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The Toronto meekly Mail.



THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

VOL. IX. NO. 466.

The English Home Secretary Threatened by an American Fenian.

MR. PARNELL'S MISSION TO FRANCE.

This Year's Prospects of Irish Emigration,

THE PROTECTION BILL PASSED. Attitude of the Roman Catholic Clergy.

FURTHER AGRARIAN OUTRAGES.

In the House of Commons to-day the Mar-uis of Hartington, in the absence of Mr.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

in his place on Monday. He would therefore now only state, relative to the order of public business, that it was intended on Monday to go into Committee of Supply for explaining army estimates. Lord Hartington's motion was adopted by 371 to 53.

While Mr. Callan was speaking on the amendment, the hour of seven having arrived, The SPEAKER put the amendment, which

The SPEAKER then put several other mendments, which were negatived.
Mr. FORSTER moved the third reading of Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY moved its rejection.

He said the Government could not expect to counteract the alleged plots and conspiracies in America by coercing Ireland. Sir WM. VERNON HARCOURT, Home Secretary, after remarking on the absence of Mr. Parnell, read extracts from the speech to which he alluded yesterday, made by John Devoy in the United States. He argued that men like Devoy had their friends in England and Ireland, who were only kept down by the strong hand of the law. He also reterred to a speech by Davitt, in which the speaker warned the country of the wolf-dog that was ready to bound in vengeance over the Atlantic.
If, concluded the Home Secretary, there were men who would use such language, it would be the duty of Englishmen to stamp upon

them as if they were a nest of vipers.

Mr. A. M. SULLIVAN argued that it was cruelty to Irishmen at home to punish them for what was done in America. The debate was adjourned.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIANISM. The Times announces that extra vigilance against Fenianism in London is being exercised, and is likely to be continued for some time. During the past fortnight the number of suspected persons who arrived in London is reported to have been double what it was during the first two weeks in January. PROTESTANT TENANTS FOR SOUTHERN LAND-

A Dublin correspondent reports that the Emergency Committee is preparing to supply landlords with Protestant tenants from Ulster, and, if necessary, from England and Scotland, to occupy farms from which tenants can or may be evicted in the south and west of Ireland. The repre-sentatives of the committee continue to attend land sales occasioned by the non-payment of rents. The police and soldiers are obliged to protect the committee's officers in some

LONDON, Feb. 25. In the House of Commons this evening the Marquis of Hartington said he trusted that if possible Mr. Gladstone would be in his place on Monday, but he was sorry to say it was not certain. If the Premier was absent on Monday Lord Hartington would make a

statement in regard to public business.

Mr. Forster said he would to-night propose to postpone the Arms bill till Tuesday. Should the Government propose to postpone it for a considerable time the sense of the

House could be taken.

The debate on the Protection bill was then Lord George Hamilton (Conservative) said he was in Ireland the greater part of last autumn. He was able to say that the condiautumn. He was able to say that the condi-tion of Ireland was rather underrated than

Mr. Cowen (Radical Reformer and Home Ruler) denounced the bill.

Mr. FORSTER strongly defended the bill. He said it was time for the House to show its strength to deliver Ireland from terrorism and unwritten law, and for Parliament to show itself strong enough to restore order. He hoped it would show itself strong enough to pass such a measure as would render any future Coercion bill unnecessary by making the people of Ireland contented and prosper-

Mr. O'CONNOR replied in a warm speech. At 12.30 a.m. he sat down, whereupon as no other member rose the Speaker put the question on Mr. McCarthy's motion for the voted with the minority.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he wished to move an

The SPEAKER said he could not accept it. Mr. O'Donnell rose amid cries of

The SPEAKER said :—"It seems to be the general sense of the House that the question Lord Harrington moved that the question be now put.

The bill was then read the third time by

303 to 46.
Upon the Speaker's putting the question that the bill do now pass,"

Mr. O'CONNOR addressed the House to enter one more protest.

The motion that the bill pass was adopted

MR. PARNELL'S MISSION TO FRANCE. A Catholic priest having commented un-favourably upon Mr. Parnell's alliance with Rochefort and Victor Hugo, a merchant at Cork wrote to the press stating that Mr. Parnell went to France to enlist the aid and sympathy of the whole French nation, and again to Paris for the purpose of the Republican press which upholds the cause of the Home Rulers. Mr. Parnell has come again to Paris for the purpose of extending his relations with that portion of the Republican press which upholds the cause of the Home Rulers. Mr. Parnell returns to London to take part in the discussion of the London to take part in the discussion of the

PROSPECTS OF IRISH EMIGRATION. At a meeting of the directors of the National steamship line yesterday, the opinion was expressed that emigration to America this year would greatly increase, owing to the Coercion bill. The profits of the line last year were over £100,000.

A FARMER BEATEN TO DEATH. A farmer has been beaten to death at Ca-Jarmer has been beaten to death at Ca-dianstown, King's county. The deceased was one of a large number who had been going to various houses demanding arms. The Irish demand for revolvers from Birmingham has completely subsided, probably owing to the Coercion bill.

Marshal MacMahon, who takes the greatest interest in the Irish question. The Archbishop of Paris publishes a note warning Parnell justified in seeking the assistance of any party, regardless of religion.

BULLDOZING THE FARMERS.

Fifty armed men visited several houses in up with revolutionists.

LONDON, Feb. 26. A THREAT FROM NEW YORK. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Home Sec etary, has received a cablegram from John Devoy, of New York, saying that the Secretary should answer with his life for his language in the House of Commons referring to the author of the despatch.

THE LEAGUE FUNDS. At a meeting of the Tullamore, King's county, Land League to-day, Harris, one of the traversers in the State trials, in reply to questions, said the amount of money invested by the League is considerably under £5,000, principally in American securities. A portion will be placed in French securities, but M. Gambetta's hostility has caused complications in that direction.

LONDON, Feb. 27. At a Land League demonstration at Borris-O'Kane, Tipperary, to-day, Mr. Dillon advised the tenant farmers to "Boycott" those who violated the laws of the League, despite the Cocroion Act. He arged them not to be

ATTITUDE OF THE CLERGY.

Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs : The following passage in addition to that n Tuesday last occurs in the Archbishop of Dublin's pastoral :-- 'As secret societies tend to promote iniquity and infidelity they are detrimental to the public good. The Roman Pontiffs Benedict XIV., Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius IX., and others have excommunicated all who engage in or promote them. Hence Catholies who join the Freemasons, Ribbon-men, Fenians, or Good Templars, or take part in their meetings or balls, incur the cen-sure of the Church." Rev. Dr. Warren, Bishop of Ferns, commends to his flock the advice of the Pope to guard against being led into irregular and unjust acts in connection with the present land movement, and adds :- "The slightest wilful violation of the laws of truth and justice or any other moral virtue could never be tolerated by the Catholic Church, either for escaping temporal evils or for obtaining the greatest temporal advantage." Lenten pastorals read to-day, several Roman Catholic bishops alluded to the state of Ireland. Dr. Dugan, Bishop of Cloniert, forwards the Pope's letter to his clergymen, and adds:—"It is needless to assure his Holiness that the Irish people will receive and obey his pastoral wishes with that reverential love which is characteristic of their traditional fearly to the Holy See. His Holiness may feel consoled by the assurance that in the present anxious condition of affairs, though me incidents have occurred to be re-

gretted, there is no danger of a de-parture on the part of the Irish people from the principles of equity and justice. In the meantime it is earnestly hoped that Parliament will soon by wise, vigorous, and in-cisive legislation put an end for ever to this burning agitation, an agitation that will not cease to excite the public mind until it is finally settled in conformity with the eternal laws of equity and justice." Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher, says :- "Our country presents at this moment to the gaze of the world a social upheaving which is calculated to inspire all

with the greatest disquietude. After being rescued by the charity of the world from the jaws of a terrible famine, the people have risen from their lethargy, and joining together in lawful and institution. gether in lawful combination, have pro-claimed that they shall no longer submit to the conditions of life which keep the bulk of them in a state of chronic failure of a single esculent. Is it not time that such a state of things should end, and that Irishmen, who are patterns of industry, thrift, loyalty, and prosperity in every foreign land, should no longer be kept in a perpetual struggle between life and death on this island which God has given for their support? While we ask the clergy to impress on their flocks the necessity of prudence, moderation, and charity in the present agitation, and the need of keeping strictly within the laws of God and His Church, and of the civil laws as well, we call on the priests and people to join with us at this supreme mor making an earnest appeal to Almighty God that He may move the hearts of our rulers and legislators to send at length a message of relief to the long-suffering nation. If political organization, a hitherto legal expedient, comes to be suppressed by coercive measures, the clergy must redouble their vigilance lest

the popular enthusiasm may turn itself into other channels and secret combinations and dark conspiracy take the place of open action and agitation. They should warn the people assiduously against all secret and illegal socie-ties equally imperilling their temporal and eternal interest. MR. PARNELL'S SECOND FLIGHT.

it can be called nothing else, completes his downfall. Various explanations have been offered for his departure, but the plain trath of the matter is that he dreads arrest. The strength of the combined Land Leaguers and ultra-Radicals was shown on the final division on the third reading of the Coercion bill, when they could only muster against that measure 46 members in a House of 351. The Irish people cannot fail to see from this the net result of Mr. Parnell's leadership. In the absence of any fresh disturbances in Ire-land the proposed Arms bill will certainly be dropped, and the Land bill will be introduced next week—that is to say if Mr. Gladstone has by that time fully recovered from the consequences of his recent accident. A much more serious contest will arise on this measure, as nearly the entire strength of the Conservative party will be arrayed in opposition to it, reinforced by many old Whigs and Liberals who are against any forcible interferance with the private rights of landlords. The introduction of this bill will be the beginning of a provided the constant of ning of a new and formidable agitation throughout the whole country.

LONDON, Feb. 28. In the House of Commons to-day the Maruis of Hartington said it was no fault of the Government that the Land bill was so long delayed. It was the fault of those who wasted time over the Protection bill. The supplementary votes for the army and navy, in connection with the Transvaal war, and the Irish constabulary, are very pressing, and it was necessary to pass them early. Sir William Harcourt would move to-morrow for leave to introduce the Arms bill. The Marquis of Hartington said it was impossible to name a day for the introduction of the Land bill,

SYMPTOMS OF DISSOLUTION IN THE LEAGUE. Signs of disunion and weakness in the organization of the Land League are reported more numerons mader the continuous action of the Government. Many treasurers and secretaries of local branches of the League bave resigned and favour emigration. The payment of rent is becoming general, even in the most disturbed districts, and there is little difficulty in serving writs owing to the exertions of the Orange committees. The re-moval of League funds to a foreign country is regarded by the tenants with suspicion.

THAT UNSAVOURY ALLIANCE. Coercion bill.

PARNELL SNUBBED.

Parnell writes that it will take him a week to finish his business. He will call on the Archbishop of Paris and be introduced to Kanturk has passed a resolution declaring

Fifty armed men visited several houses in Kerry county, and compelled the farmers to swear that they will pay only Griffith's valuation, and then stole forty guns and some

A LAND AGENT MURDERED. A Dublin despatch says:—Mr. Hearne, land agent to the brother of the late Lord Mountmorres, was fatally shot by two men at Ballinrobe,

LONDON, March 1. Mr. Parnell telegraphed to Devoy, in New York, as follows:—"If the report that you sent a threatening letter to Sir William Har-court is true, your action is most censurable; if untrue, you should immediately cable a

Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs the following concerning two agrarian outrages in county Mayo:—Mr. Hearn was clerk of the petty sessions and land agent to the late Lord Mcuntmorres' brother, He was proceeding on foot to his residence, situated a mile from Ballinrobe, after attending the petty sessions. and was fired at when within fifty yards of his house. He received six wounds, and was not expected to survive the night. No arrests

THE ACT OF A CUR. On Sunday night a shot was fired into the bedroom of Mr. George Scott, of Crossmoliro, near Ballina. The bullet grazed the head of a child who was sleeping with Mrs. Scott, and penetrated the bedclothes. Mr. Scott, who is High Constable of Tyrawly, had lately taken a grazing farm which had been some time vacant. There is no clue to the would-

ENFORCEMENT OF THE COERCION ACT. Our Dublin correspondent telegraphs :-The Cocreion Act will be put in force on Thursday morning. Immediately after the enactment I am at present advised that no arrests will be made in Dublin, though for reasons appearing to be urgent to the Executive, the city and county of Dublin will be mmediately proclaimed. The reason of this s that since the fall Dublin has become a rendezvous for many who have transferred their allegiance to foreign States, notably America, and whose conduct is suspiciously similar to that adopted in the years 1866 and 1867 by American emissaries. Many have been recognized as old agents of the Fenian conspiracy.

DEVOY IN HOT WATER. Much indignation is caused in Land League circles by Mr. Devoy's telegram to the Home Secretary. It is regarded as calculated to increase the rigour with which the Coercion Act will be applied. Even its withdrawal would not, it is stated, prevent a complete rupture between the Land League in Ireland and the section of that organization represented in America by Mr. Devoy and his associates.

PARNELL RECALLED TO ENGLAND. meeting of Irish members, after Lord Hartington's statement in the Commons last night regarding the position of public business, agreed that at the present juncture Mr. Parnell's place is rather at Westminster than in Paris, and a telegram inviting him to return was despatched.

THE PROTECTION BILL IN THE LORDS. In the House of Lords to-day Earl Spencer in moving the second reading of the Protection bill, pointed out that outrages, though greatly diminished in number, were still committed in Ireland. He said these outrages could only be the result of inflammatory speeches, but the necessity for the bill arose less from the perpetration of outrages than from the difficulty of tracing the offenders. Earl Spencer did not wish their lordships to think that a rebellion in Ireland was imminent, but when such a hostile feeling and when the American papers were inciting Irishmen to rebellion, outrage, and assassina-tion, there would be great danger if prompt and effectual measures were not taken for the maintenance of law and order.

Earl Beaconsfield reluctantly supported the bill because he thought it absolutely necessary. The agitation in Ireland was fostered by an organized conspiracy of foreigners. It was absolutely necessary that the Govern-ment should possess the power to defend the Queen from the foreign conspirators who were passing to and fro between another country Lord Granville declared coercion necessary,

The bill was then read a second time, and the third reading fixed for to morrow. THE ARMS BILL. In the House of Commons to-day The Marquis of Harrington said the Government means to go on with the Arms bill daily. Urgency was voted for the Arms bill by 397 to 37. No Conservatives voted in the inority, which included Sir Charles Dilke and Messrs. Bradlaugh, Cowen, and Labou-

chere.
Sir William Harcourt then introduced the Arms bill. It prohibits the possession or carrying of arms, except by license, permits the search of houses from sunrise to sunset, and empowers the authorities to prohibit and regulate the importation and sale of arms, dynamite, and nitro-glycerine. The maximum penalty on summary conviction is three months' imprisonment without hard labour. The bill is to remain in force five years. Sir William Harcourt, in introducing the bill, referred to the speech of Mr. Dillon in August, in which the speaker advised the peasants to march to the meetings in military order, avowed that by obstruction in Parliament they could set the people free to drill, and declared that every Irishman had the right to have a rifle if he liked. Sir William Harcourt then referred to the domiciliary visits by armed bands, and the shooting of Hearn. The bill, he said, would touch no-body who sought lawful ends by lawful

means.

The Marquis of Harrington moved that the question be put.

The motion was adopted by 200 to 22; leave to introduce the bill was given by 196 to 26, and the bill passed the first reading by the question be put. 188 to 26.

NEW YORK, March I. Mr. Mitchell Henry, Home Rule member for Galway county, who is accused of deserting the Land League, says:—"I never belonged to the League. The money extracted longed to the League. The money extracted from the poor people of America and at home is removed to foreign soil, and no accounts are published. The leader flies at every crisis in the fight which he professed to fight

in Parliament. At Widness, Lancashire, the police have discovered a large number of Fenian lodges.

Drilling has been going on in the outlying districts. The police seized eighteen re-

volvers. Certain members of Parliament continue to eceive threatening letters, most of which are handed to the police and others burned. Precautions continue at the several barracks, and the rifle ranges of the volunteers are still unused owing to the want of ammunition, which has been all removed from the maga-

The Catholic Bishop of Cork in his pastoral says:—"France, the eldest daughter of the Church, under her present rulers shudders at Church, under her present rhiers shudders at the revival of those maxims of anarchy, rapine, dissoluteness, and hatred of God which burned an indelible stigma on the first revolution. With the defenders of such doctrine Irishmen can have no connection. These men did not participate in the movement set on foot by their humane Christian countrymen for the relief of the poor famishing people of Ireland in the hour of sore need." eral Colley was shot just before the close of the engagement while giving the order to sease firing. AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTE

Disastrous Defeat of the British Troops

THE GENERAL COMMANDING KILLED. Great Excitement Throughout Eng-

Demands for the Vindication of Britain's

land.

A Newcastle despatch says .—A severe engagement took place to-day between the Boers and Gen. Colley's force, in which the latter were driven from their position at Spitzkop. There was great loss to both sides. Many British officers were killed and wounded

A later telegram from Gen. Colley's camp says:—"All the wounded coming in agree in reporting that Gen. Colley has been killed, ere about to retreat when the British were ced to retire because the reserve ammuni tion had not been taken to the extreme sum-

The War Office has received the following rom Col. Bond, commanding at Mount Prospect:—"Gen. Colley, with 22 officers and 627 men, consisting of infantry and naval brigade, proceeded on Saturday night to occupy Majela Mountain. The Boers attacked him at seven on Sunday morning. At 1 p.m. the liring increased, and at 2 20 it became evident from the control of th dent from the camp that we had lost the hill, and that our men were retiring under a heavy fire, There is no doubt Gen, Colley is killed."

Gen. Wood telegraphs corroborating the above, and says he will return to Newcastle

on Monday.
It is ascertained that the enomy has been largely reinforced by Boers from the Orange Free State.

Free State.

Two companies of Highlanders remained on the summit of the Spitzkof after the retreat, and began throwing stones down on the advancing Boers and subsequently received them with the bayonet. The gaus from Mount Prospect greatly checked the pursuit of the British.

Just when the beliggrent Britons were daily expecting news of the wiping out of the Boers, and just when the peace-loving section of Englishmen were hoping that conciliatory negotiations would lead to a cessation of hos tilities, news comes that the Boers are again victorious, that the British were defeated with ST. THOMAS BANK ROBBERS. great slaughter, and that Gen. Colley has been killed. This intelligence caused great excitement this morning, which is not easily describ-ed. It painfully recalls the defeat at Isandula. General Colley was condemned generally, and the utmost horror at the number of lives sacrificed is expressed and condemnatory ejaculations, expressions of confidence of a future victory, a demand for more reinforcements, and editorial screams for the vinducation of the British arms.

defeated insurgents as shall come in and suc for pardon. There is more to be done than to settle terms with the Boers. The stigma of defeat must be wiped out, and the honour of the British arms triumphantly vindicated."

The Daily News says:—"The Boers will certainly not prove more, tractable than before, while concession from our side has been rendered tenfold more difficult." A CRY FOR VINDICATION.

All the newspapers say that the credit of the army must be vindicated at any cost. This, too, is the feeling in military circles. All demand that the Boers shall be sacrificed All demand that the Boers shall be sacrificed on the altar of British honour. The Echo, a strong Radical paper, says, bitterly:—"Peace will only now be brought about by further-bloodshed and additional misery. In the presence of this national humiliation, where are the Radicals who made the platforms less than 12 months ago roar with their indignation at the war in Zululand? And the fathers of Liberalism, where are they? In office."

THE CAUSE OF THE DEFEAT is attributed to General Colley's own i prudence, or to his endeavour to imitate Lord Chelmsford by securing victory to wipe away the disgrace of past mistakes. All agree that the moral effect of the Boer victory will be the chief result, as the Dutch throughout South Africa need but little encouragement to join their forces with the Boers. The Boers themselves are now committed to war to the end. As one paper remarks:—
"They are in the position of Macbeth,"

A despatch in the second edition of the Telegraph says Gen. Colley was shot through the head. The loss to the 16th Foot is supposed to be light, as all the officers escaped. The other regiments suffered heavily. Commander Romilly, of the naval brigade, is said to be dead The Times says Gen. Colley's defeat cannot seriously affect the military situation, as the British main body was not involved.

A REGIMENT ANNIHILATED. Another account of the fight at Spitzkop says when the anmunition failed the slaughter was fearful. Finally the British made a desperate but unsuccessful rush. The 60th Foot fought their way back to the camp. It is stated that only seven men of the 58th survive. The camp is being fortified

at every point. THE SITUATION ALARMING. A consultation regarding the situation in Natal is now being held at the War Office. The officials express fears of a general rising of the Boers in South Africa. The situation is considered most alarming. The latest reports from the scene of the trouble say it is believed the correspondent of the London Standard was killed at Lang's Neck. Gen. Roberts will succeed Gen. Colley.

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

A Mount Prospect despatch says:—The Boers carried the British position at Spitzkop by a rush. A correspondent was taken prisoner, but afterwards released. He says General Colley's body is on the spill. It is clear the loss of the hill was not into to the failure of the ammunition. General Colley overestimated the strength of the position, and left its most vital part, which the Boers attacked in force, but poorly defended.

Lason, March 1.

General Roberts will have by the time

General Roberts will have by the time he arrives at Natal 13,000 men. Detailed accounts render it certain that the British were driven from the Spitzkop because they were findly beaten. The fight ended in a rout. The most moderate estimate of the loss praces it at 300 killed and wounded. The latter lay exposed to the heavy rain from Sunday afternoon until early on Monday morning.

GENERAL COLLEY'S DEATH. A Mount Prospect despatch says :- Gen- I

The correspondent of the Times gives the blowing account of the engagement:—"The pitzkop is about 300 yards from the Boer ceition. position. Two companies were left at the base of the hill, and the remainder of the troops toiled up the hill, which is very steep, on their hands and knees. It was impossible to have hands and knees. It was impossible to have carried up even mountain guns. The whole force reached the summit before daylight, and about five o'clock began firing. The Boers were completely surprised, but promptly returned the fire. Our men had little cover. I estimate the number of Boers at the base of the hill at 2,000. Up to midday their loss was certainly heavier than ours. General Colley was conspicuous for his coolness and courage. He kept up constant communication with the camp by signals. Shortly after uoon the Boers' fire, which heretofore averaged about 50 shots per minute, increased averaged about 50 shots per minute, increased to a terrific volley. Our men wavered, were rallied, wavered again and ran. The Boers climbed the hill and followed them with a terrible fire as they went down the other side. This correspondent was captured by the Boers, who treated him well, and gave him a pass to return to the camp. He iden-tified the body of General Colley on the field."

recent engagement between General Colley and the Boers was exaggerated. Thirty-five officers and 693 men were engaged, and three officers were killed, nine wounded, and seven taken prisoners. The total of killed is 83; of wounded, 122; taken prisoners or missing, 50. Besides the reinforcements already announced, it has been decided to prepare three infantry regiments to be shipped from Gibral-tar and Malta. THE PRISONERS.

A Bloemfoentein despatch reports that the Boers have telegraphed the President of the Orange Free State that they took a company of soldiers and seven officers prisoners.

THE BOER COMMANDER INTERVIEWED. The correspondent at Prospect Hill, taken prisoner and released by the Boers, reports that he had an interview with Joubert, the Boer commandant, who complained of Gen.
Colley for bringing on a battle when peace negotiations were proceeding, and said the Boers were prepared to treat for peace only on the basis of liberty. An offensive Irish renegade was with Joubert, and appeared to be this chief advisor. be his chief adviser. GEN. COLLEY'S REMAINS.

A Mount Prospect despatch says the Boers carried the body of Gen. Colley into their laager and sout word that they will surrender it. A party has been despatched to bring the remains to camp. The Boers have taken firm possession of the Spitzkop.

Arrest of the Supposed Robbers at Windsor and Clifton. ST. THOMAS, March 1.-A few since the east end branch of the Molsons Bank in this town was robbed of \$1,600 by a gang of daring thieves, two of whom drove up to the office in a buggy and called out the cashier, whom they engaged in conversation while a confederate entered the office and

ments, and editorial screams for the vindication of the British arms.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Standard, whose correspondent is supposed to have been killed or captured in the light, says:—"Hitherto if his been with impattence and with and there is no some that Englishmen base has a tenter of police where the two ments are traced the gang and become fully salisfied as the remaining on equal terms with the victorious and designit rebels. This is all at an end. There can be no more talk now of terms or conditions until the victorious British general at Pretoria publishes the terms which shall be granted to such of the defeated insurgents as shall come in and such as the confederate entered the office and abstracted the money, which was not missed for over three hours, during which interval the two men gained the Twiting was notified, and since that time has traced the gang and become fully salisfied as to their identity. Receatly a young men a bank robbery at Detroit last August, and was taken to the latter city, where he was examined, but having proved an alibi he was discharged on Monday. Chief Fewings associated Jones which was not missed for over three hours, during which interval the two men gained the Twitten of Police we rewings was notified, and since that time has traced the gang and become fully salisfied as to their identity. Receatly a young men a bank robbery at Detroit last August, and was taken to the latter city, where he was care and with an end. There can be no more talk now of terms of control of the control of the control of the defeated insurgents as shall come in an end. discharged on Monday. Chief Fewings asso-ciated Jones with the bank robbery here, and was in waiting yesterday. Therefore upon Jones proceeding to Windsor last night he was arrested by Chief Fewings and Detective Heenan and brought here. He was taken before the Police Magistrate this morning and remanded for one week. Having secured the man, the chief, being aware of the where-abouts of other suspected parties, at once telegraphed to Clifton and had "Clutch" harged on Monday. Chief Fewings asso. I himself standing harcheaded at the abouts of other suspected parties, at once telegraphed to Clifton and had "Clutch" Donohue arrested for suspected complicity in the robbery. Donohue arrived here this evening in charge of officer Young.

ANOTHER HOLOCAUST. Great Loss of Life by a Fire in an Orphan-

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 27.—The Catholic Scranton, Pa., Feb. 27.—The Catholic orphanage at Hyde park was burned to night. Seventeen children have been taken out dead. The building was occupied by the Sisters of Charity, under whose charge were forty children, aged from to 12. The boys and girls occupied separate dormitories on the third floor. At half-past eight this evening one of the sisters escorted the children to their rooms and locked the doors for the night. Shethen started to descend the stairs, and when she reached the second floor she discovered smoke issuing from one of the rooms. Opening the door she was driven back by a cloud of smoke. The fire was raging along the ceiling and making its way to the upper floor. The sister darted up stairs and found the girls' room full of smoke. She took the girls to a lower floor and started for the boys' dormitory. Smoke was pouring into the hallway in blinding clouds. When half way up, the sister met a stranger. half way up, the sister met a stranger.
She attempted to pass him, but
he refused to allow her, saying
the boys had been rescued, and it would be dangerous for her to go for them. She reluctantly went back. The alarm was She reluctantly went back. The alarm was given soon after the fire broke out, and brought four fire companies. The flames were raging fiercely when the firemen got to work. They were informed of the belief that some children were still in the building, and made every effort to reach the upper floor. In a short time the flames were beaten back, and the deor of the dormitory opened. Seventeen victims were found beneath the cots, only two touched by fire. All had evidently been dead some time. The cause of the fire is in doubt. Intense excitement prevails.

Singular Case of Sudden Death London, March 1.—About twelve o'clock last Saturday night the wife of Thos. Carson, a resident of London East, met with a strange and sudden death. Three weeks ago, the deceased was confined, but during last week feit well and healthy. After going out to work for neighbours and about the city on Saturday night Mr. Carson returned from work about nine o'clock and found his wife preparing to retire showing, every indication, both in her appearance and conversation, of her usual good health. The husband went to bed soon after and fell asleep. He was awakened at a quarter to eleven by his wife jumping out of bed and praying for mercy, at the same time crying "I'm going to die!" Mr. Carson got up very much agitated by his wife's appearance and actions, and tried to persuade her to get into bed, which she reluctantly did after a while, and began to vomit blood and foam at the mouth. The excited husband hurried to a neighbour's house and related the strange circumstance LONDON, March 1.—About twelve o'clock and asked them to send for medical aid, which they immediately did, but even before Mr. Carson had returned his wife was writhing in her last agonies. Only a little more than half an hour had elapsed from the time the deceased expressed any feeling of sickness till she breathed her last. The doctor, who and asked them to send for me arrived soon after, expressed surprise at the case, and gave it as his opinion that convulsions were the cause of death.

Serious Accident to Mr. Gladstone.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL Festival in Honour of Victor Hugo's Birthday.

SCARE ABOUT AMERICAN PORK.

LONDON, Feb. 24. Mr. Gladstone in alighting from his car-riage on his return from the House of Comnons last night slipped and fell backwards, utting the back of his head severely on the the wound, and Mr. Gladstone remains in bed. Traffic in Downing street is stopped. This morning Mr. Gladstone was free from fever, and was doing quite well, needing only rest. Under the most favourable circumstances, however, he will be compelled to abstain from attending the sessions of the nts state that Mr. Gladstone is able to

CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL. The prospectus has been issued of the Canadian-Brazilian Mail Steamship Company or a line of steamers between Canada and Brazil, touching at ports in the West Indies.
The capital of the company is fixed at £280, 000. The company is to receive a subsidy from both countries.

COLLAPSE OF THE PASUTO NEGOTIATIONS. The Governor of Cape Colony announces that the negotiations with the Basutos have come to an end. It was stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Home Government express regret at the severity of the

doctor says. From time to time the pro-cession halted, and a speech was delivered

weather, was a magnificent suc

The election in East Cumberland to-day

London, Feb. 27.
Singular interest is attached to the suicide of the Rev. Benjamin Speke, which was announced on Thursday. It seems that he took

nounced on Thursday. It seems that he took his life last Tuesday, leaving eight children. The Standard has an editorial on his suicide, and refers to the death of his brother, the African explorer. It says:—"Strangely enough, in the year 1864, when at the zenith of his fame, Capt. Speke while climbing a low stone wall shot himself with his own gun. The accident was altogether inexplicable. He was a distinguished Indian officer, a noted sportsman, and familiar with the use of weapons, and though a verdict of accidental death was brought in, it was felt that there was more in the case than appeared on the surface. We

the case than appeared on the surface. We are bound to accept the coroner's verdict, but the facts, judged in the light of recent events,

are significant." The adventures of the Rev. Benjamin Speke, when he so mysteriously disappeared in January, 1868, have awakened much interest in the fate which has now befallen him.

AMERICAN PORK IN ENGLAND.

The elements have fought against the success of the Hugo festival to-day. It rained this morning, and a leaden grey sky deterred many from making a pilgrimage to the distant home of the poet. At eleven numerous delegations representing the Legislative Houses, the scientific and literary societies, the French army, the foreign press the trade assects. onspiracy.

In the Lords to-day the Protection bill formally received the Royal sanction. In the the scientific and literary societies, the French army, the foreign press, the trade associations, the provincial and Paris municipal councils and schools, assembled in the different avenues which surround the Arc de Triomphe. At twelve noon those delegations formed a procession in the immense Place de l'Etoile, where 5000 westernesses. the Irish members. CORK, March 2.-Two Dublin detectives have been here during the past fortnight watching the Fenians with a view to making where 5,000 musicians, chosen from among the countless orpheonist and instrumental societies, had already gathered. Very few at-THE WORST FOR SIXTY YEARS. indeed anywhere in Paris, except in the im-mediate neighbourhood of the poet's house. Terrible Gale and Loss of Life Off New foundland. A few flags and Venetian masts, adorned with the names of Victor Hugo's masterpieces, brightened the entrance to the Avenue d'Eylau, down which, when the orpheonists had to their own great satisfaction executed the Marseillaise" and one or two other mor "Marseillaise" and one or two other morceans, a long procession presently began to stream. It moved slowly on, with bands playing and banners flying, between two dense lines of spectators. Not a single police agent was visible along the route. An hour's walk brought us in front of Victor Huço's modest house, a two-storeyed building. The front of it was half hidden by two huge stands, gayly decorated with plants and lowers, before the door stool a gaudy gided laurel troe, and a gilt bust of the Republic, surrounded by hundreds of wreaths and bouquets. Looking upward we saw the master

quets. Looking upward we saw the master Penitent at the Last Moment. READING Pa. March 2 -Clement Sk a notorious ruffian, while playing ball vester-day was struck on the head by the ball, caus-ing fracture of the skull and death. While

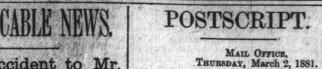
TRENTON, N.J., March 2 .- An agreeme has been reached in the case of the estate of Lewis, the Hoboken miser, who left a million dollars to the United States Government, by the latter giving up a fourth of the estate to cession halted, and a speech was delivered. Then it moved on again. Three hundred thousand people had marched by. Grand as was this manifestation, Victor Hugo was much less moved by it than by a visit he had had early in the forenon from a group of little children, headed by a tiny maiden in white, who recited some pretty verses written for the occasion by Catulle Mendes, the poet, whose love of children is proverbial. The old man kissed the children repeatedly and sent them away as delighted

> Died from His Injuries. CHATHAM, March 2 .- Geo. Hickey, the man who was so severely injured yesterday at Van-Allen's saw-mills, succumbed to his injuries and died at nine o'clock last night. He leaves a wife and three children.

about two o'clock this morning in the Royal hotel, belonging to James & Delong, of this place. The building was completely destroyed. Loss about \$4,000. Mr. Delong was insured in the Royal for about \$1,500, and James for \$500 in the London Mutual. to fill the vacancy in Parliament caused by the death of Sir Richard Musgrave (Conser

A Threat Fulfilled,
Stouffville, March 2.—Samuel Nesbitt, a young man thirty years of age, living at Ballantrae, committed suicide on Monday by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been unhappy for some time past, partly, it is said, on account of domestic troubles, and partly because of financial difficulties. He had threatened to commit suicide on more than one occasion before. He left the house, where he resided in company with a brother, a cousin, and a woman who was housekeeper, and went to the woods, taking his razor with him unknown to his friends. Next day the body was found. Dr. Freel, of Stouffville, held an inquest to-day, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned. A Threat Fulfilled,

Stratford Times:—The Grand Trunk shops here are in full blast, and like everything else, are experiencing the benefits which the N.P. is conferring upon the honest sons of toil. The employes have lately had their wages increased, and have been forced to work night and day to keep pace with the work, and that's what swells the boxes on pay days.



A Passenger Train Thrown from the Track Near Macon, Mo.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

St. Louis, March 2.—The west-bound train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railway was wrecked by a broken rail near Macon, Mo., weeked by a broken rall near Macon, Mo., early yesterday morning. The baggage-car and two coaches—one a sleeper—and the engine were thrown from the track, the engine falling upon the smoking car, in which were 75 emigrants, many of whom were probably killed. Telegrams were sent to Brookfield for assistance, and a wreeking train, consisting of a caboose, containing doctors and helpers and a caboose, containing doctors and helpers and a caboose. caloose, containing doctors and helpers, an engine and one coach responded. When near Crookfield, however, the wrecking train crashed through a bridge, the engine falling Every person on the train was injured, including Simon Woodruff, of Binghampton, N.Y. The following were killed:—Dr. C. H. Wood, W. A. Hallet, Geo. Z. Wick, Arthur Janey, John Cornnius, F. C. Tacks, of Brookfield; Jas. Tisdale, engineer; Henry Simpson, of St. Louis.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

Sir William Harcourt Attacks Parnell and the Irish Members Defend Him—The Coercion Bill Law—The Arms' Bill. LONDON, March 2.—Sir William Harcourt, in introducing the Arms' bill in the Commons last night, contemptuously contrasted Par-nell's conduct with that of Dillon, who, he said, had the courage of his opinions.

The Home Secretary's attack has caused much bitterness among the Irish members. All who spoke on the Arms' bill in the House to-day condemned the attempts to stigmatize the Irish members as associated in

commons the debate on the second reading of the Arms bill was adjourned until to-morrow. The debate was confined almost entirely to

arrests when the Coercion bill becomes law, and a list of the names of Land Leaguers was recently prepared by the local authorities and has been returned from Dublin.

St. John's, Nfid., March 2.-The schooner rving G. Hall, hence to Cape Breton, has been lost, with all her crew, numbering nine, at Flower Cove. The schooner Romeo drifted from her moorings, and is a total wreck. Every boat in the harbour is destroyed. It is the worst gale for sixty years. It is feared the brigantines Margaret and Bianca, hence to ports in the Mediterranean, are lost. They

dying, Skiles exclaimed to his brother, "Oh, Bill, forgive me, you know my crime, pray for me, Bill." Skiles was once arrested charged with murdering his grandfather.

Railway Negotiations. New York, March 2.—It is rumoured that Tilden is negotiating for a tract of land on Union Hill, N.J., valued at \$1,000,000, to be used for the New York, Ontario, and Western railway.

PORT ALBERT, March 2.-A fire broke out

WILLIAMSPORT, March 2.—McGuin, who stabbed Smith night before last, gave himself up. He was tried yesterday before J. P.'s Holmes and Wiggins, and committed to St. Catharines gaol. Dr. Pringle, the attendant, has little or no hopes of Smith's recovery.

Montreal's Mayor.

Montreal, March 2.—The press generally regrets the election of Mr. Beaudry, and attributes the defeat of Mr. Nelson to a lack of the promised French-Canadian and Irish support, and to the apathy of the Protestant votors, especially in St. Antoine Ward. The election is taken by the Gazette as a breach of faith on the part of the French-Canadians.

A few days ago an application was made to a vendor of liquors at Digby, under the Scott Act, for a gallon of rum, to be used for mechanical purposes. "A whole gallon?" asket the vendor in surprise. "Yes; I think that will do." "For mechanical purposes?" "Yes." "For what mechanical purposes?" I am raising a barn to-morrow."—St. John Sum.

AMERICAN PORE IN ENGLAND.

The scare about trichinæ in American pork has extended to most parts of England and in the country districts. Paragraphs appear in the local papers setting forth the danger of eating any pork from the United States, even after it has been cooked thoroughly. The provision dealers say that the demand has greatly diminished, and attempts have been made to induce the Government to prohibit the use of such provisions in the navy. An extract from a recent report of the British consul at Baltimore, describing the rapid spread of trichinosis in your country, has increased the alarm. American firms of good standing should lose no time in endeavouring to protect their trade, or this country may follow the example of France, Austria, and Russia, which have forbidden all importations of pork, &c., from the United States.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.

BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced :-To explain and further amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 and the Act of 1879 amending the same—Mr. Vidal.

To amend and consolidate the Railway Act of 1879—Sir Alexander Campbell.

To amend and consolidate the laws relating Government railways-Sir Alexander

To amend "An Act to amend and con date certain laws respecting insurance."—Mr.

PETROLEUM INSPECTION. The House resumed in Committee of the Whole consideration of the petroleum inspec-

A discussion arose on the flash test applied to American oil.

Mr. BROUSE moved that the same test apply to both American and Canadian oils.

The clause and the proposed amendment were allowed to stand until to-morrow, and the committee reported progress.

The Senate adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

years to get from them an admission that the country was worth living in at all. (Hear, hear.) Having got so much patriotism out of them, there were hopes that in course of time hon gentlemen would yet confess that Canada was not such a frightful place after all. (Hear, hear.) One of the complaints made against the National Policy was that made by the member for South Brant (Mr. Paterson), to the effect that some of our exports of manufactured articles had diminished. Why had they diminished? The answer was to be found in the fact that our imports of these same articles had also diminished, and in the fact that our manufacturers were securing our own markets. Would the member for Brant couple with his statement as to the re-HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, February 22. THE TARIFF DEBATE. PLUMB resumed the debate on the Brant couple with his statement as to the reduction of the exports in certain lines an allegation that the manufacturers in these lines were injured by the tariff? For instance, would he say that the boot and shoe tariff. He said he very much regretted that the duty of speaking so early in the debate had fallen to him. It was a duty which should have fallen to abler hands. It was a duty which should have fallen to the Minister of manufacturers who exported less than for-merly were injured? Would he say that the manufacturers of tohacco were suffering? (Hear, hear.) If not where was the point in Railways, whose illness everyone regretted, (hear, hear)—and whose speedy restoration to health everybody most earnestly desired. (Hear, hear.) To any member on the Ministerial side of the House the duty of saying a the hon, gentleman's argument? An extra-ordinary attempt had been made to excite few words regarding the tariff policy was a very agreeable one—(hear, hear)—for the re-sult of that policy had been even more favourthe public feeling against the sugar duties. The fact was that the duties had encouraged our own refiners without increasing the price of the sugar, and it had stimulated the West Indian trade, as was shown by the fact that while in 1876 only three vessels from the West Indies visited Montreal, no less than able to the country than had been anticipated. In the first place the Finance Minister under that policy had been enabled to turn deficits into surpluses. In the next place the policy had so stimulated 45, of an aggregate tonnage of 17,657, visited the same port in 1880. (Hear, hear.) Some hard things had been said against the manufacturers the industries of the country as to give employment to 14,000 people additional, and to provide for the sustenance of forty or fifty thousand souls, and to spread benefits much things had been said against the manufacturers by the Opposition; but perhaps the most unworthy and unkind was uttered by the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Blake) at Toronto regarding Mr. Peter Redpath, who had presented McGill University with a museum costing \$50,000. The hone gentleman indicated that Mr. Redpath had wrung his money out of the hard exprises of the early more far-reaching than figures could indicate, (The hon, gentleman was here interrupted by loud applause occasioned by the entrance of the Premier.) The Opposition, however, would continue their onslaughts upon the National Policy and repeat their oft-told cated that Mr. Redpath had wrung his money out of the hard earnings of the people, and that he was giving this money to appease his eonscience. Did the hon, gentleman (Mr. Blake) know that in the city of Toronto the hon. Wm. McMaseer had built a church? All honour to Mr. McMaster for his charity But who would be so mean as to stand before a public audience and charge Mr. McMaster with selling his woollens and cottons too high, with wringing his fortune out of the hard earnings of the poor, and with building the church out of his ill-gotten gains with a view to appeasing his conscience? No one stories of its disadvantages. So far as the Ministry was concerned it would be well if these gentlemen would adhere to their blind As one of the results of the tariff a surplus of two millions was promised. That must be gratifying to every man who had any interest in his country's welfare. In the three or four years of the administration of the late Government deficits amounting in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$58,accumulated. (Hear, hear.) These deficits would have been much larger but for the ingenious devices resorted to by the late Government to hide them. But besides the view to appeasing his conscience? No one would make such a statement. Yet the leader of the Opposition could stand on a public platform and make such an accusation against a Montreal manufacturer. The course of the leader of the Opposition in this disappearance of the deficits the country had the gratification of knowing that under the present policy the rate of interest upon the debt had been reduced by a sum equal to the matter was unworthy of a man of honour.
(Applause.) The ex-Ffnance Minister affirmed interest upon an amount larger than \$2,800,.000, a sum far in excess of that required as a subsidy for the Canadian Pacific railway. that the effect of the tariff was to mortgage every farm in the country to the extent of \$10

There had also been made public the pleasing

fact that while manufactories had gone in operation throughout the country there had practically been no increase in the price of

manufactured articles. That statement had been denied by the member for Centre Huron, but the calm, judicial assertion by the Fi-nance Minister that such was the fact carlled

with it greater weight, than the shrick of a partisan. (Hear, hear.) The effect of the Mr. WHITE observed that at 5 per cent. it would represent a store bill, in the way in which taxes were paid, of \$2.800. He saw ariff had not been to tax the people—as had been alleged once in the House by the late Minister of Customs and more recently in Toronto by the leader of the Opposition—seven millions of dollars in order that the Rymal) looking at him. And he would ask the hon. gentleman how many farmers owning 200 acres ran up a store bill of \$2,800. He revenue might be increased by two millions. That there was no foundation for such an ventured to say that statements of this kind were doing hon, gentlemen opposite a great deal of harm. (Applause.) Another hon gentleman maintained that the people of this country were taxed to the extent of \$60 per family. But there were allegation was evident. But the late Finance Minister himself gave his friends a reply to their assertions when he said that it was difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion upon a subject which was so abtruse and so difficult to reduce to mathematical demonstration. (Hear, hear.) People in New Brunswick in 1876 paid \$7.76 per head to the one or two tests to which they could point in proof of the fact whether the people were be coming so poor as these statements would make it appear or not. But the facts pointed revenue, including all taxes, and it was asserted by hon gentlemen opposite that this tariff would increase the burdens of the people at least \$2.50 a head. The rate of in the direction of increased prosperity.

(Applause.) The deposits of the working classes in the post-office and other savings banks had increased to a remarkable ms duties per head for New Brunswick extent. (Cheers.) In the post-office banks personal deposits not exceeding \$1,000 were taken. The number of accounts opened on the 31st of January was in 1875 was \$4.79, and in 1878, before the tariff, it was \$5.07. But last year it was \$3.05. (Applause.) Did this look like increasing the burdens of poor neglected. 36,361, and the deposits amounted to \$5,125,-135. (Cheers.) It was evident that the New Brunswick? The percentage of duty on the total imports for con-sumption in 1877 was \$28.74, and in 1880 it was \$28.83. (Hear, hear.) In 1875 the National Policy had done the country much good. (Applause.) Only yesterday morning he had met in Montreal a manufacturer, of whom he asked how business was, and the rate of Customs duties for the Dominion was \$4.19 per head, and in 1880 it was \$3.83whom he asked how business was, and the gentleman replied that it was "booming." He remarked, "That is the effect of the National Policy," and the manufacturer replied in the affirmative. "But you did not believe much in the National Policy a little while ago." "Oh," said the manufacturer, "I did not believe that you were sincere in diversities." -and this was the fact under a tariff which hon, gentlemen opposite represented would increase the cost of many articles from 60 to 70 per cent., and tax the people seven This was wholly false, as experience Mr. ROSS complimented the hon, member for Niagara on the distinguished position he had occupied in the debates, and regretted the absence, through illness, of the Minister of Railways. He would still more regret this illness if its consequence was to inflict on them several hours of such eloquence. He contended that the tariff had failed, as Americal models were still imported though its description of the several hours of such eloquence. in advocating it, or that your party would have the courage to bring it down; I did not suppose for a single moment that you would submit such a policy. Had I believed it I would have taken a different course at the elections in Montreal in September 1878." can goods were still imported, though in certain instances the value of such imports (Cheers.) And this was a type of many other gentlemen throughout the country. Hon. certain instances the value of such imports had been decreased. The importations of foreign manufactures in 1880 had equalled gentlemen opposite were turning against them every business man in Canada, and he was satisfied that when the policy came to the importations in 1878, and consequently the N. P. had utterly failed in preserving the country for our own manufactures; but of the last court of appeal at the general election in 1883, hon. gentlemen opposite would be very glad if they could to hark back on some he did not complain, nor was it the this he did not complain, nor was it the policy of his party to do so. Again, the National Policy had failed in extending our export trade in the same relation. We had exported one million less in value in 1880 than in 1878. He entered into a somewhat extended criticism of the effects of the tariff, holding that it did not confer the advantages alleged on the country, and maintained that there was something invidious in bonusing a line of steamers running from Halifax or St. John to Liverpool in order to encourage the cattle trade of the Maritime Provinces, while no such aid of the statements which they were making to-day, and to declare that, after all, though opposed to this policy in the first place, they were not now going back upon it. They would endeavour to sneak back under cover of the policy when they had done so much to destroy it, and for his part he bould not regret the course which these hon, gentlemen

now saw fit to adopt. (Cheers.)
The House adjourned at twelve o'clock. OTTAWA, Feb. 23. encourage the cattle trade of the Mari-time Provinces, while no such aid was given to a line of steamers from Quebec. This was another of the obnoxious features of the tariff, which acted as a sedative and stimulant. The Maritime Provinces should be prepared to compete with their sister pro-vinces on fair terms, and be hoped that this portion of the Government's policy would be DUAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. OUIMET introduced a bill to repeal the Act to render members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the provinces now included, or which may hereter be included, within the Dominion of Canada ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of Canada. Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) said he did not The bill was read the first time propose to follow the hon, centleman in his remarks regarding the hon, member for Niagara. He was satisfied that when the hon, gentleman read the report of those remarks he would regret what he had said. He

THE MILITARY COLLEGE. Mr. BLAKE said he understood fourteen young men had received first and second-class certificates at the Military College. He supposed that four of these had joined the British army, but he found that two had gone to the United States, He thought it was important to know what became of those to whom the Government gave a very good general education at the college. He would therefore move for a statement of the names of graduates of the college holding first and second-class certificates obtained at the last annual examination, and their residences and occupations at the present time.

Mr. CARON replied that it would be an easy matter to give the names of the successful competitors for Imperial commissions, but they might not be able to give any information as to the cadets who had gone to the Mr. BLAKE said he understood fourtee marks he would regret what he had said. He quite agreed that a national debt was not an advantage; but the disadvantages of such a debt were not half so injurious as the exaggerations made regarding to by the Opposition. When the Opposition members stated that we had a large debt they carefully refrained from mentioning at the same time that we had assets representing the debt. Take the \$40,000,000 incurred in building the Intercolonial. That expenditure was wisely made, and the effect of the railway upon the country had been more than could be outbalanced by the debt. It was the same with the debt incurred in building the Pacific railway. There was one portion of the debt which was deeply to be regretted, and that was that portion incurred by the six nullion dollars of deficits of the late Finance Minister and his colleagues. (Applause.)

our annual expenditure would not be larger than our revenue. (Cheers.) Hon, gentlemen also omitted to mention that instead of paying on our debt in the way of interest 5.55 per cent. as we did a few years ago, we only paid 4.55 per cent. now. (Applause.) The last speaker stated that every head of a family paid 20 per cent. now. (Applause.) The last speaker stated that every head of a family paid 20 per cent. into the treasury for everything he used. Well, let the House analyze the statement. Suppose a labouring man spent \$300 a year on the necessaries of life, and there were 800,000 heads of families, what would be the result if each man paid 20 per cent. into the treasury? The result would be a revenue to the Government of \$48,000,000 annually. Of course there was no such revenue, and of course the 20 per cent. was not paid by every head of a family. Why did the member for West Middlesex make this statement? Simply that he might alarm every man who thought of Canada as a place for settlement, in order that intending settlers might look eisewhere for new homes. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to observe that the Opposition had at last admitted that the country was prosperous. It had taken three me be required. (Hear, The motion was carried.

ual expenditure would not be large

try was prosperous. It had taken three years to get from them an admission that the

placed at 200 acres, and at \$10 per acre this

would put it at 5 per centros inquantum gui Sir LEONARD TILLEY—It is nearly 5.60.

COLCHESTER LIGHTSHIP Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for tele grams and correspondence relative to the loss of the Colchester lightship. He explained that the ship had been located at a dan persons rock shout controls to the controls to the control of the controls to the control of the contro that the ship had been located at a dan-gerous rock about one mile from the mainland south of the county of Essex, and the most dangerous point affecting inland navigation between Kingston and Thunder Bay. For some years past the lightship had been stationed there by the Do-minion Government. Its owners were ori-ginally paid by the underwriters and ship-owners interested in inland navigation, but of late years that source of income had entirely ceased. Some nine years ago the Dominion Government gave the owners of the lightship ceased. Some nine years ago the Dominion Government gave the owners of the lightship \$500 per annum as an indemnity towards the expenses of keeping it up and supplying oil during the season of navigation. Two or three years ago this amount was increased to a thousand dollars a year, and with the exception of \$500 a year this was the total sum which the owners had received for their services. It was now contemplated to build a lighthouse on the reef at an expense of \$30,000, the interest upon which at four per cent. would amount to \$200 for ever. The services of the men employed at the lighthouse would cost men employed at the lighthouse would cost from \$800 to \$1,000, and oil and other neces saries would make a total sum of about \$2,000 annual permanent addition to the expendi-ture. The owners of this ship had for the ast few years at the highest rate received \$7.00 for a service which would in future cost \$2,000. During the last November gales, when the winter set in so much earlier than was usual in the west, the officials in charge of the Bar Point lightship, some six-teen miles west of Colchester reef lightship, at the mouth of the Detroit river, telegraphed to the Minister of Marine for per-mission to withdraw the ship in con-sequence of the severity of the weather, but received a degreetch potifying them.

sequence of the severity of the weather, but received a despatch notifying them that they were to remain out, and they instructed the owners of the Colchester lightship still to remain at their post of duty. The weather was such that it was almost impossible to keep the lightship affoat, and through some change in the weather and the freezing of Lake Erie the drifting of ice drove the lightship from its position. The ship from its resition. ship from its position. The ship was lost, and the men in charge were rescued by a passing steam tug. These men having lost their vessel while chartered in the service of the Government came to the Government and asked for some indemnity for their services with the \$700 mentioned. They had supplied their ship with caretakers and oil, and for this petty sum guarded the interests of the inland marine at a most dangerous point. Under the special circumstances of the case it was, he thought, the duty of the Government to consider, the claim of these men, who had suffered heavy oss while they were actually employed in the service of the Government. He had tele graphed to Ottawa to secure authority to employ a steam tug to rescue this lightship Had this been done it would have cost from

\$250 to \$300, but the department did not THE SYNDICATE. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT moved the second reading of the bill for the better ecuring the independence of Parliament, and securing the independence of raritament, and for the prevention of corruption. Parliament, he said, had just given to a railway company enormous and unheard-of powers. Great risks were connected with this corporation, inasmuch as the company was a foreign com-pany. Bearing in mind that the company had great powers, he deemed it advisable to propose that penalties should be inflicted upon the company if it attempted to corrupt electors or members of Parliament with a view to influencing legislation. Other foreign companies, the Eric Railway Company, for the propose of per acre. But, if true, what would this mean? The average size of a farm might be instance, had spent money for the purpose of influencing legislation in the United States. The penalties he intended to inflict upon the would represent a mortgage of \$2,000, and \$140 at 7 per cent. Now, the increase in the tariff had been about 4 per cent. He ompany in case of a breach of this law wer s follows:—Where the company as a com pany should be proved to have made attempts to influence legislation corruptly, the charter of the company should be forfeited; when any individual member of the company presumed to interfere in any way in the election of a member, to the House, or to a Local Legislation that the statement of the company presumed to interfere in any way in the election of a member, to the House, or to a Local Legislation that the statement of the company as a company and a company as a Legislature, he should be punished by imprisonment, forfeiture of his stock, or any other penalty the House might propose. In addition to these penalties he would forbid nembers of the Legislature from accepting any gift from the company, not merely while they were members of the House, but for hree or four years after they had ceased to

e members of the House.
Mr. LANGEVIN-Mr. Speaker, I am surprised that the hon gentleman who wished that this company, the Pacific Railway Company, should at no time be in a position to contribute, as he says, to the election of any member of Parliament, either of this House or of a Local Legislature has not thought proper to extend the provi sions of such bill to all companies indiscrimin ately. Why does the hon, gentleman select this company especially? There are other large companies in this country, and there are now some such companies seeking incor-poration before this Parliament. Why should not the hon, gentleman have these other con anies made subject to the same provisions panies made subject to the same provisions that he has incorporated in this bill? Because Parliament has thought necessary to incorporate and give special and large powers to this company. I do not think that this company has done anything to subject it to the suspicion that the hon. gentleman wishes to throw on it. It has acted in the most fair nanner. It has dealt with the Government in the way that any respectable company should. Its members have come down here, stated their terms, and discussed these terms, which were brought before Parliament. The company was incorporated by an incurense majority of both Houses of Parliament, and nevertheless the hon, gentleman comes down here and desires to throw suspicion on it. must say that this is an insult directed botl at the company and at this Parliament, which ncorporated it. (Cheers.) I will not enter nto the details of this measure, but I think that the best way in which to meet the hon, gentleman under the circumstances, is to offer an amendment which I now move. I beg to move; Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. McDonald (Pictou), "That this bill be not now read a second ond time, but that it be read a second time this day six months." (Cheers.) A division was called for, and the six nonths' hoist was carried by the following

vte: "Yeas, 91; nays, 31."

YEAS.—Messrs. Allison, Arkell, Baker, Beaiy, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bill, Boultbee, Bourbeau, Bowell, Brecken, Brooks, Bunster, Cameron (Victoria), Cimon, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Cuthbert, Daly, Dawson, DeCosmos, Desjardins, Domville, Drew, Elliot, Farrow, Ferguson, Fitzsimmons, Gault, Gigault, Girouard (Hent), Grandbois, Hackett, Hay, Hesson, Hilliard, Hooper, Hurteau, Ives, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Kranz, Lane, Langevin, Lantler, Longley, McDonald (Cape Breton), McDonald (Pictou), McCallum, McCarthy, McConylle, McCuaig, McKay, McLannau, McRoy, Manson, Masson, Massue, Merner, Montpielsid, Mousseau, O'Connor, Ogden, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Queen's), Richey, Robertson (Hamilton), Bouleau, Routhier, Royal, Ryan (Montreal), Shaw, Tellier, Tilley, Valin, Vallee, Vanasse, Wallace (Norfelk), Wallace (York), White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Williams, Wright, -91.

Mays.—Messrs, Anglin, Bain, Blake, Borden, Cameron (Huron), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cookburn (Muskoka), Dumont, Fleming, Geoffrion, Gillies, Gunn, Guthrie, Holton, Macdonell (Lanart), Malouin, Oliver, Paterson (Brant), Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rogers, Rymal, Skinner, Smith, Thompson, Trow, Weldon, Yeo.—31. vote:-Yeas, 91; nays, 31.

The House adjourned at 11.40 p.m.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

THE CATTLE TRADE. Mr. DICKEY-Before the House adjourns balanced by the debt. It was the same with the debt incurred in building the Pacific railway. There was one portion of the debt which was deeply to be regretted, and that was that portion incurred by the six nullion dollars of deficits of the late Finance Minister and his colleagues. (Applause) Happily the day of deficits had gone, and now

no order-in-Council requiring the slaughter of Canadian cattle within a limited period—I think it was six days—after their being landed in England. I am sorry to be obliged to state it has come to my knowledge that within the last week a large importation of cattle from Halifax—I think between four and five hundred head of live stock, besides flead meat—went to London, and there they were met with that order-in-Council requiring those cattle to be slaughtered.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL—That it is a point of the very first importance I quite is a point of the very first importance I quite recognize. I am not able to give my hon friend any information upon it. I saw the Minister of Agriculture, who takes the keemest interest in everything connected with that topic, for anhour between two and three o'clock this afternoon, and he said nothing about any entimation having been received as to the intimation having been received as to the slaughter of any cattle. The previous information I gave the Hense was on his authority, and was the result of a cablegram which he sent to London to ascertain whether such an order-in-Council had been passed. On received ing the reply, he communicated it to the other members of the Government, and it was from that reply that I spoke on the previous occasion this evening to mention what the hongentleman from Amherst has said, and will inform the House to morrow if we have any

the subject.

The Senate adjourned at 4.40 p.m. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

corroborative or contradictory informati

OTTAWA, Feb. 24. INTEREST ON MORTGAGES. Mr. WHITE (Hastings) introduced a Mr. WHITE (Hastings) introduced a bill relating to interest on moneys secured by mortgages on real estate. He explained that last session a bill-wasintroduced by the member for Centre Wellington and passed, a clause of which provided that any party wishing to pay interest on a mortgage running for ten years from the 1st of July, 1880, at the end of five years could do so; and this bill made the provisions of the Act applicable to all mortgages which had been negotiated since the 1st July, 1875.

The bill was read a first time.

THE BUDGET DEBATE. The order of the day being called,
Mr. CHARLTON resumed the debate on
the motion for the House to go into committee to consider ways and means for raising supply. He premised by explaining that free trade in the abstract absence of all duties was, under the circumstances, impossible in Canada, and maintained that the object of protection was to increase the price of goo to the consumer. (Cries of "No, no.") admitted that if there was a change in Government, certain changes would be made in the tariff; but, in view of our heavy obligations the tariff; but, in view of our heavy obligations it would be impossible to carry on the affairs of the country with less fariff than 17½ per cent. Then the Liberal party, if they attained to power, must consider vested interests. (Laughter.) Under the policy against which the Liberals had protested certains the country of the country tain interests would have grown up, and due consideration must be paid to these important facts by the Government. (Hear, hear.) The obnoxious features of the present tariff would be removed, and as high and as large a degree of incidental protection would be accorded as was conferred under the old tariff, under which our manufactures were prosper-ous. The Liberal party felt as great a delight

ous. The Liberal party felt as great a delight in seeing our 'manufactures prosperous as hon, gentlemen opposite. (Ironical "Hear, hear.")

Mr. COURSOL said he believed that the feeling of the majority of the House was that the debate should as soon as possible be closed. Nevertheless, he wished to present to the House a few statistics with relation to the city of Montseal in connection with the operation of the tariff. The House had received with satisfaction the concise, clear, and admirably expressed statement of the Finance Min. with satisfaction the concise, clear, and admirably expressed statement of the Finance Minister, and viewed with pleasure the extremely beneficial results which had flowed from the adoption of a national policy. Manufacturing enterprises were springing up in every part of Montreal, factories were now working on full Montreal, factories were now working on full time which a couple of years ago were on half time, and the results in this connection were really marvellous. He would just like to show partially what progress had been made in Montreal finder the tariff. In the first place a new corset factory had been opened. Then the Hudon cotton mills had been enlarged and would be still further calenged and d, and would be still further enlarged so to employ 300 additional hands. There was a new skate factory, the machinery of which cost \$25,000, and it employed fifty hands. Steiner's biscuit factory, opened since 1878, employed seventy-five men. MacDougall's manufactory for the making of carwheels was manufactory for the making of carwheels was closed in 1878; it now employs 200 men. Additions were being made to the rolling mills with a view to the manufacture of boiler tubing and gas and water pipes. There was a new hammer and tool factory; there was a new cotton factory being organized; it was known as the Merchants Cotton Manufacturing Company. The capital would be \$400,000, 500 men would be employed, and bleached cotton would be its product. Abbott & Co.. of Boston, had opened a fac-Abbott & Co., of Boston, had opened a fac About & Co., of Boston, had opened a fac-tory for the manufacture of organettes; it would employ 250 hands. Two new silk factories had been opened, and a fac-tory for the making of twist ribbons, &c. The glass works, which were closed in 1878, were opened again in 1879, and now employed 350 hands. The new electro-plate works employed forty hands. A new paper mill started in 1880 now employed forty hands

employed forty hands. A new paper mill started in 1880 now employed forty hands. Redpath's sugar factory, re-opened, employed 500 hands; it paid \$200,000 per annum in wages and benefitted other trades largely. Wright & Matson's factory, which was in bankruptcy in 1875, employed 200 hands now. The steam engine and boiler works had been enlarged, the manufacturing of railway cars had been entered into; a nail factory; a horshoe factory—(Opposition laughter)—a rubber factory, and carriage factories had either been started anew or enlarged (Opposition laughter). Hoff, gentlemen opposite might laugh satirically, but if they had seen the ellipty workshops, the despondent manufacturers, the unemployed workmen, the unoccupied houses and stores of Montreal in 18.6, they would not have laughed, and if they could now visit the city and observe the change they would laugh, not in satire, but with satisfaction at the change which had been effected. He might also mention that there was now a soap factory in Montreal; there was now a soap factory in Montreal that the boot and shoe factories had enlarged their business, and that the manufa articles in brass and coppper, of railwa lamps, of coal oil lamps and burners, and door hinges and knobs, had been commenced He was conscientiously convinced that lack-ing protection the improvement in question would not be so extensive, and we were so situated that without this policy our indus-tries would for years have remained crushed under the adverse influence of American competition, and Canada would have con-

uture, and would move forward steadily in

the happy path of sure advancement, progress, and flattering prosperity. (Applause.)

Mr. BURPEE ascribed the present prosperity to the large increase in the exports of agricultural products and lumber. He predicted that in a few years another crisis like the last would occur, attended with similar decression. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) said he was much impressed the other night with the funeral oration delivered by the gallant knight from Centre Huron (Sir B. Cartwright) over the era of deficits. (Hear, hear.) While that speech was being made the hon. gentleman's followers appeared to be much depressed, and even the leader of the Opposition, who had expressed the desire some day to resurrect the period of deficiencies, was a picture of melancholy and despair rather than of hope. The Ministerials had been taunted with the fact that prosentity did not return as immediately as

was impossible, under the most favourable circumstances, that the reaction could have been more speedy than it had been. He, however, claimed that there had been an immediate reaction—(hear, hear)—as soon as it was known that the right hon. the leader of the Government was to be reinstated in power, and that the hon, and gallant knight of St. John was again to be Finance Minister. Then a renewed feeling of confidence inspired the country generally, and people felt that they could rely on the man who had managed the affairs of the country so successfully down to 1873, when he left office to take a high position in his own province, leaving a surplus in the treasury. They knew there was some hope from the men who thought it was the duty of the Government to be something more than a mere executive machinery and the ment to be something more than a mere ex-ecutive machinery, and that the Government could by wise legislation protect the indus-tries of the country, and foster the manufac-tures which had been struggling for existence during the five years previous. (Applause.) Timid capitalists waited until the policy was developed, and the promises were fulfilled, but no sooner was this the case than an additional impetus had been given to the indusplause.) And now they saw on every hand a return to the prosperity with which the country had been blessed from 1867 to 1873. (Hear, hear.) Even this was admitted by her country had was admitted by hon, gentlemen epposite, al-though the latter insulted the intelligence of though the latter insulted the intelligence of the people by urging that this was in spite of the policy of the Finance Minister. It was not yet two years since this policy was laid before the public, and it was hardly a year since Parliament had an opportunity of wit-nessing its effect on the financial affairs of the country, and still they saw factories re-opened and enlarged which were closed during the existence of the late Administration. New factories were also springing up the problem. factories were also springing up throughout the provinces of the Dominion, and the prospects for the coming season were such as led them to hope for a large accession to the number of our manufacturing indus-tries in future. The member for Nor-

folk, who expected to be a member of the Ministry, which he feared would not accede to power for many years to come-(hear, hear)—clearly was trimming his sails to catch the popular breeze in sails to catch the popular preeze in Ontario, and wished people to believe that there would be no change in the policy, and even that they might count on improved protection for certain industries while the oughnesses of the present tariff would be

A MEMBER-And the vested interests? Mr. PATTERSON—Yes, vested interests are to be regarded. "(Hear, heat.) Mr. David, a supporter of hon gentlemen opposite, has announced to his friends in Quebec that he would continue to be an ally of the Rouge party, because that party, as a whole, favoured abandoning their opposition to the protective policy, though he did not know how this gentleman would like the assertion on the floor of the House by the leader of the Opposition that it was the intention of the Libral was the intention of the Diposition that it was the intention of the Liberal party to return to the policy of prior to 1878. This rash statement might, however, be toned down by the financial Mentor, the member for North Norfolk, who enjoyed the happy position of being able, whatever side he took on any question, to tell his audience that he favoured the policy which the audience favoured, and point to his speeches in support of protection or in bitter opposition to a national policy. (Hear, hear.) The hon gentleman was all things to all men. He did not say that the hon. gentleman took his line for righteousness sake, though this might be. But at any rate it was for the sake of the hon. gentleman's party. Hon. gentlemen opposite now gave up their cry against a protective system, and admitted that the country was prospering, that their past prospects were false, that manufacturers were not robbers, that artisans, labourers, and mechanics were not fools or dupes. Only two strings remained to their shattered bow—one the Pacific railway contract, which settled a question of great anxiety to the people by definitely fixing the pecuniary expense to which it would expose the country, and the imaginary exodus. Whenever they wished to alarm the feelings of the people regarding the conduct of the present Administration these were the hon, gentlemen's only But at any rate it was for the sake of the hon. tinued, the majority of the representatives in this House, instead of being lawyers at present-would be honest, sturdy, wellistration these were the hon, gentlemen's only resources. As to the exodus, he was satisfied that the explanations of the Minister of Agriculture and the permanent officials of the Immigration Department, resulting from personal enquiry, touching the true statement as to emigration from western Ontario by way of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Iwere correct, and it was established that the statements of hon gentlemen op-posite were illusory, and that the figures of the United States officials only showed the aggregate number of parties passing through, whether to the North-West or an arrangement of the North-West or an arrangement of the North-West or an arrangement of the North-West or arrangement of t whether to the North-West or an excursion with the intention of returning. And these figures at no time showed the number of eople who came in from those points into ntario with the intention to return to their homes. It was clear that there was no general exodus, and if the statements of hon. gentlemen opposite were half true they proved that if any persons were now leaving Canada for the United States they had sufficient settlers' effects to entitle them to go to the consul and get free passes. But no one would ever know how many thousands and tens of thousands of broken and ruined men went to the United States during Mr. Mackenzie's regime. Their names were never taken down, their numbers were never taken down, their numbers were never recorded by officials. They slunk out of the country, having been beggared and ruined by hon. gentlemen opposite. (Applause.) These men never took with them enough effects to entitle them to free passes for their goods. (Hear, hear.) Hon, gentlemen opposite were rich in promises, but barren in fulfilment, loud in professions of purity and in their desires for economy, prodigal in their advocacy of the introduction of measures for the independence of Parliament and for the independence of t pendence of Parliament and for the better government of the country, steadfast watchdogs and guardians of popular rights, on the Opposition benches. But on the Ministerial side of the House and in power they saw these gentlemen changed indeed. Where were the promises, where was the economy, where the rectitude, where the fulfilment of

past professions? He thought that the contrast between the forecast and the reality was rather unfavourable to the Liberal party. (Applause.) The member for Norfolk was nothing if not the farmers' friend. The hon, gentleman was fond of showing how the farmers was replied. fond of showing how the farmers were robbed and how much more the farmers of the United States got for their grain than did the farmers of Ontario and other provinces. But at the same time the hon, gentleman told the House that the American farmers were hoodcompetition, and Canada would have continued to be a market for the surplusage of American production. Capitalists would not have embarked in the enterprises which were doing so much good had it not been for the policy which furnished the desired guarantee of permanence and freedom from slaughtering which had done the country so much harm. Canada, if true to herself, had a brilliant tuture and would make formered the surplusage of the surplusage of the surplusage of the continent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers of the United States. (Applause.) The great circulation of the newspapers had educated these farmers, and the surplusage of the surplusage of the surplusage of the continent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers were hood-winked and dupes, and were sadly wanting in intelligence. But nevertheless he (Mr. Patterson) persisted in the opinion that there was no shrewder and no more intelligent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers were hood-winked and dupes, and were sadly wanting in intelligence. But nevertheless he (Mr. Patterson) persisted in the opinion that there was no shrewder and no more intelligent class of men on the face of this continent than were the farmers of the United States. than were the farmers of the United States. (Applause.) The great circulation of the newspapers had educated these farmers, and newspapers had educated these farmers, and they possessed an intelligent appreciation of their circumstances and requirements. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) It was a romarkable fact that the presidential election turned on this very question of protection, which the hon, gentleman had to-day denounced, and if it had not been for the question of the presidential election.

tion of protection it was almost a moral certion of protection it was almost a moral cer-tainty that the result of the elec-tion would have been entirely different, (Applause.) The hon. gentleman's as-sertions regarding the prices of grain had been made again and again, and they had been also again and again refuted in this House. (Hear, hear.) He had a comparison of the prices of wheat in Chicago and Toronto for the past few years which he would like to give the House. In 1878 the average price of that in Toronto for the year was 97 1-16

Toronto organ of gentlemen opposite. Hon, gentlemen in endeavouring to persuade the farmers that they were being ruined were disregarding the intelligence of the agricultural classes. It was their custom to underrate the farmers, and it was also their custo to abuse them if they would not bow the knees to Baal and vote for them. (Hea hear.) The farmers were indeed pr sperous; so were the mechanical classes. An evidence of this was to be found in the fact that the deposits in the Government Savings Bank in 1881 were \$5,125,000, while in 1878 they were but \$2,754,000. Further evidences of our industrial prosperity were to be found in the daily announcements made, not merely in Conservative journals, but in the Grit party organs, of new industries started and old businesses extended. These facts spoke volumes, Bastiat and the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding. (Hear, hear.) they were but \$2,754,000. Further eviden volumes, Bastat and the Opposition to the contrary notwithstanding. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to know that the era of deficits was over. (Hear, hear.) An annual deficit was a plank of the platform of Opposition now. Indeed, so regularly did the annual deficits come round under the late Government, that the hon member for Bothwell almost added it as an axiom to his system of rollifical economy that a deficiency. system of political economy that a deficiency showed a healthy and a wholesome state of affairs. (Laughter and applanse.) It was upon the promise to return to the old deficits that would they be returned? The question reminded him of the reply which the brother of Charles II. gave to the remark that there was a possibility that he might be assassinated. "I do not think," Charles replied, "that anyone will kill me to make you King." And he (Mr. Patterson) did not believe the people of Canada would depose the present Government to bring to power the heroes of the period of deficiencies. (Appleace) Mr. FARROW moved the adjournment of

The House adjourned at 12.35 a.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25. THE TARIFF DEBATE. Mr. FARROW resumed the debate on the tariff. As there had been speakers in the

course of this debate from various professions, he thought it would be well, perhaps, to have the side of the farmers, many of whom he re-presented, laid before the House. (Hear, hear.) The farmers had expected great things from the late Government, but had been disappointed. The difficulty was, that the then Finance Minister was too dogmatic. He professed to know everything. He was too bumptious, and as a consequence would not lis-ten to the representations of the people. He was defeated, of course, for his conduct, and had been compelled to find refuge in Centre Huron. But what had he done for Centre Huron? Had he asked for the protection of the salt interest? He had not. If he and member for South Huron would only assist in gettting protection for the salt indu try, that protection would be given. The farmers thanked the Government for the protection given to them, and for the additional prosperity which they had as a result enjoyed. The Opposition had certainly stated that the that the prosperity was owing, not to the tariff policy, but to the crops. Why, these gentlemen had almost said that under the gentlemen had almost care rain-drops were present Government the rain-drops were charged with extra fertilizing power. the general prosperity was not entirely at-tributable to the superior crops. The fact was we never had such a prosperous crop as that of 1877. Never since 1855 had that crop been exceeded. Why was it that in 1877 we had not better times? (Hear, In that very year we had the largest deficit Canada ever suffered. (Hear, hear.) Why did not good times follow that good crop? (Hear, hear.) The fact was that the policy of the then Government was wrong. (Hear, hear.) A new policy had been inaugurated since, and what had been the result? Better prices were obtained for everything (Hear, hear.) The protection of wool raised the prices from 22c, a pound to 32c, last year the prices of butter and cheese had also beer improved, and the farmers were indeed mak-ing money. They were able to get luxuries now; they were able to educate their children and to send them to the High Schools. In a few years, if the present state of things con-

educated yeomen. (Applause.)
Mr. FLEMING contended that the prices of agricultural products were not affected by the demand in this country, but were regulated by the prices which ruled in England. He did not think it a work of high intelligence for a farmer to drive a team and load of grain fifty miles to obtain one cent a bushe more for wheat, realizing perhaps fifty cents for his trouble. He urged the Government to grant a drawback on corn used by farmers in raising cattle for shipment, and as such a drawback was given on the demand for corn used in manufactured starch exported, he could not see how it could be with justice refused to the cattle industry. He thought that a protective policy had retarded the progress of the farmers in the New England States, and apprehended a similar result from the protective policy in Ontario.

Mr. GIROUARD defended himself from aspersions in the Quebec Liberal press to the effect that the meetings he held in Jacques Cartier county were of such a private charac ter that the expressions of opinion thus ob-tained could not be looked upon as the views of the electors generally. He read letters of the electors generally. He read letters from a number of Liberals of his county contradicting such statements as false, and among others read a letter from Mr. Dawes, a Liberal of Lachine, who approved strongly of the Government's Pacific railway poli and remarked that he (Mr. Dawes) had expected the Opposition would have taken a more patriotic course. The large number of amendments moved convinced him that they were only intended to embarrass the Govern-

ent. Mr. ARKELL said that he had been under the impression that the duty of an Opposition member was to oppose bad legislation. The present Opposition, however, oppose everything, good or bad. The gentlemen of the Opposition made a great mistake when they opposed the National Policy, and they knew themselves that they had fallen into grievous error. Having taken a stand in opposition o the tariff the Liberals had now to resort to various cries in order to support the posi-tion they had taken. Their cries, in-cluding the "exodus," had been promptly replied to and exploded. (Hear, hear.) PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed :- To incorporate the Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada,—Mr. Gault.
To incorporate the Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Company (limited).—Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier).

To incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of Canada.—Mr. Beaty.

To amend the Act of incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, and to authorize the change of the name of said company to "The Accident Insurance Company of America."-Mr. Gault. To incorporate the Silver Plume Mining Company. - Mr. Ouimet.

To incorporate the association known as 'The J. Winslow Jones Company (limited)." Mr. Bnooks. Respecting the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company.—Mr. White (Hastings).
To incorporate the Don River Improvement

Company.—Mr. Platt.

The following bills were read a second An Act respecting La Banque Ville Marie -Mr. Desjardins.
An Act to incorporate the South-Eastern Railway Co.-Mr. Schultz. WAYS AND MEANS.

The House resolved itself again into Committee of Ways and Means. to resurrect the period of deficiencies, was a picture of melancholy and despair rather than of hope. The Ministerials had been taunted with the fact that prosperity did not return as immediately as was hoped; but they thought they might yeary reasonably infer that the design pression years of control of the control of

tons of pig iron, which could and

On the item, wrought iron tubing, two nohes and under in diameter, raised from 15 to 25 per cent., Sir LEONARD TILLEY explained that as this tubing was about to be manufactured i the country the change was made, and re-marked that the Government had received no communications complaining of the alteration.
This tubing was not used in the manufacture The item was passed.

In reply to Mr. DeCosmos, Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the Government would consider the subject of the sugar luties as they affected British Columbia, and see if any change could be made.

Mr. CHARLTON asked that the export duty be taken off saw-logs.

Mr. BUNSTER urged that the duty should

be taken off powder imported into British Columbia, and that a heavy duty should be placed on rice. He was astonished to se that the duty on rice was one cent a pound, while the duty on powder was five cents a This was unjust, and should be Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that

Canadian powder was being supplied to the British Columbians at a very cheap rate. The items being passed, Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved, and it

was resolved, that the foregoing resolutions take effect on and after the 26th February, The House adjourned at 11.30.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, Feb. 28. CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY ACT.

In the Senate to-day. Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Con-solidated Railway Act. He explained that the greatest precaution had been taken to define the meaning of the word "capital," as applied to the Pacific word "capital," as applied to the Pacific railway and other railways in fixing the rate of tolls. It applies only to the money ex-pended by a company in constructing the road, without including subsidies of any kind. After discussion the bill was read a second

THE TEMPERANCE ACT. The Temperance Act Amendment bill was eferred to Committee of the Whole, when a liscussion took place lasting till near six then the committee reported progress. The Senate adjourned at six o'clock.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 28.

SAULT STE. MARIE LINE. Mr. McCARTHY presented the petition of the Hon. Frank Smith and others, praying for the incorporation of the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. THE BANKING ACT.

Mr. DOMVILLE introduced Mr. Orton's bill to explain section 52 of the Banking Act The section in question provided that banks should not be liable to any penalty for usury. The present bill was intended to provide that it was not the intention of the Act that banks hould be allowed to charge a rate of interest exceeding seven per cent., and that if they did make a charge exceeding seven per cent. they should be bound to refund the difference between seven per cent. and the percentage charged to the borrower. The bill was read a first time.

COAL OIL INSPECTION. Mr. SPEAKER intimated that the Senate ad passed a bill to amend the Petroleum Inpection Act of 1880. The bill was read a first time.

L'AKE ERIE HARBOURS. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for an har. PATIENSON (Essex) moved for an order of the House for reports of surveys for harbours, made by the late John Lindsay, Esq., C.E., on the north shore of Lake Eric between Point Pelée reef and the mouth of the Petroit river. The hon, gentleman pointed out the necessity which existed for the making of a harbour, between Point Pelée. the making of a harbour between Point Pelés reef and the mouth of the river. t a point where so many ed in a very short time, some steps should be taken to protect our inland navigation.
A harbour had been proposed, surveys had been made, and he hoped the necessary works would be proceeded with at an early date.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the Government was anxious to proceed with the most pressing works. In the present case he could pro-mise that the Government would take the

matter into consideration. The motion was carried. GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS. Mr. WALLACE (York) moved for an order f the House for the names, nationality, and

religion of persons appointed to any office or employment in the service of the Government mployment in the service ince 10th October, 1878. The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

THE SENATE. OTTAWA, March 1. THE RAILWAY ACT. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to amend the Consolidated

Railway Act.
On the first clause, defining the word capital,"
Mr. SCOTT contended that the definition left the clause worse than it was before, and suggested in lieu of the words "paid-up stock and share capital," the following: "The net amount of cash or money's worth contributed by the shareholders of the company and bona ide invested on the best terms attainable in the construction, equipment, and maintenance of the railway." He pointed to the power of railway corporations in the United States and to the unjust discriminations of the Grand Trunk railway in this country in

favour of the Imperial Oil Company.

Mr. READ corroborated Mr. Scott's statement as to the discrimination of the Grand Trunk railway, and mentioned a case in which he bad himself been charged more for a certain amount of freight from Baden to Belleville than for precisely the same quantity of the same article from Chicago to Belle wille, about 500 miles further.

Mr. MILLER said he would have been surprised at Mr. Scott's speech if the whole course he and his party had taken on this question had not been inconsistent from first to last. The bill removed the last hope of the Oracition and his party had taken on this question had not been inconsistent from first to last. The bill removed the last hope of

the Opposition making any political capital out of this measure. The committee reported progress and asked leave to sit again on Thursday.

Mr. Aikins introduced a bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

The Senate adjourned at 6 p.m. A MYSTERIOUS ABDUCTION. A Young Lady Carried Off and Kept in Confinement.

JERSEY CITY, N.J., Feb. 24 - Mary Calish a young lady who has been missing from her home in Hoboken since January 16th, was York, late last night. The first thing she remembers is awakening in a large room to find herself guarded by a negress, who refused to answer questions. Last night she was conto answer questions. Last night she was conducted to a carriage by a strange gentleman. When in 42nd street she cried for assistance, and the stranger stopped the carriage and put her upon the street.

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"The Song of the Shirt" is now, thanks to the introduction of the sewing machine, almost an old world fable, and seamstresses are now in a fairly independent position, in contradistinction to the drudgery and privations of the past. For this deserving class especially the Wanzer F is particularly suited, its reversible feed, and other recent improvements, valueing it shead of the American makes. The

ONTARIO LEGISLAT

FOURTH PARLIAMENT .-- SECOND

MONDAY

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Mr. PARDEE moved that this Mr. PARDEE moved that thi on to-morrow resolve itself into of the Whole to consider the fo lutions:—1. In case the council ship organized as a separate mu the council of any united townsased or hereafter pass any by serving or selling the timber or Government road allowances township or united townships, in any such license, the content of the council of the content of the conte in any such license, the consuch township or united township or united township entitled to be paid, out of the revenue fund of this province, a two per centum of the dues re Majesty for or in respect of the tracking which, during the existence law, were cut within the said united townships under the aut license; but no corporation shall to such percentage of the dues timber or saw-logs cut during seasons when any timber or tree road allowances were cut or which cutting or removal suchad, before the fifteenth day of thousand eight hundred and sev tained a verdict against any suc nominee. All moneys to be said, to any municipal corporate

situate within the township senior or junior township in res the country the change was made, and remunications complaining of the alteration his tubing was not used in the manufacture The item was passed.

In reply to Mr DeCosmos Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the Governent would consider the subject of the sugar ities as they affected British Columbia, and see if any change could be made.

Mr. CHARLTON asked that the export

duty be taken off saw-logs.

Mr. BUNSTER urged that the duty should taken off powder imported into British lumbia, and that a heavy duty should be placed on rice. He was astonished to see that the duty on rice was one cent a pound, while the duty on powder was five cents a This was unjust, and should

Sir LEONARD TILLEY replied that Canadian powder was being supplied to the British Columbians at a very cheap rate. The items being passed, Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved, and it

was resolved, that the foregoing resolutions take effect on and after the 26th February,

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JERSEY CITY, N.J., Feb. 24 -- Mary Calish, a young lady who has been missing from her home in Hoboken since January 16th, was found wandering through 42nd street, New York, late last night. The first thing she remembers is awakening in a large room to find herself guarded by a negress, who refused to answer questions. Last night she was con-ducted to a carriage by a strange gentleman. When in 42nd street she cried for assistance, and the stranger stopped the carriage and put her upon the street.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

FOURTH PARLIAMENT-SECOND SESSION. MONDAY, Feb. 21. BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were read the first Mr. Mowat-To make further provision re specting the Central Prison, the Mercer Re-formatory, and the Industrial Home for Girls also, to extend the powers of companies created under the Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act. THIRD READINGS.

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

Relating to Interpleader.—Mr. Hardy.

To authorize the village of London East to construct and maintain water works, and to incorporate said village as a town.—Mr.

To vest in the newly appointed trustees of the marriage settlement of B. H. Dixon the property therein comprised, and to authorize the sale and leasing thereof.—Mr. Morris. Respecting the Prince Edward County Rail-

way Company.—Mr. Striker.

To amend the Act incorporating the Lake
Scugog Marsh Lands Drainage Company.—
Mr. Paxton. Respecting the Canada Mortgage Agency (Limited).—Mr. McKim. THE FREE GRANT DISTRICTS.

Mr. BOULTER asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place the town-ships of Wollaston, Limerick, and Cashel, in the county of Hastings, under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. Mr. PARDEE said that the Government were awaiting information on the subject. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN MUSKOKA.

Mr. PARKHILL asked whether it is the tention of the Government to place any sum in the supplementary estimates to help the county of Simcoe to pay for Administra-tion of Criminal Justice in the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound.

Mr. MOWAT said the matter was under

THE TOLL GATE NUISANCE. Mr. NAIRN moved for a return showing the number of roads on which tolls are collected in each county in the province, the names of the municipal corporations, joint stock companies, or individuals owning such roads, the date of construction, the capital invested by present owners in construction or the length of roads, rate per mile charged as tolls, and the gross and net revenues during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, also the rate of dividends paid to the owners during those years. He said that when the information was brought down he hoped the Government would be able to bring own a measure of relief in regard to these toll gates, which were impediments to busi-

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES. Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved the second ading of the bill respecting municipal de entures. He said its object was to give greater security to investors, by providing that every by law voted upon by the ratepayers must be registered within two weeks after passing, and that objections to its validmade within two months and registered in the same way. The register would thus afford a ready means to investors to ascertain the security and validity of de-bebentures issued under by-law.

The bill was read the second time and re-

THE LIQUOR LAWS. The House again went into Committee of he Whole on the bill to give increased efficiency to the laws against the illicit sale of

ntoxicating liquors.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) proposed that the purchaser of liquor during prohibited hours should be subject to a penalty. He moved the insertion of a clause to that effect, and imposing a penalty of not less than \$5 for the first offence and not less than \$20 for the

Mr. MOWAT said it would be impossible to get a conviction if the purchaser were made liable to a penalty in addition to the Mr. GIBSON thought that the enactment would have a deterrent influence upon pur-

chasers.
Mr. FRASER said it was useless to make the law severer, because if public opinion was not with it it would still be evaded. If the temperance people would educate the public into non-treating, there would be less in-temperance, and he recommended his hon. friend to try it at Hamilton.

Mr. MEREDITH thought that the experiment of imposing a light penalty upon the purchaser might be tried.

The amendment was lost by 33 to 32. The committee, after proceeding as far as the 21st clause, rose and reported. INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS, &c.

The bill respecting the inspection of asylums, hospitals, gaols, &c., was passed INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS. House went into committee on the

bill to amend the Act for the protection of insectivorous and other birds beneficial to agriculture. It provided that persons might be allowed to shoot robins and cherry birds on their premises for the protection of their ruit in the season.

The bill passed through committee

TORONTO UNIVERSITY. The bill respecting the University and College of Toronto (Mr. Crooks) was read the The House adjourned at 9.55 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22. BILL INTRODUCED. Mr. Hay-To amend the Assessment Act. THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read the third time and passed :-Respecting the debt of the county of Lennox and Addington, and to enable the said county to consolidate the same.—Mr. De-

To change the name of the Sarnia Gas Company, to confirm a by-law of the town of Sar-nia, and to extend the powers of the said company.-Mr. McCraney.

Respecting returns required from incorporated companies.—The Attorney-General. Respecting the inspection of asylums, hospitals, common gaols, and reformatories in this province.—Mr. Wood.

To amend the Act for the protection of insectivorous and other birds beneficial to agri-culture.—Mr. Wood.

TIMBER DUES. Mr. PARDEE moved that this House will on to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolutions:—I. In case the council of any township organized as a separate municipality, or the council of any united townships, have research or hereafter has any by large the resulting and rejected to the council of the ship organized as a separate municipality, or the council of any united townships, have passed or hereafter pass any by-law for preserving or selling the timber or trees on the Government road allowances within such township or united townships, and included township or united townships, and included in any such license, the corporation of such township or united townships shall be entitled to be paid, out of the consolidated revenue fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by here. revenue fund of this province, a sum equal to two per centum of the dues received by her Majesty for or in respect of the timber or sawlogs which, during the existence of such bylaw, were cut within the said township or united townships under the authority of such license; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or sawlogs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such tioense; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for timber or saw-logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such road allowances were cut or removed for which cutting or removal such corporation thad, before the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, obtained a verdict against any such licensee. or

such moneys were paid. 2. The percentage to which the junior township or townships of such united townships may be entitled shall only be in respect of the dues received upon timber or trees which shall be cut after the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eight page. thirteenth day of April, o hundred and eighty-one. The motion passed.

SUPPLY. The House again went into Committee of upply on the estimates.

On the item for education,

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Mr. CROOKS said that the total expenditure on capital account in 1879 for the school pupils per capita was hardly six dollars, and showed a reduction of forty-four cents percapita as compared with 1877. The cost of elementary education was therefore much less than in many of the States of the Union.

He proceeded to say that the business of the it greater elasticity. He thought the High Schools could be made to give a still higher instruction in the subjects of modern educa-tion, especially in English literature and language. The functions of the new Central Committee would be restricted to preparing examination papers.

Mr. LAUDER said it had been complained that the present system was in the direction zation, and had a tendency to make of central Mr. CREIGHTON called attention to the high price exacted for some of the High

School books. He thought the price of High School books should be regulated too.

Mr. METCALFE considered the school system of Ontario unrivalled. Mr. CREIGHTON remarked that at any rate the taking away from the County Boards the right of examining for third-class certificates was a step towards centralization. There was this advantage about the examination by the County Boards, that they could vary the standard to suit the requirements of their county. An old and wealthy county

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) said there were more complaints under the old system than under the present one. He considered, however, that the High Schools had been over-stimu-

would require a higher standard than a new

Mr. CALVIN said the school system was supported by taxation, and the poor were ade to contribute most of the taxation. He introduced a bill the other day to tax bank stock and mortgages, which existed to the tune of fifty millions, but it was thrown out, showing that the Legislature seemed deter-mined to legislate for the rich. He opposed papers sent to Teronto.

the proposition to have all the examination STREAMS AND RIVERS BILL. Mr. PARDEE moved the second reading of his bill, entitled an Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams, and creeks. He said that the bill was intended to apply to confiscation of private rights, the bill pro-vided that the right to use rivers for floating down timber may be used on payment of tolls to the owner of improvements thereon, such tolls to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. This was not confiscation, but would give parties an equivalent for the use of their improvements. He denied that the public im-pression had been that parties making imrovements on streams could claim them for heir own use, because the case of McLaren v. Caldwell was the only instance that had occurred of a person refusing another the right of way when payment of reasonable toll was offered. It was said that the Government, if they wished to secure these improvements for the general lumber interest, should buy them altogether. What position would the Government occupy if they admitted such a proposition? Mr. McLaren was the only man who had offered any opposition to the bill, and in his protest before the House he claimed Laren to Mr. Caldwell, refusing the privilege of floating down logs at any price whatever. The value of the improvements was questioned, because at the trial Mr. Caldwell offered to prove that they only cost \$15,000. However, whatever their cost might have been, the bill proposed to do absolute justice to all parties, and the tolls allowed might be fixed having regard to the cost of ring regard to the cost of construction and maintenance, and the interest upon the original cost. He could see no objection to the bill, which would commend itself to the favour of the House.

Mr. MEREDITH said that so far as the bill proposed to deal with the future, there could be no objection to its passing a second reading, but the proposition to interfere with vested rights was another matter. The could be no objection to its passing a second reading, but the proposition to interfere with vested rights was another matter. The policy of retroactive legislation was so danger-ous that in the United States such legislation was distinctly disallowed in the constitution.
In the Legislature of Ontario, where there was

compensation in money value being given. If the proposition were to give the public a road tained a verdict against any such licensee. or nominee. All moneys to be paid, as aforesaid, to any municipal corporation shall be excepted in the improvement of the highways situate within the township or within the senior or junior township in respect of which

aving that Mr. Caldwell aying that Mr. Caldwell would be willing to ay reasonable dues, and that if they could be agree, I would myself fix the dues to be Mr. MEREDITH said he had in his po

sion a copy of a letter dated May 6th, 1880, from the hon. gentleman, which read very much like an attempt at coercion. It was evident that the Commissioner assumed in this letter that Mr. McLaren in making these in the commissioner assumed in this letter that the commissioner assumed in the commissioner assumed the stream without any compensation under what appeared to be a threat of revoking the showed a reduction of forty-four cents percapita as compared with 1877. The cost of elementary education was therefore much less than in many of the States of the Union. He proceeded to say that the business of the department had enormously increased, the volume of correspondence having risen from 5,000 letters in 1888 to 29,000 in 1879. In referring to the supply of text-books, he stated he had fixed upon a scale of reduced prices. He did not know whether the figures would be acceptable to the publishers, but they had been determined upon the result of a large mass of correspondence and information derived therefrom. A great improvement had been made in the character of the text-books now used in the schools, and these would be still further improved both in regard to the subject matter and the mechanical execution. This year the department examinations would be vested solely in the Central Committee, assisted by a subcommittee, and the county Boards would be resident of their did not been to the third class teachers' examinations. With regard to the examination papers, the department examination papers, the department examination papers, the department examination for the private relieved of their duties in relation to the third class teachers' examinations. With regard to the examination papers, the department examination papers, the department examination of the county Boards would be resident of the declared that the county band to the examination papers, the department examination of the county Boards of the county Boards of the county Boards of the county Boards would be resident of license. The position taken by the hon, gen-tleman was that the construction of the stahe claimed for the works on the two streams, was it fair that his property should be imperilled for the accommodation of one limit-holder? It was said that the previous owners of Mr. Caldof one limit-holder? It was said that the previous owners of Mr. Caldwell's limit never attempted to use the works of Mr. McLaren, but floated down the Madawaska. There was another reason why the Legislature should not interfere. It seemed to him that to pass the bill would be to establish a most dangerous precedent, and that if the Government proved the public interest required the invasion of Mr. McLaren's rights, that full and fair compensation should be awarded. (Applause.)

Mr. MOWAT said that if he had any doubt as to the propriety of this legislation, the speech of the hon, gentleman would have dis-pelled it. His hon, friend was the most able nember on the other side, and he had only succeeded in making out the Government case stronger than before. It was well known that Mr. McLaren absolutely refused to allow logs going down the stream to have the advantage of his improvements. Mr. MILLER said they had heard the legal

points discussed, and he would now discuss the practical side of the question, which, with the large majority of the people of this country, was the most important. The question was a large one, and involved the taking away of from one to two millions of property held in fee simple by private individuals and vesting it in the hands of the Crown. There were now about two millions of property held by private people on streams, in improvements, etc., made by private persons. He did not contend that this property, involving such large interests as the timber interest, should be vested in private bonds. Still the bill would be found in a certain degree unwelcome. He had considered all its provisions, and he had had great experience in improving streams. The company with which he was connected had spent \$20,000 in this kind of improvements. Many of these improvements had been made on land held in fee simple. When the commissioner held that these improvements must not be held for private purposes, he must surely have forgotten that when he sold limits to his company, the statement was made that in order to control the stream improvements the patent must remain with the company. The commissioner must have understood at that time that the object in acquiring the involving such large interests as the timber interest, should be vested in private bonds. Still the bill would be found in a certain his on, such as the said that the bill was intended to apply to every mile of timber limit in the province, and not to any particular section. The largest tiest of orymans, was one, being derived from the second that these improvements must not be held for private purposes, he must surely have for some bow important it was that these improvements must not be held for the public the statement was made with the company the statement was made what increase how important it was the hard these improvements into the private purposes, he must surely have for the public the statement was made with the company the purposes, he must surely have for the purpose of the highways size. The through the purpose of the highways size of the form the courts, it was held that the has a six had always statement was made with the company the purpose of the company the company that the purpose of the highways size. The through the purpose of the highways size of the form the court, it was the purpose of the highways size. The through the purpose of the highways size of the form the court, it was the high togs. Well, it has the statement was made with the company the purpose of the highways size. The through the purpose of the highways size of the form the court, it was the purpose of the highway size. The following division to the purpose of the highways size. The following the purpose of the court of the purpose of the court of the purpose of the highway size of the form the court of the purpose of the court of the purpose revenue derived would be \$26,000. ten per cent. of the rivers down which this timber must come had ever been improved. All the tributaries of the French river had yet to be improved, and it would take mil-lions of dollars to improve them. Although he knew the Government had great hesitat in grappling with anything of this kind, he doubted very much whether the Government, if they dealt with the matter in a fair and business-like manner and improved these streams could not only repay themselves for the expenditure, but obtain a revonue as well by the exaction of fair tolls. The old proby the exaction of fair tolls. The old pro-vince of Canada got a revenue from this source. The Government, however, proposed dealing with large private rights in the way proposed in the bill. The bill, however, enacted that all persons were to have the same control of these streams, and if this were carried out the Government would soon find themselves in a pretty kettle of fish and in his protest before the House he claimed that the improvements cost him a quarter of a million. If such a valuation were accepted, and other sights were bought in accepted, and other sights were bought in matter, there would be considerable delay. three years supply of logs accumulated before one of them reached the waters of the Georone of them reached the waters of the Georgian Bay. Hequestioned very much whether any gentleman in the House, however great his legal knowledge might be, or even his knowledge of the lumber business, would be able to fix tolls which would fairly compensate the parties who really made these streams in the first instance. In the United States at had been declared in many cases that the right of "driving" a river was as exclusive as that in a railway. Many lines of the right of "driving a live may lines of clusive as that in a railway. Many lines of railway had been built exclusively for the carriage of timber. When people go to so great an expense as this, would

company owning contiguous limits. There was no more reason why parties who had improved a stream which originally was of no earthly use should be compelled to give up their right than that a man who built a r way exclusively for his own use should be compelled to give it for his neighbour's use. He knew that the legislation was suggested by the case of Mr. McLaren and Caldwell. If, Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved for a return owever, Mr. McLaren and parties situated like him got full and fair compensation there would be little opposition to the bill. (Ap-Mr. BRODER said that under the bill, be-

fore toll could be collected, a legal process would have to be resorted to. He did not say that Mr. Caldwell was a man to refuse to pay toll, but then the bill legislated for the whole province. Squatters could settle upon land, cut down the timber, and float it down these cut down the timber, and float it down these streams, to the great detriment of all in the business. He considered that when the public interest required the expropriation of private rights adequate compensation should be given. As the bill did not provde for this, he would oppose it.

Mr. LEES opposed the legislation as unjust. He enumerated the large sums spent by Mr. McLaren in improving the two rivers running through his property, and showed

running through his property, and showed that the levy of tolls, apart from the difficulty of collecting, would be no adequate compensations.

missioner to deal with this matter was not the public interest, but the dispute which had arisen between Messrs. Caldwell and McLaren. These parties were really before the House, and he confessed he was surprised that the leader of the Government should have consented to an Act which would take away vested rights, and remove the right of decision from the courts of law, and throw upon the House the responsibility of adjudicating. The Minister of Crown Lands, in his opening remarks, said the law had always been as the bill was designed to make it. But as the hon, gentleman proceeded he was forced to the admission that the law could not be allowed to remain as it was. In reference to proprietary rights, the bill declared that the law always had been what the courts had declared it had not been. The Legislature were asked to say that the judicial decisions extending over eighteen years were all wrong, and that the

A few months

the bottom of the whole question. The responsibility for the introduction of the bill rested entirely with the dividuals. It was in regard to the latte phase of the bill that he desired to call atten tion because, in regard to the public policy, the Minister of Crown Lands must take the entire responsibility. It was evident, from the speech of the member for Manitoba, that every lumberman was interested in the passing of this measure. It was a measure in which Mr. McLaren especi-

ally was deeply interested. ago he was a party to litigation. The suit arose in regard to the right to two partroular streams, and was decided in favour of Mr. McLaren. The case had gone to the Court of Appeal, and was still sub judios. Thus the matter stood at present, and affected an amount estimated at \$200,000. While the court had still to decide as to the rights of private individuals, this measure was introduced. If this bill passed the ground would be entirely taken from the feet of one of the litigants, and the law already declared in favour of Mr. McLaren will be declared wrong and swept from the statute book. He

regretted to expect that the hill would receive the support of the House, because every hon, member who voted for it acknowledged that his title to any property might be de clared invalid by the Legislature, although o clared invalid by the Legislature, although o course it was not likely such would be the ease Assuming that it was in the public interests for the future that Mr. McLaren should give ernment said it was absurd to propose to pay this man a large sum of money because the right of way was never required for a long time. In such a case public policy would not require legislation of this kind for the surrender of this man's rights. The Government ought to say that the public interests involved are so great, the amount of lumber in our Dominion so large, that you must give up your privilege, and we will pay you for it, and we will collect toll for the future, and make you pay also. He had had some acquaintance with the law of England, France, and the United States in connection with expropriation. He was not aware of

with expropriation. He was not aware of any single instance in which the law in any one of the countries he had mentioned contained any provision that a party should be paid for the deprivation of rights by the vicarious payment of tolls. A few weeks ago Mr. McLaren might safely have predicted what his rights were, but what was the case to-day His rights were unstable and uncertain. H knew hon. gentlemen would reply that com-pensation would be given in the shape of tolls.

ance. Whatever the propriety might be of taxing foreign goods, the Legislature should not admit the right to tax the produce of our He thought tolls were no compensation, and the offer was simply an insult to this man. If the province required certain rights be-longing to a private citizen, it should pay for them or abstain from interference. (Cheers.) Mr. FRASER said he apprehended that farmers unless some other basis could be selected for taxation than the right to sell. The city of Guelph stated that they had expended \$150,000 for the erection of their market building, but then only the basement was given up to the farmers, a magnificent town hall being situated in the middle of the building. In Toronto, which claimed to have spent \$220,000 on market buildings, all the there had never been any question whatever as to the power of interfering with private rights in the public interest. It was done in connection with railways every day, and a spent \$220,000 on market buildings, all the privilege the farmers had was that of backing up their waggons in the street. No wonder farmers complained of the injustice done them. While the cities might charge for market accommodation, the farmers should have the option of using it or refusing it. The Government's proposition was that cities and towns and villages might be allowed to establish markets and charge market fees but the for railway purposes.
Mr. MACMASTER—And you pay for it. (Applause.)
The bill was read the second time. The House adjourned at 11 p.m. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23. THIRD READINGS.

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

To amend the Act incorporating the Lake Scugog Marsh Lands Drainage Company.—
Mr. Paxton. THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION. Mr. BAXTER asked whether the Governplace toil-bars on the roads leading into the eities, and the Government therefore proposed that this Act should not apply to cities, &c., unless the toil-bars were removed to a reasonable distance. (Applause.) It would be for the Municipal Committee to determine what that reasonable distance should be.

The bill was read the first time.

ment have decided upon any plan for the dis-tribution of the report of the Agricultural Commission; also, whether, the report and evidence will be offered for sale, and at what probable cost.

Mr. WOOD said the distribution had been made; the price to be asked for other copies was under consideration. U. C. COLLEGE

The following bills passed:—
To incorporate the Weston and Duffin's Creek railway.—Mr. Badgerow.
To incorporate the Toronto Baptist College.
—Mr. Dryden.
To amend the Act to incorporate Knox College.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).
Respecting the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company.—Mr. Hunter.
Respecting the Port Rowan and Lake Shore Railway Company.—Mr. Morgan.
To amend the Acts respecting the Trent Valley Railway Company.—Mr. Striker,
Respecting the debenture debt of the county of Simcoe.—Mr. Long.
To enable the trustees of Bethel congregation of the town of Orangeville to sell certain lands.—Mr. Jelly. in regard to Upper Canada College, showing for each of the past four years:—(1) The average number of pupils in attendance; (2) The average age of pupils in the first and second forms; (3) The average number of pupils in attendance from each city and county in Ontario, and also from elsewhere; county in Ontario, and also from elsewhere;
(4) The fees payable by pupils; (5) Average
cost per pupil per annum; (6) The number
of (a) first-class honours; (b) second-class
honours and (c) scholarships taken by the
pupils of the college at the matriculation
examinations of the University of Toronto;
(7) Names, degrees, or certificates and
salaries of the masters at present employed
in the college: (8) Names duties and in the college; (8) Names, duties, and salaries of all other officials at present employed in the institution. The hon, gentleands.-Mr. Jelly. TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES. mansaid that the statistical report in regard to Upper Canada College was evidently a defence of that institution. No doubt the earlier stages of its existence had been a great educational benefit to the province, but the question now was, what was its present status?

Mr. HARDY moved that the House will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee to consider the following resolutions relative to tavern and shop licenses:—1. That it is expedient that the following duties shall hereafter be payable in respect of the licenses following:—

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills passed:—
To incorporate the Weston and Duffin's

30 00

such vessel.

For each license (other than a beer or wine license), for a vessel navigating the inland waters of the province, other than as aforesaid.

For each beer and wine license for any such last-mentioned vessel.

For every transfer or removal of a license under sections twenty-eight and twenty-nine of this Act, five dollars, and the mileage of the Inspector, as provided by section eighteen of this Act, in addition to all such sums as municipalities may impose under section 22 of the Liquor License Act. In 1878 the total number of first-class honours attained at the University examinations by Upper Canada College was eight, while the Toronto Collegiate Institute got eleven. In 1879 Upper Canada College got thirteen and the Collegiate Institute nine. In 1880 the Upper Canada College got nine and the Collegiate Institute twelve. In regard to scholarships, in 1878 Upper Canada College got one and the Collegiate Institute three, and in 1880 Upper Canada College one and the Collegiate Institute three, and in 1880 Upper Canada College one and the Collegiate Institute five. The other collegiate institutes all got a number of scholarships, which compared favourably with those obtained by Upper Canada College. It was evident, therefore, that Upper Canada College was lagging behind the collegiate institutes. The statistics furnished by the Minister of Education showed that the number of pupils at Upper Canada College from Toronto was falling off, and while in 1879 it was 166, it was now only 139. In 1879 the autumn roll attendance was 269, and the collegiate and the collegiate and the collegiate autumn roll attendance was 269, and the collegiate and the collegiate autumn roll attendance was 269, and the collegiate college. 2. That it is expedient to provide that sections six and seven, of chapter 14, of 41 Victoria, be extended to municipalities, in which a by-law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors under the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force. 3. That the following license duties for licenses issued under and in pursuance of sub-section four, of section ninety-nine, of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, shall hereafter be available. For each druggist's or shop license in townships, fit-teen dollars; for each druggist's or shop license in towns, twenty dollars; for each druggist's or shop license in cities, thirty dol-lars. 4. That all sums received from duties on such druggist's or shop licenses, and for wholesale licenses, issued in municipalities in which the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, shall form the license fund of the city, county, or license district respectively 1879 the autumn roll attendance was 269, and was now only 227. The people of Toronto, who had the best opportunity of judging of the work of the institution, were withdrawing their patronage from it. He termed the college a huge parasite on the provincial funds.

2. That it is expedient to provide that se

1878, shall hereafter be payable:—For each druggist's or shop license in townships, fif-

move a license to make an inspection, under sections 28 and 29 of this Act, and to travel,

in order to make such inspection, a distance of more than three miles from his office or

fund; but the inspector may be allowed the same, or so much thereof as is necessary to

TIMBER ON ROAD ALLOWANCES.

went into committee on the following resolu-tions:—1. In case the Council of any town-

passed or hereafter pass any by-law for pre-serving or selling the timber or trees on the

Government road allowances within such township or united townships, and included

in any such license, the corporation of such township or united townships shall be entitled to be paid, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this province, a sum equal to two per

townships, under the authority of such li-cense; but no corporation shall be entitled to such percentage of the dues received for tim-

ber or saw logs cut during the times or seasons when any timber or trees on any such

pay the actual cost of his travelling expen

to city license districts.

The motion was carried.

languages, it was more comprehensive. In getting up a cry against the college the selwhere the inspector is required in the case of an application for leave to transfer or reish instincts of certain interests had been appealed to, and the petitions resulting therefrom were no indication of public opinion.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) contended that Upper Canada College was at a standstill. He compared the work of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute with that of the college, to the advantage of the former.

THE LONDON JUNCTION RAILWAY. Mr. MEREDITH, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting the London Junction Railway Company, said that the company were not asking for a new charter, but simply for an extension of time, the charter having lapsed.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN moved the six months'

hoist, on the ground that to pass the bill would be an injustice to the Great Western railway, the city of London having made an agreement with them not to promote compet-ing lines to the south.

Mr. WATERS strongly supported the bill. Mr. MILLER was opposed to granting tharters to small companies, and favoured

centralization of running power in large cor-porations, who could alone serve the public Mr. ROSS could not this year support the bill, because he had come to the conclusion the city of London was not acting in good faith in this matter. London was not very lesirous for more competition, for they had

allowed the matter to rest for eight years.

Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) opposed the bill.

Mr. MOWAT held that the agreement between the city of London and the Great
Western railway implied and was meant to imply that no southern competing line would centum of the dues received by her Majesty for or in respect of the timber or saw logs which, during the existence of such by-law, were cut within the said township or united promoted. The bill could not be enter-Mr. MEREDITH said there was no evi-

their money in the scheme had been led to do so by the utterance of the Attorney-General last session, when he said that he opposed the bill, because the city of London had not desired it.

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Meredith-To further amend statute respecting mortgages,
Mr. Patterson—To amend the Municipal

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill to give increased efficiency to Montreal Fire Insurance Companies; the provisions of which he explained. It required that in the formation of a company copies of the resolutions and subscription books and statements of proposed business must be transmitted to the Insurance Inspector, that the inspector should make enquiries after receiving the statements, that on receipt of the inspector's certificate the Provincial Treasurer could certify that the company may transact business. The company could do business only of the kind stated in the certificate, but might apply afterwards for supple-MARKET FEES AND TOLL-GATES. Mr. WOOD introduced a bill respecting market fees. In doing so, he said that cities and towns contended that market buildings were erected for the convenience of the citizens, and that it was right that sellers should pay a small fee towards the cost of maintenficate, but might apply afterwards for supplementary certificate to extend their risks. Provision was made for allowing a guarantee capital to be formed by subscription of the members, or by loan and such capital must not be withdrawn till the premium notes amount-ed to three per cent. of the risks. By com-plying with certain specified conditions any mutual company might become a stock company.

The bill was read a second time. VITAL STATISTICS. Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill respecting the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. The bill had the object of giving increased efficiency to the The bill was read the second time. and villages might be allowed to establish markets and charge market fees, but the farmers need not resort to such markets. If, on the other hand, the markets were free, the farmers might be compelled to resort to them for a certain period. The cities, on their side, complained that it was unjust to place toll-bars on the roads leading into the cities and the Government therefore pro-SUPPLY.

The House again went into Committee of upply.

Mr. MEREDITH said it had been stated in another place that the school population in Ontario had decreased by 20,000. He wished to know if this were the case, because he beheved there must have been a consider-

able increase.

Mr. CROOKS said that before the consideration of the educational items were concluded he would be able to give the figures for 1880 n this respect.
The item \$240,000 for Public and Separate Schools then passed.

On the item of \$13,500 for schools in new and poor townships,

Mr. MEREDITH pointed out that several counties were drawing from this fund which ounties were drawing from this fund which ad not any new and poor townships.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the

hair.

AFTER RECESS.

The House again went into Committee of upply.

The following items passed after some disussion :--

ducational Depository,
Library
discellaneous
uperannuated teachers.
The committee rose and reported. 8,855 00

THE RELEASE OF DOWER. Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill for the release of dower by married women in certain cases. It provided that the husband may mortgage land without a barring of dower under similar circumstances to those which allowed him to sell under the present

The bill was read the second time.

The House adjourned at 11 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25. ORANGE INCORPORATION. Mr. MERRICK moved that the seve 60 00 30 00

Mr. MERRICK moved that the seventh report of the Standing Committee on Private Bills be referred back to the committee with instructions to declare the preamble of bill (No. 5). To incorporate the Loyal Orange Associations of Eastern and Western Ontario as proven. He argued that the Orange Association was fully entitled to a special Act of incorporation, that the order should receive the same recognition and justice that other secret associations had received. The returns brought down this session is completely refuted the statement made than 1 Loyal Orange Lodges, had sought the poration under the general Act. Two beautiful. any Loyal Urange Lodges, had sought the poration under the general Act. Two be volent societies, under the auspices of to Orange Association, had applied for inceporation under the Act, and the cost was n one case and \$5 in the other. So that the statement that such societies could get incor-poration for ten cents, each was disproved. He referred to the benevolent objects of the association, and said that when such large grants were asked this year for charitable purposes, the Legislature should encourage

uch organizations.

Mr. HARCOURT opposed the motion, on the college a huge parasite on the provincial funds.

Mr. CROOKS said that his object in supplying the statistics referred to was for the provincial of the Huge of the true position of the Upper Canada College. The arguments of his hon, friend showed not so much that Upper Canada College had fallen into a position of decadence, but that several of the Collegiate Institutes were abreast of it in special work.

But Upper Canada College had not fallen back in any sense; the course of study had progressed, and was as comprehensive as that of the High School. In regard to modern languages, it was more comprehensive. In getting up a cry against the college that in the college that institutes were against the college that in the college that the college that the reasons proffered for ask-city; county, or license fund of the city; county, or license fund of the city; county, or license fund of the conada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, and shall be applying the statistics referred to was for the ploy in which the said the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, shall form the license fund of the canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, shall form the force, and shall be applying the statistics referred to was for the ploy in which the said the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is in force, and shall be applying the statistics referred to was for the salary and expenses of the Laeutenant-Governor-in-Council towards payment of the salary and expenses of the office of the the ground that the reasons proffered for ask-ing a special Act were misleading, and because mendation was struc!; out of the report in which it appeared
Mr. MERRICK—There is a legal difficulty
in the way of an Ontario association applying

> residence, the person making such application for a transfer or removal shall pay to the in-spector, in addition to all other fees, the sum of 10 cents per mile, one way, for his travel-ling expenses, and the same shall be deposited by the inspector to the credit of the license Mr. BRODER said, even if it were Mr. bitODER said, even if it were assumed for the sake of argument that the Orange association was a political one, that would not be sufficient reason for refusing incorporation, because many political bodies, such as the National Club, had been incorporated. If the object of the order in asking in corporation was merely to embarrass the Government, why had they not applied for it in order to make such inspection, upon his accounts being rendered and approved in the ordinary manner; this clause should not apply when the Government they opposed was in power, viz., that of Messrs. Macdonald and Dorion? The fact was the Ontario Government were now opposing the bill for political purposes. (Hear, hear.) The fact that many of the Government supporters were members of the order showed that the order was not On the motion of Mr. PARDEE, the House a political machine. As a matter of right the Legislature who once passed the Orange bill, had recognized the incorporation of the ship organized as a separate municipality, or the Council of any united townships, have

for incorporation to the Dominion

Mr. BLEZARD said that although he was an Orangeman of twenty years' standing, he thought those who pressed for this bill thought more of their party than thought more of their party than the real necessities of the order. In 1868 or 1869 the eastern association passed a resolution that the Legislature should be applied to, but their friends happening to be in power they postponed doing so till the Government was changed. He thought the general Act should be satisfactory to the Prangemen, and therefore opposed the bill.

Mr. LAUDER said the remarks of the last

speaker, who was an Orangeman, proved that the order was not a political machine. But whatever he said as to the bill, the action of the highest courts of an association must be regarded as authoritative, and therefore the application for incorporation was a legal and bone fide one. No Orange lodge had availed itself of the general Act, a fact which showed that that Act did not give what they

wanted.

Mr. HARDY asked why the Supreme Grand Lodge did not apply to the Dominion.

Mr. LAUDER said the Dominion Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction over the property of the provincial lodges, and therefore it was useless to seek incorporation at Ottawa.

When the Presidentian Church and the When the Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland united, they had to seek separate Acts in every province in order to enable them to hold real estate in each pro-

vince.
Mr. MURRAY said that the bill had been brought before the House several sessions, and the voice of the country had pronounced and the voice of the country had pronounced upon it. The fact that he had received a large Orange vote in his constituency, and had not then been questioned about the bill, showed that the Orangemen were satisfied with the general Act. The whole thing was a farce, and the Orangemen were not to be duped by political demagogues and wire-pullers. Owing to the machinations of such pullers. Owing to the machinations of such wire-pillers, he had once had to fly for his life at an election, and the Orangemen, whose passions had been roused by their leaders, were guilty of intimidation and coercion at the polls. The promoters of the bill could not be sincere in their contention, because they knew it could never be passed.

Mr. HAY said that the spirit of the Orange body was against the Reform party, and therefore it was not in the public interest to give it legislative sanction.

give it legislative sanction Mr. PECK said that the Conservative party were not entitled to the support of the Orangemen, and if they were in power tomorrow the country would hear nothing about the bill. In 1858, when Hon. Mr. about the hill. In 1858, when Hon Mr. Casey was seeking election in Renfrew, the Conservative Government, in order to secure the Catholic vote, agreed with the leading Catholics of Ottawa to pass a Separate School bill and oppose the Orange bill. He would support the bill, but was not prepared to throw over the present Government for a Conservative one. At the same time he denied that the Orangemen wanted the bill for political purposes.

for political purposes.

Mr. MACK said that as there was now a Mr. MACK said that as there was how a general Act, he would oppose the bill.

Mr. PARKHILL said that the numerous petitions that were sent to the House in 1879, and were so numerously signed, showed that the rank and file of the order desired a special act. The absence of an incorporation bill the rank and file of the order desired a special Act. The absence of an incorporation bill prevented the lodges holding property and compelling them to vest their halls, &c., in trustees. There were 1,400 lodges in the province, 700 of which had halls, and in repressing this measure the House was doing them a great injustice.

Mr. WATERS said that if the rank and file of the Orence head had been informed by

file of the Orange body had been informed by their leaders of the true nature of the general Act, the lodges would have all been incorporated by this time. He would therefore vote against the bill.

Mr. BASKERVILLE hoped the bill

Conservatives, in order to secure the support of the Catholic vote in Renfrew for the Hon. of the Catholic vote in Renfrew for the Hon.
Mr. Cayley, promised to support the Separate
School bill and oppose the Orange bill.
He refuted statements made by previous
speakers regarding the Orange lodge resolutions being political dodges, and showed that
no objection had ever been made to the proposed bill in the provincial lodges. Mr. Merrick
continued to point out that the solid phalanx of
Government supporters continued wear by year Government supporters continued year by year to vote down the proposed bill, although knowing that no other measure could adequately and economically meet the requirements of the case. He thought that the resolution placed in the Speaker's hands was a just and desirable one, and he moved that it be now put.

and desirable one, and he moved that it be now put.

Mr. WHITE moved in amendment, that all the words after "that" be struck out, and the following substituted:—That "inasmuch as the Act respecting benevoient, provident, and other societies, passed in 1874, contains provisions which were intended to enable and will enable the Loyal Orange Association of Ontario to obtain all the privileges sought to be obtained by the special proposed Act of incorporation, it is inexpedient that the latter shall pass into law."

(Continued on Fifth Page

The Weekly Mail

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1881.

THE BUDGET DEBATE

THE exceeding tameness of the budget debate is sufficient evidence that the antitariff agitation has practically fallen dead. It is not so long since the Opposition began prematurely a crusade upon the National Policy; every expedient, logical and statistical, rhetorical and sophistical, was tried; and now it is perfectly clear, after two years' trial of the system, that there is no murmur of discontent against it sufficiently loud to find an echo within the walls of Parliament. When the chief organ rudely charged the electors with blindness and gullibility for their course in 1878. youd all question, the people are eminently merely fosters industry, and enriches all sses by so doing, but find also that the duties, patriotically adjusted, enable the Government to pay its way. The Carr-wright era of deficits has passed; and the Liberal-Conservative plan of lightening the permanent burden by meeting it" as far as may be, out of current income prevails in its stead. The late Government abandoned office, leaving behind it not merely an accumulation of decits, but now it is claimed that every trouble would have melted away before the benign influence of a bountiful harvest. Will those who make the allegation be so good as to indicate in what way the accumulated bur-den was to be sustained under the doctrinaire system?

It is notorious that had Mr. MACKENZIE remained in office the fiscal rate must have been increased to meet the growing liabilities of the Dominion. Sir RICHARD CART-WRIGHT'S importunities in the London money market would soon have wearied out capitalists, with the result that, unlike the unjust judge, they would have shaken off the suitor. Indeed, during the campaign of 1878 the ex-Finance Minister foreshadowed a higher fiscal rate of duty. The trouble with him was that, being bound hard and fast to an economic theory unsuited to the country's circumstances, he would have done more harm than good by enhancing the rate. His party had satisfied itself, or had been taught to accept the doctrine without enquiry, that it would be better for Canada to be without industries than with them, and that instead of feeding our own people, consuming our own products of the field and mine, it was our duty to pay tribute to Brother Jonathan. The farmer, the tradesman, and the artisan can now see and feel for themselves the difference between doctrinaire theory and practical patriotism. It is urged that the country dourished in years gone by under a lower iscal rate than that adopted by the late Government, which is like all the cosmopolitan truisms, irrelevant. The English and colonial free-trader cannot be made to see that a low tariff at one period, or in one country, may be quite high enough, when, under altered circumstances, it will prove quite inadequate either for revenue or national purposes. The destruction of Canadian industries was not caused by lowering our own duties, but by not raising them to meet altered exigencies. The moment it became evident that the superior protection, the bounties and drawbacks, in vogue in the States were stiffing commercial enterprise in the Do-minion, it became the duty of the Government to interpose on their behalf. And it was precisely here that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT proved his incompetency. He could not discern the signs of the times. To him a policy sanctioned by its adoption in England—a policy admirably adapted to a country mainly manufacturing—must be assumed to be beneficial for a new land under circumstances totally

desparate.

Evidently until the economists are prepared to recognize the fact that differen circumstances and varying times require separate consideration and treatment, their so-called science will never rise above the evel of chariatanism. At this moment the duty adds nothing to the price under such umstances, it simply curtails the ring's fits, and saves the balance to Canada

or public purposes.
In the Commons, Mr. Fleming tried to make it appear, on Friday, that the farmer reaped nothing by having a larger demand for his grain than he could have had before for his grain than he could have had before the National Policy was adopted. The price of wheat, he said, is regulated by the Liverpool market. Well, supposing that to be true—and it is only reasonably so, because the English price is only a register of the demand and supply through-out the world—how does that alter the state of facts? Does the hon, gentleman pretend to say that an increase in the number of mouths to fill here on our own soil does not create an enlarged demand, and as a necessary consequence, affect the world's demand in general for the benefit of the Canadian farmer in particular? You cannot, as a matter of fact, benefit manufacturers or artisans without also benefit-ting every other class, agricultural or commercial. The agitation against the National Policy has lingered longer, no doubt, than its still-born brother, the anti-syndicate igitation; but it is as certainly any factitious movement can be, and it will lie side by side with it in the grave

FLOATABLE STREAMS. WE commend the debate upon Mr. PAR-DEE's bill to the careful consideration of our readers. The subject is not of itself an interesting one, but it involves a principle of momentous importance. The Commissioner of Crown Lands undertook to review the decisions of, the courts and to pronounce judgment upon them. He thereby exposed the weakness of his case. The Ontario Assembly is not the constitutionally appointed arena for legal discussion. We have a Court of Appeal in this province and a Supreme Court of the Dominion, and therefore any controversy regarding judicial utterances on the floor of the House is not only improper but grossly impertinent, more especially when a particular case is vet sub judice. There is no justification for interference with the McLaren and Calbwell case under these circumstances. Should the higher court decide that the Vice-Chancellor's decision and the previous decisions are correct in law and equity, the Legislature will be deluded into pronouncing that never to have been the law which its authorized exponents, during more than a quarter of century, have concurred in pronouncing to be the law. On the very face of the Act will stand, therefore, a palpable falsehood.

The Ontario Legislature may, under

stress from the Premier, do what it likes as to the future tenure of any man's pro-perty; but it has no right to alter the law, or to deprive any man of rights which that law declared to be his, unless it is prepared to give him adequate compensation. Mr. PARDEE pleaded that it would cost and gullibility for their course in 1878, the province five millions to buy out there is no doubt it was so sanguine as to the rights of riparian proprietors. Be it believe that it could continue the war until
the next general election. And now, beout. Mr. McLarkin is not in the market;
he does not ask the Commissioner to buy him out : all he asks is that he shall not satisfied with a fiscal policy which not be deprived of property declared to be his under the law by an arbitrary measure of retroactive legislation. What the plaintiff desires is only to be let alone, under the protection of the courts. Mr. PARDEE, in effect, proposes to dissolve an injunction by bill before the call has been fairly djudicated upon. 10 to sent lat / signification Mr. Miller, of Musicoka, himself a Reformer, pointed out in a clear, practical way what the effect of the measure would be. He, at all events, knew what he was the Government of "the kettle of fish they were preparing for themselve All that we have urged regarding the absurd inadequacy of the tolls provision, the difficulty of lumbering operations under the provisions of the bill, the inevitable waste of water, precious on streams like the Mississippi, were all borne out by the honourable fact, only ignorance and self-interest, such as prome ted Mr. CALDWELL's indelicate interposition, can be blind to the serious mischief in contemplation. We have to repeat once again that there are no gameral nterests involved in the case. It is simply a job perpetrated by a pliant Minister to serve an obsequious follower. The special aim of the measure is boldly avowed, o that Mr. Mowar's unctuous plead

ings about its general scope were insincere and disingenuous in the extreme.

The Ministerial organ has never dared to meet the question on its merits, because, with all its assurance and hollow plausibility, it sees clearly the utterly indefensible position of the Minister. It prated yesterday of "factious opposition;" is it factious to condemn a measure which bears a lie on its face? Is it factious to denounce a bill which deliberately enunciates the principle that improvements which the law declares to be a man's property have never been his property? What proprietary rights, we should like to ask, will be safe, if the Ontario Legislature, at the bidding of a partisan, can declare them to be worthless? The Globe thinks the best way is to leave the timber men alone as much as possible; that is also our opinion, and therefore we protest against Mr. PARDEE's interference with one man's rights to favour the uncle of a nephew who has a vote in the House. The province has a right to improve streams or not, as it thinks fit; but it has no right to legislate away the property of any man without adequate compensation. Had the river and creeks in question been available at all before the improvements the case would have been slightly different. But Mr. McLaren absolutely created them for floatable purposes; the judges declared the works to be his property; and no Legisla ture without committing a monstrous act of usurpation and commiscation can deprive him of them. Thank heaven, if we have no Legislative Council, we have a Supreme Court and a Governor-General.

THE ORANGE BIEL Ir is most upfortunate that Mr. Blee RICK's bill to incorporate the Orang should have been considered entirely from a sectarian point of view. The Premier has himself supported a similar measure, and no doubt would do so now did he not stand in awe of the Commissioner of Public Works. The general Act was in-

People do not ordinarily persist in impor-tuning the Legislature when their cause of complaint can be remedied at will. Mr. Frasze knows well enough that the general Act does not confer the power necessary except at an exorbitant price. The sum total required would prove an exorbitant tax upon the country lodges-gregating throughout the Dominion ether extortionate sum. A simple attogether extertionate sum. A simple provision that the mere registry of each lodge by the grand officers should constitute the incorporation of all subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction would be amply sufficient, and there is no reason why it should be refused merely because Mr. Fraser hates Orangeism.

THE CHANGE IN POLITICS.

Some time ago we pointed out the propability of a decay in politics in this country. It was our opinion, and still is, that the country was entering on a prolonged period of Conservative administration, supported by the business and labouring classes, irrespective of previous politics. We are the more convinced of this on contemplating the scope and results of the debate on the budget so far. During the excitement of the Pacific railway agitation and discussion the Opposition seemed to be wisely ignoring the National Policy as one of their weapons of offence against the Government. It was thought by their friends that they would take up the Pacific railway scheme and make that the main plank of their platform. It afforded very fine opportunities of exaggerated statement, bristled with "millions," and was suggestive of "tax-But failure occurred in that direction. The people did not respond. The Commons was not shaken. The Senate was confident. The petitions were a fiasco. The leaders of the Opposition in both Houses were forced to admit that a great part of their objections was removed explanations, which they might have erstood before they made the exaggerated statements that the explanations of. That plank therefore

Sir Richard Cartwright in his criticism service to his party. He restored the hatred of the National Policy with which his party is filled to the front place in the party programme. Henceforth the country has no hope that the Opposition will give any aid to the industrial develop-ment of the Dominion. Every man who has invested a dollar on the faith of the National Policy, in any industry protected and made prosperous by that policy, must see in Sir Richard Cartwright a personal enemy, and in the Opposition an organized conspiracy against his private interests. We feel very strongly, of course; that Sir RIGHARD and his friends will totally fail. Nothing is more remarkable in the history of the National Policy than the total lack of agitation among the people who are said to be "robbed" in all directions. Not a public protest has been made this session. Not a petition has been presented asking for the repeal of that policy. The Finance Minister has had no deputations to wait on him protestingly. The lobbies have not been filled, as the Opposition said they would be, with people seeking amendments. It is very remarkable that a policy so "revolution "ary," as it was called, should have, in so short a time, become so thoroughly ac-cepted by the public. And when Sir

THE SAULTSTE. MARIE RAILWAY.

ELSEWHERE we publish a synopsis of the oill to be introduced in Parliament to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, and the attention of western business men s directed to the merits of the measure. In the first place, it will be be the chief object of the gentlemen ral interests" and total "impartiality," indeavouring to secure the interests of the Grand Trunk railway. In the next place, the list of names given is such as must strike the mind of Parliament and the public with a great deal of force. They are a strong guarantee of honesty of intention firmness of purpose, experience, wealth and ability. They overtop all other combinations, and by sheer forces of weight and numbers they extinguish rivalry. And in order to give a complete guarantee of the sincerity of the intention to protect western interests, the cities of Coronto and Hamilton and the county of Simcoeare awarded three piaces on the directorate. The rival company gives the Grand Trunk two places. Nothing can be more liberal than the terms and conditions offered to other companies as to traffic arrangements and running powers, and at th same time to continue the guarantee of western interests. No such arrangements, which are sometimes deceptive, can be ratified except at a general meeting of the shareholders. The new company binds itself strictly to levy the usual tolls and offer equal facilities to all other railways. Backed by so strong a list of names, having such objects in view, and acting in so frank and open a manner, the company in question will probably find no

difficulty in obtaining the Act of incorporation it seeks. We are told in the Globe that Mr. EDGAR was particularly careful in applying for the new charter "to guard interests impartially." The is at least humorous. To give the Grand Trunk two places on the directorate. with the confessed control of four, and the wobable control of six, out of nine directors, was certainly a most "impartial" proceeding. This kind of "impartiality" i apt to degenerate into weakness. It often level of chariatanism. At this moment the hubbub about the coal-tax—one of the few shreds and patches left of the agitator's habiliments—is merely an ad coptandum appeal to seize upon a real grievance for similar purposes. Does anyone supposes. Does anyone supposes. Does anyone supposes that the price of finel would have been any cheaper without the tax than with it? Is it not evident, on the contrary, that the fifty centre per ton on coal, instead of passing mot the Dominfon treasury, would have peased into the pockets of the Dominfon treasury, would have peased into the pockets of the members. Now the general Act was introduced, not to get rid of the difficulty, but is admitted to the citadel by the warder at peased to be independent until Messra. Enoar and Cox were manipulated by the Grand Trunk authorities? The Globe on deavours to show that the west will be safe under the new directorate; that it will not be in the interest of the Midland have passed into the pockets of the American monopolats? The men who have a subject of the state of the contrary to public morality, combination would have done just the same whether Sir Leonard Trunk and that as the Government and the Whitby line to be controlled by the warder at the question for sectarian monopolats? The men who have a subject on the property of the controlled by the syndicate, and this body of men are deavours to show that as the Government and the Whitby line to be controlled by the Grand Trunk; and that as the Government and the Whitby line to be controlled by the warder at the question for sectarian the property of the subject of the American monopolats? The grand Trunk and that as the Government and the Whitby line to be controlled by the warder at the gate, people are apt to say unkind things and entertain sordid suspicions. Enoar and Cox were manipulated by the Grand Trunk authorities? The Grand Trunk and that the material of the distribution of the control saves trouble to yield, but when submis-

fession made, and a better proposition be-fore it, Parliament will have any difficulty in preferring a plan of building the road which will not be quite so completely un-der Grand Trunk influence. That excel-lent corporation, which has had so much from this country, is already sufficiently powerful.

MARKET FEES AND TOLLS.

Mr. Wood's measure with regard to narket fees proves to be a very harmless one after all. The organ was badly in formed when it assailed this journal for urging that fees and tolls should stand or fall together. Defective inspiration often leads organists astray, and the Globe is no exception to the general rule. Taking it for granted that Mr. Mowar's Government depends upon the rural constituencies for support, our contemporary rashly entered into the arena as the champion of aggrieved farmers. Now our policy is wide as the poles asunder from the organ's. We protest, and always have protested, against setting class against class, or prevince against province. Any legitimate griev against province. Any legitimate griev-ance established by the agriculturist will be as freely exposed by us as any other requiring public protest and redress. The market fees are unquestionably a vexatious exaction, although we should hardly take the precise ground occupied by the Provincial Treasurer. The cities and towns have the expense cast upon them of erecting buildings. They must make streets, the wear and tear of which by farmers' waggons is considerable; why, then, should a man, simply because he is a farmer, be exempt from payment of his share in the civic expendi-Mr. Wood talked about the paltry privilege of backing up a waggon under the open sky; is that all the farmer gets? It

were, would he resort to town at all

The Treasurer seems to think that each waggon should be housed at the municipality's expense, and perhaps the stabling of his horses ought also to be defrayed out of the fee-fund. All that the municipalities ask is that they shall have a fair equivalent for the sacrifice they are called upon to make. Both the farmer and on Sir Leonard Tilley's budget did ill citizen are dependent one upon the service to his party. He restored the other, and therefore justice demands a policy of give and take as between them. The tolls are a grievance of which both have a right to complain; but the farmer is usually a resident of the municipality which imposes them for maintain, ing the roads. Now the highway ought to be paid for by the county, as the streets are in the towns : and, supposing that principle recognized, both fees and folls should disappear simultaneously. But so long as the latter are maintained we insist upon it that it is the height of injustice to abolish the former. As a matter of fact, moreover, the market fees are not paid by farmer, but by the consumer of his goods, so that in every way the urban suffers for the benefit of the rural citizen. The third clause of the bill effectually isposes of the organ's arguments, and affords some relief to the towns. The fees are still to be levied in cities and towns so ong as the counties maintain tolls upon the roads within a distance not yet fixed. Mr. Wood ought not, in our opinion, to make any hard and fast limit. A limit which would be quite adequate for a small town could not be so for cities like Hamilton, Toronto, or short a time, become so thoroughly accepted by the public. And when Sir Richard Carrwright restored the haired of that policy to the place from which some sensible men in his party wished it dropped, he signed and sealed the fate of his party, and deliberately excluded it, for the future, from all hope of return to power.

The larger and more unportant the market the greater should be the area of the cities. The larger and more unportant the market the greater should be the area of free highways. It is useless to leave the matter either to the city or county councils, because they are both interested parties; and surely some graduated scale could be less rocky and precinious. At Laine's hit upon which would be fairly equitable to all concerned. "The bill requires some mendments, yet it is actually a step in the right direction.

r at THE RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES. THE people of this province have been so accustomed to hear that their interests are persistently sacrificed, that the shuffle noticed that the object of the promoters of of the cards in the interest of the Grand the bill is frankly stated. There is no de- Trunk railway must have somewhat stagceptive pretence about the proposal. The gered them., The Ontario and Pacific nterests of Ontario are especially stated to Junction Railway Company was primarily intended to secure to Midland Ontario who desire to be incorporated. Un- Toronto, and the western section of the der the specious pretence of "gene- province, a fair proportion, share and share alike, of the traffic from the North-West. it would have been easy to secure or at Before the Pacific railway, in its entirety, tempt to secure, the local interests of had ceased to be anything but a dream Western Ontario, as under that same and a half repudiated promise, the purpose specious plea some other gentlemen are of the Ontario and Pacific Junction Company, as it afterwards became, was to con serve and consolidate provincial interests. The lines cast and west of Toronto were to be guaranteed equal rights. This city was to have no advantage over Hamilton; and the west was not to be permitted to overreach the east. All that Western Ontario. fair play in the arrangements. Four lines entered into the compact—the Hamilton and North-Western, the Northern, the Whitby and Port Perry, and the Midland. Thus impartial justice was secured to the whole of the country from Port Hope westward. The charter for the Junction line was renewed with the cordial approva of all parties, when the cordial approva-of all parties, when the monopolists ap-peared upon the scene. Abandoning the projected road, they set about something entirely different, and palpably inconsistent with the original scheme. Toronto and Hamilton interests were to be summarily thrown overboard, the line to Lake Nipis sing definitively abandoned, and a new route to the Sault devised, with terminus, not on the Canada Central, o connecting, in other words, with the Cana lian Pacific, but at a point on the Midland or the Whitby railway which would serve as a feeder to the Grand Trunk, pass by, far in their rear, the western cities, and so secure the business legitimately belonging to Hamilton and. Toronto for the east.

A great deal has been said lately about railway monopolies by the chief organ, and yet we find it now advocating what it connect and dare not defer to be a great to the connect and dare not defer to be a great to the connect and dare not defer to be a great to the chief organ, cannot, and dare not, dony to be a gross outrage upon Western Ontario. Why should two Grand Trunk directors have should two Grand Trunk directors have been forced upon the Junction railway board, unless for the purpose of controlling a line which was projected for purely pro-vincial purposes, declared to be indepen-dent, and kept independent until Messrs. Edgar and Cox were manipulated by the Grand Trunk authorities? The Globe en-

Ontario interests. It is all very well urge that because the Local Government grants \$8,000 per mile, it, having provided the money, will sway the directorate. On the contrary, it is the monopole which works the line, by means of one or other of its tributaries, that will prove supreme. The Globe says that whether the connection east be made at Manilla on the Whitby line or at Coldat Manilla on the Whitby line or at Cold-water on the Midland makes no difference, because one of these lines will then be because one of these lines will then be hostile to the monopoly. Could exher of them afford to be so? Suppose, for example, the Whitby and Port Perry railway blocked at one end, and at the mercy of the Grand Trunk at the other, what redress could if obtain? None whatever. The only alternative would be humiliating submission or bankruptcy. Meanwhile the North-Western and Northern, which feed the trade of Hamilton and Toronto, would be entirely left, out in the Toronto, would be entirely left out in the cold. Trade, which the organ admits would naturally flow to one or other of these cities, would be systematically diverted to Montreal and the east, by th gigantic monopoly, which had guaranteed the bonds of a company intended to con-serve the interests of Western Ontario.

It is not necessary to refer to the shuffling and duplicity which have characterized this sinister stroke of perverted dexterity. Col. CUMBERLAND and the Hon. FRANK SMITH have fully exposed the trickery of which Western Ontario has been made the victim. The petition of the Hamilton Board of Trade fully exposes the entire plot, and its course will be followed in Toronto at the first opportunity At the Railway Committee yesterday, Mr PARDER offered, as a compromise, to clain seats for five Government directors—office seekers of course. The expedient would be of no avail. It is not the Government but the Grand Trunk which will have the working of the line, and it never gives something for nothing. It is a gross outrage upon this province that such a scheme should have been entertained for a moment by its Government. It is the de liberate purpose of its devisers to deprive Toronto, Hamilton, and the west of advantages they had secured by wise co-operation; and it is to the last degree surprising that a journal avowedly the for of monopoly can support a bill which aims a deadly blow at the interests of a province whose champion it ostentatiously

THE TRANSVAAL DISASTER.

THE Lews which we publish this week nust sadden all who value the pres tige of the British army, and sympathize with its struggles under dishearter ing circumstances. It has been repeatedly pointed out that England cannot afford a small war. Almost aff the great disasters which have overtaken the Mother Country have been caused by miserable conflicts like this one with the Boers. In Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa, the dark spots upon her military annals are all of the same character. The South African wars, which Sir BARTLE FRERE is busy in defending, have been neither creditable in their inception nor glorious in their progress. During the last few years more n one military reputation destroyed, and now a general of great skill and promise has perished on the field with six hundred of his men.

The scene of this latest reverse is in Natal. Sweeping round the north and

Neck the last engagement was fought, some miles from the frontier, and still further from Newcastle, the base of operations. To the left of the Neck is Spitzkop, an eminence which Sir George Colley strove to hold against an overwhelming force of Boers. The umunition gave out, and the brave Highlanders had no resource but stones and th bayonet against an enemy well ammuni-tioned and in force. It would appear that the smallness of the beleaguered force was ccasioned by the impossibility of keeping the troops together on an advance in a rugged and difficult country such as the map shows it to be. When the tidings of the junction of the forces under Wood and Colley arrived it seemed natural to suppose that the last disaster had been endured. Unhappily, another and more serious one has followed closely upon its els, and England must again bewail the loss of hundreds of her brave sons in a miserable war for which she is in no way responsible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

West of Chicago whole communities ar suffering from want of coal. Their sufferings are of course all due to the Canadian N. P. if we may believe Sir Richard Cartwright an his Toronto organ.

Mr. Charlton, the changeable, says that demanded was that, whether the Saults when his friends come into power at Ottawa line alone should be constructed or the sulformed the day!—vested interests will be Pacific line throughout, there might be protected. Those of his friends in power in some guarantee that Ontario would have this province show no disposition to protect this province show no disposition to protect vested interests against Mr. Pardee's spolia-

THE settlers in the south-eastern portion of Dakota are suffering from a fuel famine, the result of the prolonged snow blockade. To uch straits have they been driven that they have been compelled to cut down the telegraph poles, tear up the railroad ties, and sacrifice their stocks of corn for fuel. This is even worse than coal at eight dollars a ton.

A correspondent suggests that the Govern

ment should supplement the remuneration of our volunteers of all ranks, after fifteen or twenty years' faithful service, by a grant of lands. He feels certain that such system of reward for long service would ensure the competency and permanency of the personnel of the force, without entailing ional burdens on the national treasury

The St. Capharines News (Reform) is of the opinion that "there are unquestionably too nany exemptions from taxation, and the result is burdens grievous to be borne on thos least able to bear them." Still, our St Catharines contemporary is an enthusiastic supporter of the Ministry against which it implies the serious charge of permitting this rievance to exist.

lic opinion may turn to the right or to the left. They have already once changed their railway policy since the general elections, and are quite capable of changing it back again.

Mr. D. D. Hav. M. P. P. for North Perth. told the members of the Legislature the other day that when at home he farmed from one to two hundred acres of land. In the great rôle of Cincinnatus Mr. Hay is good. It is much to be regretted that the bad quality of the water on the Dawson route prevented han from settling in that region. No hard-handed agriculturist, like the member for North Perth, could be expected to take up land in a territory where corkscrews and appolinaris water are necessary to the irrigation of a farm.

The second session of the fourth Parliament of the province of Ontario is expected by many of the members to come to a close on Friday next. If this expectation is well founded, quite a number of more or less important measures must be included in the annual slaughter of the innocents. But of course the member for North Perth wants to get back to the farm of which he spoke so feelingly the other day. Already the Canada thistles feel the first thrills of restored animation and the backets restored animation and the backets. tion, and the burdock pants for the summer campaign against our Listowel Cincinnatus. It is going to be an early spring, and it is time that the shovel, the hoe, the corkscrew, and other agricultural implements were got

An old tin-pot containing a few grains of gunpowder was thrown away the other day with some other rubbish in that aristocratic locality in London called Eaton Square. A report quickly spread that a Fenian plot had been discovered to blow up the whole district. The old tin-pot was only one of a number of extraordinarily manufactured in-fernal machines that were to be used to scatter broadcast death and destruction. A battalion of detectives and police were told off to investigate the diabolical scheme, when it was found the whole story arose from the finding of the much-battered and useless piece of tin. The incident affords a fair insight into the terrified feeling and sense of asecurity which recently prevailed in the great metropolis.

The proposed fusion of the interests of our two greatest railways, the Grand Trunk and Great Western, is engaging attention in England. This time it is said the overtures are made by the shareholders of the GreatWestern, who are reported as dissatisfied with the rate of progress of their line compared with the Grand Trunk. The London World hears that the Stock Exchange element has already in view a board of able and experienced railway men to replace the present directors, of which Sir Henry Tyler, the Grand Trunk chairman, is to be the presiding genius. "As Sir Henry," the World says, "is never known to refuse a good offer, there is little doubt he will take the office; and it will then be for him to show that there can be the saving of £200,000 a year between the two companies which he and his friends have so often alleged could easily be made."

Apropos of a deputation from the Yorkshire Chambers of Commerce waiting upon Lord Kimberley on the 3rd inst., relative to the Canadian tariff, the London Globe very correctly says :-- "Some of the prominent public men of the Dominion have, during the ast few years, urged a closer union of commercial interests between the Colony and the Mother Country, and there can be no doubt the Canadians would be only too pleased that the latter should have larger benefits under the tariff than foreigners. But England has turned a deaf ear to all suggestions in the direction of an Imperial Customs Union with her Colonies and Dependencies. We cannot be surprised, then, if these go their own way and think only of their own interests seeing that the Mother Country repels all overtures towards establishing community of commercial interests between

MR. PARNELL having got himself into Transvaal the other day, was one of the most his alliance with Rochefort, Victor Hugo, and the French Socialist element, has found it necessary to give it to be understood that the object of his mission to France is to enlist the aid and sympathy of the whole French nation, and not of any one section thereof. It is a little unfortunate for Mr. Parnell that simultaneously with this announcement the Paris Intransiquant, his friend Rochefort's paper, should plumply come out with the statement that "Mr. Parnell has come again to Paris for the purpose of extending his relations with that portion of the Republican press which upholds the cause of the Home Rulers." Now, whom is one to believe—Mr. Parnell's French intimate and ally abroad, or his unknown Irish friend and supporter who constitutes himself his champion and apologist at home ?

As education increases so do suicides. east that is the natural deduction to be derived from a table of statistics furnished by Professor Bertillon. British people are generally believed to be among the most melancholy of the populations of the earth, but, according to these statistics, they must find solace in grumbling, for the percentage of self-slänghter appears to be less in Great Britain than in the majority of European countries, or in the United States. The Danes seem to be the most prone to suicide, though why it is difficult to understand. The professor says that in

When Mr. Thomas Hughes was vaunting the superiority of Tennessee over Canada as a field for colonization, there were a few facts concerning his favourite State which he neglected to set forth. Within the last two years ten men have been lynched in Spring-field, Tenn., two of whom, it is now believed, were innocent of the crime with which they were charged. So shocking has become the condition of affairs that a member of the Legislature has made a speech showing what the inevitable result of such a condition of things must be, and calling upon the Govof things must be, and calling upon the Governor and all the powers of the State to arrest and punish the perpetrators. The Memphis Appeal frankly declares, in an editorial referring to this resolution, that Tennessee has acquired an infamous reputation; the State is engaged in an effort to attract immigration from the North and from Europe, and has many inducements to offer; but "Tennessee may advertise its attractions." but "Tennessee may advertise its attractions and give away its lands in vain if the perpetrators of this Springfield outrage are not detected, convicted, and executed." The United States has made such rapid

progress under a protective tariff that the objects of the new Free Trade Congressional jects of the new Free Trade Congressional Alliance, just organized at Washington, promise to be very difficult of accomplishment. These objects are the same as those of the Cobden Club, but the alliance propose to push them in a more aggressive spirit. It is intended in the first place to endeavour to unite in a solid party the advocates in Congress of a purely revenue tariff, who shall vote as a single body on all subjects affecting the tariff, and shall maintain an agitation throughout the country. In the second place, it is proposed by means of speeches, public meetings, pamphlets, and letters to educate the people to a sense of the wrongs of protection and the rights of free trade. Progressive in everything else, Americans are conservative in one thing. By hard experience they have learnt the value of protec-

tion, and, knowing when to leave well enough alone, the prospects are everwhelming that it will be a long time before they forsake it. The new Alliance has, therefore, a hard task before it—a task before the fulfilment of which it may be expected to wreck itself.

At the present moment land agents are busy in Canada endeavouring to get farmers and others to pull up stakes and journey hence to Dakota. Of course the territory is described as a very paradise for settlers, but York paper does not endorse the statements of the truthful agents:—"A despatch from Sioux Falls, Dakota, describes a fuel famine as prevailing in that region to an alarming extent, although no death from freezing is yet reported. Telegraph poles have been cut down and used as fuel, the public schools are closed, and business generally suspended. No trains have reached the city for three No trains have reached the city for three days; and owing to the severe drifts they are not expected for several days to come. Reports from all the smaller towns in the vicinity say that the people are undergoing much suffering for lack of fuel, corn being the only kind to be had. At Parker, Dakota, part of the railroad track was taken up, and mind for such a state of things are welcome to it, but we imagine there are very few in Canada who will be beguiled by the stories of plausible and interested parties in the face of actual facts.

By their wild and untruthful denunciations of what they are pleased to style feudalism in the North-West, Opposition orators and writers have placed weapons at the disposal of those inimical to the settlement of that country. Not only have the United States papers availed themselves of the advantage thus given them, but the Irish journals have not missed the opportunity to say a bad word of Canada. The Dublin Freeman's Journal denounces the scheme of assisted emigration to this country as "a Pacific railway job," put up for the purpose of enticing the Irish people "into a snare," against which it warns them. Our Dublin contemporary says that those who "leave Ireland on the strength of the State emigration scheme to Canada will, ountry. Not only have the United States the State emigration scheme to Canada will, it appears, be flying from one class of tyranny and hardship to become the victims of ten times worse. Anything crueller than such a conspiracy there could not be." Of course this is all nonsense of the worst kind, but it will have the same effect as though it were gospel truth. Canadian journals and members of Parliament primarily responsible for the circulation of such damaging statement

The Seaforth Expositor has been interviewing a former resident of McKillop, Mr. Wm. Rae (now of Fargo, Dakota), who is at present on a visit to his old friends. The report of the interview does not lack a Grit bias. of the interview does not lack a writ bias, in spite of which, however, it makes for rather than against the present Government's railway policy. Mr. Rae is represented as admitting that the handing over of the work on the Canada Pacific to a company is the best thing that could be done for our North-West Territory, but he is still too good an Oppositionist not to contend that the condi-Oppositionist not to contend that the continuous of the bargain are such as to "work disastrously." We doubt very much if this disastrously." We doubt very much if this gentleman's change of allegiance qualifies him as a more reliable authority upon Canadian as a nore remaine authority upon Canadian interests than the chosen representatives of the Canadian people. Our doubt is confirmed when we find him boasting that railway extension is much more rapid in his new home than in Manitoba and the North-West. This is the very inequality which the Canadian Government is endeavouring to remove, and upon that endeavour Mr. Rae and his friends upon that endeavour Mr. Rae and dis includes on both sides of the line are suspiciously eager to throw cold water. Even the Expositor does not accept Mr. Rae's statements at their face value, but advises intending emigrants from this province to go where the old flag floats. Would that all our Reform contemgraries saw fit to give similar con

Major-General Sir George Pomeroy-Colley, C. B., C. M. G., K. C. S. I., who was killed at the disastrous battle of Spitzkop in the army. He was the third son of Commander the Hon. George Francis Pomeroy-Colley of Ferney, in the county of Dublin, a brother-of the fifth and an uncle of the sixth and prothe fifth and an uncle of the sixth and pre-sent Viscount Harberton of Khdare, in Ire-land. His grandmother, Mary Colley, the wife of the first Viscount Harberton, was a great-grandaunt of the first Duke of Welling-ton, and through this connection it was that about fifty years ago the father of General Colley added to his paternal name of Pomeroy the name of Colley. Sir George Pomeroy-Colley was born in 1835, and has consequently fallen in the flower of his years. He entered the army early in life, and served for a con-siderable time in India with the Second Regiment or Queen's Royals, of which he was Major when, in April, 1874, he was promoted to a colonelcy. He became a Major-General last year, and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India, which gave him his title as Sir George Pomercy-Colley. He was one of the special friends of Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is understood to have declined the command in the Transvaal mainly from a wish not to interfere with the opportunity thereby given to Sir George. The London journals delighted in styling him the English Von Moltke, but in view of his management of the campaign in which he has now laid down his life, the nickname thus bestowed was, to say the least, a very doubtcompliment to the great German commander. In course of time, perhaps, English generals and English war authorities will learn the lesson that with equal weapons and under the conditions of modern warfare, it can no longer be said, as the ancient schoolboy rhyme used to run :-Three skinny Frenchmen, two Portuguese, One jolly Englishman can lick all these."

It is reported from Washington that the Congressional committee on epidemic diseases have reported favourably the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to enquire into the adulteration of food in the United States. The statements of the chemists called in by the committee reveal a terrible state of affairs in connection with the food supply of that country. Sugar, syrups, vine gar, pickles, canned vegetables, meats, and fruits, cream of tartar, confectionery, baking powders—these and scores of other articles of daily household use are reported as commonly adulterated, always to a dishonest and some times to a dangerous degree. A New York paper thinks that in future careful people

paper thinks that in future careful people must abstain from eating anything but corn bread and eggs. Well, there are eggs and eggs. There are also eggs which can be utilized only at political meetings. But, though one were to grasp the secret of Dr. Tanner, and to abstain from eating altogether, one would still be in danger of being poisoned by one's habordasher or tailers. Bristol's Sarsaparilla one's haberdasher or tailor. One chemist, after reciting a long list of dietary horrors,

"I have had large experience in the analysis of coloured poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in Chicago. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed fo other parties. In one case a child nearly die

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ONTARIO LEGISLAT (Continued from Third Par

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YEAS.-Messrs. Baskerville. Macm YRAS.—Messrs. Baskerville, Macuray.—3.
NAYS.—Messrs. Appleby. Awrey Ballantyne, Baxter. Bishop. Bonfie Broder, Caldwell, Calvin. Cascader Cook. Creighton. Crooks. Deroche, I ris. Field. Fraser, Freeman, Free (Huron). Gibson (Hamilton). Grahan Hardy, Hawley, Hay. Humter, Jelly. law. Lauder. Livingston. Lyon. McKim. McMahon. Mack. Meredith. Mler. Monk. Morgan. Morris, Mow Needon. Pardee, Patterson. Parkh Peck. Richardson. Robinson (Cardy son (Kent). Robertson (Halton). Ro Springer, Striker, Tooley, Waters. Springer, Striker, Tooley, W. Wells, Widdifield, Wood, Ye The original motion was then on the following division: YEAS, Messrs. Boulter

UNION SCHOOL SECTION Mr. BRODER moved for an or House for copies of all con tween the Government and and

persons, referring to the dissolvin School Section No. 91, in the Matilda, and School Section No. township of Williamsburg, and, al ence to the confirmation or quashi aw passed by the council of the t SAULT STE. MARIE RAIL Mr. FERRIS moved, "That th

of the Ontario Sault Ste Marie Rai pany, presented to the House on inst., be now read by the Clerk at and that the rules af the House be and leave given by the petitioners a further petition of the Ontario Marie Railway Company, praying of incorporation; and that the peting been received, a bill may be for troduced, entitled 'An Act to inco Ontario Sault Ste Marie Railway C He said that the Board of Trade nad sought to get some con viding a proper connecting link wi ada Pacific Railway in order to se share for Ontario of the trade of t West. The Dominion Governmen made the concession, and the Legis now appealed to to give an act of tion to a company which would give ince an interest in the trade of est. Mr. MEREDITH said that is

desirable to press the motion, because a feeling in the western port province that the scheme was not terests. He therefore raised the order that the bill should be first the Committee on Standing Order After a good deal of discussion. not settle the point of order,
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The House adjourned at midnigh

THE EXPORT OF CA

Prospects of the Spring T Those engaged in the cattle exportance confident that the coming prove a lucrative one, and that the and in a month or so shipping sp at a premium. A MAIL reporter t them expressed fears that the ket would not prove so satisfactory as it did last, but the majority satisfied with the prospect. there are between 3,000 and 4.0 feed, getting themselves into co their long journey, which will about the middle of May. Certations upon the admission of foreign exist at ports of entry in Great B they will, it is believed, be removed 1st of March, and the highway to we again opened to exporters. The will not only include cattle, but sh largely handled, Canadian mutt proved agreeable to the English pathe firms have agents in the contact of the state of the s chasing cattle for the spring drivill not be brought to the byres, hed at the place of purchase for at months yet. In conversation with was learned that the supply did no demand for grades and such classes as are suitable for the markets ocean, and it was argued that to breed cattle and sheep than t or breed cattle and sneep than a grain, the supply from Canada equal in quality that bred in the Shippers claim that they are pathat leave a large margin of profit ducers, and cannot understand when the state of t not go more extensively into cat and increase the resources of the Toronto is the headquarters of the Ontario, and all the shipments this be from Montreal, by the Dominio and Temperley lines of steamships

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONI A DIRTY FARMER. -I have a hor een troubled with a bone spav ne year. I tried blister. Wh one year. I tried blister. would you advise, and how and apply? Would light work interference?—Answer: Have your horself. fired and blistered by a competent

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existence which may be conside solute antidote for fever and kindred diseases. It not only mediate relief, but it eradicates the poison which produces the disea leaving any enervating or injurio is the case with many of the agua advertised.

"Tis sweet to court, but oh! hor To court a girl and then not ge and speaking of bitters reminds and ook Blood Bitters is the most Bitters is the most popular of any medicine in the etens the stomach, and it disposition by tranquilizing the makes pure blood and cleans and tions, jogging every organ to a her acting at once upon the Ston Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys, and tonic in the world. Sample

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ion, and, knowing when to leave well enough alone, the prospects are overwhelming that it will be a long time before they forsake it. The new Alliance has, therefore, a hard task before it—a task before the fulfilment of which it may be expected to wreck itself.

At the present moment land agents are sy in Canada endeavouring to get farmers nd others to pull up stakes and journey nce to Dakota. Of course the territory is cribed as a very paradise for settlers, but the following telegram of Feb. 25th to a New York paper does not endorse the statements of the truthful agents:—"A despatch from oux Falls. Dakota, describes a fuel famine prevailing in that region to an alarming extent, although no death from freezing is yet reported. Telegraph poles have been cut down and used as fuel, the public schools are closed, and business generally susper lays; and owing to the severe drifts they are ot expected for several days to come from all the smaller towns in the icinity say that the people are undergoing much suffering for lack of fuel, corn being the only kind to be had. At Parker, Dakota, part of the railroad track was taken up, and the ties were burned." People who have a mind for such a state of things are welcome. to it, but we imagine there are very few in Canada who will be beguiled by the stories of plausible and interested parties in the face of etual facts.

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It is reported from Washington that the Congressional committee on epidemic diseases have reported favourably the bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to enquire into the adulteration of food in the United States. The statements of the chemists called in by the committee reveal a terrible state of affairs in connection with the food supply of that country. Sugar, syrups, vinegar, pickles, canned vegetables, meats, and fruits, cream of tartar, confectionery, baking powders—these and scores of other articles of powders—these and scores of other articles of daily household use are reported as commonly adulterated, always to a dishonest and some-times to a dangerous degree. A New York paper thinks that in future careful people must abstain from eating anything but corn bread and eggs. Well, there are eggs and There are also eggs which can be atilized only at political meetings. But, though one were to grasp the secret of Dr. Tanner, and to abstain from eating altogether, one would still be in danger of being poisoned by one's haberdasher or tailor. One chemist, after reciting a long list of dietary horrors,

"I have had large experience in the analysis of coloured poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in Chicago. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case a child nearly died from wearing coloured stockings."

It is admitted that the evil exists in Canada as well as in the United States, though not to so great an extent. The moral aspect of the case is rendered all the more repulsive by the reflection that these goods are vended, if not prepared, by wealthy and respected members of society, who hold high their heads in all the walks of life. If sumptuary legislation is justifiable in connection with the liquor traffic, it is none the less desirable is liquor traffic, it is none the less desirable in the cases referred to. If our boasted civiliation progresses at such a rate in this dire tion, we may soon sigh for a return to the first principles of that olden time when "wild in woods the naked savage ran," in healthful independence of middlemen and

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Third Page.)

Mr. FRASER hoped the House would have no hesitation in voting down the amendment, the drift of which was to make out that the general Act had a special bearing upon Orange incorporation, which it had not. The amendment was lost on the following

YEAS.-Messrs. Baskerville, Macmaster, Mur Yras.—Messrs. Baskerville, Macmaster, Murray.—3.

Nays.—Messrs. Appleby, Awrey, Badgerow, Ballantyne, Baxter, Bishop, Bonheld, Boulter, Broder, Caldwell, Calvin, Cascaden, Chisholm, Cook, Creighton, Crooks, Deroche, Dryden, Feris. Field, Fraser, Freeman, French, Gibson (Huron), Gibson (Hamilton), Graham, Harcourt, Hardy, Hawley, Hay, Hunter, Jelly, Kerr, Laidiaw, Lauder, Livingston, Lyon, McCraney, McKim, McMahon, Mack, Mercdith, Merrick, Miller, Monk, Mongan, Morris, Mowat, Murray, Neslon, Pardee, Patterson, Parkhill, Paxton, Peck, Richardson, Robinson (Cardwell), Robinson (Kardwell), Molis, Widdifield, Wood, Young.—70.

The original motion was then put and lost The original motion was then put and lost on the following division:-

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YEAS.—Messis. Boulter, Broder, Calvin, Creighton, French, Jelly, Kerr, Lauder, Lyon, Meredith, Merrick, Miller, Monk, Morgan, Morris, Parkhill, Peck, Richardson, Tooley—19, NAYS.—Messis, Appleby, Awrey, Badgerow, Ballantyne, Baskerville, Baxter, Bishop, Bondield, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Cook, Crooks, Deroche, Dryden, Ferris, Field, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Gibson (Hamilton), Grabani, Harcourt, Hardy, Hawley, Hay, Hunter, Laidlaw, Livingston, McChaney, McKim, McMahon, Macmaster, Mack, Mowat, Murray, Nairn, Near, Neelon, Eardee, Patierson, Paxton, Robinson (Cardwell), Robinson (Kent), Robertson (Halton), Ross, Sinchin, Springer, Striker, Waters, Watterworth, Wells, White, Widdifield, Wood, Young—56.

UNION SCHOOL SECTION.

UNION SCHOOL SECTION Mr. BRODER moved for an order of the House for copies of all correspondence between the Government and any person, or persons, referring to the dissolving of Union School Section No. 9½, in the township of Matilda, and School Section No. 15, in the township of Williamsburg, and, also, in reference to the confirmation or quashing of a by-law passed by the council of the township of Matilda on 3rd of September, A.D. 1880, dissolving such union school section. Carried.

SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY. Mr. FERRIS moved, "That the petition of the Ontario Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, presented to the House on the 22nd inst., be now read by the Clerk at the table, and that the rules af the House be suspended. and leave given by the petitioners to present a further petition of the Ontario Sault Ste Marie Railway Company, praying for an Act of incorporation; and that the petition having been received, a bill may be forthwith innced, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Ontario Sault Ste Marie Railway Company. He said that the Board of Trade of Toron had sought to get some concession from the Dominion Government in regard to the pro-viding a proper connecting link with the Can-ada Pacific Railway in order to secure a fair share for Ontario of the trade of the North-West. The Dominion Government had not made the concession, and the Legislature was now appealed to to give an act of incorporation to a company which would give the prov-ince an interest in the trade of the North-

Mr. MEREDITH said that it was not desirable to press the motion, because there was a feeling in the western portion of the province that the scheme was not in its in rests. He therefore raised the point of order that the bill should be first referred to the Committee on Standing Orders. After a good deal of discussion, which did

ot settle the point of order,
Mr. MEREDITH said he would waive his jections if the motion were allowed to stand till Tuesday.

Mr. FERRIS agreed to this.

The House adjourned at midnight.

THE EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Prospects of the Spring Trade. Those engaged in the cattle export business are confident that the coming season will prove a lucrative one, and that the trade will greatly increase in bulk. Already shippers are preparing for the opening of navigation, and in a month or so shipping space will be and in a month or so shipping space will be at a premium. A MAIL reporter took a walk among the cattle men on Monday. Some of them expressed fears that the English market would not prove so satisfactory this spring as it did last, but the majority appeared to be satisfied with the prospect. At present there are between 3,000 and 4,000 head at feed, getting themselves into condition for feed, getting themselves into condition for their long journey, which will commence about the middle of May. Certain restrictions upon the admission of foreign cattle still exist at ports of entry in Great Britain, but they will, it is believed, be removed about the 1st of March, and the highway to wealth will be again opened to exporters. The shipments vill not only include cattle, but sheep will be largely handled, Canadian mutton having proved agreeable to the English palate. All the firms have agents in the country purchasing cattle for the spring drive. These will not be brought to the byres, but will be fed at the place of purchase for at least two months yet. In conversation with buyers it was learned that the supply did not equal the demand for grades and such classes of cattle as are suitable for the markets across the ocean, and it was argued that until the farmers realized that it was more profitable to breed cattle and sheep than to cultivate grain, the supply from Canada would not equal in quality that bred in the States. Shippers claim that they are paying prices that leave a large margin of profit to the producers, and cannot understand why they not go more extensively into cattle raise and increase the resources of the country.

Toronto is the headquarters of the trade in
Ontario, and all the shipments this year will
be from Montreal, by the Dominion, Reford,
and Temperley lines of steamships.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. A DIRTY FARMER .- I have a horse that has been troubled with a bone spavin for over one year. I tried blister. What remedy would you advise, and how and when to apply? Would light work interfere with a cure?—Answer: Have your hors: properly fixed and blistered by a competent veterinary

S. W., Clarendon.—I have a mare trouble S. W., Clarendon.—I have a mare troubled with a sort of blue lice which sadly torment her. In fact there are thousands upon her, keeping her in great agoby. Will you be kind enough to prescribe a remedy? Answer.—It would be advisable to have your mare clipped, and use, a small quantity of mercurial ointment. Apply a very little at a time, and only over a small extent of surface.

VEGETINE is now prescribed in cases Scrofula, and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature. -

Bristol's Sarsaparilla should in conjunction with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, where used together, as directed on the cover, no disease can long resist the combined searching and healing powers of these two GREAT REMEDIES.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague, and kindred diseases. It not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any enervating or injurious effect, as is the case with many of the ague medicines advertised.

"Tis sweet to court, but oh! how bitter, To court a girl and then not get her;" and speaking of bitters reminds us that Burdock Blood Bitters is the most deservedly popular of any medicine in the market. It sweetens the stomach, and it sweetens the disposition by tranquilizing the nerves; it makes pure blood and cleans all the secretions, longing every oversults all the secretions. nades pure 13000 and creams at the secre-tions, jogging every organ to a healthy action, acting at once upon the Stomach, Lavey, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys, and is the puret tonic in the world. Sample Bottle, 10c. Regular size, \$1.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. The glucose manufactory which was intended for Ottawa will go to Montreal. There are two hundred and fifty men em-loyed on the Carillon canal works at Greece's coint.

tory at St. Catharines with a capital of \$25,000.

The whole juvenile population of Hyde Park and vicinity are laid up with measles and croup. The amount received by Mr. Philip Thompson, of Ottawa, for his share in the Pie Island

ilver mine is \$50,000. A family named Brasseau, living in Lower Town, Ottawa, have lost five members by diphtheria within a short period. At Kazabazua, a small village up the Gatineau, twelve children have died during the present week of diphtheria.

It is expected the new union railway statio at Ottawa will be completed and ready for occupation early in March. A deputation from the city corporat

Ottawa is to wait upon the Government in relation to tax exemptions. THE New Brunswick Legislative Council is doomed, both the Local Government and Opposition being committed to its abolition. The writs have been issued for the elections in Charlovoix and Bellechasse. The nomina-tions will take place on 12th March and voting

Ashburnham Council has granted ten years' xemption from taxation to a company who are to build a storehouse, elevator, and malting establishment. SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S recovery from his recent illness is so far advanced that he will

be able to resume his seat in the House of Commons in a few days. The first direct cargo of sugar from the West Indies for Mr. Alfred Jones' sugar refinery at the North-West Arm, Halifax,

arrived there on Thursday. Diphtheria continues to rage at St. Henri de Levis. In one family three children have already died within a few hours of each others. and six others are seriously ill.

fame, has not left for Nebraska, but is going to work in a London livery stable. It was another Purtell who went west. Mr. Brasseau, of the Department of State at Ottawa, who lately lost three children in two days from diphtheria, lost another on Monday. Out of a family of six only two re-

It appears that John Purtell, of Biddulph

The town of Amherstburg has made the London City Council an offer of \$3,000 cash for the fire engine No. 2, and has allowed the Fire Committee until Tuesday to accept or

It is said that the Roman Catholic bishops now at Quebec have agreed to the petition of the citizens for the establishment of a poly-technic school, under the control of the Christian Brothers.

The necessary capital, \$100,000, has been subscribed for the establishment of a glucose manufactory at Napanee. The business has been found a very profitable one on the other side of the lines. side of the lines.

An enquiry into the wounding of Sergeant Frizzone, of the 15th Battalion, at the Belleville rifle range in October last, is to take place shortly before Lieutenant-Colonel Straubenzie, D.A.G. An old banjo-player named Perkins, living at Ottawa, has eloped with a fifteen-year-old daughter of Dan Rice, a coloured Pullman car conductor. The girl has considerable money in her own right.

The troubles in the township of Lowe in the Castinean district, have been got over, the delinquent taxpayers having paid in their overdue rates. The whole affair appears to have been sonsiderably exaggemented. Dr. Beaty, one of the census staff, was at

and for the county of Prince Edward in their duties, and arranging the sub-districts. The order of the Maccabees at London Ont., is in the midst of another fight. It was thought last week that the old trouble had been healed, but the proposed change in the name has opened up and expanded the

Belleville on Friday instructing the Commissioners for the three divisions of the county

One of the girls charged with hotel robbery at London, named Nellie McLaughlin, swooned in court on Monday while under examination, and has remained in a sem onscious state ever since. She is said to be very low.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. George D. Dickson, R. S. Patterson, Morgan Jellett, J. G. Frost, and D. B. Robertson, from Belleville, are at Ottawa in connection with the Ontario and Pacific Junction railway bill now before the Railway Committee.

A meeting of members of Parliament and persons interested in the iron trade was held at Ottawa last week when it was resolved to wait on the Government and irge an increase of the duty on pig-iron to \$3 per ton. Major Domville presided. On Thursday night John Purtell, one of the late prisoners in the Biddulph affair, left for Nebraska. He was accompanied by

Stephen Starr, jr., and a youth named Morrison. Purtell intends to remain out west, but the others will come back in a year or so. It is stated that the force of Imperial troops in garrison at Halifax will be very materially reduced during the present year, the appropriation for its maintenance having been cut down one-half in the army estimates to be submitted to Parliament within the part few days.

The election for reeve for the balance of the The election for recep for the palance of the year took place at Morrisburg on Saturday. The candidates were Wm. McKenzie and F. Tyrrell. Mr. McKenzie was elected by a majority of '37. The vacancy was caused through the disqualification and resignation of the late reeve, Dr. Chamberlin.

The report in circulation last week that advices from England announced the reduction of the garrison in Halifax at once is contradicted in military circles in that city, the statement being made that it is not intended to withdraw any troops at the present time, but changes may be made during the coming summer.

Information has been received at Halifax from England to the effect that the vote for the maintenance of the garrison for the ensuing year is only half what it formerly was. This indicates that the strength of the garrison will be materially reduced. It is probable the 101st Regiment will be removed and that other reductions will be made.

and that other reductions will be made.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Smaggling has gone on to such an extent lately at the international boundary that the Customs officers have found it necessary to have spies at St. Vincent and Pembina to watch those who invest largely there in goods to the detriment of Canadian merchants. It is not confined to private individuals, as merchants and transient traders indulge in the pastime of smuggling. The Customs officials propose to make a determined effort to stamp out the practice. practice.

A party just down from the Gatineau states that a shantyman named Demeo, belonging to the county of Glengarry, deliberately out the throats of his horses and left them dead at the road side. The animals had been at work in the shanties of Gilmour & Co. dur-

its parents. A few weeks before the ident, Mr. McBain chanced to be speaking Dr. VanBuskirk on the subject of burns. to Dr. VanBuskirk on the subject of burns, and the doctor remarked that the best course to pursue in a case of the kind was to immediately throw cold water upon the victim so as to prevent the heated clothing from burning deeper into the nesh, and then apply dry carbonate of soda. This Mr. McBain lost no time in doing when the accident occurred. Had this not been done, nothing case the could have sayed the little girl's life. on earth could have saved the little girl's life.

UNITED STATES.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill coal exchanges ave decided to make no changes in the price of coal for March. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Monday evening passed resolutions of sym-pathy for Ireland.

NEARLY half a million head of cattle perished on the great Western ranges during the recent cold snap.

The New York State Assembly has adopted the resolution by 76 to 29 abolishing canal tolls on west-bound freight.

A case of black fever causes much excitement at Lennoxville, O. In 1868 black fever

prevailed in the coal country as a terrible

The most stringent bill regulating and classifying the sale of liquor ever known in the State passed the Lower House in the North Carolina Legislature on Monday.

Six thousand three hundred and forty-eight persons have died in New York since New Year's day. This mortality is unprecedented, and the increase is attributed to the severity of the season.

of the season.

The emigrants who arrived during February at Castle Garden, New York, numbered 9.755, against 7,904 during the preceding February. The arrivals outhumber those of any February hitherto reported.

Prominent Chicago physicians declare that the winter cholera, which is prevailing to an alarming extent in that city, is traceable to the extensive use of butterine, in the com-position of which hog products largely enter. During February 179 wells were completed in the northern oil field of Pennsylvania, and 26 in the lower country, against 200 and three respectively in January. The production of the new wells is 4,891 barrels, against 5,221 in January.

Benedict Heileblein, crazed by smallpox was wandering about the open country, near Reading, Pa., on Thursday, the farmers bar-ring their doors against him. Henry Borden, a tramp, came along, and after a terrible conflict lodged Heileblein in the alms-house.

ALL hopes have been given up for the safety of the missing ocean steamship Bristol City, which sailed from New York for Bristol on the 28th of December, and has not since been heard from. She carried no ssengers, and had a crew of twenty-eight. INDICATIONS new point to the defeat of the Funding bill in the House of Representatives at Washington as altogether probable, members on both sides of the House declaring that they will not support it unless the obnoxious fifth clause be altogether sup-pressed.

ANOTHER severe snowstorm, followed by the inevitable railroad blockade, has visited the North-West, more especially Wisconsin, where the fall is said to have been the reads centring in Chicago and Milwaukee are delayed, and the movement of freight has come to a dead standstill.

A Sioux Falls, Dakota, despatch says:—
A fuel famine is prevailing, and the telegraph poles have been cut down for fuel. The public schools are closed, and business generally suspended. Owing to the drifts no trains are expected for several days, and the people are burning corn. At Parker part of the railway track has been taken up and the ties burned.

In a house a short distance from Milwaukee on Tuesday, the coroner found a family, consisting of the mother, who was ill from giving birth to a child eight days before, and which had been dead in the house two days, and four children from ten years down. The family had had no food for forty-eight hours except the scrapings from a swill barrel.

The Buffalo papers report that gold and silver has been discovered on the farm of Mrs. L. A. Banks, in the town of Hamburg. Erie county, about nine miles from the city. An assay made on November 30th of quartz taken from the extreme depth of the mine showed a valuation of \$6,929.30 to the ton. A company will soon be organized, and min-ing operations resumed as soon as the weather will permit.

Judge Moran in the Circuit Court at Chicago on Monday morning denied the application of May-Sam, a Chinaman, for naturalization. Judge Moran said there was a period when the Chinese might have been lawfully naturalized, between the passage of the revision of the United States statutes and the Act correcting errors and omissions in that revision in February, 1875, the word "white" having been omitted in the revision.

THE excitement in financial circles in United States consequent on Secretary Sher-man's legislation respecting National Bank circulation culminated in a wild scene on Wall street on Thursday. Brokers were to be seen rushing frantically around offering one-and-a half per cent for the use of money in addition to the legal increase, as but few banks were able to accommodate their customers to the extent desired. Finally the stringency was relieved by the receipt of an order from Secretary Sherman for the purchase of bonds to the amount of ten willings. to the amount of ten millions.

EUROPE.

THE Oxford and Cambridge boat race takes place on the 8th of April. THE International Monetary Convention will meet in Paris on the 27th of April. A LARGE Irish 'emigration to America i

expected this year in consequence of the IMPORTANT changes in the British army system, including a revision of the period of service, are announced as impending. TURKEY has ordered thirty million cart-ridges from the United States, to be de-livered within the next three months.

In the case of Archdeacon Dunbar, whose wife sued for a divorce on the grounds of infidelity, the jury find the accused innocent.

Mr. Carlyle bequeathed his Dumfriesshire estate to the University of Edinburgh for the purpose of an endowment in aid of indigen students in arts.

GENERAL NEY, a grandson of the famous Marshal of the First Empire, was recently found dead at his residence with a pistol in his hand and a bullet through his head. Notwitustanding the efforts of the powers

to bring about an understanding between Turkey and Greece, it is the general impres-sion in European diplomatic circles that war is inevitable. MR. GLADSTONE'S condition, it is said, is causing his friends more unessiness than they are willing to avow, although the bulletins continue to report the Premier as progress-

ing favourably.
ENGLAND, France, and Italy have respo to Peru's request for their mediation in the war with Chili upon the condition that the latter State agrees thereto. Germany declined to mix herself up in the matter.

Three men, including an officer, and two women have been sentenced, at Bordeaux, to from six to twenty years for almost incredible outrages on two children. One man is aged seventy. The case has created great excitement.

ere, the Radical M. P., and edito

GREECE is likely to find herself in a bad way in consequence of the French Government's restrictions in the exportation of arms, etc. Within the last few days forty-five truck-loads of munitions of war and six tons of dynamite intended for Greece have been prevented from leaving the country.

The Land Learne's finds invested and all

prevented from leaving the country.

The Land League's funds invested out of England, mainly in American securities, is somewhere in the neighbourhood of five thousand pounds. It is also intended to place some of the funds in French securities, but the Leaguers are meeting with difficulties in the direction owing to Gambetta's determined bestility to their cause. postility to their cause.

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, British Home Secretary, has received a cable despatch from John Devoy, of New York, stating that Sir William should answer with his life for the statement he recently made in the House of Commons respecting Devoy. Several other members of the Cabinet have also received threatening letters in connection with the Irish question.

TORONTO ITEMS.

CUSTOMS RETURNS .- The total am the duty collected at this port during the month of February was \$390,893.46, and for the same period last year \$302,077.05, showing an excess in favour of this year of \$88,816.41.

THE IMMIGRATION LAST, MONTH.—During last month 148 immigrants arrived in the city, of whom 94 were English, 44 Irish, and 10 Scotch. Of the whole number eight went through to Manitoba, and the rest to various points in Ontario. Between 120 and 150 immigrants for Ontario are coming by the s.s. Sarmatian, which is expected at Halifax to-

ERECTION OF ABATTOIRS. -A COT ander the name of the Toronto Abattoirs Company, has been formed with a capital of \$100,000, and a charter has been applied for. The object of the company is to erect slaugh-ter houses for the supply of meat to the city. The applicants are Messrs. Andrew Smith, V. S., George Gooderham, William Cope-land, James Britton, John Irving, and John

THE EXPORT OF POTATOES. -The potato crop of the South-western States not having turned out as well last season as in previous years, Chicago and St. Louis are drawing their supplies from Canada. Monday men were busy loading a Great Western train at the foot of Market street. It was made up of ten cars, and the hundreds of bushels of potatoes which it contained. toes which it contained were destined for st. Louis. Dealers report a "boom" in the potato business, and it is highly probable that the home market will experience a rise. PIANO FOR SIR LEONARD TILLEY. - Messis. Mason & Risch, have on exhibition at their rooms, on King street west, an upright piano, which they have made for Sir Leonard Tilley, who gave the order for the instrument on the occasion of his recent visit to the factory of the firm. The piano has an improved over-strung scale, the invention of Mr. Risch, which gives it unusual sonority and power of tone throughout the register. But in regard to tone and touch, the instrument is a credit to Canadian manufacture, and will compare with the best pianos of the same class made in

A BREAK IN THE EGG MARKET. - Since the advent of the extreme cold weather eggs have sold at prices ranging from 35 to 50 cents per dozen. Last week, however, there was a complete revolution in the market, the prices falling fully one-half. Late in the afternoon of Saturday there were five cases of farmers on the streets going from place to place seeking a buyer for their eggs. One man, with a solemn visage, was heard bitterly bewailing the fact that hens wouldn't lay when eggs would bring 50 cents; but now he added, "whom he couldn't give eggs away, every chick on his place had her steeves rolled up and was working twelve hours a day."

CENSUS TAKING.—Monday. April fourth dozen. Last week, however, there was a com-

CENSUS TAKING.—Monday, April fourth, has been appointed census day for the Domin ion, and residents may as well prepare to answer the questions asked civilly and truthfully, as by so doing they will assist in the completion and accuracy of the returns. The Province of Ontario is under the supervision of four staff officers, who are now drilling their subordinates in the manner of procedure. Information will be required as to the number of living persons, their age, sex, nationality, religion, and occupation, the number of deaths that have occurred during number of deaths that have occurred during the preceding twelve months, and the cause or complaint, the real estate, public institutions, and industrial institutions of each municipality, with the lands occupied, field products, plants, fruits, and other products, live stock, animal products, manufactures, shipping, fisheries, and mineral products. The compilation of the work will probably occupy the next two years, which considers. occupy the next two years, which, considering the vast extent of the country and the magnitude of the work, is not so great a period as may at first seem.

MARKET FEES.—Delegates from the towns interested in the abolition of the market fees met on Friday morning in the Executive chamber, City hall, to discuss the bill of the Hon. Mr. Hardy at present before the Legis-lature. The chair was taken by Mayor Mclature. The chair was taken by Mayor McMurrich, of Toronto, and amongst those present were Mayor Pense, of Kingston: Councillor Whitney, Prescott; Mayor Carlyle, St.
Catharines; Mayor Henry, Napanee; Mayor
Randall, Port Hope; Ald. Hallam, Toronto;
Mayor Smith and C. D. Macdonald, Sec.Treas., Peterboro'; Ald. Dawson, St. Catharines; Mayor Spiers, Galt; Mayor Van
Buskirk and C. O. Ernatinger, St. Thomas.
These gentlemen waited upon the Government, and were introduced by Mayor McMurrich, who on their behalf explained that
the various towns and cities having gone to Murrich, who on their behalf explained that the various towns and cities having gone to considerable expense in erecting proper market buildings, did not wish to be deprived of the moome derived from them. Several others expressed similar views, and after having been promised that the matter would receive due consideration at the hands of the Government, the deputation withdrew.

A Woman's Suicide.—On Tuesday morning a servant named Ellen Begg, employed by Mrs. Posner, 177 Sherbourne street, died from the effects of a dose of Paris green taken with intent. She had been with Mrs. Posner a couple of months, and was a good servant, although quiet and somewhat melancholy. On Monday morning a woman called at Mrs. Posner's and asked to see "Nellie," with whom she had a stormy intension, regarding On Monday morning a woman called at Mrs. Posner's and asked to see "Nellie," with whom she had a stormy interview regarding some child, supposed to belong to the unfortunate Nellie. After this woman's departure Mrs. Begg was considerably excited, and finally asked permission to go out. This she got, and it appears went straight to Lee's drug store, at the corner of Scaton and Queen streets, and purchased a quantity of Paris green. Some of this she swallowed on the road home. She reached the house again about nine o'clock, and afterwards Mrs. Posner heard her moving about, and on rising to see what was the matter, found her in the kitchen very sick. She contessed that she had taken poison, and Mrs. Posner sent for assistance, but medical aid came too late, and the unfortunate woman died about five o'clock next morning. In Mrs. Posner's house she went by the name of Nellie Anderson. Her mother and her three children are living in Mount Forest, and it is stated that she had a fourth child, some three months old, who was in care of the woman who called on her on Monday morning. This woman, it seems, threatened exposure or something of the kind, and asked for money, receiving \$5 from Mrs. Begg. No inquest is likely to be held.

The good housewife, when she is giving her couse its suring renovating should bear in

The good nousewife, when she is giving her house its spring renovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasuna, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best medicines.—Concord, N. H., Patriot.

Tailors who wish to guarantee good work to their customers. Seamstresses who wish to have their labours lightened. Families wishing to have the rough road of life made smooth, purchase a Wanzer Sewing Machine. It makes no noise, skips no stitches, does not get out of order. Is simple, easy to learn, and guaranteed. Prices low, and value high.

Medical

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirpmeter. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer rice of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

483-52

GOLDSMITH At Chicago, 20th inst., the wife of A. G. Goldsmith, of a son. STROUD On the 10th inst., at Montreal, the wife of H. Wallace Stroud, of a son. BLACHFORD-On the 24th inst., at 158 Carlton street, the wife of Horace P. Blachford, of a son WILSON-At Sault Ste. Marie, on the 15th inst. PRICE-In Port Stanley, on the 19th inst., the wife of John Price, merchant, of a daughter. KEW-At Beamsville, on Sunday, 20th inst. the wife of Wm. L. Kew, of a son. PERCY-On the 22nd iost., at Sarnia, the wife of Charles Percy, of a daughter. Cross—On the 25th inst., the wife of F. Os-borne Cross, manager Canadian Bank of Com-merce, Peterboro', of a son. SMITH—In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of Frank Smith, fire department, of a son. CUMBERLAND—At Rosement, on the 19th February, the wife of William Cumberland, jr., of a

Houston—At Cannington, on the 25th February, the wife of John Houston, agent Standard Bank of Canada, of a son. SMITH.—On Saturday, 26th of February, at 18 King street east, the wife of W. H. Smith, o Evans.—At 67 Grange Avenue, Toronto, on February 25th, 1881, the wife of George M. Evans, Esq., barrister, of a son. Manning.—In this city, on the 25th of February, the wife of Edwin F. Manning, of a daughter.

daughter.

BURCH.—On the 27th of February, at 116
Avenue Road, Yorkville, the wife of Mr. Edward Burch, of a son.

KENDLE.—At Hamilton, on the 27th of February, the wife J. H. Kendle, of a son. MARRIAGES, WILLSON—BYRNE—At the residence of the brides sister, Mrs. J. C. Darragh, No. 63 Jefferson avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., Frederick James Willson, of Hamilton, to Miss Ella Byrne, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

SUTHERLAND—IRVING—On the 24th inst. at the church of the Ascension, Hamilton, by the Rev. Canon Carmichael, Louis Sutherland, of Montreal, to Charlotte Bertha Diana, elder daughter of Emilius Irving, Q.C. McBride-Cumming-On the 24th inst., at St. George's church, Newcastle, by the Rev. Canon Brent, M.A., William McBride, B.A., Principal of the Newcastle High and Public Schools, to Lilly, youngest daughter of the late John Cumming, Esq., of Owen Sound.

ming, Esq., of Owen Sound.

ROGERS—CALCUTT—On the 24th inst., at St.
Luke's church, Ashburnham, by the Rev. W. C.
Bradshaw, B. A., Richard Birdsall Rogers, to
Clara Mina, eldest daughter of H. Calcutt, Esq.

MUNRO—BARNUM—At. St. George's church,
Grafton, on Thursday, the 2th inst., by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Peterboro', Richard
H. R. Munto, of Osgoode Hall, Barrister at-Läw,
to Edith Alma, eldest daughter of James Barnum, Esq., of The Poplars, Grafton.

HOLMES—ALLEN—On the 23rd February, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Pair, Mono Mills, T. M. Holmes, Esq., of Mono Mills, to Jane, only daughter of Richard A. Allen, Esq., of Caledon. ANDERSON-MACDONELL-At Windsor, on Wednesday, February 16th, 1881, by the Ray, Or Caulfield, Adam W. Anderson, Esq., of Jam to Cornelia Brodhead, second daughter of S. Macdonell, Esq., of Windsor. RADCLIFFE—HARRIS,—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 23rd of February, by the Rev. S. J. Hunter, William Radcliffe to Mary E., third daughter of the late James Harris, of Trafalgar. No cards.

TROUT—LINN—On Thursday, the 24th February, by the father of the bride, at 334 Abbott street, Detroit, Mich., Alexander A. Trout, formerly of Toronto, Canada, to Caroline Helen Linn, daughter of Elder Alexander Linn, all of Detroit, Mich. DENNE -BOSTWICK-At St. Paul's church. To-ronto, on Tuesday. March 1st. by the Rev. T. C. DesBarres, rector, assisted by the Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., David Denne. Esq., of Sitting-bourne, Kent. England, to Carrie Louise, third daughter of George Bostwick, Esq., of Toronto. SCOTT-FRENCH-On the 16th February, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. R. D. Frazier, Mr. Robert F. Scott, of Mono Road, to Miss Lizzie French, of Campbell's Cross. No cards.

DEATHS. GALLAGHER—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 24th inst., David, eldest son of the late Andrew Gallagher, of this city, in the 51st year of his age.

age.

HAMILTON—Feb. 23rd, Jennie T., wife of William Hamilton, Parkdale, formerly of St. Louis, U. S., aged 37 years.

ARMSTRONG—On the 25th inst., at St. Patrick street, of inflammatory croup, Maggie May, youngest daughter of John and Elizabeth Armstrong, aged 5 years, 1 month, 16 days. KEWIN-At Cornwall, on the 19th inst., William Gordon Kewin, aged 22 years and 5 days. STROUD-At Montreal, on the 16th inst., of scarlet fever, May Davidson, aged 24 years and 3 months, beloved wife of H. Wallace Stroud.

and 3 months, beloved wife of H. Wallace Stroud. 17211.

MCHENEV.-At 41 James street, Brockville, on Sunday, 20th inst., Jennic, wife of Mr. W. J. McHenry, aged 25 years.

HENDERSON—On Wednesday morning, Feb., 23rd inst., at 52 St. Joseph street, Toronto, George Groves, aged 15 months, the youngest son of Elmes Henderson, Barrister.

WILSON—At Highland Creek, Scarboro', on Tuesday, 22nd inst., Mr. John Wilson, aged 77 years, 11 months, and 13 days, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

GOLDSMITH—On the morning of the 23rd inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. Hooper, at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. Hooper, Esq., Furnham Lodge, Yonge street, of congestion, Mrs. Goldsmith.

KING—At 11 Richmond street, west, on Thurs. tion, Mrs. Goldsmith.

KING—At 11 Richmond street west, on Thursday, 24th inst., William Thomas King, aged two years and twenty-four days.

THOMPSON—In San Francisco, on the 14th inst., Thos. J. Thompson, printer, formerly of this city. Powell—Entered into rest, on Thursday morning, 24th inst., John Powell, Esq., Registrar for the county of Lincoln, in the 72nd year of his age.

McCarthy—At Brechin, in the township of Mara, on Tuesday, 21st inst., Dr. McCarthy, eldest son of D. McCarthy, of the township of Pickering, aged 30 years.

PERRETT—In Toronto, on Wednesday evening, Fobruary 23rd, John Perrett, student in the Toronto School of Medicine, late of Rocklyn, county Grey, aged 33 years.

McMaster—On the 24th inst., John McMaster, manager Canadian Bank of Commerce, Coilingwood, aged 60.

BROOKS—On the 24th inst., at Scotia township. BROOKS—On the 21th inst., at Scotia, township of Perry, District of Parry Sound. Peter Brooks, formerly of Pickering, aged 62 years, 11 months, and 10 days.

MACDONELY.—In this city, on the 26th Instant, Leontine, beloved child of John P. and Aimee Macdonell, aged I year and 9 months. MYERS—At his father's residence, 55 John street, on Sunday morning, George Myers, aged 32 years,

ing one winter, and had become somewhat used up with the hard work. One of the lorses was lame, having received a Rick, and the other had a bad foot. The brutal act it is stated was committed because the horses could not keep up to the other teams on the road, and he preferred losing his horses to being left behind.

The marriage of the eldest son of the Crown Princes of Prussis with the daughter of the Orand Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg took place at Berlin on Sanday, and was the occasion of general repolicing.

The recent issue we chronicled the fright-fin accident which happened to a four-year, old daughter of Duncan McBain, North Yarbouth, through its falling into a tub of scalding water.—The child is now out of the World; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the world; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the world.

The marriage of the eldest son of the Crown Princes of Prussis with the daughter of the Orand Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg took place at Berlin on Sanday, and was the occasion of general repolicing.

EDMUND YATES, the novelist and editor of the World; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the World; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the World; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the World; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the World; is about to start an afternoon scalding water.—The child is now out of the world in the case has created great excite the below the found his business increasing so rapidly that he feared he wouldn't be able to manuge it. We suspect it never occurred to him to order his advertisements out of the theory of the world in the world in the world in the case of the latter of the world in the case of the world in the case of the world in the case of the latter of the world in the case of the latter of the world in the cas

Medical.

Vegetine.

Six Bottles Every Spring. SICK HEADACHE. MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 1878.

R. STEVENS, Boston : H. R. STEVENS, Boston.:

DEAR SIR,—I had been troubled with Sick Headach as often as once a week for twenty years up to March, 1872, when I thought I would try Vegetine. I took six bottles and have been troubled but very little since. I have recommended Vegetine to others with the same good results. I take a half dozen bottles every spring which keeps me all right through the year. By so doing it cleanses my blood and fortifies my system against disease for the year. Yours very resp'y,

S. J. SHERMAN Dispensing Druggist, 424 Nicolet Av

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11, 1878. H. R. STEVENS, Boston : Everybody goes for Vegetine. It sells like hecakes. CROSSMAN & PLUMMER. Cor. Nicolet av. and Second S

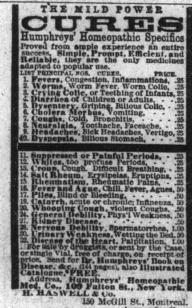
Gives Me Rest and a Good Appetite. MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1878.

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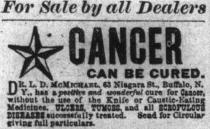
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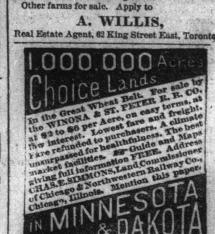
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Fluia Beef.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY

Thomas Carlyle,

From Punch. Shut fast the door! Let not our vulgar din Vex the long rest of patriarchal age; But one step more eternal peace to win, England's Philosopher! old Chelsea's Sage!

How they will greet him! when he nears the nome here dwell the deathless spirits of the dead-he and Schiller, sovereign souls, will come crown with immortelles his honoured head

Out from the unknown shore, the heroes past Cromwell of England, Frederick the Great-Will lead the grand procession, and recast The roll of genius that he joined so late. What will his message bo, from life to death Grand hero worshipper of years ago? "Is England true?" they!l ask him in one bre "Faithful to history?" He'll answer No!

To this indictment he must pledge his word— What warrant else could an historian sign?— He lived through England's triumph, but With dying ears the shudder of decline.

Perchance the revolution and the shame That like black shadows crossed the Cor Were spared him dying! Whisper not their Shut fast the door. He's sleeping. Close the

RIGGED WITH CURSES DARK

can o'ercast the night and cloud the moon, 'mak' the deils obedient to her crune. -Gentle Shephere On a cold October afternoon many years ago, two women were sitting in a cettage which looked on the small harbour of St. Aidan's. One, a remarkable pretty but pale and delicate looking-girl of eighteen, was gazing intently on the sea; the other, her aged grandmother, was spinning, or rather was sitting by her spinning-wheel, but she was doing no work, and it was easy to see that the minds of both were so full of some one subject of absorbing interest that every one subject of absorbing interest that everything else was as nothing to it. Within the house all was dull; without it all was cheerless to the last degree of cheerlessness. An east wind was making itself felt, as it so frequently does in the north, by wiping out all colour from the landscape. The sky was leaden, the sea inky, every trace of green was expunged from leaf and shrub and herbage, and in its place the eye rested only on dull and dirty sandy greys. The wind was blowing briskly ring before it along the surface of the road long swirling wreaths of dust, or making them dance over the bare tracts of ground where the life of all vegetation had long ago been stamped out by the children of St. Aidan's, who made their nursery out of doors. St. Aidan's was not a large place. Two or three rows of red-brick, red-tiled houses were huddled together on the side of the steep hills which closed in the bay and harbour. These houses were for the most part occupied by a patient and much-enduring race of fishermen, but during the herring season they were crowded by other fishermen, who came from almost every sea-port from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End to struggle to possess themselves of some portion of this harvest of the sea. A fine and cheerful sight it often was to see the boats sail in with their silvery loads, and then to watch the bustle of ling and packing. But to-day no boats were there, nor was there any sign of life or movement anywhere. How dreary the sea Jooked ! For miles and miles there was no other motion on its surface than an unbroken series of harsh wrinkles. The girl inside the ttage was looking fixedly at this, with eyes smarting and heavy with much weeping. Her heart, too, was as heavy as lead. It is doubtful whether the sternness and harshness of all she saw ourside added to the pain which she was already feeling. It may have done so, for she sighed and shivered, and, for the first time for two hours and more, turned her eyes into the room where she was sitting. If during this time she had ever thought of her grandmother at all, she believed her to be engrandmother at all, she beneved her to be had tirely occupied with her spinning—she had never missed the sound of the wheel. Now, when she turned away from the pitiless sea to seek a respite from its tormenting power, her reyes met those of the old woman fixed on her with a gaze so earnest that they seemed to be trying to look down to the very bottom of her heart in search of an anguage to trying to look down to the very bottom of her heart in search of an answer to the question they were most unmistakably putting. The girl had not known that the old woman was looking at her, or she would not have fled "What's that?" cried Davie Trevethoe. from the sight of the sea to encounter one more distressful still. Now she could not take her eyes away from those which were watching her so narrowly. They fascinated her by their imploring by their imploring eagerness; they held her by their intensity. They were putting a question which would shortly be put plainly in words, and when that time came Phoebe well know that well knew that her grandmother would not stir from the place where she was until she got an answer, even if she had to wait for it for hours. By a great effort she detached her eyes from her grandmother's, to the extent of escaping from their direct gaze. She looked face, so puckered with age, with the veins so prominent and the strange spots of purply violet colour so often seen in the faces of old people. Her grandmother's aspect was strong and commanding, her eye hawk-like, her mouth, nose, and chin were all handsome and well formed, her hair was white as snow. She wore a large frilled cap, tied down by

ous girl who was watching her without call-ing her "my bonnie birdie," or "my sweet lamb;" and last week, if she had been idle or "my sweet cherself, or had seen Phœbe idle, she would have thought, "The Lord had a good right to sh the roof of her cottage in with one of His big thunderbolts just for a punishment for such laziness !" and now she had been sitting for more than an hour doing nothing but watch Phœbe looking out of the window, and Phœbe herself had been doing that for two hours undisturbed by one word

shawl over her shoulders, a scanty

merino dress, and a spotlessly clean apron. But she looked so severe—so unloving! and

last week she had never spoken to the anxi-

ick ribbon, a neat shepherd's plaid

The grandmother still kept silence. The strain on the girl became too great, and at last she looked in the old woman's face with a helpless entreaty for pity. lpless entreaty for pity.
"Well, girl?" said the grandmother stern-

1y. "Nay, there's no well about it !" said mebe, beginning to cry.
"Now, dinnot thou waste no time in foolishness!" cried the grandmother. "Let me know, once for all, does that man mean to wed thee or not? Just answer that. Sobs and tears came faster and faster

"He—tells me he would—he always tells me so; he promised me-he did indeed." "And he knows what he has brought thee Phœbe bent her head. "Hanging thy head down is no answer Hast thou tellt him thou's—?"

'I've tellt him ivverything! I setten in desperation; she could not bear to hear her shame put in words.

"Well?" again inquired the grandmother.

The girl was silent, but she was quivering in every nerve.

The old woman paid no regard to the agony
Phobe was manifestly enduring. She was
determined, at any cost, to have a direct

answer, and that at once, and continued, mak's a doubt about marrying of thee, then?"
"No, he doesn't!" cried Phœbe eagerly.
"He mak's no doubt at all! He will marry me, I know he will !"
"When thy bairn has comed to disgrace

when the district has comed to disgrace thee! When thou is nothing but a mock and a by-word to ivverybody! When thou hast killed thy poor auld grandmother that has reared thee, and always held her head high, and never had none as wasn't decent folks belonging to her till now, when she's going to oe shamed for ivver and ivver by thee and thy wanton bad going-ons! Thou thinks he will marry thee then, but I tell thee he

won't."
Phebe's head dropped lower and lower—
she, too, had her fears!
"It's now, or nivver!" repeated the grey-

"It's now, or nivver!" repeated the grey-haired woman.

"It's now, or nivver!" repeated the grey-haired woman.

"It's now, or nivver!" repeated the grey-haired with one or two other Penzance boats which had staid to the very end of the St. Aidan's going away o' Thursday—the fishing's done."

"He's going away! Going away, and leaving thee here to bring scorn on a woman who thowt to lie her head low knowing none

"It's now, or nivver!" repeated the grey-haired by the sea; so I said, said to the very end of the St. Aidan's season, ware to sail, and would be seen in that harbour no more until the next year's fishing brought them again northward.

The day passed in silence. Occasionally Phebe dropped into a seat, and looked as if the glassy, smooth water. After a long, long

ould say no ill of her and her family ! Thou's the first lass among us all that has misconduckit hersel'. Thou's the first as has had a love-child to work for and rear, and when the day comes that there's a bairn running about day comes that there's a bairn running about here, and I have to see it and hold my tongue wi' trouble and confusion when folks asks who owns it—I'll be fit to toss mysel' over t' cliff—I will indeed! Woman and girk I have lived here at St. Aidan's seventy-nine years, and ninver a woman-body as could call me kin has awar had a bairn without having a man to take the shame off her! Thou may sigh and work on wi' wringing thy hands as sigh and work on wi' wringing thy hands as thou likes, but it's true! Thou may cry thy

rives, but thou'll not undo what's done! Thou's brought my good name and thy own to the very ground; shame on thee, say I! Where is thou going?"

Phoebe turned back. She had got up and was on her way to the door, possibly with some half-formed desire to hide away this sin and disgrace from human ken beneath the and disgrace from human ken beneath the water, for as yet no one in St. Aidan's knew of it but her grandmother.
"Dost thou know where Dav—nay, I'll

none say his name—where that deevil is?' Phebe could not speak. She pointed with her hand to a bit of rising ground by the sea where her cruel lover and a coastguardsman were standing, minutely scanning the signs of the weather

"I cannot see, girl. But he's there, is he? the base deceiving wretch! Well, if I have to die for it, i'll mak' a trial for to get nighhand him to speak to him." And she, who for years had not done more than cross the floor, and that, too, only by the aid of crutches, got up, tried to straighten her feeble rheu-matic legs, and laid hold of her crutches. "Grandmother! honey, thou munnot go! Thou'll fall! Thou'll kill thysel'! Thou'll

nivver get so far!" The old woman vouchsafed no answerstruggled slowly across the room toward the door. She was pitiably lame and infirm, and it was sad to see the effort this cost her.

"Besides, there's a man with him!"cried Phæbe; "thou'd surely nivver begin speaking about sike a thing as that afore another man?"
"Whist at once, Phœbe!" cried the grandmother. "Thou's the one to blame if there's disgrace in't and not me!" She opened the low door and let in the cold east wind.

"But, grandmother, it's a long step to where he is, and he is coming to-night for to say good-bye to me. Just for ten minutes, when the clock has gone six." Pheebe was driven to confess this, rather than see her grandmother go to confront her lover in nce of a stranger.

Where is he coming to ?" "To the gate down by the end of our back garden. I'll fetch him in for to speak to you

He shall nivver enter my doors till he has wed thee! And I'll nivver enter his when he has done it! 'I'll fetch him in,' ye say, girl! ye talk as lightly when ye do begin to talk as if all this was just naught, and sham' had nivver come nigh-hand us! To-night I'll force mysel' for to put one question to him!
I'll' ask him whether he means to mak' an honest woman on thee or not, but I'll do that outside the house-he shall not cross my door-

"Thou'll let me speak to him first and say what I can tiv him afore thou begins?" said Phœbe, in much dread of her grandmother's methods of persuasion. "Aye, mak' what thou can of him afore

come near him, and if I haven't to come at all I'se be all the better pleased."

Again there was a long silence, but this time, instead of looking at the sea, Phœbe's eyes watched the clock. Alas! with little enough hope in them. At six she folded her shawl round her and stole out; and when once she was beyond the garden she saw her lover standing waiting for her near the gate. The old woman had allowed her just one short half-hour to plead once more the cause which was to settle the fate of her whole life. In half an hour by the clock her grandmother was now watching the old woman would her-self come out and confront the man whom

she spoke and thought of as "that deevil!"

How terribly fast the time went! In what seemed not more than five minutes Phoebe heard the sharp click of the latch as her

the lover, who could not see over the high "It's my poor grandmother," replied Phœbe faintly.

"She's coming out to speak to She says she must see thee about this, What for should I see her, to have her tongue to listen to? Tell her she's wrong about me —that I mean to wed thee, but that I cannot possibly do it just yet, for I am not prepared

for such a thing."
"Why not, honey?" asked poor Phœbe, though she had already heard all that he had

"I must have something laid by first. must have a boat that's all my own—you keep saying I have one, but you don't take into account how many folks have a share in her. I must have more time altogether to turn my-self round about in and see what I can do for the best. She wants me to put off going home and wed thee now, but I have been here a month longer than I ought to have been already—I can't stop here now. Tell her that I can't manage that nohow, but I'll come back here with the boats next year, and then, if only we have luck with the fishing, things'

different.' "Oh honey, don't let us wait; just think what lies afore me, and do let us chance it." 'Chance it, and ruin everything!" said he. A great lump rose in Phœbe's throat-all hope was gone-all prospect of escaping disgrace faded away into a possibility thing being perhaps done next year, or some year sometime, when the fishing season hap-

pened to be more than usually prosperous. The grandmother came nearer and nearer; off darted David Trevethoe." "Stop, honey ! oh, do stop !" cried Phœbe. ploringly.
"Not I!" cried he, and disappeared.

"Phoebe—Phoebe, bairn!" cried the grand-mother in a voice full of anguish. Even then, in the very midst of her own grief and torment, Phœbe could not but or the distress and pain of the poor afflicted old woman, whose legs had refused to bear her further, and who was now standing within a very few steps of the garden gate. She put her arm round her and helped her carefully

back into the house.
"He has had his one chance and he has not taken it !" cried Elsie Macdougal angrily, when she was informed what David's decision was, and all the way as they went Phobe heard her solemn and angry voice uttering bitter lamentations and reproaches; but not to save her life could she have said one word in answer, until at last, with infinite difficulty, she got her in and placed her once more on her own chair, safe inside her own wail-

"Say nought more to me to-night," cried Phoebe then, "I's fairly brussen-hearted!" and she threw herself down in the corner by the fire, and covered her face with her apron-"I'll not say more to thee, my poor bairn, said the grandmother, with returning love

"He says he'll wed me afterwards, when more time is by-past," pleaded Phœbe.
"There'll not be much more time for him ttered the old woman; and whether Phæbe heard what she said or not, she neither seemed to know or care. They went to bed to-gettier; neither of them knew whether the other slept or not, for not another word was spoken between them, and no token of sympathy exchanged. Early next day the old woman said : "Phœbe.

I lay thee on thy obedience not to cross our

Promise at once—promise solemn."

Phoebe promised solemnly—she dared not do otherwise, and the old woman relied on her given word. This was Tuesday, and on Thursday David Trevethoe's boat, together with one or two other Persente between

rows; but whenever she did this, her grand-mother said, "Phœbe, I mun ha' t' wark gone on with;" and Phœbe did go on with her work, until at last night came, and it was a welcome relief to creep into her bed in the darkness, and be able to fret as she liked. Wednesday passed in the save

Wednesday passed in the same way, but the old woman's face was hard set, and some-what terrible from the stern resolution it dis-played. Again Phœbe had to work, and if she stopped a moment, her grandmother said severely, "Girl, just please to mind what thou's doin'g," and during these days she neither allowed her to leave the house, nor to speak to anyone who happened to come in. Few were they who did come in, and to these the old woman said promptly and sternly, "Honey, we have no time to spend in talking the day; our Phœbe and me are both particular throng!" and on this hint they went their way, for Elsie Macdougal was not one to be trifled with.

their way, for Elsie Macdougal was not one to be trifled with.

Thursday was the day on which Davie Trevethoe was to sail, and down below in the harbour there was the usual little stir inseparable from a departure of this kind. Once or twice, unhappy Pheebe looked furtively out of the window, hoping to catch a glimpse of the man whom, in spite of everything, she could not help loving so passionately. The aged woman's eyes followed her with extraordinary sharpness and vigilance, and more than once she peremptorily exclaimed, "Girl! I'll have none o' that looking out of t' winder." So Pheebe could only cross the kitchen more fre-Phæbe could only cross the kitchen more freuently than was necessary, and hope for a dimpse of her Davie as she went to and fro.

But she never saw him!

Noon came, and she and Elsie dined, though httle enough was eaten by either. Then Pho-be" washed up," and " sided all the things," and" scrubbed down" the table and " cindered up" the hearth; but she knew that the tide was rising higher and higher, and that in an hour or two her Davie's boat must sail. She saw it gradually become buoyant. She saw it begin to rock on the heaving water.

She fixed eyes full of intense misery on her grandmother, but her grandmother was pitiess, and for all answer bade her "go on with "Poor thing! I dare say she means it kindly," thought the unhappy girl, "but she is tairly killing of me." Presently the old woman said. "Girl, reach

own the washtub from the shelf.' "She's surely not going to set me on to wash!" thought Phœbe, for now she was expecting to be ordered to get to her spinning rock, and she meant to sit somewhere near the window. "I'm tired, grandmother," she said; don't set me on to any more hard work

"It's not that," replied the grands 'it's not for any washing. Set the tub here fore me on the floor, and fill it edge-full with lean water fra the well, and din not thou top to look about thee while thou's getting . Them boats can very well sail away with at having thou for to watch them."

But while filling the pail at the door, Phoe be saw the villagers crowding to the harbour; and while filling her pail for the third time, she saw Davie, her own cruel lover, standing on the quay giving his orders, taking in loave id other provisions for the voyage, and looking far too busy to have any thought of her. She saw the rich brown sails rise heavily, flapping to and fro until they were fairly set. quite overcame the poor girl, and she almost dropped as she carried in the water and emptied it into the washing-tub. At last her great suffering gave her strength to say to her grandmother, "Have some human natur' in Let me just tak' one last look at him when he is going away so far and so long. Dear knows when he'll come back again!"

"Dear knows, indeed!" muttered the old yoman, as she bent down over the large oval washing-tub, which was standing on the ground in front of her, filled nearly to the rim with water. Then she looked up and saw that Phoebe was profiting by her silence, and had approached the window, where she was doing her very utmost to get "one good

Bolt the door again, girl," said the grand mother, "and keep all the neighbours out; I want none of them in here now; and then when thou's done that thou canst sit down, and if thou wants any last looks, why I advise thee just to take them whilst thou can ! But let me alone, I beg of thee, for I want sore to be quiet.

This suited Phæbe's wishes perfectlywith all her poor tired heart she too was longing to be quiet. She dropped into the winw-seat and forgot her grandmother, and forgot everything, except that Davie Trevethoe was now in his boat in the harbour, and the very point of sailing away from her. The harbour was full of water—the flag flying on the top of the lighthouse, the bar must therefore be covered. Every child, every use-less straggling child in the place had found its way to the pier—every woman in town was standing giving her baby its death of cold while waiting there to see the boats take-their departure : and Phobe, the one who more than all others longed to be there, had to bide within stone walls! She never thought of her grandmother or of her own fear of her—

never once. At three the tide was high, a light breeze was blowing, and she knew the time had come for Davie's boat to go. Presently she saw its pretty sea-bitten sails catch the wind and slowly fill, then it sped on its way. Ah, how vide that sea was-how pathless and how terrible ! How much might happen before he touched hand of his again ! She bent her head lower and lower, and watched the sail dipping and the boat growing smaller and smaller as it glided over a smooth grey sea into a world hidden by white mist. Thus she sat watching all that long and lonely after ioon. Not once did she turn ; and at length, after weeping quietly to herself for an hour or so, her forehead dropped down off the win-dow-sill, where stood her conce loved and tenderly cherished geraniums and roses, and

the weary girl slept.

Meanwhile, the old woman was still sitting y the large tub which her granddaughter had illed for her. She had more than once gland ed at Phœbe, and had seen how entirely absorbed she was with what was going on out-side, and then she herself had set herself with all her soul, might, and strength, to accomplish the purpose on which her mind was bent. "That man—that Deevil, Davie Trevethoe, should never reach his home!"

Many a time she had heard from her own

old grandmother, and from another very aged inhabitant of St. Aidan's, of the power which es in strong will; how anyone who knows the old rhymes-runes was what they called them—and had strength to go on repeating these for hour after hour, though head and heart might fail with fear and fatigue, would in the end most certainly prevail. Her grandnother had been a "wise woman"-not a sailor in the place had ever dared to cross her will. She knew what words to say and what arts to use to summon storm and tempest; and those who offended her knew that, though they might leave port with fair winds blow-ing and a bright sun shining overhead, she could, if she chose, pray down a gale which would wreck them. Elsie Macdougal, Pheebe's grandmother, well knew the rhymes her grandmother was said to have used, and now, her urgent need, she was resolved to em ploy them. She was sitting on a low wooden chair, her elbows were resting on her knees, her head was resting on her hands. She set tled herself firmly in her place, and fixed her now baleful blue-grey eyes resolutely on the water which Phœbe had just carried in for her. And thus she sat, quite silent and still but the wish of her heart was busy and strong -her enemy should not live! She might have sat thus for half an hour when her lips began to move. No words, not even a whis per, passed those lips, but, nevertheless, they ned words. Quickly those words came, quickly and continuously, and then there was another change, and again she ceased to speak, but whether she spoke or was silent, her eyes never once strayed away from the surface of

the water. Sometimes she made passes over it with her lean and bony hands, on which the

side:—nad she shaken the tub and made the water quiver? or were her muttered rhymes and her heartily prayed prayers being heard?—a faint white light on the surface caught her eye—was it really the water heaving slightly under her upraised hands? She saw it. Old as her eyes were, they caught the wished-for sight—her breath came quick and fast—she fixed her eyes more firmly than ever on the water—her thoughts on what she was them Penzance boats, David Trevethoe owns

tast—she fixed her eyes more firmly than ever on the water—her thoughts on what she was doing. She bent nearer and nearer—she prayed as she had not prayed for years, and faster and faster came the words of the old rhyme which had been stored up unused in her memory since the earliest days of childhood—a rhyme handed down for centuries from witch mother to witch daughter, in the cold far north, where her fore-elders' ships went to and fro. Again she fancied that the sluggish water—the water so hard of hearing sluggish water—the water so hard of hearing—stirred, and this time it seemed to her tha -stirred, and this time it seemed to her that it moved more thoroughly—that it was not so much a sparkle as a regular upheaval of the entire body. She had no doubt this time! Assuredly she had seen it moving, and she laughed a silent laugh, and prayed a stronger prayer! She bared; her wrinkled arms and again stretched them over it, nor did she once pause to take rest. Barkness was falling fast; Elsie still sat there. She could not see anything in the room; to her aged eyes—to any eyes—the window itself was now a mere opaque blur. She did not require light for the work which she had in hand. She never once relaxed her purpose. She was convinced once relaxed her purpose. She was convince that she had seen the water move in obedience to her will, and not till it over-leaped the barrier which confined it and dashed over its edge before her eyes would she be satisfied, for then she would know that a fierce storn would be raging on the wide waste of waves over which that "false deevil Davie" was now naking his way. She had seen the water sparkle with the first faint impulse of me nent-she had afterward seen it rise and fall So she told herself, and so she believed; then darkness had come. Darkness might come her hopes were strong; she felt absolutely confident that if daylight would but return for a minute or two she would now see mimi vaves swelling higher and higher until their tiny heads tossed themselves in tiny white crests, and it would not be one wave only that she would see, but wave succeeding wave at measured intervals, each rising and falling and rising again, but always more and more angrily. She gloated over the thought, and repeated her rhyme still more fiercely, and

door and window, rattled their fastenings noisily, and shrilly passed away. Then she let her hands fall on her knees, and then she cried aloud, "The Lord's name be blessed and praised forever and for evermore !" She looked up. All was dark' but when she tottered to the window, she saw a faint ragment of a moon over which the clouds were driving fast. Again she heard the wind as it swept round her frail cottage in menacing and wrathful gusts. The wind was ris outside, and in the window-seat sat th oor girl whom she loved better than any ne living—the daughter of her own dearly oved lost daughter. She was sleeping with her head lying against the window-sill. Elsie could not see her, but she put out her hand, and felt her warm, soft throat and hair. "Sleep away, my honey," said she,

though the darkness was now complete, her

gaze was more intense than ever. She was weary and faint with fatigue, but it was only

the dull thing called body which felt fatigue

ner spirit was brighter and stronger and still

more resolute than ever; and so she sat, until suddenly an angry gust of wind dashed against

kindly, "sleep while thou art able. I'm feared the wind will not let thee sleep The girl did steep, and the old woman left her and went and sat down by the embers of her fire, listering to the howling of the wind, and wondering what news she should hear fatigue and excitement, she herself fell into a sound sleep. The morning she awoke, chill-

ed to the very bone. She was sitting by her burnt-out the cold and desolate. It was still dark, and she did not know how to find

"Phæbe, my bairn, where art thou ?" cried

No answer was returned. She has crent her ways into hed and thought Elsie remembering all that the unhappy girl had gone through. "She's asleep, and once asleep she'll stay asleep, and so she my for me, poor lass; I'll none waken her to

So she sat where she was for some time nger, until the cold made her teeth chatter nes ache. " If only I could see to find my cratches " thought she "I'd make for d mysel'. I'm fit to perish with cold sitting

She felt for the steel and flint. She felt for the old shoe in which she kept her tinder She did her best to strike a light, but her hands failed her, the sparks glanced aside and she was forced to give up the attemp and to sit where she was awhile longer At last day broke ; but though she saw her rutches near her, she felt too numb to trust rself to them. There was no gale now. It was a bright autumn morning, and when saw how bright it was, her eyes turned to the

bed to look for Pheebe.

The bed was empty. She rubbed her eyes ut Phœbe was not there, and when she say this a terrible thought came into her mind, and straightway she rose to her feet and walk-ed across the room without her crutches—a hing she had not done for five years. She tried to call Phoebe-her voice refused

to form an articulate sound. She opened the nouse door and looked out. All was fair and alm and bright. The sun was glittering open as that of a child, seemed to be shifting an abswer to the sun's caress, but the base of the cliff was veiled with a tender mist be driven spray, and on the shore lay a broad ing sea-weeds, heaped up, and riven upward far above high-water mark b the force of the gale of the night. Whi Elsie was looking at this, two fishermen came oward her they were on their way to her use. Their faces were full of rough pity,

their eyes grave and kind, and their "You maybe do not know about it, mis ress?" said one of them doubtfully.
"Have ye comed here for to tell me that l ave lost my bairn?" said the old woman. to whom knowledge of the truth seemed to us suddenly and strangely given.

"She might happen to come round, but they're all sadly afeared she won't, "replied 'She's lying at Atkinson's, by the shore They went there with her for readiness, whe they got her out."

"Got her cut! What's comed to her? Is she drounded? My Phæbe! My own bonnie

You tell her—tell her kind," said one of the men to the other.
"No, tell me any way, but tell me quick nivver till a few minutes back knew any different than that she was lying safe in bed there, inside the house. I nivver went to bed mysel'; I dropped asleep by the fire." "Ye slept last night!" cried both the mentonished. "Ye could sleep? There was that wind at our end of the town, that I was afeard it would ding our chimbley down, I was, indeed, and there was dirty weather out at sea. Law your Phoebe when she first cam' out, though somehow or other I lost her after We were all hurrying down to the harbour fo to render what assistance we could, when all in the wild of the night, down ran a figure by us, and at first go off I reely thowt it was a spectre, but it was your bonnie Phebe, poor lass! 'And what's the guns all firing for so terrible, Mr. Duncan? shesaid, said she to me. and what can all them lights be about?" think mysel' she mun just ha' said that beca she was so terrible anxious-like, for she was tied to know why all that was being do a girl born and bred by the sea; so I said, said I, 'Honey, it's a boat—a fishing-boat has been drove ashore, and is lying there a wreck;'

rbour, hardly able for to steady hersel' in the wind. So I ran after her as quick as I could, and cried, 'Honey, it's none o' the St. Aidan's lads as is in that boat. It's one o'

"'I knowed it was. I felt it was from the very beginning, cried she, quite despairing, and with that she ran the faster, and then I knowed as how I and done wrong, for of a suddenty I remembered that she and him had kept company together the year afore, and that my missis had once or twice tell me that she helieved they were lovers still." she believed they were lovers still."

"Ay, ay," cried Elsie, impatiently; "but go on; nivver mind that; just tell me what she did."

"Poor lass! she stood by the pier holding on agin the wind, and wet to the skin she mun ha' been, for the whole water was com down all the time, and when Douglas' b cam' back she ran along for to meet it, and when she heard that Davie and all aboard with him had been drownded, she ran past ivverybody, and threw hersel' into the water."

"But they got her out again, you said?" "Ah, but they were long about it; God only knows how it will be with her. Ye'll go-to her?"

"Ah, at once !" cried Elsie; "but how?" They placed her in an arm-chair and carried her quickly to a cottage just above the beach. A crowd was already collected by the door. Way was made for Elsie, and she was at once carried to the room where poor Phœbe

was lying. At the entrance a woman me them who shook her head and said. "Better

"My bairn is dead !" cried Elsie ; " let me see her at once." No one made any further opposition. large table in the centre of the room lay two dead bodies. David Trevethoe and Phebe were lying side by side. For a long time the old woman stood supporting herself by the edge of the table, and looking at the girl she had brought up from childhood. At last she turned to the sailors who had carried her there, and said: "Them two were sweethearts; I did not like the notion of her going right away from me who had been like a mo ther to her, to wed a stranger down south. nivver favoured the marriage, and nivver let this young man come within my doors. I kept her in the house for three days afore he left. She fret sore about his going away, poor bairn. She cried hersel' to sle e sailed, but she mun ha' heard the guns firing and have jealoused it was him that was in danger. That made her run out in the night. Poor thing, she has put herself away her trouble at losing him !- the Lord above us all forgive her for what she has

she loved so much a long farewell kiss, and then, after a struggle unseen by all, she looked at David Trevethoe. There he lay, cold, still, and with all his busy schemes for better-ing his own fortune brought to this abrupt and terrible conclusion. "Poor young man said she, "it was early for him to die "It was so !" said a bystander; "and maybe he would have been alive now if he hadn't took fright at the weather and put back here! It's not one boat in twenty as could have run in safe, in such a wind. He never should have tried it; he knew what a set the boats always has to come in here, when it's any ways rough."

Then she stooped and gave the girl whom

Maybe, whatever he had done, it would just have turned out the same," said the aged woman. "I mun go. Take me home."
They lifted her into the chair again and carried her home as they had brought her, and as she went she said to herself, while her heart ached with a pain which, as long as she lived, would never leave her, "My bonnie bairn Phœbe, bad as it is to have thee lying dead and cold there, it's better nor having thee living on to be pointed at with scorn ! Now none will ever know the shame that has comed on us, for I hid my thoughts and gave them a wrong turn, and I said. 'Poor young man!' Ay, ay, 'poor young man' was what my lips said, but my heart was calling him a deevil !"-Margaret Huntoin Belgravia mix

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

An Infant Abandoned by Its Foster-Father

Abominable Institutions Against an Inent Party. WELLAND, Ont., Feb. 28 .- Alfred Wilkerson had a hearing here to-day before E. R. Hellems, P.M., on the harge of having abandoned and exposed to the inclemency of the weather an infant about 24 hours old. It appears that Wilkerson had agreed to care for the child, and to this the father of the mother consented, when the prisoner was allowed to take the child away. The infant was found on the door-step of Mrs. Thorne's house, in Pelham township, the same night. The prisoner was remanded for three days. The worst part of the case is that the name of an innocent and most respectable young lady has been connected with the affair, causing no

A CLERICAL MURDERER.

little indignation among her acquaintances.

Execution of the Rev. Mr. Hayden, the Montpelier Wife-Murderer. WINDSOR, Vt., Feb. 25 .- The sheriff received a despatch to-day stating that there was no hope of reprieve for Hayden, the wifemurderer, who was sentenced to the gallows and went upon the scaffold this morning to show the sheriff how he wished to be pini He said he wanted death to be instantaneous. The prisoner then returned to his cell. At 30 the procession to the gallows formed. Hayden was seated while the sheriff read the death warrant. He looked around smilingly and bowed to all whom he recognized.

was hanged at 2.07. While on the scaffold Hayden said he had not been fairly treated. He denied that he ever abused his wife, and said he had always treated her kindly. After the body had been taken down and placed in the casket, the chest with a groan expelled air, causing consternation among those present.

BURNED TO A CRISP.

A Sunday Morning Tragedy at Ottawa. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27 .- A most melancholy accident occurred to-day, resulting in the death of a man named James Matthews. About 12.30 o'clock, while the streets with citizens church, smoke was o from church, smoke was observed issuing from a small wooden building located on Bank, street, between Wellington and Sparks streets. Some little delay having occurred in giving the alarm, the building was enveloped in flames before the brigade reached the spot. On arriving, however, they quickly turned on a volume of water, and soon the fire was extinguished. Very little excitement was created until a rumour ran through the crowd that Matthews, who used the building as an office and bedroom, was missing, and that there was a probability of his having been burned alive. The firement instituted a search, and sure enough the charred remains were found a few feet from the door. There was but one room in the house, and the supposition is that the fire originated from a small coal stove which stood in the centre of the room, and that Matthews was asleep at the time and did not have an opportunity of escape. Matthews was a dissolute man and acted as a division court agent. He studied law with the late John B. Lewis, who refused to release his articles, since which time he has led counterfeit. It is supposed that about \$2,000 of coin has been issued in the past three months. There will be an investigation to night by Mr. Idington, Crown attorney, when some startling developments will be made. The detection of the counterfeiters was very cleverly managed, and but for the mistake in an intemperate life. The remains were taken sion of by Coroner Wright, a jury empanelled, and after an inspection an adjourn-ment took place until to-morrow. The scene of the affair was visited by thousands people to-day. cleverly managed, and but for the mistake in The East Middlesex Teachers' Association

making the arrests too soon they would have been caught in full blast. held its regular meeting on Friday. A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should Workingmen. be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an incurable lung disease or consumption. Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the antifurefly on the inflamed parts, allaying prination; give relief in asthma, bronchitis, coughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a box everywhere.

LUNATIC LOBBYISTS.

Insane People With Grievances at the OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—An insane man with a carpet-bag created considerable excitement in the House of Commons lobbies recently. He laboured under the hallucination that he

owned half of the wheat-producing lands of the North-West, and was desirous of throw-ing it into the market at once. He button-holed several of the members.

An insane woman named McRae is staying An insane woman indicated is staying at a hotel here awaiting an interview with the Governor-General. She halls from Cape Breton, and claims protection from religious persecution in her native town. It is probable that the Cape Breton members will have her sent home. The unfortunates are under the surveillance of the Dominion police.

BRANTFORD BLIND ASYLUM.

Continuation of the Investigation of the Charges Against the Principal. BRANTFORD, Ont., Feb. 24.—The investig tion of the charges against the principal of the Blind Institute has been going on all day. A number of the teachers and pupils have been examined. The evidence taken has all been upon one point, namely, whether the old print system or the new one introduced by the principal is the better. This new system appears to have been the cause of the trouble at the outset, as the pupils either trouble at the outset, as the pupils either could not or would not try to learn it. It is stated that the new system of print has cost the institution so far fifteen hundred dollars. No charges have yet been made against Mr. Hunter on the ground of incapacity. He appears thoroughly to understand his duties, but his manner of performing them has created much of the present trouble. It is not known when the investigation will close.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT COBOURG.

Over \$100,000 Worth of Property De-COBOURG, Feb. 27 .- One of the largest and nost destructive fires which has ever occurred in this town took place this morning. About three o'clock flames were discovered issuing from the boot and shoe store of Graham & Son, in the Hon. Sidney Smith's four-storey brick building on the corner of Division and King streets. The alarm was sounded, and in a very short time the steam fire-engine was scene, and although three large and powerful streams of water were poured on the burning building it had no effect, and it was quite evident that the large block was doo Fanned by the fresh north-east wind the lames spread south to a vacant store, then to Stanley Howelk's insurance offices, Mr. Sidney Smith's law office, Sailsbury & Co.'s grocery store, and the Canadian Express Company's office, and around the corner on King street to A. Pratt's flour and feed store and W. R. Whitelaw's stove and tin store When it was known that all efforts to save the Smith block were fruitless, the firementurned their attention to a brick block owned by Wm. Hitchens, north of and adjoining he Smith block, but unfortunately the water ran short, and in a little while the building was one mass of flames. Deeming it useless to make any further attempts to save this building, the firemen, who were working nobly but at great disadvantage on account of the small supply of water, turned their attention to the buildings on the opposite side of the street, which were in great danger of attaining for from reaching for the street. catching fire from sparks from the burning of the two blocks lay a smouldering mass of

A little later on flames were seen issuing rom a store on King street, about fifty yards from the burnt block, occupied L. Woodcock, fruit-dealer, and o by E. Horton. The firemen were quickly on the spot, and succeeded in confining the fire to this store and the Sentinel-Star printing office upstairs. The wildest exciteme vailed, as it was feared at several times that the whole street would be burned. The heat was so intense that panes of glass were melted in buildings a considerable distance from the burning block, and it was impossible to approach within fifty yards of the fire.

A poor man named Alexander and his

everything they possessed, and had only time to escape with their lives in their night-The old man being paralyzed, had to be carried out wrapped up in a blanket. Mr. C. C. Field, prominent dry goods was up in the top storey of the Horton block, and when about to descend to the street, missed his footing and fell to the bottom, breaking his collar-bone and sustaining other injuries. He is doing well.

LOSS AND INSURANCE. The total loss is roughly estimated at about one hundred thousand dollars, and the insurance at about \$25,000. In one office were the title deeds of the town of Port Hope and a number of valuable

papers, which were destroyed. RAID ON A COINERS' DEN.

Listowel Billiard-Room the Scene Counterfeiting Operations. LISTOWEL, Feb. 28.-The rooms occupied Thomas Swan, and used ostensibly for a ard-room, have been known for some time past to be the resort of a large number of loafers, whose means of support were quite invisible. An inspection of the billiard-room by the police disclosed the fact that billiardplaying was only a secondary consideration, and that rooms had been fitted up in the rewhere gambling was carried on. One of the members of the police force succeeded in ingratiating himself with the ringleaders of the gang, and soon learned that counterfeiting twenty-five and fifty cent peices was also being largely engaged in. He was admitted to the rooms where the coining was carried on, and obtained sufficient evid vict. The gang was known to have worked all Saturday night at their nefarious calling, and were going at it again on Sunday night They had a team engaged for Tuesday for a five days' trip to distribute the proceeds of the might's work. It was decided to raid them on Sunday night while at work, but by some misunderstanding one of the ring-leaders, Geo. Everleigh, was arrested yester-day afternoon. The rest became alarmed, and got the dies out of the way. The billiard-room was immediately searched, and a quan-tity of metal and other material for coining taken, but the dies could not be found Several other arrests were made, and about thirty will be implicated in the manufacture and uttering of spurious coin. Their manner of "shoving the queer" was by frequent visits to the hotel-keepers, two or three going to a hotel hotel-keepers, two or three going to a hotel. ordering unlimited liquid comforts, tendering their spurious coin and receiving good mone in change. Working a country hotel in this manner they would frequently find themselves \$5 or \$10 ahead. It is supposed that a large quantity of the "queer" has been circulated in Collingwood and Owen Sound, as James Swan, one of the ringleaders, has made those places his headquarters, A notorious character named Thos. Davidson decamped a few days ago, ostensibly for Manitoba, but he is thought to be in the neighbourhood of Owen Sound with the counterfeiting dies in his possession. The first issue was an inferior article, but latterly the fact of it being passed in the banks shows it to be a very da

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an

SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY.

Text of the Bill to be Introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy. OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—So much attention hav-ing been naturally and properly directed towards the pending legislation regarding the Sault Ste. Marie railway, the following synopsis of the bill to be introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy will have general interest. The preamble is as follows:—

"An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Rail-

way Company. "Whereas the construction of an indepen

dent line of railway from the village of Gravenhurst, in the district of Muskoka, to the town of Sault Ste. Marie with the nowe to the company incorporated to construct the same to bridge the Sault Ste. Marie river and to connect the railway system of Canad with that of the North-Western States of the United States of America, and the construc-tion of an independent line of railway from some convenient point of the said last men-tioned line of railway to some convenient Pacific railway at or near Lake Nipissing, open to all the railways that could connect therewith and affording equal traffic facilities to all railway companies, and also from the junction with the Canada Pacific Railway Company to the waters of the Upper Ottawa, would be a general benefit to the Dominion, and especially to the province of Ontario. And whereas a petition has been presented for that purpose, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of such petition, therefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of ommons of Canada, enacts as follows," etc.
The names of the gentlemen who apply for

the Act of incorporation form a very strong phalnax of wealth, experience, and influence. phalnax of wealth, experience, and influence. They are as follows:—Hon. Frank Smith, Toronto; Adam Brown, Hamilton; Noah Barnhart, Hon. Alex. Morris, M.P., Dalton McCarthy, M.P., and Fred. W. Cumberland, Toronto; John Stuart, John Proctor, A. T. Aird, Alex. Turner, E. Gurney, P. D. Dayport, Thomas Robertson M.P., Q.C., M. Leggatt, Wm. Hendrie, Kilvert, Britton, B. Osler, Q.C., James Turner, and Alex. McGinnis Hamilton, C. W. Burt, and Alex. McGinnis Hamilton, C. W. Burt. and Alex. McGinnis, Hamilton; C. W. Bunting, M.P., Samuel Platt, M.P., James Beaty, jr., M.P., Q.C., G. D'Arcy Boulton, Fred. W. Strange, M.P., John Fisken, Wm. B. Hamilton, Toronto; William F. Mac-Matter, W. Theomeon, A. M. Smith Master, Wm. Thompson, A. M. Smith William Ince, Alderman David Walker, Wm B. Scarth, Eugene O'Keefe, Hon. John Mc Murrich, R. W. Elliott, Alfred Boultbee M.P., Alderman A. R. Boswell, and Rober Hay, M.P., Toronto; Thomas Arkell, M.P., St. Thomas; Timothy Coughlin, M.P., D. MacMillan, M.P., London; S. R. Hesson, M.P., Stratford; Wm. O'Brien, Simcoe; William Carruthers, — Little, M.P., Innisfil; Thomas Long, M.P.P., and Charles Cameron, Chliscopies The object of the company in seeking its

charter is stated as follows:—
"The company and their agents and servants shall have full power and authority to lay out, constract, complete, and operate a double or single line of railway of four feet eight and one-half inches gauge from, at, or near the village of Gravenhurst, in the dis-trict of Muskoka, in connection with the orthern and North-Western railways Canada via Bracebridge, and thence through the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma to the town of Sault Ste. Marie in venient point on the said last mentioned line railway to and to connect with the Canada Pacific railway at or near Lake Nipissing, and Long Sault on the Upper Ottawa or to and shall have full power and authority t lay out, construct, and complete as an ex-tension of the said first-mentioned line of railway a spur or branch from, at, or near the town of Sault Ste. Marie to the navigable

waters of Lake Superior."

As a guarantee of western interests the following clause is inserted :-- "The Mayors of the cities of Toronto and Hamilton and the Warden of the County of Simcoe shall be ex officio directors of the company. The relations of the company to other rail-

ways are stated as follows :running arrangements with and to give run-ning powers to any railway company or com-panies in the Dominion of Canada situate on the lines hereby authorized or crossing or connecting with the same, upon terms to be agreed, and such running arrangements shall be made so as to afford equal facilities to all companies participating therein, and so that no unfair advantage shall be given to any of such companies over the others of them. Such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders present at a meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the same, and shall not be binding until ratified and confirmed at such general meeting by two-thirds of the shareholders present in person or represented by proxy. The company shall at all times work and operate its railway so as to afford equal facilities for the receipt, transfer, and transportation to, from, or over the same of the traffic of all other lines

railway in Canada which may connect with, or which by means of running powers over other line or lines may reach, the railway of the company; and the company shall establish, levy, and collect equal tolls, rates, and charges in respect of the tariff re-ceived from or to be delivered to all such other railways, and so that the same shall be received, transferred, transported, and delivered, and the tolls and charges in respect of the same shall be levied and collected on terms of absolute equality, and without diserimination of any sort in favour or against the traffic of any other such railway. The word 'traffic' in this section shall mean not only passengers and their baggage, goods, animals, and things conveyed by railvay, but also cars, trucks, and vehicles of any description adapted for running on any rail-way, and whether loaded or unloaded, owned or leased by, or consigned to any such other

AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER. Flight of a Bankrupt More Sinned Against

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The village of Longwood Station and the surrounding community were thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago over the absconding of Mr. Benjamin Bolton, formerly merchant and postmaster there. The cause of his trouble, as reported by some parties, is that he was in the of giving his notes to a certain wholesale nouse for goods bought of them, and these they deposited in the banks. As the notes came due he remitted the money to the wholesale firm, which did not pay the money into the bank, and the bank was now pressing Mr. Bolton for the amount due, which 1,100. That, together with the reported ailure of the wholesale house, caused him to decamp. For two or three days before his departure he was almost giving his goods away, taking what he could get for them. He has left the post-office in the lurch to the extent of about \$20, and it is not known how nuch his liabilities will amount to. two of his creditors have taken possession of what remaining stock he had on hand, which did not amount to much, as he was getting rid of it in a wonderfully short time.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-Ing.-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-plication of the fine properties of well-select-ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bever-age 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 ttack wherever there is a weak point. may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled LAWRS Epps & Co. Hom London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Choco-late Essence for afternoon use. 101-35

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The culture of sorghum promises to a profitable industry in this provi Tilsonburg a company established manufacture of syrup and sugar f long since as the result of the fir operations. They found the dema syrup so great that they were unable

much sugar. RETRIBUTION has fallen upon Chica was Chicago that invented oleoma butterine, sueine, and all the other nesses that are covered by the inno pellation, "substitutes for butter, now Chicago is suffering from an a epidemic of winter cholera, brough was to have been expected—by the these filthy compounds. When the comes on the Queen City of the W offer a fine field for the unpatiented

Potato bugs are not desirable pe fact we hold that wherever met should be ruthlessly crushed. A De magistrate evidently shares our opi on a farmer, who visited Canada last and took home twenty specimens of as curiosities, being brought before having them in his possession, he fifive pounds and made him jump upon presence of the court. If our farming wishes to replace his murdered pets, d another shipment could be forwarde the coming summer.

THE bill relating to market fees w duced on the 24th ult., by Mr. Woo Legislature. The bill provides that shall in future have the option of u markets in cities, towns, and villages, they shall only be required to pay they avail themselves of the accom-In places where the markets were free, the farmers could be required to them for a certain time during On the other hand the Act will not cities, towns, and villages where the toll-gates have not been removed to able distance, to be fixed in Committ Whole House.

It looks as though the time is near when the immense grain crops of the mian valleys will be moved by the route to the Atlantic seaboard, in being sent to Europe around Cape H proposition to transport 150,000,00 of wheat from California to New Yorcently made to the Union and Pacific railways, but the managers v able to seriously consider it, as they I the rolling stock necessary for such a taking, nor could the work be done single track. Politicians who now transcontinental railways as worse t less may live to see their dou crowded with the products of the slope.

Not satisfied with the embargo on the importation of American p France, the Prefect of Police at Paris sued a special monition to the public that ham and bacon should be subject very great heat and boiled for a ve time before being served up. "A two kilogrammes"—about four poun-half—the Prefect says, "should r boiled for a shorter time than thre while larger pieces should be subject least six hours of boiling. Finally, tion of vinegar to the water in which bacon is boiled, or used otherwise in ting, is a valuable assistant to the des of the parasite." If Canadians wer habit of half curing their hog's flesh as ing it abroad to breed diseasc, we sh ommend the Prefect's receipt to the of our people, but, as it is, it is only to show the paternal care French and have for those under their protection.

Reports are prevalent in En horned cattle are subjected to a great unnecessary ill-treatment during passage from America. It is hinted that a large percentage of on shipboard that have occurred l due to this cause. Some London call upon the Board of Trade to dire tention to the matter. Under any stances it is asserted that the Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals u steps to obtain official protection for fortunate creatures doomed to end horrors of a long sea voyage tables may be plentifully supplied w has been assured that expedients of cruelty that we forbear from shoc public by describing them are in put in practice in order to compel or dened by sheer physical pain, to be board when the movement of the ver-violent as to preclude the possibility Telegraph says, significant that v of America with a cargo of 594 live should have arrived in the port of with only 45 of its horned passens

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Foot and mouth disease among cat

recently was almost unknown on the the Atlantic, and the few cases that curred in the United States were the have been of European importation dent of the Committee of Council, stated that while he had no official tion of the existence of the disease continent, at different times cargoes mals from America with the disease landed in Great Britain. Mr. I made his assertion on the strength port from the Government Inspector pool. For a wonder, an English paper to throw discredit upon the Inspector ment. It also implies that what this calls pieuro-pneumonia is simply pure an affection of the lungs, neither con nor deadly, caused primarily by the changes of atmosphere. What he ha foot and mouth disease is said to be more than a soreness about the mout animals caused by their being carr distances by rail in severe frosts, the ed from their breath on the nose ar causing sores. In the feet, it is state is no appearance whatever of disease. body will agree that on such point thing more than the fiat of one ma be required, more especially of a n appears, if these statements are tru very ignorant of the real nature of of animals.

Misfortunes never come singly. it were not enough that we should to endure a long and severe winter J. Lowe, an English scientist, afte of data recorded since the fifteenth lays it down as a meteorological tru evere winters are followed by From his researches he deduces a period of eleven years, and asserts that the series of years midway between periods of excessive heat and cold, fir to 1880, scarcely any drought is red the fourth, fifth, and sixth years computed commencement of what termed the cloven year drought period last drought in England prevailed in that the next one is due the coming if Mr. Lowe's cyclical calculation of Since 1870 Euglish harvests have sufmore than one occasion from floods, prospect of experiencing the opportunity must be anything but pleasant. Old Country farmer, Of course from experience that Mr. Lowe's does not apply to this country wilsok forward to a stiff British m readstuffs should the scientific Co

SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY.

ext of the Bill to be Introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy. OTTAWA, Feb. 27 .- So much attention having been naturally and properly directed towards the pending legislation regarding the Sault Ste. Marie railway, the following synopsis of the bill to be introduced by Mr. Dalton

IcCarthy will have general interest. The amble is as follows :-"An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Whereas the construction of an indepen-

dent line of railway from the village of Gravenhurst, in the district of Muskoka, to the town of Sault Ste. Marie, with the power to the company incorporated to construct the ame to bridge the Sault Ste. Marie river and to connect the railway system of Canada with that of the North-Western States of the United States of America, and the construction of an independent line of railway from some convenient point of the said last mentioned line of railway to some convenient point to and to connect with the Canada Pacific railway at or near Lake Nipissing, open to all the railways that nnect therewith and affording equal traffic cilities to all railway companies, and also om the junction with the Canada Pacific Railway Company to the waters of the Upper Ottawa, would be a general benefit to the Dominion, and especially to the province of And whereas a. petition has been esented for that purpose, and it is exdient to grant the prayer of such petition, erefore her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House (Commons of Canada, enacts as follows," et Senate and House of

The names of the gentlemen who apply for he Act of incorporation form a very strong chalnax of wealth, experience, and influence. They are as follows:—Hon. Frank Smith Coronto; Adam Brown, Hamilton; Noah Barnhart, Hon. Alex. Morris, M.P., Dalton Carthy, M.P., and Fred. W. Camberand, Toronto; John Stuart, John Progr, A. T. Aird, Alex. Turner, E urney, P. D. Dayport, Thomas Robertson Aird. Alex. Turner, E. P., Q.C., M. Leggatt, Wm. Hendrie, Kil-t, Britton, B. Osler, Q.C., James Turner, and Alex. McGinnis, Hamilton; C. W. Bunting, M.P., Samuel Platt, M.P., James Beaty, jr., M.P., Q.C., G. D'Arcy Boulton, Fred. W. Strange, M.P., John Fisken, Wm. B. Hamilton, Toronto; William F. Mac-Master, Wm. Thompson, A. M. Smith, William F. Mac-Master, Wm. Thompson, A. M. Smith, Villiam Ince, Alderman David Walker, Wm. Scarth, Eugene O'Keefe, Hon. John Mc-Iurrich, R. W. Elliott, Alfred Boultbee, M.P., Alderman A. R. Boswell, and Robert Hay, M.P., Toronto; Thomas Arkell, M.P., St. Thomas; Timothy Coughlin, M.P., D. MacMillan, M.P., London; S. R. Hesson, M.P., Stratford; Wn. O'Brien, Simcoe; William Carruthers, — Little, M.P., Innisfil; Thomas Long, M.P.P., and Charles Cameron,

The object of the company in seeking its charter is stated as follows:—

"The company and their agents and servants shall have full power and authority to lay out, constract, complete, and operate a able or single line of railway of four feet ight and one-half inches gauge from, at, or ear the village of Gravenhurst, in the disrict of Muskoka, in connection with the Northern and North-Western railways of Canada via Bracebridge, and thence through the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma to the town of Sault Ste. Marie in the district of Algoma, and from some connient point on the said last mentioned line of railway to and to connect with the Canada cific railway at or near Lake Nipissing, and om thence to the river Ottawa at or near the Long Sault on the Upper Ottawa or to some convenient point on Lake Temiscaming, nd shall have full power and authority lay out, construct, and complete as an exnion of the said first-mentioned line of railway a spur or branch from, at, or near the Sault Ste. Marie to the navigable

waters of Lake Superior."

As a guarantee of western interests the following clause is inserted :- "The Mayors of Warden of the County of Simcoe shall be ex officio directors of the company. The relations of the company to other rail-

ways are stated as follows :-The company shall have power to make ng arrangements with and to give run ning powers to any railway company or com-panies in the Dominion of Canada situate on the lines hereby authorized or crossing or onnecting with the same, upon terms to agreed, and such running arrangements shall be made so as to afford equal facilities to all companies participating therein, and so that no unfair advantage shall be given to any of such companies over the others of them. Such agreement shall be subject to the approval of the shareholders present at a meeting to be called for the purpose of considering the same, and shall not be binding until ratified and confirmed at such general meeting by two-thirds of the shareholders present in per-son or represented by proxy. The company shall at all times work and operate its railway so as to afford equal facilities for the receipt, transfer, and transportation to, from, or over the same of the traffic of all other lines of railway in Canada which may connect with, or which by means of running powers over other line or lines may reach, the railway of the company; and the company shall establish, levy, and collect equal tolls, rates, and charges in respect of the tariff received from or to be delivered to all such other railways, and so that the same shall be received, transferred, transported, and deivered, and the tolls and charges in respec of the same shall be levied and erms of absolute equality, and without disrimination of any sort in favour or against the traffic of any other such railway. The word 'traffic' in this section shall mean not only passengers and their baggage, goods, animals, and things conveyed by railway, but also cars, trucks, and vehicles of any lescription adapted for running on any rail way, and whether loaded or unloaded, owned or leased by, or consigned to any such other

AN ABSCONDING POSTMASTER. Flight of a Bankrupt More Sinned Agains than Sinning.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- The village of Longwood Station and the surrounding community were thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago over the absconding of Mr. Benjamin Bolton, formerly merchant and postmaster there. The cause of his trouble, as reported by some parties, is that he was in the habit of giving his notes to a certain wholesale house for goods bought of them, and these they deposited in the banks. As the notes came due he remitted the money to the wholeale firm, which did not pay the money into the bank, and the bank was now pressing Mr. Bolton for the amount due, which was about \$1,100. That, together with the reported failure of the wholesale house, caused him to decamp. For two or three days before his departure he was almost giving his goods way, taking what he could get for He has left the post-office in the lurch to the extent of about \$20, and it is not known how nuch his liabilities will amount to. One or two of his creditors have taken possession of what remaining stock he had on hand, which did not amount to much, as he was getting rid of it in a wonderfully short time.

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured bever age which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such artibills. It is by the judicions use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundredz of eubtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. —Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Escape for afternoun use. —101-35 AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The culture of sorghum promises to become a profitable industry in this province. In Tilsonburg a company established for the manufacture of syrup and sugar from the cane declared a dividend of 30 per cent. not long since as the result of the first year's operations. They found the demand for the syrup so great that they were unable to make

RETRIBUTION has fallen upon Chicago. I was Chicago that invented oleomargarine, butterine, sueine, and all the other nastinesses that are covered by the innocent appellation, "substitutes for butter." And now Chicago is suffering from an alarming epidemic of winter cholera, brought on—as was to have been expected—by the use of these filthy compounds. When the summer comes on the Queen City of the West will offer a fine field for the unpatiented physician.

Potato bugs are not desirable pets. In fact we hold that wherever met with they should be ruthlessly crushed. A Devonshire magistrate evidently shares our opinion, for on a farmer, who visited Canada last summer and took home twenty specimens of the pest as curiosities, being brought before him for having them in his possession, he fined him five pounds and made him jump upon them in presence of the court. If our farming friend wishes to replace his murdered pets, doubtless another shipment could be forwarded during the coming numerical states. the coming summer.

THE bill relating to market fees was introduced on the 24th ult., by Mr. Wood in the Legislature. The bill provides that farmers shall in future have the option of using the markets in cities, towns, and villages, and that they shall only be required to pay fees when they avail themselves of the accommodation. In places where the markets were declared free, the farmers could be required to resort to them for a certain time during the day On the other hand the Act will not apply cities, towns, and villages where the county toll-gates have not been removed to a reasonable distance, to be fixed in Committee of the Whole House.

It looks as though the time is near at hand when the immense grain crops of the Califormian valleys will be moved by the overland route to the Atlantic seaboard, instead of being sent to Europe around Cape Horn. -A proposition to transport 150,000,000 tons of wheat from California to New York was ecently made to the Union and Central Pacific railways, but the managers were unable to seriously consider it, as they have not the rolling stock necessary for such an under taking, nor could the work be done upon a single track. Politicians who now decry ascontinental railways as worse than us less may live to see their double tracks rowded with the products of the Pacific slope.

Not satisfied with the embargo placed on the importation of American pork into France, the Prefect of Police at Paris has issued a special monition to the public, stating that ham and bacon should be subjected to a very great heat and boiled for a very long time before being served up. "A piece of two kilogrammes"—about four pounds and a half—the Prefect says, "should never be boiled for a shorter time than three hours, while larger pieces should be subjected to at least six hours of boiling. Finally, an addition of vinegar to the water in which ham or bacon is boiled, or used otherwise in the cook ing, is a valuable assistant to the destruction of the parasite." If Canadians were in the habit of half curing their hog's flesh and sending it abroad to breed disease, we should renmend the Prefect's receipt to the notice of our people, but, as it is, it is only quoted to show the paternal care French authorities have for those under their protection.

Reports are prevalent in England that horned cattle are subjected to a great deal of unnecessary ill-treatment during the ocean passage from America. It is more than hinted that a large percentage of the deaths on shipboard that have occurred lately are due to this cause. Some London journals call upon the Board of Trade to direct its attention to the matter. Under any circumstances it is asserted that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will take steps to obtain official protection for the unfortunate creatures doomed to endure the horrors of a long sea voyage with the shambles as its goal, in order that English tables may be plentifully supplied with fresh beef. The Daily Telegraph declares that." I has been assured that expedients of such dir cruelty that we forbear from shocking the public by describing them are mercilessly put in practice in order to compel oxen, mad dened by sheer physical pain, to leap over-board when the movement of the vessel is so violent as to proclude the possibility of their being dealt with by the crew." It is, as the Telegraph says, significant that, within the est few weeks, a vessel which left the shores of America with a cargo of 594 live bullocks should have arrived in the port of London with only 45 of its horned passengers, the other 549 having perished during the voyage "in consequence of heavy weather.

Foot and mouth disease among cattle until recently was almost unknown on this side of the Atlantic, and the few cases that had occurred in the United States were thought to have been of European importation. But Mr. Mundella, Mr. Gladstone's Vice-President of the Committee of Council, recently stated that while he had no official information of the existence of the disease on this continent, at different times cargoes of animals from America with the disease had been landed in Great Britain. Mr. Mundella made his assertion on the strength of å re-port from the Government Inspector at Liver port from the Government Inspector at Liverpeol. For a wonder, an English paper rushes
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foot and mouth disease is said to be nothing more than a soreness about the mouth of the animals caused by their being carried long distances by rail in severe frosts, the ice formed from their breath on the nose and mouth causing sores. In the feet, it is stated, there is no appearance whatever of disease. Every-body will agree that on such points somebody will agree that on such points some-thing more than the fiat of one man should be required, more especially of a man who appears, if these statements are true, to be very ignorant of the points. very ignorant of the real nature of diseases

it were not enough that we should have had to endure a long and severe winter, Mr. E. J. Lowe, an English scientist, after a study of data recorded since the fifteenth century, lays it down as a meteorological truism that severe winters are followed by droughts. From his researches he deduces a cyclical period of eleven years, and asserts that during the series of years midway between the periods of excessive heat and cold, from 1496 periods of excessive heat and cold, from 1496 to 1880, scarcely any drought is recorded in the fourth, fifth, and sixth years after the computed commencement of what may be termed the eleven year drought period. The last drought in England prevailed in 1870, so that the next one is due the coming aummer, if Mr. Lowe's cyclical calculation be correct. Since 1870 English harvests have suffered on more than one occasion from floods, and the prospect of experiencing the opposite extreme must be anything but pleasant to the Old Country farmer. Of course we know Old Country farmer. Of course we know from experience that Mr. Lowe's forecast floes not apply to this country, which may look forward to a stiff British market for

redictions be justified of the event. But w predictions be justified of the event. But we would not rejoice in a demand created by such a circumstance. The British agriculturist may console himself with the reflection that it is the unexpected which happens, and that weathers prophets, though not without honour in their own countries, are very often without verification. without verificat

KILL THE VERMIN.

Hints as to the Manner of Keeping Live Young cattle and horses frequently suffer much from lice during the winter months, causing a loss of flesh and lack of growth in the animals, which often varies a balance to the wrong side of the ledger of the owner. Many cheap and efficient remedies are at hand, which if applied will destroy these troublesome pests, but unfortunately those in common use are worse than the complaint, especially if applied during the cold winter months. A mixture of kerosene oil and lard in equal quantities, applied thoroughly, will soon kill the vermin on the worst infected creatures, but an animal whose coat is sineared with the above ingredients suffers much more from the cold than one whose hair is dry. If a half-pound of cheap tobacco be steeped in a gallon of water it will form a liquid which is sure death to lice and ticks; but washing an animal thoroughly in cold weather is a very dangerous experiment, and one which a careful farmer will be slow to adopt.

adopt.

Probably the safest, surest, and cheapes Probably the safest, surest, and cheapest remedy, and one that will destroy sheep ticks as well as lice, is tobacco smoke, which can be used without discomfort during the coldest winter weather. The best instrument for applying the smoke is an ordinary hand bellows, such as may be found at any hardware store, and a tube of Russian iron some nine inches in length and two inches in diameter. This can be made by any tingmith and should can be made by any tinsmith, and should consist of two compartments, one about eigh inches in length to receive the tobacco, the other about one inch in length, separated from the tobacco compartment by a perfor-ated piece of strong Russia iron nicely fitted into the tube. The end of this small compartment farthest from the tobacco should b partment farthest from the tobacco should be closely stopped by a thick piece of strong metal, either copper, brass, or iron, fitted with solder so as to prevent the escape of smoke. The stopper should have a hole in the centre about one-eight of an inch in diameter, into which should be inserted a copper tube about four inches long. inserted in the stopper should be about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, while the other should be only about the size of an ordinary pe-stem. The other end of the tobacc mpartment of the large tube should be provided with a strong metal stopper, fitted with a thread, like a bolt, while the tube should also be fitted with a thread, like a nut, so a to receive the stopper. A hole should then be made in the stopper of sufficient size to admit the end of the bellows' nozzle, to which it should also be fitted by a thread, and the

instrument is ready for use. Get some cheap tobacco, and cut enough to fill the tube, packing it in pretty closely, being careful that a small portion of that which is next the bellows is sufficiently dry to burn readily. Screw the stopper firmly the nose of the bellows. Take a live hard wood coal, the size of a small hazel-nut, and place it on the tobacco. Screw in the stopper with the bellows attached, working the belllows gently at the same time, so as to keep coal alive. Keep the bellows working until smoke comes freely from the small copper tube before leaving the fire-place or you

may be obliged to return and apply a seco If the animals to be smoked are cattle of horses, have them tied in the barn. Begin ning at the lower part of the neck of an an mal, place the end of the small tube about two inches from the skin and blow gently with the bellows, at the same time raising the tube and bellows so as to drive the smok up under the hair as much as possible. good blast in a place is sufficient and will cover a strip from one-fourth to one-halt an inch in stidth. Each time that the believe is filled the smoke tube should be placed at the lower part of the neck, and about one-fourth of an inch farther from the head than the previous blast was given.

It will be necessary to smoke the neck, more thoroughly than the body, as those parts are much more thickly infested with lice than any other portions of the animal. After becoming accustomed to the use of the bellows a person can smoke four full-grown animals with a single tubeful of to-bacco. If the tube clogs so as to prevent a free discharge of smoke, insert a strong steel knitting-needle through the small one, and reas it up through the tobocco till it reaches he part that is burning, when it should be thdrawn and smoke will follow.

To destroy ticks the assistance of an extra and is required in holding the sheep, and be-inning at the neck, open the wool a little, hen insert the tube and blow the smoke down to the skin of the animal. It requires hard work and a strong stomach to smoke a flock of a hundred sheep, but if they are covered with ticks it will pay to go over them thoroughly. It will be much easier to fight the ticks at shearing time, but the farmer who neglected to do so last spring cannot afford

to wait.

Colts should be examined very carefully by those who have good eyesight, as they are not unfrequently covered with very small, light-coloured lice, that cling so closely to the skin as not to be noticed at first sight : but an application of the smoke will bring then to the ends of the hair and make them sick o life. It will require two or three smokings at intervals of a few days, in order to effectu ally exterminate lice, as the nits are not affected by smoke, and should be destroyed as soon after hatching as to prevent an increase -American Cultivator

ENGLISH FARMERS IN DESPAIR.

From the London Economist.

It may be from fear of America, it may from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be from the rise in the expenditure especially upon labour, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about farmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement. They do not speak of the bad times as exceptional. They do not, among each other, talk of prices as sure to improve. Above all, they throw up their farms on apparently light provocation. Experienced land agents notice a total difference of tone, an indisposition to haggle, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they say, seem not them. The tenants, as they say, seem not to want the farms, and make offers, too low to be entertained, in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can be obtained, and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurrence was formerly most unusuin Great Britain, and seems almost imposs ble; but there is no reason to doubt the statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms yielding good rents are lying idle, the land-lords being unwilling to let at low rents to men who ask for long leases, and unwilling to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a district in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and untilled, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of temptation to tenants. Of farms in the landlord's hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no end, while land in modest patches has sunk in value in a degree which suggests a kind of dread among tenants, as suggests a kind of dread among tenants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact, abroad among farmers of the better class, and of refluctance to remain in the business, which of itself may produce important effects, willingness to farm having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its attraction for a class—those who preferred country life and were content not only with modest profits, but with almost an entire absence of those chances which in many walks of life are so attractive. Now that willingness has disappeared. THE DAIRY NTEREST

Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention.

A Variety of Interesting Subjects Discuss BROCKVILLE, Feb. 23.—The following

the report of the proceedings of the Dairy men's convention at yesterday's evening Prof. Weatherel, of Boston, Mass., de Prof. Weatherel, of Boston, Mass., delivered an address on the adulteration of butter and cheese and its effect upon dairy husbandry. The address was listened to throughout with the keenest interest, there being present a large number of the most prominent citizens of Brockville accompanied by ladies, who were no doubt anxious to see and hear Prof. Weatherel, he being the editor of the Boston Post and Traveller, and widely known throughout the Eastern States and Lower Provinces. After being introduced by the president in a few well chosen remarks, the professor said it would be difficult to name a subject of greater concern and of name a subject of greater concern and of deeper importance to those engaged in dairy husbandry than the substitutes for and the adulterations of dairy products, mill butter, and cheese. There are no other articles of food so universally used by persons of all ages and conditions of life as the three articles named above. There is hardly a breakfast table set in the United Stat breakfast table set in the United States whether urban, suburban, or rural, but what has upon it milk and butter. The professor then made reference to the adulteration of the different articles of food, such as coffee tea, sugars, and finally milk, butter, and cheese. He said that the value of farms furthers. nishing milk, butter, and cheese in the United States is estimated at \$3,000,000,000 and up wards. From 4,000 to 5,000 factories and butter and cheese. Besides are many thousands of private dairies. The city of New York handled annually \$3,000,000 worth of butter and cheese. The annual production of cheese in the United States is estimated at from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000, and of butter. and of butter 1,500,000,000 pounds. The value of the two is estimated at \$350,000. 000, \$50,000,000 more than the value of the wheat crop, one-third more than the cotton crop, and one-fifth more than the corn crop. It is deemed that all the capital invested in the dairy business, including utensils, &c., is nearly or quite \$4,000,000,000. Thus does it appear that the great national industry of the United States is dairy husbandry, an interest that very intimately cernsevery rural hearth and home in the United States and the Canadas. Dairymen should organize in every town, village, and country in the United States and Canada to protect this great national industrial interest. It is your interest, farmers and dairymen. you, dairymen of Canada, attend to this duty that devolves upon you, or will you quietly run on in your isolated condition and allow a set of schemers, sharpers, and speculators to destroy and render worthless your greatest and most important industrial pursuit? The names of the substitutes manufactured and sold on the market for butter are legion, such as oleomargarine, sueine sourme, lardine, grease, fatine, with the other "ines," and through the ignorance of the masses these are sold to them as butter, and eaten and used by them as such. The manufacturers and wholesale dealers may sell them to retail grocers as oleomargarine, &c., while the latter sell them to their patrons as butter. The parties branding the tubs have the name put on bottom upwards, or on the bottom of the tubs, or under the hoop, or in some other fraudulent way, in order to sell what they claim is better than butter as butter. Oleonargarine would not have an advocate nor an expensive banquet in its behalf but for the large profits this fraud brings to the manucturers and traders therein. It is the de facturers and traders therein. It is the deceptive quality of the goods produced by the mixing of the noxions fat with milk and poorbutter, with salt and artificial colouring, that enables it to be sold to the ignorant and unsuspecting as butter. Oleomargarine is a word coined from oleine, French, from the Latin oleum, oil, and from margarine, a substance from vegetable oils and the fat of animals. Some two years prior to 1879 butter. nals. Some two years prior to 1879 butter and oleomargarine were in sharp competition; and the low price of butter well nigh paralyzed the eleonargarine business. A reaction came, and butter advanced 30 per cent. and

came, and butter advanced 30 per cent. and cheese nearly 10 per cent. Then out came oleomargarine again. Such have been the convulsions and revulsions in the dairy market caused by oleomargarine, the enemy of the dairy interest of the nation. It is claimed by manufacturers of oleomargarine, the convergence of the nation. rine that it is the poor man's friend by keeping down the price of butter. Such an appeal seems at first plausible. Such persons fail to remember, or do not care to ask, whether it be better to protect the great interest of the agricultural production, the source of all food agricultural production, the source of all food supplies, or to sap this great industry to gratify a few unscrupulous debasers of food. (Cheers.) Introduce cheap base substitutes for agricultural products and substitute them therefor because they sell low, and the national decay is not far away in the future. (Applause.) The appeal of the oleomargarine manufacturers to the poor man and his friends in order to introduce this substitute for butter is not because they care for the poor, but because of the large percentage of profit they make out of the poor where their greasine is make out of the poor where their greasine is sold for butter. He concluded by stating that what is needed is an able, effective inwill disappear. The lecture was highly in-structive, and much appreciated by the very spector for the discovery of adulteration, with adequate legislation for the certain punishment for the grave offence against

public health, morals, and national h After the Professor had finished, a discu ion was raised as to the colouring process in the manufacture of butter; but, at the sug gestion of the president, the subject was de ferred until the next evening session, when a larger attendance was expected.

SECOND DAY.

TREATMENT OF COWS. Mr. J. B. HARRIS, of Antwerp, N.Y., ad dressed the convention, introducing dairy-men's "commandments," in which some very useful hints were given on the proper manner of treating, breeding, and stabling cows. He said that he had been asked repeatedly to draw up a set of rules for the observance of the patrons of cheese factories, and preferred like Moses, to give his inspiration in the form of a decalogue, without the observance of which no patron need hope to make the land flow with milk and honey. He was very severe on those who would worry, beat, or illtreat in any way the cow, and held that he who would ill-use the cow should not be allowed to own one. After giving some suggestions as to the manner of keeping stables, he concluded by saying that dairymen by he concluded by saying that dairymen by faithfully observing these commandments would have a clear conscience, avoid annoying and expensive prosecutions, retain the respect of their neighbours, secure a competency of this world's goods, live a peaceful life, and in old age approach the bed of death like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams. (Applause.) plause.)

USE AND PRODUCTION OF MILK. Prof. J. P. Roberts, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was then introduced by the President. He took for his subject the use and production of milk. The lecture was very exhaustive, and taken in a practical sense admitted to be the ablest address on this subect that has ever been heard by the dairymen of Eastern Ontario. On concluding, the speaker was loudly applauded. He will speak again to-memow.

Prof. Roberts, Mr. J. B. Harris, and Hon. H.

Lewes purpose going to Peterboro from here to attend a dairymen's meeting at that place. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Immediately upon the convention re-assembling this afternoon the convention re-assembling this afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, N. Graham, Belleville; 1st vice-president, D. Derbyshire, Brockville; 2nd vice-president, D. Vanderwater, Foxboro. Directors, D. M. Macpherson, Lancaster; W. A. Morgan, Ottawa; James Bissell, Algonquin; W, 8. Yates, Sidney Crossing; P. Hinman.

Grafton; and John R. Craig, Auditors—Jas. Hamilton, Bellevill E. Bates, Dickinson's Landing. TESTING OF MILK

HARRIS LEWIS then explained the methods of testing milk. His remarks were attentively listened to, and called forth a lengthy discussion. He advocated the use of the lactometer in testing.

Messrs. Bissell, Daly, Derbyshire, the president and secretary, and Messrs. Macpherson, Everetts, and Arnold differed from Mr. Harris, while Prof. Roberts concurred. The discussion was very lengthy and heated, and will probably be taken up again before the convention closes, by the same milker. He thought it very hurtful to change milkers, as the cow becomes attached to the person who milks her regularly, and a larger quantity of milk can be obtained from her if she has the same milker. An Ayrshire, if milked out of turn, will set up a larger call then some minister. milker. An Ayranire, it milked out of turn, will set up a louger call than some ministers he knew. As to stabling, he said cows rest easier and better in a temperature of 45 deg., and stables should be kept at that temperature, and should have plenty of light, for the cows prefer light. He thought as much care should be taken to make the stable as comparable for the compa MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE. Prof. ARNOLD was the next on the pr gramme for the afternoon session. He tool for his subject the manufacture and curing o for his subject the manufacture and curing of cheese. He said this phrase "curing cheese" generally referred to the changes which go on in the curd of milk after it has been pressed, and by which the curd becomes cheese. But in fact these changes begin with the introduction of rennet in the milk, for from that moment are started the identical energy has been been appeared by the control of the current with the control of the current has been present the control of the current has been present the current are started the identical energy has been present the current and the current has been present the current are started. fortable for the cow as is taken in our own dwelling houses. When the cow is shedding her hair she should be carded, as nothing is more acceptable to the cow. Above all keep her clean and respectable; put the manure on the land, and not on the cow. As soon as the identical changes by which at a later date and after prolonged activity ripened cheese is adveloped. The nature of these changes has been a matter of mystery to the maker and the chemist alike, and or much speculation, grass begins to grow the gate should be opened and the cow allowed to get to pasture. He was greatly in favour of having cows begin on the pasture with the first growth of the grass, but they should be fed at the barn with thus raising contusion, and losses have r grass, but they should be fed at the barn with hay each day until the grass gets all its summer substance. He advised that to make good pastures they should be seeded down with two bushels of orchard grass and half a bushel of Kentucky blue grass. These grasses are all deep rooted grasses, and stand better than timothy and clover. He did not believe in the old time method of sowing timothy and clover one year and the mark sulted in consequence. The theory which has been most commonly accepted is that the changes are produced by the influence of ferchanges are produced by the influence of fer-mentation, or common yeast action, carried on by living germs of a tungoid character and introduced into the milk through the rennet, or from the air, and which by their growth and multiplication in the milk and the curd cause the changes which convert the milk into curd and the curd into ripe and rich timothy and clover one year and the next clover and timothy. (Laughter.) In seeding for meadows other grasses may be adopted. He said he was a strong advocate of one cheese. Taking for granted that the curing of cheese is carried on by a fermentation pasture and no change. He believed just as firmly that a change was as demoralizing to the cow as free love was demoralizing to men similar to that in raising bread or distilling alcohol, the treatment of curd in manu-factories and the circumstances of curing and women. A cow is something like a woman, never satisfied, and always against are made to correspond with the alleged fermentation. But somehow the results are not always so happy as they should be if the theory was correct. The disciples of the fermentation theory are nevertheless numerbeing moved from place to place. In the treatment of the cow he said he would like to see the man who was ever kicked by the cow who could sit down without kicking her, saying loud words, or beating her in some way. If such a man was present he ous, and lay great stress upon it. It is quite amusing sometimes to note with how much precision cheese makers regulate the develsome way. If such a man was present he would like to have him rise up. He would guarantee not one could be found. But the law of kindness is the best way. Kindness begets kindness, and in the intercourse with the cow as much kindness should be shown pment of acid as an indication of fitness for pressing and curing, when the supposed test is no certain evidence either of the degree of acid or even of its presence, but the satisfaction is enjoyed of relying upon some specified rules, though they are not known to have as in human affairs. If he had occasion any real connection with the supposed results. But a study of the facts does not at visit a man, the moment he saw his cow and stable he could tell the kind of a man he had to deal with, whether a kind, humane person, all sustain the acid or fermentation theory It has been demonstrated by rigid proof that the curing of cheese goes on with-out obstruction under conditions in which it would be impossible for any yeast or one more of the brute-kind. The cow knows when she is kindly treated, and remembers it just as well as we do. fermentation to exist. When there is a ques-Mr. A. W. LANDON, a prominent butter dealer of Montreal, closed the evening tion as to whether changes are going on by fermentation or otherwise, there is a short way of deciding it by the use of chloroform. All fermentation depending on yeast or organic germs is suddenly arrested when the fermenting substance is immersed in chloroform. ession by making some remarks on butter, in which he strongly advocated that all articles should be strictly branded and sold for just what they are. If the public wanted oleomargarine or sueine let, then buy it for that, but he was in favour of having a law passed to punish very severely those who would sell aleomargarine and other adulterations as exact but the form. But curd made with remet cures into cheese when immersed in chloroform as readily as if the chloroform was not present. Hence we know that cheese is not cured by tions as good butter. fermentation caused by any yeast or living germs: It must be cured by the rennet, be-On motion the convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-day. cause no other agent has been added. The action of the rennet is the action of digestion, being taken from the stomach. It is therefore proper to call the curing of cheese a digestive process. Having shown that fermentation is not necessarily concerned in curing cheese, let us see how it is with acid. ing cheese, let us see how it is with acid. The fact that lactic acid is usually present in cheese while curing is no proof that it takes any part in the process. If it was always present it would afford a presumptive evidence that it took some part in the curing, but not a positive proof, because it would still be possible that it was only there as an accompaniment, and not, as an actor, in the changes, just as the fact that nitrogen is always present in the air we breathe is no evidence that we utilize it in our breathing. It is well known to every observant cheesemakers of the convention was then opened. The question as to cooling milk caused a lengthy discussion between Messrs. McPherson, Bissell, Bresec, McNish, the President, Prof. Arnold, Mr. May, and Hon. Harris Lewis. Also whether it is more profitable to send milk to cheese factories or make butter.

acid the longer is the time required for curing other error which has crept into the creed of cheese makers is that half the "cheesing," or breaking down of the curd, and the development of flavour must go on together It is true that they go on pretty nearly alike—so nearly that the progress of one may generally be taken as a measure of the progress of the other—but they are distinct operations, and may go on independently of each other. When curd made with rennet is placed in an air-tight vessel it breaks down readily into soft plastic cheese, but acquires no flavour. The facts are sufficiently strong for concluding that the present curing of cheese involves the action of the atmosphere. It has long been known to dealers and observant factory-men that cheese shut in a close box changes but little if any in flavour, however much it may change in texture. Science has explained the cause. It is that the air_ or rather the oxygen of the air—is necessary to the development of the flavour, but not for cheesing. In concluding, he remarked that much of the faulty cheese now marked that much of the faulty cheese now charged to the dairymen and the maker can be easily traced to the curing-room, and he advised that special attention should in future be given to this important point, and much of the blame now laid to their charge

large audience present. After the professor had finished he was asked several questions as to the quantity of answers. BROCKVILLE, Feb. 24.—Pursuant to ad-

ournment the convention re-assembled at 7.30 last evening.

The PRESIDENT, in a few well chosen retaken place at the afternoon session the Hon. Harris Lewis had shown that he had fully sustained his reputation as a man of un-doubted abilities, as a practical instructor on stock-breeding, that he was a man who had always followed the occupation of a fagmer and extensive breeder, and owed all his wealth to the following of that pursuit. He then called upon the Hon, Mr. Lewis to deliver his noted lecture on

THE COW. Mr. Lewis said that according to the best information we have a vast number of valu-able cows, yet in that vast number there are information we have a vast number of valuable cows, yet in that vast number of valuable cows, yet in that vast number of valuable cows, yet in that vast number there are many that are not adapted for farm and dairy purposes. He attached a great deal of importance to the selection of breeds. There are breeds specially adapted for butter making, such as the Durham and Jersey. For cheese he favoured the Ayrshire and Holstein, as in the milk of these breeds there are many more fat globules, and it being difficult for the milk to rise through them, hence it is well adapted for cheese. For milk for table and family use he advocated the claims of the Channel Island cow. He advised the mixing of the different breeds and getting new blood. On rough, hilly farms small breeds, such as the Channel Island and Jersey, are preferable to a heavy class of cattle, and on smooth, productive farms select larger breeds, such as the North Devon; Ayrshire, and Holstein. If a good butter cow is desired gelect the Channel Island. She is always found to be the best general cow. As to breeding, he was of the opinion that it was a great mistake to overfeed or stuff cows with all kinds of food. He thought that feeding twice per day with good hay at a regular stated time, with one peck of roots, was amply sufficient, and he knew from his own experience that by following this method of feeding he could get more butter and cheese, and of a "iner flavour, than he could if he overfed them. The cow, he said, never masticates her food at the time she eats, but after she lies down. But if she gets frequent feeding this mastication is delayed. She should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly breeds, such as the Channel Island and Jersey, are preferable to a heavy class of cattle, and on smooth, productive farms select larger breeds, such as the North Devon; Ayrshire, and Holstein. If a good butter cow is desired select the Channel Island. She is always found to be the best general cow. As to breeding, he was of the opinion that it was a great mistake to overfeed or stuff cows with all kinds of food. He thought that feeding twice per day with good hay at a regular stated time, with one peek of roots, was amply sufficient, and he knew from his own experience that by following this method of feeding he could get more butter and cheese, and of a finer flavour, than he could if he overfeed them. The cow, he said, never masticates her food at the time she eats, but after she lies down. But if she gets frequent feeding this mastication is delayed. She should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so, the should have plenty of time to masticate what she has already eaten. If the cow is dry, or nearly so. It is the get in order to obtain milk of a fine dault, the the to the bit the to be take that to obtain milk of a fine quality the

a hole cut in the ice. They should be allowed Providence has had all the inferior animals placed under his control, and for his benefit and use, not alone to slay and eat, but to shape and mould them for greater usefulness. The power to control the beast of the field is his. He shapes and moulds their forms to suit his varied purposes. The various sizes, forms, and qualities of swine are evidence of this power. Mau's wonderful power over the inferior animals is seen in the various 'grades and qualities of our sheep. His power to improve all animate and inanimate nature has yet found no limits. Let the sentiment be "Quward and upward." His remarks were listened to throughout with much interest and heartily endorsed by other members of the convention. Providence has had all the inferior anim a hole cut in the ice. They should be allowed to drink in as easy a position as possible. A very important fact, which he thought should be remembered by those engaged in good stock-raising, is that plenty of salt should be placed where the cows can readily get it when they want t. Cows who have all the salt they want will give much more milk. The cow should always be milked at a regular and stated time, and in her turn, and always by the same milker. He thought is very bers of the convention.

Prof. WEATHERAL followed, giving an excel-lent lecture on the new food, ensilage. He gave valuable suggestions on the selection of the cattle and their feeding, and finished by giving his opinions on what a farmer should be as observed by him after a long practical THE SUGAR BEET.

last speaker on the programme. He made a short address on the cultivation of the sugar beet in connection with the dairy interest The subject was new to those in attenda and was listened to with keen interest. My and was listened to with keen interest. Mr. Bernard said the reports given by those sent from France and England to ascertain the advisability of cultivating the sugar beet in Canada had been so favourable that already three factories were flourishing. He also gave some comparison between beet pulp and timothy hay for feeding cattle, which proved highly instructive.

convention it is the duty of the managers and presidents of factories to prosecute persons found sending to the factory skim milk, watered milk, stripped milk, or milk that has been adulterated in any way. The motion was adopted.

the convention an important motion was put in his hands to be submitted; that is, "That a committee, composed of the president, D. M. McPherson, Ira Morgan, and Mr. Harris, the Government to remove the duty on

ennets and cheese bandage."

The resolution was carried unanimously CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

Ontario right well feel proud of the good at tendance and the success of the convention; that it would compare favourably with any ever held in other sections of the country that they had an opportunity of hearing some of the best educated and most practical men engaged in the dairy interest, all of whom had spent years of study in the furtherance of dhirying.

THIRD DAY. The convention re-assembled at 10 a.m. to-day, when the auditors' report was sub-

mitted. The report shows the receipts to be \$2,174.48 and disbursements \$1,580.05, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of \$594.43.

HONEST BUTTER.

which Messrs, Joslin and George May were strong supporters of making skim-milk cheese. May stated that in his creamery he Mr. MAY stated that in his creamery no made three pounds ten ounces of butter and seven pounds ten ounces of cheese from every hundred pounds of milk.

Mr. McCrar thought skim milk cheese should be branded as such, and not allowed

to impose on honest full cream cheese. He did not favour skim milk cheese being advocated at this convention.

Mr. EVERETTS said the question should be

discussed. (Hear, hear.) He said he had made as much money on skim milk cheese as on full cream, and thought it necessary to furnish skim milk cheese to supply the wants of those consumers who require a cheap cheese, but believed that every article should e branded in large plain letters and sold wpon its merits. BRANDING OF ADULTERATED BUTTER

At the close of the discussion a resolution was moved by P. P. Daly, seconded by D. M. Macpherson, that a committee consisting of the president and secretary be appointed to co-operate with a similar committee ap-Association for the purpose of memorializin the Government to secure the passage of law requiring that should oleom sueine, or other adulterations be tured in this country they shall in all cases be honestly branded.

The motion was carried unanimously, BUTTER AND BEEF. Mr. JOHN R. CRAIG, Secretary

Mr. John R. Craic, Secretary of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Toronto, was the first on the programme. He made some excellent remarks on cattle in connection with dairy interests and the production of beef. He said the consideration of how to produce the best qualities of butter and beef was of the greatest importance to both producer and consumer. Good beef may readily be judged on the table, but not so readily before being slaughtered. It should be tender, fore being slaughtered. It should be tender, inicy, and well intermixed with fat. This due intermixture is not obtainable from every bullock, but is the result of the highest art of the breeder. Good beef is not always ob-tained from over-fat cattle. An animal that lays on fat in great bunches or lumps on the outside is objectionable. A properly fatted bullock must have laid on his fat evenly, bullock must have laid on his fat evenly, and present a smooth, soft appearance. To obtain good beef the most perfect health is required. To obtain this condition cattle must be kept in a healthy growing condition at all times, with good and plentiful supplies of food and good pastures, composed of the most nutritious grasses. Mr. Craig here explained the difference between natural and artificial food. He further said that a bountiful supply of pureswater and plenty of exercise in being allowed to range a good and sufficient pasture are very essential to perfect health. As the question of milk had already been most exhaustively discussed before the convention, he would only state that to obtain milk of a fine quality the cattle require about the same treatment that they re-

Mr. E. BERNARD, editor of the Agricultural fournal, of the Province of Quebec, was the

MILK FRAUDS. After he had concluded a resolution was moved by Mr. McCrae, seconded by Mr. "That in the opinion of this

DUTY ON RENNETS. The PRESIDENT said that before closing

The PRESIDENT, in closing the convention, thanked the citizens of Brockville who had kindly extended them their courtesy during their stay, and said that the dairymen of eastern

The convention then closed.

FARM NOTES.

Mr. George Brewer, of Elginburg, has lost three valuable horses through blood-poison-

A number of Americans are buying up all the hay they can get in the Ottawa district at \$10 per ton.

It is estimated that the losses on cattle on the great Western ranges during the cold spell are half a million head. It is said there is enough hay along the

line of the Canada Central awaiting shipment to keep going for one month a train of thirty Mr. Franks, farmer, of Westminster, has lost five valuable horses lately from a disease which the veterinary surgeons call ergotism, arising from eating cornstalks containing

smut or ergot. Mr. L. McTaggart, of Ekfrid, had twenty-four bags of wheat stolen from him on Sunday evening, 20th instant. Mr. McTaggart had the wheat all ready to take to market, and did not discover the theft until he went to load up. He telegraphed early the next morning to the neighbouring towns, offering

\$20 reward for recovery and conviction The dairymen's convention held at Peterboro' on Tuesday was fairly attended by the principal butter and cheese makers of the county. Mr. Jas. Elliott, president of the Dairymen's Association, occupied the chair.
Addresses were delivered in the afternoon
by Mr. J. B. Harris, Hon. Harris Lewis of
New York, and Mr. Ashley of Belleville. A

second session was held in the evening. The C. P. Herald mentions a new use for sawdust. A Ramsay farmer is drawing it away from Caldwell's mill, to cover a piece away from Caldwell's mill, to cover a piece of fall wheat which he has sown, and which was stripped of its covering of snow at the time of the last thaw. He says that Mr. John Paul of the same township tried that experiment last year, and it saved his fall wheat from being destroyed by the frost in

A letter just received by a London pork merchant, dated Glasgow, February 1st, says of Canadian pork:—"It is a very nice sample, well cut and handled, but too heavy for the Glasgow market, else we would hav made more money on it. It is just the bar-rel that would suit London. Should this sale meet your approval send us other fifty bar-rels. Send them as lean as you can. This article as well as beef is getting dearer."

At a meeting of the Provincial Association of Agriculture and Arts held last week at London Mr. Lionel E. Shepley was elected delegate to the board. Mr. H. Anderson gave it as his opinion that the provincial show should be centralized in Toronto, and held only once in four years, and that \$40,000 he they depend for a grand central Exhibit. be then devoted for a grand central Exhibition, something of the style of a centennial, and that at least \$100,000 be offered for prizes.

Notwithstanding a telegram from a member of Parliament in Ottawa was received to the effect that the Narbonnes would be executed in conformity with their sentence, a commutation to imprisonment for life arrived on Thursday from the Governor-General. Rev. Dr. Marks, a Methodist minister of St. Lauberte interested binself on behalf eral. Rev. Dr. Marks, a Methodist minister of St. Lamberts, interested himself on behalf of the wretched family, and has the satisfaction of finding his efforts successful. The grounds given for the act of clemency are the advanced age of the elder prisoners, and the fact of the actual perpetrator of the murder being of weak intellect.

Stratford Herald :- On Thursday evening Mr. John Wilson, who is a farmer residing on the 8th con., Gore of Downie, went after his wife, who was at a quilting bee at a neigh-bour's, and on his return home noticed the marks of a cutter which were not there before he left. On opening the door of the house, Mr. Wilson was surprised to find the place full of smoke. He investigated the cause and found that a fire had been kindled in the cellar, and that part of the pea-straw with which he had covered over his potatoes and apples was burned; also that the apples and potatoes were badly burned. He hurriedly threw on water and put it out. The house, he says, was ransacked from top to bottom. His re-

August Flower. The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dystems and Livse (complaint, with their effects. introduced in 1868, and to the case of Spepers and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Pal-

JOHNSON'S

Medical.

DR. CLARK

Dispensia, Liver UKE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Discore Bilioveness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

(TRADE MARK.)

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of food is prevented.

afely after cating the fermentation of food is prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Lidneys.
It flegulates the Bowels.
It Furthies the Blood.
It Quiets the Kervoin System.
It Fromotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthers and Invicerates.
It carries of the Old Blood and makes new.
It carries of the old Blood and makes new.
Beakly Ferspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Envispelas, and all zenner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate back, or by the aged red if bothle, one only blue required in eitention is

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—UNEQUALLED AS A LIVER*REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURI-FIER.
ARKONA, Lambton County, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
YRUP, and believe it to be the best Liver Corpector and Blood Purifier in use. W. A. HILBOM.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured to of Dyspepsia. WILIJAM CROZIER. ne of Dyspepsia.

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Elgin County, Catario, Canada. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

A Valuable Medicine. Nackawick, York Co. N.B. Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a valuable medicine.

C. E. HEUSTIS.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1871 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Diabetes that ailed me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept failing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which beloed me so that in a short time t was which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine. CALISTA SHAVER

Best Medicins Ever Used.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir, -Your valuable INDIAN BLOOM
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used, and
heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

HENRY NASON.

Liver Complaint. Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have received great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to all sufferers.

R. J. M. DONALD.

Recommends it to all who are Afficted with
Liver Complaint.

I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.
FRANCIS NORTON.
Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Laver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.
Dear ST., Your Great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine L ever used for
Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted.

BEN. EDDY.

Diseases of the Lungs. West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was afflicted with Lung Disease
and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of
your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my health
is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

Female Complaints.

Pemale Complaints.

Waish. Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some
time, and, though she had doctors attending her,
and took different remedies, I could find nothing
torcheve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP which has restored her to
health, I would not be without the medicine.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS For Scrofula.

For Scrofula.

So. Stukeley, Shefford County, Quebec,
Dear Sir, —I take pleasure in recommending
the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYREP. For the processing the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYREP. For the public your INDIAN BLOOD SYREP. For the pure in the pure in the process of the purified my whole system.

Health Restorm.

Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health, by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP MRS. T. READ.

Cures Liver Complaint.

Westfort, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver Complaint, and having tried other medicine with little or no effect; I was induced to try some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I purchased from your Agent, William Dier, at Westport, I think your Syrup is the best medicine ever introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT. All That it is Recommended to be.

All That it is Recommended to be.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommiended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON.

A Remarkable Cure.

KELVIN, Brant Co., Opt.

Dear Sir,—In September, 1865, my wife had been under doctors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fever.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, Jr.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—This is so certify that year valuable
IDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so confident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted.
HENRY BROWN.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Toronto, April 20th, 1850.

Dear Str.—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first dose I took seemed to give nie relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent oure. I cannot recommend it took highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer, GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,

Cannot Recommend it too Highly, Nackawick, York Co., N.B. Dear Sir.—My wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results cannot recommend your medicine too highly. HARRISON CLARK.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents. Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange was firmer at 1083 for round amounts between banks, and 109 over the counter. Drafts on New York & per cent. premium. At New York to-day sterling exchange rose to

\$4.81 for sixty-day bills, and \$4.831 for demand London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 99 3-16 for money; 993 for account. Bonds-New 41's, 141; new 5's, 31;

Erie, 501; Illinois Central, 1371. STOCKS.

The market was quiet and bids varied in tendency to-day. Bids for Montreal declined 1, and those for Torontorose 1. Ontario was held 1 higher, and bids ½ lower. Merchants' was offered as before, at 118½ with 117 bid. Commerce advanced 1. Dominion continued to rise; sales were made at 159, at 160, and 1601, closing with sellers 2 and bids 24 higher. Hamilton was offered 1 lower, or at 1191, with 1183 bid. Standard was offered 1 lower. Bids for Federal rose 1. Imperial sold at 1201, closing with sellers 1 and bids 1 higher.

Miscellaneous stocks inactive. British America was offered at 150 with bids as before at 148. Bids for Western advanced 1. Consumers' Gas was offered 1 lower. Telegraph stocks not Loan and Savings stocks steady. Canada Per-

manent sold at 2051 and 206. Bids for Western rose 1, and those for Landed Credit fell 1. London and Canadian was offered 2 lower with no rose 1. Ontario was held 1 higher, or at 1331 with 131 bid. Bids for Hamilton Provident rose 1. Debentures nominal, save that Dominion fives were offered at 1081.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange for Wednesday, March 2:-

Stocks.	Schers.	Buyers.	Tran
Montreal	. 183	1821	
Toronto		145	
Ontario		973	
Merchants'		117	
Commerce	140	1394	
Dominion		1593	*
Hamilton		118	
Do. 50 p.c			
Standard	1011	104	
Federal			
Imperial	122	190	31 at 12
		1.0	
Molsons			******
	150	148	7
British America	910	216	
Western Assurance			
Canada Life		316	`
Confederation Life	******	200	
Consumers' Gas Dominion Telegraph	. 1493	149	
Dominion Telegraph			
Montreal Telegraph			
Globe Printing Co	. 100		*****
Railways.			
Foronto, Grey, and Bruce. Foronto and Nipissing			*****
foronto and Nipissing			
Loan and Savinas Cos.		1.0	×
anada Permanent reehold Vestern Canada		205	2 + .
reehold	159	157	
Vestern Canada		1664	
nion	146	143xd	
anada Landed Credit	137	136	
Building and Loan	195	102	
mnerial	17111	119	
'armers' London & C. L. & A. Co	130	129	
ondon & C. I. & A. Co.	151vd	Lau	
National Investment Co	115	1083	,
Poonlo's	110	109	******
People's Manitoba&North-Western		100	*****
Toon & Investment Co		115	
Loan & Investment Co.	101	115	
Huron and Erie	101	1584	*****
Dominion Savings and In	-		100
vestment Society Intario Loan & Deb	118	114	
Intario Loan & Deb	133	131	*****
Canadian Sav. & Loan Co		123	
London Loan Co			*****
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc		127	
Real Estate		101	
Brant Loan	1031		
Dehentures de	1.00		1
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c.	1081		
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.			
Tn'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c			
City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.	1		
*Dominion Bank-57 at			50000

tCanada Permanent-61 at 2051, 47 at 206 TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW

WEDNESDAY March 2 PRODUCE. eek has shown a considerable improvement in the market, though the improvement has been principally in firmer prices. The demand, however, has been on the increase, and rather more has changed hands than in the preceding week. Holders have not been inclined to push sales of anything, but for which business would probably have been much more active than it has been. An improved feeling seems to be manifest all over and was decidedly so to-day. Stocks heen have rather on the decrease, and stood on Monday as follows :- Flour, 8.966 bbls .: fall wheat, 109,259 bush.; spring wheat, 76,350 bush.; oats, nil; barley, 361,717; peas, 78,681, and rye, 12,723 bush.; against on the same date last year-Flour, 17,449 bbls.; fall wheat, 168,169 bush.; spring wheat, 158 869; cats, 20,050; barley, 149,537; peas, 56,387; and ryc, 3,750 bushels. English advices show strong markets. Prices have advanced 1d. on spring; 4d. on red winter; 1d. on corn, and 2d. on peas, with advances on the inside prices of white and club wheat. Markets during the past three days have been advancing rapidly and cargoes have shown a rise of from 9d. to 1s. per quarter. During last week also markets were improving with a better consumptive demand at firm prices; cargoes off the coast were becoming scarce, and a fair enquiry was heard. Flour of all sorts was in good demand and firm. The imports amounted to 130,000 to 135,000 qrs. of wheat, and 160,000 to 165,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 104,348 qrs., making a total supply equal to 268,038 to 275,918 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 451,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 24th inst, was 2,425,000 qrs, against 2,447,000 qrs. on the 10th ult. and 2,097,000 on the corresponding date last year. Further advices by mail leave little doubt, when taken in connection with subsequent cable advices that the amount of the home crop has been over-estimated. Farmers' deliveries from August 29th to December 4th were 53 per cent. over those in the, corresponding weeks of the preceding year; but from the 4th December to the 5th February they have delivered 8 per cent. less than during the same time last year; and cable advices show that during the three weeks ending on the 26th ult. their deliveries fell off about 11 per cent, as compared with those in the same weeks last year. It is hence beginning to be thought that as the farmers are certainly more than ever impoverished this year, they are certainly not keeping back their wheat from any speculative motives, and therefore that the persistent short deliveries arise from present comparative exhaustion, after their having been forced to make large deliveries early in the season in order to meet, immediate needs. Continental advices by mail state that in the week ending on the 12th ult., French markets exhibited less depression, and, although there was no general revival in the demand, there were signs of more activity in the same, several cargoes having been bought off the English coast, and values of foreign wheat in the ports showing more firmness. Most of the inland markets quo-ted some decline, but at the close of the week the feeling was steadier. Red winter wheat at Borux was quoted at equal to 48s. 6d. per 480 lbs., whilst at Havre from 47s. 9d. to 48s. 3d. per 480 lbs. free on rail was quoted. The week closed with no activity either at the ports or in the in-terior, but Paris steady at a slight advance. The arrivals at the various ports for the week were as follows:—At Marseilles, 31,500 qrs.; Bordeaux.

29,600 qrs.; Havre, 11,000 qrs. At Marseilles the stock in the docks was about the same as in the

previous week, viz., 196,200 qrs. The Belgian wheat trade ruled quiet, but steady, and other articles

also varied but little. At Antwerp red winter

was quoted at equal to 47s. per 480 lbs. on the

was quoted at equal to 47s, per 430 lbs. on the spot, and 46s. to 46s. 3d. for prompt delivery. The imports of wheat into Antwerp have been very small, the aggregate during January being only 85,000 qrs., against 200,000 in January last year. German advices state that at Berlin at latest dates by mall inferior wheat was freely offered

on the spot, but fine sorts were scarce and firm

in value. For forward delivery prices declined about 2 marks, under the influence of dull advices from abroad. Rye was firmer and rather dearer, partly owing to the high prices reported from St. Petersburg. At Hamburg the trade was extremely quiet, there being no export demand. Marketz seem to have closed steady.

and prices ruled steady. Stocks of wheat at Amsterdam showed a slight decrease during January. Russian advices say that the prices demanded for delivery on the ning of navigation are too high to invite much business for forward delivery. Rye, being the chief bread cereal in Germany, and held on a par with wheat, many of the millers have made a mixture of wheat and rye flour, and such mixture meets with favour among the consumers. Mail advices from Adelaide, South Australia, under date of Dec. 31, 1880, state that during De-cember there had been considerable trade in wheat and flour, which nearly cleared the mar-ket of old stocks. The farmers, most of them, were busy in the wheat harvest, in consequence of which the deliveries of the new crop had been small. The year's wheat yield in South Australia is expected to average 6 to 7 bushels per acre, which will give an export surplus of about six million bushels. The total yield in all the Australian provinces, in Tasmania, and New Zealand, is stated at 36 million bushels,

six million bushels. The total yield in all the Australian provinces, in Tasmania, and New Zealand, is stated at 36 million bushels, of which it seems safe to suppose that at least one-half will be available for export. The above total yield is stated to have been larger than any Californian wheat crop previous to that of 1880. Markets in the States have been somewhat unsettled, in consequence of the financial pressure, but much less so than might have been fairly expected. New York has been fairly active, and prices, as compared with those of this day week, show an advance. Wheat has been wanted for shipment to England, though with a considerable decline in sterling exchange and much difficulty in placing their bills, shippers have been placed at a great disadvantage, and in instances have been unable to fill their freight engagements as promptly as previously. Western advices say that there is still a very good—in some places an exceptionally largestock of wheat at interior points, with but little apparent disposition to move it at present. Being scattered at many stations on extended lines of railroads, it is difficut to give statistics of interior stocks, but the amount in warehouse there, as well as in farmers' hands, is no doubt fully as large as it has been forsome years, at this season. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York canals at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:—

See the supplement of the proves and the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports, and force in on New York canals at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:—

Different proves to the definition of the proves to the well of the proves of the p bid. Bids for People's rose }. Huron and Erie | pers have been placed at a great disadvantage, large as it has been for some years, at this season. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York canals at the undermentioned dates, was as follows:—

, was as follows;— Feb. 19, '81. Feb. 12, '81. Feb. 21, '80. 26,403,003 27,167,380 22,179,959 15,301,953 16,097,696 15,524,733 3,443,009 3,534,847 3,009,925 3,082,724 3,197,564 3,768,721 700,872 692,485 915,945 Wheat. bu .. Total, bu-.... 49,911,791 50,689,781 51,399,283 The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the week:—

CATTLE.

TRADE—The supply fell short of the demand last week, and on Tuesday only three car lots were received at the western market. Prices remained firm.

Beeves—Receipts were small, and all offered found ready sale. There was but little demand for export cattle, although buyers were willing to pay last week's prices of \$4.75 to \$5 for prime lots. A slight advance was made in second-class light steers, heifers, and heavy cows, one car lot, weighing about 1,200 lbs., bringing \$55 each, and some odd lots were placed at \$4 to \$4.50. Third-class would have been readily taken at \$3 to \$3.75, but few offered.

SHEEP—Very few offered during the week, and those were picked up for the local market at last week's prices. None offered for export, and second-class, weighing from 135 to 150 lbs., brought from \$5.50 to \$6.50.

LAMBS—No lambs were offered during the week, but the demand was active and prices firm. Lots could readily have been placed at last week's figures of \$4.75 to \$5.25 for those dressing \$6 lbs. and upwards,

CALVES—Werd very scarce, all offering finding ready purchasers. Prices firm, and quoted nominally at last week's figures of \$7.50 to \$9 for choice first-class, dressing from 125 to 150, Ordinary first-class, dressing from 125 to 150, Ordinary first-class, dressing from 100 to 125, would have brought \$6 to \$6.75, and no lighter weights were wanted. Feb. 24, 5 p.m. Feb. 25, 5 p.m. Feb. 28, 5 p.m. Feb. 28, 5 p.m.

Cheese.....68 0 68 0 68 6 68 6 68 6 68 6

FLOUR-The demand has improved and prices have advanced since our last; though the total movement has been small. Superior extra has been offered very slowly, and held firmly; carlots sold in the latter part of last week at \$4.80 f.o.c. Extra was wanted last week at \$4.65; but no movement reported until Tuesday, when sales were made at \$4.70, f.o.c. Bag flour has been sold to a considerable extent for export at \$2.30 to \$2.35 per cental for uninspected superior extra. The market to-day continued tending upwards; superior extra sold at \$4.38 f.o.c., but the same price was refused in another instance, and holders generally wanted \$4.90; extra would probably ce was retused in an acceptance of the company of t

Bran—Cars sold lest week and on Monday at \$12.50 on track.

OATMEAL—Cars have been held at an advance; heiders have stood out for \$4.15 to \$4.25; but no saies reported. Small-best sirm at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wilsar—Has been quiet, but firmer, with a fairly good demand. Fail has been linactive, but some cars of No. 2 sold in the latter part of last week at \$1.09. Spring has been wanted; carlots sold last week and on Monday at \$1.18 for No. 1, and \$1.16 for No. 2 f.o.c. The market has been quiet during the last two days, but closed very firm to-day, with No. 2 held at \$1.10 to \$1.11; and \$1.09 bid; No. 1 spring held at \$1.20, and wanted at \$1.18; and No. 2 held at \$1.17, with \$1.16 bid, but no sales reported. On the street fall stood at \$1.06 to \$1.09, and spring at

repeated. On street 38 to 39c, would have been paid.

Barley—An active demand has been maintained all week, but holders have not been inclined to press sales; prices have been firmer. The principal movement has been in No. 2; a lot of 20,000 bushels of this grade sold on Friday at 90c. f.o.c., and a lot of 10,000 bushels on Tuesday on p. t. Other grades have been moved only in car-lots; sales of these were made in the latter part of last week at 93 to 95c, for choice No. 2; at 89 to 90c. for No. 2, and 83 to 84c, for extra No. 3, and of the latter grade on Tuesday at 84c, f.o.c. There was no movement reported to-day, but former prices would readily have been repeated. Street receipts small, and values ranging from 80 to 95c.

Pras—Inactive because not offered, but in good demand at firm prices; car-lots have been wanted at 70c, for No. 1, and 67½ to 68c, for No. 2, but none offered. Street prices have ranged from 63 to 68c.

RYE—Steady, and sold on Tuesday at 84½c. f.o.c.

EKEDS—There has been no movement in ship.

RYE—Steady, and sold on Tuesday at 84½c. f.o.c.

SEEDS—There has been no movement in shipping lots since our last. The jobbing demand has begun to set in; clover and timothy have been selling fairly well in small lots at \$5 to \$5.10 for clover, and \$2.85 to \$3 for timothy; alsike quiet at \$7.50 to \$8 per bushel.

HAY—Pressed has remained scarce and firm at \$13.25 to \$14 for car-lots. The market has been iairly well supplied, but all offering wanted and readily taken at \$9 to \$15, with the great bulk at \$12 to \$14.

STRAW—Receipts have been firm at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and sometimes up to \$8, for oat and rye straw in sheaves.

and sometimes up to \$8, for oat and rye straw in sheaves.

POTATOES—Cars have been in good demand and firmer at 53 to 55c. on track. Receipts on the street have been small and prices steady at 50 to 55c. per bag.

APPLES—Car-lots have been inactive and prices nominal. Street receipts rather less abundant, and prices firm; a few inferior may still be had at \$1, but the general run has been \$1.25 to \$1.50.

MUTTON—Offerings have been small and insufficient, and prices advancing; really good lamb has been worth \$9.50 to \$10 per cental, and mutton from \$3 to \$9, according to quality.

50 to 55c. per bag.	GUELPH.
APPLES—Car-lots have been inactive and prices nominal. Street receipts rather less abundant, and prices firm; a few inferior may still be had at \$1, but the general run has been \$1.25 to \$1.50. MUTTON—Offerings have been small and insufficient, and prices advancing; really good lamb has been worth \$9.50 to \$10 per cental, and mutton from \$3 to \$9, according to quality. POULTRY—There has been scarcely any business done in box-lots, but turkeys would have brought 10 to 11c, per lb. On the street the only sort offering has been a few fowl, which sold at \$5 to 65c.	\$3. Wheat—White, new, per bush, \$1 to \$1.04; Treadwell, do. \$1 to \$1.04; spring, Glasgow, \$1.06 to \$1.08. Oats, 35 to \$7c. Barley, 65 to \$5c. Rye, 65 to 70c. Peas, 60 to 70c. Hay, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.50, Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Eggs. 18 to 20c. Butter, dairy packed, 18 to 20c.; rolls, 18 to 20c. Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 45 to 50c. Sheepskins, 50 to \$1.25. Hides, \$6.50 to \$7. Drossed horm \$6.50 to \$7.
FLOUR, f.o.c.	HAMILTON.
Superior extra, per 196 lbs. \$4 85 to \$4 90 Extras. 4 70 4 75 Fancy and strong bakers 5 20 5 30 Spring wheat, extra. 4 80 4 90 Superfine. none.	March 2.—Flour, XXX, \$5 to \$5.50; Bakers', \$5 to \$5.25. Wheat. white, \$1.08 to \$1.10; red, \$1.10 to \$1.12. Oats, 38 to 39c. Corn, 59c. Peas, 69 to 75c. Barley, 65 to 85c. Rye, 75c.
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs 4 15 4 25	ST. CATHARINES.
Cornmeal, small lots 3 00 3 25	March 2.—Flour—No. 1 superfine, \$5.25 to \$5.50.
BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.	Fall wheat, \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.10
Extra, per bag	Corn, 56 to 57c. Barley, 75 to 80c. Peas, 60c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Butter, 23 to 25c. Eggs, 18 to 20c. Cheese, 13 to 14c. Hay, \$12 to \$14. Potatoes, per bag, 80 to 90c.
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 13 1 14	uag, ao to aoc.
" No. 3, 1 09 1 10 106	KINGSTON.
Red winter	March 2.—Barley, 80 to 90c. Rye, 80 to 85c. Peas, 68 to 70c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Wheat, spring, \$1 to \$1.10; fall, \$1.08 to \$1.10.
Uais (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 36 0 37	MAT WILL BRANTFORD.
Bariey, No. 1, per 48 lbs	March 2.—Fall wheat, white, \$1.04 to \$1.05; fall wheat, red, \$1.04 to \$1.05; fife spring wheat, \$1.10
" Extra No. 3 0 83 0 84	to \$1.15. Oats, 34c. to 35c. Barley, 65c. to 75c. Rye, 75c. Peas, 58c. to 70c. Corne 50c. to 53c.
No. 3	Clover Seed, \$4.50 to \$4.90. Hav. \$10.00
No. 2, " 0 68 0 00	to \$11. Straw, per load, \$2 to \$3. Flour, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$2.90. Butter, 20c. to 25c. Cheese, 12c, to
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS	13c, Lard, 13c, Eggs, 20c, to 25c, Tallow, 5c, to
	C- D-1-10-10-10-1

us (Canadian), p	er 34 10s	0 3	6 0	37
arley, No. 1, per	48 lbs	0 9	8 1	00
Unoice No.	2, per 48 1	bs 0 9	5 0 1	96
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" Extra No.	3	0.8	3 0	
No.	3	0 7	9 0	
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" No. 2. "		0.6	8 0	
eas, No. 1, per 60 ". No. 2, " ye		0.0	4 0	
		U Q	* U	59
		WAGGONE		
heat, fall, new.	per bush	\$1 0	6 to 91	na
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or the second				08
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irkeys, each		09		
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Do. large rolls			none.	
Do. tub dairy.		02	0 0	21
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ets, per bag	*********	0 5		55
rsnips, per bag.	*********	0 5		55
y, per ton	*********	11 0	0 15	90

last week. The prices are as follows:—Wheat
—Spring, per 100 fbs., \$1.70 to \$1.75: Deihl, \$1.70
to \$1.76: Treadwell. \$1.60 to \$1.76: Clawson,
\$1.67 to \$1.74: red, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Oats,
\$1.67 to \$1.74: red, \$1.70 to \$1.75. Oats,
\$1.65 to \$1.10. Corn, \$6c. to \$1.05. Peas, \$5c.
to \$1.13. Bariey, \$1.30 to \$1.50. Rye, \$9c. to \$1.
Clover seed, \$1.50 to \$4.75: fimothy seed, \$2.75 to
\$3. Skins and hides—Sheep and lambskins,
each, \$1 to \$1.60: calfskins, green, No. 1, 11to 124c.;
No. 2, not quoted; do. dry, 15 to 17c.; hides, No. 1,
\$c.; do. No. 2, 7 to 74c.; do. No. 3, \$6c. Produce — Eggs, retail, 22 to 24c.; do. basket, 17
to, 29c. Butter, per h., 23 to 25c.; do. crocks,
19 to 22c.; do. tubs, 18 to 29c. Cheese, 12 to 14c.
Lard, 9 to 11c. Fall flour, per owt. \$1 to \$3.25:
spring flour, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Oatmeal, fine, \$2 to
\$2.50.; do. granulated, \$2.75 to \$3.75. Graham
flour, \$2.75 to \$3. Cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2. Shorts,
per tou, \$14 to \$18. Bran, \$12 to \$14.
Hay, \$10 to \$11. Wool, 25 to 27c. Potatoes,
per bag, 65 to 80c. Apples, per bag, 45 to 75c.
Onions, per bashel, 75c. to \$1.50. Turkeys, \$1.75
to \$2 chickens, 25 to 30c.; ducks, each, 35 to 50c.
Dressed hogs, \$7 to \$7.90. Beef, 5 to 74c. Mutton, \$8 to 100. Oils—Herinad, car-load lots, 224c.;
do., small lots, 23c. Parafine candles, 17 to 18c.
Olive oil, 18 to 20c. BUTTER—Offerings have been on the increase, and as the demand has been limited to the quantity needed for the supply of the local market they have been fully sufficient and rather slow of sale at easy prices. The only sort of tubs wanted isselections which are worth usually about 19c., though it is possible that exceptionally fine might occasionally bring another cent. Round lots, either of medium or inferior qualities, are not wanted, nor does there seem to be much offering: prices are purely nominal. Boxlots have been coming forward very freely, and selling rather slowly; prices have been weak at 17 to 19c., with the latter for choice. Street receipts have been light, and prices fairly steady at 22 to 25c. for pound rolls, and 20 to 21c. for tubs and crocks of choice dairy.

CHEISE—Has been unchaged with a steady demand for small lots, at from 13½ to 14c. for choice; but no movement in round lots or in inferior.

EGGS—The scarcity has disappeared: receipts ferior.

E0GS—The scarcity has disappeared; receipts have come in with a rush, and prices have come down with a crash. Round lots of fresh have sold at 18c., and would not have brought any more to-day. Street supplies also have increased, and prices are down to 20 to 22c. for new-laid.

BUFFALO, N.Y. March 2.—Barley—Dull; Canada, \$1.15 to \$1.30: six-rowed State, 95c. to \$1.15; two-rowed State, 55c. to \$1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

March 2, 9.33 a.m. — Wheat—90c. for April. \$1,031 for May.

10,50 a. m.—Wheat—97\$c. for March; 987c. for April. Receipts—Flour, 875 bbls.; wheat, 400 bush.: corn, none; oats, 1,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 2,913 bbls.; wheat, 400 bush.: corn, none; oats, none; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bush.

12 noon.—Wheat—99c. for April; \$1.03; for May. MILWAUKEE.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

March 2.—Opening—Wheat—\$1 for April.
Corn, 421c. for May. Oats—334c. bid for May.
Pork—\$44.60 for April. Lard—\$10.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$10.15
asked for April; \$10.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May.

I p m.—Close—Short ribs, \$7.35 asked for
March; \$7.49 asked for April; \$7.55 asked for
March; \$7.49 asked for April; \$7.55 asked for
May. Pork—\$14.2\(\frac{1}{2}\); nominal for March; \$14.50
to \$14.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$14.55\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid for May. Lard—
\$9.97\(\frac{1}{2}\); nominal for March; \$10.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$10.10 for
April; \$10.17\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$10.20 for May.

1.02 p.m.—Wheat, 98\(\frac{1}{2}\). for March; 99\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for
April; \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May. Corn—37\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for March;
38\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for April; 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 42\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for May; 42\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. bid for June; 42\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 42\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for July; 43\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for August. Oats—29\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for March; 29\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for April; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. bid for May; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for June.

NEW YORK. NEW YORK.

March 2, 12 noon.—Wheat, firm; Chicago, \$1.15 to \$1.17; Milwaukee, \$1.18 to \$1.19; No. 1 white, \$1.17 to \$1.18 for cash; \$1.17½ to \$1.17½ for March; \$2.000 bush, at \$1.18 for April; \$1.17 to \$1.17½ for March; \$2.000 bush, \$1.19 to \$1.19 to \$1.20½ for april; \$1.20 to \$1.20½ for May. Corn, steady, \$7½0. Oats, \$1.20½ for April; \$1.20 to \$1.20½ for May. Corn, steady, \$7½0. Oats, steady. Receipts—Flour, 23,342 bbls.; wheat, 53,000 bush.; corn, 72.000 bush.; oats, 37,000 bush.; rye, 6.000 bush.; corn, 72.000 bush.; oats, 37,000 bush.; lard, 2,245 tierces; whiskey, 686 bbls. 2 p.m.—Wheat-Sales 750,000 bush.; Chicago, \$1.15 to \$1.17; Milwaukee, \$1.18 to \$1.19. No. 2 red, \$1.19½ for March; \$1.20½ for April; \$1.20½ for May. Corn—Sales 120,000 bush., at 57½ to 57½0. Oats, steady. Tallow, 6½ to 6½c. Dressed hogs, 7½ to 7½c.

being equal to 80c. at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRIED APPLES—Country lots have continued in good demand at steady prices; several lots have changed hands at \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$4c., which would still be paid. Dealers sell barrelled as before at \$\frac{4}{2}\$ to 5c. for small lots.

Hoss—Quiet and seem rather easy; some small sales of poor to medium new have been made at \$14\$ to 18c., but choice would have brought 20c., and seem scarce. Yearlings and old neglected and nominally unchanged.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has generally been rather quiet since

BY TELEGRAPH.

' MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.

March 2.—Flour—Receipts, 1,235 bbls. The market is quiet and unchanged; 100 bbls. superior extra sold at \$5.25; 100 bbls. do. at \$5.30; 125 bbls. spring extra at \$5.10 50 strong bakers' at \$6.15; 50 bbls. at \$5.75; 50 bbls. at \$5.40; 50 bbls. at \$5.65; 250 Ontarie bags at \$2.60. Quotations unchanged—Superior extra at \$5.25 to \$5.20; tarcy, \$5.05 to \$5.10; spring extra, \$5 to \$5.10; superfine, \$4.65 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$5.75 to \$6.20; jine, \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings, \$3.55 to \$3.65; pollards, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Ontario bags, \$2.45 to \$2.60; city bags, delivered, \$3.10. Stocks in store and in hands of millers March 1st—Wheat, 64.432 bush.; corn, 17,200 bush.; peas, 44.978 bush.; oats, 39.442 bush.; barley, 1.307 bush.; rye, 8.433 bush.; flour, 41.891 bbls.; oatmeal, 127 bbls. Gormeal, 275 bbls. Barley—Nominal. Oatmeal, Ontario, \$4.25 to \$4.35. Rye—Nominal. Oatmeal, Ontario, \$4.25 to \$4.55. Rye

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 2.—Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12; oats, per bush. 35 to 35c.; peas, do., 64 to 65c.; barley, do., 40 to 45c.; corn, do., 55 to 60c.; buckwheat, do., 50 to 55c.; beans, do., 90 to 95c.; potatoes, per bag, 40 to 45c.; butter, per lb., 20 to 22c.; eggs, per dozen, 25 to 30c.; chickens, per pair, 50 to 55c.; mutton, per lb., 6 to 7c.; beef, do., 4 to 6c.; rye, per bush., 60 to 65c.; pork, per lb., 7 to 75c.; wheat, per bush., \$1.20 to \$1.2t; geese, each, 40 to 45c.; turkeys, do., 75c. to \$1.20.

LONDON.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

March 2, 11.20 a.m.—Cattle—Slow at 9½ to 10½c.; receipts, 1,158. Sheep—Lively at 6½ to 7c. : receipts, 1,975. Calves—Lively at 7 to 9c.; receipts, 383.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

March 2, 8.40 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 45,000; market steady; prices unchanged.

9.33 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 20,000; official receipts yesterday, 12,226; shipments, 8,118; light grades, \$5.30 to \$5.65; mixed packers, \$5.20 to \$5.60; heavy shipping, \$5.70 to \$6.15. Cattle—Receipts, 5,400. JERSEY CITY.

March 2, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Quiet at 9 to 10hc. heep—Quiet at 5h to 6hc.; receipts, 17 cars. .ambs—Quiet at 6h to 7c.; receipts, 1 car. Hogs—Quiet, at 7h to 7hc.; receipts, 22 cars. EAST BUFFALO.

—Quiet, at 7% to 7%c; receipts, 22 cars.

EAST BUFFALO.

March 2, 12.10 p.m.—Hogs—Slow; receipts, 8 cars; shipments, 17 cars; 14 cars to New York; Yorkers, light to fair, \$5.40 to \$5.65; good to choice \$5.75 to \$5.85; a few extra heavy York weights, 200 to 210 lbs., \$6; medium and heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.

Noon.—Cattle—Receipts, 785; shipments, 2,000. Hgs—Receipts, 1,150; shipments, 5,750. Sheep—Heceipts, 1,000; shipments, 4,000. Cattle—The market ruled quiet and slow; there was a little demand from shippers on New York account, while prices were a shade weaker, the market being fully 15 to 20. lower than the average prices of last week, while a number of loads are yet unsold and will be held over, as they could not be sold at the prices offered unless at a considerable loss. Milch, cows and springers are also under the weather, and a number of this class will also be child; over this week. Sheep and lambs—To-days, the market was quiet, there being no life; to the trade. The few sales made, however, were at about the opening rates of the week, but a number of loads are as yet unsold, and will be held over. Shippers are holding off, but one New York buyer being on the market. A load of very choice heavy sheep brought \$6.10, the highest price paid this week. Hogs—The demand was very moderate, and the market continued to rule dull and a shade lower. Sales of light to fair Yorkers ranged from \$5.40 to \$5.60; good to do the loade Vorkers et our last,
HIDES—Green have remained at former prices,
with offerings fully sufficient. Cured have been
teady and in fair demand with sales of car-lots
t %. CALFSKINS-Offerings few and prices un-Charges of the demand has continued to be slack, and prices have been weak. The general run of green has been from \$1.50 to \$1.60, though occasionally five to ten cents more have been paid. Country lots of dry have not been offered, nor have they been wanted; prices almost nominal. mominal.

Wool.—The market has been quiet at unchanged values. Fleece inactive, but with buyers at 29c, and holders wanting more. Super has sold to a small extent at 29c, and extra super at 25c. Combing is not wanted, and prices are market continued to rule dull and a shade lower. Sales of light to fair Yorkers ranged from \$5.40 to \$5.60; good to choice Yorkers at \$5.55 to \$5.75; a few good medium heavy, of 200 to 210 lbs., bought on orders from the interior of the State, brought \$5.85 to \$6; and one load of fair heavy went at \$6. Pigs—Ruled very dull, and Western, St. Louis, and Cincinnati pigs can-not be sold at fair prices; common, \$4.75; fair to good, \$6 to \$5.20. TALLOW—In good demand, with all offering readily taken at steady prices; rendered wanted at 6 to 6 c., and rough at 3 c. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, \$9.00; Choice No. 1 steers, \$9.50; No. 2 inspected, \$9.00; Choice No. 1 steers, \$9.50; No. 2 inspected, \$5 to \$8.50; No. 3 inspected, \$7.00; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry. none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.65; wool, fleece, 29 to 30c.; wool, pulled, super, 29 to 30c.; extra super, 34 to 36c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 12½c.; tallow, rough, 3½c.; rendered, 6 to 64c.

March 2, 11.12 a.m.—Cattle—Fair demand; best, \$5.50 to \$6; fair to good, \$4.50 to \$5; common. \$4 to \$4.35; receipts, 54; shipments, 306. Hogs—Fair demand; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,500; Philadelphias, \$6.40 to \$6.50; Yorkets, \$5.50 o \$5.75. Sheep—Slow; receipts, 4,000; shi

March 2.—Wheat—Firmer; sales of 1,000 bush, red State at \$1.17; white State, nominally \$1.14. Corn—Scarce; State, 55c. Barley—Lower; No. 1 Canada offered at \$1.15. DETROIT.

March 2, 1.05 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.03\(for cash for March; \$1.04\(for April; \$1.06\(for May; \$1 TOLEDO.

March 2, 10 a,m.—Call wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.65; bid, \$1.06 asked for cash March; sales, \$1.08; for April; \$1.10; for May; \$1.10; for June. Corn—High mixed, 42‡c. bid, 42‡c. asked for No. 2; 42‡c. bid, 42‡c. asked for cash; sales, 42‡c. for March; 43‡c. bid, 43‡c. asked for April; 44‡c, for May. Oats—No. 2, 35c. for cash; 37c. for May. May. 12 noon.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.05; for cash or March; \$1.08; for April; \$1.10; for May. Corn.—No. 2, 42;c. bid for cash; \$3;c. for April; 44;c. for May.

H ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM. March 2.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, stiff; maize, none offering; cargoes on passage—Wheat, improving; maize, strong. Mark Lane—Wheat, firm; maize, the turn dearer; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 47s. 3d., now 47s. 6d. London—Fair average No. 2 Chicago wheat, for prompt shipment the was 47s, 5d., now 47s, 6d. London—Fair average, No. 2 Chicago wheat, for prompt shipment the present or following month, was 43s, 6d., now 44s,; do. red winter, for prompt shipment, was 45s, 3d., now 45s, 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 130,000 to 135,000 quarters; maize, 70,000 to 75,000 quarters; flour 60,000 to 65,000 barrels. Liverpool—Spot wheat, strong; maize, firm. On passage for the Continent—Wheat, 520,000 quarters; maize, 120,000 quarters;

LIVERPOOL. March 2—Flour, 8s. 6d. to 1ls.; spring wheat 8s. 6d. to 9s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. 2d. to 9s. 9d white, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 5d.; club, 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d corn, eld, 5s. 7d.; do. new, 5s. 6d.; barley, 5s. 3d oats, 6s. 2d.; peas, 6s. 10d.; pork, 68s.; bacon, 40s to 4ls. 0d.; beef, 75s.; lard, 52s. 0d.; tallow, 36s. 3d cheese, 68s. 6d.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

A cable despatch of Monday to New York quotes from the Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during last week, as follows:—"The outlook for spring sowings is certainly not good at the end of February. The next fortnight's weather, therefore, is momentous, as sowings must be deferred if the weather is bad. Young wheats have recovered from the effects of the recent storm, and are generally healthy. The condition of the 1881 wheat crop is decidedly favourable. Dry samples which are still scarce, have improved. Flour has been in slow consumptive demand at unchanged prices. Altogether, trade in breadstuffs has been dull and slow. Foreign was in steady demand, and some descriptions have improved. American red winter and Australian are 6d. higher. The supply, which has been chiefly from America, Hungary, and India, is very moderate, and the above fractional advance is the result. The spot trade was slow and quiet. For barley the demand was improved, but prices were unchanged. Malting and grinding samples were dull. The same may be said of foreign, but the demand was unimproved. Oats were firm, but no higher. Old were scarce and sold readily. Foreign was quiet and unchanged. The targo trade was dull. Maize was very quiet and in short supply, but unchanged. The sales of English wheat during the week were 26,037 qrs. at 49s. 9d. per qr., against 31,031 qrs. at 43s. per qr. during the corresponding week last year." ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS. March 2.—Fall wheat, white, \$1.04 to \$1.05; fall wheat, red, \$1.04 to \$1.05: fife spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Oats, 34c. to 35c. Barley, 65c. to 75c, Rye, 75c. Peas, 58c. to 70c. Corns. 50c. to 53c. Clover Seed, \$4.50 to \$4.90. Hay, \$10.00 to \$11. Straw, per load, \$2 to \$3. Flour, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$2.90. Butter, 20c. to 25c. Cheese, 12c. to 13c. Lard, 13c. Eggs, 20c. to 25c, Tailow, 5c. to 6c. Potatoes, 40c. to 55c., per bag. Apples, per bag, 40c. to 50c. Bran, \$15.

March 2.—The market during the past week has been very lively. Wheat has been offered in quantities not equal to the demand, and has only varied a few cents in prices some days, while it has not materially changed during the whole week. Oats and barley have been very scarce, especially the latter, which has not changed in price. Oats are slightly higher to day. Produce has been geance, and potstoes and apples are only offered in small quantities. Eggs are plentiful and much cheaper than last week and many weeks previous. Butter has also come down in price, and is more plentiful than DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM See the List of Farms for Sale in The Weekly Mail this Weekly SEND THREE CENT STAMP POR A COPY. THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, THE

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I acres for sale; beautifully situated; 1 mile from Napanee, on Napanee river; good wharf on property. A. PONTON, Napanee. TO LET-CHEESE FACTORY IN GOOD plied by flowing fountain. WM. E. ELLIS, Hespelcr. HOTEL FOR SALE-SIX MILES SOUTH of Kincardine. For particulars apply to D. McDERMID, Pine River P.O., Ont.

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Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon. The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good agricultural lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is removed.

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address H. HALLETTE:
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no two alike, 10c. Agents big outfit, 10c. Agents big outfit, 10c. Agents big outfit, 10c. Alice CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 457-52

50 CHROMOS, NAME IN NEW TYPE, 100

25 BEAUTIFUL ROSEBUD, JAPANESE.

20 transparent, comic, and bluebird eards with name 10c.; agents outfit 10c. QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, Toronto.

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Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10c.; 20 Gilt-Edge Cards, 10c.; 20 Gilt-Edge Cards, 10c.; Game of Authors, 15c.; 25 Fun and Acquaintance Cards, 10c.; elegant pair of Plated Sleeve Buttons, 75c.; New Style Card Receiver, 15c.; Card Cases, 5c., 10c., and 15c. each. Lots of money to agents. Samples, 10c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Ct. 444-13 cow

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ON FERRY & CONTENTS

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20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO.. Nassau, N.Y. Manitoba, Minnesota, \$777 a year and expenses to agents. Out free. Address P. O. VICKER. and Dakota. EARLY AMBER SUGAR-CANE SIEED, 30 mail. F. SPLATT, Port Maitland, Ont.

The first of a series of personally conducted brough passenger trains for Winnipeg and the North-West will leave Toronto at 12.50 p.m., and Hamilton at 2.50 p.m., and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1881. Calling at principal stations to Detroit, and will be followed by others leaving on 16th March, 6th and 20th April, 1881. and 20th April, 1881.

Through Freight Trains for emigrants' effects and general merchandise, under the direction of a special agent of the company, leave on 28th Feb., 14th March, 4th and 18th April.

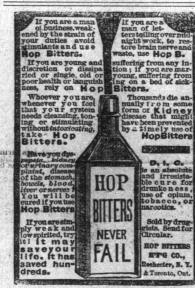
For rates and all other information apply to J. McLerie, Manitoba Freight Agent; J. Knox, Manitoba Passenger Agent; Wm. Edgar, General Passenger Agent; G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, Hamilton, or any of the Company's Stationmasters.

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the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or
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Piles, Leucorrhea, Nervous Debility, and all
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FOR SALE AYRESHIRE CATTLE, AND PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS. AERONAUTS DROWNED IN THE ME

FINAL CONSIDERATION OF THE CREE

Yesterday in the hunting field son of Sir Robert Hay, Bart., horse and was instantly killed nephew of Mr. Butler Duncan, of

SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING AT The new Governor of Madrid le

War, maintained that the nativ India had the greatest dread annexation. Military opinions on of Candahar were divided; the

British troops in South Africa, de abandonment of Candahar from point of view.

Lord Derby opposed the re Candahar, and said its occupation

In the House of Lords to-day,

Lord CRANBROOK supported Lord notion to retain it in a lengthy spe The Duke of ARGYLL defended t

fended Lord Lytton's course in I asked what Lord Ripon said, and British would do after leaving Cand The resolution to retain Candahai ried by a vote of 165 against 76.

LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

All hands were drowned. be able in April to show a suplus of

000. The opinion is freely expre Mr. Gladstone will reduce the in apd in imitation of the United S off part of the public debt. TORPEDO BLOWN UP.

LONDON, A to gain, will in a few days, so far as Afghanistan is concerned, be a thin past. The opinion of the Indian repress is that the Government will, be have bitter cause to recomb nope gave notice of a resolution ing the withdrawal of the British tr Southern Afghanistan. Sir Staffo

42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL. BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE FENCING

Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and publ every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT-ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director.

VOL. IX. NO.

Forged Telegrams Respo Trichinosis Questio

LOCAL INSPECTION OF HOG The Parnellite M.P.'s

Candahar Questio

Shipwrecks and Loss of L British Coast.

The new Governor of Madrid lo district inspectors to prevent the getting warning, and during the n twenty-four gambling houses, a owners and players. The Governa stern warning to all clubs and Madrid threatening the occupar penal code unless gambling i stopped. Strange to say, public proves the Governor's conduct. proves the Governor's conduct.

THE EVACUATION OF CANDA In the House of Lords to-day I late Viceroy of India, moved that the information laid before the H
fied the announced policy of the C
in regard to Candahar. He said
of native opinion approved of the I
Candahar. Russian influence in
be excluded at any cost, and if C
held fearlessly and firmly, Eng
view with indifference the chang
of the rulers of Cabul and a Russi
on Herat. Herat.
Viscount Engled, Under-S

advantages of the retention wer the political effects would be serio financial embarrassments onerous.

Lord Waveney moved the appear a commission to enquire into the hagovernment for Candahar. He adcreation of a Crown colony.

Lord CHELMSFORD, late comman

prevent Russian intrigues in Cabu THE TRICHINOSIS HOAX. It is stated on the highest aut the trichinosis scare is a hoax se stock-jobbing purposes. The Pri does not intend to take any steps it to the importation of American por

policy in Afghanistan.

Earl Beaconspell attacked t
policy in a clever and sarcastic sp
attributed the Liberal action to

AN OCEAN STEAMSHIP LOST
The steamer Sultan, from Hambu
United States with one hundred em
board, sunk at the mouth of the
It is supposed that nearly all the I
were saved.

A vessel, supposed to have sever on board, has been wrecked off Su A BIG SURPLUS EXPECTED It is estimated that the Govern

A tug belonging to the Cerberus stationed in Melbourne, Australia, f

fence of the colony, was blown up h THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER LI The Scientific Frontier, which cos ave bitter cause to regret its hast In the House of Commons toconvenient for debate. This ac amount to themoving of a forma censure by the Opposition on the ment's Afghan policy.

LONDON, M A DESPERATE RESOURCE. A Liverpool despatch says: For grams, designed to cause the Board to take action against America were received in the House of Co Tuesday while an influential deputa Liverpool provision trade were actus to interview the Vice-President of trils, and advise him against actio to that of France. The telegrams to be from the Secretary of the provision trade. The police are investigated in the control of the provision trade. THE TRICHINGSIS SCARE.

In the House of Commons this a Mr. Dodson, President of the Local ment Board, said there were no trichinosis in England. He hoped to no real cause for alarm, but in view action of foreign governments the lotary authorities had been enjoined out the provision of the Act ordering mination of all pork exposed for said unination of all pork exposed for sa LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

The German barque Frederick has been wrecked at Inverallochy, The captain and ten of the crew were A whale-boat capsized at Queenst leven persons were drowned.

THE CANDAHAR QUESTION. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Sir Northcote, in the House of Common said:—"The Government desire a duce the Irish Land bill at the ear sible opportunity, but that is a question of the estimater, is urgent, and the Government at a day for Mr. Stanhope's resolution.