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THE WEEKLY MAIL published every Thursday morning in time to English mail, second edition on Friday, and atched by first trains and express to all parts

word.

THE WEBELY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, drynating from every Post Office and prominess points of the public, drynamic, and largely is the sister Provinces of Quinties, Nova Scotis, New Brunswick, British Columns,

VOL. VIII. NO. 375.

Sanguinary Engagement Between Two Sections of Cete-

THE KING'S BROTHER SLAIN

wayo's Army.

Probable Return Home of Lord Chelmsford.

companies of marines and two of marine artillery, a total of 1,130, have been ordered to embark for Zululand next week.

Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, May 15.—There is a rumour, not yet confirmed, that Cetewayo has burnt the royal kraal at Unod with a pure to leaving the Bell with the confirmed. at Ulundi with a view to leaving the Brit-ish no point to strike at and adopting a system of bush warfare. Sixty-five more cases of fever and dysentery have occurred amongst the troops.

It is reported that Dabulmanzi, Cete-

wayo's brother, while attempting to join the British, was killed in an engagement with his brother's troops.

A despatch from Cape Town says it is reported that Cetewayo is retiring north-The Zulus had made a raid into Natal. and killed many of the natives and captured all their cattle.

London, May 30.-A Maritzburg correspondent writing on May 14th says there is exciting news from the Tugela frontier, near Helpmakaar. On the 11th of May a great battle took place at a point between Thringpost and Sanwhalla. A powerful Zalu chief named Matcona with all his people, numbering some thousands, had resolve to surrender to the British. He was joined by Dabalmanzo, Cetewayo's brother, who commanded the Zulus at inghilova and the remnant of that army, its chiefs having kept away from Cetewayo since their defeat through fear. When nearing Thringpost they were unexpectedly intercepted by a powerful force, supposed to be commanded by Cetewayo, coming from the northward. A fearful conflict ensued, resulting in a great slaughter of the Zulus who wished driven back. Matcona escaped but it is reported Dabalmanzo was killed by Cetewayo. Cetewayo is elated with his success and apparently learning that Lord Chelmsford's columns have made a forward movement has summoned all his followers and taken a strong posi-tion at the fork of the White Umvelosi at its junction with the Black Umvelosi At his back are some of the highest known moun-tains of Zululand, densely wooded at the tains of Zululand, densely wooded at the base. The country in front is swampy. Here the King evidently awaits the British. Native scouts state that he has declared he will never surrender. He is believed to have collected all his available forces and no raids into Natal are now feared. The bridge across the Tugela is now available

or light transpert.

The Boers in the Transvaal are quieting

workmen. It affects not only the mill hands, but also the coal diggers and memployed in other connections with the mills. Yesterday two hundred puddlers, has left for Natal.

A Natal despatch of May 12th says an alteration of the plans is now under consideration, according to which the main advance will be from the Lower Tugela as the base, a flying column, creating a diversion on the north-western flank.

A divices from Cape Colony are not encouraging. Lord Chelmsford has abandoned the plans which he had adopted for the future presecution of the campaign, and has decided upon another scheme, which may or may not be found practicable. The difficulties of transportation are encommons and almost unsurmountable. Fuel and water are both lacking on any route that has yet been proposed. At K-Ambula, no fuel is to be obtained at a less distance than four miles. At Ingre, there is a of the fact is took to that planes to the control of the compaign may have been proposed. At K-Ambula, no fuel is to be obtained at a less distance than four miles. At large, there is a of the fact is the control of the complete of the control of th may or may not be found practicable. The difficulties of transportation are enormous and almost unsurmountable. Fuel and water are both lacking on any route that has yet been proposed. At K-Ambula, no fuel is to be obtained at a less distance than four miles. At Ingwe, there is no fuel, so that a supply must be carried with the troops to that place from Utrecht. A depot for the main body of the army has been formed on Blood river, and over one thousand tons of stores are now being transported to this depot from Helpmakaar. The distance is 40 miles, and 500 waggons are required for the service. The burning of the grass by the Zulus has vastly augmented the difficulties in the way of the advance, for new forage for the animals must all be brought forward from Helpmakaar at an enormous cost.

RUSSIAN TYRANNY.

Telegrams and Letters Tampered With—
A Legion of Spies About—Restrictions
on the Sale of Gunpowder and Firearms
—An Abuse of the Passport System.

London, May 29.—A St. Petersburg letter says the statements abroad concerning the nituation are exaggerated. The censorship of telegrams and tampering with letters prevent efficient service by correspondents; distorted and exaggerated reports cross the frontier, and are printed by the German newspapers. The correspondent says, however, the forsign public should not believe there is nothing the matter with Russia at all. There have been many modifications of and additions to the ukase providing for the maintenance of order; minor dispositions and orders to the police are endless. Little confidence is felt in the army, and cases of insubordination and breaches of discipline are numerous. Most of the police orders concern the "dvornicks," or house-door posters, who seem the only persons the Government has faith in. They number 30,000, and are principally peasants or mechanics. who seem the only persons the Government has faith in. They number 30,000, and are principally peasants or mechanics. Their withdrawal from regular pursuits renders it difficult to procure workmen, thus interfering with trade. A dvornik now holds sway in every house and street of St. Petersburg and every other large town. They are ticketed with the name of the street and the number of the house to which they belong, and are being brought into order and efficiency by a special commission. It is rumoured that many of them have been talking of leaving the city in a body. It is believed the authorities see the inutility of forcing householders to maintain, a mass of idle men and think of abolishing the system or having a merely increased police force. Dealers in gunpowder and firearms are subjected to great inconvenience. Merchants have been forbidden to receive consignments of powder on the way here. Detailed and stringent rules regulate the private gunpowder factories throughout Russia. The police offices are full of arms taken from the inhabitants. Two revolvers have been found to each resident of the private string the strength of the police offices are full of arms taken from the inhabitants. Two revolvers have been found to each resident of the private support of the strength of the police offices are full of arms taken from the inhabitants. Ceterman & McFarland write as follows:—

WAPAKONETA, O., June, 1877.

WAPAKONETA, O., June, 1877.

Gents, —Having been in the livery business for the past ten years, and having of them have been talking of leaving the best instituted for the cocasion, and in it they will make their way to the salmon waters, and having many cases of colic in horses under our testment, and having tried many remedies and bilinking of leaving the forming householders to fail of arms are subjected to great linconvenience. Merchants have been for the way here, Detailed and stringant on the way here, Detailed and stringant rules regulate the private gunpowder factories throughout Russia. The police offices are full of arms taken from the inhabitants. Two revolvers have been found to each resident of St. Petersburg. Still large numbers of people are not troubled at

all. The strict enforcement of the passport system in the provinces has produced
perhaps more trouble than anything else
and no little distress. Some lactories are
deprived of half their workmen, and the
workmen of the means of subsistence, by
the strict to the chief town to take out the necessary
passport. Even women and children, formerly not obliged to have special passes,
are now compelled to submit to the same
rule. We hear of a nocturnal census of the
population of Perm, Kharkoff and Kieff,
causing no doubt great annoyance. Living
under exclusively military law here is perhaps worse than it was in Bulgaria during
actual war. It is not a reign of terror nor
a state of siege. It is only a state of military law here cone half of the population
is set to watch the other.

The Correspondent reports that another
man-of-war has been ordered to Samoa for
the protection of German interests.
The Correspondencia says the Spanish
Government will shortly submit to the
Government will shortly submit to
the military law here one half of the population
is set to watch the other.

A HOS NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A HOS NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

A Berlin despatch says it is believed
that the German Government has finally
decided. all. The strict enforcement of the pass-

Lost—Two Callan toolen tools.

London, May 29.—An engagement has taken place off Iquique, Peru, between the Chilian wooden vessels Esmeralda and Cavadonga, and the Peruvian armourplated frigate Independencia. All three vessels were sank. The Esmeralda was originally a Spanish gunboat. The Independencia was the most important vessel in the Peruvian navy. The armament consisted entirely of Armstrong guns—twelve seventy-pounders and two pivot guns, one hundred and fifty pounders.

New York, May 20.—Details from Chilian sources confirm the previous reports of the naval engagement off Iquique. The Peruvians made the attack during the absence of the Chilian ironcleds. The Huascar took part in the battle and came out of it safely. Sickness among the British troops is in-

eut of it safely.

The Chilian Minister at London has received a telegram stating that the Chilian ship-of-war Esmeralda became disabled, and her captain fired the magazine to prevent her falling into the hands of the grammy.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

OTTAWA, June 2.—The Wimbledon team OTTAWA, June 2.—The Wimbledon team sails for Quebec on the 21st inst., under the command of Lieut.-Col. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, with Capt. Boyd, 54th Batt., as second in command. The team sails in time to have a week's practice together at the Altear ranges before proceeding to Wimbledon. This is an improvement upon former years, and it will afford them an opportunity of understanding each other, and will help them to "coach" and swing together at Wimbledon.

Dubuc, the Dominion member for Provencher, has been offered the portfolio by Mr. Norquay, but it is understood 141 he has declined. This offer was entirely unexpeted by the English members, and complicates the matter more. Mr. Dubuc is a French-Canadian. Matters are now worse muddled than ever, and the result cannot be foretold. The French party had a caucus this afternoon, and the English party is holding one to-night.

Polygamy in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 2.—Judge Emerson to-day sentenced John Miles, polygamist, to pay a fine of \$100 and be confined in Nebraska penitentiary for five years. During the proceeding Miles impertinently requested not to be lectured and asked no mercy of the Court. This case attracted unusual attention from the fact of its being the second conviction under the laws of the United States, and that Miles was to marry three young. Polygamy in Utah. under the laws of the United States, and that Miles was to marry three young women at the same time. With the advice and consent of John Taylor, President of the Mormon Church, an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the territory. The bond was fixed at \$5,000.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

London, May 30.—A Simla despatch says the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Afghanistan was ratified today. A salute of 31 guns was fired in honour of the event.

Simla, May 31.—Major Cavagnari will accompany the Ahmeer to Cabul escorted by a detachment of guides. Cabul is tranquil.

Mandalay, June 2.—Certain females of the Royal family, for whose safety the British Government stipulated, have been placed in irons and will probably be starved. Simla, June 2.—An agent of the King

of Burmah is coming here with a complimentary letter from the King to the Viceroy of India.

LONDON, June 2.—A Mandalay despatch says numbers of Burmese troops are going down the river. The forts near this place are being garrisoned. Much alarm is felt.

Cotterman & McFarland write

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879

Prince Labanoff will be appointed Russian Ambassader at London and M. Sabouroff, now Minister at Athens Ambassador to A Calcutta telegram says that there is great excitement at Mandalay owing to the English Judge of the Mixed Court being insulted. The offenders were punished.

insulted. The offenders were punished.

L'Italia says the Pope is preparing an encyclical protesting against the bill passed by the Italian Parliament requiring civil marriage to precede the religious ceremony.

The prospectus is published in London of an "Anglo-Universal Bank," to be established under the patronage of eminent Catholics in England, France and Italy.

A Berlin despatch says a barricade was discovered on the night of the 30th ult., near Peterhof, placed across the road which the Czarewitch and wife were about to traverse.

The steamer Nordenskjold has sailed from Malts for Behring's Straits, via the Suez canal, in quest of the steamer Vego containing the Swedish Arctic explorer Nordenskjold and party. London, June 1.-A correspondent

Constantinople is assured that Prince La-banoff on his return from furlough brought with him a project of alliance be-tween Russia and Turkey. The report of the International Meteoological Congress at Rome on May 14th, shows that the American system of weather

shows that the American system of weather reports is highly approved, and its adoption in Europe is recommended.

A Berlin despatch says the Emperor William while walking in Babelsberg Palace yesterday slipped and fell heavily, injuring his knee cap, which is slightly swollen. Otherwise his health is good.

until next session or indefinitely.

The Council of State of the Canton of Uri, Switzerland, has submitted to the Great Council a law visiting wilful murder and incendiarism resulting in loss of life. with death; executions to be private.

The latest advices from Randazzor report that craters have formed on two slopes of Mount Etna and a double eruption is proceeding. The Aureale and Catania road is blocked. Considerable damage has been done.

The Turkish Minister of War has protested against the proposed reduction of the military estimates. He states that a credit of five million five hundred thousand pounds will be necessary to maintain the army, even on a reduced footing.

probable.

A correspondent at Madrid announces that, according to the new treaty, Chinamen in the Spanish colonies will enjoy treatment the same as that of citizens of the most favoured nations, and the commercial relations of Spain and China will be placed on a similar footing.

A Paris correspondent says it is understood that M. DeLesseps will shortly issue a prospectus inviting subscriptions to the Panama canal project, and will go to the Isthmus himself in September. The United States delegates are disappointed at the rejection of the Nicaragua route. The American consul at Lisbon has informed the Department of State that the Portuguese Government has prohibited the importation of all descriptions of swine flesh from the United States. The prohibition virtually breaks up the trade in hams, etc., and is enforced without inspection.

An ukase has been issued at St. Peters-burg instructing the Minister of Finance to issue a five per cent. national loan at 92½ for the nominal amount of 300,000,000 roubles to cover the expense of the late war. German bankers have advanced con-siderable sums to Russia on account of the

proceeds of internal loan. The reports circulated abroad that Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador to England, would be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, or Minister of the Interior, or Minister of Police are unfounded. He has been advised, on account of his health, to mass the summer at St. Petersburg, tree pass the summer at St. Petersburg, tree from the cares of state business.

The New York Tribune says Otto Strune. director of the Pultova Observatory, announces that Russia has voted 250,000 roubles for the construction of the largest telescope that can be advantageously made. Strune intends to visit the United States and examine the construction of the largest telescope that can be advantageously made. and examine the great telescopes made there, and may contract with an American

bern on the 22nd November, 1808, and succeeded to the title in 1836. He was elected a member of the House of Commons in the Liberal interest for the City of London in 1847, 1849, 1852 and 1857, but owing to the disabilit owing to the disability clause was not permitted to take his seat until 1857. He was

mitted to take his seat until 1857. He was defeated in 1874.

It is announced that the late Portugese Ministry before its retirement concluded a treaty with Great Britain looking to the suppression of the slave trade, the development of commerce and the civilization of Africa. The treaty provides for freedom of commerce and navigation between the adjoining British and Portugese colonies, declares the Zambeze river free to the commerce of the world, and grants great Britain facilities for the passage of troops and munitions of war across Portugese territory to South Africa.

London, June 2.—A despatch from St.

munitions of war across retrugese territory to South Africa.

London, June 2.—A despatch from St. Petersburg gives the particulars regarding the assassination of Count Koekiell on Saturday night. Koekiell, a most intimate private and personal friend and confidente of the Czar, was murdered in the suburbs of the capital. The fact of the crime was not made known to the police until yesterday, and the circumstances attending the murder are extremely mysterious. Two theories are in circulation concerning the crime. One is that the Count was slain by order of the Secret Nihilist Committee in punishment for advice which the Count is known to have given the Czar respecting the severe treatment of revolutionists. Another theory is that the murder was the result of private and personal enmity against the Count, entertained by the lover of a lady, whom he had wronged.

Versailles, June 3.—The Chamber of william while walking in Babelsberg Palace yesterday slipped and fell heavily, injuring his knee cap, which is slightly swollen.

THE MANITOBA CRISIS.

The Portugese Cabinet has resigned in consequence of internal dissension. Anselmo J. Braamcamp, Councillor of State and the Progressionist leader, has been invited to form a new Ministry.

Winnipeg, June 3.—The Local Legislature sat only a few minutes to-day. Mr. Norquay announced that the resignation of Mr. Delorme, Minister of Agriculture, had been accepted. It is reported that Mr. Dubuc, the Dominion member for Provencher, has been offered the portfolio by

majority. M. Michel said the Bonapartists would not vote upon the resolution of censure because the whole was a quarrel between the clder and younger branches of the insurrection. For this remark M. Michel was called to order. A vote was finally taken and M. Blanqui's election annulled by 372 against

UNITED STATES. Sixteen Brooklyn aldermen, charged with contempt of court, have been fined \$150 each or thirty days in gaol. An anonymous lady offers the city of New York \$50,000 for the erection of a granite drinking fountain in Madison Square.

tion of the United States.

The United States Life Saving Service report that in all districts excepting those embracing the Gulf coast, 66 vessels were lost during the past season, 102 vessels saved, 23 lives lost, and 837 saved. During the previous year 59 vessels were lost and 226 lives.

and 226 lives.

The recent imprisonment of a negre at Richmond, Va., for miscegenation has caused much alarm to mixed couples. R. T. Coleman, of Cumberland, a prosperous negro, was to have been tried last Monday for marrying a white woman. On Sunday she died, and it is believed her husband

she died, and it is believed her husband poigoned her.

The steamer Adriatic on Saturday brought to New. York 786 immigrants, mostly Swedes and Norwegians, and all en route for Kansas, where they propose to settle. During last month 18,328 immigrants have arrived in New York, which is mearly 7,000 in excess of the arrivals for the same month last year.

The action of the majority of the committee of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention recommending the repudiation of two-thirds of the consolidated debt of that State excites great indignation in New York, where a large amount of the bonds are held. Of twelve million dollars of these bonds about eight millions are held in the United States, and about four millions in Germany.

these bonds about eight millions are held in the United States, and about four millions in Germany.

Among the passengers in the Adriatic, which arrived at New York on Friday, were E. A. Sothern and the Duke of Beaufort. Sothern is looking well, and his first evening on shore was spent at a dinner party at Delmonico's in company with the Duke of Beaufort, W. J. Florence, and other gentlemen of the stage, among whom in this city the Duke has several acquaintances. Their programme for the immediate future embraces s salmon fishing excursion to Labrador, where Sothern and Florence have "hired a river." The Duke of Beaufort is to be one of the party. They start for the north on Monday. At Montreal they will embark in a craft constructed for the occasion, and in it they will make their way to the salmon waters. The quantity of fishing tackle and sporting implements, the devices for shielding the party from attacks of flies, and abundance of articles that come under the head of stores, are said to be noteworthy. The party will not be in any hurry to return.

LONDON, June 3.—The great international boat race between Wm. Elliott, of Pegswood, the champion of Great Britain, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the American champion, which is to be rowed over the Tyne on the 16th inst., is attracting great interest, and never before was there so much betting done on a boat race, or such long odds offered as the Canadians are giving on their champion. Elliott has found that Hanlan's style of rowing is a failure, and has resumed his own style, thinking he can make better time. The heavy betting still continues and Elliott's backers and additional and came from Staffordshire, England, where he leaves a wife and six children. A small subscription was taken np for the son. The remains will be buried to-morrow by the St. George's Society.

LANARK, May 30.—About two o'clock this afternoon Mr. Thomas Johnstone's house, on the fifth concession of the Township of Lanark, was struck by lightning, which caused considerable damage. There were three children in the house at the time, one of whom was slightly stunned. The lightning entered the dellar and apparently branched off in two directions, one branch tearing through the floor, demolishing the cooking stave and stove

250 offered by Messrs. Ward, Davis, Renvich, and Hanlan's American admirers. Both oarsmen are in steady training on the Tyne. Elliott appears to be in the best condition, and he rows over the course daily, and takes little exercise on land. Hanlan seldom rows the full course, owing to the fact that Elliott's friends, and the book-makers watch his practice to find out how fast he can row. Hanlan is only a few pounds heavier than when he rowed Hawdon, but he is in better condition. At the clubs in London several large wagers have been laid on the race. Mr. Ward, of Toronto, recently laid £500 pounds to £270, and another Canadian gentleman wagered £200 to £100 three times that Hanlan would win. Elliott is reported to have made wonderful time over the course, which has made his backers confident he will win. After the race there is indication of another great match. John Higgins, the noted Thames oarsman, has issued a challenge to row the winner of the Elliott-Hanlan race, over the Tyne championship course. It is understood that a contained the Canadian to Canadian to the supplementation of the Elliott-Hanlan race, over the Tyne championship course. It is the Tyne championship course. It is understood that should the Canadian defeat understood that should the Canadian defeat Elliott that he will not accept the challenge without Higgins will fix the date of the race early in July, as he is eager to return

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Buffalo, May 26.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon in the presence of about 500 people, when Pi Walker, a noted smuggler and river pirate, went over the Falls before their horrified gaze. The doomed man had been drinking, made fearful struggles for life, and was torn to pieces on the rocks. PORT ROBINSON, May 27.—Two boys named William Burns and Walter Lavell, were out in a boat on the Welland river last evening, when the boat upset and both were drowned. Both were said to be good

Napierville, Que., May 27.—Two boys named Boudreau and Demers climbed on the roof of the Roman Catholic church to-day, and in trying to pass in front of

support of his widowed mother.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The body of an infant partially decomposed was found lying in a grave in the Presbyterian cemetery at Pembroke last night, having been exposed to view by the wind removing a small quantity of sand with which it had been covered. The body was wrapped up in two old newspapers on which two names were written in lead pencil. The coroner is deliberating as to whether he ought to hold an inquest or not.

NEWS FROM ABBOAD.

| Composition of the Coar commences on the date of the commune of the inst. | Commune of Majo has been with the inst. | Commune of Majo has been with the inst. | Commune of Majo has been with the inst. | Commune of Majo has been with the inst. | Commune of Majo has been with the inst. | Commune of Majo has been with the commu

door.

CORNWALL, May 31.—Ernest Dustin, a three-year-old son of Wm. Dustin, of this place, got possession of a bottle of ammonia while the family were in another part of the house, and swallowed a pertion of it, causing death in a few hours.

Here was the state of affairs in South Africa as extremely cruel and gloomy. The expense at which the campaign against the Zulus is being carried on is fearful. The exactions of the natives, and even of English settlers in the colony, are alwest in

causing death in a few hours.

Hamilton, May 31.—Yesterday afternoon a young man named Richard Henry Grant, of the township of Caistor, one mile from the village of that name, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. The young man, who was only twenty-three years of age, had just succeeded to the possession of his late father's farm, a responsibility which it appears he did not altogether care for. After working hard at a bush fire yesterday afternoon the deceased told his mother he should secure help and left for Mr. Berry's, some distance away, for the purpose. In a few minutes afterwards she heard the report of a revolver and going to the barnfew minutes afterwards she heard the report of a revolver and going to the barnyard found the young man lying on the ground with a wound in his right temple and a revolver in his hand. Upon seeing his mother he said, "Good-bye, mother, good-bye," and then became insensible. Dr. Harvey was at once summoned and, after examining the wound steam that after examining the wound, stated that Grant could not survive many hours.

This afternoon he expired without regaining consciousness. The only cause that can be assigned for the rash act is temporary insanity caused by over-anxiety. The village has been thrown into a state of excitement by the melancholy circumstance, Lindsay, May 31.—A fatal boiler explosion covered in the control of the con LINDSAY, May 31.— A fatal boiler explosion occurred in Jabez Thurston's saw mill this morning about half-past six n'elock, killing one man named King and badly scalding three others, named Samuel Young, engineer; John Martin and John Walker. The latter is in a dangerous condition, being badly scalded. The cause of the explosion is not as yet known.

LINDSAY, June 1.—A fatal accident occurred about fifteen miles from townsthis morning, in the township of Manvers, causing the death of a woman, named Mrs.

the roof of the Roman Catholic church to day, and in trying to pass in front of Boudreau on the roof Demers lost his hold and fell to the ground, a distance of 50 feet, and died soon after. The deceased was fourteen years of age, and the main support of his widowed mother.

Ottawa, May 27.—The body of an inband was killed some years ago by falling off a tree. She leaves a family of two to

mourn her sudden departure. NOVA SCOTTA COAL TRADE

NOVA SOOTIA COAL TRADE

TRADE | Sections | S

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Serious Illness of the King of Denmark.

THE ZULU WAR. LONDON, June 4.-At the annual regimental dinner of the Royal Artillery to-

The King of Denmark is confined to his bed by serious illness, and apprehensions are entertained of a fatal termination of his disease. In case his Majesty's present illness should have a fatal result his only son Prince Fredric, now 36 years of age, will succeed to the throne. The Prince is married, having espoused on July 28, 1869, Louise, Princess Royal of

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED IN ZULULAND. A distinguished committee, of which the Duke of Sutherland is chairman, has been organized for the purpose of raising a relief fund for the sick and wounded of the Zulu FAILURE AT LIVERPOOL

D. Stuart & Co., merchants of Liverpool, have failed. Liabilities £100,000. THE PORTE AND ITS NEIGHBOURS. The Porte objects to the new Roumelian Ministry because it is exclusively Christian. Turkey and Greece have renewed negotiations on the frontier question.

The Italian Government have appointed THE SWISS TARIFF.

the Chambers to impose additional duties upon tobacco, cigars, petroleum, coffee and other articles, commencing on January 1st,

The Swiss Federal Council have invited

The remains of Fledding were brought here for an inequest to be held. It is supposed to the held. It is supposed to the held. It is supposed to the held. See that the held is also, and that all four have been lost. Well. See the held of the benefits werning from the held of the benefits werning from the held of the benefits werning from the held of the benefits werning the family of thes. Stebens, hardware in this work, we will be the held of the benefits werning the family of thes. Stebens, hardware in the days of the held of the benefits werning the family of the stebens, hardware in the days of the held of the benefits werning the family of the stebens, hardware in the held of the benefits werning the family of the stebens, hardware in the held of the benefit with the benefits of the held of the

HARMONY

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MAPOLEON DEALERS

ROYAL ARMS, 194 VISTORIA, 194 CARDS

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EENSTOWN

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TO RE-

THIS

ed where spectators gathered to extend a welcome to the distinguished traveller. welcome to the distinguished traveller. The crowd were mere inquisitive than enthusiastic, and although the train remained a few minutes, the people seemed to have forgotten how to give a round of British cheers. As an advance was made westward the

MANIFESTATIONS OF LOYALTY and warm feeling increased. At Lynn some decorations adorned the little depot. At Mallorytown young pine trees relieved the sombre aspect of a Grand Trunk station building, and a motto device with the word "Welcome" was conspicuously displayed. The demonstra-tions of loyal enthusiasm culminated at Kingston. The principal cause of the visit of his Excellency and her Royal Highness to Kingston at the present time is the laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings of Queen's College, an insti-tution closely identified with the interests of the city and one which has been at the same time beneficial to the country at Having progressed so far with his scheme for the erection of the new strucrequired, Principal Grant, of the University, happily entertained the idea of inviting Governor-General and his royal wife to lay the foundation stone. For that purpose Dr. Grant paid a visit to the capital which resulted in a gracious expression of willingness and happiness to comply with

THE ARRIVAL.

Limestone City.

A VISIT TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

A Gala Week—Addresses From the Public Corporations—Laying of the Corner Stone of the Addition to Queen's College—Grand Military Review—Presentation of Prizes at the Military College.

Kingston, May 29.—Amid the cheers of a representative crowd of Montreal citizens the train bearing the vice-regal party steamed out of the Bonaventure depot at Montreal this morning. The special car belonging to the Intercolonial railway was occupied by her Royal Highness, his Excellency and suite, an ordinary first-class car being devoted to the servants and baggage. These cars were attached to the regular east-bound train, which on this occasion was supervised by Mr. Spicer, mechanical superintendent of the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Stephenson, superintendent of the Montreal and Toronto division. The incidents of the journey were as follows:—Brockville was the first point reached where spectators gathered to extend a welcome to the distinguished traveller.

the Queen's representative and daughter. Upwards of 5,000 people, drawn from the city, surrounding towns and villages, and from New York State, were present, and

WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS. At about four o'clock, the cars containing the vice-regal party were run down the loop line into the city. The reception of the distinguished visitors took place at the market battery, in front of the City Hall. There were in attendance the Mayor and Corporation, Warden and County Council, all the national societies, representatives of the Anglican clergy, Principal Grant and Bishop O'Brien and members of the Roman Catholic clergy of the city, and the military, comprising 250 men of the 14th, Princess of Wales' Own, and a body of cavalry. Two thousand Sunday school children occupied a platform and sang the national anthem and "This Canada of Ours." A salute was fired from Fort Henry during the progress of the vice-regal party to the canopy. Two children of Mr. Gunn, M. P., dressed in full highland costume, presented her Royal Highness with bouquets of flowers, which were graciously accepted.

Addresses From the City and County County Councils.

Aldresses and was erected over the superstructure of the new building which is in course of construction, and upon this tempours of the new college having subsided, he said; — Ladius department of the new college having subsided, he said; — Ladius from the send upon this tempourate about fifteen hundred sight-seers secured vantage ground. In the centre a dais covered by a canopy was placed for the accompt was A large stand was erected over the super-

The distinguished party then returned to the dais amid the enthusiastic cheering of the entire company. His Excellency, advancing to the front of the platform, proceeded to address the Convocation and citizens. The cheers with which he was greeted having subsided, he said;—

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

**Summer of the control of the con

KINGSTON, May 31.—The hearty and loyal welcome extended to the viceroyal visitors by the citizens of Kingston, representing on this occasion the people of Ontario, shows no signs of diminished vigour. When his Excellency and her Royal Highness appear, either at a military parade or en route to charitable and educational institutions. large growds receive tional institutions, large crowds receive them with hearty British cheers. In this them with hearty British cheers. In this respect their reception at this city compares favourably with that accorded the viceregal party by the Montreal citizens, and it is violating no secret to say that the distinguished visitors are extremely gratified with their reception and feel at home in this Province. The Limestone City offers many attractions to sightseers, and among other objects of interest are the public institutions. His Excellency appears to be resolved to obtain a thorough knowledge of the educational and benevolent establishments, and to-day he continued his visits with this object in view. The Hotel Dieu, a branch of the Montreal institution of the same name, which again is a branch of the French order of Hospitaliers of St. Joseph, which was established in Canada two hundred years ago, was first inspected. His Excellency was received by the sisters, the Roman Cataolic bishop

The control of the co

winnied, May 30.—The correspondence which has been brought down in the Local Legislature shows the cause of the Ministerial crisis to have been the threat of the French members to withdraw their support, because the Government had not a majority of the English members supporting it. On this being made known Attorney-General Walker and Provincial Segretary Brown offered to resign alleging who had caused them he made no reply who had caused them he made no reply. wounds, but when the constable asked him who had caused them he made no reply. On being asked if he suffered much pain, he lifted his head and answered in English, Attorney-General Walker and Provincial Secretary Brown offered to resign, alleging as a reason that the Government had not an English majority on account of Mr. Royal, the Minister of Public Works, and French leader, not having explained away the serious charges brought against him at the election. Their resignation was not accepted, but the Premier demanded Mr. Royal's resignation, which was given. That of Mr. Delorme, the Minister of Agriculture, was accepted in the House to day. difficulty, gasping out every word, but be-fore the stuper returned over him he uttered the words "I prevented them any way." After which he sank back and did not speak again. He was conveyed to the hospital at 2.30, and died at 10 this culture, was accepted in the House to-day.

The first division since the crisis was an amendment to a Government measure.
The Government were sustained by 13 to 6, the vote being English on one side and

"I suffer very much where they stabled me with the knife." He spoke with great

morning, without having recovered con-sciousness. An examination of the office showed that

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Montreal St. Patrick's Society will have a monster pic-nic on Dominion Day.

An effort is being made to connect the Ottawa Ladies' College with the Presby.

Col. Montizambert, who was sunstruck n Monta eal on the 24th, is better, and has returned to Quebec.

It is propored, during the recess, to make several changes in the main departmental buildings at Ottawa, As a result of the new tariff several American patent medicine manufacturers' establishments will be opened at Montreal.

Montreal dealers have purchased 100,000 tons of coal from Nova Scotia mine owners for delivery this summer. 7,000 tons go The Chaudiere and Hull mills have commenced running again, and give employ-ment to over one thousand men who have

been idle for many months past. Frosts at night have done a good deal of injury to growing crops in the Province of Quebec, and in many places clover, peas and oats will have to be sown over again,

The annual report of the London Mechanics' Institute Association shows that institution to be in a not very flourishing condition. The membership

A trial is being made by several farmers in L'Islet of the adaptability to the Canadian climate to the amber sugar cane, which it is claimed will ripen in the same atitude as Indian corn.

A cablegram was received at Montreal from Antwerp on Tuesday ordering 64,000 bushels of Canada white wheat at a certain limit, which the agent at Montreal says he could easily have filled. A new industry is about to start in Lon-

don, in the shape of a screw factory, on King street. The screws made in these works will be used for light iron work, such as sewing machines. Mr. Murdoch's surveying party to locate

the line of the Canada Pacific railway west from Selkirk, arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday, and will commence operations at as early a day as possible. A test case of the butchers at Montreal. n which their right to have a stall within three hundred yards of a public market contrary to a by-law, has been decided against them by the Recorder.

H. Wilkins, a labourer, residing at Norway Mines, C.B., recently received intelligence that he had fallen heir to a valuable estate comprising eight hundred acres of land in Essex County, England.

Rev. Mr. Dumoulin, of Montreal, has accepted the pastorate of Trinity church, Chicago, rendered vacant by Rev. Dr. Sullivan's acceptance of the rectorship of St. George's church at Montreal. 2,662 males and 2,444 female children of

Roman Catholic parents were born and registered within the city of Montreal last year. The Roman Catholic marriages in the same period numbered 1,171. Thewater in the Otonabee is falling rapidly, and the islands in the river are be

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THE ENGLISH

Interesting Summary

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THE ZULU CAMPAIGN Mr. Forbes, the well-known respondent of the Daily News, describing the Afghan war, attached himself to Lord army, sends a very discouraging the prospects of the campaign that "the Zulu war, on our s commencing in earnest; play sion is over." He examines an most emphatically Lord Chelm to invade Zululand "in two columns, operating from bas dangerously wide apart;" expensive when he has the amphatic enjoyer. humble but emphatic opin radically and irretrievably bad risks open at which one trem says, furthermore, that "a larg competent professional opinio

THE NEW CANADIAN TAR
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tariff. Free trade, he says, i
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this market.
After further remarks he With the full prospect in the establishment ere long of monopoly in these province have come to the conclusion t American goods have accor shut out; and manufactories where springing up through vinces to supply us with home The British manufacturer legitimate ground of complain that Canadian goods are supp erican goods in the Canadian n inability of English goods to American. on this continent. Canadian consumers. The B facturer had practically lost c markets before the new tariff It places him in but little wo than before. But other Brit are also concerned in this ques millions sterling of English mo vested in Canada in the shape ment loans, railway stocks and societies, mortgages on real other properties, beside furnis for a thousand various enterpr to the interest of the British c whom we are indebted for all that the great natural resour country should be developed, fitable returns may be realized est shall be duly forthcoming investments, and that new fiel prize shall be opened up for a employment of capital. Now way-years of experience to give Canada a fai by defeating the schemes of monopolists. We have now tectually and for good."

THE LAW OF DISTE Considerable discussion is the law of distress. "A tor" in a letter to a leading Having had a somewhat fessional experience in cases of tress, and so become acqui many instances of great wrong, I venture to address t observations on the subject wh ter is fresh in the public mind recent discussion in the Hor mons, there being no doubt t Home Secretary stated last ni requires revision; and I we more particularly the following -1. That the exercise of the tress should be vested solely sible public officer, say the r district County Court, who, proof by affidavit of the rent should be empowered to issu warrant for execution by the The limitation of the right arrears of rent. 3. Exemption the goods of third parties, could be investigated and d interpleader proceedings, as under executions. Brokers tioneers of a low class, who pr poor and ignorant, would thus of their present wide field of Landlords, on the other hand, saved from the litigation freque ing from the illeral and oppress ing from the illegal and opprotheir agents."

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committee of eminent soldiers istrators is about to be appoint nto the working of our new military organization so far as localization, short service, and the London Globe remarks nouncement :—" Every well-waservice will be glad of this for beth professional and non-pro ion is in favour of remodelliu ion is in favour of remodelling system in those parts which is to be defective. There exists of opinion among military a recent utterance of the Co recent utterance of the Cor Chief seemingly endorsed it wit rity—that although the short-tem is very advantageous in se serve of trained and seasoned operates to fill the ranks many lads for safe either on foreign or activ It is equally incontes the linked battalion innovation lapsed in the most ridiculous f first time of real trial, while or ion exists in the service as to ity of the present non-commissi to their predecessors. The bru is whether the arrangements in Lord Cardwell are so perfect of no alteration. If this be the does it happen that the militaties would find it very difficult with Lord Chelmsford's requestion. additional battalions of infa have little hesitation in saying regiments could not be ser Cape without calling for a so olunteering from the home es

PURE WATER AND NATIONAL The annual conference on Na Supply, Sewage, and Health is in the hall of the Society of Ar Hon. James Stansfeld presidin motion of Mr. Ernest Hart, th resolution was adopted:—"Ti comparatively minute quantity son contained in the evacuation patients of enteric fever may,
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CHURCH NOTES.

ormed at Chicago which will settle large colonies on lands in Kansas, Nebraska and

It is understood that the decision of the

The Bishop of Ripon expresses regret at

An aged Congregational clergyman,

The Queen has appointed the Earl of

Scotland. She has also given her consent

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Instructions have been received at St salaries of all but two of the Intercolonial ailway employés in the station and freight There are no dismissals, however, A Victoria, B.C., despatch says :- En-

ineers have arrived to explore a line of ailread through the Peace River country. It is claimed that the line through that ection will be 650 miles shorter than any other continental line. The Quebec Chronicle is informed that cretary Evarts is expected to arrive in

of Argyll, and will accompany the vice-regal party on their fishing excursion to the Lower St. Lawrence. It is reported from Montreal that Joseph Caldwell, a private in the 13th Brooklyn Regiment, who remained there on a visit with a brother, a student in college, has

been drowned. A young man who accompanied him has also been lost. The Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards. f Ottawa, have received an invitation from the 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, to par-ticipate in the Fourth of July celebration in that city. They offer to furnish the troop with horses, etc. They have also eceived a similar invitation from the

Citizens' Corps of Utica. Montreal has covered herself with Council having decided to recommend the Council not to pay the \$10,000 voted for the relief of the sufferers by the St. John fire, notwithstanding that the committee in St. John report that money will be re-

digent and needy. The following assistant inspectors stock for the Dominion Government have been appointed to assist Prof. McEachrain n carrying out the regulations of the Order-in-Council and the act relating to infectious and contagious disease in animals, viz. Mr. Malcolm, C. Baker, V. S., for the So, for the port of Quebec.

The late cold snap did considerable damage in Hants County, N.S. On two nights the thermometer fell below freezing point, and ice of the thickness of window class formed on the water. In some parts
of Newport the frost was more severe, and it is feared much fruit will be destroyed in consequence of the forward state in which the blossoms were at the time. Early vegetables and such like suffered

fishery inspector at Belleville, assisted by Mr. Wm. Parker, of the Newcastle breeding establishment, deposited a large quantity of salmon fry in the Trent and Moirarivers, all in good condition. On Tuesday Mr. Wilkins shipped a fine lot of black bass, caught at Foint Ann, to the breeding establishment. In a few days be expects to receive a lot of salmon trout and white fish fry for deposit in the Bay of Quinte.

A meeting was held at Ottawa on Wed-A meeting was held at Ottaws on Wednesday evening, at which the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presided, for the purpose of taking steps to form the nucleus of a National Art Gallery. The subject of the establishment of a Dominion society for the encouragement and cultivation of art was also brought before the meeting. On the metion of Mr. Sandford Fleming, seconded by Col. Dennis, it was desided that the Chief Justice of the Supreme that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Leggo be a committee to draft a constitution for the proposed society and for a school and art nion to be attached thereto.

A circular is being circulated in Kings

and Annapolis counties, N.S., among the descendants of Wm. Dodge and his brothers, inviting them to a social reunion to be held in Salem, Mass., on the 10th of July to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the landing of the said Wm. Dodge, and to the landing of the said Wm. Dodge, and to prepare a genealogical history of the family. The circular sets forth that upon the 29th day of June, 1629, O. S. (10th July, N.S.), arrived at Salem, Essex County, Mass., in the company of the first settlers by the fleet from England, Wm. Dodge, from whom or his brother are descended all who bear the name in the United States,

all who bear the name in the United States, was of very ancient lineage in Cheshire, England.

The long pending dispute between the St. Catharines Water Commission and the contractors for the works of construction has finally come to a close. Several days were occupied in hearing the cases, two in number, of Messrs. Ferguson, Mitchell & Symmes, contractors for the reservoir and main, and Mr. D. S. Booth, contractor for the city distribution. The Commission main, and Mr. D. S. Booth, contractor for the city distribution. The Commission pays Mr. Booth \$1,000 in full settlement, and Messrs. Mitchell & Co. \$2,827. The cost of arbitration is to be paid respectively as incurred by each party. The Commission, it is understood, has only \$2,300 on hand, and will require an additional appropriation of \$1,700 by City Council to settle up. Mr. T. C. Keefer, C. E., was referee. THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News

SWISS EMIGRATION.

The Times says that in consequence of abuses which have lately come to light in connection with the emigration of Swiss citizens, the Federal Council have prepared a project of law for the protection of emigrants.

MUSEUMS AND DRUNKENNESS. Lord Thurlow, in a letter to the Times says that since the opening on Sundays of the Birmingham libraries and museums the nness for the year.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN. Mr. Forbes, the well-known special correspondent of the Daily News, who, after describing the Afghan war, has now attached himself to Lord Chelmsford's army, sends a very discouraging account of prospects of the campaign. He says "the Zulu war, on our side, is only most emphatically Lord Chelmsford's plan to invade Zululand "in two principal columns, operating from bases perhaps

"Anglo-Canadian" in a letter to the Liverpool Courier defends the new Canadian tariff. Free trade, he says, is an impos-sibility for Canada since the recent develop-ment of American manufactures. Ameri-can goods are here at hand in limitless quantities close to our frontier, exactly adapted for the Canadian market, and adapted for the Canadian market, and offered at lower rates than we can produce them ourselves. English goods, on the other hand, have to pay freightage across the Atlantic and heavy railway charges as well before they can reach us; moreover, they are not, in many cases, suitable for

this market.

After further remarks he concludes: "With the full prospect in view, then, of the establishment ere long of an American monopoly in these provinces, Canadians have come to the conclusion that it is high time to take some action in self-defe American goods have accordingly been shut out; and manufactories are where springing up throughout the pro The British manufacturer surely has no legitimate ground of complaint in the fact that Canadian goods are supplanting American goods in the Canadian market. The inability of English goods to compete with American, on this continent, is no fault of Canadian consumers. The British manufacturer had practically lost control of our markets before the new tariff was heard of It places him in but little worse position than before. But other British interests are also concerned in this question. Many millions sterling of English money are invested in Canada in the shape of Government loans, railway stocks and bonds, loa societies, mortgages on real estate, and other properties, beside furnishing capital for a thousand various enterprises. It is to the interest of the British capitalists, to whom we are indebted for all this money that the great natural resources of this country should be developed, so that profitable returns may be realized, that interest shall be duly forthcoming on all these investments, and that new fields of entermine shall be considered. prize shall be opened up for still further employment of capital. Now, there is no way-years of experience have taught us to give Canada a fair chance except by defeating the schemes of the American

tectually and for good." THE LAW OF DISTRESS Considerable discussion is going on on the law of distress. "A London Solicitor" in a letter to a leading paper says:—
"Having had a somewhat extensive professional experience in cases of illegal distress, and so become acquainted with many instances of great hardship and wrong, I venture to address to you a few observations on the subject while the matter is fresh in the public mind through the recent discussion in the House of Comrecent discussion in the House of Com-mons, there being no doubt that, as the Home Secretary stated last night, the law requires revision; and I would suggest more particularly the following alterations —1. That the exercise of the right of distress should be vested solely in a responsible public efficer, say the registrar of the district County Court, who, on having proof by affidavit of the rent being due, should be empowered to igne a distress. should be empowered to issue a distress warrant for execution by the Court bailiff.

2. The limitation of the right to one year's 2. The limitation of the right to one year's arrears of rent. 3. Exemption in favour of the goods of third parties, whose claims could be investigated and determined by interpleader proceedings, as now done under executions. Brokers and auctioneers of a low class, who pray upon the poor and ignorant, would thus be deprived of their present wide field of operation. Landlords, on the other hand, would be saved from the litigation frequently resulting from the illegal and oppressive acts of their agents."

THE ENGLISH MILITARY SYSTEM. It is understood, says the Times, that committee of eminent soldiers and admin-istrators is about to be appointed to inquire istrators is about to be appointed to inquire into the working of our new system of military organization so far as it relates to localization, short service, and the reserves. The London Globe remarks on this announcement:—"Every well-wisher to the service will be glad of this for undoubtedly both professional and non-professional opinion is in favour of remodelling the present system in those parts which have proved to be defective. There exists a consensus of opinion among military authorities—a recent utterance of the Commander-in-Chief seemingly endorsed it with his authority—that although the short-service system is very advantageous in securing a reserve of trained and seasoned soldiers, it operates to fill the ranks with too many lads for safe employment either on foreign or active service. many lads for safe employment either on foreign or active service. It is equally incontestable that the linked battalion innovation has col-

lapsed in the most ridiculous fashion at the first time of real trial, while only one opinion exists in the service as to the inferiorion exists in the service as to the interiority of the present non-commissioned officers to their predecessors. The broad question is whether the arrangements introduced by Lord Cardwell are so perfect as to admit of no alteration. If this be the case, how does it happen that the military authorities would find it very difficult to comply with Lord Chelmsford's request for three have little hesitation in saying that these regiments could not be sent out to the Cape without calling for a sort of general volunteering from the home establishment.

Notion teering from the home establishment.

PURE WATER AND NATIONAL HEALTH.

The annual conference on National Water Supply, Sewage, and Health is being held in the hall of the Society of Arts, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld presiding. On the motion of Mr. Ernest Hart, the following resolution was adopted:—"That since a comparatively minute quantity of the poison contained in the evacuations of the patients of enteric fever may, it is believed when subjected to conditions favourable to the development of that poison, lead to the specific infection of very large volumes of water to which it has gained access, all sources of excremental contamination in the vicinity of water sources should be rigidly dealt with during their construction or repair, and in their use."

The PROPOSED NEW MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

The Liverpool Cowrier says:—"If rank and wealth have their supposed influence with the Government, the ambition of Owens College for university honours will not be long ungratified. The long-talked.

The Liverpool Courier says:—"If rank and wealth have their supposed influence with the Government, the ambition of Owens College for university honours will not be long ungratified. The long-talked-of deputation to the President of the Council has waited upon the Duke of Rich-

mond. It comprised ten peers and prelates, thirty-six members of Parliament, and a crowd of deans, archdeacons, university professors and others, backed by the whole weight of Manchester interest. The Duke of Richmond, while promising earnest consideration, said he was not in a position to advise the Crown with the congurrance and

says that since the opening on Sundays of the Birmingham libraries and museums the O'Gorman Mahon has been returned for police reports show 876 less cases of drunk-

"the Zulu war, on our side, is only enoing in earnest; playing at invasioner." He examines and condemns to over." He examines and condemns to over. dangerously wide apart;" expresses the dangerously wide apart; expresses the 'humble but emphatic epinion that it is radically and irretrievably bad; and leaves the 135th new member who will have taken his seat in St. Stephen's since the last

signal set out on a grand promenade through
Bushy Park to Hampton Green, where
they were dismissed. The bicyclists mustered in thousands, the clubmen alone who
took part in the excursion numbering
over 1,400, whilst hundreds of individual
bicyclists were "nnattached." One hundred and four clubs contributed to make
the aggregate number. Of these clubs .78
were metropolitan and 26 were classed as
provincial.

EATING AN APACHE ALIVE.

The Curious Manner in which a Texan
Used His Teeth—a , larilling Story of Life
in Arizona in 1888.

(From the Pittsburg Telegraph.)

A few nights ago a party of young gentlemen were talking politics at an
hotel, and Col. Blank was one of the
provincial.

AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

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POCASSET.

The Revelation Which Prompted Free

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Judges of Appeal, soon to be announced in the case of the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie's burials question. He is in favour of con-ceding to Nonconformists the liberty of An aged Congregational clergyman, in Castleton, Vt., repeated a sermon that he had originally delivered fifty years ago. Its ideas, strangely, had not become old-fashioned. The subject was repentance. Roslyn to represent her at the meeting of the Assembly of the Established Church of

Suffragan for his large See. A minister in Colorado named Darley has within a year, organized two churches, built one house of worship and a parsonage, bought a church organ, established two Sunday schools and three prayer meetings, taught three catechism classes, and sup-At. St. Paul's church, Sandgate, recently candidate was baptized by immersion. He was dressed in dress and immersed in a large bath by the rector, who used the Church of England form for the baptism of adults. The Society of the Holy Cross, (Anglican,) at its recent annual conference cele-brated high mass, using lights, vestment and incense, Archdeacon Denison being the celebrant. The annual "mortuary mass was said for departed members. The United States, says the Catholic Times, with their Catholic population estimated at from 5,000,000 to 9,000,000, have not more than thirty-five Catholic publications worthy of the name, and the propor-tion of Catholics who subscribe for Catholic strongly opposed to secret societies, A London High Church clergyman re cently began his sermon by pointing out that the fiery sword was not to keep Adam tree of life, but an index to point the way to it, and that the fruit of the tree of life

was the Eucharist. Ere he was able to explain anything more, he was taken ill and had to leave the pulnit. The Protestant clergymen of Troy have The Protestant clergymen of Troy nave agreed to limit burial services, as far as possible, to Scripture reading, singing and prayer—this because in delivering general sermons ministers are often embarrassed

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

ENGLAND.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION IN

farming in most parts of the United Kingdom, but with that of the conti- had. ments of Europe and America. Having moted that the spirit of improvement so observable a few years ago in English agriculture seems now to have wholly pressed, he proceeds to the enquiry whether there is any remedy within reach which will enable the present or to pursue their calling at a profit, and has set in. In addressing himself to this important inquiry he finds farmers' hindrances may be classed as follows : "Those which the framer himself has power to overcome. Those which landowners can remove or lessen. "Those which the Legislature can deal In discussing the first question Mr. Howard reminds us of the sometimes overlooked fact that in no other businesses are there such facilities for gaining information on any and every subject as in agriculture. There are no trade secrets. One farmer does not look en another farmer as a rival. most successful cultivator not only carries on his operations in broad day, but is ready, as a rule, to communi to his brother farmers any knowledge he has gained which may be useful The question, therefore, for every farmer, especially every young farmer, should be—is he availing himself to the fullest extent of the many and various sources of knowledge at his command? Foreign agriculturists come to England in great numbers to study the best examples of farming, and avail themselves largely of the information thus gained. But English farmers themselves do not study, as they might profitably do, the pen to cause laughter. Municipal best examples of agriculture in their Yet there are now peculiar opportunities for this, because of late years the Royal Agricultural Society has sive in their euriosity; the press will awarded prizes for the most successfullymanaged large and small farms, both arable and pasture, in the respective districts of its annual shows. practice has opened up a most valuable source of information. Those who for any reason have not inspected these farms, can see the reports of the judges which, in the most minute and practical way, describe their management. Howholds to be ahead beyond all comparison, of any other country—are much ne-glected. But the farmer, without his class newspaper or magazine, cannot

"One of these is a penurious, routine spend-nothing system, under which there is little risked, little raised, an absence of all enterprise, and the smallness of the returns balanced only by the smallness of the outgoings. It is obvious that such a system, although sometimes personally advantageous, is injurious to the labourer, owner and the public. The other style is system under which the farm is, by large purchases of manures and feeding stuffs, made to yield the utmost possible amount fold the capital, far more supervision and anxiety, and, while there are chances of greater profit per acre than under the hande-mouth system, the risk of loss from unfavourable seasons and other causes is pro favourable seasons and outer the portionately great. The farmer under the latter system, owing to the greater number of labourers about him and the value of numerous animals he keeps, in the hard times before him, will above all things have to bear steadily in view—the selec-tion of his live stock, economy in their elosest supervision of both manual and machinery for all purposes where economy is to be effected by its use, and, lastly, to watch the signs of the times with a view to adapt the products of his farm to changes in the market. These important

may be left to a prudent wife.'

scribes two opposite styles of farm man-

ch, in his experience, he

agement which, in his ex has known to be successful

or to our history. The scenes through which their Excellencies pass or may It is plain, however, that the tenant may do his own part well, and yet be disadvantaged through the proprietor's This sins of commission or omission. leads to the question, What are the hindrances an owner can remove or lessen? These impediments in England have long n cultivation allowed by his landlord. He, further, has no security of tenure, no guarantee that his rent will not be raised if he makes improvements. slovenly houses in directly a landlord or We have many slovenly tenant with a little taste and liberality improves the fences, or puts on a bit of paint, the assessor is out on the war-path spent, the assessor is out on the war-path field for emigration that their Excellenwith an increase of valuation. The cies will travel over; and the agricul-English tenant cultivator, too, if he rent is the reward of his enterprise. Therefore, where leases are not granted there should be, Mr. Howard suggests, an undertaking that no advance of rent should be asked for a prescribed period and a two years' notice to quit agreed to. Rents ought also to be re-adjusted when depression prevails, and a tenant should have a right to the value of his unexhausted improvements. Owners ought also to bear in mind as the cost of labour is the principal outgoing on an English firm-greater even than the rent-thatif they would maintain the value of their estates, they must look well to labour cannot a full supply of good labour cannot to these demonstrations. The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur were estates, they must look well to labourers' educated, demand better homes. They will only stay where these are provided. Nothing, in Mr. Howard's experience, more binds the labourer to his district than a good cottage, with a large garden and orchard. The remarks of Mr. Howard on this head may profitably be weighed by many Canadian farmers, for in Ontario we are notoriously de ficient in labourers' cottage accom-modation. Another formidable impediment to a tenant is the want of good homestead accommodation—indispensable as this is for the production of No man can produce meat in cold and comfortless homesteads, and it is meat, not grain, to which the English tenant must look, On this important point Mr. Howard says :

portion of arable land each year. Industry and attended with much present loss to the occupier. As I believe that the sowing down of a large breadth of land is insvitable, I would point out that a few years ago I discovered by accident a plan of laying down by which the tenant may, in great measure, be secured against the loss incident to the usual methods. If land intended for permanent pasture be sown with sainfoin MR. JAMES HOWARD, of Bedfordshire, the well-known agriculturist, has a very interesting letter in the Times on the present prostrate condition of agriculture in England. Mr. Howard speaks with the weight which attaches to a thorough acquaintance not only with the weight which attaches to a speak acquaintance not only with the weight which attaches to a thorough acquaintance not only with the weight which attaches to a speak acquaintance not o

valuable for arable purposes because of the rest from corn-growing it has thus As regards the hindrances to the farmer, the Legislature can deal with these which are set down as the importation of disease through foreign cattle; the clause in the Agricultural Holdings' departed, and that farming is much de- Act which has enabled landlords contract themselves out of its operation, and the injury to the farmers' social standing and self-respect, caused by semi-feudal claims and exactions—not future generation of English cultivators overlooking game reservations. Nothing to pursue their calling at a pront, and withstand the foreign competition which The Legislature, by abolishing arbitrary inflictions, can continue in that path of justice which it commenced to tread in when by giving the farmer the ballot it paved his way to a higher social position. The tenant must have protection for the capital he sinks in labour, manures and necessary materials. In this letter, by a very influential agricul turist, we have what may be considered a fair and full presentment of the griev-ances and demands of the farming in-terest in England. It is evident the present agricultural depression is stirring up the farmers to remove the im-pediments which stand in their way, and in the way of that increase of productions the land is susceptible of nder better relations between tenant

THEGOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRO-GRESS

His Excellency and the Princess Louise are now making the expected progress" through Canada. There will, of course, be much in the proceed ings that will be weary, flat, unprofitable, a bore; and many things will hapcouncillors will sometimes be oppressive; crowds will sometimes be aggressometimes be too frank or too fulsome ; and aides-de-camp will now and then, as has happened, be under the impression above and beyond all these little annoyances and trials, the thorns from which no lives are exempted, the distinguished siasm with which they will be, as they his sad lucidity of sight, perceive through the mists of the future the might hiss him, and the crowds that be under no such apprehension. The fountain of loyalty is a fountain that

"Whose only business is to flow, And flow it does, not taking heed Of its own bounty or their need."

They will find the same loyalty five or six years hence, the same crowds to cheer, the same flags, arches, what not -yes, even the same councillors with their address, which will then as now be perhaps a trifle too long! If any change ever takes place, the fault will be with the peeple of Canada. Need we add that we do not anticipate any fault in any other quarter. All that the Canadians ask is that their Excellencies shall be, as they have been, and as it is their nature and metier to be, kind, gracious, liberal and careful of popular feeling and public tastes; that the politics of the country shall be undisturbed by any influence from of the country shall executive authority; and that constitutional government shall be understood to mean self-government and nothing

These progresses are not new to us,

pass, are as suggestive as many European lines of travel. The St. Lawrence River is the Holy River of Canada; its waters are sacred to the memory of some of the most picturesque and interesting progresses of Governors and soldiers, priests, and explorers who made by their efforts the early history of Candiers, priests, and explorers who made by their efforts the early history of Canada. Every mile of the ground from Quebec to the Rocky Mountains is memorable and has been pressed by the memorable, and has been pressed by the feet of great men, brave men, men of courage, industry, enterprise, and faith in the future of Canada It is no mere valuation. The cies will travel over; and the agricultural population that they may see are quite unlike the same population elsewhere. Education, under fosterare not granted oward suggests, advance of rent prescribed period the rescribed period the same colors. the same class of the Hodges and Gileses of England. We feel quite certain that the more his EXCELLENCY sees of Canada, the more respect he will worse habit. Public men have invariasions contrary to the impressions of our people upon any subject which may inamong the earliest to receive these demonstrations within a few years. Lord DUFFERIN received number and amid so much enthusiasm that it seemed impossible a better thing could be done for anybody. But better things can be done; and better things probably will be done; and we are sure of this that amid his most flattering successes in Russia, Lord DUFFERIN ould receive a greater pleasure still to of LORNE and the daughter of

The London Standard announces that i

WHAT Sir JOHN MADOUNTED when he goes to England, about the Paof Canada, is more than we know. What he can say is, however, more within the compass of our information. He can

suggested by all travellers and tourists best engineers in Canada, without exception. That it is a possible undertaking is proved by the fact that the United States have already their lines in operation, doing a large trans-continental trade. That it is necessary is plain enough from our agreements with British Columbia, from our legislation, from the conviction of every public nan in Canada, except Mr. BLAKE. That it is to subserve an Imperial purpose is shown by the fact that it render the trip for freight or passage 1,200 miles shorter to China or Japan for English people or English trade; that Great Britain will most certainly be the gainer from the development and strengthening of a great bulwark of power on this continent; and that Lord CARNARVON who had the whole subject under his consideration decided that it should be built by 1890. Secondly, the first Government of Six OHN MACDONALD offered to build this line in 1872-3 by means of private com-panies, for a subsidy of 50,000,000 acres of land, in alternate blocks (the Government retaining alternate blocks also) and \$30,000,000. This scheme This scheme was so well thought of that two rival companies contended for the charter to build it. t was so well thought of that Parlianent passed the measure by a considerable majority. It was so promising a scheme that our neighbours over the border became jealous of the probable effects of the scheme; and some of them interested in a rival scheme, readily entered into a conspiracy to defeat it. That conspiracy was organized by prominent Canadian "Liberals." In pursuance of their nefarious conspiracy, they hesitated at nothing. Desks were rifled; the post office was robbed; confidential clerks were bribed false evidence was published; a delusive agitation was raised. But the men who nade the charges fled away from the test of an oath when it was tendered them-for they knew they must either disgrace or perjure themselves. they succeeded in compelling the

nation of Sir John MacDonald. Thirdly, the Reform Government the that they are a part of the pageant, and took up the scheme. They did not reforget that they are strangers. But pudiate the plan of building the road They adopted it with enthusiasm. They passed laws giving them power to build it as a Government work, in the belie way, describe their management. However, these valuable reports, and the newspapers and periodicals devoted to be pleased and proud at the demonstration, that the people, not private companies, should reap the profits. They adopted new plans of building the line: but were compelled to abandon them and to revert in a considerable degree to have already been, received. They are receiving now, at first sight, all and more they had done with power they had done with power they had done with power they had to an expenditure of class newspaper or magazine, cannot keep abreast of the progress of the day. He is, among other things, swindled most brilliant and successful of our own of which was by seed and manure adulterators, who never attempt their frauds with the educated cultivator. Mr. Howard deis nothing changeable in it either. either. fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had declared One of our own public men might, in his sad lucidity of sight, perceive "British Empire" could not build through the mists of the future the time when the voices that cheered him within which the former Government had hoped to accomplish it, gathered to greet, might gather to stone him. But the Viceregal party need ment with British Columbia and Lord CARNARVON that with the resources of Canada alone he would build it in 15 years. In spite of the fact that Mr. MACKENZIE had denounced the former Government for having undertaken to do the work in a time which would have rendered impossible the fulfilment of the pleage not to increase the taxation of the country, Mr. MACKENZIE pledged himself without reference to the taxation, to build it by 1890.

was little wonder that the people did not relish such a Government. Fourthly, Sir John MacDonald can say that he has again taken up the scheme which he originated, but which he was prevented from carrying out. He can say that in the rapid development of the Western lands he finds an encouragement to proceed with it. He can say that he proposes to build the line without burdening the people of Canada; that he hopes to build the rail way by means of the land which is rapidly becoming valuable and market-able. He can say that the Government propose to adopt a policy that will make colomization and construction go hand in hand in the Western country. He can show that he has the support of immense majority in Parliament and among the people. He can show to English statesmen that Canada can afford them a means of solving some of their own home diffi-culties, and to English financiers that it is the rigid policy of thi tion, in spite of corruption and con spiracy, he has won the confidence of Canada, and directs its affairs now by consent of the vast majority of people and Parliament. He will be excused perhaps if he tells the people that he is able to come, not only with the blue riband of Canadian politics, but with the marks of royal favour signally bestowed on himself as on his colleagues.

MR. BRIGHT has taken to letter-writing. He could not have contracted a acquire for its people, and the more bly received a great deal of trouble from cautious will he be of forming imprestheir letters. Mr. MACAULAY learned this lesson; so has Mr. GLADSTONE, so people upon any subject which may interest them. The people will give him and the Princess a right hearty welcome. Our people are now educated up to these demonstrations. The Princes. The Princes. ont: nor much their wisdom teaches: "and most of sterling worth is what our "own experience preaches." Mr. BRIGHT's last declaration is to the effect that "England will never go back to pro-"tection." Now, when a public man of Mr. Bright's earnestness thinks it necessary to warn a world which believes to be of a contrary opinion, that England is pledged eternally to free trade, there must be in the air a gen-eral tendency to question the value of learn that the Canadian people had eral tendency to question the value of greatly exceeded their enthusiasm for the theory. There is no doubt that him by their enthusiasm for the Marquis such tendency does exist, and to a very great degree, in England. There is very little need to reiterate the signs of the times which point that way. They are familiar to all newspaper readers.

may admit that the adoption point Mr. Howard says:

"With the low prices for grain which may be expected to rule in the future, not a few landowners would do well to arrange with their tenants to bear a part of the expense of sowing down in grass a certain the slave trade.

The London Manager announces that in consequence of the treaty with Portugal may admit that the adoption of protection in a country like England which depends for its food supply chiefly on foreign nations and its colonies, and which does not supply all the raw materials for its own chief manufactures, is

WHAT SIR JOHN MACDONALD a remote contingency. Nevertheless it is clear that the old fervour for free trade is a thing of the past; and that protection in some shape is looked upon

THE ATCHAN WAR.

THE Afghan war appears to have closed in triumph for English arms. The

strife has been very keen, and the

bloodshed, though not great, lamentable:

yet it is the misfortune of these wars

Englishmen, the Khyber Pass and Cabul

and Jellalabad, are mysterious regions;

and the Afghans are only savages after

all, savages with beards and tawdry

skilful, subtle and numerous foes. An

average Englishman suspects

'they will be at it again,'

and he will have to pay

keeping them in check in order to pre-

The victory that has been won over

hostility of the very men who were anxious to be her friends. The cham-

pienship of Shah Soojah was a fatal

vent. First there came the slaughte

of Captain Burnes, his brother, and

the assassination of Sir W. MACNAGHTEN

and his officers. And then there fol

lowed the most pitiful and disastrous

etreat of some 16,000 soldiers from

Cabul, in deep winter, through the dark,

deadly, unfamiliar mountain passes, subject throughout to the assaults of the

against whose interests Britain incurred

all that loss of blood and treasure, Dost

MAHOMED, became, after all, ruler in

Cabul. The results of the present war

are more favourable, as the cost, in

blood at least, has been less; but the

results can never be made apparent to

the English people. Enough, perhaps

if statesmen appreciate them, and if our Empire in India is the safer for

tained, it must be maintained by the

sword. And in order that the sword

may be effectual, we must occasionally

show that it is sharp and can strike

EDITORIAL NOTES.

So long as that Empire is main-

It is somewhat singular, in view of the general tendency to protection, to consider how this theory of free trade, which its advocates insist is benevolent, humane and of universal application, has had in reality but a very short life.

We adopted free trade in 1846," says First, here is a great national work Mr. Bright. Yes, and in 1879, just thirtywhich has been adopted by three Parlia-ments and three Governments. It was somewhat, even in England. And since its adoption by England not a single Euroand explorers for many years. It was approved of and declared feasible by the similar measure was necessary for its prosperity. In thirty-three years one of greatest "reforms" of modern English history, has in considerable measure exhausted itself. In that space of time every other science has made tremendous strides, and has won enormous numbers in all nations to acquiescence. Economic science, from its free trade point of view, has, however, failed to make progress; chiefly for the reason, perhaps, that it is no science at all. Free trade was forced on England by an agitation following an accident. similar accident following even the present agitation might cause as serious a change. The conditions of agitation are, however, changed. Free trade was dopted in the interests of the artizans. It was thought that it would injure the oricultural interest. But the agriculural interest prospered as well as the artizans—greatly because of the prosperity of these latter; and now it is the artizan class that is rebellious against the "old "economic theory. emedy will be proposed is not a matter for particular assertion. Protection pure and simple is perhaps out of the question; but protection has many forms, and in some shape or other that is what England requires. The capitalist wants protection for not only his profits, but his capital. The workman wants proection for his wages. The merchant wants protection for his markets. Foreign capital is fighting English capital on English soil. Foreign workmen are producing better and cheaper goods than English workmen can. Foreign enterprise is forestalling even the colonial markets of English traders. What is to be done? The fact is, that England must consent to forego some portion of her great manufactured export rade. She can afford to be far less wealthy than she is without losing a particle of her power. If she exports ess, she must manufacture less under such unfavourable conditions. And as Lord DERBY points out, there must be emigration. If the scheme for directing this great probable stream of emigration into our great west be enterained with any degree of earnestness by English statesmen, then, a great result may arise for two countries : and a solution for English troubles may in part be supplied which will render needess an assault upon the sacred principles of 1846.

> THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DEFINITION.

home. Prestige among nations is dearly His Excellency the Governor-General. won. It is almost as dearly main at Kingston, gave a definition of his tained. position as a political doctor, as follows: "I am conscious that the only personal claim I have to represent her Majesty in this country is that I have had some ex-A very interesting lawsuit is likely to perience in that great law-making assembly in Great Britain, her House of Commons. arise out of the Stratford explosion. The Grand Trunk Company have nothined the Hamilton Powder Company, who shipped the "vigorite," that they will be held responsible for the damage done. The railway company base their cause upon the allegation that the explosive was shipped surreptitiously, and the powder company will contend that with ordinary usage the stuff could not possibly have blown up. the constitution of other countries, as a political doctor, because whatever prescriptions I give must be such that they can hardly be visible to or appreciated by the public. They must be written in invisible ink, and I can only give a prescription at all when I meet with other physicians in constitution. cians in consultation; and any remedy given must be given, not by myself, although it may be administered by any others of those whom I meet in consulta-A better idea of the extent of the agricultural depression in England is gained tion. This is a peculiar position and one which is totally incomprehensible to many by observing the fall in rents than in any

other way. At a recent meeting at Devizes, in Wiltshire, it was stated that one landlady's income from farm rents had been reduced from £950 to \$650, or over thirty foreign doctors. His Excellency recognizes, we think, in its proper relation, his political position, and it was not unwise in him to formuper cent., and in nine other cases rents had been reduced from £680 to £445, £868 to £750, £358 to £250, £300 to £240, late, even in this humorous fashion, his opinion on the subject. Lord £450 to £400, £580 to £530, £225 to £180 DUFFERIN'S first definition of his £110 to £80, and £200 to £165. position was given in a similiar ashion, though under quite different Cotton has been dethroned from its king circumstances. It was in a measure ship, and now stands fourth in value in the forced from him by the attacks to which list of primary articles produced from he was made subject in 1873. Lord American soil, while the value of dairy LORNE's definition is given gracefully on products and of pork when manufactured a scholastic occasion, and if the defini-tion is not scholastic, that arises from ton of course still leads the list in their the fact that it was given as an illustraforeign exports, and is likely to hold the tion and not as an argument. His Excellency does well not quite to isolate himself from the other parts of our confirst position in that regard for some years of the agricultural bureau the corn crop stitution. He is the head of that con-1878 was valued at \$480,643,400, wheat at stitution. He has his *metier*, his \$394,695,775, hay at \$271,934,950, and eot-prerogatives, and his duties. No ton at \$220,446,288.

did not make that

which a public journal, having a

possible in Canada. Lord DURHAM is

pegan to evolve its precedents and its

proper developments. An accident has placed the new Governor-General in a

position of delicacy in regard to one of

hese precedents; and his public conduct

and language give us the assurance that he will act with wisdom and discretion.

The editor of the London World is " as

sured that not merely the Prince of Wales but the rest of the royal family, including

prerogatives, and his duties. No one, certainly no Conservative, is disposed to make of a Governor-Referring to the prevalence of typhoid General a mere ornamental appendage, the signet-ring of a Cabinet. The exfever among swine in the United States. the Montreal Post thus sounds a warning pression, "Governor-General-in-Coun-"cil" means just what it says; and although since WILLIAM the THIRD's and note to Canadian hog shippers :- " At the note to Canadian hog shippers:—"At the present moment Canadian hogs are exempt from this order [the Imperial slaughtering order], but one diseased hog shipped from Canada to England might destroy the advantages which Canadian shippers possess, It is, therefore, of vital importance that the most stringent means should be adopted to prevent the importation of hogs from the Western States through Canada to England. The hog trade between Canada and England can never supply the requireeven Queen Anne's time no sovereign has sat in Council, and no Governor-General f recent date has done so, the fiction is well preserved in our public formulas. His Excellency is part of the Cabinet, plus his prerogative. But, as he well says, his opinion must be given in in-visible ink, and his suggestions must be accepted and carried out by his Minisand England can never supply the require ments of Great Britain, but if the present situation should be taken advantage of, s His Excellency is not far wrong either, in suggesting that his position is one that is totally incomprehensible to "foreign doctors." Baron STOCKthriving business should be done between Canada and Great Britain in a new bus MAR never quite understood the proper elations of the Crown and the Cabi and he was as much an English student of politics as any foreigner ever has been. If his Excellency had even said that

For once we are in accord with Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., ultra-Radical though he be. Recently he presided at a meeting his position was not quite understood even in Canada, he would have been of the Debating Society of University College, London, the political home of the Hon. ustified in fact by the circumstance that Robert Lowe. The subject discussed was, "England and her colonies." Some extremists urged that the Imperial Government should have either vetoed the new the two parties are now divided in opinion as to the relation he bears to his Ministers, or which his Ministers bear to him in relation to a great public Canadian tariff, or done something to ter-minate the Dominion's connection with question pending settlement in England. But his Excellency very properly the Empire. In summing up, Sir Charles said he believed it was advantageous that observation. they should feel that they were citizens of an Empire extending throughout the globe, and he could not see how free gov freer range of remark, may venture to make instead. We understand from his ernment would induce the colonies to abandon protection, as England at this time exercises no power over them in observations that his Excellency entertains a very proper notion of his posi-tion. The time has gone by when a matters of commercial legislation greater than she possessed over foreign countries. Governor-General with a policy could be dead. Our constitution is framed, founded, and fixed; and it has already

aght. The second is that, while reasonably expecting that time will tell what details there are that require fresh attention, the broad principle of the National Pelicy—of Canadian legislation for Canadian interests—will be determinedly adhered to throughthe broad principle of the National Policy—
of Canadian legislation for Canadian interests
—will be determinedly adhered to throughout. On this great principle there will be
emphatically "no surrender;" the Government will continue to redeem promises.

were the delicacies of William IV., and
sherry his wine, which he drank from a
black bottle. Queen Victoria likes cock-aleekie soup, a rich entree often cooked for
who is a most admirable cock, and loves
port wine, the most illustrious person in these realms, are disposed to advocate the repeal of the existing law" on the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and that "the late Prince Consort was of the same

that they do not add much to the national record of glory. To the vast majority of In 1878 a supplemental charter was granted to the University of London, giving it power to confer degrees on women. ecently the first special examination was held under the charter, when eleven ladies clothing. Yet, in truth, a victory over presented themselves, and only two were plucked, six passing with honours and three obtaining scholarships. Lord Gran-ville was present and delivered an address, in which he stated that one of the success-ful candidates not only maintained herself European troops might be more easily won than over these brave, ferocious, other element of discontent with this sort of victory arises from the fact that it is after all only a temporary truce. A Waterloo can settle the European status for half a century. A Sedan can settle The standard of the University it for half a century more. But these wars with the wild tribes of the still of London is as high as it is anywhere, and no such proportion of young men have ever passed it successfully. This, coupled with the fact that upwards of seven hunmysterious East are interminable. Each ew treaty gives space for breathing and ecuperation to a relentless foe. And Oxford examinations, affords the cham-pions in England of the higher education f women every reason to and should encourage those engaged in erve a mysterious prestige among the

Once more the steerage accommodation these Afghans suggests to those who are of the ocean steamships is crowded with old enough to remember, and those who are curious enough to have read, the passengers seeking homes in the new story of the disasters that happened to world. It is six years since the tide of British troops about the time that the emigration flowed so strongly as it has done this spring. The returns from the list, 43; Mount Pleasant, 26; St. James', Mersey show that during April sixty-five roung Queen of England ascended her throne. In consequence of an unwise championing of a prince without a throne or a people, Great Britain incurred the hostility of the very men who were vessels bound for North America carried 10,917 passengers, of whom 5,348 were English, 58 Scotch, 1,546 Irish, 3,809 foreigners, and 156 whose nationalities were not known. Their destinations were 8,931 to the United States, 1,723 to Canada, 48 to Australia, 110 to South America, 39 to their suite in Cabul. Then followed the East Indies, 12 to the West Indies, 9 to China, and 44 to the west coast of Africa. A comparison shows that the figures of last month were 6,015 over those of the previous month—March—and 4,090 over April, 1878. It will be seen that Australia is no longer in favour with emigrants. This is owing to the receipt of advices in England from Sydney, stating that large wily and relentless enemy who marked the progress of the English army by the dead bodies of the troops. Out of all numbers of men are walking the streets idle and that employment is very scarce. The real trouble in Australia is the same as that host of troops one man alone rode that which this country formerly experihaggard, weary and broken hearted, into Jellalabad. It is true that the sort. At the Antipodes, as well as in the Dominion, it is labourers who have been treal and other places credit of our arms was regained in a ubsequent compaign; but the man accustomed to farm work who are in de-

> of cruelty which have happened within its walls. the Philadelphia House of Refuge has gained an unenviable notoriety. One was about to visit St. Louis. boy, Henry Ackley, twelve years of age, was driven insane, and committed suicide owing to the ill-treatment to which he was subjected, and another lost the use of his eyes and ears, and from a stout robust lad was reduced to a mere bag of skin and bones, a burden alike to himself and In a short time the city will to the community. Ackley was of a fun-loving, mischievous disposition, and was never gloomy. One day he and was never gloomy. One day he was made for him. He was found secreted beneath a pile of lumber in the institution, having placed a board against the wall to lead the officers to believe he had escaped. For this little trick, he was placed in solitary confinement in a dark cell, seeing the light only for fifteen minutes each day, and fed on bread and water. The boy piteously appealed to be given another chance, but his pleadings were unheeded. This lasted for a week, and then the high spirit of the lad was thoroughly broken, and taking one of his suspenders he hanged himself to the bar of the miserable grating through which one solitary ray of light pierced. The other boy's name was William Christman. For declining to say that he was guilty of an offence of which there is evidence proving he was entirely innocent, he too was placed in the dark cell. One day he was taken out weak and tottering, and the superintendent commanded him to confess. He had nothing to confess, he said, and he was laid over the steam generator, while the superinthe steam generator, while the superintendent in person beat him over the back with a cane, bringing blood at every blow. The child shricked, and then a bundle of rattans was used upon his poor quivering flesh until he fainted. He was removed back to the cell, where he remained in all for three weeks. He was released after his punishment, but the cruel usage had done its work, and sight and hearing both failed, and the once healthy lad was but an attenuated wreck. The cases have been

have disgraced their race will receive at least a portion of their deserts. Germany and Egypt. A despatch from Berlin says there is much speculation caused by the statement that the German Government has demanded of the Khedive an immediate reply to its protest against the Khedive's restaurant to the day a tion. test against the Khedive's recent de-crees. The exact metive for making such demand at this moment doesn't appear. The interests of Germany in Egypt are not as extensive as those of either France or England. German capital is invested to a certain extent in the various securities of Egypt, and German capi-talists hold a few shares in the Suez canal, but political rather than financial or com-mercial reasons are supposed to have actuated this demand. The latest advices from Cairo and Alexandria do not lead to the opinion that the Khedive is in any humor to submit to the dictation of even the combined European Powers, much less of any single one. The National party, which he drew around him by his coup d'etat of the 6th of April, has become very strong. It is composed of the pashas, who are chiefly of Turkish birth, and who really are the geverning class of Egypt. The Ulemas, the priests, and propounders of the religious law of the Mohammedans, and who enjoy an influence second only to that of the Pashas, next the whole military class of the country, then the Chamber of Dalegates, then nearly the

can be in making a demand which would almost certainly be met by a peremptory and perhaps insulting refusal, is not yet understood. FAVOURITE DISHES OF ROYALTY. Two statements made by the Finance Minister the other night are of special in terest, and should be taken note of by everybody. The first is that he does not claim to have constructed a perfect tariff the first time of trying, omissions there may be in it and some interests may have and or the first time of trying. The first time of trying, omissions there may be in it and some interests may have a decided in the first time of the first time of trying. The first time of trying, omissions there may be in it, and some interests may have been overlooked; but defects will be remedied as experience brings them to light. The second is that, while reasonably expecting that time will tell what details there are that require fresh attention,

whole of the large landholders and merchants, large and small. The com-bination of interests thus formed is able to

make a successful resistance against any

attempt made to overthrow it by domestic forces, and the Khedive backed

by this party has succeeded in convincing the Sultan that his best interests lie in the

direction of keeping on good terms with himself. What Prince Bismarck's object

marck's object

CITY RECORD.

Sixteen good serviceable horses were supped to England on Monday by Messrs, eaty and Holdernsss of this city. His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, was presented with an address by his late parishioners at Woodstook last week. There are over 300 regularly qualified Justices of the Peace in and for the county of York, and 10 for the city of Toronto. One of the results of the national policy is the Toronto Iron Bridge Company, who are erecting extensive works on King street

The number of immigrants who arrived here in the month of May was 2,035 against 1,092 in the corresponding month

The Ontario Society of Artists, through its Secretary, Mr. L.R. O'Brien, has offered to co-operate in the establishment of a national art gallery. An illicit still was seized on 21st ult., in the township of Whitchurch. Its capacity was not very large. The operator of

Hanlan has been honoured by having a cownship in Manitoba named after him; the township in question has been hitherto known as No. 13, range 1, west, CUSTOMS RETURNS .- The value of goods entered for consumption at the port of To ronto last month was \$454.134, and th The Clydesdale stallion Black Prince.

recently imported to Canada by Messrs. Beatty & Holderness, of this city, was sold to Mr. R. Graham, of Pickering, for \$2,500 CEMETERY RETURNS .- During the month of May the following interments were

Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large audience at Hamilton on Monday on the political issues of the day. He was to have Nomination day for the Local Legislature passed off very quietly all over the Province. Unfortunately we were compelled to go to press without giving any returns of the elections held yesterday, Thursday).

"The Ontario Powder Company" is the name of a new company shortly to be in-corporated for the manufacture and sale of nitro-glycerine and other explosives. The head office will be in Toronto, and the cap ital stock \$25,000.

It is proposed to hold a grand military review in Toronto on the occasion of the visit of the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, next September. Several regiments from Mon-The Toronto delegates of the Y.M.C.A.

at the Baltimore convention, urged Mr. D.

By the exposure of two revolting cases

L. Moody, the Evangelist, to visit Canada this year, but he said that much as he would like to come to the Dominion he could make no definite promise; in fact he Application is being made for the incor

oration of the Toronto Commission House Company, the object of which is to afford to farmers and others shipping grain to Toronto, and to afford them the In a short time the city will be visited

Marsh, of Sydney, New South Wales. All these gentlemen were delegates to the Bal timore convention. The house of Mr. Samual Toye, on Carl-

day. The fluid entered at the east end of the building and passed right through the house, going out at the west. In its course it extinguished all the lights in the place it extinguished all the lights in the place, tore up the carpets, destroyed the window at which it entered, damaged the furniture, and demolished a portion of the wall, besides stunning two ladies sitting in the par-PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY PICNIC.—Were

the Patrons of Husbandry of the counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, a band of proof York, Feel and Simcoe, a band of prophets they would have avoided the selection of Tuesday as the day on which to hold their annual picnic; but, not being gifted with the prophetic instinct, they chose that day, and a pretty damp one it turned out to be. However, they made the best of it and well provided with the best of it, and well provided with umbrellas and waterproofs to keep the outer man dry, as well as with edibles of all kinds to keep the inner man refreshed and comfortable, they procescene of the picnic, Victoria ample provision was made for their amuse-ment. The trip by rail, for their homes to Toronto was, perhaps, rather more pleasant than the water trip from the city to the Park, but the agriculturalist and their families with their proverbig attenuated wreck. The cases have been taken up by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and there is a good nature took the ups with the downs, and as they are never, or rather, hardly ever, sick at sea, they did not suffer in consequence of the roughness of the lake. During the periods in which the rain held off for the purpose of gaining strength for further efforts, they were able to enjoy themselves in the open air; but while the rain descended the covered booths were themselves in the open air; but while the rain descended the covered booths were made the scenes of their revels. During the day a good band played various selections. In the afternoon a meeting was organized in the main building. Mr. Beaty, Q. C., Mayor of Toronto, took the chair and made an eloquent speech on the objects of the order. Eloquent speeches were also delivered by Mr. J. stone and Mr. Craddock. Mr stone and Mr. Craddock. Mr. Livingstone spoke strongly in support of a national currency, in favour of which principle those present recorded their votes before the meeting separated. A resolution approving of the establishment of a real estate bank was also adopted, and the chairman and a representative from each county were appointed a committee to secure a charter. The day's proceedings passed off very harmoniously and the only improvement harmoniously and the only improvement which the participants and their friends can desire in future picnics is that they may have less of that, in pleasure, which they so much prize in business,

> Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Br. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y.,

March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co.. N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, -Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signa-ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion, 367-e0w

THE NATIONAL POLIC

The Finance Minister's Fi Speech in Ontario.

ARLE DEFENCE OF THE TAR

Address by Sir John Macdona

The Amphitheatre was crowded on M day evening to hear speeches by Sir Jo Macdonald and Sir Samuel Tilley. Charles Tupper was to have been pre but having to address a meeting at Han ton, did not arrive in time. After int ducing the Finance Minister to milience, it being Sir Samuel's first w

Sir John Macdonald, who was enthus sticelly received, remarked that he ne scarcely say that he returned with pleasu to meet his fellow-subjects, the citizens to meet his fellow-subjects, the citizens Toronto. He had spent some pleasa years, in the days of his political adversit in Toronto, and if he had been desert elsewhere he had found, even in his dar est days, friends, backers, and supporte in this city. (Loud cheers.) The Consyatives of Toronto were no fair weath friends; they were his friends when was in power before, and when, in 1874, was routed, horse, foot and artillery. though those opposed to him said that hele sunk so low that he would never rise aga (Applause.) He had not come with the tention of boring his hearers with a lospeech, as they had heard him many timbefore; his principal object in cominere was to introduce to the citizens a gettlemen whom they knew before hy remembers. teman whom they knew before by repution, though not personally, the Fina Minister, Sir Leonard Tilley. (Applause He had also come for the purpose of in ducing to the citizens so as to enable the to renew their acquaintance with anot member of the Government, Sir Char Tupper. (Renewed applause.) He Tupper. (Renewed applause.) He John) could afford he thought, now, to on his oars a little, and leave it to you men to fight the battle. He was like old grey-headed pilot who, though not a perhaps to work very hard at the bows or on the forecastle, could do a little in way of steering the ship. (Loud applau And he thought with favouring wi he could help to steer the ve of the State to the well-known harbourgeat prosperity. (Renewed cheering When the question of protection was it is the which free traders down dead of the ship of the state of the ship of the raised, the rabid free traders declared raised, the rabid free traders declared tit was taken up as a mere means of sed ing the people from their old party legiance, and of making the people for the enormous charges which had be made against the "condemned crimins John A. Macdonald. (Laughter.) But had stated and proved on many platfor that the policy which the country had strongly approved was no new one. (He hear.) It was not a question of the dait was not taken up in the exigency of hour; nor was it taken up in order to hour; nor was it taken up in order the Conservative party could retrieve fallen fortunes, but it was and had b the deliberate policy of the many Governments of which he (Sir John) had bee member since 1857. In that year was nounced a policy which experience told then Government was absolutely necess for the country in matters commercial matters financial and matters material Canada was to be for the Canadians. (H hear.) The question drifted on until when the Reciprocity Treaty ended. long as that treaty existed he believe tion of protection to our industries did arise, because this country enjoyed the arise, because this country enjoyed the vantages of that reciprocity treaty, which though it was beneficial to us, was a beneficial to the United States in propion to the population. When the Government found that notwithstanding all efforts have a renewal of that beneficial reprocity treaty, the United States wound to consent, Canada had to think for itse and the principle the Government is down in 1859 was renewed by the the Government of which he (Sir Joh Government of which he (Sir Jol was a member—and that princi had not been deserted since. (Applaus When it was found that the United Sta had determined not to grant this renev the Conservative party re-announced principle which they initiated in 1859, v that of making Canada for the Canadia majority, he fancied it was but of eig and next year when he went to Washi ton as one of the British Commissioners, reconcile the differences between Canac England and the United States, the Opsition free traders, by a surprise and we the aid of a few of his friends, were able defeat the measure carried the year bef The policy carried in 1870 was defea battles of Canada at Washington, by whole vote of the Opposition and the wise defection of a few of his friends. ventured to say that those friends we then defeated it had since bitterly repent and had shown by their course and vot and had shown by their course and since that time, they had risen superior the free trade prejudices of that day, had become convinced of the wisdom the national policy, and the unwisdom their opposition to it. (Cheers.) So the the national policy was not invented, as he been alleged, in 1874, and after his part had been defeated, but was the deliberat policy of all those who had been connected with him in politics since 1870. with him in politics since 1859. tariff question he would leave to be cussed by the gentleman who wo follow him, he meant Sir Leonard Till hat all questions affecting the tariff

solved themselves into two leading qu tions—first, that the tariff should b

revenue tariff; secondly, that the tar should be so re-adjusted that while raisi

the necessary revenue the duties should so imposed that manufactures and articles could produce in Canada should taxed, and those articles we could not produce in the could be could be could not produce the could not pro

the industries of the country. (Cheers At the same time they laid it down as

principle that the country must keep i

engagements—(hear, hear)—that they must keep is engagements—(hear, hear)—that they must make revenue meet expenditure—(cheer—in doing which they were well away that they had to face numerous deficition produced in the past five years by the financial ability of Sir Richard Cartwrige—(lauphter)—and right not therefore

—(laughter)—and might not therefore able at once to make the reductions to they wished to make and which they hade in years gone by. He (Sir Johnson by Jensen Britanian Carrier Company (1987).

made in years gone by. He (Sir Joh and his colleagues took office in this cou try in 1867, and between that time at 1873 the first state of the control of the country of t

1873 they diminished the taxation to textent of over two millions a year

an annual surplus in the treasury to meet the expenses of the next year. (Cheers.) On the other hand the great financial ability the free traders who succeeded to power than the great financial ability.

produced an annual deficit, while they reduced no taxes, but increased them by twand-a-half per cent. But, notwithstaning this increase the late Government hand been able to restore our credit or do away with the deficits, and the pleasi

rs)-and at the same time they

duce and products of industries we could not produce and products of industries we could not raise, should come in free. Upo such articles as tea and sugar, for instance duties should not be imposed, if circum stances would permit them to be allowed to come in free. The them Opposition of the come in free the come in free the opposition of the opposition of the come in free the opposition of the oppos argued fully and perhaps ad nauseam the that mode of re-adjustment of the taxatidid not increase the burthen of the people Every family used so much tea and much sugar, and the ladies of every famil used so much silk, &c. Well, we could not produce silk, nor tea, nor sugar; so Opposition said if we take the duties silks, teas, sugars and articles of that kin we can put a corresponding duty on woo lens, cottons and articles of that kin without increasing the taxation of an family, while we will afford protection the state of the s

One of the results of the national policy is the Toronto Iron Bridge Company, who are erecting extensive works on King street The number of immigrants who arrived here in the month of May was 2,035, against 1,092 in the corresponding month

The Ontario Society of Artists, through ts Secretary, Mr. L.R. O'Brien, has offered to co-operate in the establishmen national art gallery.

An illicit still was seized on 21st ult., in the township of Whitchurch. Its capacity was not very large. The operator of the ffair escaped arrest. Hanlan has been honoured by having a

CUSTOMS RETURNS .- The value of goods entered for consumption at the port of To-ronto last month was \$454,134, and the mount of duty collected \$140.961. The Clydesdale stallion Black Prince,

CEMETERY RETURNS .- During the month May the following interments were made in the various cemeteries:—Necropo-lis, 43; Mount Pleasant, 26; St. James',

Sir Charles Tupper addressed a large audience at Hamilton on Monday on the political issues of the day. He was to have spoken in the amphitheatre in this city the same evening, but did not return in time. Nomination day for the Local Legisla-

Thursday). "The Ontario Powder Company" is the name of a new company shortly to be in orporated for the manufacture and sale of itro-glycerine and other explosives. The nead office will be in Toronto, and the cap-

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at the Baltimore convention, urged Mr. D. Moody, the Evangelist, to visit Canada this year, but he said that much as he yould like to come to the Dominio ould make no definite promise; in fact he was about to visit St. Louis. Application is being made for the incor-

ecurity to farmers and others shipping grain to Toronto, and to afford them advantage of the Toronto markets: the apital stock will be \$100,000. In a short time the city will be visited

by the following gentlemen, who will address meetings under the auspices of the M. C. A .: - Mr. Charles Fermand, of the celebrated London publisher; Mr. M. Marsh, of Sydney, New South Wales. All these gentlemen were delegates to the Baltimore convention.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY PIENIC. - Were the Patrons of Husbandry of the counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, a band of prophets they would have avoided the se tion of Tuesday as the day on which to hold their annual picnic; but, not being gifted with the prophetic instinct, they chose that day, and a pretty damp one it chose that day, and a pretty damp one is turned out to be. However, they made the best of it, and well provided with umbrellas and waterproofs to keep the outer man dry, as well as with edibles of and comfortable, they proceeded to the scene of the picnic, Victoria Park, where ample provision was made for their amuse to Toronto was, perhaps, rather more pleasant than the water trip from the city to the Park but the agriculturalist good nature took the ups with the downs. and as they are never, or rather, hardly ever, sick at sea, they did not suffer in consequence of the roughness of the lake.

During the periods in which the rain held the day a good band played various selec-tions. In the afternoon a meeting was organized in the main building. Mr. Beaty, Q. C., Mayor of Toronto, took the chair and made an eloquent speech on the objects of the order. Eloquent speeches were also delivered by Mr. J. A. Laving-stone and Mr. Craddock. Mr. Livingstone spoke strongly in support of a national cur-rency, in favour of which principle those present recorded their votes before the meeting separated. A resolution approv-ing of the establishment of a real estate ing of the establishment of a real estate bank was also adopted, and the chairman sank was also adopted, and the chairman and a representative from each county were appointed a committee to secure a charter. The day's proceedings passed off very harmoniously and the only improvement which the participants and their friends can desire in future picnics is that they may have less of that, in pleasure, which they so much prize in husiness namely they so much prize in business, namely

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y.

DEAR SIES,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I intense, while the Cough was so severe tha Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medi-cine. I can recommend it myself truth-fully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric

Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion, 367-cow

The Finance Minister's First Speech in Ontario.

ABLE DEFENCE OF THE TARIFF.

Address by Sir John Macdonald.

The Amphitheatre was crowded on Mon ay evening to hear speeches by Sir John Macdonald and Sir Samuel Tilley. Sir Charles Tupper was to have been present, but having to address a meeting at Hamilton, did not arrive in time. After introducing the Finance Minister to the ardience, it being Sir Samuel's first visit to Toronto,

Sir John Macdonald, who was enthusiastically received, remarked that he need.

hear.) It was not a question of the day; it was not taken up in the exigency of the hour; nor was it taken up in order that our; nor was it taken up in order that le Conservative party could retrieve its the deliberate policy of the many Governments of which he (Sir John) had been a member since 1857. In that year was announced a policy which experience told the then Government was absolutely necessary.

The deliberate policy of the many Governments of Canada would revive and that this country, which for the last five years had been suffering depression and financial despondency, would blossom like the rose. (Cheers.) Why, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright—no, Sir Richard

matters financial and matters material, if begas that treaty existed he believed to the stream of protection to our industries did not arise because this country enjoyed the advantages of that reciprocity treaty, which the content of the conten

behind his back, while he was fighting the battles of Canada at Washington; by the whole vote of the Opposition and the unwise defection of a few of his friends. He ventured to say that those friends who then defeated it had since bitterly repented and had shown by their course and votes since that time, they had risen superior to the free trade prejudices of that day, and had become convinced of the wisdom of the national policy, and the unwisdom of the national policy. So that then defeated it had since bitterly repented and had shown by their course and votes since that time, they had risen superior to the free trade prejudices of that day, and had become convinced of the wisdom of the national policy, and the unwisdom of their opposition to it. (Cheers.) So that the national policy was not invented, as had been alleged, in 1874, and after his party had been defeated, but was the deliberate policy of all those who had been connected with him in politics since 1859. The tariff question he would leave to be discussed by the gentleman who would follow him, he meant Sir Leonard Tilley, the Finance Minister, but he might say that all questions affecting the tariff resolved themselves into two leading questions—first, that the tariff should be so re-adjusted that while raising the necessary revenue the duties should be so imposed that manufactures and articles we could not raise, should come in free. Upon such articles as tea and sugar, for instance, duties should not be imposed, if circumstances would produce in Canada should be taxed, and those articles we could not raise, should oome in free. Upon such articles as tea and sugar, for instance, duties should not be imposed, if circumstances would permit them to be allowed to come in free. The then Opposition argued fully and perhape ad nauseam that that mode of re-adjustment of the taxistion did not increase the burthen of the people. Every family used so much sugar, and the ladies of every family used so much sugar, and the ladies of every family used so much silk, &c. Well, we could

much sugar, and the ladies of every family ciple, of "Canada for the Canadians." used so much silk, &c. Well, we could (Applause.) He had only one word more ot produce silk, nor tea, nor sugar; so the to say before he made room for others, and sition said if we take the duties off that was, that as a member of the Dolks, teas, sugars and articles of that kind, minion Parliament, he desired to interfere As can put a corresponding duty on wool-ens, cottons and articles of that kind But he had never taken the ground that nout increasing the taxation of any there should be no entangling alliance as liv while we will afford protection to At the same time they laid it down as a principle that the country must keep its engagements—(hear, hear)—that they must make revenue meet expenditure—(cheers)—in doing which they were well aware that they had to face numerous deficits should act in harmony. He believed it was a format invariant that they had to face numerous deficits should act in harmony. He believed it was a format invariant that they had to face numerous deficits and provincial Parliaments should act in harmony. He believed it was a format invariant that there should not be a sympathy between the Provincial and Dominion and Provincial Governments and Dominion and Provincial Parliaments that they had to face numerous deficits and provincial and provincial and Dominion and Provincial and Dominion and Provincial Covernments.

ground that there should not be a symthat they had to face numerous deficits produced in the past five years by the financial ability of Sir Richard Cartwright—(laughter)—and might not therefore be able at once to make the reductions that they wished to make and which they had made in years gone by. He (Sir John) and his colleagues took office in this country in 1867, and between that time and 1873 they diminished the taxation to the extent of over two millions a year—(cheers)—and at the same time they had an annual surplus in the treasury to meet the expenses of the nextyear. (Cheers.) On the other hand the great financial ability of the free traders who succeeded to power, produced an annual deficit, while they reduced no taxes, but increased them by two-and-a-half per cent. But, notwithstanding this increase the late Government had not been able to restore our credit or to do away with the deficits, and the pleasing

merely humbugging the community; that he was a free trader; that he never intendfactures are cultivated and require and de mand support—the question was put to him, "Are you going to give us a real tariff or not; does this readjustment mean pro-tection or not?" His answer to that—a very guarded one but an honest one—was that he was in Opposition, but if he and his friends got into power they would act on the principle of so re-adjusting the tariff that our manufacturers should be protected, and not only protected but developed. Then the Globe said he ought to have shown his hand and told the country which of our manufactures ought to be protected, and to what degree; but he was too old way. (Cheers and laughter.) He replied as a statesman and as a public man, that the question of protection to the various industries of the country should be care fully and anxiously considered by himself and his friends, and if they attain

nimself and his friends, and if they attained to power, that the result of their investigations would be laid openly and candidly before Parliament. Then the elections took place, and from the 17th of September—a date that would be engraven on the tombstone of every Grit politician—(laughter)—from then until Parliament Island, and in the first of these he had an interview with Joseph Howe and Dr. Tupper, both of whom agreed with him that the products of the Provinces should be interchanged. This led to a proposition from Dr. Tupper to the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island for a union with those Provinces, and a meeting was held in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, to consider the matter. While that meeting was don't you produce your tariff?" Well, as Parliament did not meet until February, sider the matter. While that meeting was to take the matter into consideration : and only the barriers which stood in the way of trade between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island,

course of twelve months our experience justifies it, we shall be glad to remove the tax altogether." What was the fact notwithstanding, and he wishbut also those which obstructed commercial intercourse among any of these British Provinces. The Maritime Province ed to give it as an illustration for the audience to carry home with them, so that whole the tariff that was going to govern this delegates came up to Quebec and Ontario, and he could never forget the reception they met here. The Government of New Brunswick went to the country on the when they read the Opposition papers in reference to the working of the tariff they country for many years to come. (Cheers.) He believed that under that tariff the struggling industries, the withering manufactures of Canada would revive and that when made with an object. It was not forty eight hours since he read an article question of the union with the other Provinces, and was defeated; but in twelve months after, when the people had had time to look at the matter in all its bearing, they reversed their verdict of the year before, and, by an overwhelming majority before, and, by an overwhelming majority, said they would go into the union, which, with some modifications with regard and Mr. Cartwright-no, Sir Richard Cartwright-when they went down to de-Sir Leonard Tilley Canada was to be for the Canadians. (Hear, 1111ey—no, 51r Leonard Thiey for they were all sirs now-a-days—at St.

John, they said that the tariff would only give an artificial prosperity an inflation, a long as that treaty existed he believed it brief, temporary prosperity, which would had been brought into the Confederation by the program of the confederation and matters material, if they were all sirs now-a-days—at St.

John, they said that the tariff would only give an artificial prosperity an inflation, a brief, temporary prosperity, which would had been brought into the Confederation by the program of the confederation by the confederation by the program of the confederation by the program of the confederation by the confederation by the confederation of the confederation by the con

recollect that there will be a large quantity of articles brought into the country before the tariff can come into effect, because the people know the tariff will be increased." It was not because there was any secret information given, but because there was faith outside as well as inside, that the promises of the Government would be carried out. Under the circumstances, therefore they could not except the secret.

on certain articles Canada would also reduce the duties on those articles. Why, under their policy the imports from the United States had greatly increased while those from Great Britain had greatly diminished;—(applause)—and as to the resolution providing for the reduction of duties on articles coming from the United States, everyone knew that the duties on those articles could not and would not be restricted. articles could not and would not be reduced without a reduction being also made in the same articles coming from Great Britain. (Cheers.) But the Opposition alleged, because the Government were

in the direction of Great Britain. (Cheers.) Still more, the change of the current of trade would direct it to our own people instead of to the United states, and trade would direct it to our own people instead of to the United states, and eatablish a coasting trade within the Dominion of Canada by which the interests of our own people, as against those of a foreign country, would be secured.

Applause That was the Administration that a number of cotton weavers were being brought to death. Fifteen persons were injured from falling, two fatally. About twenty are slightly injured.

Frelighsburg, Que., May 30.—A woolden to the work in that line that was rethe stability a consting trade within the libraries and considerable within the libraries and our own people, as against those of a foreign country, would be secured and of the people here prepared to take hold and do the work in that line that was read that the Overament were allow in the people have prepared to take hold and the work in that limit the third was the policy of the Government were allow to country, and every man who came into the country was estimated that the Overament were allow to make the policy. And would not these people add to our wealth? Every the policy of the Finance of the

tion. And regarding the outcome of that careful consideration, the tariff, he would say that he did not pretend that it was perfect. No, it would not be possible for man, with all the wisdom possible, it would not be possible for the wiseat man, to make a perfect measure. But what he did claim was this, that the measure was a fulfillment of the promise of the Government to bring in a policy the effect of which should be Canada for the Canadians. They had to meet interests on the one hand and interests on the other. It was necessary so to arrange matters as to sustain every industry and hurt none. It was necessary to restore those which had been destroyed, and to sustain those which were failing. It was necessary to restore the sugar refining industry, and with it the West Indian trade. It was also desirable to restore a trade of great importance to us which many people in the city well understood—he referred to the tea trade. These industries and trades the Government said. The Journey from Kingston to Quebec. Enthusiastic Greetings En Rout

Enthusiastic Greetings En Route.

MONTREAL, June 3.—His Excellency the Governor-General, her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and suite embarked at Kingston on board the Royal mail steamer Spartan for Montreal this morning. Although the hour of departure was four o'clock. A crowd of spectators gathered to wish "God Speed" to the viceregal visitors. A guard of "A" Battery with band turned out, and Col. Kirkpatrick, Mayor Gildersleeve, and other leading citizens were present on the wharf. The Spartan steamed away at about five o'clock amid steamed away at about five o'clock amid the cheers of the loyal Kingstonians, and the strains of "God Save the Queen."

The run down to the city was uneventful. industries and trades the Government said they would endeavour to restore. (Applause.) To give a general description of the scenery en route would be to the readers of The Mail the repetition of an oft-told tale. The they would endeavour to restore. (Applause.) The Goverament considered the various industries, the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests, and endeavoured to deal with them as intelligently as they could, and the people knew the result in Parliament. He did not hesitate to say, notwithstanding all that had been said, that the tariff, although but ten weeks in force, had produced the most beneficial results. (Cheers.) They could not expect everything to be accomplished in a day, or Mail the repetition of an oft-told tale. The general company on board manifested much curiosity to see the Princess, and at Prescott and other points many Americans had crossed the boundary line in the hope of catching a glimpse of her Royal Highness. The news of the progress of the viceregal party had rapidly passed along theriver side towns and settlements to Montreal, and here and there flags were displayed, and at each place of call the residents turned out in full force. When the steamer passed down Long Sault cascade and Lachine rapids, his Excellency and her Royal Highness were on the hurricane deck and apten weeks, but it had given increased confidence, where before there was weak and limited confidence among business men. (Cheers.) The Government hoped that they had touched all these industries by the changes in the tariff, but they also assumed a power the United States had had for a number of years, and which it was absorbed. ness were on the hurricane deck and appeared thoroughly to appreciate the beautiful scenery and water effects. At the Indian village of Caughnawaga, there was a grand display of British flags, and several large canoes accompanied the steamer some distance. The redskins sang Iroquois songs and cheered lustily. Among the general company on board were the Roman Catholic Bishop of Halifax, Gen. Sir Selby Smyth, and the Commissioner of Railways for New South Wales. The steamer

A STRANCE STORY.

reached this city at about seven o'clock

Maine Man Sentenced for Life for the Murder of His Wife-The Latter Said to be Alive and Well in Michigan. (From the Boston Herald.)

A story which has every semblance of showing how an innocent man was con victed and incarcerated in prison for wife-murder in that State. Late in 1873 James A. Lowell was convicted at Lewiston for the murder of his wife Lizzie, whose supposed skeleton, a short time previously, had been found in the woods. The defense was that Mrs. Lowell had not been murdered, but had run away with a member of a travelling circus. Neverth Lowell was convicted, and, after being sentenced to be hanged, was sent for life to the Maine State Prison, where he is still confined. Last year a man named David would see how little confidence was to be placed in the statements made therein, adultery, and, since his advent there, he learned of Lowell's case. Stevens claims that Lowell is an innocent man, used by the poor man had been increased in cost by five cents a pound, notwithstand-Saginaw, Mich. as the wife of a man named Spalding, i cost by five cents a pound, notwithstanding the Government had remitted duties to the extent of \$90,000. When he and his collearnes were in Opposition they steek. states in a western city, and that, upon this occasion, Spalding and the woman quarreled. Spalding called her "Liz Lowell," and told her she had better return to her husband in the Maine State prison, for she could stay no longer with him. The woman acknowledged herself as "Liz Lowell," and denied nothing said by Spalding. Stevens' description of the woman he saw agrees perfectly with that of Mrs. Lowell, and he has furnished the names of reliable Western people who know the Spaldings, and who he states, will confirm what he says. Lowell is now in hopes of finding his wife and getting a speedy release.

speedy release.

FIRE RECORD. PERTH, May 28.—This afternoon between three and four a dwelling house, outbuildings and agricultural implements, owned by Jno. Armour, jr., on the Scotch line, about two miles from here, were totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have been caused by children lighting matches in the yard. Loss and insurance unknown.

St. Catharines, Ont., May 28.—At an ST. CATHARINES, Ont., May 28.—At an early hour this morning a double tenement house owned by Messrs. John & Wm. Poocok on the town line below the gaol was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded and the brigade turned out. was sounded and the brigade turned out but did not go to the scene of the conflag-ration, it being so far away as to render

was sounded and the brigade turned out but did not go to the scene of the conflagration, it being so far away as to render any assistance practically useless. The fire originated in a portion of the building occupied by Mr. John Pocock, whose family only awoke to find the house in flames. They had barely time to escape, the children being carried out in their night clothes. Nothing was saved in that portion of the house. In the adjoining house a few effects were removed. Mr. John Pocock's loss will reach about \$1,600, on which there is an insurance of \$700. on which there is an insurance of \$700. His brother's loss is estimated at \$600; no

insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

Walkerton, May 28.—A fire broke out Walkerton, May 28.—A fire broke out about one o'clock this morning in a range of wooden stores on the north side of the main street and in a short time they were all destroyed. The sufferers are:—H. A. Havill, stoves and hardware; J. K. Fairbairn, harnessmaker; Joseph Young, book store; Jos. Merrill, fruit store; H. Parker, photographer; W. J. McLean, et al. a. Wm. Rolton dry goods; and the into five dollars are also in circulation. In the altered notes, the \$2 in the middle of the note is blurred with acid, and the twos round the note are also changed. The Do-minion issues no notes but of the value of one and two dollars.

register besides the regular boarders.
Nearly all were compelled to escape by the porch pillars. Two bodies have been found in the ruins and six persons are the sea voyage. He expected to return to New York and embark for Europe about sixteenth of July.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A man in London has a chicken with four legs and four wings.

The cheese shipments from Belleville this week amount to 2,291 boxes. On Tuesday the thermometer at Winnipeg registered at 88° in the shade.

The fishing along the coast of Newfoundland is better than for many years.

Small-pox is prevalent in Lower Town Ottawa. Some thirty cases are reported. The Canada Temperance Act has been carried in King's Co., P.E.I., by a vote of

Seven hundred tons of phosphate will be shipped from Montreal to London and Glasgow this week. The Ottawa College building will be en-larged this summer by the addition of a medical school. The corner stone of a new Methodist

church at Thorndale was laid by Mayor Lewis, of London, on Tuesday. It is suggested that a review of the local neld at Quebec during the stay roops be held at Quebec during f H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The first cargo of lobsters for the London in the brigantine Genoa, consisting of 8,449 cases and valued at \$46,000. It is stated that the New Brunswick Government have decided to have the next

Rev. James J. Hill, of the Hellmuth Ladies' College, has been appointed assistant minister at Woodstock, under Ven. Canon Betteridge, rector.

During the month of May Dr. Me-Eachran, quarantine inspector, and his assistants, have passed 5,415 cattle, 1.104 sheep, and 246 pigs for shipment to Europe. Two men recently from England have been digging for gold on Dartmouth com-mon, N. S., for some days. They have obtained some fair specimens of gold and

The Montreal Herald states that the Letellier case has been referred to her Majesty's Privy Council, and no decision need be expected until after the Whitsunand the viceregal party shortly afterward continued their journey by steamer to Quebec. The weather throughout the trip tide holidays.

On Tuesday afternoon Officer Geldert, of the Customs Department, Halifax, seized an illicit still and a quantity of crooked whiskey in a house in Creighton street, ocupied by a negro named Flint.

Dr. Coderre has taken an action for \$30, 000 against the Montreal Evening Post for calling him a quack and his syrup an imposture. A child died about three weeks ago from an overdose of the syrup. Five more cars of iron ore from the Madoo ines, arrived at Belleville on Monday. Mr. Pusey has some twenty-five men engaged in working his iron mine at Madoc and in-

Rev. James Bell, who had been connected with the Methodist ministry for upwards of forty years, died in London, Ont., on Saturday. Prior to the union of the Methodist bodies, he was a New Connexion

The voting on a by-law to grant the Dominion Organ Company, of Bowmanville, a bonus of five thousand dollars in consideration of their adding a piano factory to their present establishment, resulted in favour of the by-law by a majority of twelve votes. In his charge to the jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions at Montreal on Monday, the Magistrate, Mr. Dugas, recommended that inmates of houses of ill-fame should be compelled to live in a remote part of the city and forbidden to promenade the streets

The agents of some of the Montreal H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. steamship lines are authorized to make con-

There are 1,500 men employed in the

phosphate mines in the Ottawa county, townships of Templeton, Portland, Buckingham and Hull, extracting phosphates which sell at present for \$25 per ton in the

bert car manufactory, for the Q.M.O. & O. railway, have arrived at Montreal from

turned out | islature amount to \$304,795. The principal

On Tuesday no less than nineteen counter-feit bills were successfully passed on far-mers at the Ottawa market. The counter-feits are principally five dollar bills on the Commerce and British North American Banks. Steps are being taken to ferret out the parties who are so successfully flooding the country with the spurious bills. Do-minion of Canada two dollar notes changed into five dollar are also in completion.

book store; Jos. Merrill, fruit store; H. Parker, photographer; W. J. McLean, tailor; Wm. Bolton, dry goods; and the Dominion Telegraph office. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread so rapidly that very little was saved. The insurance companies interested are as follows:—Gore Mutual, \$1,500; Waterloo Mutual, \$700; Royal Canadian, \$1,000; Union, \$300.; Standard, \$800; Lancashire, \$2,000; Canada Farmers, \$500; Western, \$1,300. The insurances will cover about half the loss.

Hagerstown, Md., May 29.—About two this morning a fire in the lower floor of the Washington House cut off the escape of upwards of sixty persons on the register besides the regular boarders. accept of no hospitalities, but would re-



Medical.

VEGETINE

SCROFULA.

Scrofulous Humour.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humour. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humour, The marvellous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Veetines to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most In-

Mercurial Diseases. The Vegetine meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases.

Salt Rheum. Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effects of Vegetine.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most in-eterate case of Erysipelas. Pimples and Humours on the

Face. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimpled skin depends entirely upon an internal eause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegerine is the great blood purifier.

Tumours, Ulcers or Old Sores Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGEMNE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation. VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate he bowels, but cleanses all the organs enabling ach to perform the functions devolving upon them.

Piles.

Vegetine has restored thousands to health who we been long and painful sufferers. Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its Faintness at the Stomach. VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whoie system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays infiammation. General Debility.

In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it as debility denotes deficiency of the blood and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY

Is prepared in a form perfectly as reeable to children and most sensitive persons. In is manufacture the properties of the oil that produce pain and griping are eliminated, and it is rendered not only mild and pleasant in its action, but absolutely tasteless and palatable. It is pre-eminently the finest laxative and cathartic known, and as a remedy for Costiveness, Constipation, and all Intestinal Derangements it is unequalled, and is destined to take the place of crude oil and all drastic pills and purgatives. For sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle. Don't fail to try it.

Whitcomb's Remedy ASTHMA.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of Spas-modic Asthma. While under the treat-ment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with aston-ishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,
Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Meesrs. Mason & Gordon, Lawyers,
517½ Chestnut Street.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.,
Boston, Mass.:
Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used
Jonas Whi:comb's Asthma Remedy and
received immediate relief, and would
most cheerfully recommend it to any
person troubled with Hay Fever or
Asthma. MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illa. For sale by all respectable Druggists. For sale by all Grocers. PERRY DAVIS' SONS

waship in Manitoba named after him the township in question has been hitherto nown as No. 13, range 1, west. recently imported to Canada by Messrs. Beatty & Holderness, of this city, was sold to Mr. R. Graham, of Pickering, for \$2,500.

55: St. Michael's, 25.

ture passed off very quietly all over the Province. Unfortunately we were compelled to go to press without giving any returns of the elections held yesterday.

tal stock \$25,000. It is proposed to hold a grand military Royal Highness the Princess Louise, next real and other places are expected to be

The Toronto delegates of the Y.M.C.A.

poration of the Toronto Commission House Company, the object of which is to afford

The house of Mr. Sa ton street, was struck by lightning on Mon

day. The fluid entered at the east end of the building and passed right through the house, going out at the west. In its course it extinguished all the lights in the place, tore up the carpets, destroyed the window at which it entered, damaged the furniture, and demolished a portion of the wall, besides stunning two ladies sitting in the per-

During the periods in which the rain assu-off for the purpose of gaining strength for further efforts, they were able to enjoy themselves in the open air; but while the rain descended the covered booths were made the scenes of their revels. During

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being rated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co.. much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack new for pearly a year. I have recommended

Yours, truly, E. H. PERKINS.

-Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. -Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signs

THE NATIONAL POLICY

astically received, remarked with pleasure scarcely say that he returned with pleasure foronto. He had spent some pleasant rears, in the days of his political adversity, sewhere he had found, even in his darkest days, friends, backers, and supporters in this city. (Loud cheers.) The Conser-vatives of Toronto were no fair weather friends; they were his friends when he before, and when, in 1874, he was routed, horse, foot and artillery, they still remained at his back—(cheers)—although those opposed to him said that he had sunk so low that he would never rise again. tention of boring his hearers with a long speech, as they had heard him many times before; his principal object in coming here was to introduce to the citizens a gentleman whom they knew before by reputation, though not personally, the Finance tleman whom they ton, though not personally, the Finance Minister, Sir Leonard Tilley. (Applause.) He had also come for the purpose of introducing to the citizens so as to enable them to renew their acquaintance with another member of the Government, Sir Charles Tupper, (Renewed applause.) He (Sir could afford he thought, now, to rest on his oars a little, and leave it to younger men to fight the battle. He was like the old grey-headed pilot who, though not able perhaps to work very hard at the bowsprit r on the forecastle, could do a little in the way of steering the ship. (Loud applause.)
And he thought with favouring winds he could help to steer the vessel of the State to the well-known harbour of great prosperity. (Renewed cheering.)
When the question of protection was first raised, the rabid free traders declared that was taken up as a mere means of seduche question of protection was first a year or two might not show the necessity of amendment to it; but he would say this for his friend, Sir ing the people from their old party allegiance, and of making the people forget the enormous charges which had been made against the "condemned criminal,"

John A. Macdonald. (Lambter) and carefully prepared tariff. it was taken up as a mere means of seduc-John A. Macdonald. (Laughter.) But he had stated and proved on many platforms that the policy which the country had so mind, of his body, and of his judgment to strongly approved was no new one. (Hear, it, and that he believed it was on the

he was too old a rat to be caught

met in February there was a cry of "Why

Parliament did not meet until February they could not very well produce it before then; but from the time the Government

was formed until Parliament met, they

mily, while we will afford protection to

t the same time they laid it down as a

task had been left to the present Government—to Sir Leonard Tilley with his old protectionist notions—to meet the losses which Canada had sustained in consequence of the carrying out of those great scientific free trade principles introduced by Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright. (Cheers.) In conclusion, he might repeat that it was a grand thing for him to feel when he come to Toronto, he came to a place where he had plenty of friends, both political and personal. He left Toronto with regret, and returned to it with pleasure. He had kept his house in Toronto, and he expected that when he retired, his friends in this city who had stood by him for many, many years, who had backed him in his political career, and who had not failed him in his adversity, would continue to act as kindly as they had ever done to the old veteran when he should come to lay his bones amongst them. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Sir S. L. TILLEY was next called upon, and upon coming forward received a most enthusiastic greeting. He said that when he came upon the platform with his old leader, he was not surprised to witness the magnificent ovation they gave him; it was just what he had expected. As for the reception they had extended to him (Sir Sanuel) it was different, and he could not refrain from expressing the gratification he felt at washe a waleary. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright.

Most of them he supposed, read the Globe sometimes. It was not very profitable reading, and he hoped they did not give the same credence to it that they did to their bibles—(laughter)—if they did they were little better than heretics—(laughter)—but he supposed they sometimes took a peep at it to see what the enemy was saying, and if they did so before the 17th of September last they would have seen that that journal said John A. Macdonald was merely humburging the community.

refrain from expressing the gratification he felt at such a welcome being accorded to felt at such a welcome being accorded to him, a comparative stranger. It had been said "Mr. Tilley is a new fledged protectionist. He is now classed with the Liberal Conservative party; but in the early days of his political history he was a Liberal." Yes, he had formerly belonged to the Liberal party in his native province; but lately he felt that he was associated with men by the ways true Liberal. vince; but lately he felt that he was associated with men who were true Liberals also. (Cheers.) In 1861 he was the leader of the Government in New Brunswick, and having watched the progress of the Province and found that the great industries of the country, the shipping and the lumbering, were gradually become so much depressed that business was paralysed in consequence, he came to the conclusion that it was of the utmost importance that there should be a variety of industrial interests in the Province, and that

dustrial interests in the Province, and that when in future crisés came they would be able to withstand them. With the concurrence of his colleagues he went to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and in the first of these he had an interest with Leach Howard De Two a number of years, and which it was absolutely necessary they should have. The Government took power to fix the value of imports at the real market value in New York or wherever produced, and imposed duty upon that value. (Cheera.) This principle was almost of greater importance than the increase of tariff upon many articles. But the Government did more than the increase of tariff upon many articles. did more than this. They said there were certain articles which might be manufactured in the Dominion, if they were properly protected. While it appeared as if in the tariff, there would be a considerable increase of price to the consumer, and he referred to the coarser description of cotton sider the matter. While that meeting was in progress, swooping down from the west came representatives of Ontario and Quebec—members of both political parties—saying, "come and join us in a larger and better union." (Cheers.) They made out such plausible statements, presented such strong arguments, and held out such inducements, that the representatives of the Maritime Provinces, consented to the coarser description of cotton and woollen goods, yet the competition was such in the Dominion, that the poor man, who was held up to the people and the Parliament as the great object of sympathy and love, would have to pay little or not thing more than before the duty was raised. Where articles could not be manufactured, what did the Government do? Take the article of tea. They would have been delighted to remove the duty lategether as in 1871, but under the cirbeen delighted to remove the duty altogether as in 1871, but under the cirthe latter abandoned the idea of the smaller union for the time, in order to see whether they could not break down, not will take off \$90,000 this year, and if in the

extra duties as any other class. (Cheers.)
The Government expected them to get \$150,000 out of these articles, but it was not to be charged to the National Policy. (Cheers.) They were told that manufactures had not increased as rapidly as was predicted. When he was in Montreal, he was told that there were 2,000 more men employed in that city than on the 14th March, when he introduced the tariff. (Cheers.) They were employed, too, on full time. (Cheers.) One manufacturer, politically opposed to the Government, telegraphed ly opposed to the Government, telegraphed the day after the introduction of the tariff resolutions that he had his men on full time. In Hamilton the same thing had occurred, and in Toronto no doubt there were similar instances. He had said to his friends at the time, "don't be too sanguine; recollect that there will be a large quantity of articles brought into the country before

take a vessel in the teeth of the wind; and that when a vessel was met by a head wind the proper course to take was to tack. Yes, the ship was drifting with the current on to the shores of the United States. Here he might remark that these same gentlemen who had guided the vessel in the manner he had indicated had charged him with having legislated in the interests of the United States and against Great Britain, one reason for that charge being that he had provided that when the United States reduced the duties on certain articles Canada would also reduce the duties on those articles. Why trying to change the current of trade, that they were legislating for the United States. Why, the change of the current of trade was

ried out. Under the circumstances, therefore, they could not expect the same amount of industry and manufactures for some time to come, as would have been probable had the policy of the Government not been expected. The attacks made upon the National Policy reminded him of what a friend said to him a fortnight after Confederation. "Well Tilley we've been Confederation, "Well, Tilley, we've been two weeks confederated, and I don't see any changes yet." (Laughter,) He would ask them, if they planted a seedling to-day, would they expect to gather ripe fruit to-morrow. It was made one ground of complaint against the Administration that a number

A TRIBUTE TO MOORE. BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Enchanter of Erin, whose magic has bound us, Thy ward for one moment we fondly would claim Entranced while it summons the phantoms around That blush into life at the sound of thy mann That bitsh the life as the teltales of memory wake from their slu I hear the old song with its tender refrain. That passion lies hid in those koney-voiced

Want passion lies hid in those money-vocced dumbers.

bers.

What perturns of youth in each exquisite strain!
The home of my childhood comes back as a vision!
Hark! hark! a soft chord from its song haunte room.
Tis a morning of May, when the sir is elysian,
The ayringa in bud and the like in bloom;
We are clustered around the "Clementi" plano—
There were six of us then, there are two of u

now—
She is singing, the girl with the silver seprano.
How "the Lord of the Valley" was false to vow.

Let Erin remember" the echoes are calling,
Through "the Vale of Avoca" the water rolled, ** The Exile" laments while the night dews are fall-

ing,
"The Morning of Life" dawns again as of old. cence
Around us such raptures celestial they flung,
That it seemed as if Paradise breathed its quit

sence
Through the scraph-toned lips of the maiden
that sung.
Long hushed are the chords that my boyhood en-As when the smooth wave by the angel stirred,
Yet still with their music is memory haunted,
And oft in my dreams are their melodies beard. And oft in my dreams are their melodies heard. I feel like the priest to his altar returning; The crowd that was kneeling no longer is there The flame has died down, but the brands are still

And sandai and cinnamon sweeten the air.

The veil for her bridal, young summer is weaving
In her azure domed hall with its tapestried floor
And spring, the last tear drops of May-dew is leavin
On the daisy of Burns and the shamrook of Meore
How like, how unlike, as we view them together,
The song of the minstrels, whose record we seen
One fresh as the breaze blowing over the heather,
One sweet as the breath from Odalisque's fan. Ah, passion can glow mid a palace's spiendour; The cage does not alter the song of the bird, And the curtain of silk has known whispers

tender
As ever the blossoming hawthorn has heard.
No fear lest the step of the soft-slippered graces
Should fright the young loves from their w ittle nest,
For the heart of a Queen, under jewels and laces,

Her fountain heeds little the goblet we hold; Her fountain heeds little the goblet we hold;
Alike, when its musical waters are flowing,
The shell from the seaside, the chalice of gold.
The twins of the lyre to her voices had listened,
Both laid their best gifts upon Liberty's shrine;
For Coila's loved minstrel the holly wreath glistened;
For Erin's the rose and the myrtle entwine—
And while the fresh blossoms of summer are

braided, For the sea girdled, stream silvered, lake jewelled While her mantle of verdure is woven unfaded,

to the shore, The land of fair maidens and heroes undaunted,

The Little Old Man in the Brown Coat

I had one client who was a singular fellow, and our connection was a singular one as well. What added to the oddity of the latter, was the fact, that, for a long time, space of time amounting to nearly four with statements of supposed cases, principally referring to disputed payments of rent, and questions naturally arising out of my opinion on these he was willing to pay me the smallest fee which a lawyer can receive without invading the dignity of his profession—namely, five dollars. I took this minimum amount at first, because I thought my man was poor. Afterwards, began to think him a monomaniac, who had a harmless fondness for getting up supposi-tious cases. As I observed that he was rather meanly clad, while he always took the sum he paid me from a thick roll of bank bills, mostly of larger denominations, I came to the conclusion that my unknown client was a miserly owner of real estate. He was a little withered old fellow, with pinched features, but a remarkably large, full grey eye, and long, white, lean fingers that looked like the claws of a bird of prey. He always wore the same style of dressand apparently the same clothes—consist-ing of a threadbare brown coat, a faded silk vest, and pantaloons of that glossy and satin-like appearance upon and above the knees, conferred by long and faithful service. Yet his boots and hat were always new or nearly so, and of irreproach-able material and make, while his linen was of the finest and whitest. He became recognized by my clerks and students, as an old and privileged client; and no mat-ter who might be in waiting, the Little Old Man in the Brown Cost, as we all familiarly termed him, took precedence of interview. He would enter my private office as stealthily as a cat, seat himself quietly op-posite to me, take out his money and lay it on the table, state his case with clearness and force, and listen attentively to my reply. So soon as I had finished, he would rise, bow slightly, and leave the room—al-ways giving a longing glance to the bank bill he had left behind, as though bidding it a sorrowful and affectionate farewell, length through a case in which I was re-tained nominally, for the adverse side, During the Wednesday of the first week

by no means in keeping with that attributed to the merry month. It seemed as though April and March had gotten to be mixed up with their younger sister, and had brought with them the chilliness of by no means in keeping with that attribut gloomy. The rain was intermittent—at times pouring down vehemently, and then ceasing, but the clouds never dispersed. I expected no calls on business during such weather, so I gave my clerks a half holiday, on my return from court, and bade them enjoy themselves—an ironical order, which they doubtless construed into a permission to imbibe bad brandy and consume worse cigars. My students had wisely staid at home, and save by my office boy and myself, the offices were deserted. I staid because it was my custom to remain staid because it was my custom to remain during my office business hours—sitting there like a spider, whether there was a fly to shake the web or not. There happened to be no cases which required reflection. Law books afforded no pleasant reading, and when Jim, the boy, brought in the evening paper, I unfolded its damp pages with an air and feeling which portended its with an air and feeling which portended its thorough perusal, even to the ship news and advertisements. I got through the lumbering editorials and items of foreign news very soon, and turned to the police intelligence. Here I found an account of the arrest and committal, in default of bail, of a young man named George Branner, charged with larceny from his employer, Michael Kauffman, a wealthy real estate broker and conveyancer. I was familiar with the name of this Kauffman, but his person was unknown to me. The facts published were extremely meaors but published were extremely meagre, but enough was given to make a tolerably strong case, and to make out a train of eriminating circumstances, against which the prisoner could only offer a vehement denial. It appeared that Branner was Kauffman's confidential clerk, whom his employer intended to admit to partnership; that he had access to the keys and records

same had an accustomed ring about it, and was mixed up with memories in a provok-

Mas mixed up way.

A tap at the door broke my reverie, and Jim entered ushering in two ladies. I thought their business must be urgent inbut that was no particular business of mine, so I bade them be seated. The younger, a fair, pale girl, with a hectic flush upon her cheeks, and a slight cough, complied with my invitation, and sank into a chair; the elder, who was apparently her mother, remained standing until after the second invitation. Both the females, from dress and manner were evidently what the world and manner, were evidently what the world calls respectable, that is, in moderately good circumstances; but the fearful sign of inevitable death on the younger, and the dignity of an all pervading grief which filled the elder, won for them in an instant, the homage of as much respect as I would have paid to the wife and daughter of a millionaire. I awaited their communications millionaire. I awaited their communica-

tion in respectful silence.
"My name is Branner," said the elder lady, "and this is my daughter, Lettice. lady, "and this is my daughter, Lettice. I have come to engage your services in behalf of my poor boy, who is charged with a crime—my boy who never did and never could wrong any one—and who has been accused unjustly of ——." Here the speaker's voice was choked with sobbing, but she presently resumed. "I have not much money with me—here is twenty dellars, but you shall have the rest of

much money with me—here is twenty dollars—but you shall have the rest of your fee before the day of trial."

I repelled the offered fee. "Do not misunderstand me," said I, "It is not my intention to decline the case; but I am about to refuse the fee for good and sufficient reasons—a very unlawyer-like action, I can assure you. I have been reading some account of this case in the evening paper, and puzzling myself over the name, which and puzzling myself over the name, which I knew was mixed up with my life some way or other. Since you came in, I have recalled it fully. You are the widow of

"I am, sir," replied she enquiringly.

"I am, sir," replied she enquiringly.

"Your husband was my preceptor when I was quite a small boy; and saved my life at some risk to himself. I remember not alone by that by his suiferm kindness. alone by that, but by his uniform kindness dum book. Between the leaves of this was a fifty dollar bill, answering to the My other schoolmasters' names do not re call as pleasant memories. He was a kind description and number of one of the miss-ing notes. On the floor were some minute scraps of paper. The officer gathered these, and patiently fitted them together, pasting them one by one on a sheet of foolscap. They formed a narrow strip, eight inches wide breast.

Thrice welcome each gift of kind nature's bestowhave my best services. Nay, my dear madam, do not proffer the money again, it is I who am receiving the obligation. Let me hear the particulars."

The mother, thus encouraged, entered into a statement of the case, but it amounted to little more than I had learned from missed the pair with the promise that would call on the son in person and lear more from him. So as soon as they had left I returned to my seat and began to recall the days of childhood, which the name of George Branner brought in view befor me. I could see in my mind's eye the pale, slender schoolmaster, who when I fell into the deep water of the stream which ran near the village school house, had ventured in, though he could not swim a stroke, and

in, though he could not swim a streke, and at his own peril had dragged me safe to land. I remembered gratefully all his fondness, for I was his especial favourite, and the pride he had in my great verbal memory, which to my mind gave promise of future talent, a promise but indifferently fulfilled. As I grew up I lost sight of him for years, and then heard of his death. That day was the first time that I had That day was the first time that I had come across his wife and children. While I was thus musing, a tap announced another client, and in answer to my permission. Jim entered with a young and beautiful lady, who seated herself promptly at my invitation, but entered upon her busi-

ness with evident embarrassment. services confidentially. I know that my father occasionally comes to you for advice, and that he has the utmost confidence in

your ability and honour."

I bent my head in acknowledgment of the compliment, and scanned my interlocu-tor closely. Her manners were those of a well-bred woman and she was, if I might judge from dress and appearance, wealthy. She could scarcely be over eighteen years of age, if so much, but she had that selfpossession and grace which result from constant intercourse with polished society. She was handsome rather than beautiful; her face and figure were such as to win admiration rather than love; you might be willing to die for such a woman; but you willing to die for such a woman; but you would not pet her. Her eyes were of that deep bluish gray, flecked with hazel, which cover so readily internal emotions, and her thin and expanded nostrils and clearly cut upper lip betokened energy and resolution. As she continued, she reddened slightly, as though somewhat doubtful of the step she was taking, but there was no longer any that the door, and you can see him, if you like, from the front window."

I walked to the window and looked at the man, who was sitting on the box, industriously engaged spitting through his teeth at a knot on the linden tree which stood at the doer. I took his mental measure at a glance, and was fully satisfied that

though somewhat doubtful of the step she was taking, but there was no longer any hesitancy in the tone of her voice.

"I have come to retain your services," said she, "in a criminal case, but not, I firmly believe, in behalf of a criminal. I hope you will judge me leniently when I tell you I am here without the desire of the party whom I would serve, and I do not wish the fact of my interference to come to his knowledge. You have probably heard of the circumstances, as I find they are detailed in the evening journals, one of which, I see, lies open before you. My name is Dors Kauffman." one of which, I see, lies open My name is Dora Kauftman."

My name is Dora Kaustman."

"My dear young lady," I replied, readily divining that she was the daughter of the plundered conveyancer, "do I understand you to wish to retain me in behalf of Mr. Branner? If so, you are anticipated, for it is scarcely a half hour since the mother and sister of that young gentleman preceded you, on a similar errand."

"You have not misunderstood me, sir.

Though it was my father who has been robbed, I am so well satisfied of George's innocence that I interest myself thus. That you are already enlisted in his cause, is so much the better, but if the additional fee be needed—"

fee be needed—"

I interrupted her with the assurance that I was already amply paid; but that so much additional interest in his behalf would spur me to greater exertion.

"My father would willingly have prevented any exposure of the matter," said Miss Kauffman, "but George—Mr. Branner I mean—insisted on an investigation. The circumstances are apparently conclusive against him, and yet there is a mistake or error somewhere." George has been in or error somewhere. George has been in my father's employment for years; he has been entrusted with the most confidential been entrusted with the most confidential business; he has an ample salary, and I am sure has no habits which lead to a profuse expenditure, and so highly did we, that is, did my father, regard him, that he would have let him have had any reasonable amount of money that he might need. Indeed he intended to let him soon have an interest in the business of the office and

interest in the business of the office, and has hinted as much. The whole matter is most inexplicable "
"You will excuse me, Miss Kauffmav,
but there are two things I am not well possessed of; you speak of your father as an
occasional client of mine. I think you are
mistaken. I know Mr. Kauffman by repumost inexplicable " tation, but I never saw him to my know

ledge,"
"You must surely have seen him, He has frequently spoken of you, and I remember hearing him say not long since, that, high as your services are rated, he has had fifty opinions of yours, and never paid more than five dollars for any one of them."

them."

"Ah," I exclaimed, recollecting at once the Little Old Man in the Brown Coat, "I now know him very well. The other matter I referred to was the full story of my client, which I have not yet learned. Will you be kind enough to give me particulars?"

that ne had access to the keys and records of the office; that a large sum of money had been taken from the fire-proof, and that from the fact that a cast of the office key in plaster was found in the prisoner's room, and a portion of the missing money in his trunk, with other concurring circum-

UNWOMANLY LOVE.

She will not Walk with Her.

each, and one of fifty. The fifty dollar note ws a m old one, and considerably worn. The day afterward Kauffman sold a hous a and lot in Brooklyn for two thousand sight hundred dollars. The purchaser was a German by the name of Reiter, who had been a tenant of the premises for the previous two years. The deed was executed, and the money paid at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was too late to send the money to bank, and therefore it was temporarily locked up in the safe. Before doing this the numbers and letters of the notes were carefully taken by Branner, and handed to his employer, a custom in the office. The next morning George announced at the breakfast table that one of his hundred dollar notes and the fifty dollar note was missing; that it had been abstracted from his pocket-book. He could not account for it, as the pocketbook had been with him all the time. The impression was that they must have been dropped somewhere, and a search was intended. After breakfast, however, the safe was unlocked, in order that the German's money might be deposited when the bank was opened. There was no token that the safe life, by the hand of Miss Line Duer, is again the paramount matter of interest in this quaint little Eastern Shore town. Miss Duer, who gave bail for her appearance at court, will on Tuesday be summoned before the Grand Jury of the county, and over twenty young ladies of the town and neighbourhood have been subprensed in the case, which promises to be one of the most remarkable in the annals of criminal trials, the circumstances surrounding it, being remarkable in the annals of criminal trials, the circumstances surrounding it being stranger in many respects than a French romance. Miss Ella Hearn, the victim, rests peacefully in the old Episcopal churchyard, her grave, as yet, unmarked save by the green sod and a bunch of roses and sweet violets placed there this bright spring morning by the loving hand of an old school mate and friend. Miss Hearn was originally from Laurel, Del., where she spent most of her youthful days, and where her pretty face and sweet ways are rememmight be deposited when the bank was opened. There was no token that the safe had been unlocked since the night before, but the money was gone. Every one was puzzled. After a hurried consultation and ruitless endeavour to penetrate the mystery, it was determined to send for a police officer. He came. He was a noted and expert detective, and commenced to make It was found that the front door of the house had been bolted as well as locked, when the family retired at night, that the two doors in the rear had been locked and bolted, that the windows had been securely fastened, and that are well as the securely fastened.

bolted, that the windows had been securely fastened, and that every lock, bolt, and fastening was found next morning as it had been left the night before. The officer at once concluded that the robbery had been effected by some inmate of the house, unless it were done between five and eleven o'clock of the previous evening, or between seven and nine o'clock of that morning. In order to determine the point, he forbade any egress until a thorough search was made. This was commenced at the attic and continued downwards. In Branner's room, among some soiled clothes in a closet, was discovered two plaster moulds, in four pieces, two containing impressions of the main body of the key of the iron safe, and the other those of the pieces which made a young girl of sweet and pure disposition.
Although her education was limited to the acquirements possible at the high school at Newton she was fairly accomplished, without any brilliant attainments or pretenthe other those of the pieces which made up its wards, the key being of the kind known as a permutation key. The officer smiled, and continued the search. In George's trunk was found an old memoran

For some years during the last of her school days she had permitted rather than encouraged a growing intimacy with Miss Lillie Duer, whose affection and passion at last resulted in her death. The families of the two girls, while very respectable, not belong to the aristocratic society here. Mr. Hearn, like Mr. Duer, is a well to do mechanic, and their residences are com-fortable and in some degree pretentious. The lines distinguishing classes of society here, which used to be very closely drawn, have of late years, and especially since the war, been somewhat relaxed, and the two girls, while not belonging to the "old families," mingled with the best people in town and were received to some extent in the best circles. Miss Lillie Duer is about twenty or twenty-one years of age and has lived all her life in Newtown. She is by no means pretty and somewhat awkward in her movements, as though her female habiliments trammelled her, and she would be betterable to get about in male attire. Her eyes are large and unflinching, she meets your gaze with a steady, firm, somewhat defiant stare. The face is rather thin and clearly cut, and her forehead is strikingly high and broad. Her thin lips close tightly, which causes the firmness of her excession to strike the observer. pression to strike the observer at once. With short and very dark hair parted at

"With all these facts before us," said She talks quite intelligently and with ease, appears to have entire confidence in herself, and acts as though she would much prefer to be a man rather than a woman. Her intimacy with Miss Hearn began some

such an unsexed being as Miss Duer appears, from what is told of her, to be. She would

smoke with the sang froid of a Frenchman, and even was fond of tobacco in its other

DUER WANTS A DUEL

PISTOL ARGUMENTS.

"He is rash when provoked, as you may judge by his treatment of the officer, but he is generally inoffensive and courteous. His friends are very strong ones, and the servants in the house almost worship him."

"Is it possible that any of the servants could have committed the rebergard." intimacy with Miss Hearn began some years ago, and during last spring and summer the two girls were constantly together, much like sisters. Miss Duer appears to have obtained a mastery over her more womanly but weaker minded companion, and it was an affection more mixed with fear than love that controlled Miss Hearn's could have committed the robbery, and then placed the cast and note where they LOVED WOMAN BETTER THAN MAN.

Bramah lock, and George says that the key never left his possession. Besides, he admits that he bolted his chamber door at night, and locked it when he left in the orning to come down to breakfast."
"What servants have you?" "The coachman, an Irishman, who does not sleep in the house, but in a room over the stable. He is now with the coach at

inches wide, on which was written the

Kauffman had alone accompanied the officer in the search, the rest remaining in the parlour below. When the two return-

ed, the detective quietly laid his hand or Branner's shoulder, and said—

"Young man, you took that money. Here is fifty dollars of it. Where have

George Branner was rather impetuous, and resented the charge promptly, by knocking down his accuser. Kauffman in-

words, "Carl Reiter, \$2,800.

you hidden the rest?"

were found ?"

ure at a glance, and was fully satisfied that he had nothing to do with the affair."

"And what others?" I asked.
"We have a cook, a chambermaid and a coloured boy who waits on the table and a saists in the rough work of the scullery. The cook is an elderly woman, who has lived with us for twelve year. She is singular and account of the scullery. lived with us for twelve year. She is sin-cerely pious, and scrupulously honest. The chambermaid is a young girl, whom we have had about eight months. She re-placed her sister, who was married from the house. The boy is about sixteen, is very mischievous, but we see no ground to suspect him. To be sure, the finding of the note and cast has pointed us the one direc-tion."

ion."
"I do not exactly suspect either of

"I do not exactly suspect either of these," said I, "but it is best that I should see them, if possible."

"That is easily done. Call upon father and he will afford you every facility. I believe that he would be delighted if George's innocence could be demonstrated. He knows that I intended to see you, although he was not aware that I am here now. He is too unwell to come out now, but had arranged with me to call and see you to-morrow. I could not rest, and yielding to a sudden impulse ordered the coach, and came. And now I hope you will not let George—that is, Mr. Branner—know of our interview. He might—that is.—I would rather he knew nething of it."

"I comprehend your motives, Miss Kauffman, and shall respect your wishes. I shall be engaged in court during the greater part of the day, and have a consultation here to-morrow afternoon, which I cannot well postpone, and in the morning I will see Branner. At night I shall call at your house. Be kind enough to apprise your father of my intended visit."

I waited on her to her carriage. The rain had ceased, the clouds had all gone off, and the sun was shining brightly.

"It is a pleasant omen," said she, smiling, I bowed assent, and the carriage was driven off.

I called on George the next morning at

ing, I bowed assent, and the carriage was driven off.

I called on George the next morning at the prison. I found his mother with him. His sister had caught cold from the exposure of the day previous, and was confined to the house. After some preliminary conversation I sent the mother away, and desired George to make his statement. As he did so, I looked at him narrowly. For a suspected thief, he had certainly the most open and ingenuous countenance I had ever seen. That moved me but little in his favour, for I had seen a great many raseals who at the outset of their career had just as much innocence written on their counter. as much innocence written on their counte-nance; though they soon lose the look. A course of rascality in a short time imprints itself on the face, and permeates the man-

(To be continued.)

dress was rather short, displaying a pair of rather large feet as far as the ankle. It seemed to be impossible that this woman before me could have deliberately, without any stronger cause than a refusal to accom-pany her in a short walk, shoot her most intimate friend to death. (group of medical students ani-The tragedy occurred on the 5th of November last. The professed friendship of Miss Duer had become very unpleasant to Miss Hearn, and every effort was made to break off the acquaintance. Miss Duer chafed at this, and would frequently up-

Girl Kills her Dearest Priend Because

braid her "dearest friend" for the cold-ness of her manner and the evident weak-ness of her affection. The truth was that Miss Hearn had reason to fear that her life was not safe while with her. Upon one occasion while the two girls were in the woods gathering fallen leaves for decora-tive purposes, Miss Hearn started home woods gathering fallen leaves for tive purposes, Miss Hearn started home some distance ahead of her companion, when she called upon her to wait. Not obtaining instant obedience to her somewhat abrupt command she called again quite sharply. This second summons was not heeded, when, without warning, Miss Duer pulled out her pistol and shot twice directly at the new thoroughly frightened girl. When asked why she shot, the only reply was that if she had not halted then the next shot would have been more effective than the previous ones.

WANTED TO MARRY MISS HEARN.

From that time Miss Hearn began to be when in company with the porter, smote the purposes, Miss Hearn began to be constant to the clerk, saying to counter, and, as he registered, was in counter, and, as he registered, was he registered, was in counter, and, as he registered, was included to counter, and, as he registered, was included to counter, and, as he registered, was included to counter, and, as he registered, was included the fully unto the clerk, saying the table of the fully unto the clerk, saying the table of the fully unto the clerk, saying the samples of my key ster up right away, and call me for the 6.28 train East in the morning."

And Basler el Jab, the clerk, looked at him, but went away to the mirror and gazed at his new diamond.

And Abou Tamerlik hied him ferth and went into the booths and bazzars, and laid hold upon the merchants and enticed them into his room and spread out his samples and besought them to buy. And when night was come he slept. Because, he said, it is a dead town and there is no place to go, and before the second watch of the start was a summary to the mirror and gazed at his new dia

WANTED TO MARRY MISS HEARN.

From that time Miss Hearn began to be seriously alarmed when in company with her friend, and on one occasion it is related when she, with strange vehemence, asked Miss Hearn if she did not love her and went so far as to actually propose that they went so far as to actually propose that they are so far as to actually propose that they went so far as t went so far as to actually propose that they should get married she fled from the parlour, where they had been talking, and locked herself in her room. These little difficulties were gotten over finally, however, and the intimacy was renewed, but not so warmly as before. Miss Duer was constantly complaining that "her passionate love was not returned" and sighing over her "lost hones of bliss with her dearest. most of her youthful days, and where her pretty face and sweet ways are remembered by a large number of friends and acquaintances. That she was the fairest and most lovely girl in all the county about is the testimony of all who knew her, and her photographs, which are now preserved as interesting mementoes, with all the defects a country artist could make, warrants one in believing that she was really beautiful. Somewhat below the medium height, she possessed a slight, graceful, but well developed figure, and there is a sweet smile tingering about the mouth in the pictures, which is said to have been habitual to her. At the time of her death she was carcely seventeen. She was a girl of high spirits and was gay, cheerful, and dashing in her disposition. She was highly esteemed among her friends and those who knew heras a young girl of sweet and pure disposition.

Although her death she was really complaining that "her passionate love was not returned" and sighing over ther "lost hopes of bliss with her dearest free "lost hopes of bliss with her en "lost hopes of bliss with her dearest free "lost hopes of bliss with her dearest free "lost hopes of bliss with her en "lo to take a walk with her the next day in the woods. With the fear of a possible repetition of the former shooting in her mind, she very decidedly refused. This appeared to arouse all the fire of jealousy of Miss Duer's nature, and she passionately and upon her knees begged that her request might be complied with, but in vain.

LILLIE SHOOTS ELLA. The next day, at an early hour, Miss Duer called at Miss Hearn's house and was shown into the sitting-room where the lat-ter was sitting with her mother. The conversation that occurred in the room was of a general nature, and nothing was said there of the walk. When Miss Duer was about to go Mrs. Hearn requested her daughter to accompany her to the door, and the two girls passed out in the passage. After a few moments had elapsed a shot was heard and Miss Hearn rushed back in the room with the blood streaming from a pistol shot in the mouth. She was immediately placed under medical treatment, when it was discovered that the ball had entered the mouth and lodged about an inch deep near the right upper jaw. Miss Duer had followed her in with s smoking pistol in her hand, but did not remain long. A young man named Clark was near the house and heard the shot, and when he appeared Miss Hearn was lying upon the sofa in the sitting room, while Miss Duer, in a frantic manner, was rushon a bout, crying wildly, "I have shot her; Oh, my God, she will die," Miss Hearn lingered for a long time between life and death, being at times delirious and raving. She would hold up her right arm before her face in her moments of mental derange-ments. calling out nervously, "Lillie, the side, she wears a roll at the top of her head. Altogether the face is one which would not fell to excite intersect many them. arm had been bandaged on account of a severe burn, supposed to have been caused by the flash of powder when she was shot. Much has been said and written about

what really occurred at the time of STATEMENT OF ELLA'S FATHER. The following testimony of Mr. Hearn before the coroner's inquest throws some light upon it:—On the afternoon of Tueslay, after the shooting, he asked hi daughter if the shooting was accidental; she declined to answer; the next day he asked declined to answer; the next day he asked her again; she again declined, and turning away began to weep bitterly. A few days afterward she voluntarily said that she fol-lowed Miss Duer to the door, where Miss Duer accused her of loving Miss Ella Foster better than she did her. Miss Duer tried It seems strange that she could love

better than she did her. Miss Duer tried to kiss witness' daughter, and in doing so fell, and then jumped to her feet in an excited manner and fired; Ella said she did not expect to recover, and therefore wished witness to know the circumstances.

The following statement of the circumstances comes from a lady well known here, and who attended Miss Hearn during her illness. The story has never been told before with so much fullness as coming from Miss Hearn herself, and will be repeated before the grand jury of the county for the first time. During a long lucid interval Miss Hearn talked to the lady a good deal about the shooting, and related how it all came about. A TRAGIC GOODBY AT THE DOOR.

As soon as the door of the sitting-room

smoke with the sang froid of a Frenchman, and even was fond of tobacco in its other forms. Her dresses were always worn short, and a little jacket with inside pockets, like a boy's, filled with tobacco or licorice, with a boy's hat, which she always tipped when acknowledging a salute, composed the most striking articles of her usual costume. The young girls with whom she associated tell numerous stories of her curious idiosyncrasies. She never cared for the society of the sterner sex, and would make hot love like a Romeo to her female friends. Sometimes they would laugh these strange fancies away, at others she would frighten them with her vehemence, and they would run away from her. She was always a mystery, and a young lady who knew her well says that it was a favourite theory of hers that two women could be quite as happy and get along quite as well married as a woman and a man. In all outdoor sports she excelled all her lady friends, and could jump, shout and play baseball as well as any young man in the town. She always carried a pistol, and was an expert shot. I have the following story from a lady who was a party to the affair, and which illustrates the peculiarity of Miss Duer's character:— As soon as the door of the sitting-room had been closed, Miss Duer, turning about, looked at her intensely for a moment, and said, "Ella, why will you not walk out with me? Do you not love me?" "Oh, yes, I love you," said Miss Hearn, "but I am afraid of you." "Do you love Mr. ——?" To this question she received no reply, when she became very much excited and spoke again quickly, "Do you love Miss Foster better than you do me?" The answer was "Yes!" This appeared to terribly excite Miss Duer, and she rushed wildly about in a terrible state of excitement. "Don't say that, Ella; don't say that," she kept repeating, while Miss Hearn stood rooted to the spot by the vehemence of her manner. Presently Miss Duer came close to her and said, "If you say that again I will shoot you," and took out her pistol and cocked it. Then she appeared to become more calm and seemed to want to "make up" with her now thoroughly frightened friend. She attempted to kiss her, but was repulsed by Miss Hearn, whe put out her arms to warn her off. This caused her to slip and fall upon her knees. "She was then furious and gave me such a fearful look that I'shall never forget to my dying day," said Miss Hearn in relating the cureurstances. Duer's character:—

DUER WANTS A DUEL.

There was a reception at one of the country houses near the town at which Miss Duer was present. Miss Duer was, during the afternoon, exhibiting her skill with the pistol, when a lady present rather curtly said that such sport was in no way becoming a woman. Miss Duer said nothing at the time; but the next day wrote a challenge to the fair critic of her target sport, insuting that the insult should be wiped out in blood, and asking her to name time, place and weapons. No notice was taken of the message, and Miss Duer was about to have the lady "posted" as a coward, strictly according to the code duello, but was dissuaded by her friends, and the matter dropped. Afterward, in speaking of the matter, she said to some intimate friend that her spirit was like Byron's, and she could not brook an insult from any one. It is said that all of her dresses were made with a pocket for her pistol, and it is certain that she always carried one and was fond of using it. But with all these peculiarities she was looked upon in Pocomoke, as a bright, intelligent woman, with queer notions, to be sure, but which time would most likely correct. I watched Miss Duer closely as she sat talking quietly but with animation with me in her father's parlour yesterday, for some indication of the strange characteristics she is said to possess, but in the somewhat melancholy cast of her countenance and the calmness with which her eyes met mine, there was nothing to suggest anything peculiar about her. Her actions, except a certain awkwardness, which I have already spoken of, were those of a well bred but rather plain young woman. She was dressed with somewhat severe plainness; a dark dress, buttoned closely about her throat, and a black neck scarf of lace, held together by a gold chain, completed her costume. The dress was rather short, displaying a pair of rather large feet as far as the ankle. It seemed to be impossible that this woman before me could have deliberately, without and gave me such a fearful look that I'shall never forget to my dying day," said Miss Hearn in relating the circumstances. "She pointed the pistol right at my head. I held up my arm to warn it off, and I cried out, 'Oh! don't shoot me, please, Lillie; don't shoot me, I will go with you, I will love you." But it was too late, and the next second the pistol was fired and the ball had done its deadly work. Miss Hearn lingered between life and death for a lingered between life and death for a month, and at one time seemed in a fair way for recovery, when, on December 6, she became rapidly worse, and died peacefully and quietly from nervous prostration caused by the shock to her system by the shooting. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that "Miss Hearn came to her death from nervous depression caused by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Miss Lillie Duer." Miss Duer gave bail in \$2,-

The force of example.—(This is the second time that Madge has pricked her finger—the first time it bled so much that mamma felt quite faint, and had to drink a glass of sherry; now it's Jack's turn.)

Mamma—"Well, what's the matter with you, Jack?" Jack—"Oh! I feel rather faint, that's all. Is there such a thing as a bun in the house?"—Punch.

Consolation,—Sympathetic sister:—
"Don't be so cross, Billy. What's the matter with you?" Billy:—"Why, Tommy Stubbs has got the measles, and I ain't." S.S.:—"Never mind, there 'ull be plenty of measles left when he's done with 'em. Be a good boy and mind all Sunday school taycher tells you, and perhaps you'll have 'em, too, some day."—[Fun.

A short-sighted man went to an op-

He Fared at the Hands of the Hote

It was during the reign of the goo Caliph, when Abou Tamerlik came to the city of Bagdad, threw his grip-sack on the counter, and, as he registered, spake cheer fully unto the clerk, saying:

"A sample-room on the first floor, an send my keyster up right away, and came for the 6.28 train East in the morning.

And Basler el Jab, the clerk, looked a him, but went away to the mirror an gazed at his new diamond.

And Abou arose and got his raiment about him, and hastened down stairs and crept into the 'bus.

And he marvelled that he was so sleepy, because he knew he went to bed exceed and when they got to the depot, lo, it was the mail west, and it was 10.25 p.m.

And Abou Tamerlik swore and reached for the porter, that he might smite him, and he said unto him :—

"Carry me back to my own room, see that thou call me at 6.28 a. m., or thou diest."

And ere he had been asleep even until the midnight watch, Rhumul em Uph smote again upon the panels of his door, and cried aloud:

"Awake, Abou Tamerlik, for the time waneth, and the train stayeth for no man. Awake and haste, for slumber overtook thy servant, and the way is long and the 'bus

gone."
And Abou Tamerlik arose and dressed. And Abou Tamerlik arose and dressed, and girded up his loins, and set forth with great speed, for his heart was anxious. Nevertheless he gave Rhumul um Uph a quarter and made him carry his grip, and he cursed him for a driveling laggard.

And when they were come to the train it was 1.46 p. m., and it was a way freight

going south.

And Abou Tamerlik fell upon Rhumul

em Uoh and smote him and entreated him roughly, and said:—

"Oh! pale gray ass of all asses, the Prophet pity thee if thou callest me once more before the 6.28 a.m. east." And he got him into his bed. And he got him into his bed.

Now, when sleep fell heavily upon Abou
Tamerlik, for he was sore discouraged,
Rhumul Uph kicked fiercely against the
panels of his door, and said:—

"Oh! Abou Tamerlik, the drummuh,
awake and dress with all speed. It is
night in the valleys, but the day star
shines on the mountains. Truly thy train
is even now due at the depot but the 'bus s even now due at the depot, but the 'bus s indeed gone."

And Abou Tamerlik, the drummer, swore himself awake, and put on his robes and hastened to the depot, while Rhumul em Uph, the porter, went before him with a For it was pitch dark and raining like

nouse a-fire.

And when they reached the depot it was a gravel train going west, and the clock in the steeple tolled 2 a.m.

And Abou Tamerlik fell upon Rhumul em Uph, the porter, and beat him all the way home, and pelted him with mud, and broke his lantern and cursed him, and he got him to bed and slept.

Now, when Abou Tamerlik awoke the cupied this house.

the clerk said to him:—
"Oh, Abou Tamerlik, live in peace. It is too late for breakfast and too early for the monument to the great pair of the great pair of the monument to the great pair of the gr dinner, nevertheless, it won't make any dif-ference in my bill."

The house is situated in the parish Canciano, in the neighbourhood

And Abou Tamerlik the drummuh sought Rhumil em Uph the porter, and caught him by the beard, and said unto him:

"Oh, chuck el edded pup (which is, 'Thou that sleepest at train time')! why hast thou forgotten me?"

And Rhumul em Uph was angry, and

aid:
"Oh. Abou Tamerlik, the drummuk. hasty in speech and slow to think; where-fore shouldst thou get up at daybreak, when there is another train goes the same way to-morrow morning?"

But Abou Tamerlik would not hearken habitation of the early

anto him, but paid his bill and hired a team and a man to take him to the next town. And he hired the team at the town, And he hired the team at the livery stable, and he cursed the house that The walls are painted in the Pompi style. Some of the figures have graceful features and profiles, resemble e had put up at.

Now, the livery stable belonged to the by their delicacy the celebrated le of Attica. In the diggings in the F

landlord, all the same. But Abou Tamer-lik, the drammuh, wist not that it was so.

Foremost Citizens. (From the Virginia Nev. Enterprise.)

Scene—Main street, Bodie. Dramatis persona: An old resident and a new arrival. Time, four p,m.
O. R.—There goes Jack Dalling. N. A.—Who's he?
O. R.—One of your first citizens.
Haven't you heard tell of him? learned member of the English Bishops has produced during the lacentury. The earliest paper,

N. A.—No.
O. R.—Why, he killed Tom Wilkins He's a prominent saloon man. There's Bill Thompson stepping up to speak to him.

N. A.—Who's Thompson?

O. R.—One of our leading citizer

Haven't you hear tell of him?

N. A.—No.

O. R.—That's queer. Why, he kill. 1832 and the latest document is a lett introduction to the Archbishop of Cyr written last January, in Greek. Wordsworth has been a contemporal Mr. Gladstone, and the present collection of the same relation to his larger with that Mr. Gladstone's "Gleanings of Years" bears to the ampler studies

O. R.—That's queer. Why, he killed Sandy Sowens and Aleck Haggis and put Pete Scagg's eye out in one night. He's a prominent saloon man, too, Hulla, they've stopped to speak to Abe Dickey.
N. A.—Who's Dickey?
O. R.—Oh, he don't amount to nothing. N. A.—Never killed anyone, I suppose. O. R.—He kill any one! Pshaw! he wouldn't kill nobody. Hullo! By thunder, them three's havin' a spat. Hunt yer hole, stranger, they'r pullin' their pops!

In December, 1000,
Provasoli went to Florence. The
Edward, was an art-student, but
a country to allow him Edward, was an art-student, but imeans were too scanty to allow hin finish his course, so the worthy old isent his sister, Adele, a girl of eight to King Victor Emmanuel to plead his of the girl was successful in getting a scholarship for her brother and an of for two pictures to cost 50,000 francs is claimed that only 9,000 francs were and the Provasoli family have brosuit for the remainder, having for oou a Republican lawyer from Sardinia. No has been duly served on the King and brother, the Duke of Savoy, and as Queen of Portugal and Princess Clothave no legal domicile in Italy the no has been posted on the door of the Hall in Rome. The King's solid Capelli, was disinclined to consent to such scandal, but Signor Tajani, Mini of Justice, instructed him not to oppose stranger, they'r pullin' their pops!
[They hunt their holes. Rapid firing ensues and ceases. Old resident and new arrival emerge from under a stove and seek

arrival emerge from under a stove and seek information.]

Time, eight p.m.

O. R.—I tell you the camp ought to be proud o' that feller Abe Dickey. He's got nerve. I hope the boys will turn out big at the double funeral. I used to know Abe's brother in the States. He comes of a gritty family. Wonder what his bail'll be?

In a primary school, not very long ago, the teacher undertook to covey to her pupils an idea of the use of the hyphen. She wrote on the blackboard "Bird's-nest," of Justice, instructed him not to oppose the act, as all Italians were equal be the law. This has rather disconcerted plaintiffs, who had anticipated, it is and, pointing to the hyphen, asked the school, "What is that for?" After a short a compromise in preference to a was dirty linen in the courts. The British Museum has just a two celebrated papyrus scrolls formerly been in the possession

An elderly gentleman finds himself at a masked ball, set upon by three lively dominos, who finally ask of him in chorus:—"Oh, is it true you are 60 years old?" "Whoever told you so, ladies, told you a no-such-thing," cries the old gentleman, gallantly. "I'm 20 years old for each of you—that's what I am." CONSOLATION .- Sympathetic sister :time of the later Ptolemies ; tions of a later date have be The scroll has been well prese in one unbroken length. was already the possessor of the grant of book XVIII. of the "liad papyrus that belongs probably to the century. It was purchased in Alexa and had been found in a tomb near falat. The "Hyperides" scroll is long and I foot wide, and was found to the century in Western Thebes.

bun in the house?"—Punch.

A short-sighted man went to an optician's to change his glasses, which were not strong enough. After he had gotten the right ones he asked, "What number sorcerer, and the prisoners said that they wished to knock a tooth out of his mouth to deprive him of all power of enchantment; but they knocked too hard, and not only effected their object, but killed the man in addition.

A short-sighted man went to an optician's to change his glasses, which were not strong enough. After he had gotten the right ones he asked, "What number must I wear after these cease to be strong enough;" "This one," said the optician, showing him another pair. "And after that?" "This." "And after that? "After that?" "This." "And after that? "After that? "After that? "After that? "After that? "After that? "After that? "You'll need a little dog and a string."

LITERATURE AND ART.

The French artist, M. A. De Neuville has been commissioned by some Engineen to paint a picture of the bath

Speaking of George Eliot's new wo London Truth says that it will create the more interest "as it will almost of tainly be the last from the pen of Geo Eliot." " Rambles Through the Land of Bu by A. R. Adamson, is the newest addit to the literature of Burns. The fund fo

statue to the poet at Kilmarnock reached nearly \$12,000. Of the making of books there is no A catalogue of all the books published Great Britain and Ireland during the 1878 and including the principal ones lished in the United States and in Car contains more than six thousand and the past year was one of almost

Mme Thiers is about to present the library at Marseilles with a sple edition of the "Chinese Encyclo the Emperor Kien Long," a work wh extremely rare, and which is only found in Europe at the British Muse and at the Bibliothèque Nationale at Pa t contains 14 volumes, with num llustrations.

According to statistics just publishere were 18,738 young men study the twenty German universities winter semester just passed. 2, 438 were studying theology, 5,1 and 3,538 medicine, 7,657 being in in the Philosophical Faculty. The ranged for the most part from ninet twenty-two years.

The first complete edition of "Diary" of immortal Samuel Pepys recently finished in London by the issue the sixth volume. It has been edited the MS. by Dr. Mynors Bright, and an thorough index cited as a modulation. thorough index, cited as a model of work, has been added to it. Near whole edition was sold before it lished, and there are said to which prevent its reproduction.

Some of the books in the library late John Weiss, which was sold a few days ago, brought painful prices. "De Quincey," in sevent umes, went for 26 cents per v twenty two volumes of Car brought 52½ cents; ninety-five Library, 25 cents; Tupper's Lines," 6 cents, and the first

Lady Montagu's "Letters." 3 cent "To those," writes Mr. Longfello pleasant letter, "who ask how write 'so many things that sound were as happy as a boy,' please there is in this neighbourhood, or nei ing town, a pear tree planted by G bears fruit not to be distinguis the young tree in flavour. I supportree makes new wood every year, ne part of it is always young. that is the way with some men w! grow old; I hope it is so with me. The London Citizen says :- " The

No. 134 Aldersgate street, formerly residence of William Shakespeare, marked for destruction. The news ag shop that occupied the ground floor is up, the other floors are likewise tenant and in a few days or weeks the work will be busy pulling down this interes memorial of the great English dramatic

make room for a pile of city build.
The house forms a very complete ex of the ordinary domestic street architure of the Elizabethan period." Some writes to another London paper expr sun was high, and the noise of the street car rattled in the street. And his heart voted funds for the placing of a mi The Communal Council of Venice

Canciano, in the neighbourhood campo Rolto al Birri, in the Campo Ti and bears the number 5,184. It seem

the bases of statues with inscript

the imperial epoch have been found

The Rivingtons, London, have jusued for the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. topher Wordsworth, the nephew

hree large octavo volumes, the

abours of the great English statesma In December, 1868, a family na Provasoli went to Florence. The

oet Wordsworth and his

Pomponio, Titian's son, lived there, be the painters Francesco Da Ponte and nardo Corona. The inscription is to follows:—" Tiziano Vicellio—Qui per AUNT TOP'S NUT-TAFFY. lustri abilo è mori nel 1576quarto centenario pose." In making some excavations to bed of the Tiber, the discovery has made, in the garden of the Farnesina extremely elegant ch ace, of an extremely elegant control which once formed part of a sun

VANITY PUFFS. eat five or six whites of eggs very stiff, d a pound of sugar, flavour with lemon mom, cut off about egg-size with a spoon, put on buttered paper, and let

CANNED FRUITS.

leanse the cans thoroughly and test to if any leak or are cracked. If tin cans inside they may be lined with wri-inside they may be lined with writ-paper before using. In buying stone-re for canning purposes, be sure that it well glazed, as fruits canned in jars or well glazed, as fruits canned in jars or a imperfectly glazed sometimes become sonous. Never use defective glass cans, keep them for storing things in the stry; and in buying them, take care they are free from flaws and blisters, the glass will crumble off in small pares when subjected to heat. Self-sealers es when subjected to heat. Self-sealers very convenient, but the heat hardens rubber rings, which are difficult to rece, so that in a year or two they are unior use. For this reason many prefer se with a groove around the top for ing with wax or putty. The latter is y convenient, as jars sealed with it can opened readily with a strong fork or is, and are much more easily cleaned a when wax-sealed. Putty may be ght ready for use, and is soon made by moulding in the hand. In using it id be worked out into a small roll, and sed firmly into the groove with a knife, being taken to keep it well pressed as the can cools. The sealers when wax-sealed carefully, and hat is imperfect rejected. Large fruits, as peaches, pears, etc., are in the best lition to can when not quite fully ripe,

ition to can when not quite fully ripe, should be put up as soon as possible picking; small fruits, such as berries, and never stand over night if it is possite avoid it. The highest-flavoured and est-keeping fruits are best put up withparing, after having carefully removed down with a fine but stiff brush. Use the best sugar in the proportion of a pound of sugar to a pound of sugar a pound of sugar to a pound of good varying the rule, of course, with the etness of the fruit. Or, in canning for omit sugar, as the natural flavour is er preserved without it, and some pre-this method for all purposes. It is omical, and well worthy of experi-t. Cans put up in this way should a special mark so as to distinguish a special mark so as to distinguish from the rest. When ready to can, place the jars (glass) in a large pan of m water on the back of the steve, make y the syrup in a nice clean porcelain le, add the fruit—it is better to pre-

only enough fruit or syrup for two or e cans at a time—and by the time it me, the water in the pan will be hot the cans ready for use. Take them if the water and set them on a hot platwhich answers the double purpose of enting their contact with any cold surlike the table, and saving any fruit may be spilled. Fill as full as possiand set aside where no current of air strike them—or, better, wring out a may be spilled. Fill as full as possi-and set aside where no current of air strike them—or, better, wring out a l wet in hot water and set them on it stand a moment or two or until wiped when the fruit will have shrunk away tle; fill up again with hot syrup, if have none, boiling water from the teae will do, and then seal. In canning hea, the flavour is improved by adding or three whole peaches, or dropping in centre of the can a few of the stones. Peaches, pears and barries, some peaches, pears and berries, some ten as for eating, let stand until sugar ed (using no water), place on stove lain kettle and keep at boiling ng enough to heat the fruit, and in glass jars as directed. are several other ways of pre-



CONFECTIONERY

LEMON CANDY. water, and after cooking over a slow half an hour, clear with a little hot gar, take off the scum as it rises, testing with a spoon, and when the will snap like glass pour into a pan, and when nearly cold mark in nar-strips with a knife. Before pouring

the pans, chopped cocoa-nut, almonds, tory-nuts, or Brazil-nuts cut in slices, be stirred into it. MERINGUES. pound granulated sugar, whites of Whip eggs until dish can be inrted without their falling off, and then rted without their failing off, and then uply add the sugar, incorporating it oroughly, but stirring as little as possible. epare boards three-fourths of an inch ink, to fit oven, and cover them with ips of heavy brown paper about two and

half inches wide; on these drop the trure from the end of a dessert spoon use the meringue-bag described in re-e for lady's fingers), giving the meringue e for lady's lingers, giving the meringae of form of an egg, and dropping them out two inches apart on the paper, and the till a light brown. Take up each pof paper by the two ends, turn it tily on the table, and with a small spoon ly on the table, and with a shall be out the soft part of each meringue, we over them some sifted sugar, and ren to oven bottom side up to brown. shells may be kept for weeks. When d for table, fill with whipped cream, e two of them together so as to enclose cream, and serve. To vary their apand, may be strewn over them before the ar is sprinkled over, and they may be asked with any bright-coloured pree. Great expedition is necessary in ing them, as, if the meringues are not into the oven as soon as the sugar and s are mixed, the former melts, and the ture runs on the paper instead of keep-its egg-shape. The sweeter the merits egg-shape. The sweeter the mergues are made the crisper will they be, tif there is not sufficient sugar added ey will most likely be tough. If damp eather should cause the shells to soften,

ce them again in the oven to dry. MOLASSES CANDY. ake equal quantities of brown sugar and leans molasses (or all molasses may be ed), and one table-spoon sharp vinegar when it begins to boil skim well an rain, return to the kettle and continue iling until it becomes brittle if dipped in ld water, then pour on a greased platter. soon as cool enough, begin to throw up edges and work, by pulling on hook or hand, until bright and glistening like ears clip a little upon them at proper agths for the sticks, and they will easily

d . flour the hands occasionally, draw stick size, rolling them to keep round til all is pulled out and cold. Then with POP-CORN BALLS. op the corn and reject all that is not opened; place a half-bushel on a or dripping-pan; put a little water suitable kettle, with one pound sugar,

water : remove from fire and din into n (made as thick as molasses by pouring ling water on gum-arabic and letting and over night); pour mixture over the m, putting a stick or the hands under corn, lifting it up and mixing until it is on flour the hands slightly and press int lls. This amount will make one hun-ed pop-corn balls such as the street ped-ars sell, but for home eating, omit the m solution, and use a half pint of stiff fly made as above for one peck of popped This will make twenty rich balls

wo pints maple sugar, half pint water, just enough to disselve sugar; boil un-it becomes brittle by dropping in cold it becomes brittle by dropping in cold ater; just before pouring out add a table-oon vinegar; having prepared the hick-y-nut meats, in halves if possible, butter ell the pans, line with the meats, and ur the taffy over them.

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF

of the came to way, and call rk, looked at nim forth an

ars, and laid at his sample And when use, he said, watch of the porter, smote

wn stairs and was so sleepy sober depot,

even until Uph of his door er overtook thy and the 'bu and dressed set forth with um Uph laggard

o the train it way freight upon Rhumu me once more against th Il speed. It is

Truly thy train his robes and him with he depot it was

And his heart

er, and caught pup (which is

think : where goes the same ld not hearken im to the next team at the that it was se

first

There's Bil

yone, I suppose ne! Pshaw! h lo! By thunder By thunder,

mp ought to be ckey. He's got turn out big a

the hyphen After a short Emerald Isle or the burd to

ee lively domi m in chorus : told you What's the "Why, Tomhe's done with ind all Sunday

had gotten ase to be strong aid the optician

LITERATURE AND ART.

The French artist, M. A. De Neur has been commissioned by some Engishen to paint a picture of the battle Speaking of George Eliot's new London Truth says that it will creat the more interest "as it will almost tainly be the last from the pen of G

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Endicott 200 years ago, and that it a bears fruit not to be distinguished fr the young tree in flavour. I suppose tree makes new wood every year, so to some part of it is always young. Perh that is the way with some men when t grow old; I hope it is so with me." The London Citizen says :- " The h No. 134 Aldersgate street, formerly residence of William Shakespeare,

marked for destruction. The news ages shop that occupied the ground floor is sl up, the other floors are likewise tenantle and in a few days or weeks the workn will be busy pulling down this interememorial of the great English dramati nake room for a pile of city build The house forms a very complete exam of the ordinary domestic street archit ture of the Elizabethan period." Some writes to another London paper expre doubt as to whether Shakespeare eve cupied this house. The Communal Council of Venice

voted funds for the placing of a masslab on the front of the house inhabited Titian. The inauguration of this memo will take place on the day of the unveil of the monument to the great pair The house is situated in the parish of Canciano, in the neighbourhood of Canciano, in the neighbourhood of Campo Rolto al Birri, in the Campo Tizi and bears the number 5,184. It seems Pomponio, Titian's son, lived there, bes the painters Francesco Da Ponte and I the pathers Francesco VIII and the pathers Francesco VIII and the pathers of the inscription is to be follows:—"Tiziano Vicellio—Qui per lustri abilo è mori nel 1576—Venezia

nuarto centenario pose. In making some excavations to widen bed of the Tiber, the discovery has b made, in the garden of the Farnesina I ace, of an extremely elegant chan which once formed part of a sumpta habitation of the early times of impe Rome. The ceiling is of the most best ful stucco, with figures and ornament relief in an excellent state of preservat The walls are painted in the Pompe style. Some of the figures have v graceful features and profiles, resemble by their delicacy the celebrated leke of Attica. In the diggings in the For the bases of statues with inscriptions the imperial epoch have been found.

The Rivingtons, London, have justed for the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. topher Wordsworth, the nephew of poet Wordsworth and his biographer, three large octavo volumes, the van miscellaneous pamphlets, minor treatiand journals of travel which this v Bishops has produced during the century. The earliest paper, on Pempeian inscriptions, was written 1832, and the latest document is a lette introduction to the Archbishop of Cyp written last January, in Greek. Wordsworth has been a contemporar Mr. Gladstone, and the present collect bears the same relation to his larger we that Mr. Gladstone's "Gleanings of I Years" bears to the ampler studies labours of the great English statesman.

In December, 1868, a family naterovasoli went to Florence. The In December, 1000, 22 Provasoli went to Florence. The Edward, was an art-student, but the Edward, was an artistudent, but means were too scanty to allow him finish his course, so the worthy old is sent his sister, Adele, a girl of eight to King Victor Emmanuel to plead his of the girl was successful in getting a scholarship for her brother and an of for two pictures to cost 50,000 francs, is claimed that only 9,000 francs were pand the Provasoli family have brousuit for the remainder, having for cour a Republican lawyer from Sardinia. Not has been duly served on the King and brother, the Duke of Savoy, and as Queen of Portugal and Princess Cloti orother, the Duke of Savoy, and as Queen of Portugal and Princess Clothave no legal domicile in Italy the not has been posted on the door of the Chall in Rome. The King's solicit Capelli, was disinclined to consent to such scandal, but Signor Tajani, Minis of Justice, instructed him not to opp the act, as all Italians were equal better the law. This has rather disconcerted

the law. This has rather disconcerted plaintiffs, who had anticipated, it is as compromise in preference to a wash dirty linen in the courts.

The British Museum has just acquired the British Museum has just acquired to the british manner acrolls which the british which the british acquired to the british acquir The British Museum has just acquir two celebrated papyrus scrolls which formerly been in the possession of privations of Hyperides, and what is known the "Bankes Homer." The "Hom takes its name from William J. Bank who in 1821 purchased it on the Island Elephantine, in Egypt, and consists or loll of papyrus 7 feet and 8 inches long 10 inches wide, and contains the text the last book of the "Hiad," beginn with line 127. It has been assigned to time of the later Ptolemies; but contains of a later date have been adde The scroll has been well preserved and papyrus that belongs probably to the century. It was purchased in Alexan and had been found in a tomb near falat. The "Hyperides" scroll is il long and 1 foot wide, and was found i as for eating, let stand wed (using no water), place on stove Porcelain kettle and keep at boiling int long enough to heat the fruit, and en can in glass jars as directed.

MERINGUES.

ound granulated sugar, whites of s. Whip eggs until dish can be in-vithout their falling off, and then add the sugar, incorporating it they, but stirring as little as possible, boards three-fourths of an inch to fit oven, and cover them with heavy brown paper about two and nches wide; on these drop the from the end of a dessert spoon e the meringue-bag described in reor lady's fingers), giving the meringue
form of an egg, and dropping them
two inches apart on the paper, and
till a light brown. Take up each
p of paper by the two ends, turn it
till on the table, and with a small apoon the out the soft part of each meringue, we out them some sifted sugar, and re-men to oven bottom side up to brown. hese shells may be kept for weeks. When anted for table, fill with whipped cream, ace two of them together so as to enclose te cream, and serve. To vary their ap-earance, finely-chopped almonds or cur-ants may be strewn over them before the ngar is sprinkled over, and they may be hed with any bright-coloured pre erve. Great expedition is necessary in aking them, as, if the meringues are not at into the oven as soon as the sugar and gs are mixed, the former melts, and the

gs are mixed, the former melts, and the extere runs on the paper instead of keeps its egg-shape. The sweeter the mergues are made the crisper will they be, at if there is not sufficient sugar added hey will most likely be tough. If damp eather should cause the shells to soften, ace them again in the oven to dry. MOLASSES CANDY. Take equal quantities of brown sugar and ns molasses (or all molasses may be and one table-spoon sharp vinegar, when it begins to boil skim well and eturn to the kettle and continue til it becomes brittle if dipped in ater, then pour on a greased platter. as soon as cool enough, begin to throw up he edges and work, by pulling on hook or y hand, until bright and glistening like ir the hands occasionally, draw o stick size, rolling them to keep round, all is pulled out and cold. Then with little upon them at proper ngths for the sticks, and they will easily

flavour as you pour the candy out Pop the corn and reject-all that is not ened; place a half-bushel on a dripping-pan; put a little water ble kettle, with one pound sugar il until it becomes quite waxy in rater : remove from fire and dip int or seven table-spoons of gum solue as thick as molasses by pouring water on gum-arabic and letting er night); pour mixture over th itting a stick or the hands under lifting it up and mixing until it is hen flour the hands slightly and press into balls. This amount will make one hunpop-corn balls such as the street ped-sell, but for home eating, omit the solution, and use a half pint of stiff

affy made as above for one peck of popped on. This will make twenty rich balls. AUNT TOP'S NUT-TAFFY. Two pints maple sugar, half pint water, r just enough to dissolve sugar; boil un-il it becomes brittle by dropping in cold ater; just before pouring out add a table poon vinegar; having prepared the hick-ry-nut meats, in halves if possible, butter well the pans, line with the meats, and

our the taffy over them. VANITY PUFFS. Beat five or six whites of eggs very stiff, dd a pound of sugar, flavour with lemon r cardamom, cut off about egg-size with a able spoon, put on buttered paper, and let

ry in a cool oven two hours. CANNED FRUITS Cleanse the cans thoroughly and test to ee if any leak or are cracked. If tin cans end them to the tinner: if discolour side they may be lined with writ per before using. In buying stone-or canning purposes, be sure that it glazed, as fruits canned in jars or mperfectly glazed sometimes become ous. Never use defective glass cans, ut keep them for storing things in the sarry; and in buying them, take care at they are free from flaws and blisters, se the glass will crumble off in small parles when subjected to heat. Self-sealers every convenient, but the heat hardens

te very convenient, but the heat hardens te rubber rings, which are difficult to reace, so that in a year or two they are unter use. For this reason many preferese with a groove around the top for aling with wax or putty. The latter is try convenient, as jars scaled with it can e opened readily with a strong fork or life, and are much more easily cleaned an when wax-scaled. Putty may be ought ready for use, and is soon made it by moulding in the hand. In using it ould be worked out into a small roll, and tessed firmly into the groove with a knife. essed firmly into the groove with a knife, re being taken to keep it well pressed wn as the can cools.
Fruit should be selected carefully, and that is imperfect rejected. Large fruits,

ch as peaches, pears, etc., are in the best d should be put up as soon as possible ter picking; small fruits, such as berries, ould never stand over night if it is possible to avoid it. The highest-flavoured and rest-keeping fruits are best put up with-fparing, after having carefully removed down with a fine but stiff brush. Use by the best sugar in the proportion of il a pound of sugar to a pound of good varying the rule, of course, with the ness of the fruit. Or, in canning for omit sugar, as the natural flavour is preserved without it, and some prethis method for all purposes. It is momical, and well worthy of experi nt. Cans put up in this way should special mark so as to distinguish em from the rest. When ready to can, st place the jars (glass) in a large pan of I'm water on the back of the steve, make ady the syrup in a nice clean porcelain ttle, add the fruit—it is better to prethe add the fruit—it is better to presee only enough fruit or syrup for two or
ree cans at a time—and by the time it
done, the water in the pan will be hot
d the cans ready for use. Take them
tof the water and set them on a hot plati, which answers the double purpose of
eventing their contact with any cold surwhich answers the double purpose of eventing their contact with any cold surpe like the table, and saving any fruit at may be spilled. Fill as full as possit, and set aside where no current of air listrike them—or, better, wring out a wel wet in hot water and set them on it let stand a moment or two or until wiped, when the fruit will have shrunk away little; fill up again with hot away if little; fill up again with hot syrup, if u have none, boiling water from the tea-ttle will do, and then seal. In canning aches the ches, the flavour is improved by adding or three whole peaches, or dropping is centre of the can a few of the stones r peaches, pears and berries, some esten as for eating, let stand until sugar

ring glass cans for fruit, among them e following:—Wring a towel from cold ster, double and wrap closely about and the can so as to exclude the air, and the cold silver were sent to exclude the air, and under the can so as to exclude the air, and put a cold silver spoon inside and fill; or, put a towel in a steamer, set in the cans, and place over a kettle of cold water, boil the water, and when ready to fill, remove the cans and wrap in a towel wrung from warm water, put a table-spoon rinsed in hot water inside, and fill; er, wash the CONFECTIONERY.

LEMON CANDY.

ke a pound of loaf-sugar and a large water, and after cooking over a slow alf an hour, clear with a little hot ar, take off the soum as it rises, testraing with a spoon, and when the gads" will snap like glass pour into a n, and when nearly cold mark in narrips with a knife. Before pouring te pans, chopped cocoa-nut, almonds, youts, or Brazil-nuts cut in slices, stirred into it. with brown wrapping-paper unless the fruit-closet is very dark. Light injures all fruit, but especially tomatoes, in which it causes the formation of citric acid which no amount of sugar will sweeten. The place where canned fruits are kept should also be dry and cool. In canning, use a porcelain-lined kettle, silver fork or broom-

plint, and wire spoon or dipper. A steel ork discolours the fruit. Cans should be examined two or three Cans should be examined two or three days after filling, and if syrup leaks out from the rim, they should be unsealed, the truit thoroughly cooked and kept for jam or jelly, as it will have lost the delicacy of colour and flavour so desirable in canned fruits. Pint cans are better for berries than quart. Strawberries keep their colour best in stone jars; if glass cans are used for them, they should be buried in sand.

In using self-sealing cans the rubber ring must show an even edge all round, for if it slips back out of sight at any point, air will be admitted. On opening tin cans, remember to pour all the fruit out into an earthen or glass dish. Wines, cider, earthen or glass dish. Wines, cider, shrubs, &c., must be bottled, well corked, sealed, and the bottles placed on their sides in a box of sand or sawdust. Fo can maple

in a box of sand or sawdust. Fo can maple syrup, pour either hot or cold into cans or jugs, and seal well.

The fine display of canned fruits at the Centennial Exhibition was prepared as follows:—The fruits were selected with great care, of uniform size and shape, and all perfect, They were carefully peeled with a thin, sharp, silver fruit-knife, which did not displayed them. not discolour them, and immediately plunged into cold water in an earthen or wooden vessel to prevent the air from darkening them. As soon as enough for one can was prepared, it was prepared, it was put up by laying the fruit piece by piece in the can, and pouring syrup, clear as crystal, over it, and then, after subjecting the whole to the usual heat, sealing up. (To be Continued.)

FASHION NOTES.

The "renaissance" hose are novelties. The navy-blue bunting has lost favour. White flannel kilt suits are considered very dressy. New lambrequins are made of the striped

nomie cloth. The "Vienna" trimmed straw hats are unique and pretty. eashmere in the natural colour.

the back are very fashionable. Some of the imported dresses are entirewithout flounces or trimmings. The sailor blouse is now most often made

uite high and close at the throat. The latest gold bracelets are very narrow nd have a locket attached as a pendant. Ecru and plum colour are favourite com-

n the tan and cream-coloured wool cosnd is most stylish when made in large pleats.

The new Pinafore costumes have little

revived. Pretty shades for argand lamps are made of the Japanese paper parasols. Break all the thin wooden ribs off, extract shade of porcelain, and you will have a lovely, bright-coloured shade which softens the light only comfortably. These can be bought at almost any fancy store for five

The Italian frigate Garibaldi has sailed from Naples for Chili.

AGRICULTURAL

BOTS.

A subscriber in Peterborough asks if we will publish an article on the symptoms, prevention and cure of bots in horses. The following, which we extract from "Law's Veterinary Adviser," will be found com-

they attach themselves to the mucous mem-brane mainly of the left half of the stomach, but often also of other parts such as the right side of the stomach, the duo-denum or small gut leading from the stomach, and the throat. There they steadily grow in the winter and in spring pass out with the dung, burrow in the soil, and are transformed into the gadfly. The and are transformed into the gadfly. The disturbance they cause depends on their numbers and the portions of the canal on which they attach themselves. In the throat they produce a chronic sore-throat and discharge from the nose, which continues until the following spring, unless they are previously extracted with the hand. In the left half of the stomach, which is covered with a thick insensible cuticle, they do little harm when in small numbers, hence Bracy Clark supposed them to be rather beneficial in stimulating the secretion of gastric juice. When very secretion of gastric juice. When very numerous, and, above all, when attached to the highly sensitive right half of the stomach or the duodenum, they seriously interfere with digestion, causing the ani-mals to thrive badly, to be weak or easily sweated and fatigued, and even determin-ing sudden and fatal indigestions. This last result is especially liable to occur in spring or early summer, when the bots are passing out in great numbers and hooking themselves at intervals to the coats of the sensitive bowels in their course. They will sometimes accumulate in such numbers as to actually block the passage. They even attach themselves to the skin outside the anus, causing the animal to go awkwardly, to switch his tail, and to give other signs of extreme discomfort until the tail is raised and the offender discovered and removed.

Alleged perforations of the stomach by bots are usually ruptures, the result of indigestion.
"The irritation caused by their presence is not easily distinguished from other forms of indigestion and colic. It may be tympanitic or not, accompanied or not with diarrhea, and of the most variable intensity. If occurring after a period of absti-nence when the worms are presumably hungry, or if in the spring or early sum-mer, if the bots are found passing with the dung, if the horse turns up his lips as if nauseated, and if the margins of the tongue are red and fiery, there will be so

much more corroborative evidence. " Treatment.-In case of irrititation fol-Wraps for the summer are made of India lowing abstinence give potatoe juice, gruels, &c., to feed and quiet the bots, adding Skirts with three wide-pleated flounces cilaginous agents (gum Arabic, boiled lin-seed, mallow, slippery elm,) is it appears ecessary.
"We cannot certainly kill the bots in the

stomach, as they will resist the strongest acids and alkalies, the most irrespirable and poisonous gases, the most potent, narcotics and mineral poisons, empyreumatic oils, &c. Oil of turpentine bryony, ether and Ecru and plum colour are favourite combinations for street and evening costumes, The Richelieu striped hose are still in favour this spring for ladies and children. Sashes are suddenly revived in rich brocaded ribbon, satin and watered ribbon. Short basques are again revived on account of the panier drapery of the overskirt.

C. Oil of turpentine bryony, ether and benzine have been relied on by different practitioners, but none of them are quite satisfactory. It seems probable that these like other vermifuges will act best in autumn or early winter before the larva has acquired his hard, horny coat of mail, and at this time accordingly they may be given with more confidence. The azedarach (pride of China) grown around stables in the South to protect from bots, probably in the South to protect from bots, probably acts in this way, if at all, being cropped and swallowed by the animals while the bots are still white, soft, and permeable to

liquids.
"The colics are to be treated by anti-

The meterials and the fashionable colorus rather than the same are peculiarly adapted to a pendant. The meterial was also as a pendant. The meterial and the fashionable color rather than the same are peculiarly adapted to a pendant. The meterial pendant was a pendant. The pendant p

The new Pinafore costumes have little neckerchiefs of Swiss muslin, covered with Breton lace dotted about here, there and everywhere, that a bow can be placed.

Sashes are fashionable again, and wide ribbons are in demand. Brocaded and watered Fibons matching the dress, and others striped in Roman, Scotch and Pompadour colours are used. Belts are fasticed around the waist and hang down in one long bat loop and two longer ends.

Tatting is again coming into fashionable use. It is used for parased covers, collars, cuffs and ends of muslin neckties. It revives an almost forgotten industry, and once more will be seen the flying shuttles in the busy hands of women.

Hats are of various and handsome shapes. Some are low crowned and have broad or ecentric brims. Those of rough straw braid, in mixed colours, are in great favour. The trimming usually carresponds in colour, with the most striking colour in braid, with the addition of an ostrich tip or a bird's wing.

Lamps are in fashion and also are candles revived. Pretty shades for argand lamps are made of the Japanese paper parasols. Break all the thin woodan ribs of extract PREPARING RENNET.

added and one lemon sliced. An ounce of saltpetre is also added to every two gallons.

They claim that rennet should always be prepared at least two months before using.

Germantoum Telegraph mantown Telegraph.

GARDEN INSECTS. The Cucumber, the Squash and the Melon Vines are so closely slike in their natural characters, that the same insects which depredate upon one of these plants, prey

following, which we extract from "Law's Veterinary Adviser," will be found complete and reliable:—

"Bors.—These are the larva of four different species of gadfly that pester horses in summer and autumn, gluing their little white ovoid eggs on the long hairs beneath the jaws, on the breast, shoulders and fore limbs on which the empty shells may be carried through the winter. When the horse licks himself the live embryo is extracted from the egg and swallowed, or in the case of those beneath the jaws they fall into the food and are devoured in it. By the aid of the hooks around their heads they attach themselves to the mucous membrane mainly of the left half of the stomach, but often also of other parts such as the right side of the stomach, the due.

length of the vine and, in a day or two
after, it is found to
bored by larve of the dead. Ere long, anCucumber-beetle.

visible upon the stalks or leaves of the drooping plant, and we thus are led to suspect the malady is seated in the root; and, on coming to inspect this part, we immediately discover the cause of the disaster. The root is found to be irregularly eaten in spots and pierced with small holes, and its central pith more or less consumed and spongy. with one or more worms, the authors of the mischief lurking within it. gular spots by these worms. It is a soft, slender, cylindrical worm, of a dull white

curiously, the fore part of its body advancing slowly but continuously, whilst the hind part alternately halts and hitches forward suddenly, step by step. In other words, the six legs upon the breast are conwords, the six legs upon the breast are conwest of this city was far more fatal than west of this city was far more fatal than

a pupa, appearing as re-presented in fig. 20, the small figure on the left

To one peck of corn, take a half a pint of tar, put the tar into a kettle, turn in three quarts of boiling water; stir it one minute, and threatening the destruction of Santa possible, add the corn; stir it all the as possible, add the corn; stir it all the time it is in the water, which may be one minute, or possibly a triflemore; then drain off the water; add a little plaster of Paris to the corn; stirring it will separate the corn; stirring it will not heat. Almost every person, boiling water, but nothing short of that will cause they see it done, are afraid to use boiling water, but nothing short of that will cause the tar to adhere to the corn.

The corn will be a few days longer in coming up, but this is a benefit—the root getting a good growth,

The lava stream is now travelling at the law are dowing down the sides of the mountain, and that the latter was Mr. Marks, of Nowcastle, a gentleman who is not connected in any shaper of the transaction that he took somewhat energetic measures to secure a similar bet at the same rate of the transaction that he took somewhat energetic measures to secure a similar bet at the same rate of the transaction that he took somewhat energetic measures to secure a similar bet at the same rate of the transaction that he took somewhat energetic measures to secure as similar bet at the same rate of the transaction that the latter was Mr. Marks, was on we as mith electation that the latter was Mr. Marks, was on we all stained with his share of the transaction that the latter was Mr. Marks, was on we all stained with the liver and the transaction that the latter was Mr. Marks, was on we all stained with the liver and the transaction that the latter was Mr. Marks was So we all satinfied with his share semillancy that the latter was

Great Loss of Life and Property.

Atchison, Kansas, June 1.—A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over Northern Kansas and Soushern Nebraska on Friday equaing. It was the most violent between Blue Rapids and Centennial stations on the Branch railroad. The storm moved in a direction a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county. The town of Irving, nitety miles west of this a little north of east and passed into Nebraska through Richardson county. The town of Irving, ninety miles west of this place, was nearly destroyed. At this point the storm took the character of a cyclone and levelled everything in its path. Forty buildings were destroyed and fifteen persons killed. Thirty to forty persons were wounded. Among the casualties are the following:—John Keeley, wife, father and son killed:—Mr. W. J. Williams, killed; Mrs. Brickmaster and five chilren killed; Mrs. W. C. Bates and wife, fatally injured; E. Sheldon and wife and sister dangerously hurt; one has since died, and Mrs. Noah, Mrs. George Martin, and several others more or less severely wounded. Among the buildings blown down are two churches, one a fine stone building, a public school, grain elevator, railroad depot, and the Wetmore Institute. In the neighbourhood of Frankfort four or five farm houses were blown over. At Centralia several heuses were unroofed, and great damage done to the crops. At Beattle, on the St. Joseph and Denver railway, numerous houses were blown down. At Denison Mills, of Frankfort four or five farm houses were blown over. At Centralia several heuses were unroofed, and great damage done to the crops. At Beattle, on the St. Joseph and Denver railway, numerous houses were blown down. At Denison Mills, Nebraska, the Catholic church was totally demolished, as also the store of Meade, Reilley & Co. One lady was severely injured. Independence, Mo., June 1.—A cyclone

Fig. 19.—Cucumber root as be faded, dry and bored by larve of the dead. Ere long, an other vine in the same hill follows it, and then perhaps others, till in some instances all the cucumber and melon vines in the garden are perished. No wound or other injury is visible upon the stalks or leaves of the drooping plant, and we thus are led to suspect the malady is seated in the root; and, on coming to inspect this part, we immediate the carbon of the family were severely wounded. The house of Alex. Scruggs was unroofed. His wife's scull was fractured. The residence of Mr. Hutchins was torn to pieces and the family scull was fractured. The residence of Mr. Hutchins was torn to pieces and the family badly hurt. The house of Mr. Harris, near Blue Springs was demolished. Harris, his wife and little girl were killed. Three other children were mortally wounded. Harris was lifted high up into the air, carried 200 feet, and then dashed to the earth, while his wife and child were carried some distance in a convenity discount. The accompanying fig. 19 represents a root of the cucumber or melon of the natural size and form, with its bark eroded in irrebut came together again almost instantly with a terrific crash, bounded from the with a terrific crash, bounded from the carbon with the head and the last joint of its body black. It has three pairs of short, robust legs, placed anteriorly upon the breast, and a short, thick proleg at the tip of the body. When crawling it moves curiously, the fore part of its body advancing slowly but continuously, whilst the ward suddenly, step by step. In other words, the six legs upon the breast are constantly in motion, carrying the anterior end of the body along without any pause, whilst the hind end is held by the single proleg, and only advances when the body becomes stretched, when it makes a long stride forward and again halts. The worm, when it is done feeding, forsakes the root and forms a little eavity in the ground, by turning itself around and around in the same place, and crowding the dirt outward until it becomes compacted upon every side of it, forming a little lump of such firmness that it will not crumble or break asunder from any motion given to the earth around it by the hoe or the plough. Inside of the cell which it thus forms, the worm throws off the larves skin and becomes a pupa, appearing as represented in fig. 20, the small figure on the left

have raised \$1,200 for the relief of the suf-

rate of one metre per minute. Additional new craters have formed, thus endangering Bianca Villa, Randazzo and Castigleone. There is widespread consternation and distress in the surrounding country, and almost total darkness prevails owing to the clouds of smoke and ashes that issue from the craters.

ENGLISH SCULLING.

Elliott's Progress with the New Style.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCASTLE, May 17.—The news received here esterday that Haslan was in London, and had een out on Thursday taking scullers' exercise on he Thames, caused great surprise among the housands here who interest themselves in the theusands here who interest themselves in the coming struggle for the championship. It was generally understood that the Toronto sealler was till enjoying the bracing air of Scotland, and that when he turned his back upon the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood," Newcastle would be the temporary limit of his journey southwards. But is seems that he quitted Edinburgh on Wednesday morning, and that the faishful Heasley was notified to attend at the Central station, Newcastle, and receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instructions from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive instruction from him as he passed through en receive ins oming struggle for the championship. It wa date of the great face is just one mouth distant, and doubtless Haolan is rather anxious to be in his boat again for an hour or two per diem.

boat again for an hour or two per diem.

BATTLE OF THE BOATS.

Meanwhile the "councils of war" held by Elliott's supporters have led to an order being given to Robert Jewitt, of Dunston-on-Tyne, for the building of a new boat of peculiar construction. The plan for the new craft is to be supplied by Mr. Armstrong, manager of Messrs. Palmer's well-known fron shipbuilding works at Jarrov-on-Tyne, and I hear that the boat is to be about 12 inches shorter in length than the Toronto, and that she has to have greater breadth of beam than usual. James Taylor strongly advocates the construction of this boat, and the circumstance recalls to mind an incident of the Renforth expedition to Canada in 1870 that may yet be partly remembered in your country. When the arrangements were completed for the four-oared the Renforth expedition to Canada in 1870 that may yet be partly remembered in your country. When the arrangements were completed for the four-cared race, at Lachine, with the St. John crew, the Tyne four soon found themselves in possession of two new boats: one of the pair was designed and built by Robert Jewitt, and was named the "Dunstonon-Tyne; the other was constructed from novel plans prepared by the above-named Mr. Armstrong, and was christened the "Jarrow-on-Tyne" Both boats were used in practice by the Renforth crew, and there arose a difference of opinion as to their comparative merits. James Taylor championed the cause of the Jarrow, and advocated her use in the race, whilst Renforth, who—to put the matter very mildly—never took kindly to that boat, as strongly insisted upon the Dunston being floated for the contest. Poor Renforth was a man of very independent mind, and he finally carried his point, the Tyne four scoring their victory at Lachine in the Dunston. But the breach caused between the parties by this difference of opinion was, I have every reason for thinking, never healed. We arrived home in the October of 1870, and in the November open hostilities broke out between Renforth and Taylor; whilst in January, 1871, Renforth and Kelley rowed and defeated Taylor and Winship in a pair-oared match. I believe it is a fact that more squabbles and antagonisms have a sisen between followers and supporters of aquasics through partizanship of opposing interests in boats than from all other causes put together. The latest case in point relates to Elliott and his victorious essay for the championship in February last. One of Elliott's most influential supporters provided a new boat, and pinned his faith to the same, but the champion did not use the shell in the race, with the result that he lost his backer. The whole of these matters were the bawardage with which the champion did not use the shell in the case, with the champion tithe to the same, but the champion did not use the shell in the case, with th STEADILY AT WORK.

for presenting them to the readers of The Mail.

STEADILY AT WORK.

Elliott keeps working away steadily at his training, and he has never made better progress with his preparation, not the slightest hitch of any kind having interfered with him. On Wednesday evening he accomplished a splendid spell of rowing exercise. The tide was most unfavourable for afternoon rowing, and Elliott could not put off in his old boat, the "Joseph Cowen," until twenty minutes past five o'clock. The tide was just then starting to flow, and there would not be much strength in it by the time that the champion reached the High Level Bridge. The double-sculling pair which has been got together to accompany him—Wm. Renforth (bow) and John R. Hymes (stroke)—kept him company, and set off well in front of him. A gentleman who saw Elliott scull the distance (half a mile and 70 yards) between the High Level and Redheugh Bridge, tells me that the whole of this stretch was rowed in the champion's very best form, and that he never eased down from "40 to the minute" until after passing underneath the roadway of the erection at Redheugh. My friend further tells me that Elliott started from the High Level just as the clock of 8t. Nicholas' church was striking six. If this between the English sculler achieved a fine performance—his condition and the state of the tide being considered—as he reached Paradise Quay, where I was standing, at 15 minutes 40 seconds after six o'clock. The distance is just two and a half miles, and had he continued on he might have completed the course in a trifle over 22 minutes. Up to this morning Elliott had been rowing in one of his old boats, which, except in being fitted with swincing rowlocks, was not a thered in any way from what it was when he lowed in it for the Sportsman Cup.

I think I have mentioned previously that Elliott

A sketch of the control of the contr

AMERICAN NOTES.

Michigan has gone into peanut culture. Chatham street, New York, has a Moderate Drinkers' Lager Beer Depot." A new steamship line between New Or-eans and Havre will be established next

A Philadelphia lad, who was knocked down by a brewer's team and injured, has ecovered \$9,000 damages.

A lager beer sign in New York reads:—
"Five Hundred Men Wanted—With Five
Cents Capital—To Unload Schooners." District Attorney Mayer and Gen. L. P. Walker threw inkstands and paper weights at each other in court at Huntsville, Ala. Col. King, a Texas cattle man, has a fence 75 miles long, enclosing about 337 square miles, on which range 110,000

A New Hampshire town has a society which calls itself the "Portsmouth Cold Water Army and Grand Army Roll of Pro-tection to the Dumb." An Indiana man shaved off his mustache

and thereby spoiled his marriage with a girl who thought he looked "just as handsome as a brigand." Down in Quincy, Ille, the aldermen go out every day with a rule and measure the depth of dust in the street. The last igures were six inches.

A skipping rope was placed among the flowers on Kittie Boylan's coffin, in Clyde, O. She had died from jumping it 120 times without stopping,

It is estimated by a Boston doctor that Dio Lewis' theories have caused the death of at least 5,000 people, and yet he has thus far kept out of gaol. Hamlin, under sentence of death in the Connecticut prison, sells photographs of himself, and gives the proceeds to the

widow of the man he murd The city of Roche ter is being sned for \$1,000 damages for the destruction, by order of its Board of Health, of rags supposed to be infected with the small-pox The monogram fever is spoken of by the New York Commercial Advertiser as "initial insanity." Nevertheless it prevails, as Judge Slete says, "from alpha to Omaha." The Wheeling Democrat avers, as a fact anprecedented in the history of West Virginia, that not a dollar of delinquent taxes,

nes, or licenses is due from any Sheriff fo The Irish Skirmishing Fund now amounts to \$77,497, but the contributions have been light of late. The Irish World acknowdges the receipt of only \$21 during the past week.

A son of the Siamese Twins is achieving high honours in an eastern college; which eads a funny man to ask: "Why shouldn't he rise in the world? His father was well connected.

A Spiritualist robes himself in white, and walks at night in a graveyard at Northfield, Vt., believing that he can thus communicate readily with spirits of the persons buried there. The Missouri Legislature is considering a

proposal to punish voters who stay away from the polls three elections in succession with forfeiture of their right to hold any office in the State. Fall River, Mass., is said to have received a number of emigrants from the English cotton manufacturing districts of

late, and the same is reported of other New England cities. The New York Graphic publishes a portrait of Freeman, the Pocasset fanatic, who murdered his child. According to the picture Freeman is a fine, intelligent ing man, with mild eyes and side whiskers. Gardener E. Sisson, undertook lately in

pairs of India rubber boots in one hundred consecutive hours, or forfeit \$5,000. He performed his task four minutes before the expiration of his time. Bradley, the Texas murderer, quoted rom the song, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand," and he said he was going home to eat sweet milk and honey, and feast at the table of our Lord. This man had pre-

viously shot seven or eight persons. A San Francisco barber, formerly a prizefighter, seeing a customer take off his coat and push up his shirt sleeves, instinctively regarded those movements as preparatory to a scrimmage, and gave him a whipping before an understanding could be effected. Henry Young killed his wife at Pittsfield, Mass., and his insanity was so clearly proved that he was sent to an asylum. His own opinion was that he deserved to be hanged, and one morning he was found suspended by the neck with strips of bed-clothes, dead.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A telegram to the New York press quotes from a Liverpool grain circular of Friday as follows :-

The quantity of flour and grain exported from this continent to the United Kingdom from September 1st, 1878, to May 24th, at New York, Boston,

ENGLISH GRAIN AVERAGES. nome grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted to 57,477 quarters, against 44,730 quarters last year; while

Average price of English

GRAIN IN TRANSIT. Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List makes the amount of grain on passage for the United King tom, exclusive of shipments from America, and the sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Eu-

qrs. eq'l qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. 79..1,500,613 116,959 788,974 77,487 12,342 May 16, '78..1,059,149 67,894 652,845 189,920 800 May 8, '79..1,408,100 102,007 656,464 54,755 10,900 May 1, '79..1,507,517 104,849 603,304 91,086 9,030 May 1, 79. 1,507,517 1v4,849 603,304 91,086 9,030;
The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, and expected to arrive during the four weeks from May 15 to June 14, is:—Wheat, 365,000 quarters, comprising 25,000 quarters from Atlantic ports, and 202,000 quarters from California, and 70,000 quarters from Chilli and Australia. Maize, 104,000 quarters, comprising 5,000 quarters from the Danube and 99,000 quarters from the Danu

to south and from east to west, the crop of wheat is of an alarming character—the very worst I ever saw. On making enquiries I found in almost every parish scores of acres had been ploughed up altogether and re-sown with something eise. I come to the conclusion, from critical observation, that, to take the county and fen lands, there is not half a crop of wheat this year. The bayley also is very much cut by the sharp frosts, which will damage the crop materially. This morning, May 7th, the ground is covered with snow.

The following is the official report of the Toronto

Banks.	Sellers	Buyers	Trans.
Montreal	1081	133 106½ 60	10 at 60½
Commerce Consolidated Dominion Hamilton	107	106½ 44 109	13 at 106
Standard Federal Imperal Moisons'	72½ 97 95½	70 95 941	10 at 941
Loan and Savings Cos.			•••••
Canada Permanent Freehold Western Canada Union	184	1742 140 1442	
Canada Landed Credit Building and Loan Imperial	130 106	129 104 106‡	
Farmers'	129	1051	
vestment Soc Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society. Can Sav. and Loan Co	192 133 1081	==	ex div.
Hamilton Prov. & L. Soc.	110		******
National Investment Co Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co	1081	==	
Insurance, &c. British America Western Assurance	112 154	153	
Isolated Risk		202 1394	
Consumers' Gas Dominion Telegraph Globe Printing Co	180 58 1874	123	
Railways. Toronto G. & B. Bonds— Toronto & Nipissing Bonds	::::	::::	
Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c		1011	
County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. T'n'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c.	1011	1002	******
City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.		100	a d

English Markets.

London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, at opening steady; corn, do.; cargoes on passage and for

since our last, but the market cannot be said to have been by any means active; and prices have since our last, but the market cannot be said to have been by any means active; and prices have generally been weak. Holders of grain, however, do not seem at all inclined to make concessions and millers manifest a disposition to stop grinding rather than continue to sell at the ruling prices of flour while paying the ruling prices of wheat. Hence offerings have generally been small and seem likely, in the absence of a change in prices, to continue so. Increased confidence has been imparted to all parties by the rain-fall of the last few days which came just in the nick of time and seems certain to do an enormous amount of good. Stocks on hand have varied but little during the week, and stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock of the stock on Monday meaning as follows. Flower of the stock o hand have varied but little during the week, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 9,525 bbls; fall wheat, 38,480 bushels; spring wheat, 123,439 bushels; sorts, 11,000 bushels; barley, 25,-976 bushels; peas, 50,693 bushels; rye, nil; corn, 1,489 bushels, against corresponding date last year:—Flour, 31,132 bbls; fall wheat, 129,456 bushels; spring wheat, 305,324 bushels; oats, 10,509 bushels [Parley, 65,862 bushels; peas, 16,-364 bushels; rye, nil; corn, 300 bushels. Outside advices show but little change during the week. English quotations show only one change, that of

of rain which is unfavourable to the growing crop Dur ng the last week there was very little busine their reserves of wheat very freely at the country markets, but business was dull, the buyers apathetic and prices slightly lower. At Mark Lane the offerand prices slightly lower. At mark lane the their ings were moderate, and previous prices maintained with difficulty. The weather showed some improvement and the condition of the growing crop varied in different localities; everywhere it was backward, but in some counties neither so sickly nor so yellow as might have been expected. From Nerfolk, however, reports were very bad; a large quantity of wheat had been ploughed up and resown with spring corn. A subscriber to the Mark
Lane Express says that in years experience be
never saw wheat look so badly in that quarter
not say wheat look so badly in that quarter
not say wheat look so badly in that quarter
not say wheat look so badly in that quarter
not say the same says that in years experience be
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not say that says that in years experience be
not say that says that s ber 1st, 1878, to May 24th, at New York, Boston, Montreal, and other eastern seaboard ports, and at San Francisco to the 15th ult., was as follows:—
Flour, 1,647,835 barrels; meal, 2,530 barrels; wheat, 41,646,367 bushels; corn, 43,087,799 bushels, and 41,646,367 bushels; corn, 43,087,799 bushels, and 15 crop in Norfolk. Receipts, seem to have been row, 163,373 bushels. Experts to the European continent in the same time comprised 136,067 barrels of timent in the same time comprised 136,067 barrels of flour; 44,578,897 bushels of wheat; 3,630,688 bushels of corn; 3,121,339 bushels of rye, and 1,568 barrels 411,000 to 420,624 quarters weekly consumption indicating a surplus over consumption of 4,000 to 22,178 quarters. The supply of maize for the week was 2,280,000 to 2,320,000 bush, v. an average weekly consumption in 1877 of 1,261,124 bush, v. 1,390,774 bush in 1876, and 773,863 bush in against 44,730 quarters last year; while in the whole kingdom it is estimated that they were 230,000 quarters, against 179,000 quarters in 1878. Since harvest the sales in the 150 principal markets have been 1.975,278 quarters; against 1,547,920 quarters; and it is computed that in the whole kingdom they have been 7,901,120 quarters, against 6,199,830 quarters in the corresponding period of last season. Without reckoning the supplies furnished ex-granary, at the commencement of the season, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets from the Danube and Black Sea; 68,000 quarters from the Danube and Black Sea; 68, Ing the four weeks from May 15 to June 1s, 1s:
Wheat, 265,000 quarters, comprising 25,000 quarters from the Danube and Black Sea; 68,000 quarters from Atlantic ports; and 202,000 quarters from California, and 70,000 quarters from Chiliand Australia. Maize, 104,000 quarters, com 34,005,965 40,275,793 27,381,004 38,739,231 prising 5,000 quarters from the Danube, and 99,-6,208,007 6,254,125 4,581,840 4,738,892 000 quarters from the Atlantic ports; also, 20,000 quarters of barley, all from the Black and Azov Seas. Continental advices by mail state that during the week ending on the 17th ult., the weather in France had Total . . 74,452,122 73,395,198 60,900,044 72,259,105 been unpropitious, and complaints as to the growing crops very general and serious at the opening of the week owing to continued ungenial weather, but & flour. 1,329,040 1,400,499 718,465 311,069 at its close some improvement in the weather had Result .. 73,123,082 71,994,609 60,181,579 71,948,036 been reported, though not sufficient to in any way abate the apprehensions that had been previously where reported to be looking of a yellow colour. The country markets were strong, and in most cases rather dearer. At Marseilles business was active and prices firm. At Bordeaux and also at Havre have come forward very slowly, and, when it goes firm. At Bordeaux and also at Havre wheat closed very firm. The Paris flour market had been firm, but closed quiet at a slight decline. The quantity of American wheat on passage to France by asilers was 261,900 quarters, against 220,000 quarters in the previous week. In Beligium there was increased activity manifested gium there was increased activity manifested shoth in wheat and rye, and at Antwerp prices

The Paris flour market had perfect steady at 15 to 17c for pound rolls, and 12 to 13c for tubs and crocks of dairy. The demand has been active, and prices steady at 15 to 17c for pound rolls, and 12 to 13c for tubs and rocks of dairy. The demand has been active, and prices steady at 15 to 17c for pound rolls, and 12 to 13c for tubs and rocks of dairy. The demand has been active, and prices steady at 15 to 17c for pound rolls, and 12 to 13c for tubs and rocks of dairy. The demand has been active, and prices steady at 15 to 17c for pound rolls, and 12 to 13c for tubs and rocks of dairy. The demand has been active, and prices steady at 15 to 17c for pound rolls, and 12 to 13c for tubs and 12 to 13c for tu Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans.
Jate. qrs. eq?l qrs. qrs. qrs.
715, 779.,1,314,000 72,000 695,000 75,000 15,000
716, 78.1,1002,000 600,000 738,000 226,000 1,000
78, 779.,1,306,000 95,000 573,000 11,000
71, 779.,1,366,000 95,000 583,000 111,000 11,000

The property of the state of the company of the com were higher. In Germany the weather remained cold and ungenial. No great damage to the crops was known to have been done; but some alarm was felt, and it was thought that at any rate the harvest would be a late one. At Berlin on the 9th uit, the offers of good qualities of wheat were few, and business of good qualities of wheat were few, and good qualities of good qualities of good qualities of wheat were few, and good qualities of good usch makes the amount of grain on passage
United Kingdom, as follows:—
Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans.
Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans. wheat was 1s dearer, notwithstanding liberal supplies. Term wheat was also dearer. Rye was also occurred in consequence of the rise in the term markets. In Roumania the weather was good, and crops were reported to be looking well; an increased demand for wheat prevailed at Galatz and rather better prices had been paid. Navigation at Cronstadt and St. Petersburg was opened on the 5th of May, '79. It is expected there will be considerable shipments of wheat rve and oats from thence during the remaining part of May. On this continent

ness was consequently restricted. At Danzig on the same day there was a brisk demand for export, and ported in cars, which could probably be had at \$12. rather higher. At Hamburg an advance on wheat A party signing himself "A Subscriber" writes to the Mark Lane Express in reference to the grow Copious rains have fallen in Wisconsin, Iowa and ing wheat crop in the County of Nerfolk as follows: Minnerota, the effect of which has been exceedingly For the last forty years I have travelled through | favourable on all growing group. The reports of spring wheat received last week were very favour-able from nearly every section, and there is said to be \$1.65, the latter for single bags. a good promise now for at least an average pield, on an increased acreage. No. 2 wheat is said to be en-Laren say that it made no special exertions either to buy or sell largely during last week. Grain of all sorts continued to come lorward freely, both in the west and at seaboard perts; but the quantity in sight shows a decrease. California prospects of the wheat crop are altogether favourable. There were estimated to be on April 24, '79, still 100,000 tons of surplus wheat in the State of California available for export, which is equal to 3,838,333 bushels, with

for each market day during the past week :-												
	May 29, 5 p. m.		May 30,		May 31, 5 p. m.		June 2, 6 p. m.	June 3, 6 p. m.		June 4, 5 p. m.		
	8.	D,	8. 1	٥.	8. 1	D.	8. D	S.	D.	6.	D	
	Flour	3 4 5 1 4 3 6 8 2 0	No Report.		10 8 9 9 9 4 5 6 47	3 4 5 1 4 8 6 3 2 0	No Report.	10 8 9 9 4 5 5 6 47 82	8 4 5 1 4 2 6 8 9	10 8 9 9 4 5 5 6	8 4 5 1 4 2 6 8 2 0	
	Lard82 Beef75 Bacon25 Tallow84	6 0 9			75 25	6 0 9	~	75 25	9	75 25	8 0 6	

FLOUR.—The market has been inactive and prices have been weak since our last, nor has there been very much on the market. Superior extra has been quiet and apparently rather weak; but considerable sales of those very choice brands of extra which are sometimes exported as superior were made our sales of those very choice brands of extra which are sometimes exported as superior were made on Thursday at equal to \$4.30 and Friday at equal to \$4.30 and Friday at equal to \$4.30 and \$4.32\frac{1}{2}\$ here; while ordinary extra sold at \$4.20. Fancy and strong bakers' have been nominal. Spring extra has been quiet and weak; a lot of 500 barrels sold on Friday at equal to \$4.05 here, and on Saturday one lot sold at equal to \$4 here, and another on the spot at \$3.05 f.o.c. The market to-day remained weak, but with an improved demand; a lot of 400 barrels of extra sold at \$4.20 f.o.c., and 200 barrels of spring extra at equal to \$3.90 here, with lots on the spot held at \$4 and \$3.90 bid and refused.

Perused.

Bran—Inactive and weak, with cars offering at \$10.50, without buyers.

OATMEAL—Has been scarce, firm and wanted; one lot sold at equal to \$4.10 here, which price would be again paid. Small lots unchanged, but firm at \$4.25

con terms, 20s to 20s 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat 200,000 to 205,000 qrs; corn, 100,000 to 105,000 qrs; flour, 65,000 qrs; corn, 100,000 bis. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, inactive; corn, 3o.; western mixed corn, per 100 lbs, 4s 1½d; Canadian peas, per 100 lbs, 6s.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, June 4.

PRODUCE.

There has been a slight improvement in business since our last, but the market cannot be said to have been by any means active; and prices have

fave remained dull and inactive, the her an improved feeling. Cars on the ser an improved feeling. Cars on the S2c last week and S5c this week.

FLOUR, f.o.c. All w. No. 8,

Red Winter.
Spring Wheat, No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs.

Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

No. 2.

No. 2.

No. 2.

No. 3.

Official control of the Rye, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beet, hind qrs., per 100 lbs...
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.
Chickens, by pair.
Ducks, per brace.
Geese, each...

> PROVISIONS. TRADE—Seems to have improved somewhat since our last, but still remains quiet. BUTTER—Receipts have continued to be very small, and all wanted for the local market. Prices have been firm at 11 to 1240 for new dairy, but all the sales made have been of small lots. There has been scarcely any store-packed offered, and it may be regarded as nominal at about 9c. Box-lots also have come forward very slowly, and, when in good condition, have sold readily at 10 to 12c. Street receipts also have hear small and prices deadly at

ported in cars, which could probably be had at \$12. Bacon—Has sold rather better, but remains de-cidedly quiet with little change in prices. Cumber-land has been offered in round lots of 1,000 sides at \$\frac{6}{2}\c, with \$\frac{6}{2}\c, \text{tot}\$ \$\frac{6}{2}\c, \text{tot}\$

and 9c for canvassed bellies.

LEWIS—On Sunday, June 1st, at 54 Peter street thans—Have been selling slowly at 11c for canvassed, and 10 to 10 fe for smoked in small lots, with tierces of pickled sold at 9c, small lots at 9fc.

LARD—Seems rather easier; a lot of 43 tinnets sold at 8c, and small lots have been going at 8fc to 9c; pails bring 9 to 9fc, the pail, included. Tierces quiet and almost nominal.

House Servelve to the pail, included. Tierces and small out nominal. House Servelve to the properties of the

less than seventy days remaining to the time when the harvest of the new crop will be commenced. 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:

1879. 1879.

| Sample | S

the week.

Breves—Receipts have been rather light, but probably sufficient, since our last, as the enquiry for export seems rather less active and prices somewhat easier in consequence of rather unfavourable English advices, but steers of 1,300 lbs and upwards still bring from \$4.75 to \$5, the latter price being somewhat exceptional. Laght steers and hefers and heavy oxen and bulls have also been easier, rauging from \$4 for poor bulls up to \$4.50 for light steers, with a good demand for the local market. Third class have been scatces, but a few grass-fed cattle have begun to offer and have been selling slowly at from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Subset—Offerings have been small and probable slowly at from \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Surer—Offerings have been small and probably below the wants of buyers; at all events all in the market have found a ready sale at firm prices. First-class clipped and dressing from 80 lbs., and upwards have sold at from \$5.50 to \$6 and second-class have gone off slowly at from \$4.50 to \$5 with very few in.

\$6 with very few in.

LAMBS—The supply has been fairly good, but the demand for it has been steady and all coming in have been wanted. Prices have been firm, but cannot be said to have advanced. First-class dressing from \$5 lbs. upwards have been wanted, and sold readily at \$3.50 to \$4.90. Second-class have gone off less readily than first; of them there has probably been enough in; they have been easy at \$2.50 to \$3.90.

to \$3.00.

Calves—Receipts have been of fair amount, but much below that usual at this season, as farmers are evidently inclined to keep them for breeding. Prices have been easy, but generally unchanged. First-class, dressing from 120 lbs upwards, have been selling readily, and steady at from \$7.50 to \$3. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been in fair demand and rather firmer at \$4.50 to \$6.50 each. Third-class have not been wanted, and some pressed on the market have sold as low as \$2.00.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

CALFSKINS—Green have been fairly abundant, and cured quiet at 12½ to 13c. PRIJES—The season for sheepskins is now closed and they are offering in pelt form; prices open at 20c, with receipts small. LAMBSKINS—Have been coming forward fairly vell, and selling as before at 30c.

well, and selling as before at 30c.

Woot.—The new clip has been offering all week, and selling on the street at 19 to 21c, but nearly all of it going at 20c, which may be regarded as the fair market price; a few small lots of 500 to 1,000 lbs have also been sold at 20c. Pulled wools have been inactive; dealers have been offering 21c for super and 20c for combing, but no sales have been reported. We understand that 60,000 lbs of last year's fleece exported to England has been brought back here from the difficulty of finding a sale for it there.

Tallow—Remains steady and unchanged at 52c for rendered and 34c for rough, with fair offerings.
Onotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected. for rendered and \$4c for rough, with fair offerings. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$6.25; No. 2 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; Calfskins, green, 10 to 11c; Calfskins, cured, 12 to 18c; calfskins, dry, none; pelts, 20c; Lambakins, 30c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 20 to 21c; extra super, none; Wool, pickings, 6 to 7c; Tallow, rough, \$4c; rendered, \$6.25 to \$6c.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Trade has been dull and inactive since our last. Travellers have not been out, and sales have consequently been confined to a sorting-up business with

Men's Machine-sewed Galters, \$1.60 to \$3.50; Men's Cobourgs, \$5c to \$1.60; Men's Burf. Alex, \$1.00 to \$2.75; Men's Burf. Alex, \$1.00 to \$2.75; Men's Pru. Cong., \$1.15 to \$1.50; Soy's Work—Boys' Congress, \$1.35 to \$2.50ys' Cobourgs, \$6c to \$1.25; Boys' Pegged Balmorals, \$1.40 to \$1.70; Boys' Bunkums, \$1.05 to \$1.25; Boys' Stogras, \$1.45 to \$2.90, Women's Work—Women's Prunells Bal., 70c to \$2.00; Women's Prunells Cong., 50c to \$2.00; Women's Prunells Cong., 50c to \$2.00; Women's Prunells Cong., 50c to \$2.00; Women's Balts, \$2.50; Women's Cong., \$1.00 to \$1.60; Women's B. Kid Bals, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Women's Kid Bals, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Women's Kid Bals, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Women's Cong., \$1.60 to \$2.90; Women's Batts, \$0c to \$1.30; Women's Call Bals, \$1.45 to \$1.75; Kinsse' Work—Batts, \$0c to \$1.75. Misses' Calf Balmorals, \$1.25; Children's Work—C. C T. Cacks, \$6 to \$6.55 to \$90c; Balmorals, C. T. 6 to 10, 75c to \$1; En. Cacks, \$7½ to 60c; Batts, 55 to 76c.

COAL AND WOOD. PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.

Prices remain weak with a slight decline in lots of five to ten barrels since our last, and sales small. Car lots have been selling in London at 8c for June, 84c for July and August, and 9c for the bal ance of the year. In spite of the trade depression, crude oil has been selling in round lots in Petrolis at 55c to 60c per bbl. Quotations are as follows:—Refined, per Imperial gal., 0.00; white, by car load, 00c; lots of five to ten bbls, 13c; single bbls, 14c.

U. S. Cattle Markets. ALBANY, May 30.—Cattle-Receipts, 709 cars; last week, 693; through shipments, 575; market opened tame, and gradually weakened until a decline of je was fully established, when a fair amount of business was done at reduced prices; trade generally more liberal, purchasers talking about 3,000 head, leaving no margin for sellera. Sheep and lambs—receipts, 77 cars; last week, 57; both were taken rather freely at closing prices; last week's supply consisted mainly of Western sheep and kentucky lambs; quote: sheep, sheared and unsheared, \$4 to \$6; lambs, \$5 to \$6.50, culls to extra.

BUFFALD, May 30.—Cattle-Receipts to day, 2,196: sheared, \$4 to \$6; lambs, \$5 to \$6.50, culls to extra.

BUFFALO, May 30.—Cattle—Receipts to day, 2,196; receipts consigned through 727 cars; limited demand both for Eastern and local trade at lower prices; sales choice steers at \$4.75 to \$5.15; 30 cars stock remain unsold. Sheep and lambs—receipts to-day, 1,900; receipts consigned through, 26 cars; run light; demand good; fair to good clipped sheep, \$3.75 to \$4.15; choice, \$4.30 to \$4.50; best grades disposed of.

ARMSTRONG—At Kirkfield, on the 13th ult., the wife of Robert Armstrong, Eq., J.P., of a son.

MORAN—In Montreal, at "Place sacre Cour,"
Amheret street, the wife of Mr. J. J. Moran, of a daughter. FITZSIMMONS—At Brockville, on 25th ult., the wife of H. T. Fitzsimmons, of a son.

STREET—At 157 John street, on Sunday, the 1st June, the wife of E. B. Street, of a son. STARR—In Listowel, on the 28th ult., the wife of Geo. Starr, of a son. Ballard—At 111 Jackson street west, Hamilton, on the 30th ulb, the wife of Waiter J. Ballard, manager of the Farmers' and Traders' Loan Association, of a daughter.

Lambe — On the 31st ult., at 215 Spadina avenue the wife of Roger Lambe, of a son.

MACKELGA.—WALKER.—At St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., by his Lordship the Bishop of Niagara, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Curran, M.A., Henry Auber Mackelcan, Barrister at-Law, to Florence, eldest daughter of James Walker, West HENDERSON—GRANT.—At St. James' Cathedral, June 2d, 1879, by the Rev. The Dean of Toronto, James McKeen Henderson, Jr., Montreal, to Annie Catherine, youngest daughter of Alexander Grant,

BLACK—BRADFORD—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Professor McLaren, William Black to Lizzie Blakeley Bradford, both of Toronto. UNGER—ANTS—On the morning of Wednesda the 28th of May, at St. Patrick's Catholic Church Gait, Ont., by the Rev. S. Ryan, B. H. Unger, me-chant, Berlin, Ont. to Miss Hulda, only daughts of the late Louis Ante, City of Elberfelt, Prussia. of the late Louis Ante, City of Elberfelt, Prussia.

FLETCHER-SCHREBER—At Christ Church, in Ottaway, on Tuesday, '27th May, 1879, by Ven. Archdescon Lauder, assisted by the Rev. Canon Johnston, James, second son of J. Flitcroft Fletcher, Esq., of South Nerwood, England, to Eleanor Gertrude, eldest daughter of Collingwood Schreiber, Esq., of Elmsleigh, Ottawa.

DRURY—MCLELLAND—On the 21st ult., at Newtown Rebinson, by the Rev. Mr. Atchison, of Cockstown, Mr. William Drury, of Vespra, to Miss Elizabeth McLelland, of West Gwillimbury.

beth McLelland, of West Gwillimbury.

NETLETON—HOGGAN—At No. 14 St. Vincent street, on the 28th ult, by the Rev. David Mitchell, Frederick Nettleton, (G. T. R.,) to Katle, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Hoggan.

BOWMAN—BABCOCK—At the residence of the bride's father, Beverly, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. Fellman, Mr. Abram O. Bowman, of the firm of Boehmer, Brothers & Co., to Miss Agnes A., third daughter of Mr. C. Babcock.

WAKEFIELD—SILVER—At the Methodist Parsonage, Skrathroy, on the 27th ult., by Rev. Alfred Andrews, Christopher W. Wakefield, of Bosanquet, County of Lambton, to Miss Julia Ann Silver, of the same place.

place.

BERNER—LAING—At the residence of the bride's father, Wyoming, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Geo. Cuthbertson, Dr. M. H. Beemer, of the London Asylum for the Insane, to Mary A. W., eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Laing.

DEATHS. COOKE—On Wednesday, 28th ult., C Helena, eldest daughter of Wm. Cooke (Me Bank), aged 20 years and 6 days. Pickup—in Montreal, on the 26th May, Edmund Pickup, aged 70 years. BARRICK—On Tuesday, 27th ult., at 97 Bond street, of broncho-pneumonia and congestion of the brain, Ralph Earnest, youngest son of Dr. E. J. Barrick, aged eleven months and fifteen days. SIVERS—In this city, on the 28th ult., Cathari eldest daughter of John Sivers, aged 11 years. Lewis—In Hamilton, on the 28th ult., Lewis, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age. MACKENZIE—In Montreal, on the 26th ult., Henr Jidham Mackenzie, aged 54 years. KERR—In Lucknow, on Saturday, 17th ult., Joh Kerr, aged 32 years, 9 months. Bell.—On the 19th ult., at the Rectory, Burling ton, Ont., Mary, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. Belt. aged 24 years and 10 months. PRESTON—On Friday, 30th ult., at his residence, 178 Carleton street, Arthur Wilson, second son of the late Thomas J. Preston, Esq. of this city.

TUDHOFE—In Barrie, on the 16th ult., Elizabeth A. McCullough, beloved wife of Mr. James Tudhope, late of Orillia, aged 32 years.

successful Machine for boring wells in quick-sand and hard-pan. Send for circular to Manufac-tory, 68 Mary street, Hamilton. 365-13 e o w. CARLETON—At Ottawa, on 28th ult., Christop Carleton, of H. M. Customs, aged 58 years. LEADLAY—Sweetly fell asleep in Jesus. At his father's residence, 25 Esther street, on May 30th, Emmerson, fourth beloved son of John and Ann M. Leadlay. Aged 22 years, 5 months and 21 days. COCHRAN—After a long illness, on Friday, 30th May, Alexander Cochran, aged 57 years and months.

Arno—In this city, on the 31st May, at the residence of his mother, 109 Parliament street, Charles Arno, printer, aged 28 years and 7 months.

Bright—At Brussels. on the 24th ult., Alex.

Bright, of Listowel, aged 68 years.

ARREL—At the residence of her husband, York Mills, on the 31st ult., Elizabeth, beloved wife or John Arkell, aged 52 years, 10 months and 10 days.

DUNHAM—On Sunday, June 1st, Jane O'Con wife of James Dunham, builder, aged 28 years. ANDRASON—At her residence, 25 Temperattreet, on Sunday morning, June 1st, Elizabe fifth daughter of the late George Anderson, of t

city.

INGRAM—In this city, at 54 Eleanor street, on Tuesday, June 3rd; Mary Ann Hill, wife of James Ingram, aged 26 years.

BROWNS—At his residence, 8 Paul street south, Hamilton, on the 2nd instant, M. W. Browne, Esq., in the 64th year of his age. STANTON—At his residence, No. 214 Wellington street west, at 12 o'clock, Monday night, June 2nd, William H. Stanton, barrieter-at-law, in the 59th

THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars ofered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary barqains, and they can always find safety in doubful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.

farm to Rent.

Advertisements of Farms For Sals or to Ren are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 60c, each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they sau them in THE MAIL.

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Farms tor Sale.

COME TO DELAWARE—100
Delaware fruit and grain farms, cheap; mild,
nealthy climate; catalogue free. A. P. GRIFFITH,
Smyrna, Delaware. MARMS AND WILD LANDS for sale—Our Catalogues sent free to any uddress, on application to FENTON, CARNIE & CO., Hamilton, Ont. 863-52 MARM FOR SALE-9TH CON-CESSION, Goderich, 80 acres, near Clinton and Goderich markets; brick dwelling; frame out buildings; good orchard; splendid wheat farm ABEL REED, Holmesville.

367-cow-tf MARM FOR SALE OR RENT-Township Nattawasaga. Composed of 150 cres in a high state of cultivation. Particulars, poly to HENRY MCCUTCHEON, Singhampton, 2014. NARM FOR SALE-150 ACRES In Township of Grantham, on St. Catharines and Queenstown stone road, 3½ miles from St. Catharines. Good brick house, large frame barn and sheds, a good orchard and wood lot of 20 acres; all in good condition and cultivation. Address JAMES DURHAM, Homer P. O., Ont. 372-5 DARM FOR SALE-200 ACRES

L. — Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County, 180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required on a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway—1½ miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O. 383.

CHOICE GARDEN LOT, CONTAINING 19‡ acres, for sale, in Blenheim,
County Kent. On the premises a comfortable
frame house, 175 apple trees, variety of peach, pear,
and cherry trees, currant shrubs, &c. As the
Huron and Erie railway will be built during the
coming summer, the above property will double its
present value in six months. Satisfactory reasons
for selling. Apply to THOMAS GREEN, Rond Eau
P.O. 375-1

LAMBE—On the 31st ult., at 215 Spadina avenue, the wife of Roger Lambe, of a son.

NUSHW—At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Wednesday, the 14th of May, the wife of Walter B. Nursey, of a daughter.

LEWIS—On Sunday, June 1st, at 54 Peter street the wife of Albert B. Lewis, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MURRAY—At 207 Spadina avenue, on the 31st May, the wife of Huson Murray, Esq., of a daughter.

MANSON.—At the residence of Dr. Woolverton, Hamilton, on 29th May, thewife of William Manson, Manson, and the residence of Dr. Woolverton, Hamilton, on 29th May, thewife of William Manson, Mansor Bank of Commerce, Peterboro', of a son.

MARRIAGES.

INGOLDSEY—MURPHY—On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Father McCann, at St. Michael's cathedral.

sold at Sc, and small lots have been going a series of content of the series of the se

Stock Farms, Grazing Farms, DELAWARE Pruit Parms, Large Farms. Small Farms,

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

THE CANADIAN LAND & EMIGRATION CO') FOR SALE 300,000 ACRES

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Miscellaneous.

60 CHECMOS AND PERFUMED CARDS, (no three slike) name in gold and jet, 10 cts. 25 fun and fiirtation cards, 10 cts. Pack of age cards, 10 cts. CLINTS BROS., Clintonville, Ct. 342-96 60 EXTRA WHITE BRISTOL Old Cards, name in Gold, and case, 10c. H. M. SMITH, Clintonville, Ct. 60 ELEGANT CARDS 10

OU cents; 25 Gold Border, 15c; Game of Authors, 15c; all for 35c. Ætna Card Company, Clintonville, Ct. 375-13 HUTCHESON HOUSE, COR.
Main and Dominion streets; only first-class
Hotel in Emerson; free bus to all trains and
steamers. HUTCHESON & SCOTT, Proprietors.
374-52 SHARPE'S IMPROVED PUR-PLE Top Swede Turnip Seed, represented in Model Farm published reports best quality Swede grown. 25 cents per pound; 10 pounos at 20 cents. Carriage paid. HALLETT & CO., Guelph. 372-4 FANCY CARDS, WITH name, Plain or Gold, 10c. Agent's outfit 10c. 150 styles. HULL & SON, Hudson N. Y. 383-26 e o w LARUIT TREES FOR PATRONS. Enclose stamps for catalogue and price list H . ARNOLD & SON, Benton Center, New York TAR AUGER-THE MOST

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\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents.
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357-52 \$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Somethingfnew. OUT & OO. Box 1120, Montreal, Que. AGENTS, READ THIS. We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. 368-13

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THE GOSPEL OF JOY is received with the greatest favour by all who have examined it, and is, in itself, already a great success. Send for it. Use it in Conventions, Sabbath School Gatherings, and "Congresses." Camp. Praise and Prayer meetings.

RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC. (50 cts.) W. H. CUMMINGS PIANOFORTE PRIMER, (80 cts.) ERNST PAUER, ORGAN PRIMER. (80 cts.) Dr. STAINER. ORGAN PRIMER. (80 cts.) Dr. STAINER.

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organist should have a catalogue, which will i free en application.

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Tenders.

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TENDERS. City of Toronto.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES. Tenders will be received at the City Tre WEDNESDAY, THE 18th JUNE,

addressed to Alderman Boswell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, for the purchase of the following issues of City of Toronto Debentures:— 1.) CONSOLIDATED LOAN DEBENTURES (5 per cent., redeemable in 40 years).

Debentures issued for general city purposes and renewals of Debentures issued for general city and school purposes, under the authority of an Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario at its last session, entitled "An Act respecting the debenture debt and certain property of the City of Toronto."

(a) General City Purposes. \$359,354 00
(a) Renewal of certain debentures maturing in 1880.... 201,033 00
(c) To replace certain School Debentures issued in 1878 maturing in 1888..... 45,000,00
(b) To replace certain debentures issued in 1878 maturing in 1888..... 87,850 00 \$643,237 00

(E) General City Purposes under by-law to be adver-tised for submission to a vote of the ratepayers.... 141,600 00 8784.837 **00**

\$ 83,991 00 \$868,828 00 Total issue..... The Consolidated Loan issues will be made in

either currency or sterling, and payable either in this Province, Great Britain, or elsewhere, with interest coupons attached for the payment of in-terest thereon half-yearly at the rate of five per terest thereon half-yearly at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Tenders are invited for the whole amount, or for sums not less than \$50,000, payable on the delivery of the bonds in Toronto.

The Local Improvement issue are in amounts of \$1,000, \$400, and broken sums, according to the several by-laws under which they are issued, and bear interest at six. per cent per annum, payable by coupon half-yearly at the Bank of Toronto, in this city.

Tenders are invited for the whole amount, or for sums not less than \$10,000, payable on the delivery of the bonds.

The issue (a) of \$141,600 to be tendered for subject to the submitting and passing of the by-law.

SAMUEL B. HARMAN,

financial.

\$1,200 RETURNS IN 30 days on \$100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on stock options of \$10 to \$50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York. 370 52 \$10 to \$1,000 | Invested in Wall street Stocks make, fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st., N.Y.

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TIN STAMPS similar to

throughout the Dominion. W. C. McDONALD.

Dersonal. CUN'S INDEX TO ADVER-TISEMENTS for next-of-kin, heirs-at-law, legatees and cases unclaimed money. Subscription \$2. 59,000 names. Circulars free. ROBERT BEATY & CO., Bankers, Toronto. 372-5

FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

City of Berlin, Saturday, May 24th, 7.30 a.m.' City of Montreal, Thursday, May 29th, 11.30 a.m. City of Richmond, Saturday, June 7th, 8 a.m. City of Chester, Saturday, June 14th, 1 p.m. City of Brussels, Thursday, June 19th, 3 p.m. City of Berlin, Saturday, June 28th, roon. STERLING DRAFTS, payable at all points if Great Britain and Ireland issued, and berths secur

THOMPSON, FAHEY & CO., 10 KING STREET EAST.

THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excelent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Outario, and largely in the sister Provinces of quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of Kingland Bay streets, in the City of Torontol.

VOL. VIII. NO.

THE ZULU CAMPAIG

Discussion With Cetewayo Terms of Peace.

RITISH CONDITIONS UNACCEPTABLE

CAPE TOWN, May 23. - Cetewayo on 16th inst. despatched an envoy to C Crealock asking him to send a European discuss terms of peace. Jno. Dunn accordingly went to Cetewayo's kraal, but ed, the negotiations having failed cause the British refuse any terms but conditional surrender. Cetewayo's go faith is doubted. It is thought proba

he will shortly throw his whole streng against the lower Tugela column. To contemplated rapid march against Ce wayo's kraal at Ulundi has been abanded. Transport difficulties are increasing to the scarcity of grass. The heat of the troops is improving.

It is reported that Major Chard, we distinguished himself at Rorke's Drift, die of force. A great fire at Greytown destroyed missariat stores.

LONDON, July 8 .- According to datest advices from Cape Town, Color Crealock and Wood have recovered fr The Orange Free State Assembly trary to the advice of the President, ed resolutions expressing hopes

A despatch from Landsman's Drift, da May 13th, says spies report that there four Zulu armies in the eastern angle Zululand, designed to enter the colony, LONDON, June 9 .- The Times' c pondent at Cape Town expresses the be that King Cetewayo will accept the ter of the British commander, and consi that all further fighting is ended.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE BLOCKAD The Result of Insufficient Accommoda
—Inconvenience and Loss Entailer
American Exporters of Live Cattle.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A London which is causing so much inconvenience importers, shipowners and others inter ed in the American cattle trade, is a string example of administrative blunderin Cattle imported from the United Stanaving been scheduled by the Pri Council are not allowed to sent away alive from the port sent away alive from the port landing but have to be slaughtered places sanctioned by that Department. regulation of this nature ought surely have been supplemented by proper arrang ments with a view to its being carried o with as little delay and confusion as resemble. with as little delay and confusion as possibilit seems, however, that so far from this th is at Liverpool a most lamentable inst ciency of approved slaughtering places seven of landing accommodation. The sult of this is that vessels laden with car

THE CZAR'S ASSAILANT.

and pigs are detained in the river unab

Trial and Execution of the Solovieff. martial to-day persisted in den that he had accomplices. He said he had accomplices. He said he had accomplices. He said he had accompliced a crime and knew to penalty, therefore an advocate would useless. The demeanour of the accused wifirm and respectful. His wife, his to sisters and brother were summoned as we have the control of the accused with the sisters and brother were summoned as we have the control of the accused with the accu nesses. His wife was unable to appear she had been in a fit for an hour before i rial. One sister went into hysterics court. The Court pronounced his guilty and, after depriving his of his civil rights, sentenced his to death, the execution to take place at five o'clock this afternoon A slight tremor passed through his fram as the hour of his door was strained. as the hour of his doom was pronounced but otherwise the prisoner remained us moved during the trying ordeal. Subs

uently he was allowed twenty-four hor o appeal for mercy. LONDON, June 9.—The execution Alexander Solovieff took place at S Petersburg to-day. The twenty-for hours which were given him in which to make an appeal for mercy expired yesterday, but his execution was postponed until to-day. It is reported that he refused to make an appeal, knowing that it would be useless. His demeanour that it would be useless. His demeanour at the execution was calm and somewhat dignified. He refused to the very last to make any statement respecting his accomplices and superiors. The scaffold was erected on the great plaza in front of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul where Solovieff had been imprisoned and where he was tried and condemned. A large force of the Imperial Guard formed a hollow square around the scaffold in two ranks, one facing towards the scaffold and the other facing the people who to the number of 8,000 filled he rest of the plaza. The people who to the number of 8,000 filled he rest of the plaza. The people were very quiet and no demonstration on lemnation he was immediately visited by priest of the Greek Church, who offered him the consolations of religion, but Solovieff firmly refused to listen to the anortations of the priest. He respectfully

solovieff firmly refused to listen to the exhortations of the priest. He respectfully out positively stated that he had no faith in God or belief in a future life and that it would only be a mockery to presend it. When brought from the fortress gate to the scaffold he marched boldly and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. The priest, who still attended, continued to exhort him to make an act of contrition and to seek pardon from God, but Solovieff teadily refused. At the last moment the ly refused. At the last moment the offered to him a crucifix imploring to kiss it as a token of his repentance vieff pushed it away with a gestur impatience. He exhibited perfect of sure and firmness, but no bravado.

Father O'Keefe, of Callan. LONDON, June 6.—The case of Rev. ather O'Keefe, formerly parish priest of allan, has been at last settled. As parish riest O'Keefe was ruler of the parochial chool at Callan, which was under the harge of the National Education Board arge of the National Education Board and received the national grant. He got to a dispute with his Bishop and after a sing controversy, flatly refused to obey the riers of the latter. The Bishop then aspended him; O'Keefe appealed to Carlinal Cullen and the Cardinal sustained the latter. inal Cullen and the Cardinal sustained the lishop. He then appealed to Rome and Rome sustained the Cardinal. Meanthle Father O'Keefe had also appealed to be Education Board to prevent his resolved as priest, but not as manager of the arish school. The Board held that it was coessary that priest and bishop should be harmony with each other, and that they harmony with each other, and that they uld not sustain him as against his bishop, after O'Keefe then brought suit against le Board, the bishop and the cardinal for the restitution of the cardinal for the restitution of the sustain the e restitution of what he considered to be srights, and the courts decided against m. The case has been going on for veral years. The settlement now rived at is the result of a compromise. ather O'Keefe makes his submission ithdraws his claims and receives a numal pension of £100 a year.