence route from the Government tampering with the rate unless it is abolished altogether. This latter course they all urged to be

if the Canadian water route is to hold its own with the Eric canal. A good deal of spirted comment has been called forth by the Government apparently giving more consideration and weight to the arguments of theorists who have figures at their fingers' end rather than accepting counsel and advice from practical experts who have spent their lives in the shipping and forwarding business, like the members of the declutations from this and other cities which have laid all the facts and arguments available before the Premier and other mem-AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY which have laid all the facts and arguments available before the Premier and other members of the Cabinet. As many of the local experts said to-day, this is not a question of revenue at all. If the Government allows the rate to stand or reduces it fifty per cent, there will be practically no traffic on this route this year, and as a matter of course under such circumstances there will be no receipts to go into the treasury of the country. This state of affairs will be BUIN TO THE COMMERCE

of the Dominion without any corresponding benefit to the public exchequer. Is it not then far better, said a veteran mercantlle man, to abolish the rate altogether and keep the wheels of commerce moving by stimulating traffic, from which the country would largely benefit through its inland and ocean fleets, employing thousands of hands all the season.

spondence is published from the capital this evening takes the view that the Government will certainly acquiesce in the demand for the total abolition of the canal imposts this year. It may be stated that the memorials presented from all the commercial organizations of the country ask only the suspension of the tolls during the present season of navigation. If an answer is not soon received of a favourable description there will be

FURTHER DEPUTATIONS OBGANIZED to go to Ottawa, as valuable time is being lost to go to Ottawa, as valuable time is being lost which cannot be compensated for hereafter. The interest in the subject is really so intense here that nothing else is spoken of by those engaged in commerce. The elevator companies are prepared, as well as the harbour commissioners, to make the necessary reductions that will give all the advantages required on the tolls being suspended by the Government, although the commercial situation here is under a cloud of dulness as well as everywhere else.

QUEBEC AUTONOMY.

The Resolutions Submitted by Mr. Joly. QUEBEC, May 27.—Mr. Joly moved the following resolutions in the Assembly on Saturday:—

That whereas by address to the Queen, the Imperial Parliament was asked to pass and did pass the Act known as the British North America Act, for the union of the provinces on the basis of certain accompanying resolutions known as the Quebec resolutions: That short as the trial has been to which

the new constitution had been subjected, it has been already shown that GERMS OF DISCORD

exist between the provinces and the Federal power, the origin of which may be traced back to changes made by the British North America Act in the resolutions upon which the said Act was to have been based.

the said Act was to have been based.

That clause 43 of said resolutions gives control over licenses without any restriction whatever to the provinces on the following, namely, shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses, while the British North America Act declares that such control may be exercised by the Provincial Legislatures in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes;

That this radical change made in one of the conditions of the Federal compact is one of the sources of discord between the provinces and the Federal power;

That the said resolutions, while setting forth the subjects which are under the control of our Federal Parliament, assign to it all such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be especially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for

THE GENERAL ADVANTAGE, while the British North America Act goes much further, and gives to the Federal Parliament jurisdiction over such works as, al-though wholly situate within a province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of two or more of the provinces; That the direct result of this change has been to take from the Province of Quebec its

control over all the railways built within its limits with the aid of provincial grants, ex-cept over one, whose control it may also lose at any day;
That these changes, and others whose influence have not been as yet practically felt, neutrelize the precautions taken to ensure harmony between the provinces and the

Federal power;
That in order to avoid in future any cause That in order to avoid in future any cause for a conflict between the provinces and the Federal power, it is expedient to adopt the necessary measures to have the British North America Act modified, so as to meet the views of all parties as expressed in the Federal compact.

After a heated discussion from both sides of the House on Monday, the resolution was lost by a vote of 34 to 13.

lost by a vote of 34 to 13. THE WYCLIFFE ANNIVERSARY.

The References Work Tive Hundred Years London, May 21.—A festival in celebra-

John Wycliffe, the English reformer, was born probably in a village which bears his name, near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324, and died at Lutterworth in 1384. He was educated at Queen's and Merton Colleges

THE EARLIEST PUBLICATION experienced by Montreal. A good sharp advance in the price of grain would do more than anything else for Montreal shippers and others interested.

MONTREAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

MONTREAL, May 27.—The information appearing in The Mail yesterday as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the

heresy. He had powerful friends, notably John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord cover. It is only justice to the veteran experts in the shipping of grain from here to state that one and all declared their disbelief in the report of the Government only taking half measures to meet an UNPRECEDENTED AND PERILOUS EMERGENCY in the commercial history of the country.

One of the most extensive forwards of the country.

in the commercial history of the country. One of the most extensive forwarders of produce to the other side and an influential supporter of the Administration remarked, that a proposition such as is mentioned as coming from Ottawa would be only trifling with the most momentous question that has probably ever come up for settlement before the Government. If carried into effect he held it would prove absolutely that the Government did not appreciate or understand the importance and gravity of the situation and the full bearing of the question submitted for its consideration.

Messra. Hugh McLennan, F. W. Henshaw, John Torrance, and many others of similar standing and experience here, expressed their opinions that there is no use or benefit to be derived by the St. Lawrence route from the

A MEMORIAL APPRAL

A memorial Appeal.

A motion was also carried instructing the Memorial Committee to appeal for £10,000, to be used in the publication and circulation of Wycliffe's Writings, and for the erection of a memorial statue in London.

Rev. Mr. Hughes said in his belief the principles which Wycliffe proclaimed have a firmer and wider hold upon the country now than ever. The great Baptist preacher Spurgeon, the famous revivalist Moody, and General Booth, the controlling spirit of the Salvation Army, wielded more influence than all the priests in Churches of England put all the priests in Churches of England put together. (Loud cheers.) Subscriptions amounting to £400 were re-

Distinguished scientists such as Tyndall, Huxley, Beale, and many others, have demonstrated that catarrh is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues. This discovery explains why the remedies of the day, such as washes. snuffs, vapors, etc., or the more absurd method of pouring drugs down the throat, have always failed in even alleviating the disease. Catarrh is now known to be a local disease, and conseman, to abouish the rate altogether and keep the wheels of commerce moving by stimulating traffic, from which the country would largely benefit through its inland and ocean fleets, employing thousands of hands all the season.

Up to a late hour this evening nothing official has been received from Ottawa by a largely and the public hodies for private in the applications. Full particulars of the season with the Government. What special corresponds to three applications. Full particulars of the public hodies for private in the covernment. What special corresponds to the published by A. If the covernment what special corresponds to the published by A. If the covernment what special corresponds to the country only a local treatment can cure it. This discovery has been followed by another equally important, viz., a cure for catarrh.one which has already been tested on over twelve thousand patients with surprising results, cases of forty to the applications. Full particulars of the private private



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS,

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found mysely the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring hunnal to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.

Drodeur

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY repared by J. E. GOMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Su of the French Government Stud.

A SPEEDY, POSITIVE & SAFE CURI

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoon will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever mada.

Every bottle of CAUSTIC HALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price S1.50 ber bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.,

# HAMILTON

in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat death of John Wycliffe was inaugurated tothat gives greater satisfaction to those who us it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 19, 1882.

J. A. DIEMERT, 72 Ring street east,
MARK MUNDAY, for S. Chapman.
W. L. SMITH. 164 King street east.
R. N. TAYLOR & CO., 35 and 95 John St. north.
JOHN W. GERRIES. 30 James street north.
BLEASDALE & HARRISON, 36 James street.
A. VINCENT & CO., cor. James and Murray sts.
McGREGOR & PARKE, 1 Market square.
JOHN A. BARR & CO., cor. York and Monab

JOHN A. BARR & CO., cor. York and McNab streets.
A. CALDER & CO., 60 York street.
GEO. A. WOUD, cor. York and Hess streets.
ARTHUR BOYLE, cor. York and Magill streets.
THOS. COPLAND, 180 King street west.
WM. A. HOWELL. cor. James and Hunter sts.
W. C. NIBLETT, Dundas, Ont.
J. B. MEACHAM, Dundas, Ont.
J. B. MEACHAM, Dundas, Ont.
W. H. OROOKER, Waterdown, Ont.
C. W. PEARCE & CO., Oakville, Ont.
ROBERT C: BALMER, Oakville, Ont.
JOSIAH GREEN, Cooksville, Ont.
JOSIAH GREEN, Cooksville, Ont.
JOSIAH GREEN, Cooksville, Ont.
JAMES A. WALLACE, Brantford, Ont.
D. B. PHILLIPS, Brantford, Ont.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S GENUINE WATER FLORIDA UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

DHEUMATINE -- An Int a SURE CURE for all kinds of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS RHEUMATINE

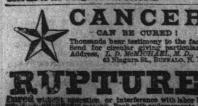
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Testimonial From Mr. Thos. Roach,
Owner and Proprietor of the Commercial
Hotel, Welland,
Welland, Ont. Sept. 3, 1883.

J. N. Sutheraland: Deer Sir.—My daughter
was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. For the better part of a year she was
confined to her bed, and had lost the power of
raising her head from her shoulder. It was
much feared that the cords of her neck would
have to be out. Fortunately before this was
done, I was recommended by your Mr. Rooth
to try Rheumatine. I purchased three bottles,
two of which complete your dher. My child is
now free from all rheumatic pain, and as well
as can be. I most thoroughly and heartily recommend your cure.

Yours truly,
See our Change of Testimonials every week in
Dally Mail. DAILY MAIL.
SOLD BY ALL DRUCGISTS-

OFFICE-21 Adelaide Street West, Toronto NOTICE TO YOUNG & DI The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of Long tablished an agency in Toronto for of his medicines for the sure cure of all thecases arisins from whatever cause. For use here over twenty years, Cured the No Cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for page 18 of the Cure, No Pay.



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THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per Condensed Advertisements on First Page at prices gives under their respective headings. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1884.

WARNING.

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

OUR OWN FIRE.

We are sure that our readers will be sorry to learn that on Saturday morning THE MAIL building was badly damaged by fire. For a while it seemed as if total destruction was inevitable, and we grieved to reflect that handsome structure, which had cost us not only a large sum of money but much labour and anxious thought, was being suddenly and irretrievably swept away. But the fire brigade, whose efforts were ably and intelligently directed, worked nobly and with a most self-sacrificing spirit, and through their efforts we are enabled this morning to pay our usual compliments to the people of Canada, and to place before them the news of the world as fully as if no misfortune had befallen us. Our entire loss will probably amount to twenty or twentyfive thousand dollars, and is fully covered by insurance.

all its original completeness without a moment's unnecessary delay; already the preliminary steps have been taken to accomplish that end; and we hope that in a few weeks THE MAILS Har vill once more be given to the breeze in commemoration of the birthday of our beloved

## THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

THE interest taken by Great Britain in the live stock trade with Canada increases. This is not to be wondered at : for the Dominion, while preparing to supply England's millions with beet and mutton, also offers a market to the English cattlebreeder for the best of his stock for breeding purposes and a home for those British farmers with capital who desire to enter into stock-raising upon a large scale. Our imports of the better breeds from England have of late years been very large. That they will not immediately diminish is clear. Professor Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, who is in Aberdeen now, gives in an address issued by him to the farmers of Britain the reason for this. Great Britain, owing to the peculiar physical condition of the country, has been able so far to do what other countries have failed to do, that is, to originate and maintain breeds of cattle fitted in every essential to the world's markets. The cattle when taken abroad lose in their successors, as time progresses, the qualities for which the original stock was celebrated, and it is necessary to return to England and Scotland for new blood from the old sources, It is not to be supposed, however, that this condition of affairs will be permanent. As Mr. Brown says, the day may come when time, with skill and changed physical conditions, will provide a breed that may fill the bill as well, if not better, for a particular country than anything Britain possesses. In view of this and of the increasing demand for the superior breeds of cattle on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Brown recommends the British cattle raiser with capital to transfer the scene of his operations to Ontario, where he will find an invigorating climate, a purifying winter, and all the crops which are essen-tial to animal life at all seasons. Stock raising can be carried on here at about half the expense involved in England; and thoroughbred stock sells at one-third than at home. These should be strong arguments in favour of the emigration to Ontario of moneyed farmers whose special line of business is cattle breeding.
While attention is being turned to the

subject of exporting thoroughbred cattle to Canada, equal interest is taken in Eng-land in Canada's export of live cattle for the English meat markets. On the other side of the Atlantic our cattle export trade has friends and enemies, and the latter are always to the front with stories to the ef-fect that Canadian cattle are diseased. They made themselves very ridiculous last They made themselves very ridiculous last summer when they rumoured that a Canadian consignment was suffering from Texan fever. Sir Charles Tupper proved the report to be untrue. A fortnight ago they alleged that Canadian cattle sold in Cambridge had foot-and-mouth disease. The bridge had foot-and-mouth disease. The Later was promptly investigated by the control of the control o nd that the cattle were inspected before days' quarantine on board ship; ey were inspected at Liverpool and need to be healthy, and that after

Canadian cattle really did catch it, was contracted in England. This statement has been made in the most forcible manner by our officials in England, and in consequence the excitement has subsided.

Our live cattle export trade, which has risen from \$36,000 in 1877 to \$3,500,000 last were received.

last year, promises, it is pleasing to note, to assume still larger proportions. It is gratifying also to be able to say that Mr. DYKE, the Dominion agent at Liverpool, who has done so much to forward it, is now, under the authority of the Dominion Government, turning his attention to the horse trade. It is proposed to secure first-class stock in England for breeding purposes in Canada, and to establish in the Dominion an export horse business. The opinion on the other side is that such a ness will rapidly grow, and that in short time its stoppage will be regarded as the stoppage of the cattle trade would be regarded now, namely, as a national caamity.

THE COE LAND GRAB.

As a preliminary to further discussion the North Hastings job, in which Messra PARDEE & COR are the parties chiefly interested, it will be well to examine critically the return which was so reluctantly produced by the Government. On the 6th of February Mr. Wood moved for an order for a return showing

1. The several lots in the townships of Indor, Wollaston, Limerick, and Faraday, in the county of Hastings, which had been sold, located, disposed of, or applied for since January 1st, 1880. 2. The dates of said sales, the persons to whom sold, the prices paid, and terms of payment. 3. The dates of the several applications for the purchase or location of said lots. 4. Copies of all correspondence with reference to any of said lots to which conflicting claims have been made. Mr. PARDEE objected to the fourth particular on the ground that it would make the return too voluminous. An order was finally passed on the same day for a return respecting the first three particulars. The work could have been done by one clerk in a few days. The return, however, was not laid on the table until the last working day of the session. It is now before us, and there are several peculiarities about it which are worthy of notice.

The first portion consists of a memoran-dum of lots in the township of Tudor, sold to miscelianeous parties. Among them are 2,171 acres, purchased by Mr. Coz at \$1 per acre cash. Mr. Coz next appears as the purchaser of 1,523 acres in Wollaston at \$1 per acre cash, and then again of 102 acres in Faraday at \$1 per acre cash. The return is so far complete, and the terms of the order are satisfac-torily complied with. Then follows a return of lots located under the Free Grant and Homesteads Act, in which Mr. Cog's name does not appear. The succeeding memorandum, however, gives a list of lots in Wollaston disposed of to Mr. Cor. These comprise some 16,336 acres, but, strange to say, there is no information as to date of sale, price, or terms. Then follows a list of 22,922 acres in Limerick, disposed of to the same Mr. Coe, with the same omissions. Then a list of 10,787 acres in Faraday, disposed of to the same Mr. Coe, but with the same omissions. Then come lists of 5,905 acres in Wollaston, 23,201 in Faraday, 5,309 in Limerick.

ton, 23,201 in Faraday, 5,309 in Limerick, and 9,448½ in Tudor, applied for since January 1st. 1880, but not disposed of.

It will thus be seen that the only instance in which the order has been strictly complied with are sales of the lots—comprising 3,796 acres—first mentioned. The fact is there paraded that 1 per acre was paid for these by Mr. Cos. When the large transaction is touched, however, we find the vary angular omission of all menfind the very singular omission of all men- is worrying himself unnecessarily. tion of date, time, and terms, though full particulars were expressly ordered. The total number of acres in this purchase is -hastily reckoned-50.045. We are ormed that these were sold at 75 cents.

and in some cases. 50 cents per acre. The next sub-division of the return displays another peculiar omission. It is a memoradum of lots applied for but not disposed of. There is no mention of the name of the applicant, nor of the date, price, nor terms. It comprises 43,864 acres in Wollaston, Faraday, Limerick, and Tudor. The statement that these have been "applied for" virtually means that they have been applied for purchased on time, as the applicant has the prior right of purchase. We have reason to believe that the applicant in this case is our modest friend Mr. Coz. There is also reason to believe that the same numble individual has likewise secured in his grasp an equally large area of land in the townships of Lake and Dungannon in Hastings, and Chandos, Methuen, Bel-mont, and Cardiff in the neighbouring county of Peterborough.

The nature of the return is thus ap-

parent. A show of honesty is made in an important and insignificant portion of it. The information really sought after, beyond the number of acres sold, is purposely withheld. The transaction will not bear the light of day. Messrs. PARDER & COE may be patriots, with no other thought than to advance the interests of the province, but the stubborn facts are against the supposition, and they know it. We shall have more to say on other aspects of the affair on a future occasion. In the meantime we call attention to the letter of "Anti-Monopoly," which appears on this subject in another column.

INFORMATION WANTED THE organ has been finding " points" in Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S speech. There is still a point it needs to discuss, viz., the Point as to Independence and the Point as to the Conglomeration of Anglo-Saxondom. We have already taken the liberty -no doubt the very great liberty-of making it clear to the Globs that Sir canals, and public works, and the RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S views ought to have some consideration at least from his own organ. But our contemporary has overlooked the point in question; possibly, nobody in the Globe office has read Sir RICHARD's speech as far as the Independence paragraph.

In the meantime the organ's friends have some right to know what stand the organ takes on that question. It is a question of some importance. For more than a century the maintenance of the

It is of some importance to know what doctrine the organ of a political party wishes to be accepted by the young men who are growing into citizenship and political activity in the ranks of that party. It is true that young men as a rule are not Grits; they have too much sense and too much humour for that. But there are some, no doubt, who call themselves Liberals, and who are ready to follow somebody who is leader of the Liberal

now what their organ's views are. They would also like to know which par cular statesman is to be their leader. ticular statesman is to be their leader. Is it to be Mr. BLAKE, or Sir RICHARD, or Mr. MILLS? They do not like to follow Mr. BLAKE, because he does not lead. They hesitate to follow Sir RICHARD, because cause they do not know where he will lead them. They cannot follow Mr. Mills, because they would all die of laughing on the way to—nowhere. It is therefore in-cumbent on the organ to give its readers wise counsel on the subject of our rela-tions to the Empire. Reticence on the subject of loyalty is apt to be misinter-preted.

CANAL TOLLS.

THE canal tolls upon grain are equal to five-eighths of a cent per bushel. Mr. MIALL, the Commissioner of Inland Reveaue, investigated the question of the effect of that toll upon the transport of the grain through Canadian canals, and after examining a number of statistics bearing upon the point, came to the conclusion that the abolition of the tolls would have no appreciable effect in turning the grain carrying trade into the St. Lawrence route. However, the shippers' delegation from Montreal affirmed most positively that the increased cost of one cent a bushel occaioned by the canal and other charges of the St. Lawrence route, as compared with the New York route, had produced the effect of drawing the grain-carrying trade away, and averred with equal positiveness that reductions of the cost of transport to Montreal to the extent of one cent a ushel would result in great activity in he business.

There are many difficulties in the way of the total abolition of canal tolls. The canals have cost large sums of money, paid by the people of Canada. If the tolls are abolished for Canadian shippers they must also be abolished for American shippers, for whose benefit the people of Canada would, in such case, be paying money in order to assist them to become rivals of the Canadian wheat growers under more advantageous conditions than Canadians would enjoy. I would never do to remove in perpetuity the tolls now received, because the free use of our canals by Americans might in the future e an available consideration for some treaty concession on the part of the United States to Canada.

In view of all these circumstances, i riew of the fact that the shippers aver that the reduction of cost of transport by one cent a bushel will enable them to infuse activity into the grain transport business the Government have resolved, as a temthe Government have resolved, as a temporary expedient for this summer only, to remit one half of the present toll of five-eighths of a cent per bushel, provided others interested reduce the charges so as to make up the one cent per bushel. The Government rate for the present season will therefore be five-sixteenths of a cent per bushel. It would appear the other hands of the control of the co per bushel. It would appear from all the available statistics that the freeing of the Erie canal from tolls has had no apparent effect upon the carrying trade, the proportion of the total volume of vegetable food carried by railways having rather increased than

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN FINANCES

THE burden of Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT's complaint, according to his peech of last week, is that our debt, our xpenditure, and our taxation are in pro-

In the first place, our per capita debt, in spite of the immense additions Sir RICHARD himself made to it, is far below. that of our neighbours. The united Federal and Provincial debt of Canada in 1882 stood as follows:

Federal debt......\$158,466,714 Provincial debt..... 10,879,110

Less Alleged Ontario Assets.... 4.384.000 Total debt.....\$164,961,824 This is an average of \$37.75 per head. The American debt is made up of State debts and the Federal debt. For purposes of comparison the State debts must be included in the calculation, because our Canadian Federal debt is largely made up of provincial or State debts, which were assumed by the Dominion in order to relieve the provinces, and to make direc taxation unnecessary. The Federal and State debts of the United States stood as follows in 1882:

 Federal debt.
 \$1,918,312,994

 State debts, funded.
 245,119,060

 State debts, unfunded.
 33,045,524

 Total .....\$2,196,477,578

This, reckoning the population of the United States at 50,155,000, is a debt of States as control, to a debt of \$43.80 per head.

The comparison of expenditures made by the two countries is equally favourable to Canada. Our public expenditures are

to Canada. Our public expenditures are made up of expenditures by the Federal and the Local Governments. The American expenditures are made by the Federal and State Governments. To contrast the Federal expenses of Canada with those of the United States would be manifestly unfair, and would lead to no just conclusion as to the relative expenses of governing the two countries, because in Canada many of the expenditures, which on the other side fall upon the States, do not fall upon the provinces, but upon the Federal Government. Thus, our Federal Government. ment. Thus, our Federal Government pays the militia expenses, the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governors and judges,

penitentiary expenses, which expenditures in the United States fall upon the States. Our Federal Government also pays large subsidies for the sup-port of the Governments of the various provinces, while in the United States no ich contributions are made from the Federal treasury. It is, therefore, necessary in making the comparison of expenditures to compare not the Federal expenditures alone of each country, but the Federal and the provincial or State expenditures combined. In 1882 the united expenditures of the State and Federal Govern-

ments were : Federal Government .......\$257,982,438 This is at the rate of \$9.80 per head of the population. And it is exclusive of the school expenditure for which, in many of the States, a poll tax ranging from 84 cents to \$2 is levied. The Canadian ex-

enditure for the same year was as fol rovincial Governments..... 7,817,880 .\$36,548,037

Federal Government to the provinces, and are charged in the \$28,730,157 of Dominion expenditure. They were spent by the provinces, and are also included in the 7,817,880 of provincial expenditure. It clear that the money was not spent vice by the people. As it necessarily apears in the accounts twice, it must be deocted once in order to arrive at the exact mbined Federal and Provincial expendities. The expenditures were therefore: 

This for the Dominion is an expenditure of \$7.50 per head.
Our taxation is as much below that of the States as are our expenditures. The Americans have a system of direct taxation for the various States. In some states it for the various States. In some states it is as low as two mills in the dollar, in others it reaches five mills in the dollar. In addition to these taxes there are school taxes levied upon males over twenty-one years of age. In some States these are \$1 per annum, and in others \$2. There are also military taxes and poll taxes. We have nothing analogous to these. In fact our taxation for the purpose of Federal and Provincial Governments is levied through the Dominion authorities. Our total taxation for 1882 was

Customs .....\$23,009,582 Sacise..... 6,260,116 Total 32.777.....\$29,269,698 This is at the rate of \$6.70 per head. The American taxation for 1882 was made up

| 146,494,595 | 160,141 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,2 Total .....\$460,371,565 This for the United States is at the rate f \$9.16 per head.

In general terms the comparison between the Federal and Provincial accounts of Canada and the Federal and State accounts of the United States stands in this way : Expen- TaxaDebt. diture. tton.
United States, per head, \$43.80 \$9.80 \$9.16
Canada, per head. ..... 37.75 7.50 6.76

In favour of Canada. \$6 05 \$2 30 \$246 Now what has Sir RICHARD to grumble

about? MANUFACTURING IN THE SOUTH. THE manufacturing industries of the Southern States, though in their infancy,

appear to be in a highly promising condition. The cotton mills at Piedmont, Georgia, have paid, during the last year, a half-yearly dividend of ten per cent. on the invested capital, besides adding several thousand dollars to their rest fund. If this may be taken as representing the average success of this class of industries in that region, the people of the Gulf States will soon find that the manufacturing of their cotton at home will pay them better than sending it abroad in its raw state, and we may expect to see the cotton industry there almost indefinitely in-

Should this be the case it would work revolution at the South which would not a revolution at the South which would not only be in the interest of that region itself but of the whole country. So far as the South is concerned it would increase its wealth, and, by increasing its political inportion to the population far in excess of those of the United States. Sir Ruchard is worrying himself unnecessarily. whole people and strengthen the bonds of mion between the different sections of the ountry.

The free trade sentiment, in the past always had its home at the South. And so long as it had no manufacturing industries of its own this sentiment was likely to remain with undiminished strength. But the manufacturers in that part of the country do not need to be taught that the otective tariff is in their interest. The ermers, miners, and others, who find remunerative employment for their capital and labour in furnishing the raw materials for these great and growing industries, and food for the multitudes engaged in them, will soon learn, too, that their nterests are identical with those of the nanufacturers; and that the tariff which rotects the industries which create a market for their products and their labour is putting money into every one of their pockets. These manufacturing industries at the South are, therefore, full of hope, not only for the South itself, but for the

whole of the United States.

THE EGYPTIAN LAOCOON. THE opinion expressed in one of the depatches which appeared in the news columns of THE MAIL on Monday, to the effect that the Egyptian business will most likely result in the strangling of the GLAD-STONE Government in its "Laocoon knots" is probably correct. If the true function of a Government under the British Constitution is to give effect to the will of the nation, it is evident that so far as this question is concerned this particular Adninistration has forfeited its right to exist. Whether right or wrong in the views which it entertains, and the policy which it has adopted in respect to the whole question of Egypt and the Soudan, there can be no doubt that it is out of harmony with the British people. It is impossible to read the leading organs of public opinion without coming to this conclusion. Newspapers like the London Times, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Glasgow Herald, which have distinguished themselves as the most thorough and consistent supporters of the Government, have at best given their Egyptian policy but an undecided and half-hearted support, and from many parts of it they policy but an undecided and half-hearted support, and from many parts of it they have repeatedly expressed their decided dissent. The criticisms of the conduct of the Administration and the warnings as to the consequences to which it was likely to lead, which have been almost continuously indulged in by these journals for many months past, and in which they have been more outspoken than ever during the last few weeks, show how impossible they found it to be to act the part of out-and-out supporters of the Government and at the same time give expression to the sentiment

porters of the Government and at the same time give expression to the sentiment of the better part of the nation.

Unfortunately for Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends the knots of the Laocoon are tightening around them, and they are becoming more painfully involved in the deadly folds of this monster of their own creation. The state of things in Figure deadly folds of this monster of their own creation. The state of things in Egypt and the Soudan is probably more unsatisfactory and menacing than it ever was before. The prospect of the proposed conference is regarded by the most thoughful men of the nation with apprehension. The civil administration of the proposed of the proposed that the civil administration of the civil administration of the proposed of the

good government, and the uncertainty in which the part which England is to play there in the future is involved, the trade and commerce of the country is prostrated. In the meantime the influence of EL MEHDI, there is only too good reason to believe, is being confirmed and increased, not only in the Soudan, but also in Egypt. It could scarcely be otherwise in view of It could scarcely be otherwise in view of the attitude of apparent helplessness in which the British Government has stood in its relation to that fanatical leader. No wonder if, after what has occurred during the last few months, not only during the last few months, not only the Egyptian people, but the whole Mohammedan world, sheuld come to the conclusion that England is actually afraid to try conclusions with the Prophet In view of these facts, there is nothing a In view of these facts, there is nothing at all improbable in the idea of a wholesale mutiny of Egyptian troops, accompanied by a massacre of British officers, such as seems to be predicted by military experts. On the effect which anything of this sort would be likely to have upon fanatical Mohammedan and Mohammedans, and Mohammedan com-munities in India and elsewhere, who have been looking for a great Pan-Islam move-ment, which is, they believe, to put the crescent in the ascendent in every part of the world, we are not disposed to speculate. The state of things is certainly assuring. And there is only too good reason to believe that the difficulties with which this question is beset are consider bly increased by French intrigue.

EDITORIAL NOTES It is stated that the number of Europ

migrants who have sailed for Canada already xceeds the total number for 1883. American politicians have resolved that luring the Presidential campaign there shall

be no resort to forgery. One of our great Reform statesmen might have been of service to the Democrats; but this resolution will make him useless. The organ holds McKim up as a "good

example" because he raised no technical obections on the hearing of his case before the magistrates. His example would have been more brilliant had any such objections been possible, which they were not.

The Grit organ at Guelph says :- "It now time for Mr. McKim to retaliate on his persecutors." He might heap coals of fir-on their heads, for example, by paying what he owes them. In the meantime, what has become of the "persecutor's" five hundred

Speaking of technical objections, what does our contemporary think of Mr. Irving's action in the conspiracy case with regard to the motion to bring all the papers used in the court below before the full court? He opposed it most strenuously, and several days have been wasted over the matter.

of St. John's, Newfoundland, is nine miles in length and another five miles. The pre sence of such huge masses of ice on the North Atlantic indicates an unusual break up in the Arctic region, and augurs well for the success of the Arctic expedition. American business men who have been

struggling to secure the passage of a general bankruptcy law have been defeated again in Congress. The Insolvency bili passed the Senate, but was thrown out by the House An equitable distribution of insolvent estate is not one of the features of commercial operations on the other side of the line.

The Daily Sun is the title of a new inde pendent paper published at Ottawa by an expendent paper published at Ottawa by an ex-perienced man. We welcome every addition to the independent journalism of the country, because we find that independent judgment seldom ranges itself on the side of ultra-Liber-lism. The independent mind is always Con-servative, though not necessarily either "Tory" or partisan.

The Grit organ is greatly to be congrate lated on having a policy. It is not in a posi tion to give its views on the Reconstructio of the Tariff, the Independence of Canada, or the Conglomeration of Anglo-Saxondom. But at least its managers are prepared to teach young married women how to prepare for family responsibilities, and to restrain piano practice among young girls. A newspaper with a policy so striking must necessarily command respect, if not absolute affection.

Another of the constantly recurring indi cations of success of the National Policy will be found in despatch in another column from Buffalo. Mr. Josiah Ross, of that city has taken into partnership Mn. James Ross, of fort Erie, and having formed a company, is about to erect a machine shop in the latter place for the manufacture of woodworking machinery. Owing to the increase in the Canadian trade it has become necessary to erect this additional factory.

"Sir John Macdonald prefers annexative to independence." So says a contemporary. Sir John has indicated no such preference In his Toronto speech a few years ago he stated that he objected to both. Anexation, he said, meant the extinction of Canadian liberty, and the loss of the right of self-government we now enjoy; while independence would lead in very quick time to absorption by the United States, and dependence of the most objectionable kind. ence of the most objectionable kind. We are to day more independent than Sir Richard Cartwright's so-called independence can make

night recently the province and city of Moscow were placarded with hundreds of copies cow were placarded with hundreds of copies of a manifesto threatening the Czar with death unless he grants a constitutional form of Government and a Parliament composed of representatives of the people. As each man engaged in the work could have posted but very few of the manifestoes, owing to the necessity of dodging the police, it is evident that the Nihilists must count among their members a large number of men willing to risk their liberty in the prosecution of such an enterprise. All efforts to find where the placards were printed have failed.

The following is an extract from a paper read before the Royal Society by Prof. Lawson, of Halifax :-

"The Ranunculaceæ form a large natura order of flowering plants, distributed chiefly throughout the temperate and cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. Whilst the bound-aries of the order are pretty well defined. aries of the order are pretty well defined, and among the plants which it contains there is a certain uniformity in the form, modes of division and incision of the leaves, which are more or less tripartitely or palmately divided in the herbaceous species, and always without stipules although often with flattened petioles, yet the several genera present considerable diversity of modification in the form, number, and arrangement of the parts of the flewer."

of the flowen."

This we take to be a fairly accurate description of the members of the Grit order, unde an assumed name. Many of them are flowery but nothing more. The atmosphere in white they have lived for years has been cool—to them. Their boundaries are pretty well defined, but at the same time contracted Mesars. Blake and Cartwright occasionali attempt to "soar" out of the limits, but un successfully. There is a certain uniformit in their modes of division—in the House, we

AN IMMIGRATION STUDY.

Consideration of the Value of Good Settler.

RICHARD'S FIGURES INCORRECT.

Grit Statements Tested by Sworn Facts and Figures.

THE IMMENSE MONEY VALUE OF IMMICRATION.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The statistics given in when her population was the same as that of Canada in 1870, and when the births were Canada in 1870, and when the births were the same per thousand of the population, the result was that the five provinces of Canada east of Lake Superior lost during the ten years between 1870 and 1880 not less than 256,000 persons, who went out of those five provinces; 2nd, that, of these 256,000, 228,000 went to the States and the palance to the North West 2nd that in balance to the North-West; 3rd, that since 1881 the country had turned the corner, and that in consequence of the fourfold policy of the present Government, viz., fiscal policy, Canadian Pacific policy, North-West land policy, and immigration policy, the dep of our population had ceased, as was p by the returns supplied by the Grand? Gaspe to Sarnia, and by investigations m by experts in the Maritime section; that under the old policy, the result of wi was that Canada lost 228,000 persons in years, who went to swell the population of the United States, the country lost \$228,000, 000, reckoning each person at a value \$1,000. That since Sir John's fourfold poli has been fully in operation 100,000 people have remained in Canada who, under the Cartwright-Mackenzie-Blake policy, would have gone to the United States, and that therefore the policy of Sir John had resulted in keeping \$100,000,000 worth of people with-

in the borders of Canada.

THE VALUE OF A MAN. Some of your local contemporaries think i "idiotic" to value a person at a thousand dollars. And also aver that the evidence of their senses proves to them that more people go to the United States from Canada than come to Canada from the United States. Whether it is "idiotic" or not, it is a fact that the best statists in the world after full study of the question aver that the value of an able-bodied immigrant, male or female, is equal to \$1,000, if not very much greater. Engel estimated the value at £200 sterling, or about \$1,000. In the United States the value of an immigrant was some years ago put down at \$830, and more recent investigations have led statists to increase the value to \$2,000 ahead. Dr. Farr placed the value at \$1,230. Professor Hayter, of Australia, one of the ablest statists of the age, has arrived at the conclusion that the value of an able-bodied immigrant, male or female, to the Australian colonies is \$1,300. In Australia, where the facilities for obtaining an accurate estimate are the best possible, each immigrant, big and little, is calculated to increase the revenue by \$16 a year, equal to \$50 a year for those between 20 and 60 years of age, Your local contemporary cannot

DODGE THE OURSTION by averring that it is "idiotic" to contend that the 228,000 persons who went from Canada to the United States between 1870 and 1880 were worth \$1,000 a head to the and 1880 were worth \$1,000 a head to the country to which they went, and were consequently a loss of the same amount to the country from which they went. Mr. Blake, by a somewhat fantastic calculation arrived at the conclusion that 340,000 persons had gone out of Canada during the ten years ended 1880. If we take those figures and make the average value only \$800 there is A LOSS

of \$272,000,000. If we take only two out of of \$272,000,000. If we take only two out of every five to be able-bodied and accept the Australian standard of value we have on Mr. Blake's calculation to admit a loss, under the old policy of the country, still adhered to by Mr. Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright and their colleagues, of \$205,000,000. Your contemporary may call it "idiotic" to attach the ave value of \$1,000 per head or to attach any value per head to the population of a country, but vastly wiser men have at-tached and continue to attach a per head value to the population, and what is more they attach a higher value per head now than statistics did twenty years ago. YOUR CONTEMPORARY

denies that the population is being retained in Canada under the four-fold policy of Sir John, and appeals to the evidence of his own senses. Any individual's senses will tell that people come and go in the immediate neighbourhood within which his senses can work. The sense of seeing is limited. The sense of touch won't help your contemporary outside of his own neighbournood. He can't smell whether the people are going away or no. There remain as much better guides than his eyes or nose, the facts of the Custhan his eyes or nose, the facts of the Customs returns, the facts of the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, and the facts of the railway returns. The Customs returns, which are a registration, name by name, of persons taking oath of their intention to remain in Canada, show that the movement of population from the United States into Canada has assumed large dimensions during recent years. In 1880 there were 10,248 people who thus signified their intention to settle permanently in Canada; in 1881 there were 15,504; in 1882 there were 30,544; and in 1883 there were 34,987 persons. The returns 1883 there were 34,987 persons. The returns of the Department of Agriculture show that while, in the whole ten years up to 1880, only twenty-five thousand persons from the five older provinces and but A HANDFUL

from the United States went into Manitoba and the North-West, no less than 25,300 Canadians and 13,998 people from the United States have gone to that part of Canada in the single year 1883. The Grand Trunk stretches from Quebec City to Sarnia, and in connection with the Intercolonial affords the great medium for movement from Baie de Chaleur to Windsor. The statements of the traffic superintendent of the Grand Trunk during tweive months ending June 30th, 1883, established beyond controversy that there was a net gain to Canada in difference between persons going out and persons coming into Canada of 4,692. This fact is utterly inconsistent with the notion of a large outward movement of population from Canada to the United States without a corresponding inward movement. It is thoroughly in accord with the fact established by the Customs returns and by the returns collected by the Department of Agriculture of a large inward flow of population. Nothing then can be better established than these facts— can be better established at the last "No, sir.' He has been idle since and living the canding the promised faithfully to do so, but he did not. I am sorrey to say that, getting his dollar back from Mr. Brown, he got drunk instead, and was on the spree for a few days. The last case was that of a young man, tall, vigorous, and 'willing to work.' He came up to me and asked, 'Oan you get me a job?' 'What is your trade?' 'Carpenter,' 'Yes, I can get you work. I know a gentleman who wants five earpenters.' At this point Mr. Marquette asked him, 'Did you go to that gentleman whose name and address I gave you a fortnight ago?' 'No; it could not find the place.' I was not a little surprised at this reply, and said to him, 'Do you mean to tell me that for a fortnight you have been carrying about the employed th by the Department of Agriculture of a large inward flow of population. Nothing then can be better established than these facts—

1. The population of Canada at the last census was 228,000 less than it should have been.

been;
2. That the four-fold policy of the Macdonald Administration began to bear fruit in 1881; 3. That in consequence the outward move-

3. That in consequence the outward movement of population to the United States ceased to have the proportions it had under the policy still advocated by the Opposition;

4. That a return movement of greater extent than the outward movements has been produced by the adoption of a general policy, the main features of which are development of the North-West, opening of new regions in older provinces through railway subsidies, good immigration arrangements, and a good industrial policy calculated to give variety of employment;

employment;
5. That the value of an immigrant to the United States is calculated at from \$830 to \$2,000. 6. That taking \$1,000 as a fair mean value,

Canadian route to the North-West), resulted in the retention in Canada of from \$92,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of people.

7. That those who refuse to accept data such as those I have given are themselves the "idiotic" class, who will shut their eyes

to facts.

It is unnecessary to point out how these results nullify the whole policy of the Opposition. If these results have been secured while there has been as yet only a partial development of the four-fold policy of Sir John, what may we not expect when that policy obtains its full swing?

If these results have been secured, then what hecomes of all the attacks of the Opposition of the Opposit If these results have been secured, then what becomes of all the attacks of the Opposition upon the North-West policy, the railway policy, the industrial policy, and the immigration policy of the Government? Those attacks are clearly unpatriotic and made in the interests of the United States, certainly not in the interests of Canada.

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ENTIRELY WRONG

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"Let me give my own experience for one day. On the 6th of the present month I had reason to visit the immigration office on Craig street. On leaving I saw a crowd surrounding Mr. Brown, an immigration agent whose name is already before the public. The men were vociferating very loudly, and some of them were hurling very uncomplimentary language at that gentleman. I spoke to one of them, who appeared to be a quiet and respectable man, and asked what the trouble was. He replied that he and a number of the others had paid Mr. Brown \$1 each, that he had promised them work for the fol-lowing morning that, he had just told them there would be no work for them til then there would be no work for them till the following Menday, that they were home less, friendless, and starving. During his recital he broke down and wept in a most pitiful manner. I felt inclined to weep myself, but mustering up courage I enquired, 'Where do you come from?' 'Bradford, England Sir.' 'What is your name?' 'Smith' 'What is your trade?' 'I am a farmer.' 'Do you want work?' 'Yes.' 'Come with me then, and

I WILL GET YOU A SITUATION in five minutes.' I took him to the im migration agent's office, where Mr. Roy, who lives a short distance from the city, engaged him in my presence for \$15 per month and board. The mas seemed satisfied with the arrangements, put on a cheerful face, and thanked me for my windness. Immediately after I left him, how-ever, he declared he would not work for \$15 per month. Mr. Roy then offered him \$17, and this he refused. That man has been loafing about the streets and imposing upon the charitable homes of this city during the last fifteen days. I met him to day. He the charitable homes of this city durin last fifteen days. I met him to-day. arose from a stone on the side of the road a I approached, and in reply to my question he vowed that he

WOULD NOT WORK IN CANADA FOR LESS than \$20. So much for Smith. As I took him to the office I was followed by a number of others who were professedly as destitute as he, and appeared equally as anxious for employment. Among these were some la-bourers who said they were willing to work at anything if they could get a living. Five at anything if they could get a living. Five of these were sent with a note each to a contractor who had applied that day for ten labourers. They returned in a short time stating that a man whom they had met on the road had informed them that it was of no use to apply, then as they could not be engaged till next morning. They were sent back at once apply, then as they could not be engaged till next morning. They were sent back at once and were told that the contractor would find them a lodging for the night, but they never went near, and he complained at the office that no men had been sent. These men are idling about and living upon charity. The next was a very tall man, following with the crowd. He said he was a stonemason and wanted work; he had neither food, home, nor money.

now, be honest; you never tried, did you?'
'No, sir.' He has been idle since and living upon charity. THE REV. GENTLEMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

"This is my experience of one day, and

"This is my experience of one day, and many others can give you similar accounts. And, mark you, these are the very men who are the loudest in their abuse of this country, and of everybody and everything that had to do with bringing them to it. I amglad to know that this is not the character of very many of those who are now coming among us. There are hundreds of good, live men who are willing to work—men who soon find work and are generally satisfied with what they get for it. In the meantime these lazy good-for-nothings are doing their good brethren a serious injury. Already there are some employers of labour beginning to look askance at the very name of immigrant. This is a great pity. I should be glad if something could be done to prevent these unworthy men from imposing upon the charitable homes of the city. I would not admit one who is known to have had work offered to him with fair wages and had refused it."

SONS OF TE

Semi-Annual Ses Division o

REPORTS OF THE OF

UXBRIDGE, May 27.annual session to-day good attendance of repr Among others from a d McCollum, of St. Cath Scribe of the National I Robert Craig, Past G. W W. Manning, of Almont of Ottawa; Rev. D. S. Thos. Webster, of Paris O'Hara, John McMillan Toronto; P. Hinman, Robbins, of Orillia, etc. Patriarch, Mr. John Mc After the usual new representatives p were duly installed, an REPORT OF THE WO

The Grand Worthy P The Grand Worthy P
following report:

To the Officers and Mem
vision Sons of Temper
OFFICERS AND REPRES
me great pleasure to me
this semi-annual session
and enjoy with you the h
extended to us by the bre
am also pleased that we n
able circumstances, and able circumstances, and report the order in a ver-old divisions increasing it divisions springing up-full of life, vigour, and ac-harmoniously for the adv of temperance and prohib

THE SOC The score in response to a call to a tario Aliiance at its last a five counties in this printitatory steps towards Act to a vote, in their sevens early a date as possible empties willing to pursue. counties willing to pursu desired, by the Alliance every reason to expect surngaged in the contest but gross mismanagemen ence on the part of the can defeat the measure can defeat the measure grouped by the alliance.

I desire that the attent iton should be given to unch action may be taken to strengthen the hand the Ontario Alliance and out successfully the work THE OPPONENTS

THE OPPONENTS O
At no time in the hi
pause in this country h
secessity for wise coun
iberation. The whole po
s in arms to oppose the y
wherever submitted.
money has been subscri
in the traffic) towards a
secure the defeat of th
The verdict is with the
jur duty to so educate th
rive an intelligent vote
tubmitted.

If would recommend to
to the careful considers to the careful consider the Grand Division, viz-to voted by this body liance in order to enal a successful issue the taken, and that the G be authorized to issue Subordinate Divisions u of duty to make a regu to the funds of the All which has, I think, bee lieve only requires the divisions be drawn to it hearty response. ENCOURA

Riefly then, brethrer affairs in regard to tem prevince is so very entrong assurance that the order of the Sons of Tem thirty-five years has not when the reaping time that while the distillers. making money, we have that the ballot in the electorate will speedily all complicity in a traff all its influence, and d In the past the order been found ever foremore peen found ever foremos ing the people in favour hibition; for zeal and ea we have obtained an hor the present crisis I fee not bring dispersion. not bring discredit on the potation of the potation of the seach willing to do all that in hemot of the good cause.

In conclusion, I hope liberations may be guide and that the cause of heaters and the cause of heaters of the potation of

Toronto, May 26th, 18 GRAND SCRI Mr. THOS. WEBSTE followed with his he which we extract the f The order, within this o say is in a prosperous have been considerably have been considerably is zation of several new dis new members, and also slumbering energies of sions have been aroused of our Grand Worthy several of his efficient destrength of the order will nual returns to the Nathave prepared and forware the several of the several of the several of the several of the order will nual returns to the Nathave prepared and forware the several of the several o

have prepared and forwa Scribe, for the year cor January and and ending ber, 1883, of which the stract:— No. of Divisions last No. of members last year

do suspent
do expelle
of th
do expelle
cause
do died...
do violate
Whole number of men
Whole amount of recei Paid for benefits..... Cash on hand and inve Number of representa Division..... Number of temperance to In comparing the abothe year 1883 it is encou-crease of 1,224 in the nu-item of "Cash on hand-dinate Divisions." does a amount, all the returns a amount reported in 1832.

QUARTER The returns for the quot so complete as I wo lons having failed to time to be included in The following is a syl The following is a syn turns made by 162 Divis No. of members admitte

do do violate do in Div From the above it will pared with returns reportession last year, as well quarter, there has been divisions making return at members. NEW AND RESUS

Since the close of ou afforts have been made ing and resuscitating stances this has been ac results of lectures del Sister Mrs. Susannah shrough the efforts of 22 part in the work and a Name. No. Niagara ..... 78.. Re

Cartwright .... 127...J. Rideau .......335., W

Just In Time .. 361 .. }

Canadian route to the North-West), resul in the retention in Canada of from \$92,000,000 to \$100,000,000 worth of people.

7. That those who refuse to accept data such as those I have given are themselves the "idiotic" class, who will shut their eyes THE ISSUE.

It is unnecessary to point out how these results nullify the whole policy of the Opposition. If these results have been secured while there has been as yet only a pertial development of the four-fold policy of Sir John, what may we not expect when that policy obtains its full swing?

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### ENTIRELY WRONG

when he affirmed that 340,000 persons left Canada for the United States from 1870 to 1880, and that since 1880 as many or more are going—or they must admit that Sr John's plan of stopping the emigration is good one. It's all nonsense to palaver about Independence and Imperial Federation. The great point is just this: Sir John's policy has succeeded in retaining the people within the borders of Canada. It has succeeded is turning the tide and in attracting people from the United States. Blake, Mackenzia and Cartwright could not do that in their day. Have they got a better plan for securday. Have they got a better plan for secur-ing this vital end? If they have, let's see it. If they naven't, let them take a back seat,

## IMMIGRANT LOAFERS.

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HE ALSO WAS ENGAGED

my presence for permanent work in nebec, and was to have gone on the following day. He promised taithfully to do so, at he did not. I am sorry to say that, atting his dollar back from Mr. Brown, he old drunk instead, and was on the spree for a w days. The last case was that rdays. The last case was that of a young in, tall, vigorous, and 'willing to work.' came up to me and asked, 'Can you get a job?' 'What is your trade?' 'Carnter.' 'Yes, I can get you work. I know you the man who wants five carnanters.' As entleman who wants five earpenters.' At s point Mr. Marquette asked him, 'Did a go to that gentleman whose name and dress I gave you a fortnight ago?' 'No; ould not find the place.' I was not a the aurprised at this reply, and said surprised at this reply, and said Do you mean to tell me that for a rnight you have been carrying about the of a gentleman who was willing to ploy you, and yet have never been to see I could not find the place.' w, be honest; you never tried, did you?'
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THE REV. GENTLEMAN'S CONCLUSIONS.

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Semi-Annual Session of the Grand Division of Ontario.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS PRESENTED.

Uxbridge, May 27.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance assembled in semi-annual session to-day at 2 p.m. in the "Sons." hall in this village. There was a good attendance of representatives present Among others from a distance were:—H. S. McColley of St. Catharines Most Worthy. Among others from a distance were :—H. S. McCollum, of St. Catharines, Most Worthy Scribe of the National Division of America; Robert Craig, Past G. W. P., of Quebec; J. W. Mauning, of Almonte; Henry Alexander, of Ottawa; Rev. D. S. Brethour, of Milton; Thos. Webster, of Paris; G. M. Rose, Henry O'Hara, John McMillan, and W. H. Orr, of Toronto; P. Hinman, of Grafton; Helena Robbins, of Orillia, etc. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. John McMillan, presided.

After the usual routine business ten new representatives presented themselves. new representatives presented themselves, were duly installed, and took their seats.

REPORT OF THE WORTHY PATRIARCH. The Grand Worthy Patriarch then read the

The Grand Worthy Fatuarch then read the following report:—

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of Ontario:

OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES,—It affords me great pleasure to meet with you to-day at this semi-annual session of our Grand Division, and enjoy with you the hospitalities so warmly extended to us by the brethren in Uxbridge. I am also pleased that we meet under such favourable circumstances, and that I am enabled to report the order in a very flourishing condition, old divisions increasing their membership, new

THE SOOTT ACT.

In response to a call to action made by the Ontario Aliance at its last annual session, twenty-five counties in this province have taken the initiatory steps towards submitting the Soott Agt to a vote, in their several municipalities, at as early a date as possible. And there are other counties willing to pursue the same course, if so desired, by the Aliance Executive. We have every reason to expect success in all the counties ringaged in the contest at present, and nothing but gross mismanagement or criminal indifference on the part of the friends of temperance can defeat the measure in the several counties grouped by the siliance.

I desire that the attention of the Grand Division should be given to this matter, and that such action may be taken by us now as will tend to strengthen the hands of the executive of the Ontario Aliance and enable them to carry but successfully the work they have inaugurated.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE SCOTT ACT. THE SCOTT ACT.

but successfully the work they have inaugurated.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE SOOTT ACT.

At no time in the history of the temperance sause in this country has there been a greater secessity for wise counsel to prevail at our deliberation. The whole power of the liquor traffic in arms to oppose the passage of the Scott Act wherever submitted. A very large sum of money has been subscribed (by those interested in the traffic) towards a general fund in order to secure the defeat of the measure at the polls. The verdict is with the people, and it should be jur duty to so educate them as to enable them to rive an intelligent vote on the question when submitted.

the an intelligent vote on the question when jubmitted.

If would recommend the following suggression to the careful consideration of the members of the Grand Division, viz., that a sum of money be voted by this body to the Executive of the Alliance in order to enable them to carry out to a successful issue the work they have undertaken, and that the Grand Worthy Patriarch be authorized to issue a circular letter to the Subordinate Divisions urging them as a matter of duty to make a, regular annual subscription to the funds of the Alliance. This is a matter which has, I think, been overlooked, and I believe only requires that the attention of our divisions be drawn to it in order to meet with a hearty response.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS.

Rriefly then, brethren, the present state of affairs in regard to temperance reform in this province is so very encouraging as to give us strong assurance that the good seed sown by the order of the Sons of Temperance during the past thirty-five years has not been in vain. And that the bellot in the hands of an intelligent that the bellot in the hands of an intelligent in the bellot in the hands of an intelligent in the past the order which we represent has been found ever forement in the past the order which we represent has been found ever forement in the past the order which we represent has been found ever forement in the past the order which we represent has been found ever forement in the past the order which we represent has considered and four years. Only once before in its long history has there been a dead heat in the past the order which we represent has considered and four years. Only once before in its long history has there been a dead heat in the present order with the will be \$500\$ that a pederal of the present order with the will be \$500\$ that a pederal or professional, to run 100 yeards in ten fired and four years. Only once before in its long history has there been a dead heat in the present crisis I feel confident that we will not bring of leaved in the registration we have obtained an honourable record; and in the present order will be found that the will be found that the present state of the Son that a pederal province is sorted. The second or the present has considered and four years. Only once before in its long history has there been a dead heat in the registration of the late James of the cause of the present state of the will of Tred. W. Roberts of a son.

\*\*MARUHAGES.\*\*

\*\*DUNDLE REPRESENTATIONS AND THE Province of the present has continued by the past of the province of the present state of the province of the present state of the past of the p

the present crisis I feel connect that we will not bring discredit on the reputation we have obtained, but that each member will be found willing to do all that in him lays for the advance-

willing to do all that in him lays for the advancement of the good cause.

In conclusion, I hope and trust that your deliberations may be grided by infinite wisdom,
and that the cause of humanity may be greatly
advanced by the business transacted at this seslion.

Yours truly
JOHN MOMILLAN,
Grand Worthy Patriarch.
Toronto, May 25th, 1834.

GRAND SCRIBE'S REPORT.

Mr. Thos. Webster, the Grand Scribe, followed with his half-yearly report, from which we extract the following:—

which we extract the following:—
The order, within this jurisdiction, I am happy to say is in a prosperous condition. Our numbers have been considerably increased by the organization of several new divisions, the accession of new members, and also from the fact that the slumbering energies of many of our older divisions have been aroused by the strenuous efforts of our Grand Worthy Patriarch, assisted by several of his efficient deputies. The numerical strength of the order will be seen from the annual returns to the National Division, which have prepared and forwarded to the Most Worthy Scribe, for the year commencing on the lat of January and and ending on the 31st of December, 1883, of which the following is an abstract:—

on... ber of representatives to National

QUARTERLY RETURNS. 

Since the close of our last year, successful sflorts have been made in the work of organizing and resuscitating divisions. In many instances this has been accomplished through the results of lectures delivered by our talented Sister Mrs, Susannah Evans Pech, as well as through the efforts of zealous deputies who took part in the work and afterwards organized divisions.

Visions.

Name.

No.

By whom organized.

Niagara......78. Rev. W. H. Porter, Provincial D.G.W.P.

Cart wright.....127. J. L. Power, D.G. W.P.

Unionville......138. G.W.P.

Milton.......138. G.W.P.

Forks road....67. Niagara District Division.

Minne Ha Ha...5. G. P. Bliss, Provincial D.G.

W.P.

Landsdowne...369. John Milne, Provincial D.G.

W.P.

Rideau......335. William Stewart, G.W.A.

Rideau .......335. William Stewart, G.W.A.
Just in Time ..361. [G.M. Rose, P.M. W.A.
Just in Time ..361. [T. Gaswell, P.G. W.P.
Scott Act ....130. W. Morray, D.G. W.P.
In all twenty-two new divisions have beer
forminged and five dorbant ones resulentated
An application for a charter and supplies has

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE. I have much pleasure in reporting that interest is being manifested in this auxilis our order. Two new sections have been nized, one under the supervision of Bradivision, and the other under Welland div

LECTURE WORK.

Our lecture work has been confined to the efforts of Sister Mrs. Susannah Evans Pech. As suggested in the supplement to my Annual Report, the services of this earnest and faithful advocate of our cause and order were retained during the winter months, and she held about sixty meetings in the Counties of York, Ontario, Simoos, Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Waterloo, Brant, Lincoln and Welland. Her efforts were very successful and she succeeded in creating a great interest in the work of the order. In most instances where arrancements had been made for meetings in localities where no Divisions existed Divisions were shortly afterwards organized. From letters received from members of the order in places she visited, I learn that the labours of the sister were highly appreciated and her addresses well received. If her services can again be secured during the coming lecture season, I would recommend that such arrangements be made that she can visit as far as possible every county in the province, and lecture under the suspices of our District Division. LECTURE WORK.

THE FINANCES. Mr. HENRY ALEXANDER, the Grand Trea-aurer, then presented his financial report for the past six months, from which it appears

that the

Cash received (including that in hand, namely, \$194.04, on 1st January) amounted to \$1,840 37

And the expenditure \$1,507 61

Balance in hand \$32.76 These reports were handed to the Committees on the Good of the Order and

sion of various subjects relating to the work of the order, and at six o'clock the Grand Division adjourned for refreshments and to attend a public meeting in Ontario hall at 8

### NOTES OF SPORT.

Lacrosse is all the rage in Kingston, there eing no less than six clubs in the city. More are expected. Fred. Dyson, pitcher of the Guelph Maple Leafs, has been offered an engagement by the Buffalo League Club.

Fitzgerald, of Toronto, was beaten in a 100-yard dash at Beacon park, Boston, on Satur-day afternoon, by McQuiggan, by a foot, in 101 secs. In Boston last week Billy Frazier, of Boston, rather used up Jim Mitchell, of Phila-

delphia, in six rounds, although the match was declared a draw. A wrestling match between Burton and Dennis Gallagher, collar and elbow, eatch-as-catch-can, and side hold, for \$100 a side, will come off in Buffalo, time and place to be

New York sporting men who lost money on Edwards last week are trying to get on a fight between Mitchell and Kılrain, of Boston for big money, in order to have Mitchell's

Sir John Willoughby stands to win £10,-000 to £300 if Queen Adelaide captures the Derby, he having taken that amount about Scott Free for the Two Thousand and his

In the fight between Jem Goode and Dalton in Chicago, Dalton shoved Goode off the high platform. Goode had to run round about fifty feet to get to the steps up, and the referee declared that he took eleven seconds to do it, and awarded the fight to Dalton, who was getting the worst of it.

Sonny Purvis has returned to Guelph from Milwaukee. He played eight games while there, playing right field three times with no errors, and third base once with two errors, and caught four games with only two errors. He also led the reserve team at batting. He asked for his release and got it.

Fred. Archer continues his extraordinary career, eclipsing all his previous records. At Chester, May 7th, he won every race—five—in which he rode. Up to May 9th he had 47 winning mounts in 114 starts. Wood had 24 in 97, S. Loates 16 in 97, and J. Watts 14 in 49. Archer had not up to that date accepted 49. Archer had not up to that date accepted a mount for the Derby.

The great-race horse, Doncaster, just sold in England to the Hungarian Government for £5,250, won the Derby of 1873 after starting with the betting at 40 to 1 against him. The with the certain at a to ragainst him. The victory netted a large sum for his owner, Mr. Merry. In the following year he won the Goodwood cup by a neck. The betting was 2 to 1 against him. In 1875 he ran twice, winning the Gold cup at Ascot by six lengths and the Alexandra plate by a length. On his retirement from the turf he was sold for 12 000 retirement from the turf he was sold for 12,000

New York Herald, Tuesday — "A company of subten young, handsome, and very any of subten young young handsome, and very any of subten young young handsome, and very any of subten young young young young young to be a first of the proposal factor of the Chester of Philadelphia. The girts are the two nises of a female bashedlal cite, which played, or rather pretended to play, a game In Newake on Sauraday, Or going to the Newake on Sauraday, Or going to the Newake on Sauraday, Or going to the Chester of the Chester New York Herald, Tuesday:—"A com-pany of eighteen young, handsome, and very angry girls has been stranded in Newark angry girls has been stranded in Newark through the disappearance of one Edward S. Everett, of Philadelphia. The girls are the two nines of a female baseball club, which played, or rather pretended to play, a game in Newark on Saturday. On going to the depot on Saturday, intending to start for Camden and Philadelphia, where they belong, they found that Everett, who was the treasurer, had gone off with the funds, leaving them without a dollar to pay their expenses. The young women appear to be well connected. One is the daughter of a wealthy resident of Camden. Two are graduates of the Chester (Pa.) Academy, one is a telegraph operator, and several others give evidence of having been well brought up. All travel

or the course of the race on Decoration day many longifies or the grand stand light of the grand

Sullivan and Mitchell.

New York, May 26.—John L. Sullivan, the puglist, arrived unexpectedly in this city to-day, having come from Toledo with the intention of being present at the match between Mitchell and Cleary, and after the contest challenging the winner. When informed the match would not occur until July 21 he expressed great disgust, and offered at ouce to arrange a match with Mitchell. The latter, with a large number of sporting friends, was found by Sullivan and his party at the Ashland house. There was arranged a match between Sullivan and Mitchell to take place at Madison square garden, New York, four rounds with soft gloves, under Marquis of Queensberry rules, the winner to receive two-thirds and loser one-third of the receipts. The date has not yet been fixed upon. The most cordial relations exist between the two champions. Mitchell promised that whether Sullivan "licked" him or not he would spar at his benefit in Boston. Sullivan expects to visit Europe in the fall with Al Smith, his backer.

Queen's Plate at Woodbine. MAY 24.—The Queen's Plate, value \$250, added to a conditional sweepstakes, for horses bred, raised, and trained in the province of Ontario; \$100 given by the club to second horse. Distance, a mile and a half. Fifteen starters.

\$100 given by the club to second horse. Distance a mile and a half. Fifteen starters.

John-Halligan's b. g. Williams, 6 years, by Terror, 121 bs.

D. W. Campbell's br. h. Marquis, 5 years, by Terror, 123 lbs.

Geo. Watson's b. m. Modjeska, 5 years, by Judge Uurtis, 118 lbs.

D. W. Campbell's b. g. J. P. Wiser, aged, by Terror, 121 lbs.

E. Burgess' b. g. Willie W., 3 years, by Princeton, 97 lbs.

J. Dyment's b. g. Direction, 4 years, by Disturbance, 116 lbs.

W. Chapple's b. m. Pacific, 5 years, by Gen. Custer, 118 lbs.

W. Chapple's b. h. J. C. Patterson, 6 years, by War Cry, 123 lbs.

W. Dayle's b. h. General Butler, aged, by Doctor Butler, 124 lbs.

Dr. Byres' ch. m. Minnie Byres, 5 years, by War Cry, 118 lbs.

J. Johnston's ch. g. Edmonton, 4 years, by Stockwood, 121 lbs.

J. McCullock's b.m. Miss Bruce, 6 years, by Longueini, 119 lbs.

Jas. Simmon b. m. Castilens, 6 years, by Terror, 119 lbs.

Time—2 min, 50‡ secs.

THE DERBY.

Time-2 min. 50% secs.

A Dead Heat Between Gatien and Har-vester. London, Eng., May 28.—The Derby race to-day was a dead heat between Gatien and Harvester, Queen Adelaide coming in third. The race did not excite as great interest as usual, as many of the best horses took no part in it. Gatien was ridden by Wood, Harvester by Loates, and Queen Adelaide by Webb. The betting was 2 to 1 against Adelaide, 10 to 1 against St. Gatien, with Harvester not quoted. The stakes were divided between the owners of Gatien and Harvester.

after six o'clock at 47 Canning street.

Yours respectfully, J. Rosz."

The Colonel. Cadland beat The Colonel in the run-off. The Derby is usually worth about \$30,000 to the winning horse; apart, of course, from what its owner may win in bets,

usually a large amount. Harvester, one of the two running the dead heat to-day, was bred by Lord Faimouth, and was bought this spring by Sir John Willoughby for \$43,000. He is proving himself one of the best colts in England, and has chances for a lot of valuable races this year. St. Gatien, his rival in the Derby, was never so highly thought of as Harvester, and his performance must have been a surprise. The performance must have been a surprise. The latest betting reported by mail was 22 to 1

against him.

Sir John Willoughby, the owner of Harvester, also owned Queen Adelaide, who ran third, and had backed her so heavily in prefereference to Harvester, that notwithstanding the amount won by Harvester, he is likely to be out \$100,000 or more.

# QUERIES AND REPLIES.

R. E. A., Wiarton.—Qu.—"Can a license inspector compel a bartender to give evidence against his employer in a prosecution?" Ans.—The bartender, if summoned as a witness in the case, will have to give his evidence. case, will have to give his evidence.

(2.) Qu.—"Can a hotel-keeper be fined for having a light in his bar after seven o'clock on Saturday night" Ans.—He cannot be prosecuted for having a light in his bar after hours, but if he is prosecuted for selling liquor after hours the fact that a light was seen in his bar is made prima facie evidence that liquors were being sold, which may be rebutted by showing that no liquors were in fact sold.

A. B. Y. Hopeton. Ou "Tank"

pensation.

R. H. W., Avonmore, —Qu.—"Can a person neep on his own premises for his own private use a quantity of liquors in a sounty where the Canada Temperance Act. is? asp. 16. Dominion Statutes of that year sec. 99.

W. H. J., Hamilton.—Qu.—"Can a man be extradited for embezziement?" Ans.—Not under the Ashburton Treaty, He can under the new Extradition Act, whenever that shall come into force.

J. G. Mystyles.

new Extradition Act, whenever that shall come into force.

J. G., Muskoka.—Qu.—"Can lumbermen throw their pine tops in the lakes so as to obstruct navigation?" Aris.—They have no right to do so and can be restrained at the suit of those interested in the navigation of the lakes. SUBSORIBER, Maraden.—Qu.—"Ten years before his death A mortgaged his property. The mortgage fell due one year after it was given, and A has now been dead seven years. Is the mortgage outlawed." Ans.—The mortgage, should have commenced his action on the mortgage within ten years from the time when his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action occurred. Not having done so his right of action is barred, and the mortgage is practically discharged.

J. W., Walsingham.—Qu.—"I signed a contract with a firm to sell reapers and mowers during the season. They agreed with me verbally that the contract might be cancelled at any time by either party giving notice to the other of such cancel lation. Can I now cancel the contract by giving notice?" Ans.—We think not, unless the other parties consent.

W. C., Peterboro'.—Was the horse Clingstone bred in Canada or the United States? Ans.— Bred by C. M. Pond, Hartford, Conn., U.S. M. City.—What was the number of the last inspection of the Queen's Own Rifles and also of the Victoria Rifles, of Montreal † Ans.—Queen's Own, 614; Victoria Rifles, cannot say exactly—about half as many.

McD., Orillia.—Please let me know where the following books can be had. viz.:—The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire; The Rise and Progress of Popery. Ans.—Never heard of the last. The first can be had from any Toronto bookselier.

seller.

S. Charlotte street, City.—A bets B that John L. Sullivan weighed more than P. Ryan did when he fought at Mississippi City. A claims that Sullivan weighed 195, and B that he weighed 193. Ans.—A loses. Sullivan weighed 193 lbs., and Ryan 195. and Ryan 195.

A. B., Brockville,—(1) Was there an American horse named Patrole, winner of the English Derby? (2) What is the quickest time on record for a 10-mile foot race, and who was it made by? Ans.—(1) No. (2) 51 mins. 20 sec., by the ameteur W. G. George, London, England, April 7, 1881.

BIRTHS. ABRAHAM—At the Manse, Burlington, on the 25th of May, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Abra-ham, of a daughter.

COOKE—At Norwich, on the 16th inst., the wife of George A. Cooke, Esc., M.P.P., of a daughter HENDERSON—At Port Perry, on the 31st inst, the wife of Chas. R. Henderson. Esq., of a son.

MARTIN—At No. 14 Beaconsfield avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, 21st May, the wife of Wm. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

McCLain—At 507 Church street, on the 25th inst., the wife of Robert McClain, of a daughter.

Jackson-Riddle-May 22nd, at the residence of the bride's father, 60 deorge street, Toronto, by the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, of Cooke's Church, John P. Jackson, son at John Jackson, Eq., brillia, to Esther C. Riddle, eldest daughter of Wm. C. Riddle, formerly of Comber. County Down, Ireland.

Down, Ireland.

OWEN—McGregor.—At Moorefield, on the 27th inst, at the residence of P. G. McGregor, Esq., brother of the bride, Margaret Murray, youngest drughter of the late Wm. McGregor. Esq., of Glengyle, St. Marys, Ont., to J. G. Owen, law stationer and illuminator, of Toronto. No cards stationer and illuminator, of Toronto. No cards PATTERSON—FUERST—On the Zist Inst., at St. John's church, by the Rev. Alex. Williams, William Wilson Patterson, to Edith E., eldest daughter of the late S. Fuerst.

SOOTHERAN—BYAM—At the Methodist parsonage, Kinmount, by the Rev. G. F. Byam, father of the bride, Mr. Geo. Sootheran, township clerk, Millbrook (youngest son of the late J. W. Sootheran, Esq.), to Sylvia Emma Louise Byam, of Kinmount.

CARTHEW-HARVEY-On May 25th, at the residence of J. G. Milne, near Qu'Appelle, by the Rev. D. Lewis, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Dr. Charles E. Carthew to Angelica, the youngest daughter of Alex Harvey, Esq., late of Kinettles, Fergus, Dat.

DEATHS

DEATHS

BETHUNE—At 38 Richmoni street east, on the the 27th inst. Helen Mary, beloved wife of Dr. Norman Bethune, aged 43 years.

CLARK—At Saskatoon, N.W.T., on Monday, 26th May, Robert Clark, formerly of Lansing, Ont.

CLINKUNEROOMER—Joseph Clinkunbroomer died May 21, 1884, in his 84th year, born in Little York, Toronto, March 12, 1801.

CUMMING—In Owen Sound on the 23rd of May, Annie, second daughter of the late John Cumming.

Foster—On Monday, 26th May, 1884, Martha Wilson, widow of the late Thomas Foster, 110 Duke street, in the 64th year of her age.

GOUINLOCK—At Paris, Ont., on the 23rd inst., in her 52nd year, Elizabeth Lind, relict of the late Walter Gouinlock.

Holgate—On the 21st inst., at 257 Simcoe

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1.—1 Gentleman's Solid Gold Hunting-case (beautifully engraved) Elgin Watch.

2.—1 Lady's Solid Gold Hunting-case (beautifully engraved) Elgin Watch.

3.—1 Elegant Triple Silver-plated Tea Service.

4 to 6.—3 Double-barrelled Breech-loading Shot Guns, pistol grip, rebounding locks, all latest improvements, from Charles Stark's great gun house, Toronto.

W 16 to 19.—4 Fine Silk Dress Patterns.

20 to 33.—15 Fine Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.

20 to 35.—21 Elegant New Sateen Print Dresses.

31.—1 Gentleman's Solid Gold Hunting-case (beautifully engraved) Elgin Watch.

3.—1 Lady's Solid Gold Hunting-case (beautifully engraved) Elgin Watch.

3.—1 Lady's Solid Gold Hunting-case (beautifully engraved) Elgin Watch.

3.—1 Elegant Triple Silver-plated Tea Service.

4 to 6.—3 Double-barrelled Breech-loading Shot Guns, pistol grip, rebounding locks, all latest improvements, from Charles Stark's great gun house, Toronto.

W 20 to 34.—15 Fine Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.

20 to 35.—21 Elegant New Sateen Print Dresses.

31.—1 Gentleman's Solid Gold Hunting-case (beautifully engraved) Elgin Watch.

3.—1 Elegant Triple Silver-plated Tea Service.

4 to 6.—3 Double-barrelled Breech-loading Shot Guns, pistol grip, rebounding locks, all latest improvements, from Charles Stark's great gun house, Toro

A CHANGE.

# The Last Competition

In "Truth" Bible Competition, Closing June 10.

NUMBER TEN

THE NEW MEDICAL BIBLE QUESTIONS. 1.—Is there a single verse in the Bible in which consumption and ague are both mentioned?

2.—Is there another verse in the Bible where consumption, fever, and inflammation are al referred to?

The publisher of Toronto TRUTH this time far surpasses any of his many other very liberal offers for correct answers to Bible Questions. It is a marvel how he can do it, for we know he gives the awards exactly as we have stated in previous notices of his plan. Long lists of prize-winners' names and addresses (even to street and number when in cities) are given in every alternate issue of TRUTH. We can assure our readers that all this rewards offered below will, as in the past contests, be cheerfully and promptly handed over to the six hundred and twenty-five persons who send according to the conditions stated below, correct answers to these Bible Questions given by one of the leading clergymen The publisher of Toronto TRUTH this time 

20 to 28-9 Solid Nickel Silver hunting-case Watches...

29 to 37-9 Solid Nickel Silver, open-face, heavy beveiled crystal Watches...

38 to 46-9 Aluminum Gold hunting-case Watches...

47 to 51-5 Beautiful solid gold diamond 126 00 Rings
52 to 62-11 Solid gold gem Rings
63 to 74-12 Renowned Waterbury

end with their answers one dollar, for which send with their answers one dollar, for which TRUTH will be sent for six months. You therefore PAY NOTHING ADDITIONAL for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, getting full and big value for your dollar investment in receiving TRUTH for six months. The regular subscription price of TRUTH is \$2 per year. Please mention, when you are sending in your answers in what

And the last comers are not to be overlooked, as there is a long list offered of CONSOLATION REWARDS.

100 00 100 00

affair.

It is the aim of the proprietor of TRUTH to increase the study of the good old Book, somewhat out of fashion now-a-days, and we

increase the study of the good old Book, somewhat out of fashion now-a-days, and we are certain that he is accomplishing what he set out to do. We wish TRUTH a still greater measure of success than it has even yet enjoyed. It is one of the brightest and best weekly magazines that come to our sanctum. Every issue consists of 28 pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains something to interest every member of the family. The music, the fashions, the household, the health, temperance, farmers', young folks', and ladies departments, the stories, short and serial, the Bible enigmas propounded every week (and prizesof valuable booksoffered), the short, sharp pointed editorial articles on current events, make TRUTH altogether one of the best investments that can be made for a six montha' or a year's subscription. Address S. Frank Wilson, 33 and 35 Adelaide street. Toronto, Canada, and ton't delay after reading this, but send in the answers and dollar at once; and whether you get a prize or not you will be well pleased with your investment. You will certainly get a reward if your answers are correct and they arrive in time.

Colden Ernit Bitters.

The Months of March, April, and May the system undergoes a change, and the blood should be purified and the system strengthened so that it may be able to withstand the debilitating effects of the changing weather, and resist the attack of disease. The best way to obtain this result is by taking Golden Fruit Bitters. Fruit Bitters.

# SPRING

Is the season when the system is most susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable Tonic and Blood Purifier. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, caused by its long battle with the cold, wintry blast, all call for the reviving, regulating, and restoring influences so happily and effectively combined in Golden Fruit Bitters.

# YOUR

Blood requires toning up. You have no appetite, and what you do eat distresses you. You feel low spirited and languid. You are nervous, and at nights roll and toss in your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down, and requires something to brace it up and make you feel all right again. To secure this result you must take

Weather is now growing warmer, and the extreme languid feeling, want of appetite, dulness, languor, and lassitude, affect ninetents of the human family, and often Botts, Blotches, &c., that have been lying dormant in the blood for months past now make their appearance, all caused by your blood not being in proper condition. It is impossible to throw off these impurities without the proper remedy, and the most reliable medicine is Golden Fruit Bitters.

# PURIFY

Your Blood may be full of humour, it needs looking after. There is no season of the year that the system requires the same care and attention as it does in the Spring. Everyone should make it a rule—whether they consider that they actually require it or not—to take a Spring Medicine, and the best remedy to take is Golden Fruit Bitters.

# BLOOD.

Should be purified in order that the body may enjoy perfect health. Golden Fruit Bitters tones up the system, purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, and makes you feel "all right" again. When having this remedy be sure and get

# GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 75 cts

Barb Mire Fencing. BARB WIRE FENCING---MANITOBA BARB.

Four Point Barb Galvanized Steel Wire-Fenoing. Ordinary Fencing Barb 7 inch apart.

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Plain Wire Fencing without barbs at reduced prices. Send for Girculars and Price List. THE CANADA WIRE CO. H. R. IVES, President and Manager, Montreal.

Dacaical

# SPRING MEDICINE

Spring weather finds the system peculiarly susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable tonic and blood purifier. The impure state of the blood, the deranged digestion, and the weak condition of the body, caused by its long battle with the cold wintry blasts, all ball for the reviving, regulating, and restoring influences combined in



When the weather grows warmer that extreme tired feeling, want of appetite, dullness, and languor afflict almost everyone. It is impossible to throw off this debility without the aid of Golden Fruit Bitters. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHENOL SODIQUE. No Factory Should be Without It!
No Factory Should be Without It!
No Workshop Should be Without It!
No Physician Should be Without It!
No Veterinarian Should be Without It!
No Plantation Should be Without It!
No Stock-Raiser Should be Without It!

OR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS:



Children like it! Mothers like it! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does no occasion nausea, acts without griping, is certain is its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
PRIOE, 26 OTS. PER BOTTLE.

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should use them. "Sample" Japanned Buck complete) packed and delivered free by Expro on receipt of \$1.75. Send for one. ONTARIO MILK BUCKET MFG. CO., 159 Queen street East. Toronto. EMPIRE WELL AUGER CO

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An immense saving of labor and money. We guarantee a boy can cultivate and koo and hill potatoes, core, etc., 15 times as tasy and fast as one man can the old way. Illustrated Oatalogue FEEE. AGENTS WANTED. Montion this paper. Address Monarch Mfg. Co., 206 State St., Chicago, III.

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FOR SALE TOWN PLOT OF APAHQUASH Situated on Goulais River, in the township of Fenwick, Lake Superior, connected by a good road; twenty miles from the town of Sault Sic. Marie. Haif acre lots at \$5 each, or in same proportion to acreage. Park lots at the rate of \$8 per acre, cash.

Parties purchasing agricultural lots of not less than \$0 acres, 50 cents per acre cash, can build their house on town plot, lot purchased, and other improvements on agricultural portions. For further particulars, apply to

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

THE FAIR SEX.

Pride Has Its Fall,

"Oh, Mary, love," the mother said,
"Go hie you forth, I pray,
And fetch one dozen fair, iresh eggs
As quickly as you may,"

But Mary made a toilet fine, And after long delay Came forth at length, right wearlly, Clad in her best array.

"A basket?" "Ho!" she scorned
"Fli bring them daintily
All in a harmless paper bag,
None guessing what they, be."

This subtle scheme succeeded well; A dozen squares or more, Grasped firmly by the topmost part, That bag she sweetly hore.

But, ah! she dreamed not that below, Steadily oozing there, in the A cracked egg lay, which, drep by drop, Slow sapped that fabric fair.

"Sit still, my heart," she sudden cried,
"Here comes St. John De Brown!
He'll think I'm bringing bon bons from
Some stylish store in town."

But here—she bottom of the bag Did burst! with sudden bound And one appalling, sudden crash Twelve eggs lay on the ground

De Brown passed on the other side, His face turned toward the wall; And she? Ah, well—the moral's pla Pride goes before a fall lead

It is said that woman is an enigma. If you ruess what she is you usually can have her.

If it were not for the church belles a good many young men would not be drawn to Sun-

The young woman who bites her finger nails and kisses her pug dog on the nose would fall in a stony faint at seeing her father nip a piece off the butter lump with his own knife.

"That's about the average of married life in this city," said Judge Tuley, of Chicago, when it appeared that a couple applying for divorce had lived together two years and a half

At a wedding the bride was a young lady who had been a great firt. When the clergy-man asked the question, "Who gives this woman away?" a young man present replied: "I can, but I won't."

An experienced housewife tells "how to save your dishes from being broken." There are several methods. The simplest is to rent a furnished house and let the cook break

A lady hired a Western country girl for a family "help," and was surprised to see her poke her head into the parliour one afternoon when visitors were present, and ask, "Marm, did you call just now? I thought I heard a

lady reader writes to say that she has been losing her hair recently, and wants to know what she shall do to prevent it. Either keep your bureau drawer locked or else discharge the hired girl and get another of a complex-

WHY MARY LEFT. Mary—"Yes, I have left my last place."
Sarah—"An' what did you lave for?"
"The mistress was too hard-hearted. She had no more sensibilities than a ox."

"An' did she abuse you, dearie?"
"Indade she did that."

"She put an alarum elock right in my oom, an' in the morning it made such a noise cud not slape another wink."

The following is from the Times' review of the Letters of the Princess Alice, edited by the Princess Christian':—

Her own correspondence begins, of course,

with ner mariage—with the separation from her mother and her English home. The separation was felt deeply on both sides, but the first letters of the young wife are full of passages expressive of her love for her husband and her pride in him.

"You tell me to speak to you of my hap-

"You tell me to speak to you of my happiness, our happiness. You will understand the feeling which made me silent towards you, my own dear bereaved mother, on that point; but you are unselfish and leving, and can enter into my happiness, though I could never have been the first to tell you how intense it is, when it must draw the painful contrast between your past and present existence. If I say I love my dear husband that

FIRST DAYS AT DARMSTADT.

IN STRAITENED CIRCUMSTANCES.

and often found it hard to make the two en

and often found it hard to make the two ends meet. But the Princess must have been an admirable manager, and she always cheerfully makes the best of things; indeed, the worst privations were when she had to deny herself the pleasure of a visit to England or of some change that would have benefitted her children's health. Once we find her writing "quite's confused letter in the midst of household troubles." The Emperor and Empress of Russia had offered themselves for breakfast at Kranichstein; "and Louis is out, and I don't know where or how to have the things in our small menage." In

his excellent wife and mother imposed "I have made all the summer out-walking

"I have made all the summer out-walkin dresses, seven in number, for the girls—no embroidered, but entirely made from begin ning to end; likewise the new necessar flaunel shawls for the expected. I manag all the nursery accounts and everything my self, which gives me plenty to do, as every thing increases, and on account of the hous we must live very economically for thos next vears."

'An' what did she do ?"

### 4 TORA THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

"She is an autocrat," returned Lord Lester; and why we are sent for like three children I cannot imagine. It seems to me—and I feel sure I am right—that there is something wrong with regard to Randolph and Violet. If it be so, I shall take Violet's side, and no other."

she was pleased or not.

"I take upon myself the whole responsibility of having written that letter," said Lady Ryvers. "She went away leaving a letter for Randolph, telling him that she had annulled the marriage herself, and should never see him again. He, in his turn, came to unbrid me to tell me that he should

to upbraid me, to tell me that he should leave Ryversdale, that I could do with it what I would, and that, until he had found his wife.

Ryvers went to see Miss Atherton at St. Byno's, and learn if any trace of his wife

urned Lord Ryvers, calmiy.
"You have taken a dove to a hawk's nest,

colish child!"

The young Lord had not much comfort or

"I shall do all I can," she cried, " to keep

her from you. The wissest thing she has done since she knew you has been to leave you. Those who trust to a man trust to a broken reed. I leaned on such a reed for many years; it broke as I leaned, and pierced my

from the house : and then she knew that her CHAPTER XL.

CHAPTER XL.

He must face it—this horrible trouble of his! As for going in search of her, of course he should do it; but it would be quite useless. Even if he found her, she had told him that death was preferable to returning home. It was useless to stay there in his room; he must 20 out and face his trouble; but for the dreaming, poetical, artistic soul the brightness of life was ended.

He read the letter again, and this time he saw in its true light the conduct of his mother. She had no right to have written without specially mentioning the fact to him. Having written, she had been oriminally careless in allowing the answer to her letters to fail into Violet's hands. She had also evidently misrepresented to Violet what he had said on the subject.

She did not like her task of telling the others what had happened. Lord Lester, she knew, would be vexed, for he had always seemed interested in Violet, and much attached to her; Marguerite would smile serenely, and no one would know whether she felt glad or sorry; while Monica, who loved her brother a wife, would give way to a storm of teams. written without specially mentioning the fact to him. Having written, she had been criminally careless in allowing the answer to her letters to fall into Violet's hands. She had also evidently misrepresented to Violet what he had said on the subject.

How cruel his mother had been to his beautiful was grid? Later of the his beautiful was grid? Later of the his beautiful was grid?

How cruei his mother had been to his beau-tiful young wife? Instead of making her welcome, adopting her as her daughter, cherishing and caring for her, she had insult-ed her so greatly that the girl preferred death

to remaining with her.

Hot anger and indignation filled his heart.
He went at once in search of his mother; he must learn what she had done, how she had driven his young wife away and destroyed his

happiness.

He found the dowager alone in the drawing-room. The proud and stately lady looked up at her son's entrance, and her high courage, her proud worldly spirit gave way a little when she saw the expression of his face. Had she gone too far?

Lord Ryvers walked up to her and laid the

letter before her. She had seen nothing like his white, set face and his flashing eyes

mother. If you had welcomed her here, if you had been kind, gentle, and affectionate, you would have won my eternal gratitude; as it ir, you have my eternal reproach. You might have helped me to be the happiest man in the world, and you have gone out of your way to make me the most miserable. Do you think anything on earth could make me love

Violet less—could separate me from her?"

"She has not shown much desire to remain with you; she has been quo enough to avail herself of an excuse to leave you."

"That is your fault," he replied proaches are all in vain, but some are due to you. I do not wish to remind you that perhaps no mother has had her own way more entirely than you have. I have been a good son to you; I have complied with every wish of yours. My lands and revenues have been yours; you have done as you would. My house has been yours and your presence was house has been yours, and your presence was always most welcome. Whenever you have expressed a wish to me, I have hastened to carry it out. And this is my reward—you have driven my wife from me.

have driven my wife from me."
"I repeat that she seemed very willing to
go," said her ladyship. She has taken the
first pretext offered her. No man ought to
marry out of his own sphere; it is a mistake
that must be rectified sooner or later. I grieve
that your life is laid waste by that proud,
wilful placking rid." ilful, plebeian girl."
He looked at her steadily.

If Violet had left him of her own free will, and while labouring under a great mistake, he could not force her back. He was bitterly pained, sorely hurt, sorely wounded. He had loved her so well; he had dowered her so royally with all that belonged to him; and now she valued it all so little that she had left him forever. There were times when he thought that, even should she return and ask his pardon, he would not forgive her for having deserted him. She could never have really loved him, or her love had died when she learned that he was not an artist, but a lord. It seemed to him absurdly foolish, all such class hatred. Why should Violet dislike him when she found he was rich and He looked at her steadily.

"You have said your say, mother; hear mine. You have driven my wife away from me. I will go to, and I will not look upon your face again until I have found her."

The proud face paled a little, as an odd, wistful, look came into the fine eyes.

"I will not believe," said her ladyship haughtily, "that the love of any woman can part my son from me."

"You have made me desperate; you have driven me mad. You have robbed my life of all that was best and brightest in it; you have taken from me my chief treasure, you can do what you will with the rest. I will never return to Ryversdale. I will never look upon your face again, until I have found my wife; and, if I never find her, this is our She rose with a troubled face. She could

better than her life.

"Randolph," sne said, hurriedly, "you must think better of this; you must not leave me in this fashion."

again, mother, knowing what you have done to my wife. I shall leave now, at once, and you may do as you will with Ryversdale. I could not stay where I have been accustomed make what excuse you will, say what you will, the whole truth, if you like—it will be best, far best—neither home, sisters, nor mother will I see again until I have found my rife. Tell them so from me."

The proud figure trembled, the proud face

"Randolph," she cried, imperiously, "I forbid you to go! You owe me the respect and obedience due from a son to his mother, and by it I command you to stay here."

"You have failed in your duties, mother; you must forgive me if, in my turn, I fail in

She drew one step nearer to him. "Randolph," she said, almost imploringly for one so proud—"Randolph, if you are leaving me, kiss me before you go."

He looked at the proud face softening for

him.
"I cannot," he replied, abruptly, "I cannot, I feel as though you had murdered my

have found out what you were; you would not have hoodwinked me. I knew she would find thorns in her orange-blossoms, poor And after that she said no more. He left the room, and it seemed to her that the best part of her life went with him. Not that she hated Violet less, but that she loved her son more. They had been so loving, so devoted to each other. She had always thought there was no such son, he that there was no such mother; and now this girl with the beautiful face and proud, wilful eyes had come between them. consolation in his marriage, the marriage which he had made all for love. He tried to induce Miss Atherton to promise that, if Violet went there, she would write to him; but she sternly refused to do anything of the

"He, who has never been cool to me in his life, will not leave me so."

She sat still for many hours; her pride was too great to allow her to go in search of him, to plead or remonstrate with him—besides which, she had an idea that it would be quite

which, she had an idea that it would be quite decless. She sat still, her heart, proud as she was, torn with different passions—love for her son, regret at losing him, and hatred against the girl who had come between

said. "However, you forgave me for being an artist. Will you never forgive me for being an aristocrat?"
"No, never," she replied, firmly.
And he knew that she would keep her

And he knew that she would keep nerword.

Miss Atherton was true to her principles.
Had he come back to her in poverty, a poor struggling artist, she would have shared her best with him; to an aristocrate she would extend no hospitality. She did not ask him to take either a cupinl of milk or a glass of water. She showed such bitter, inveterate hatred of his class, such dislike to himself, that it was a relief to get away from the cottage.

His heart ached as his eyes fell on the well

His heart ached as his eyes fell on the wellremembered scenes, on the grand old woods
of St. Byno's, on the garden where Violet
had stood before him in the moonlight,
Where was she who had beautified and gladdened it, who had been as the bright sunlight
to this fair laudscape, and without whom it
was as dark as night? What a miserable end
it was to his love and marriage, he who had
thought to secure greater happiness than had
ever been granted to man before!

He went back to London with Miss Atherton's violent denunciations lingering in his
ears. He felt altogether humbled; yet in
spite of his bitter sorrow, he did smile once
when he thought of what would happen if his mother and Miss Atherton were
to meet. He tried to engross himself in his
work. Once or twice he thought of employing a private detective to trace Violet; but
then he replied to his own thoughts, in despair, "If she were found, what would it
matter?" Nothing mattered but that she
should come to him of her own accord. And,
for that the young lord, to whom had been
given the artist's genius and the poet's soul,
watted day after day with patience, never She did not like the task; still there was no alternative; and, when the twilight fell, she sent for the three to her room. Monica came first, all wonder, the fair and gracious Countess of Lester next, without any wonder at all, and Lord Lester, feeling somewhat impatient lest dinner should be delayed, entered last. given the artist's genius and the poet's a wated day after day with patience, n ashamed to pray that the same Heaven w had once given his wife to him would res her now that she was lost. last.

"Your mother is rather too much of a Semiramis, my dear," he said to his wife, as they obeyed the somewhat imperious summons. "She seems to think the world has been made for her."

"It might have been made for a worse person," said the Countess of Lester, serenely. "Some women are queens by nature, and some by right divine. Mamma is a queen by nature."

Upon what varied scenes did the sun now shine! At Ryversdale on a proud, haughty woman, whose pride grew deeper and whose heart grew colder every day; on a bright, loving girl who was losing health, strength, and youth, pining for her lover; at Draynham, where the Earl of Lester raged against his mother-in-law as the most proud and most cruel of women, and where the beautiful Countess listened with a calm smile to all the fulminations of her lord; over the great

s walked up 50 her.

See had reen nothing have the face and his flashing eyes four read that and tell me if it be so, I shall take Violet's side, and he so her. See the face and his flashing eyes wrong with regard to Randough for the face and his flashing eyes wrong with regard to Randough.

When Lord Letter saw the dowager, he knew that they had not been sent for from any caprice or whim; there was an expression on her ladyship's prond face which he had never seen the red by much face and her with the same and the marriage! I wish to heaven she could!" was her comment. "Randolph, I cannot immagnic why your married that girl; I am sere she never loved you."

"I loved her enough to make up for any deficiencies on her part," he replied. "Is that letter trae?"

"I loved her enough to make up for any deficiencies on her part," he replied. "Is that letter trae?"

"I loved her enough to make up for any deficiencies on her part," he replied. "Is the print with the print wit

full justice to her training.

Bitter, angry thoughts filled her mind. She did not think much of herself, of whither she was going, of what she should do; she was too angry. Never again, she vowed to herself, would she look upon the faces of those she had left. She would annul her marriage by going far away. Never would she submit again to the insolent pride of Lady Ryvers; never again would she look into the face of the man who had brought all these troubles upon her.

She had left behind her all the rich para phernalia of dress, jewels, and ornaments that her husband had lavished upon her; not one of them would she bouch. She dressed herself plainly, and she left the grand old mansion on foot, heedless enough as to whither she was going.

If it had occurred to her that the money in her purse was her husband's, she would have left that behind her also; but she idea of going back to St. Byno's. Miss Atherton's wrath would be hard to bear, but it would not be so bard as Lady Ryvers' insolence. Of all that the would not be so hard as Lady kyvers inso-lence. Of all that she was giving up she never thought; the luxury and magnificence had grown hateful to her, because they were accompanied by insolence and unkindness. Perhaps had she met with kindness and affection instead of cruelty, she might have enjoyed the splendour of Ryversdale; as it was, she never gave it a thought; she was hurrying from all that she hated, angry and indignant, scornful and contemptuous.

When she reached the station, the London

When she reached the station, the London train was just starting. She had no object in going to London; to get away quickly, to leave Ryyersdale, with all its associations, was her prevailing idea.

She took a ticket for London. Her heart had not ceased its angry beating, every pulse was thrilling with the memory of the insult she had received. such class hatred. Why should Violet dislike him when she found he was rich and
powerful? He had not disliked her for being
poor and unknown.

"Love levels everything." he said to himself, "and she can never have loved me."

He was wretched beyond words; his art no
longer interested him. "The Queen of the
Rhine," the pioture which he had painted
with such love and such skill, hung in the
great empty house in London.

He had decided to remain for some time at
least in London. He would try to interest
himself in his art; he would seek the society
of artists, good, warm-hearted fellows who
would never ask if he were married or single,
and, if they thought he had a trouble, would
carefully abstain from alluding to it. In
London it was more than possible he might
hear of Violet—far more possible even than if
he went abroad or lived in the country.

Before settling down in the great city, Lord
Ryvers went to see Miss Atherton at St.

ence. If I say I love my dear husband that is scarcely enough—it is a love and esteem which increases daily, hourly, which he also shows to me by such consideration, such loving, tender ways. What was life before to what it has become now? There is such blessed peace being at his side, being his wife; there is such a feeling of security; and we two have a world of our own when we are together which nothing can touch or intrude upon."

she had received.

The train stopped at London bridge, and the first person she saw, as she left the carriage, was Mrs. Carston c. Immeasurable was that lady's delight, while to Violet it reemed as though the clouds had suddenly opened and a gleam of light appeared opened and a gream of light appeared in the darkness.

Perhaps, had Violet been less hotly indignant, she might have thought twice before she poured out her list of grievances to Mrs. Carstone. She was too angry to

think.
"I have left them forever," she declared,
"I wish never to see them again."
"But, my dear," said Mrs. Carstone, perplexed, "It does not seem to me that your husband is to blame."
"He alone is to blame," she replied. "He should have told me the truth, and then left me to please myself when I have it. I have it.

with the court receptions and the State ceremontes, they had taken to that reading together which became one of their favourite occupations. The Princess writes that she and Louis had begun reading "Westward Ho." And already we come on passages in the letters about little family arrangements and even domestic worries which the writer knew would be always answered systematically. For personages in their exalted station the young couple were very far from affluent. When the House of Commons voted the dowry of £30,000, with an annuity of £6,000, the Prince Consort had warned his daughter that "she would not be able to do great things with it." And though Court life in Hesse-Darmstadt is unostentations and comparatively cheap, yet Prince Louis and his wife were always me to please myself when I knew it. I shall annul my own marriage."

"You cannot do that," said Mrs. Carstone, with a smile at the girl's simplicity.

"I can do it just as well as anyone else,"

Byno's, and learn if any trace of his wife was to be discovered there. The anger, the indignation, the bitter reproaches of that irate lady almost overwhelmed him. At first she was speechless with fury; then she broke ont into a perfect tempest of rage.

"I never trusted you," she said. "I felt sure that you were playing us false in some way or other; but I never dreamed it was so bad as this. If I had known the truth, you should never have married Violet. I would rather have laid her in her grave than have given her to you."

"I have made her a good husband," returned Lord Ryvers, calmly. "I can do it just as well as anyone else," she replied.

"My dear; you had better go home with me," Mrs. Carstone said, quite suddenly.

"My husband and son have gone to Italy again; I did not care to accompany them on this occasion. Come home with me for a time; I am all sione." "You have taken a dove to a hawk's nest, and she has flown from it to escape rending!" cried Miss. Atherton. "An aristocrat means a wolf in sheep's clothing. Were there not girls and women enough in your own sphere that you must come prowling about here, deceiving those who never wronged you? No; Violet has not returned to me. And, if she does, I will keep her; you shall never see her again. I warned her. I could be sorry for her but that my anger against her is so great. If you had been my lover, I should have found out what you were; you would And Violet went, little foreseeing all that was to arise from that invitation, or the great events that were to spring from so slight a

(To be continued.)

Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and comforting.—"By athorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast 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 every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our selves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (\(\frac{1}{2}\) lb and lb) by Grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT years; it broke as I leaned, and pierced my heart."

That was the first reference Miss Atherton had ever made to her trouble in his presence, and it touched him greatly. She was hard and cold as marble. He could not soften her; she was implacable.

"If you had been a forger or a thief," she declared, "I should have liked you better than I do. An aristocrat injured me, blighted my life, broke my heart, and I have sworn undying hatred to the race. I shall be best pleased when you are gone."

He looked at her with a sad smile on his handsome faces:

The lady whom Emperor William really wanted to marry was the Princess Elizabeth Radziwill. He returned her love to the highest degree, but she was much too noble-minded to accept the sacrifice of his hand, and in a last interview with the Prince she besought him to release her. She then went into a nunnery, and William wedded Augusta, but their married life was not for many years a very happy one. It is only since the different attempts on the Emperor's life that their relations have become warmer; and on those notations the Empress always spent many hours daily near the bedding of her harbard

adds, "They did not know us." Indeed had these offensive folks recognized a travelling companions, their servility we probably have been far more unpleasant to their incivility.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A Delightful and Healthy Climate.

Victoria, B. C., May 14.—As there is not much known about British Columbia in Ontario, a little knowledge of this most charming place might be acceptable to your readers. The climate of Victoria is the most delightful one can imagine. Picture to yoursels the most pleasant Indian summer day you can remember, and you have the average Victoria weather. There is no intense cold, the thermometer seldom, if ever going below fourteen degrees above zero; and there is no deep snow, six inches being about the average. As much as fourteen inches have been known to fall, though even that afforded only three or four days' sleighing, as the snow remains on the ground but a few days at a time, while frost hardly enters the ground. We have no sweltering hot and fatiguing days and nights, but delightful, balmy weather, with a refreshing breeze and cool nights, which thoroughly re-invigorate both man and beast for the labours of the day. Thunder storms, dog-days, and hydrophobia are unknown. About the first week in March of this year gardening was commenced, some flowers were in bloom; and by the first week in April all nature had put on its verdant glory, spangled with innumerable fragrant blossoms and flowers. A Delightful and Healthy Climate, its verdant glory, spangled with innumers fragrant blossoms and flowers.

The city now commences to receive its

SUMMER VISITORS. enjoy the benefits of the health-giving air of Victoria. The atmosphere is charged with ozone, which is caused by the salt air from the Pacific Ocean passing over the snow-clad Olympian mountains (about sixty miles southwest of the city, in Washington Territory), and again taking up saltness from the waters of Puget Sound. It is said that this gives the air of Victoria a peculiar health-giving property unequalled anywhere for invalids seeking health. Whilst speaking of Victoria as a place for invalids, it will not be amiss to say something about the accept. On as a place for invalids, it will not be amist to say something about the scenery. Or landing in the city you feel sadly disap pointed until you take a carriage and drive out from the business portion. In whateve direction you go the roads are the best of macadam, and the scenery a continual pand rama of nature's most bountiful beauties Here you have a glimpse of the sea, there the perpetual snow-olad mountains looking like irosted silver; here are the ragged rock; with wild flowers and creeping vines, there again is the sea studded with green islands. In some sage advice to brides a philosopher suggests that when the husband relaxes his attention the best plan is for her to kiss the pet dog. If the husband kicks the dog it is a sure sign he still loves her. again is the sea studded with green islands, while yonder rise the hills covered with evergreen trees. But the point from which you have the most extended and glorious view is "Regent's Park," the place from which H. R. H. Princess Louise gazed in wonder and delight upon

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SCENERY she had ever beheld. What I have said about the climate of Victoria (excepting that portion respecting the health-giving air) will apply to all the east coast of the island, though in some portions it is a little warmer. The rain-fall is all that can be desired for carried that warmer and it matter a warmer. agricultural purposes, and it mostly occurs a

night.

It is impossible to deal with the agricultural resources of the country, as comparatively little is known respecting the interior. The island railroad, now in course of construction, will, however, open up a largitract of country to the settlers. What farm land is now known in the Saanich, Cowichan Comax, Sook, and other districts has as rice soil as the best land in Manitoba. Improve farms in the hands of young English gentle soil as the best land in Manitoba. Improved farms in the hands of young English gentlemen are now coming into the market at reasonable figures. The country, it is true, is mountainous, a regular "sea of mountains," but there are beautiful, rich valleys far surpassing anything you have in Ontario, and the mountains and hills farnish rich pasture. Considering the climate, the rich soil, and high price for all farm produce, I believe there cannot be a more desirable place for the farmer. I have no hesitation in saying that a farm of fitty acres of good land here is worth more than a hundred in the east. All you have to do is to of a bountiful return. No weevil, midge, wire worm, potato bugs, or in fact any farmers' pests exist here. There are no scorching hot days and sultry nights, no deep snow, or no frost to impede work, consequently you are not driven like a slave for six months and frozen in for the other six, but have steady, easy work all the year round. With all its advantages the country has, however, one drawback, the scarcity and high price of

CRAZY ABOUT MARRYING. A Georgia Crank who Pours Tales of Love

Into Unwilling Kars.

Atlanta has a matrimonial crank. William Fleming is a handsome, dashing man of 28, about five feet five inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds.

A week ago Fleming, whose home is in Wilmington, Del., went to a boarding-house in Forsythe street.

After making terms with the proprietor, he sked how many denoting the had.

asked how many daughters she had. The lady was astonished at the question, but replied that she had two daughters. Fleming then added to the lady's astonishment by asking a description of the daughters.

After supper Fleming entered the parlour, and there he met the two young ladies, to whom he was introduced. whom he was introduced.

whom he was introduced.

Fleming proved an agreeable companion, and, after conversing with the younger of the two daughters, he suddenly remarked:

"Well, you sait me exactly. I like you "Well, you suit me exactly. I like you and think you will do."
"Why, what do you mean?" indignantly asked the lady.
"I mean I want to marry yon; won't you be my wife; you suit me exactly."
"No, I won't," said the young woman, angrily, as she hurriedly left the room.
He next threed his attention to the other daughter. The conversation had not progressed far when he made her a proposal of marriage.

This was treated like the first.

Next morning, while standing on the front porch, a young woman passed by. Fleming asked someone her name, and when he secured it he followed her, and after introducing himself asked permission to visit her. She referred him to her mother. Nothing daunted

he sought the mother. Nothing daunted, he sought the mother and asked permission to visit her daughter.

His good address secured his petition, and that night Fleming called upon the mother and daughter. Before ten o'clock he begged the young woman to marry him.

She declined the offer, but Fleming was persistent until the clock struck one, when, in order to get rid of the matrimonial crank, she agreed to marry him. Her promise satisfied Fleming and he left.

fied Fleming and he left.

Early the next morning his conduct was brought to the attention of the police department. The three young women referred to appeared as witnesses, and Fleming was warned by the recorder that in the future he must only pour his tales of love into willing ears.

"Your idea of Friedrichroda for us was so good, but, alas, now even that will be impracticable on account of money. Louis has had to take up money again at Coutte's to pay for the house, and the house is surety. We must live so economically—not going anywhere or seeing many people, so as to be able to spare as much a year as we can. England cost us a great deal, because the visit was short last time. . . But I should not bore you with our troubles, which are easy to bear."

Again, to give an idea of
THE MULTIPARIOUS HOUSEHOLD DUTIES Vacation Thoughts. "I must have some rest this summer," said the clock; "I'm all run down."
"I think I need a country seat," said the easy chair, leaning on his elbow.
"I'm getting played out," said the piano; "a little fresh air would be a good thing for "That's what I want," said the sofa; "a

little fresh air at the springs."

"I should like to go with the sofa, and lounge in the woods," said the footstool.

"If my legs were stronger," said the table, "I should go to the country for some leaves."

table, "I should go to the country for some leaves,"

"Country boardis always so plain," growled the side-board; "nobody that is nobby or polished there."

"Let me reflect," said the mirror; "they have very plain looking "lassies there, too, do they not?"

"You make me plush," said the divan—and here the housemaid closed the folding doors and shut them all up.

THOSE HORRID MEN.

led to kiss her. She struggled ti To prevent him, sold be and undaunted; But, as smitten by lightning, he heard her claim,
"Avaunt, sir !" and off he avaunted.

But when he returned, with a wild, flendist laugh.
Showing clearly that he was affronted.
And threatened by main force to carry her off.
She cried, "Don't!" and the poor fellow don'ted.

When he meekly approached and got down as her feet,
Praying loud as before he had ranted,
That she would forgive him and try to be sweet
And said, "Can't you?" the dear girl recanted.

Then softly he whispered, "How could you do so?

I certainly thought I was jilted;
But come thou with me, to the parson we'll so,
Say—wilt thou, my dear?" and she wilted. Then gayly he took her to see her new home—
A cabin by no means enchanted,
"See! Here we can live with no longing to
ram." He said, "Shan't we, my dear?" so they

A bachelor is a man who has lost the op-portunity of making a woman miserable. The title of the latest novel is "The Man She Cared For." We have not read it, but presume it is not her husband.

Most married women think bachelors ought to be taxed. Most bachelors who go into society at all are taxed pretty heavily. The Boston Globe observes:—"Girls, marry whom you like." Miss Euphemia Jones, aged forty-two, says that it is easier said than

I never feel comfortable when there's a man around that smiles all the time. The only dog that ever bit me never stopped waggin' his tail.

There are 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 hats made annually in this country, and when a man is the last to leave a banquet he generally gets the worst one.

A camel will work for seven or eight days without drinking. In this he differs from some men who will drink seven or eight days without working.

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings it indicates marriage. "What are you laughing at, my dear?" asked Mrs. Jones of her husband, who was chuckling over his morning paper. "Something I saw here," he replied, "but it's hardly funny enough for two."

JUST WHAT HE EXPECTED. "How will you have your steak, Mr. Crimsonbeak?" asked that gentleman's boarding mistress at breakfast the other morning. "I'll have it tough, of course," answered he rather sharply.

"Can it be possible," said the lady sitting next to him, "that you prefer your meat tough?"

"No, indeed; I like a piece of tender steak

as well as the next one !" replied the festive

as well as the next one? Fepiled the lessive Crimsonbeak.

"But you ordered your steak tough?" suggested his neighbour with some surprise.

"Oh, no, I didn't," quickly came from Crimsonbeak.

"She asked me how I would have it, when she knew as well as I knew that it would be tough—as it always is!"—

"I understand you, I believe, to say that was now in course of preparation.

he stole your heart. Is that all?"
"All? Ain't that enough?"
"Hardly, I think, for \$25,000. you what I will do, though. I'll have him arrested for petty larceny and send him to the workhouse for thirty days. I guess that's about a stand off, ain't it?"—Merchant Travel-

[At the fire in THE MAIL building the British Ensign that floated from the tower in honour of the Queen's birthday was not consumed when the flag-pole feil.]

So proudly in the morning air Floated the flag of Britain's glory ! So stoutly the firm timbers bare The sign of Britain's brilliant story !

Above the crowds and towards the clouds. The crimson banner brave was soaring ; When suddenly on mast and shrouds, The fatal flames were fiercely pouring. III.

Quick sank the reeking rafters through, Amid the people's warning crying, But bravely upwards towards the blue The British flag unharmed was flying.

O brisk May breeze, across the seas Bear quick and true that birthday greeting For Britain's Queen in days like these Less happy omens oft is meeting.

Her flag shall fly fore'er on high Whatever flames the State be frighting. And for her sake will freemen die As erst on crimson fields of fighting.

To lift the standard of her honour : Be ours the task to deeply brand Whose shall fix a stain upon her.

Be ours the hand, above the land

So proudly in the morning air Shall float the flag of England's glory ! So safe even burning timbers bear The sign of her Imperial story !

Toronto, Midnight, May 25th.

How many a young heart has been made glad in anticipation of a visit to the great metropolis. The cost of bringing wife and child, or children, as the case may be, especially if you stop at the Grand Union hotel, opposite Grand Central depot, and save \$3 carriage hire and expense of baggage transfer, will prove but nominal compared with the happiness invarted. When again visiting New York via Grand Central depot, bring your family and install them in one of this hotel's elegant suites, where they can live better for less money than at any other strictly first-class hotel in the city; and in place of hiring a hack for sight-seeing you can step on the Third or Sixth avenue elevated trains, horse-cars, or stages and reach any point of interest in a few minutes, including the great Brooklyn bridge, at the rate of 5 or ten cents each. Remember these facts and prove them at your first opportunity.

Services are now held by Presbyterian, Church of England, and Methodist clergymen at Yorkton, Armstrong's Lake, Wallace, and Boakview, Assimboine, all in the York Farmers' colony.

The total income of the Salvation Army for 1883 is reported at \$1,500,000. The Army is now publishing sixteen Har Green in vaccous countries. During the tax white minutes of the tax white the salvation of the

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

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"By the example of their lives teachers give the pupils their best lessons. And every scholar's character is moulded to a greater or less degree by that of a teacher. How important then for the teacher is purity in heart and life, and that he be faithful to his great trust. The fate of the nation is largely in the hands of the teachers of our Common as mere hirelings, and do not receive the sympathy and encouragement they deserve."

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The School Teachers' Convention held at Brockville recently was a most successful affair throughout, and alike instructive and affair throughout, and alike instructive and interesting to all concerned. A great deal of unservance.

A lawyer on Wainut street was jilted by a young woman two or three years ago and recently she was served the same way and came to the lawyer to see about bringing suit for breach of promise.

"So," he said, "you say the young man stole your heart?"

"Yes he did," she sobbed, "and I want to make him suffer for it, and I'm going to do it too. I want \$25,000 damages, at least."

"Ah indeed? That is rather a large summe grows and sold that is rather a large summe grows and you, I believe, to say that he stole your heart." Is that all?"

"I understand you, I believe, to say that he stole your heart."

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COMPLETE TREATMENT



AGRICULT

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forty or fifty thousand feet
and about how much it wo ELGIN Co. asks:—Is the stance or composition wh white butterfiles which pre so destructive to cabbage. for a bait for a butterfly tra the greater part of the butt before depositing their egg cabbage now rendered unn saved.

Our columns are at th GARG

Burrow.—I have a valuextremely hard to milk.
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you know of any remedy Garget is generally cur In mild cases frequent be with friction after each a cure. In severe cales as hot as the animal car should always be given obdurate, and frequent in all cases and a spare d the bag frequently with like oil of turpentine, oil, to a strength that or using iodine salve, a

are often all that need SHEEP HUS GORE BAY.—1. Is sheep business? 2. What breed-round the most profitable market in Canada for ship flocks of say from twent where? 4 How many she dinary pasture? 1. Sheep breeding is and Ontario is well adap

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clan all who were capable would be granted
enewals. Inspectors would thus be relieved
ff much responsibility. A third-class certificate would be limited to the county where ven for three years; time was allo schers to make themselves competent for cond-class certificates. With regard to School Readers" he said that one series one would be authorized, and that series

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COMPLETE TREATMENT SI

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure intantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or lead Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops ratery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervents Headache, and subdues Chills and Fevent Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, weetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough weetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Continuation.

n. ottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhai, and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one pack-all druggists for \$1. Ask for SANDFORD's LL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL



### AGRICULTURAL.

TO PREVENT HAIR GROWING.

PERU.—What will stop hair from growing certain spot on a horse? Shave the part, and rub iodine sintment or blistering ointment upon it twice a day until the skin is blistered and the spot quite raw. What necessity is there for interfering with

GRASS ON GRAVEL WALK.

Peru.—What is the best method of killi grass in a gravel walk, without removing

A thorough dressing of salt will destroy the grass. The salt should be applied when the dew is on the grass, and sufficient should be used to whiten the blades. If the dressing is light the grass instead of being killed will be benefitted by the salt, which is an active

OUERIES.

DURTON asks:—Would you kindly inform me through THE MAIL the address of some lumber merchants in Toronto where I could dispose of forty or fitty thousand feet of hardwood lumber and about how much it would be worth?

ELGIN Co. asks:—Is there any known substance or composition which; will attract the white butterflies which produce the caterpillars so destructive to cabbage, and which would do for a balf for a butterfly trap. If by any means the greater part of the butterflies could be caught before depositing their eggs a large amount of cabbage now rendered unmarketable would be saved.

Cursolumns are at the disposal of these

Our columns are at the disposal of those who may be able to answer the above.

BURTON.—I have a valuable helfer which is extremely hard to milk, owing, I think, to her udder being very much inflamed and afflicted with garget, both before and after calving. Do you know of any remedy for making her milk easier?

Garget is generally curable, but not always. In mild cases frequent bathing in tepid water, with friction after each bathing, often effects a cure. In severe cases the water should be as hot as the animal can endure. Cathartics should always be given when the swelling is obdurate, and frequent and thorough milking in all cases and a spare diet allowed. Rubbing the bag frequently with some penetrating oil, like oil of turpentine, diluted with linseed oil, to a strength that will not be injurious, or using iodine salve, are valuable ails, and are often all that need be done.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

GORE BAY.—I. Is sheep breeding a profitable business? 2. What breed or grade of sheep is a round the most profitable? 3. Is there a surmarket in Canada for shipments of live sheep in flocks of say from twenty upwards, and if swhere? 4 How many sheep to the acre for or dinary nature?

1. Sheep breeding is a profitable business, and Ontario is well adapted to raising sheep. The limited size of our farms, and the necessity of providing fodder during six months in the year have tended to discourage this in-dustry, although the climate is much more favourable than that of England.

2. Prof. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College, says in his experience Leicesters are shead of all others in putting on flesh in the shortest time. In early maturing he gives the following as the results of personal observations:—Leicesters, Southdown, Southdown cross, Leicester cross, Oxford Downcross, Cotswold being the slowest.

3. There is always a good market in To-

ronto for good mutton, but those who buy here for the English market proper say the Southdown or a Southdown cross comma higher prices there than any other strain. good cross for wool and mutton combined is said to be Leicester with Southdown.

4. Will depend entirely upon the nature of

the soil and what you mean by ordinary pas-ture, whether natural or cultivated.

If the harness be thrown over a draught horse, or the saddle be placed on the back of a rider, he may be led out of a burning stable as easily as on ordinary occasions. Should there be time to substitute the bridge for the halter, the act of rescue will be more

easy. -Furm and Home. Boiled rye is in no way injurious to a mare in foal, but it is not advisable to overfeed a mare in this condition. Oats are the best food for a mare, and at this season, if the mare is in good pasture, no grain will be needed. If the mare is working, a mess of cut grass or elever once a day would be beneficial.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer says that the following sheep-dip recipe has been used quite successfully:—One pound of sulphur to one-half pound of lime and one gallon of water; boil one hour; when ready to use, add three gallons of water to one of the liquid, then dip hot. The cost of this dip is two

Sir J. B. Lawes says that of dry food eaten by sheep it has been found that these animals stored up in increased weight twelve per cent, while cattle only laid up in increased weight eight per cent; or, in other words, eight and a half pounds of dry foods increased the live weight of sheep as much as did twelve and a half pounds the live weight of

Professor Henry says :- I would urge that our farmers give more oats to young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food so easily attainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of the calves you will be studying the wants of the calves you will be use fine animals on a small allow-

ance of milk.

Stringhalt is a nervous disease, and is very difficult and sometimes impossible to cure. It is caused by failure of certain nerves to act, by whach the contraction of the muscles is not controlled and the limb is lifted up involuntarily. This excessive muscular action wearies the horse and interteres with his usefulness. It may be beneficial to give 10 grains of nux vomica daily for three days, then to stop for a week and repeat, and do this for three weeks. Brisk rubbing of the limb, expecially from the stifle downwards, with a rough woollen cloth for 15 minutes night and norning may be useful.

Scratches is a disease of the blood, and cannot be cured by outward applications alone. It consists of an eruption of watery blisters which break and exude a yellowish serum, which sticks to the hair and forms serum, which sticks to the hair and forms crusts, under which the inflammation still continues, causing the limb to swell, the swelling at times continuing upward from the heels to the back. The treatment should be to give a pound of epsom salts, and if it does not operate freely to repeat it the second day. After that to give one ounce of hyposulphite of soda daily for two or three weeks, or even longer, and apply a wash of sulphate of zine, one drachm dissolved in a pint of water, to the diseased part. This should be carefully protected against wet, mud, and all irritant liquid fifth, which are sometimes the priginal cause of the disorder.

It will be found a good plan to teach young calves to lead, and will save a world of trouble afterward when the calf is a cow or a buil. It is not an easy task, however; not nearly so easy as to teach a calf to drink. The writer has done the latter in two days, but two months will hardly be sufficient time for the former. Kindness will not do it. A calf is a frolicsome animal, and when it does not hang back and refuse to go forward will go off with a rush and tax a stout person to hold it. To teach this duty to a calf a complete head-stall should be used, and this should be held by the right hand, with the hilter in the left. With a short hold one has con-

troi of the frisky mimal, but with a rope six or eight feet long one would be carried off his feet or be forced to let go when struggling with a 200-pound calf. It is necessary to make the calf friendly by kind and gentle treatment, or the owner will not get within handling distance of it; but when this is done long and patient training is required, and sometimes a little judicious chastisement, before the calf will lead like a colt. The habit, too, is inherited, and a calf of a cow that has been used to tethering and leading will be taught to lead much sooner than another one.

—N. Y. Times.

How to Break a Cott.

I noticed not long since some one asking how to break a colt to the lead or single line. Before giving instructions how to break a colt to the lead line I will first give my plan of breaking a colt from the start, as I have not seen anything of the kind in your valuable paper. Hike to begin to break a colt when it is about two weeks old. Put a halter on it and learn it to stand tied in the stable, or wherever you wish to tie it. By commencing when it is young you can easily put something on it that won't break. By being careful at this time the colt rarely ever acquires the habit of breaking. Afterwards, then, if you wish the colt to go along when working the team, tie it to the side of its mother, being careful at first, and in less than a day you have taught it to lead. Then when the golt is old enough to work, put the harness on carefully. Also harness a good quiet work horse. Get on the work horse and ride him around awails, leading the colt along-How to Break a Colt. work horse. Get on the work horse and ride him around awhile, leading the coit along-side until it gets used to the other horse and the harness. Then hitch the work horse to the waggon or sled, as the case may be, and hitch the coit in carefully. Get on the work horse, take the coit's hitching or coupling strap in your right hand, fasten a line or rope to the colt's bridle bit, let someone take hold of the line and walk alongside the colt, and then you are prepared for any emergency. After drilling the colt in this way for some time, put on the check lines. After working this way for a while, unbitch and put the colt on the near side. If it has a good disposition you will soon have it ready to put the colt on the near side. If it has a good disposition you will soon have it ready to work in almost any place. Some think it not necessary to go to so much trouble, but I like to get a colt started right, if it does take a little more time and trouble. I helped a neighbour break a colt this spring on this plan, and he said it was the first colt he ever had broken to please him.—Pittsburg Stockman.

### THE FARM.

When well broken up and exposed to the manuré. They are very rich in potash and are therefore especially helpful on sandy soils.
Unless well rotted, however, they do more

harm than good.

Potatoes intended for planting should be put in a dry, light, and cool place to prevent sprouting. There is now no danger of freezing if they are brought out of the dark cellar. which is the worst of all places to keep them at this time of the year.

Where there are more ears of seed corn where there are more ears of seed corn stored away than will be needed, as there always should be to provide against accidents, it is important to use those that have a cob nearly as small at the butt as at the middle. These ears give corn that will ripen earlier, husk easier, and yield more shelled corn per busnel of ears.

The liability of potatoes to rot is increased by the use of barnyard manures, especially if the season he wet. If it is too dry, coarse manure will sometimes increase the effects of drought. Mineral iertilizers, in which there is a good percentage of potash, have the best effect in producing smooth, merchantable tubers, free from scabbiness and disease.

Cow peas is the great crop for ploughing under as green manure in the South. In this respect it occupies the same place as clover in the North. The seeds will not ripen in our northern latitudes, but they can always be cheaply procured, and the crop may be sown for ploughing under. It will produce a large mass of vegetable matter the first season, and its probably better for ploughing under than any other annual.

fallow crop is that they rob the soil of pre-cisely the food that the wheat plant requires. chosphate and nitrogen. Farmers who grow beans this summer should save their land for spring grain, which will give opportunity for more plant food to accumulate before wheat roots are started in search of it.

It is now popularly known that wheat rust ropagates upon the barberry. Nine species barberry, natives of various countries, are now known to harbour the pest. The common cultivated evergreen mahonia or ilex-leaved barberry, is one of the hosts of wheat rust. Wheat rust is common where barberries are not known, however, and some other plant not known, however, and some other plant must breed it. Perhaps it goes through its successive stages on the wheat itself, or on grass, where it is known to be common. In 1755 Massachusetts Colony passed "an Act to prevent damage to English grain arising from barberry bushes." The law provided for the removing of bushes from public highways, from undivided property, division lines and lands of carless tenants or proprietors. Any person, after giving due notice, might extripate any remaining bushes, and charge the expense to the owner of the land upon which they stood. Upon refusal or neglect of the owner to pay such charges, the law imof the owner to pay such charges, the law im-posed a fine of twice the sum rendered.— American Cultivator.

A Good Word for the Crow. The time has again come around when the row, after 11 months of faithful and valucrow, after 11 months of faithful and valuable service, becomes an object of hatred and a subject for abuse and denunciation; and if he were not too wary a bird he would be destroyed from off the face of the earth. For one supposed fault we ignore all the crow's good qualities and condemn him for an unproved grime. He is supposed to pull up the young corn, and no doubt at times in pursuit of cut-worms he does clumsily take the corn with the worm, not being able to do one very easily without the other. A farmer once shot a crow in the act, as he believed, of pulling up the corn. To relieve his mind of doubt he opened the bird, and found within it a number of cut-worms and but one grain of corn. Probably several grains of corn might have been found lying on

and but one grain of corn. Probably several grains of corn might have been found lying on the ground where they had been pulled up by the crow in the search for cut-worms, as this is the unfortunate habit of the bird. But it is a question how much good might have been done to balance this small evil. It is well that this matter should receive attention just at this time, when agricultural writers, who only know the crbw from hearsay, are advising all sorts of ruthless methods of slaughter against it; and farmers should be sure when they adopt these recommendations that they are not making a serious mistake,—

N. Y. Times.

crossing, however, advantage can be taken of the ability of an animal to transmit its characteristics to its offspring, and thereby blend several good qualities in one animal. The Shorthorn and Hereford, having been bred for the production of beet, are not well fitted for the production of beet, are not well fitted for the dairy, but when united with the amaller breeds the offspring are more active, and while serving well for the dairy still combine many points possessed by the beef-producing breeds.

Says the Live Stock Journal:—There is a limit to which milk may profitably be carried. If the secretion is crowded too hard the product becomes vitiated, more watery, and decays sooner. Scattering globules of blood are of frequent occurrence in the larger yields of milk, and the larger the yield the more numerous they are apt to be. Occasionally, at the last end of the milking the blood will flow out nearly pure. When this extreme has been reached the secretion is too large, and it may be remedied by leaving back a part of the milk at each milking till the flow dries down to an amount the food and vigour of the cow can sustain.

Perfect Butter.

Mr. Robert Hall, an Ohio butter inspector, says that where butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it becomes firm with very little working, and it is tenacious; but its most desirable state is waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt-edge. It is only in this that butter possesses that rich nutty taste and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow colour which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value manifold. It is not always necessary, when it smells sweet, to taste butter in judging it. The smooth unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and ruch aroms indicate a similar taste; and the bright, golden-giistening, cream-coloured surface, shows its height of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use a tryer, or use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell, and rubbing.

How Neufchatel Cheese is Made.

How Newfehatel Cheese is Made.

The late X. A. Willard gave in the Country Gentleman the following directions:—
"The Bonden, or Newfehatel cheese, of which considerable quantities are sent to England and to this country, is made as follows:—The rennet is added to the milk, in pots holding about three gallons, at its natural temperature, as it comes from the cow. Various devices are resorted to for preserving this temperature in winter without warming the milk. The rennet being added to the milk, it is left for many hours—even as many as forty-eight for many hours—even as many as forty-eight—for the curd to be deposited; the curd is afterward placed in a linen cloth, which is suspended from the four corners of a skeleton box, and is then left for several hours to

It is a bad sign for a farmer when no feeds little or no grain except to his horses. It will pay to give some grain daily to sheep, to cows, and to hogs. If well managed, the poultry will usually pay better for the grain they consume than any other stock on the farm.

If the harness be thrown over a description of the soil of th horses was exceptionally good. The list of entries reached nearly five hundred. The officers of the association are Eli Gregory, Port Dalhousie, president; J. W. Johnson, St. Catharines, treasurer; Alex. Servos,

Niagara, secretary. PRIZE LIST.

The following is the prize list:

The following is the prize list:
Thoroughbred stallions—Wm. Henry. Major Macon, lst; Beh Cook, Pegasus, 2nd.
Heavy draught stallions—F. & B. Snider. Theodore Perchune, lst; Ben Cook, Admiral, 2nd; Ben Cook, Black George, 3rd.
Gene-al purpose stallions—J. H. Tufferd, Young Fulton, lst; M. Orth, Fred. Hooper, 2nd; J. R. Secord, Figaro, 3rd.
Style and speed—stallions—J. Batton, Stanton, jr., lst; J. H. Stull, Harkaway, 2nd.
Pair heavy draught horses—Wm. Cotmiere, lst; Robert Mitchell, 2nd; H. J. Parnell & Son, 3rd. Pair heavy draught horses—Wm. Cotmiere, lat; Robert Mitchell, 2nd; H. J. Parnell & Son, 3rd.

Pair general purposes—D. E. High, 1st; J. H. Grobb, 2nd; Wm. Brown, 3rd.

Carriage horses—J. W. Johnson, 1st; A. Martin, 2nd; M. Konkle, 3rd.

Pair roadsters—J. McGlashan, 1st; J. H. Keats, 2nd; W. D. Smith, 3rd.

Buggy horses—Alex. Griffliths, 1st; Haynes Bros. 2nd; Bongold, 3rd.

Single roadsters—C. Dunbar, 1st; Alex. Griffiths, 2nd; Jas. White, 3rd.

Saddle horses—Alex. Servos, 1st; M. Hanking, 2nd; C. Depotty, 3rd.

Thoroughbred mare 2nd colt—J. H. Stall.

Heavy draught mare and colt—Geo. Wrightman, 1st; Geo. Dean. 2nd.

Best i-year-old colt, 2st off Forest Mambrino—Jas. McGlashan, 1st; Robt. Mitchell, 2nd; Jno. Carr, 3rd.

Roadster colt. 1-year-old—Robt. James, 1st; J. W. Johnson, 2nd; C. Depotty, 3rd.

Roadster colt, 2-year-old—Chas. Bufton, 1st; Jos. Shearer, 2nd; J. W. Johnson, 3rd.

Roadster colt. 4, years old—C. Depotty, 1st; M. Upper, 2nd; E. Hiscott & Son, 3rd.

Roadster colt, 4 years' old—Eli Gregory, 1st; Robert James, 2nd.

Roadster colt, 4 years' old—Robt. James, 1st; Eli Gregory, 2nd; W. J. Parnell, 3rd.

Pair Roadster colts, 3 years' old—Robt, James, 1st; Eli Gregory, 2nd; W. J. Parnell, 3rd.

Pree-for-all trot—C. Dunbar, Pinafore, 1st; J. Mason, Marquis, 2nd.

Rood mare and colt, roadster—J. W. Johnson, 1st and 2nd.

General purpose, 2 years' old—R. Mitchell, 1st; P. Secord, 2nd; George Dean, 3rd.

Ist and 2nd.

General purpose, 2 years' old—R. Mitchell, 1st;
P. Secord, 2nd; George Dean, 3rd.
General purpose colt. one-year-old—J. W. Johnson, 1st; S. Hill, 2nd; S. Gladwin, 3rd.
Heavy draught colt, one-year-ald—S. Hill.
Race open to all horses that never beat three minutes was postponed,

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

Special Attractions to be Procured for the Special Attractions to be Procured for the Special Attractions to be Procured for the Special Attractions to the Special Attraction Attra

from the Grand Trunk railway station to the main building, passing through an artificial tunnel on the way.

After some discussion it was decided to add a new wing to the carriage building and to the implement building, she acceptance of tenders for which was left to a committee composed of the President, Mr. Rennie, and Ald. Mitchell.

The board then adjourned.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 21.—In the Royal Society's meeting this morning several reports from affiliated societies were presented. It was passed unanimously that the Marquis of Lorne's name as founder should appear in all further publications of the proceedings. It was also passed unanimously that the Marquis of Lorne and Mr. Francis Parman showld be corresponding members of this society.

On motion of Col. Denison, seconded by Mr. Geo. Stewart Br. Sterry Hunt was elected president for next year.

Rev. Dr. Hames, rector of Laval University, in a graceful speech proposed that the understanding of the past should be set aside, and that Dr. Daniel Wilson should be vice-president instead of a member of the French tongue. This, on being seconded by Prof. Chapman, was passed unanimously.

Mr. J. G. Bourinot was unanimously elected honorary secretary, and Dr. Grant, Ottawa, honorary treasurer.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

In the section on French literature and his-OTTAWA, May 21 .- In the Royal Society's

In the section on French literature and history, the following papers were read:—By L'Abbé Casgrain, a criticism on Dent's "Forty Years in Canada;" by Mr. Chaveau, "Notes on the Chevalier de Levis;" by Mr. Louis Fréchette, "Three Episodes of the Conquest;" Mr. Legendre, "The Prehistoric Native Races of America;" Mr. Lemoine, "The Aborigines and their Mortuary Rites," M. B. Sultie, "Poutrincourt in Acadia;" M. Marmetle, "A Promenade in Paris;" M. Verreau, "Commencement of the Church in Canada;" M. De Cases, "Jacques Cartier's Fourth Voyage" (to the date of the Marquis de La Roche's expedition); M. Francher, "A Promenade on Le Galissonière;" Mr. George Lemay, "Fantaisie Literaires;" Mr. Routhier, "Un Travail Promis."

suspended from the four corners of a skeleton box, and is then left for several hours to enable the whey to drain off. It is then transferred to a clean cloth, in which it is carefully folded up, and is submitted to pressure for about twelve hours, or at least until the whey ceases to run out; but the pressure is neither very great or very even. The curd is not passed through cylindrical moulds, and the small cylindrical cheeses thus formed are at once saited; the cheeses being made, are put into a ceilar on boards, each one being quite separate from its neighbours. In a few days, more or less, according to the temperature, the first mould, thick and white, makes its appearance and soon afterwards, especially in summer, the cheeses are sold iresh. "When it is desired io increase the richness of these soft, small cheeses, the curds, (after being pressed to expel the whey (are broken up with the hand and worked into a smooth paste. To this is added as much cream as the paste or curd will absorb. In this way the delicious cream cheeses sold in Paris as 'Fromege Gervals,' are made."

St. CATHARINES HORSE SHOW.

Great Success and the Eleventh annual exhibition and sale of horses held on ENGLISH HISTORY AND LITERATURE. In the section devoted to the reading of papers in English on diversary and hitser of read as bijects, Professor Bryce, of Winnipeg, read a long, carefully prepared, and highly intreased the discoveries made by the early explorers and frequency of the stranger of the control of the control

The Reinsattonal Story About Flav, J. D. McColl Tearly Goldrand feeds.

A correspondent of Ties Mark writer than the control of the province of the control of the province of the control of the province of any intimation whatever to his wife. This is false, for his wife was aware of his intention of selling out fully three weeks previous to his doing so. The day before the sale he took his wife and tamily to the station, paying all expenses, and saw them safely on the train for Bothwell. He had previously written to her father to meet them there, he remaining in Westover until the Thursday after preaching his farewell sermon, when he left for Bothwell. This goes to show the utter falsity of the article. Mr. McColl remained in the vicinity of Bothwell visiting friends until Tuesday, his wife and family being in his company all the time, and nothing but harmony prevailed. At the earnest solicitation of her mother, Mrs. McColl remained until the 20th of May. He gave her money previous to leaving, and after arriving in Dover, Illinois. Sent her \$30. By this you will see that she was not left penniless as represented in that article. She recived letters every week during her stay. Mr. McColl also requested his brother to accompany her as far as Detroit, which he did, and they are now living in Dover, Illinois.

Charten Railways

Was also discussed by the delegates and the government. While it was admitted the old province of Manitoba had the right to charter railways within its own limits yet it was held that the Dominion Government had the power to veto and that as a matter of policy between the public lands and the school lands of the province hand and the school lands of the province hand and the school lands of the retention of the management of these lands are offered to the province and the retention of the management of these lands are offered to the province hand the retention of the province hand the retention of the province of Manitoba had the right to charter railways within its own limits yet it was held by the Dominion Government had the power to veto and that as a matter of policy had been called the constitution of the province of Manitoba had the right to charter the management of these lands are offe

BETTER TERMS

An Outline of Manitoba's New Financial Arrangement,

PREVIOUS CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE

How the New Terms will Affect the Revenue.

BOUNDARY NOT TO BE EXTENDED.

Winnipeg, May 27.—The Legislature reassembled this afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the report of Mr. Norquay, Mr. Miller, and the other delegates
who were sent to Ottawa to make representations regarding the financial condition of the
province, and to secure, if possible, a better
arrangement from the Federal authorities.
Mr. Norquay stated the results of the mission, which are regarded here as highly satisfactory. The condition of the province
financially may be briefly stated in this way:
When Manitobs went into Confederation it
was allowed a subsidy on a population of
17,000 souls, and was credited with a capital
equal to \$32.40 per head. This capital was
allowed to the province in order to place it,
as regards the Dominion, in a position similar
to that of the other provinces, whose debts
had been assumed by Canada. The capital
debt, as it was called, was equal to \$583,000.
As the revenue, although the subsidy is now
calculated on a population of 150,000, has
been so much below the necessary expenditure, this capital has been drawn upon until
to-day there remains of it but \$238,000. This
year \$145,000 more of the capital will have to
be taken for current expenses, as the estimated expenditure is half a million, while
the total revenue is but \$350,000, so that
there will be but \$93,000 left. It was in order
to meet this difficulty in making both ends
meet, and to make representations on some
other matters, that the Legislature appointed
the Ottawa delegation.

WHAT THE DELEGATES ASKED FOR. the Ottawa delegation.

WHAT THE DELEGATES ASKED FOR. The delegates, as instructed by the House, asked, when negotiating with the Federal Government, for, first, the control of the public lands of the province; secondly, the the control of the school lands; and thirdly, a rearrangement of the financial terms so that the province might be placed on the same footing as the other provinces. The delegates also suggested the desirability of removing the duties on canned goods and agricultural implements, of extending the boundaries of the province to Hudson's bay, of giving the province control of the railways, and of securing the construction of branch lines in various parts of Manitoba as they might be required. The subjects were branch lines in various parts of Manitoba as they might be required. The subjects were referred to two committees of the Privy Council, one of which took into consideration the financial question and the other dealt with the general questions. The Financial Committee, after consultation with the delegation, came to the conclusion that it would have to recommend a change in the financial status of the province.

earnest solicitation of the mother, Mrs. Mo. Coll remained until the 20th of Msy. He gave her money previous to leaving, and atterarriving in Dover, Illinois, sent her \$30. By this you will see shat she was not left penniless as represented in that article. She received letters every week during her stay. Mr. McColl also requested his brother to accompany her as far as Detroit, which he did, and they are now living in Dover, Illinois.

Pleasant to the Taste.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northron & Lyman's Emilsion of Cod Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northron & Lyman's Emilsion of Cod Liver Oil. One physician, writes us that it is used almost as a beyeage in his family; another person informs, us that he had to hid the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down, constitutions, and Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

The main Central Railway Company will commence running trains to Bar Harbour, by the way of Ellaworth and Sullivan, about July 1.

Motion FOR A COMMITTEE.

MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Norquay moved for the appointment of a committee from both sides of the House to consider the proposition of the Federal Government, but Mr. Greenway objected, and urged that the usual notice should be given. Objection being taken the rule could not be suspended and notice was given.

The House adjourned till to-morrow,

Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Com-merce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesita-tion in pronouncing your great remedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending it to all suffering from rheumatism.

The daughter and prospective heiress of Crawshaw Bailey, one of the wealthiest iron masters in Wales, has eloped with Gordon Canning, a Catholic. The young lady's governess, who is also a Catholic, gave the couple opportunities for meeting. Jamuis are said to have assisted in their marriage.

JUNEAU DE DEPARTMENT

The Punishment, I have a great deal of trouble
And worry, as you will see,
And I've had to punish Doil Rosy
For saying "I won't," to me.

I shook her a very little,
And sat her down in a chair,
And said, "You are very naughty
For shame, Doll Rosy—there!" If she hadn't acted sorry
And cried real water-tears,
And promised she would do better,
I should have boxed her ears.

THE PINAFORE PARTY.

Susie was a merry little witch. In doors and out of doors, in season and out of season, she made a good time for herself wherever she Rainy days she rummaged the garret, made candy in the kitchen, "turned round swift" in the parlour, and made shawl-houses where in to discipline her dolls and the cat.

Pleasant days she dug celiars in the yards, swing on the barn door, fed the chickens, climbed walls, and pushed through berry-bushes after berries.

Such little girls have to wear stout gingel ham aprons with long sleeves, or else their dresses would be torn and soiled too quickly for their mammas' patience. Susie wors hers with very good grave, until she began to go to Miss Turner's school.

"I read and I spelled, mamma," she said, when she came home, "and I did a sum, but,

when she came home, "and I did a sum, but, Oh, mamma! the other girls all wear pina-fores, and I don't want to wear my checked aprons any more."

Her mamms smiled thoughtfully. She, too, thought pinafores were pretty, but how long would they look pretty on her merry, romping little girl?

"White pinafores," urged Susie, "and with trimming on them. May I have some, mamma?"

"Do you climb Miss Tunner's apple trees."

"Do you climb Miss Turner's apple trees at recess?" asked her mother.
"I did to day," confessed Susie; "but she came out and said I mustn't any more."

Do you make dirt pies in her yard ?"
No'm; we have to keep our hands clean." "Do you awing on her gate?"

"Oh, no, indeed. That's against the rule."

"Then I will think about the pinafores,"
and mamma, encouragingly. She was even
then making a new school dress for Susie of a new plaid, and with the pinafores in mind she puffed and trimmed the sleeves more elaborately than usual.

The next day when Susie came home from school.

The next day when Susie came home from school, her mother saw that her checked appon was as clean as when she started in the morning, and she said:

"You shall have some pinafores, Susie, to wear while you are at Miss Turner's, and when you come home you can put on your gingham aprons to play in."

"Oh, goody, goody!" exclaimed Susie.

"White ones, mamma, with trimming."

"But where can I get a pattern: "asked mamma. "All the mothers I know well enough to borrow of, either have fonly boys, or else baby girls too little for pinafores. You will have to catch one of your schoolmates and hold her for me, while I copy her pinafore."

A good washing soon set them all to rights, and then off came the aprons, and on went

and then off came the aprons, and on went the pinafores again.

"Now, which pattern do you think I like best?" asked the mother, with a smile.

The little girls laughed, and looked at each other. Then Kitty Dean said:

"I guess you like Bessie's best, for my mamma does, and she is going to make my new ones that way."

"They are every one beauties," said Susie's mother, heartily, "but I do like Bessie's a little the best."

The little girls laughed again, not because they cared anything about the pinafores, but because they felt happy. What they cared for just then was the smell of steaming chocolate which came from the kitchen.

In a few minutes more they were seated at the table, and abundantly aupplied with biscuits and honey, cup-custards and seedcakes, and slices of a great, white, frosted cake which Susie called the "Pinafore Loaf."

Just as they were yetting up from the feast, Sadie Coit said, suddenly:

"Maggie Smith, where's your gold ring
Maggie started and looked frightened. H
ring was gone. She was just beginning
cry, but Sadie said:
"Hum! I believe I can find it."

The little girl ran out in the yard where the mud cakes were still baking in the ovens, and there, sure enough, in Maggie's oven she found the ring still around the last cake that went in. Maggie had forgotten to remove

When this little excitement was over the children said good-bye, and went to their he mes, well pleased with the "pina-

TALKS WITH TODDLERS.

IMPROVING HIS GRAMMAR. "I clum in the window," explained a Madi-on avenue by to his mother. "Clum " gently enquired the lady by way correction.
"Well, clim, then," amended the boy.

DRYING THE TOWEL.

A little bey had been sent to dry a towel before the nursery fireplace.

'Mamma, is it done when it is brown?" he sked as the towel begin to smoke.

"Pa," asked Walter, "what is a Buddhist?"

"A Buddhist, my son," replied ps, "is a
—well—a sort of horticult ural chap—you've
heard of budding fruits, you know."

Willie had been forbidden to sak for des willie had been forbidden to sak for des.
sert. The other day they forgot to serve him,
and as Willie is very obedient, he remained
silent, although much affected.
"Josephine," said the father,
"pass me a
plate."
"Won't you have mine, papa!" said
Willie; "it is very clean."

A full-bearded grandfather recently had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for

the first time for a number of years. At the dinner table his three-year old grand-daughter noticed it, gazed along with wondering eyes, and finally she ejaculated:—"Grandfather, whose head you got on?"

At Branchory, in Scotland, once, the parish schoolmaster, out of curiosity, put the question to the scholars, "What is nothing?" A pause ensued until an urchin, whose proclivities for turning a penny were well known among the schoolfellows, got up and replied. replied, "It's when a man asks you to hold his horse and jist says thankye."

BLYTH, May 27.—A brutal fight occurred yesterday morning just outside the village limits, between two farmers and their sons, named respectively, Beamish and Maines, resulting in the death of one of the combatants,

ration are loaded with impurities, the figuring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, It Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasi ter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Sorefila, Stous Sores, Abscesses and Discharging Wand every species of Itching, Scaly and F Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most spand economically cured by the CUTICUEA.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humours, whether Scrotulous, Inherited, or Contagious, may NOW be permanently oursely CUTCUURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purder. Diuretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTCURA and CUTCURA SOAP, the great Skir Cures and Beautiflers, externally, in one halt the time and at one half the expense of any other season.

**GREATEST ON EARTH** 

CUTIOURA REMEDIES are the greatest medi-sines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cutioura would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which actings relieved or cured until I used the Cuti-tura likesolynny internally, and Cuticura and Duthoura Soar actornally. Hag relevant internally, and Cuticusa and Floura Soap externally.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

**CREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.** The half has not been ic.d as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have aid bundreds of dollars for medicines to cur liseases of the blood and skin, and never fountanything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES. CHAS. A WILLIAMS.

Providence, R.L. CURE IN EVERY CASE.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My cus iomers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedicible to the same of the remedicible of the same of the remedicible. Franklin Falls, N.H. BROCKWAY, M.D. Sold by all druggists. "Price—Cuticura, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1: SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Seed for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Humaurs, use CUTTOURS SOAP, a real Beautifier.

### FOR LEISURE MOMENTS.

There's Danger in the !fown ve to town. s are grey, I soon shall be at rest within

ched o'er you from in fancy, till now you To bless and guide my darling boy to the bright home above.

I've seen a light within your eye, upon your Cheek a glow.

That told me you are on the road that leads to shame and woe: Oh, John, don't turn away your head, and on my counsel frown, Stay more upon the dear old farm, there's dan-ger in the town.

Your father, John, is growing old, his days are early through, hard to save the farm for you; But it will go to ruin soon, and poverty will If you keep hitching Dobbin up to drive into the

Your prospects for the future are very bright, my son. Not many have your start in life when they are ster, that shines so brightly now, in dark-ness will decline t forget your mother's words and tarry at he wine.

Turn back again, my boy, in youth, and stay by
the dear old farm;
The Lord of Hosts will save you with his powerful right arm;
Not long will mother pilot you o'er life's tempestnous waye; Not long will indicate the control ways in the silent grave.

A Woman Is a Wom ma, what is a man?" asked a little pear-old the other day.

O? a man is a great big gawk of a thing has to be supported by a woman."

What am a women, papa?" she then

asked.
"Why, darling, a women is a—a—why a woman," he added as his wife listened attentively, clutching a flat-iron as she did so, "a woman is a—a woman."

He Should Have Had Better Taste, "My dear," said Mr. Pidgeon to his thetic wife, "did you hear about Jenkinming home drunk the other night and ng his wife?" o, indeed; can such a thing be pos-

'Yes, he beat her black and blue."

That's what I was told." "Kind Heaven! What was the man think-ing about? Doesn't he know that such a combination of colours is in horrid taste for this season of the year?"

She Was a Down-Easter. "Where did you come from?" asked the ady, addressing a girl at the Intelligence office who was a candidate for a cook's situa-

re, an' I'm a Down-Easter, ma'am," replied the girl in a decided brogue.
"A Down-Easter; why, I would take you to be Irish."

"So I am, ma'am. I came from the County Down and that's east of here, a long way east, so, av course, that makes me a Down-

That's What She Thought,

"In what sense is the term goose egg used, George, in connection with baseball?" inquired a young lady.

"Goose egg! It means nothing, Angeling." That is to say, it means a cypher. The player who fails to score anything is and to have made's goose egg."

"How funny! I thought it meant something entirely different."

"Indeed; what was your idea of it?"

"I thought it might be an egg laid by some of the 'fouls' of the game."

of the 'fouls' of the game.

Nice Girl Didn't Begin to Express It. George had been holding his girl on his lap for over two hours, and as she weighed 190 odd pounds he was feeling a little bit tired, but he was too much of a gentleman to teil

ner so,

"George, dear," she murmured softly, "are
you having a pleasant call?",

"Delightful, darling," he responded faintly.

"And you are not sorry that we are to be
mastried so soon?"

"No, indeed!"

"No, indeed!"
"And you think I am a real nice girl?" she
continued, lovingly.

"Nice girl!" repeated George, enthusiastically. "Nice girl doesn't begin to express
It. I think you are an immense girl."

That Was Why.

"A man was found, who is, perhaps, the most prominent example of absent-mindedness on record," read Mrs. Mildew to her hubby the other evening.

"Is that so, Mollie? What did he do?"
"He lives in one of three houses in New York city, all of which are alike, and he walked into one of them and was in the act of going to bed when the owner came home and nearly beat him to death. He had gone into the wrong house." into the wrong house."
"Must have been drunk."

"No; the paper says he was perfectly sober, and that it was mere absent-minded-"That so? Do you believe that, Mrs. Mil-

"Yes; why should I not believe it?"
"Well then, why don't you believe I was erfectly sober last night when I was feeling a my pocket for the keyhole and thought I add heat it?"

in my pocket for the keyhole and thought I had lost it?"

"Because, Mildew. Because this newspaper don't smell of whiskey, and you did. That's why!" And as Mildew reviewed the evidence he began to wonder if he had not pursued the question too far.

He Wasn't Quite Ready to be Initiated.

Mr. Jones had been thinking of becoming a Freemason, in order to be able to tell a straight story to Maria when he comes late at night all tangled up in his mind. So when he met the Grand Master the other day he began to talk business.

"I'm coming down some night," he said, winking one eyelid rapidly, "to get 'nishiated."

"Do," said his friend, winking back

winking one eyelid rapidly, "to get 'nishiated."

"Do," said his friend, winking back.

"We'll rattle you through the degrees in no time. Goat while you're young Jones."

At that moment a wicked white goat that lodges at McCarth's stables and day-boards around on vacant lots, rushed out of the corner yard, knocking Jones into the middle of the street and seating the Grand Master outside of the sidewalk.

"Look here," said Jones, getting up slowly out of the dust. "I call this taking a mean advantage of a man. I wasn't ready to be 'nishiated, and I dont' like that way of doing things! However, I sin't going to be scared off! If anything happens to me tell Maria I died game. Now bring on your goat," and Jones rolled up his sleeves and steadied himself for a square fight.

she Twigged, and Then He Got the Job.

She Twigged, and Then He Got the Job.

He called at the house and asked if she had any carpets to beat, adding that he had been in the business for over 20 years.

"How much to beat that parlour carpet?" she asked. One dollar.

"Why, that's awful! There was a man here yesterday who offered to do the job for fifty cents."

actly, madam ; but how was he pre

pared?"
"He had a club in his hand."
"I presume so. He intended to take the carpet out on a vacant lot, didn't he?"
"Yes, sir. Our yard is too small you

carpet. It is badly worn. It has numerous holes in it. He would make a great show in gettling it out and in here. Out on the lot he would give you away to every one who asked who the carpet belonged to. Is that the way to do a job of this sort."

"How do you do it?"

"I take the carpet out through the alley. I wheel it home. I beat it in a yard surrounded by a high board fence, and while I am returning it, all nicely rolled up and covered with a cloth, if any one asks me what I have I reply that it is a velvet carpet for No. 224 Blank street. If no one asks any questions I call at the houses on either side of you and ask if they have just ordered a new Wilton. They watch me and see me come in here. Madam, in the language of the Greeks, do you twig!" She twigged, and he was given the job.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

STOCKS.

declined ). Ontario Louis out the state of t

Stocks, Saute	12.00	12.00 м.		4. P. M.	
Scocies.	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.	Bid	
ontreal	1881	1871	188	187	
ontreal	1881	1871 102 108	188 108 108		

Lon. & Can. L. & A..... 140 National Investment....

Total .... 34,169,197 36,158,997 41,628,527 21,137,861

May 23, 6 p.m. May 24, 11.30 a.m. May 26, 6 p.m. May 27, 5 p.m.

cars on track sold at 42 c. Street prices steady at 44 c.

Baftley—The only movement reported all week is the sale of one small lot of extra No. 3 last Thursday at 64 c.; since then, however, there have been no buyers, unless at prices to hold over; No. 1 seems not worth over 70 c.; No. 2 over 65 to 67 c.; extra No. 3 about 60 to 62 c., and No. 3 from 50 to 50 c., with prices nominal. Street prices about 60 to 62 c. wy.

Pras—There was a sale of No. 2 last week at 78 c., 10 c., but since then the feeling seems to have been rather easier with buyers somewhat

nacined to hold off. On street 14 to 17c. has been paid.

Rys—Inactive and nominal, at about 62 to 63c. HAY—Pressed has not been much wanted, and nominal for cars. Market receipts have been considerable and fully sufficient; prices rather easy at \$6 to \$9 for clower and inferior, and \$10 to \$13 for timothy, with a very few loads of choice going slightly higher.

STRAW—The supply has been about equal to the wants of buyers, and prices have been fairly steady at \$6 for loose, and \$7 to \$7.50 for sheaf.

POTATOES—Car lots have continued rather easy, and have sold at 65c, on track, with a few very choice touching 70c. Street receipts very small, and prices steady at 75 to 80c, per bag.

APPLES—Scarcely any offered; the few in have been readily taken, if sound, at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per barrel. RNING SALES—Bank of Montreal, 5 at 188; rio, 33 at 102; Merchants', 35 at 109; Im-l, 10, 4, 10 at 136; Federal, 50, 30 at 121; 20, 20, 10 at 122; Western Assurance, 100 at allers 30 days; Can. Landed Credit, 50, 20 at

123.

AFTERNOON SALES—Bank of Montreal, 10 at 188; Ontario, 10 at 193‡; Federal, 30, 20, 30, 9, 10 at 120‡; Consumers Gas, 43, 4 at 152½; North-West Land, 10 at 442. POULTRY—A few fowl selling at 90c. to \$1; no-hing else doing.

FLOUR, F.O.C. 

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO	Fancy and strong bakers' none.
	Spring wheat, extra 4 40 4 45
WHOLESALE MARKETS.	Superfine
m	Cornmeal, small lots none.
THURSDAY, May 29.	BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable.
	not 8c. more), by car-lots, f.o.c.
A ZANGLERING CORE E	Extra, per bag 2 25 0 00
PRODUCE,	Spring wheat, extra, per bag none.
The past week has been, like many before and	GRAIN, F.O.C.
probably like many after, inactive for want of	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none.
flour and grain. Buyers could have been found	" No. 2, 1 15 0 00
at high figures towards the close of last week,	No. 3, 1 12 1 13
and a few good sales seem then to have been	" No. 2, 115 0 00 " No. 3, 12 1 13 Red Winter none. Spring Wheat No. 1, 116 0 00
made; but since that time less enquiry has been	Spring wheat No. 1 1 16 0 00
heard for everything, and scarcely anything has been offered. Indeed under the present circum-	" No. 2 1 14 1 15 No. 3 none.
stances a trip to some of the remoter bounds of	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 424 0 00
our vast Dominion, and an abandonment of the	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 70 0 00
worry and anxiety of trade-which we have no	" No. 2 0 65 0 67 Extra No. 3 0 60 0 62
doubt is second only to that of preparing reports	" Extra No. 3 0 60 0 62
of it-might not be amiss. There can be no	
doubt that the trade is going to have a summer	Peas, No. 1 per 60 lbs 0 00 0 00
holiday whether it will or not, unless it shall operate on something else than Canadian	" No. 2 0 77 0 78 Rye 0 62 0 00
grain. Prices of the little of this commodity	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.
offered seem to close with rather an easy feeling	TILLES AT FARMERS WAGGONS.
probably from a consciousness of the fact that	Wheat, fall, per bushel\$ 1 00 to \$ 1 14
ruling prices have been above those in outside	Wheat goose do 1 14 1 16
markets for some time past. Stocks have con-	Barley. do 0 55 0 60
tinued decreasing, and according to Monday's	Oats, do 0'43 '0.44
report, were as follows:—Flour, 2,060 bbls.; fall wheat, 60,785 bush.; spring wheat, 73,663 bush.;	Peas, do 073 077
oats, nil. bush; barley, 10,599 bush.; peas, 34,506	Rye, do 0 00 0 00
high : rve mil high against the common dia-	Wheat, spring, do
date last year :- klour 6855 bble fall wheet	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 8 00 8 25
103, (03 Dusii., Spring wheat, 100,083 bush. oats	Beef, hind quarters none.
I III. DUSD.: Darley, 54.454 bush.: ness 19 199	Chickens, per pair 0 90 1 00
bush.; rye, 19 bush. English quotations	Ducks. do
show red winter up 4d., but spring down 1d.; No. 1 white 4d., and peas 1d. Markets seem to have	Geese, each none
been decidedly dull and inactive for the last	Turkeys, each none.

	INO. 2.		****	. 11 65	0 67
ä	" Extra l	No. 3	**********	0.60	0 62
ŧ	Peas, No. 1 per	No. 2		. 0.50	0 55
9	Peas, No. 1 per	60 lbs.		. 0 00	0 00
8	" No. 2			- 0 77	0 78
g	Rye			0 62	0 00
8			MERS' WA		<b>Spine</b>
ŧ	Wheat, fall, pe	n broke	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON OF	1 00	
ē	Wheat, spring,	do de		1 00 10	\$ 1 14
ã	Wheat goose	do	******	1 14 0 80	1 16 0 92
S	Wheat, goose,	do	**********	0 55	0 92
8	Barley, Oats,	do		0.13	0 60
ă	Pess.	do -	************	0 10	0 44
ä	Rye.	do	********	0 00	0 77
a	Cloverseed,	do		non	0 00
á	liregged hoos t	her Him I	na	0.00	3 0
ä	Beef, hind qua	rters		0 W	8 25
8	Beef, fore qua	rters		non	ie.
ŝ	Chickens, per p	air		0 00	
g	Ducks, do.			non	1 00
g	Geese, each			non	
ä	Turkeys, each.			non	0668900
g	Butter, pound	rolls		0 16	0 20
ä	do. large re	0118		DOL	Park.
g	do. tub dat	IY		nor	
ä	do. tub dai Eggs, fresh, pe	r dozen.		0.15	0 16
9	Potatoes, per b Apples, per bbl	ag		0 75	0 80
3	Apples, per bbl	******		3 75	4 50
8	Unions, green.	per goze	n	0 15	4 50 0 20
8	Cabbage, Cauliflower. Celery,	do.	******	nor	10
ä	Cauliflower.	do.	*******	nor	
8	Celery.	do.	*******	nor	
3	Turnips, per ba	g	** *******	nor	ie.
3	Carrots, do. Tomatoes, per			non	18.
3	Tomatoes, per	bushel.	********	nor	
ä	Beets, per peck			0 25	0.00
ø	Parsnips, per b	32		1 25	0 00
ð	Rhubarb, per d	ozen		0.40	0 00
9	Meione	120000000000000000000000000000000000000			
	Deans, per ous	Her	*********	nor	le.
d	Corn, per doze		The state of the s	nor	ie.
я	Radishes, per	lozen	SEATE EXECUTE PE	0.60	0.00

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Seems generally to have been quiet.
BUTTER—The supply has been very large and considerably in excess of requirements, and prices have continued decidedly weak all over. Really fine dairy is the only sort that his been scarce, and the little of it offered has not been worth over 17c. for the best. Really choice store has sold for shipment to a small extent at 15 to 16c., but the latter figure we should regard as an exceptionally high price—in fact as a lucky chance not again to be expected, nor do we know that the demand for shipment is likely to be continued. Inferior old butter still in the market but no movement reported in it; held about 10 to 12c. New rolls have come in with a rush and have been rather hard of sale of late and easier; good to choice ranging from 14 to 16c., but few reaching the latter figure, and inferior going down to 12c. Street receipts of pound rolls have been large, and prices have ranged from 16 to 20c., but only something extra has brought over 18c.; no tube or crocks in as yet, but expected soon.

CHEESE—Quiet and easier at 12 to 12;c. for new in small lots, with old finished and out of the market. English markets easier on new.

EGGS—Receipts have been large and fully equal to the wants of the market; prices have been easier and have declined to 14c. for round lots. Street receipts also abundant, and prices weak at 15 to 16c. for freeh.

PORK—Much as before; small lots have been leiling fairly at \$21, but nothing doing in round

and rough at 34c. Rendered sold in trade lots at 74c. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.00; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.00; No. 2 inspected, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected, \$5.00; calfskins, green. 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry. none; sheepskins, green, \$1 to \$1.35; wool, fleece, 16 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 20c.; wool, super; 20 to 21c.; extra super, 29 to 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; rendered, 7 to 74c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK. The run of cattle has been rather light during the week, but as the demand was restricted business was dull. English and foreign reports quote the markets giuted, and a decline of ic. occurred in Hastern ports, which was followed by an easier feeling here; though without any marked change in prices. As high as 6½, was paid in exceptional cases for picked lots of extra choice cattle, but as sales at this figure were very few it is not given in quotations. Sheep and lambs are in light supply and fair demand and calves find sale when offered. The special cablegram from Liverpool to the Drovers Journal quotes the cattle market weak, but steady, Best Americans, 14½, per 1b. dressed. Supplies of American and Canadian cattle large, American sheep steady at 16 to 17c. We quote:—

i	can sheep steady at 16 to 17c.	We quote :-
	Steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350. 1,100 to 1,200. 950 to 1,000. Inferior. Calves, dressed	Rough to Prime 6c. per lb. 5½ 5 None offering. 8 to 10c. per lb.
	140 to 160 lbs 100 to 120 " 90 to 100 " 80 to 90 " 70 to 80 " Lambs, per head. Hogs-6‡c.	5 5tc, per lb. 43 5 None. None. None. \$4.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

PETERBURO'.

May 28.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6,25 to \$6,50; fall wheat, \$6c. to \$1.02; spring, \$1.02 to \$1.06; barley, \$8 to \$0.0; peas, 71 to 72c.; catts (live weight), \$5; beef, \$8 to \$8,50; mutton, \$8 to \$1,50; wood, 18 to 22c.; butter, 17 to 18c.; eggs, 13 to 14c.; cheese, 10) to 11c.; hay, \$5.50 to \$10; potatoes, 60 to 65c.; corn, 72 to 73c.

GUELPH. May 28.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.75 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.12; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.12; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.13; barley, 60 to 56c; peas, 70 to 75c, oats, 38 to 40c; cattle, live weight, 5 to 5jc.; beef, 7 to 7jc.; mutton, 7 to 8ci, dressed hogs, none; hides, 5 to 5jc.; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.25; butter, 16 to 17c; eggs, 13 to 15c.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 70 to 75c.

HAMILTON. May 28.—Red wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; white wheat, \$1 to \$1.08; spring, \$50. to \$1.05; barley, 58 to 60c.; peas, 65 to 75c.; oats, 39 to 40c.; cattle (live weight), none; beef, 6‡ to 8‡c.; hides, 5‡ to 6‡c.; butter, 20 to 23c.; eggs, 15 to 16c.; cheese, 12 to 13c.; potatoes, 90c. to \$1; corn, 65 to 70c.; rye,

OTTAWA. May 28, 12 p.m.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.25 to \$5.50; fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.10; barley, 60 to 65c.; peas, 70c.; oats, 42c.; cattle, live weight, 4½ to 8c.; beef, 8 to 9½c.; mutton, live weight, 5c.; dressed hogs, 9c.; hides, 7 to 9c.; sheepskins, 80c. to \$1; wool, 17 to 29c.; butter, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 14 to 18c.; cheese, 15 to 18c.; hay, \$7 to \$10 per ton; potatoes, 55 to 85c.; corn, 85c.

May 23.—Wheat-Per 100 lbs., Deihl, \$1.75 to \$1.82; spring, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Treadwell, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Streadwell, \$1.75 to \$1.85; Clower seed—Per bushel, \$7.25 to \$7.50. Timothy seed—\$1.50 to \$2. Beans—\$1.50 to \$2. Flour—Pastry flour, per owi, \$3 to \$3.25; roller flour, \$3 to \$3.50; family flour, \$2.55 to \$3. Ostmeal—Fine. \$2.40 to \$2.00; do., granulated, \$2.60 to \$2.75; shorts, per ton, \$16 to \$20. Hay—\$8 to \$10. Provisions—Eggs—Retail, 150, per down, bis-

ST. CATHARINES. May 28.—Flour, No. 1 super, 25.20 to \$5.50; fall wheat; \$1.05 to \$1.08; spring, \$1.08 to \$1.10; barley, 60 to 704; peas, 76 to 80c; oats, 40 to 42c; cattle, live weight, 6 to 7a; beef, 7 to 8c; mutton, 8 to 8jc; dressell hores, 8 to 9e.; hides, 9 to 94c; sheepskins, 10 to 12c; wool, 20 to 25c; butter, 20 to 25c; eggs, 29 to 22c; cheese, 11 to 15c; hay, \$8 to \$9.30; potatoes, 60 to 70c; corn, 70 to 75c. KINGSTON.

May 28.—Flour, No. 1 super. \$6.70 to \$7.30; fall wheat. 98c. to \$1.00; purply wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; barley, 63 to 68c.; peas, 75 to 30c.; oats, 38 to \$2c.; cattle, live weight, 4; to 5c.; beef, 7 to 8c.; mutton, 8 to 9c.; dressed hogs, none; hides, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1; wool, 17 to 18c.; butter, 15 to 18c.; exgs, 13c.; cheese, 11c.; hay, \$9.00 to \$11.00; potatoes, 75 to 90c.; corn, 75 to 80c.; rye, 56 to 60c.

May 28, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—89to for June: 913c for July. Heceipts—Flour, 10,255 bbla: wheat 18,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush; cots, 9,000 bush. rye, 4,000 bush.; barley, 4,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 10,250 bbls.; wheat, 44,000 bush.; corn none; o.ats, 4,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 4,000 bush. CHICAGO.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

May 28, 10.10 a.m.—Hogs—Isstimated receipts, 16,500; official vesterday, 14,785; shipments, 2,534; left over, about 6,000; light, \$5 to \$5,65; mixed, \$5 to \$5,40; heavy shipping, \$5,45 to \$5,75. Receipts—Cattle, 4,200; market strong.

May 28.—Receipts—Cattle, 282; hogs, 287; sheep, 1,800. Shipments—Cattle, 671; hogs, 200; sheep, 1,200. Cattle—Only one load on sale, which brought \$5.25; prospects are considered good. Sheep and lambs—Eight loads are on sale, with the market a shade stronker; all sold, the demand being principally for outside orders; a few extra clipped were taken for export at \$6.10; the bulk of the sales were at \$4.20 to \$5.40; no lambs on sale. Hogs—The supply is light and prices a shade stronger; Yorkers, good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; a few extra York weights, \$5.80 to \$5.85; good butchers and mediums, \$5.80 to \$5.90; pigs, \$4.75 to \$5.10.

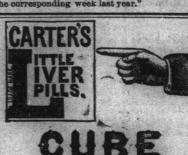
EUROPEAN MARKETS,

BEERBOHM.

May 28.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, quiet; maize, none offering. Cargoes on passage — Wheat, quiet; maize, attacky. Mark Lane—Wheat, very inactive; maize, firm. English and French country markets, quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 80,000 to 85,000 qrs; maize, 125,000 to 140,000 qrs; flour, 165,000 to 170,000 bils. Liverpool—Spot wheat, inactive; maize, quiet and steady. Paris—Wheat and flour, quiet.

6 p.m.—Flour, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d.; red winter, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 0d.; No. 1 California, 7s. 8d. to 7s. 11d.; No. 2 California, 7s. 5d. to 7s. 7d.; corn. new. 5s. 24d.; old. 5s. 3d.; barley, 5s. 6d.; oats. 5s. 5d.; peas. 6s. 3d.; pork. 7ss. 0d.; lard. 42s. 9d.; bacon. 42s. 6d. to 44s. 0d.; tallow, 35s. 0d.; cheese, new, 63s. 0d.

"The blazing sunshine has suited wheats, which are growing fast. A warm rainfall is desired. The prices of breadstuffs are drooping, except of the finest white wheats. To-day the market was slow. Maize was scarce and is. dearer. Oats were is. dearer. There is but little doing in the off coast market. There were two arrivals. Three cargoes were sold, two were withdrawn, and three remain. Values for forward are nominal. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 58,057 quarters at 38s., against 66,220 quarters at 48s. 7d. during the corresponding week last year."



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VOL. XII.

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