Now is the time to secure Beech and Maple Land for a home or investment. I have personally ex-amined the Government lands in Northern Michi-gan, and am prepared to make selections at once near the new railroad line in the Upper Peningula. \$275 will locate 160 acres. }

Above prices cover all fees and expenses, and all lands thus located are guaranteed as represented. As I locate with warrants of 1812, the lands will be exempt from taxation for three years from date of

D. J. EVANS, Land Agent, Room 3. Mechanics' Block, Detroit.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

ections of Ontario.

Lot 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, in Georgian Bay, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand. Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 0 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. his is a very choice lot. Lot 5.—East half of Lot 5, 13th cor. of Sunni-lale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable

Lot 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hardwood-imbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con. Som-era, County of Lambton, five miles from town of Dresden, Sydenham River. Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst it excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9, conship of Sullivan, County of Grey. All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, balance

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie, Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie.

Tohaceo.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada asthe safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



IDOL SMOKING

TOBACCO

THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco gields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS. EVERY PLUG.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, Manufacturer, MONTREAL.



BURNELL'S

THE WEEKLY MAIL

per twenty words, and 24 course word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an exceller medium through which to reach the public, circ lating from every Post Office and prominent point Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quantum New Scotia, New Brunswick, British Golumn Ontario, box Scotia, New Brunswicz, son Manitoba.

The Publisher of The Mail will not be respons for any omission to print, or error in, legal or of advertisements beyond the amount actually paid advertisements.



VOL IX. NO. 428.

farms tor Sale.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

ROUGH ON "OUR" CRICKETERS

Prince of Germany, to the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig Holstein. The Princess is the eldest daughter of Frederick Christian Augustus, Duke of Schleswig Holstein, and his wife, Duchess Adelaide Victoria, who is herself daughter of the eldest Prince of Hohenlohe Luxemburg. The future bride is twenty-two years of age, and Prince Frederick William is twenty-one.

LONDON UNIVERSITY ELECTION. Sir John Lubbook (Liberal) has been elected to Parliament for London University without opposition, in place of Mr. Robert Lowe, raised to the Peerage.

THE BURIALS BILL. The House of Lords this evening passed to the second reading of the Government's burial bill by a vote of 125 against 101. The Bishop of Lincoln led the Opposition, and Lord Derby partly supported the bill. Two-thirds of the bishops voted in favour f the bill.

other Governments whose credit is better have been less successful than anticipated, MOUNT VESUVIUS RAILWAY.

The formal opening of the Mount Vesuvius railway took place on Monday. It was celebrated by a splendid fete, to which 150 persons were invited. The line will open for regular traffic to-morrow. All persons present were manipoles in expressing their present were unanimous in expressing their admiration at the completion of so bold an

TRAINING SHIPS.

The Admiralty have decided that the young seamen's training vessels shall for the future not rely upon their canvas alone, but shall also be able to fall back upon steam for their propulsion. A LEAF FROM CANADA'S BOOK.

tion promotion in the simplified price of the control of the Part of the Part

BISMARCK'S PRESTIGE ON THE WANE,

which left Canada in 1870, are deta'led for service in India. It is believed that the 38th Regiment will shortly be ordered for Halifax, N. S.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Privy Council, introduces a bill for the compulsory attend on at schools throughout the eountry.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP.

A monthly cotton circular states Egypt can hardly be expected to yield another monster crop, and so far indications are quite the other way.

A SHORT-LIVED REVIVAL.

The Times says British trade returns for Paris to five years correction for attempting the content of the paris to five years correction for attempting the content of the proceeding in the content of the con

TRANSLATION OF THE CZARINA'S REMAINS FROM THE WINTER PALACE—IMPRESSIVE

Our St. Petersburg correspondency are the investation of the continue for the fallowing this afternoon of the fallowing this afternoon of the investation of the continue for the fallowing this afternoon of the continue for the

connecting England and France is most satisfactory.

Germany has issued an invitation to the Powers for a supplementary conference in Berlin on June 16th.

A Paris despatch says the Tariff Committee of the Senate recommended an increase in the duties on imported cattle.

The cattle plague has re-appeared at Larnica. Two theusand animals, of a total of 200,000 on the Island, have died.

A Paris despatch says the Senate has adopted a bill approving the convention with the United States settling the indemnity due to Frenchmen by America for damage sustained during the civil war.

A private letter received in London gives an appalling account of the famine in Diarbekir and Bagdad. The letter says the people are dying in the streets, the women are selling children for food, and men are living on rats.

The Heraid St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"Two Russ.

Mr. W. H. Baldwin, of Ottawa, has patented a new c'urn, which makes butter in three and a half minutes. in three and a half minutes.

The Government grant to Middlesex for educational purposes in 1880 is \$7,189, being \$208 more than last year.

Mesers. Lee & Gunberg have opened a slate quarry near Madoc village. The quality of the material is good.

The two Irish Catholic Societies of Ottawa—the St. Patrick's Literary Association and the St. Patrick's Society—have been amalgamated.

returning from Madoc on Saturday, fell stone was lowered under the personal from his waggon and was killed on the spot.

for \$1,400.

hotel in Ottawa an immense eagle, whose wings measure seven feet from tip to tip, and it is said when in the possession of Satchell Bros. to have lifted an ox head weighing 40 lbs. The bird was captured

in the Gatineau district. in the Gatineau district.

It seems that a discovery of silver within a short distance of Ottawa city has been made by a young man named Archambault, who showed the specimens to Dr. Grant. The exact locality of the "find" is kept a secret, but it is known to be on the lower Ottawa near the river. The assay of ore made showed that the ore is rich.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Hon. Wm. Macdongall has leased a residence and intends practising his profession at the capital.

fession at the capital.

Hon, William V. Whiteway, Premier and Attorney-General of Newfoundland, has received the knighthood of St. Michael and St. George.

As anticipated last week Father Jouvent, Vicar General of the Dicocese of Ottawa, he resigned his office and will proceed on the 14th inat. to Paris, where he will take up his residence. The name of his successor has not yet transpired.

Me Henry Phillips Manager of the

Mr. Henry Phillips, Manager of the Colonial Gold Mining Company, has arrived at Quebec. This company has a capital of \$.",500,000, with General E. M. McCook, of New York, as President, and is formed for the purpose of gold mining in Beauce.

His Excellency the Governon General crossed from Quebes to St. Joseph de Levis at two o'clook on Menday, and there late

OTTAWA, June 6.—A portion of Cluff's livery stable was destroyed by fire this morning at half-past one o'clock. A horse was burned to death, and a boy, who was aleeping in the harness-room, had a nar-row escape; loss, \$500; no insurance.

UNITED STATES.

John Brougham, the actor and auther, died on Monday. He was conscious up to within half an hour of his death. The Grand Jury at Philadelphia, Pa., recommended re-establishment in Pennsylvania of the whipping post as a remedy for the growded conditions of prisons.

vania of the whipping post as a remedy for the crowded conditions of prisons.

John Creamer, thrust into a cell at Jersey City for intoxication resently, was sufficed to a count of the ventilation in the cell. Creamer belonged to a wealthy family in England.

Portions of Ocean and Monmouth countiles, New Jersey, repert the army worm is devastating the wheat, corn and timothy crops. They come suddenly, and in some instances before discovered destroy in a night acres of wheat and grass.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich." the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, honesty, and saving: the second (good regain good health. The first can be obtained by the second (good regains Gayan's August Flowar Sheal

SUMMER THOUGHTS. Philosophical Fancies Worked Out in the Shade. With the arrival of the first hot May With the arrival of the first hot May days, forerunners of the coming summer, the fancy of the country boy lightly turns to thoughts of swimming. As he sits on the hard bench in the district school-house, or rides the horse to mark out the corn land, or trudges barefoeted after the harrow through the dry field, his mind wanders to the deep hole in the casels. His mother has cautioned him about going in swimming; but boy nature is not easily controlled by timid mothers, and so he sticks up the significant two fingers to his oriny across the school-house, or to his neighbour over the fence, and after school or milking time the boy is missing.

"The sprightly youth

"The sprightly youth
speeds to the well-known pool whose caystal depths a sandy bottom shows."
But whether it is crystal or not, sandy or not, makes listle difference to the boy.
He is stripped in an instant, shivers a second or two in the cool avening air them

KLEINBURG, June 5.—A barn belonging to Mr. Martin Smith, of Kleinburg, took fire to-day and was burned to the ground; cause unknown; no insurance.

CHAMBLY CANTON, Q., June 5.—The Catholic church at Chambly Basin was burned down last night; loss about \$100,000; insurance, \$12,000; cause unknown.

OTTAWA, June 6.—A portion of Cluff's livery stable was destroyed by fire this morning at half past one o'clock. A horse was burned to death, and a boy, who was

What would a procession be without the attending ascort of boys? Did you ever see a procession with no boys leading the attending ascort of boys? Did you ever see a procession with no boys leading the advance or following along by the side of it? Never, unless it was a funeral procession. But there is no other procession that he doesn't take stock in. His proudest position of the neighbours. A reaper, fanning mill, and several other implements, as well as a quantity of grain, were burned. The barns and stables were insured jointly for \$1,400.

next most desirable position is next to the man who blows the basedrum, which he will hold for squares at the imminent risk of having his brains knecked out by the having his brains kneeked out by the big drum-stick. And you can't tire the boys out, either, no matter hew protracted the march may be. A few may lag along the line, cheerfally tripping up a soldier now and then, but their places are quickly filled up at the head of the column. There filled up at the head of the column. There they go, some white, some black, some bare-footed, some without jackets and others bareheaded. They are irrepressible, and it-doesn't do any good for the marshal to shake his swerd at them and order them away, or for policemen to threaten. They are the self-appointed advance guard of the procession, and cannot be discharged or dispersed.

COUNTY OF HALTON.

for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus.

Immigrants have been landed at Castle Garden, New York, for some time past, at the rate of 2,000 per day. Over three thousand arrived on Monday. The arrivals in the United States for the three months ending June 30th, are expected to be a quarter of a million.

Michael Davitt, Secretary of the Irish National Land and Industrial League for America, issued an address on Monday from the Central Council, at New York, urging the Irish in America to organize and support Irish land agitation, He suggests that festivities be held on the 4th of July, and the receipts contributed to the cause.

GREAT

FOUR-POINTED STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 30 words for 50c.; each additional word, 84c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Masi. 215 ACRES GREAT WESTperty; 180 under cultivation; price \$0,800. EDWIN
DAVIES, Hentryn. POR SALE—G LE N GROVE
on Yongo stree t; finest farm in vicinity. ROBERT
BEATY & CO. Toronto.

FOR SALE—LOT 25, CON. 6,
Wawanosh, 100 acres; 90 under cultivation;
well watered; good buildings and large orchard.
ALLEN GRAIG, Westfield.

BUY 100,
BAILEY, 1 Orangeville, or ADAMSON & CO.,
Hamilton.

ROUGH ON "OUR" CRICKETERS
Mr. Jordon, the captain of the Canadian
Cricket Clinb, which played the Lejoestershire team was apprehended on a
charge of having deserted eight years
ago from the Royal Horse Guards.
His real name is Thomas Dale. It is
said that since his desertion he visited
and settled in Canada, where he was twice
married, had six children, and became renowned as a cricketer and captain of three
influential clubs.

A Berlin despatch as where he was twice
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A Berlin despatch as ys the Emperor
William announced at a Court dinner the betrothal of Prince Frederick William Victor Albert of Prussis, son of the
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Colonies and Europe will increase their

FOR SALE-10 GOOD FARMS

in Nottawaga and Sunnidale, which must be sold forthwish; Nottawaga is the Banaer wheat township in the Dominion Apply to LAID-LAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW, To-conto. 428 2 half of lot 2, con. 1, South Orlilia, 100 acres, co cleared; substantial frame buildings; spring creek; churches, school, post office, within one mile; four miles from from of Orlilia on main road. Apply to JOHN NELSON, Price's Cornera, Ont. 428-2

100 ACRES FOR SALE—LOT
Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay;
close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres
cleared, with other accommodations required on a
farm; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply
to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

10 RENT OR SELL—A BEAU
TORING ACCORDANCE OF THE PROPERTY OF TIFUL property in Mooretown, on river St. Clair, comprising handsome frame dwelling-house, hard and soft water, brick dairy and root house, stable and other outbuildings in good order. 'he land stitched, including garden and orchard of choice fruit in full bearing, consists of 3 scres, within twenty minutes' walk of Canada Southern Railway; immediate possession given. Apply to THOMAS A. CARY, Esq., Sandwich, Ont. 4234 CARMS FOR SALE-A FULI description of over 200 improved farms, also rild lands, throughout the whole of Western Onsirio, sent to any address upon application to GEO. 2. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, London, Ont., or to our Branch Office, Temple Chambers, foronto street, Toronto.

THREE FINE FARMS FOR sale in the counties of Kent and Essex. Having been farming for some years nearly 1,000 acres, and hot residing on the farm, but living in the town five miles away. I have determined to sell three fine farms. First, I offer 250 acres, five miles from the Town of Chatham, County of Kent, the best farming county in Canada, with the best market town in the Dominion. 210 acres under high cultivation, and 40 bush; 80 acres timothy hay; 100 acres corn, which has yielded on this farm 357 bushels to the acre; 5 acres potators; 10 acres beans; 5 acres fall wheat; balance, pasture. Good stable for 8 horses, and new barm building; good frame house and orchard. The soil cannot be beat in the whole world, consisting of about 8 inches of black soil, which is nothing but a bed of manure, with clay bettom; well drained, no stones, no etumps, and no Canada thistles or other bad weeds. I will sell this farm for 856 per acre, with all crops now growing, which ought to bring \$5,000. I will sell witcut any cash for five years, excepting in-

farms Wanted. MPROVED FARMS WANTED MARMS PURCHASED - PER-

A HOBRIBLE DEATH. Frederick Dean Killed on the Esplanade.

WRECK OF THE GONDOLIER.

GOLD MEDAL FOR EXPORT CATTLE. GOLD MEDAL FOR EXPORT CATTLE,—
ir. James Britton intends offering a gold medal
raised at \$10.0 at the next industrial Exhibition,
for the best four head of Durham grade cattle,
iniable for exportation. The animals must have
been bred and fed by the exhibitor. There will
loubtiese be considerable competition for this
hinable prize of Mr. Britton's, who has always
sanifested a deal of interest in, and done much to,
rounce the welfare of the live stock traile between
his country and the Mother Land.

The Week's News the World Over.

FAILURE OF FOREIGN LOANS. The Times says the danger of new foreign loans taking money from England seems inappreciable. The new Russian loan is said to have failed everywhere, and

undertaking.
TRAINING SHIPS.

It is proposed in the new Ballot Act to make one of the clauses the compulsory closing of public houses on polling days at

The officers in the army are universally indignant at the imposition of a new tax being placed upon them in these times, and say that with the Liberals coming into power there is always some absurd expense they are put to. This time it is additional gold lace on the sleeves of the coat to give them distinguishing rank.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales will join the Rifle Brigade after he has passed a year at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, subsequently taking appointments in the cavalry and scientific branches of the service.

The First Batallion of the Rifle Brigade, MILITARY NOTES,

NEW YORK HERALD BUREAU, Paris, June 5.

Bismarck's prestige in Prussia is waning fast. The committee on the Ecclesiastical laws proposed by his has rejected the first clause of the bill, which is equivalent to the rejection of the law itself. This is one of the greatest checks that the Chancellor has received since his accession to

"I was dragged down with debt, povert, and suffering for years, caused by a significantly and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my paster, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. Annual Meeting of the Lendon Con-

Hamilton, June 3 -The annual meeting of the London Conference of the Can-ada Methodist Church opened yesterday in Wesley church. After opening exer-cises, the election of officers was proceeded

clees, the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

President—Rev. John Wakefield, First Methodist church, Hamilton.
Secretary—Rev. W. R. Parker, M.A., Assistant-Secretary-Rev. Wm, C. Hendersen, M A., Sarnia. Journal Secretary-Rev. W. L. Wilkin-

son, Fergus. LIST OF STATIONS. The following is the first draft of Stations for 1880-81, as submitted by the Stationing Committee :-

I. THE HAMILTON DISTRICT. Hamilton—Centenary church—William W. Ross; John S. Evans, superannuated, Superlatendent of the Boys' Home, by per-Superintendent of the Boys' Home, by per-mission of the Conference; Henry Lan-ten, superannuated. Wesley Church— Leonard Gaetz. First Methodist church— Leonard Gaetz. First Methodist church—
John Wakefield; James Shaw, supernumerary. Zion Tabernacle—John G. Scott;
Francis Coleman, superannuated. Simcoe
street—George Brown. Hannah street—
H. T. Crossly. Wesleyan Female College—Alexander Burns, D.D., LL.D., Principal. Wesley P. Wright, B.D., Professor
of Natural Science. Dundas—James Graham. Waterdown—Joseph W. Holmes,
John E. Hunter. Burlington—George H.
Cornish; John Histon, superannuated.
Oakville—James McAllister; Thomas M.
Jefferis, superannuated; George Washing— Oakville—James McAllister; Thomas M.
Jefferis, superannuated; George Washingson, supernumerary. Milton—James Preston. Trafalgar—Solomon Cleaver, Vernon H. Emory. Lowville and Killbride—
D. McKenzie (Lowville). Zimmerman—
Theophilus R. Earle. Carlisle—John
Scott, M.A. Lynden—E. A. Chown, B.
D., S. Edwards. Jerseyville—William
Kettlewell. Caledonia—Thomas Stobbs.
Glanford—Joseph Odery, J. Little. Bartonville—David C. Clappison. Stoney
Creek—G. C. Madden, one to be sent.

St. Catharines First-Wm. S. Griffin, Thes. Rump, superannuated; St. Catharines Second—Lewis W. Crews, B. A.; St. Catharines Third-George W. Calvert, Merritton-W. R. Smith, Thorold-Wm. R. Parker, M. A. Drummondville-Samnel Wilson, Clifton-John H. Robinson Peter Bawtenheimer, supernumerary Queenston—A. M. McCollough. Nia gara-James Masson. Beamsville-Reuber Millyard, Lewis Warner, superannuated Frederick Haynes, supernumerary. Grims-by—Wm. Hawke. Smithville—James C. Slater, one wanted. Fenwick—Charles R. Morrow, Michael Baxter, superannuated. Fonthill—W. Rigsby (D. W. Snider.) Welland—Wm. W. Shepherd, Crowland —James J. A. Lever. Calstorville—James Mooney. Dunnville—W. J. Ford, John on, superannuated, Rainham— , Miller, Ridgeway—Robert J. Elliott, John Baxter, superannuated. Victoria—W. W. Bridgman. Port Colborne—

III, THE BRANTFORD DISTRICT. Brantford—Wellington street—Edward B. Ryckman, D. D., Peter German, super-annuated. Brant Avenue—Thos. Brook, Hamilton Biggar, Edmund E. Sweet, Elias

IV. THE SIMCOE DISTRICT. Simone—David L. Brethour. Water-ford—John Kay. Port Dover—David Chalmers. Townsend—Joseph Ward, B. A. (Tyrrel), J. H. Joselyn. Testerville—Eiwin S. Shibley. St. Williams—John Bussell. Jarvis—A. Cunningham, C. Deacon. Hagersville—Thos. S. Howard, J. H. Howard, New Credit—Wm. Cross (Hagersville). Cayuga—Thos. R. Fydell. Delhi—R. H. Balmer, Joseph Guest, C. W. M. Gilbert, superannusted. Lypedoh
—Robtert Burns, Port Rowan—W. F.
Campbell.

V. THE LONDON DISTRICT. V. THE LONDON DISTRICT.

London City—(Queen's Avenue), John Philp, M.A.; Ephraim Evans, D.D.; Wm. Chapman, superannusted; Jas. F. Lattimer, supernumerary. Dundas street, G. R. Sanderson, D.D.; Joseph H. Robinson, superannusted. Wellington street, Thos. M. Campbell, Thos. Hawden, Reuben E. Tupper, David Ryan, superannusted. Pall Mall—Joseph M. Hodson, B.A. Dundas street sast—James S. Ross, B.A. London East—Thomas B. Leith, John H. Keppel, superannusted. Petersville—Ben. London East—Thomas B. Leith, John H. Keppel, superannuated. Petersville—Benjamin B. Keefer. New Brighton—Thos. Colling, B.A. London South—J. S. Colling, (Arva.) Thomas A. Moore. London North—William Walsh, W. H. Spence, (Birr). Ingersoll—Daniel E. Brownell; George Kennedy, superannuated. Ingersoll North—J. W. Shilton. Saiford—William Willoughby, E. H. Koyle. Belmont—David Hunt, J. W. Saunby. Dorohester—F. H. Sanderson, J. Pring, Wm. Lund. Westminster — Thomas Crows, (Lambeth), G. W. Henderson. Exeter—J. R. Grundy, G. A. Schram. Centralia—James Kennedy, Thorndale—Daniel W. Thompson, W. G. Wilson. Mount Brydges—George Jackson. Appin and Thompson, W. G. Wilson. Mount Brydges—George Jackson. Appin and Napier—Henry E. Hill, G. Lounds. Glen-

VI. THE ST. THOMAS DISTRICT.

St. Thomas First—Manly Benson; St. Thomas Second—Jas. Gray. Aylmer—George Richardson. Tilsonburg—G. N. A. F. T. Dickson. Brownsville—T. M. Jackmon, J. W. Sifton. Springfield, J. Charlton, G. W. Dean. Vienna—W. Shannon, J. E. Hackey, Wm. Bothwell (Grove's End), supernumerary. Sparta—J. Saunders, M.A. Talbotville—E. Holmes. Fingal—Jas. H. McCartney. Iona—Robt. R. Maitland. Port Stanley—Jas. Whiting. Straffordville—Jas. Gundy. Otterville—James P. Bell. Tyroonnel—Wm. McCann (Wallacetown.) Bismarck—John G. Fallis, one wanted. Alviston—B. Sherlock. Muncey—Thos. Costord, who shall have charge of Mount Elgin Industrial Institute; Abel Edwards. Oneida—S. Kappelle (Muncey), Abraham Sickles, superannuated (Muncey). VI. THE ST. THOMAS DISTRICT.

Chatham First—Alexander Langford.
Chatham Second—Alfred M. Phillips, B.D.
Windsor—J. V. Smith, G. Case. Blenheim—W. W. Edwards, R. W. Wright,
(Charing Cross); Edwin McCollum,
supernumerary. Kingsville — Thomas
D. Pearson. Woodslee—John Neelands.
Essex Centre—William Godwin. Amhertburg—Thomas Jackson. Harrow—
W. J. Brandon. Romney—Adam I.
Snyden. Leamington — James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridgetown—B. W. Woodsworth, H. Locke,
Wardsville and Newbury—William Hayhurst. Bothwell—Thomas H. Patohell.
Moraviantown—To be supplied by Bothwell minister. Thamesville—Thomas Gee,
J. B. Lambly, Florence—B. H. Hull.
Dresden—John Turner; C. Teeter, supernumerary. Wallaceburg — Christopher Cookman, one wanted. Colchester—To be supplied. VIL. THE CHATHAM DISTRICT.

Clarks, under the superinten anne of the Petrolla minister (Copleston); Reuben J. Tyler, superannuated. Parkhill—Wm. C. Watson, M. A. Grand Bend—George J. Kerr. Arkons—J. H. Orme. Forest—Alex. G. Harris. Ravenswood—F. G. Weaver. Stoney and Kettle Points—To be supplied by the Ravenswood minister. Corunna—W. Mills. Sombra and Courtwright—C. C. Couzens, Port Lambton—Joseph Hill. St. Clair—A. Milliken. Walpole Island—Thos. Hanna (Wallaceburg.)

James Caswell, Blyth—Wm. Birks, one wanted. Belgrave—J. Philp. Wingham—Wm. Bryers. Lucknow—J. T. Smith; John Walker, superannuated. Ashfield—R. C. Henders (Lucknow.) Tesswater—Charles E. Stafford. Ulster—E. Teskey (Teeswater.) Dungannon-Robert Davey, J. S. Cooke, Luther O. Rice, superannuat ed. Kincardine—Wm. McDonagh. Bervie —Christopher Hamilton, one wanted ; Jas.

against it is the expense. In reply to this being represented, and the proceedings were very interesting and harmonious.

The reports of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were entirely satisfactory, showing an increase of membership in nearly every county under its jurisdiction. Sixteen hundred and sixty-two private lodges were returned in good standing.

During the proceedings it was unanimously agreed that the suits entered into by the Montreal brethren should be carried to the higher court of the realm if it was deemed advisable.

Right Worshipful Brother W. J. Park. hill, M.P.P., was made the recipient of a very handsome gold watch and chain on behalf of the brethren of Ontario, and addresses were delivered by Bro's. John White, M.P., Rev. Jas. Norris, N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., Major John Hoey, F. Clemow, U. C. Little, M.P., Rev. W. M. Pattyson, Hon. M. Bowell, M.P., Ald. Lewis, Ottawa; Major Jas. Bennett, David Marshall, S. S. Peck, M.P.P., William Boys, Ll.B., E. F. Clarke, H. Eilber, G. M.O.Y.B., and others, all of whom paid high testimony to Bro. Parkhill's long and faithful connection with the Orange Association.

After the transaction of general business

high testimony to Bro. Parkhill's long and faithful connection with the Orange Association.

After the transaction of general business the following brethren were elected officers for 1880 81;—

Most Worshipful Grand Master—Henry Merrick, M.P.P. Most Worshipful Past Grand Master—Hon M. Bowell, M.P.

Deputy Grand Master—W. J. Parkhill, M.P.P. Associate Grand Masters—Major James Bennett, Ontario West; David Marshall, Ontario East; Capt. John Woodward, Quebec; M. W. Wilson, Fredricton, N.B; Stuart Mulvey, Manitoba; Rev. Joshua Clay, Nova Sootia; J. L. Winters, Newfoundland; and the Grand Masters of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. Grand Chaplain—Rev. James Norris. Deputy Chaplains—Rev. W. M. Pattyson, Rev. Rural Dean Cooper, Rev. Alex. Sanson, Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Rev. Sylvester Smyth, Rev. A. Dawson, Rev. Francis Ryan, Rev. Rural Dean Mulbolland, Rev. George Beard, Rev. Cano O'Meara, Rev. Hugh Cooper.

Grand Secretary—Thomas Keyes, St. Catharines. Deputy Grand Secretary—A. J. Van Ingen, Cobourg. Grand Treasurer—William Anderson, I.P.S. Deputy Grand Treasurer—Eff Higgins, St. Catharines. Deputy Grand Lecturers—J. H. Pritchard, Toronto; Capt. John Niblock, Manitoba; Joshua Barr, Quebec; Andrew Marshall, St. John, N.B.
Port Hope was selected as the next place of meeting of the Grand Lodge on

Port Hope was selected as the next place of meeting of the Grand Lodge on the 1st Tuesday in June, 1881. The lodge then adjourned in the usual

Chatham First—Alexander Langford. Chatham First—Alexander Langford. Chatham First—Alexander Langford. Chatham First—Alexander Langford. Chatham Second—Alfred M. Phillips, B. D. Windoor—J. V. Smith, G. Gase. Blemheim—W. W. Edwards, E. W. Wright, (Charing Cross): Edwim McCollum, supernumerary. Kingsville — Thomas D. Pearson. Woodslee—John Neelands. Reser. Centre—William Godwin. Amherburg—Thomas Jackson. Harrow—W. J. Brandon. Romney—Adam I. Baydon. Leanington — James Goodwin. Marine Godwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington — James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James H. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James H. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James H. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James H. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. James H. James Goodwin. Merlin—C. V. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. W. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. W. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—J. W. Smith. Ridge-town—R. W. Woodsworth, E. Leanington—R. W. W. S. Rainston—R. W. W. S. Rainston—R. W. W. S. Rainston— De Coursier to Suffer the Death Penalty.

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

PETERBORO', June 3 .- Sir Charles Tup-PETERBORO', June 3.— Sir Charles Tupper, who is, in company with Hon. Mackenzle Bowell and Mr. Keeler, M.P., making a personal examination into the feasibility, advantages and route of the for so long projected Trent Valley canal, arrived here this evening, after having inspected with much minuteness and care the southern portion of the suggested undertaking. The Minister of Railways and Canals commenced his tour of observation yesterday at Trenton, the outlet of the Trent river, and the proposed Bay of Quinte

In 1879, Mr. Norman Barnhart, on behalf of Mr. Boyd, who secured the charter, surveyed the route of the canal, and reported that the construction and successful working was quite feasible. He proposes that the canal be built to accommodate barges of about 450 tons burden, or of a capacity of fifteen thousand bushels. These barges would lead with the produce of the barges would load with the produce of the West at the mouth of the River Severn in the harbour at the south-eastern corner of the Georgian Bay, and, proceeding down the canal, convey their freight to Mont-real, where it would meet the ocean steam-ers. As this route is shorter than the ex-

Anthony of the contraction of th

CUBANS IN CANADA.

Suspicious Vessel Sails from Montreal.

BALL CARTRIDGES IN SARDINE BOXES. The Ship Stepped by the Quebec Au-

wright—G. G. Gonzanz Port Lambton—Joseph Hills, St. Clair—A. Mullien, Wait pole Island—Thos. Hanna (Wallacoburg-James Law) and the pole Island—Thos. Hanna (Wallacoburg-James Law) and the pole Island—Thos. Hanna (Wallacoburg-James Law) and the pole of the control of the suggested under the pole of the control of the suggested under the pole of the control of the suggested under the pole of the control of the suggested under the pole of the control of the suggested under the pole of the pole of the control of the suggested under the pole of t

week or two ago with a cargo of sugar from Havana.

QUEBEC, June 6.—The discharging of the cargo of the barque Atalaya, suspected of having on board contraband material of war, has been ordered by his Excellency

AN EXTENSIVE BURGLARY. Several Thousand Dollars Stelen from a

Brantford—Wellington Street—Edward
B. Ryckman, D. D., Peter German, superannuated. Brant Avenue—Thos. Brook,
Hamilton Biggar, Edmund E. Sweet, Elias
Williams, superannuated. Oxford street
Augustine Broadway. Woodstock—W.
Wellington Carson. Mount Pleasant—
Edward Kershaw (Mohawk). Oakland—
Charles Barltrop. Fairfield—Richard J.
Forman (Burford). Kelvin—William H.
Fie, Richard Phelps, superannuated.
Norwich—John Mills. Parls—Amos E.
Russ, M.A. Richwood—John Robbins
(Ayr). Princeton—John C. Stevenson.
Oxford Centre—Charles Stringfellow, R.
W. Scanlos. East Zorra—John Elliott
(Strathfallen). St. George—M. Swan, W.
H. Game. Cainsville—William Amos, F.
B. Staoey. Grand River—James White
(Brantford), Erastus Hurlburt, superannuated.
And the proceeding down the canal, convey their resight to Montreal, where it would meet it the ocean team, where it would meet it shorter than the exsisting water route, and as, if constructed in the canal convey their resight to Montreal, where it would meet it shorter than the exsisting water route, and as, if constructed in the constructed in the constructed in the converse of the province, it would never the ocean team, where it would meet the ocean team, where it TRENTON, June 6 .- This morning about

—istrease, £325,135, or equal to 124 per cert.

These figures show most conclusively that the Canadian tariff has not had the effect of excluding British manufactures, while they are still more gratifying as evidence that Canada is now rapidly recovering from her recent depressed condition and sharing in the prosperity of the United States. My last advices from Canada state that from 3,000 to 4,000 men can find immediate employment on railroad work and as farm labourers, which is most gratifying testimony to the restoration of confidence. It is well known that the Dominion did not feel the effect of the United States erisis of 1873 for upwards of a year. In the cost.

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Myrlie Navy.—The success which the Myrlie Navy tobacce has with the public is because it is composed of the very finest Virginia leaf grown, and is manufactured with the most scrupulous care at every stage of the process,

CANADIAN ITEMS.

A piscatorially inclined gentleman re-ports that the Napance river and Bay of Quinte are swarming with shad, probably some of Seth Green's planting. Mr. W. H. Rogers placed one of his new fishways in the river at Milton, Queens, N.S., and a number of the leading inhabitants of Milton have signed a paper expressing satisfaction with its working.

pressing satisfaction with its working.

Now that a great portion of our workingmen have emigrated, there is a sudden demand for men to work on railways, river dredging and shipyards throughout the Western Counties. We are able to state that several who have left home this spring have returned, and if others had patiently waited, there would have been no reason for any to have left home seeking work, especially from this part of the Province.—Windeor (N.S.) Mail.

A correspondent of the St. John Telegraph writes from Campbelton: Salmon are just commencing to run, and trout are abundant. J. P. Mowat, who last year freighted a brig with frozen salmon for England, has this year opened a branch establishment at Gaspe, and expects to do a larger business than usual in freezing and exporting fish. He has bought the building of Ritchie's wharf here, known as the Ritchie store, and is fitting it up for a storehouse.

The Vandwek is the name of a magnificant of the comments of the province of the Ritchie store, and is fitting it up for a storehouse.

exporting issi. He has bought the building of Ritchie's wharf here, known as the Ritchie store, and is fitting it up for a storehouse.

The Vandyck is the name of a magnificent ship of 1,375 tons, that was towed into port this morning by the tug R. Doane from Yarmouth. She was launched on the 25th inst., from the yard of her owner, Mr. George H. Lovitt, and will be rigged and fitted out here. She has not yet been chartered. Her dimensions are: length of keel, 194 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; depth of hole, 23 feet 2 inches. She will class ten years in English Lloyds.—St. John Globe, 27th.

The Sons of Temperance, at their Grand Division session in Orillia, appointed a deputation to wait upon the Minister of Education and press upon him the necessity for teaching in schools the nature and effects of alcohol upon the system; and they ask that the English temperance lesson books written by Drs. Ridge and Richardson for the London National Temperance League, shall be added to our list of authorized text books. These works have been adopted by the School Boards of London, Liverpool and New York.

Mr. Edward Davidson, of Upper Falmouth, N.S., found on his farm, a few days ago, twelve pieces of sliver plate. He discovered them by accident. The edge of one of the pleces was thrown up to the surface by the frost, so he removed the dirt away and found the others. The farm on which these plates were found is the old Castle farm that was formerly inhabited by the French, and afterwards owned by Governor DesBarres, grandfather of the present Judge DesBarres. The Nova Scotia Historical Society are desirous of buying the lot.

A craza man, or certainly a very odd in-

buying the lot.

Duying the lot.

A craze man, or certainly a very odd individual, has been creating consternation among the timid in the vicinity of High street, on the outskirts of Moncton, N.B., during several days past. He is described as roaming about entirely naked, with the exception of a sheepskin girdle, in which is fixed a knife. He is said to live in the woods. One night last week two ladies were attacked by him, and one of them gave him a sound slap with a sunshade before he would leave. On Friday evening a party of boys were surprised by the un-

Mr. N. J. Binson, of New Bedford, Mr. N. J. Binson, of New Bedford, Mass., recently exported from P.E. Island thirty-eight carriage and cart horses. These horses were purchased at an average of ninety dollars each—prices ranging from sixty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Among them were some of the finest carriage and cart horses bred in the Province, and we do not exaggerate in the least, says the Examiner, when we say they were the largest and finest lot of horses ever exported from the Island at one time.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Baptist church congregation, Tiverton, has wiped off the debt, some \$800, on the parsonage,
The Anglican Society for Premoting the
Employment of Additional Curates raised

Limployment of Additional Curates raised last year \$246,995, out of which it made 620 grants in aid of stipends.

The Jewish congregation in Vienna, Australia, has given in the past ten years 96,615 florins for benevolent purposes. In the same period 2,615 marriages were solemnized. The English Church Association has

within a few years spent \$217,865 in trying to put down ritualism, \$60,000 of which have been swallowed up by prosecuting Mr. Mackonochie.

The Anglican Colonial and Continental Church Society reports an income of the continents Church Society reports an income of up-wards of \$85,000 the past year. The ex-penditures amounted to nearly \$100,000. Considerable help was given to the church

in British America.

Rev. Mr. Bodwell, of Forest, Ont., has received a pressing call from Albien circuit, in the vicinity of Toronto. He is held in such high esteem by his present congregation that probably he will be induced to remain at his present post.

Rev. Robt. Kerr, of Masonville, Diocese of Montreal, to whom the congregation unanimously offered the pastorate of Trinity Episcopal church, Quebec, which has for some time been without any regular minister, has decided to accept the position.

A new official list of prelates of the Russian Church shows that there are in active

Montreal, It is expected that the attendance will be large and the proceedings interesting. Though there are no very burning questions likely to come before the Assembly, yet some lively discussions may be expected on such points as the validity of Roman Catholic ordination; the desirability of a Presbyterian university for granting theological degrees; marriage with a deceased wife's sister, etc. The number of rather prominent men from other churches expected at the opening is exceptionally large.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humour, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

THE FISHERIES OUESTION

PROPOSED ACTION OF CONCRESS.

Duty on Fish and Oil to be Reimposed. Duty en Fish and oil to be Reimposed.

Washington, June 4.—Cox is preparing a report on the Fyrtune Bay fishery affair, to accompany the bill which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to report favcurably. The bill reimposes the duties on Canadian fish and oil, and provides that the President shall proclaim a remission of such duties whenever the United States and Great Britain are in accord respecting the fishery articles of the Tresty of Washington. The bill empowers the President at discretion to issue a proclamation restraining the inhabitants of the United States from fishing within the three miles of the coast of the British dominions, suthor ze the Serretary of State to examine and audit the claims of one count of the British dominions, suthor 2:8
tary of State to examine and sudit the cla
injured fishermen, and provides that they
paid from the treasury. Wilson will
minority report, embodying a resolution
the President to adopt measures to see
that they are the provided that they are the are they are the are they are nity to our fishermen and also secure to the U. States citizens full enjoyment of their rights u the Treaty, and failing this to procure the ab-tion of the Treaty.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS. HANLAN AND TRICKETT

dued to remain a his present post.

Rev. Robt. Kerr, of Masonville, Diocese of Montreal, to whom the congregation unanimously offered the pastorate of Trinity Episcopal church, Quebec, which has for some time been without any regular minister, has decided to accept the position.

A new official list of prelates of the Russian Church shows that there are in active service in Russia proper 3 Metropolitans, 13 Archbishops, 36 Bishops in charge of dioceces, and 22 Assistant Bishops. In all, there are 94 prelates in the Russian Church.

Canon Farrar, in a recent sermon on foreign missions, said that missions to the heathen had been an unmistakable reflex blessing to curselves, partly in the indirect and the uncontemplated results of science, discovery and commerce, and far more inestimably by awakening a deeper religious life at home.

"Oh I degenerate church! is there within you no Nehemish—no Zerubbabel, son of Shealtee!? Are we given over bound to Tatual and the Aphrasohites?" The object of this and similar advertisements in the Sootthis papers is to stir up the church to a more vigorous resistance of the tide of disestablishment.

The Rev. Willard F. Hardy narrowly escaped a failure to be ordained as pastor of a Congregational church at Whately, the content of the content of the content of the championship of England will be received upon a resistance of the tide of disestablishment.

RETICLES SIGNED FOR A NEW NOVEMER 15FH.

HANLAN AND TRICKETT DEFINITION, HALLAM AND TRICKETT DEFINITION, HALLAM AND TRICKETT DEFINITION, And the champion of the world in the Sportamen office this morning to arrange preliminaries and sign articles for the proposed match be. London, June 4.—A meeting was held in the Sportamen office this morning to arrange preliminaries and sign articles for the proposed and the United States, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, champion of the world. Mr. T. B. Whitefoot, editor of the Sportamen and sign articles for the proposed and the United States, and Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, champion of the world TICLES SIGNED FOR A RACE ON NOVEMBER 15TH, HANLAN AND TRICKETT DEFINITELY MATCHED.

the Scottish papers is to stir up the church to a more vigorous resistance of the tide of disestablishment.

The Rev. Willard F. Hardy narrowly escaped a failure to be ordained as pastor of a Congregational church at Whately, Mass., because he said, in answer to a question by the Council, that "it is our fault, and not simply our misfortune, that Adam sinned." Several members objected to that dootrine.

All the good things of this world are no further good to us than as they are of use; and whatever we may heap up to give to others we enjoy only so much as we can use and no more. The German proverb of the key—"If I rest I rust"—is applicable to the labour of the hand and the mind and to the misuse or abuse of the gifts of God to us. Indolence is impotence, rest is rust.

In the matter of accepting and publishing the revised edition of the Bible, the American Bible Society have resolved "to await the verdict of competent judges, based not alone or chiefly upon the high reputation of the eminent men who have devoted so much time to this work, but upon the book, which embodies the results of their long study and their joint deliberations."

You consumant the switch lies were he learns the race has been definitely stored as the will be here early in August. The Australia for the swill be here early in August. The Australia for the swill be here early in August. The Australian party appear very much clated at the match having at last been agreed upon and the state scale and the scale succide at the match having at last been agreed upon arrived in the statemship State or Penneylvania to day. He was accompanied by Mr Christopher Barrace, and one or two other friends. Boyd has with him confined in a stout wooden case, a new shell built by Swaddle & Winship, of Scotswood, which has been christopher and the princess of Wales. It is built of the best Maxican cedar, and is of the following dimensions:—Length, 30 feet 9 inches; beam, 11 inches; height at stern, 25 inches; beam, 11 inches; height at stern, 25 inches; beam, 1

Mayor Kalloch, of San Francisco, lately made an address to the Baptist congregation of which he is pastor, in reply to those Baptist churches which had proposed to put him on trial. He was remarkably defiant. Envy, he said, was the cause of the attacks on him. He had built up a church harger than all of the same denomination in San Francisco combined, and his fellow clergymen hated him for that.

Never did any soul do good but it came readier and with more cheerfulness to do the same again. Never was love or gratitude or bounty manifested but with increasing joy which made the practiser still do my best to beat him." Mr. Barrass added, "After Haulan's performances of late it is not like, and the work of the same again. Never was love or gratitude or bounty manifested but with increasing joy which made the practiser still

All Mr. Lorillard's horses in England are now said to be doing good work.

John Dymont, Orkney, Ont., has named a bay false of this year by Terror out of Ada, Aunt Alice. ses in England are now B ramble, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland out of Ivy Leaf, has injured his middle tendon and has

George Fordham scored three wins out of four mounts at Salisbury, on the Sist ult., and was second in the fourth. Two hundred horses are on the group Park, where the American Jockey meeting is not in a process. meeting is now in progress.

Hudeon, the jookey, was severely thrown at the Chaotily meeting, on the 29th uit., and his recovery is considered doubtful.

CABLE LETTER.

Anniversary of the Prin Imperial's Death.

HE MEMORIAL IN THE ABB

Child Frightened to Dea in a Charnel-house.

POLO BY ELECTRIC LIGH

The Great Bee Raiser of B

ton, Ont. [BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU,

LONDON, June 5. London this season is neither gloomy insular. A writer this week in the W can even glory in the London which Ou condemns, though he, too, is extravagan its praise, and thinks that "London combi ective inheritance of the past full fruition of the present, reprod much that was characteristic of impe Rome, commercial Carthage, and the F ence of Savonarola, possessing the resour of Paris, Vienna, and the capitals of eastern and western world." He says to London is the metropolis of art appleasure. If the tastes of the visitor usical, Patti is here from Italy, Nils from Sweden, Albani from America. N Bulow, Josehim, and Richter are constan ready with fresh sensations. Dinner part are collisions of the Hugarian band. In the theatres, Irving, El Terry, and Mrs. Bancroft vindicate to reputation of English art. Genevieve Wa an American, is an actress of typically o mopolitan character. Modjeska illustra-the triumph of the Polish genius. The too, is Sarah Bernhardt, who left t Comedie Francaise for London. Theo, to leaves the Bouffe Parisiennes to enlive the London drawing room." The other of the London drawing-room." The other lights of the London sesson which this hights of the London season which this thusiastic gentleman pours forth are the grown and Ascot races, the horse show the Agricultural Hall, the coaches whi start dally into the country, pole, pigeon Burlingham, and Ranelagh, to say nothing the afternoon teas, dinner parties, a conversaziones, private concert ceptions, conversaziones, private concer fêtes by lime light, dinners at Greenwi and Richmond, days at Saudown, nights the Orleans Club. Very pretty all thi and very true, for London mansgers duing the season gather social and artist lions from all paris of the world. Durin the past week the srrival of many hear chronicled

KING GEORGE OF GREECE. The King of the Hellenes is now t guest of the Prince and Princess of Wal at Marlborough House. He comes with the intention of enlisting influence in the settlement and extension of the boundaries tiement and extension of the boundaries his little kingdom, for which purpose als deubtless, his Queen has gone to St. Peter burg. It is rumoured also that Isabella Spain may visit London, provided she certain beforehand that the cold should. will not be presented by the immacul-

THE OPERA AND THE THEATRE, A batch of new singers has also arrive at her Majesty's. Mile. Lilli Lehma from the Berlin opera, has made her fir appearance as Violetta. When she fir entered the scene scarce a hand was raise to applaud her, but very soon a had the house at her feet. S acored a remarkable success. To night new singer, Mme. Robinson from Han burg, makes her debut at Her Majesty's a Leonora in "Fidelis." At Mr. Gye's, th brich, from the Royal Opera of Dresder was to have appeared in Lucia to night She is heralded as the future Patti, by She is heraided as the future rate, ou her debut has been postponed owing to severe indisposition. It seems that at th Galety the French company will not hav the co-operation of M. Coquelin.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK, Among the events and notes of the weel the death of the Empress of Russia throw the court and upper ten into mourning Those who have the entree to the Roya enclosure at the Ascot races have been notified that they are expected to be in mourning. In the state concert at Buckingham Palace on Monday, Mrs. Osgood sang Isolde's "Liebestod." On Thursday, in the hall of Balliol College, Oxford, an interesting dramatic experiment was made under the auspices of the fellows, assisted by Alma Tadema, Burne Jones, and Prof. Richmond. The Agamemnon of Æschylus was acted in the original Greek by the undergraduates of Balliol Corpus, and New colleges, with original Greek effects. A new feature was pole playing by electric light in the grounds of playing by electric light in the grounds of the Ranelach club, with coloured laws playing by electric light in the grounds of the Ranelagh club, with coloured lamps festooned trees, and a fashionable attendance. It was an exceedingly picturesque and weird scene. The game commenced a 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. The Ger man musicians of London gave a banque to Hans Richter. Two hundred were pre-cent Unfortunataly no representative eent. Unfortunately, no representative English musician was there. The German in London have a deplorable habit of preventing their lions from being lionized by English society. Apropos of Richter, may I mention that he found all the "Lohengrin" orehestral scores as used in New York and here full of mistakes.

THE DEAD AT CHISELHURST. June 1st was the anniversary of the Prisce Imperial's death. A solemn requism mass was celebrated in the chapel a Chielhurst. Prince Lucien Bonaparte the Duc de Bassano, and Mme. and Mile Rusher were present. Monsignior Goddard efficiated. The chapel was draped in black the Prince's coffin being covered with the Prince's coffin being covered with flovers, many of which were brought from France. A large number of French were three are no tidings in the English journals of Eugenie's arrival at the goal of her pilgrinage there is no doubt that she was kneling on the sacred spot at the rytime when the holy rite was being performed in the quiet Kentish village.

THE MEMORIAL IN THE ABBEY. Reanwhile, the announcement comes like a juring chord in the solemn hymn that a conference of Liberal members proposed to send a letter to Dean Stanley, requesting the withdrawal of his permission to erect the memorial in the Abbey, and should the Dean decline that they have resolved to submit the issue to debate and a division in the House of Commons, Swinburne's fierce poem on the subject is the most violent denunciation of the memorial and of Dean Stanley that has yet appeared in this delicate matter. Royalty is no and of Dean Stanley that has yet appeared in this delicate matter. Royalty is no dunt at the back of the Dean and he is only endeavouring to carry out the wishes of the Queen. A curious contrast presents itself to the mind between the condition of the exiled, crownless, desolate empress, a stranger and a plgrim in a far country, and Queen Victuris, on reading that her Majesty has recently been included in the Hindoo Pantheon by the Garoo hill tribes, who warship the mother of the Feringhis as they do their goddess Mahadeva, the consort of Siva.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY. Mr. Goschen has at last been received by the Sultan. The fact is evident, how-ever, that English influence is decidedly on the wane.

Col. Gordon's letter, resigning the position of Lord Ripon's secretary, takes everybody by surprise. A probable explanation seems to be that his yearnings are still towards Atrica, for he has gone to Zanzibar to consult Dr. Kirk about supplementing the Belgian expedition to the interior of Africa, and will then go to Brussels to arrange the details with the King of the Belgians. WEDDED TO AFRICA.

THE FISHERIES OUESTION PROPOSED ACTION OF CONCRESS

Duty on Fish and Oil to be Reimposed. Buty en Fish and Oil to be Reimposed.

Washiston, June 4.—Cox is preparing a report on the Fyrtune Bay fishery affair, to accompany the bill which the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed to report favourably. The bill reimposes the duties on Canadian fish and oil, and provides that the President shall proclaim a remission of such duties whenever the United States and Great Britain are in accord respecting the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington. The bill empowers the President at discretion to issue a proclamation restraining the inhabitants of the United States from fishing within the three miles of the coast of the British dominions, buthor 288 the Seretary of State to examine and audit she claims of our injured fishermen, and provides that these shall be paid from the treasury. Wilson will present a minority report, embodying a resolution requesting nity to our fishe men and also secu

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

AQUATICS.

HANLAN AND TRICKETT. TICLES SIGNED FOR A RACE ON NOVEMBER 15TH. LONDON, June 4 .- A meeting was held in the LONDON, June 4.—A meeting was held in the Sportsman office this morning to arrange preliminaries and sign articles for the oroposed match between Edward Hanlan, or Toronto, champion of Enguand, Canada and the United States, and Edward Trickett, of Sydney, N.S.W., champion of the world. Mr. T. B. Whitefoot, editor of the Sportsman, and one of the trustees of the challenge cup, now held by Hanlan, presided. Col. Shaw represented the Canadian oarsman, and Messrs. Pitzwilliam Wentworth and Chas. Lett, the Australian Beyond some little discussion as to the date and the scene of the contest, the details were easily agranged. Col. Shaw asid Hanlan was satisfied to row either on the Thampes or on the Tyce, notwithstanding that he had not rowed over the championship ranged. Col. Shaw said Hanlan was estisfied to roweither on the Thames or on the Tyce, nowithstanding that he had not rowed over the championship course of the former river and his opponent had but he would like the race to take place as late in the year as possible, or even in January, 1831, as his business and engagements in Canada would not allow him to sail for England before the latter part of September or the beginning of October. Mr. Wentworth said Trickett, too, had to leave his business, and what was more had further to travel than Hanlan. He, therefore, thought the race should take place at the latest as early in November as possible. Finally, November 18th was decided upon as the date, and the Thames champlosship ourse, from Putney to Mortiske, as the course. Col. Shaw them posted fifty pounds sterling on behalf of Hanlan to cover Trickett's deposit, and articles were signed, and the champlonship of England will be rowed for by two colonials in foggy November. Trickett will leave Australia for the scene of the contest very soon after he learns the race has been definitely fixed, and it is thought he will be here early in August. The Australian party appear very much elated at the match having at last been agreed upon Arrival OF R. W. BOTD AT NEW YORK. ARRIVAL OF R. W. BOYD AT NEW YORK.

elated at the match having at last been agreed upon

ARRIVAL OF R. W. BOYD AT NEW YORK.

New York, June 3.—R. W. Boyd, the celebrated
English sculler, ex-champion of Great Britain,
arrived in the steamship State of Pennsylvania today. He was accompanied by Mr Christopher Barrass, his backer, Mr. Robert Winter, of Newcastle,
and one or two other friends. Boyd has with him,
confined in a stout wooden case, a new shell built
by Swaddle & Winship, of Scotswood, which has
been christened the Alexandra, after the Princess
of Wales It is built of the best Mexican cedar, and
is of the following dimensions:—Length, 30 feet 9
inches; heam, 11 inches; height amidships, 61
inches; holght at bow, 32 inches; height at stern,
22 inches. She is fitted with a slide of 24 inches,
swivel rowlocks, etc., and her weight is 31 pounds.
She is both beautifully shaped and strongly constructed, so that in the matter of rowing craft Boyd
is as well equipped as any of his opponents on the
Seekonk river will be. Boyd having craft Boyd
is as well equipped as any of his opponents on the
seekonk river will be. Boyd having craft Boyd
is as well equipped as any of his opponents on the
seekonk river will be. Boyd having been on several voyages before, suffered very little inconvenience on the passage, but says, on the contrary, that
he embarked, and turned the scales exactly at that
when he landed to-day. He took regular exercise
on board walking the deck and with dumb-bells.
He is in robust health, and is hapeful of carrying
off one of the prizes on the 17th. He states that
he never rowed better in his life than he did just
before starting, when he took a trial splin in the
Alexandra.

ROBERT WATSON BOYD.

Boyd's personal appearance is thus described by a New York paper:—"He is about 5 feet 10 incheshigh, with a large well-knit frame, and without any surplus fiesh. He wears light side whiskers and moustache, and his face is brozed thoroughly from exposure to the sun. He was dressed in a light spring overcoat, with a coloured silk handkerchief around his neck and a small black derby hat. He appears to be about 29 years of age." Ou the State of Pennsylvania getting into harbour, the English sculler was subject to the usual inquisition by the ubiquitous reporter, who clambered up her side. Being asked whether his party were disposed to tryconclusions in a match with Hanlan, Boyd said:—"Oh, dear, no; I have no idea of such a thing. I have come over here to take part in the race on the 17th, and if I meet Hanlan there why of course Isbalk do my best to best him." Mr. Barrass added. 17th, and if I meet Hanlan there why of course I shall do my best to beat him." Mr. Barrass added, "Atter Hanlan's performances of late it is not likely we are anxious to make a match with him. Why, we should want very long odds if such an affair was proposed." Boyd said further that his stay in Ambrica would probably oxtend over a few weeks, but he could not say how many. He would obter and row at any regattas where the prizes were worth, winning.

THE CANADIAN TRAM V. LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE CANADIAN TRAM V. LEIGESTERSHIRE.

LHICESTER, June 3.—After the unfortunate contretenps of yesterday, the game between Leicestershire and the Canadians was continued without Jordan, aics Dale. When the stumps were drawn last evening, Leicestershire had completed their first innings for 168, and Canada was at the bat. To-day the Canadians closed their first innings for 64, and, having to follow on, had made 49 for five wickets when time was called, and the makeh was declared drawn. Much sympathy is felt for Dale, and intercession will be made at the Horse Guards to have him dealt with as leniently as possible. In the meantime, Dale has admitted that he is a deserter from the Blues, and has been remanded. The weather to-day was fine, and the attendance at the match good. T. Dale alias Jordan, whose arrest at Leicester for

T. Dale dias Jordan, whose arrest at Leicester for desertion was cabled yesterday, and who, by-thebye, is credited with the second best score for the Canadians in the match chronicled above, is a professional attached to the Peninsular club of Detroit. Of the so-called Canadian team here given, besides Dale three others hall from the United States, namely, A. S. Trelosr, of St. Louis, Mo., and T. Dewhurst and J. Howard, of Fall River, Mass. Dale will be a serious loss to the team, for he undoubtedly is the best all-round player at the lot.

Dewhurst and J. Howard, of Fall River, Mass. Dale will be a serious loss to the team, for he undoubtedly is the best all-round player of the lot.

DALE'S ARREST.

The Detroit Everang Neus says — The Associated Press despatch stating that Captain Jordan, of the Canadian cricketers playing is Leicester, Eng., had been arrested yesterday for teserting from the Second Horse Guards eighteen years ago, created something of a sensation in Detroit, for it is pretty well understood that 'Captain Jordan' is none other than stalwart Tom Dale, the builliant professional cricketer of the Peninsular Cricket Club. About five weeks ago Dale started acros the water with a picked team of Canadian cricketers from Montreal for a tour through Great British. After playing three games in Scotiand, the team passed on to Leicester, where Dale, who had been playing under the assumed name of Jordan, was arrested as above stated for desertion, and will at course be severely dealt with. The English law is very strict upon the subject of desertion, and it is folly for such a man to ever tread on British solf sgain; especially a man like Tom Dale, whose fame no means comined to the data. The detectives who watch for deserters in English respectably captain the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the had stayed away of a century. A Neue reserved in the h

THE GAME IN ENGLAND.

May 20 and 21.—M. C. Q. and Ground v. Sussex, won by M. C. C. by an innings and 178 rans. Score—M. C. C., first innings, 429; Sussex, 127 and 124. For the county, M. P. Lucas made 65 and 54, and A. J. Thornton 8 and 32. For M. C. C., T. S. Pearson made 121, G. G. Rearne 62, C. E. Green 57, Flowers 56, and A. G. Lucas 46.

May 20 and 21, at Cambridge —Cambridge University v. Yorkehire, unfinished. In the first innings, the University scored 272, and Yorkshire 149 for seven wickes. The match was to be continued on the 22nd. For Packshire, Ulyett made 64. For the Cantaba, Hon. I. Bigs made 70, C. T. Studd 68, and O. P. Lancashire, 42, not out.

When the Cunard mail left, Australians v. eighteen of Longsipt, with G. F. Grace, and Lancashire v. Derby were in progress. For Lancashire, A. N. Hornby made 6 and 81. THE GAME IN ENGLAND.

John Dymont, Orkney, Ont., has named a bay illy toal ed this year by Terror out of Ada, Aunt A lice.

B ramble, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland out of Ivy Lest, has injured his middle tendon and has been retired.

George Fordham scored three wins out of four mounts at Salisbury, on the 21st ult., and was second in the fourth.

Two hundred horses are on the grounds at Jerome Park, where the American Jockey Club's spring meeting is now in progress.

Hudson, the jockey, was severely thrown at the Chastilly meeting, on the 20th ult., and his secovery is congisered doubtful. CABLE LETTER.

Anniversary of the Prince Imperial's Death.

THE MEMORIAL IN THE ABBEY. A Child Frightened to Death

in a Charnel-house.

POLO BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Great Bee Raiser of Beeton, Ont.

> [BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.] N. Y. HERALD BUREAU, LONDON, June 5.

London this season is neither gloomy nor insular. A writer this week in the World can even glory in the London which Ouida condemns, though he, too, is extravagant in its praise, and thinks that "London combines the collective inheritance of the past with the full fruition of the present, reproducing much that was characteristic of imperial Rome, commercial Carthage, and the Florence of Savonarola, possessing the resources of Paris, Vienna, and the capitals of the eastern and western world." He says that "London is the metropolis of art and pleasure. If the tastes of the visitor are musical, Patti is here from Italy, Nilsson from Sweden, Albani from America. Von Bulow, Josohim, and Richter are constantly ready with fresh sensations. Dinner parties are enlivened by the strains of the Hungarian band. In the theatres, Irving, Ellen Terry, and Mrs. Bancroft vindicate the reputation of English art. Genview Ward, an American, is an actress of typically cosmopolitan character. Modjeska illustrates the triumph of the Polish genius. There, too, is Sarah Bernhardt, who left the Comedie Francaise for London. Theo, too, leaves the Bouffe Parisiennes to enliven the London drawing-room." The other delights of the London season which this enthusiastic gentleman pours forth are the Eosom and Ascotraces, the horse show in

thusiastic gentleman pours forth are the Epsom and Ascot races, the horse show in the Agricultural Hali, the coaches which the Agricultural Hall, the coaches which start dally into the country, pole, pigeons, Burlingham, and Ranelagh, to say nothing of the afternoon teas, dinner parties, re-ceptions, conversaziones, private concerts, fêtes by lime light, dinners at Greenwich and Richmond, days at Sandown, nights at the Orleans Club. Very pretty all this, and very true, for London managers dur-ing the season gather social and artistic lions from all parts of the world. During the past week the srrival of many has

KING GEORGE OF GREECE. The King of the Hellenes is now the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales

A HARLEY STREET MYSTERY. London, after a long rest from horror, is artled by another horror similar to the Eusten square mystery. The body of a woman has been found in a cellar in Harley street, and the police are not yet in possession of any clue.

FOR PICKING A FLOWER.

The horrid story of the week, however, comes from Magdeburg. A little girl wandered into a burying ground, which is under the charge of the chief sexton, and plucked a flower from one of the graves, unconsolous of offence. The sexton caught her in the act and determined to inflict a punishment which should effectually deter her from despolling his graves for the future; so he dragged the terror-stricken child away to the deadhouse, in which four corpse were lying on biers, thrust her in, locked the door, and went about his business. It was already late in the day, and the sexton, according to his own account, having finished his work forgot all about the tiny prisoner incarcerated in the charnel house, and made fast the cemetery gates for the night. Next morning, returning to work at the usual hour, it suddenly occurred to him that he had omitted to let the child out of the dead-house before going home. He hastened to unclose the door, when a shocking spectacle met his gaze. Crouched in a corner, with glassy eyes, fixed in a death-stare, of horror and blood-stained lips bitten through and through, in convulsive agony, was a fifth corpse, that of his unfortunate victim. The helpless child had been literally frightened to death. FOR PICKING A FLOWER.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. John Bright has made a speech against

THE BEE BREEDER OF BEETON. Mr. D. A. Jones, a Canadian, has just arrived in London from Cyprus with several hundred queen bees, in collecting which he journeyed over 9,000 miles. By a judicious system of breeding, Mr. Jones hopes to improve the bee race in America.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

The Island of Elba, Napoleon's first exile home, has been devastated this spring by an army of locusts from Africa.

News from Teheran gives terrible details of the prevalence of famine. Six hundred deaths have occurred since January in the province of Urimia, and wheat is sixty pounds per ton in the famine-stricken districts.

At the opening of every new Parliament in Italy each member receives a new medal commemorative of the occasion, struck specially at the royal mint. The medal for the XIVth Parliament is now being

for the XIVth Parliament is now being coined.

The death of Giuseppe Mazzoni, the Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons, is announced. He had been four times reelected to the office, and sat in four Parliaments, and in 1876 was elevated to the Italian Senate.

Seventy-eight French bishops out of 84 have issued protests against the anti-Jesuit decrees, and the Union gives a hint to the remaining six that it is time for them to

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

The U.S. Congress in Seculop.

The U.S.

The control of the co



Yours, H. F. MACCARTHY.

MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880.

Hint No. 2.

Ask your Druggist, Grocer or Shepkeeper, for a botlle of PAIN-KILLER. If he passes it down without ceremony, ask him without ceremony, ask him without ceremony, ask him while extracting the quarter dollar from your wallet, if this is the genuine made by Perry Davis & Son, at same time snotch the empression on the state of the propose son to whom I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I have ever sold it, has been perfectly satisfied with it, and I have sure there is a bottle of "Perry Davis" in the house. All who have used it once, will use it again; it makes friends and retains them.

Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist Spencerville, Ont., February 26, 1880. SPENCERVILLE, ONT., February 26, 1880. time watch the expression on his face. You cam easily tell Davis Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, if his conscience is all right; also examine the bottle closely yourself.

We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, during which time it has taken the lead in sales over all other patents of the preparations, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.

MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880.

W. P. IMRIE & CO.

more than a quarter century, I can testify that your justly celebrated Pain-Killer has not only held its own as a family medicine, but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of sestimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excelsion Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it. Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DEANS,

STOCO, ONT., February 17, 1880. Hint No. 3. When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, and the gentlemanly store-keeper, without scarcely looking, remarks, "we "are just out, but have another "article as good or better, "which sells for the same price We have great pleasure to state that the Pain-Killer holds its position in this place as the old, reliable family medicine. Although there are a great many other semedies in the market—some bearing nearly the same name—as Pain Relief, Pain Remover, Pain Destroyer, and such like names, we find the people know the difference, and are sure to ask for Perry Davis Pain-Killer. We have been selling Pain-Killer for the last fourteen years.

Yours truly

P. & P. MURPHY.

PORTLAND, ONT., March 9, 1880.

I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results that justly entitles me to recommend it. As a family medicine, we consider it almost indispensable: being good not only as a pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself, chiefly as a liniment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and pains and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the Pain-Killer a good and cheap medicine, and worthy of all acceptation, and send you this certificate that you may assure the public that it is no humbug.

Yours truly, THOS, GRAHAM. Yours truly, THOS, GRAHAM.

ESCOTT, ONT , March 4, 1880. We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in our families for several years. We consider it a very useful and necessary article to be kept in all households as a resort in case of accidents and exposure to attacks occasioned by cold. JOSEPH P. REDMOND.

Hint No. 4. Beware of all the worthless Beware of all the vortaless mixtures, and dirty, greasy combinations which are offered you in almost every store you enter, and which some unprincipled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These mixtures are expressly.

ARCH. GREER.

MAITLAND, ONT., February 25, 1880.

I have used your ain-Killer for the last twenty years, I carried it with me all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy in the world for which it is recommended.

Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE. tures are gotten up expressly to sell on the reputation of the PAIN-KILLER, but have

"viz, 25 cents." Turn on your heel and say, Good-bye, Sir ! That man cares more for the

two or three cents extra profit which he gets than he does for

nothing in common with it

I have sold the Perry Davis' Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine,

PRESCOTT, ONT., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last nineteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the diseases given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations. GEO. BIRKS.

If you cannot obtain the genuine Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its safe in that time a penuine Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its safe in that time a penuine Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its safe in that time a my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say with the voids of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first that seems to have never heard a customer and that the point of the seems to have never heard a customer and have never heard a

be sent, charges prepaid, to the nearest address by railway to any part of the Dominion.

Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the 'Old Reliable.' Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR.

TAMWORTH, ONT., March 4, 1880. TAMWORTH, ONT., March 4, 1880.

For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis' PainKiller, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I havefrequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from
the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it havebeen put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliablePerry Davis' Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine.

Yours respectfully,

JAS. AYLSWORTH,

The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhosa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c. USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds,

Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hards, Frost-bitten Feet, &c. The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE.

centa respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

hold that a Customs Union with the United States would be in all respects a

as the Advertiser somewhat offensivel

It was tried for many years, and as soon as the Americans recovered from the war exhaustion, they fell upon our markets and captured them. One industry after another collapsed; capital was terrified; our West India trade vanished; and every brauch of business felt the grievous inequality of a struggle between a nation of forty millions with prohibitive import duties, and a people of four relying upon 17½ per cent. The Adverticer half admits and M. Perraulir frankly confesses that presperity was impossible under such conditions; and frankly confesses that presperity was impossible under such conditions; and the same opinion and demanded a change. Now these advanced Liberals, being conscientious free traders, say the a Zollverein, i. e. free trade throughout North America. The Conservative North America. The Conservative to, will increase; and the absolute neparty, on the contrary, says a Customs cossity for the existence of a second Union would lead inevitable to An nexation, and that the only hope of saving us from that fate and building up our industries on an independent basis lies in protection. The Globe's theory that "a revenue "tariff of ten or fifteen per cent." would suffice, is untenable. It is neither a free trade policy, for it is opposed to continental free trade; nor a Canadian policy, for it would give our markets to the Americans in five years, and bring about Annexation as surely as would Zollverein.

The question has often been put to the Liberal party—What do you offer in place of the National Policy? and this Customs Union proposition is a straightforward, unmistakeable answer. Party lines will henceforth be well defined.

THE DE COURSIER CASE.

Some days ago the Sheriff was notified by the Department of State that in the case of ROBERT DE COURSIER, who is lying under sentence of death for the murder of his brother, the law would have to be carried out and the condemned man executed on the 16th inst. We have reason to believe that the Executive gave this case the utmost condence put forward in DE COUESIER's behalf for a commutation of sentence. The crime was a foul one, and as the case was presented to the jury, there could be no doubt that it was one of premeditated murder. But it is said, with what truth we do not know, that since the trial matters have been brought to light showing that the prisoner received terrible provocation from the murdered man. The story of the girl to whom, it is alleged, the prisoner was engaged and who was seduced by the deceased, has been printed; and if it be true, certainly it cannot be said that the conde murdered his brother wantonly and without cause. In matters of this kind, it is not for the press to presume to adthat, if it has not been already done, this girl's statement should be thor oughly examined. If it can be shown that the deceased committed this unpardonable sin against the prisoner, the crime will be relieved of some portion of its horrible colouring; and it will be for the Executive to consider whether they will be justified in the public in terest in granting the prayer of the peti-

THE CASE AGAINST THE SENATE. THE case against the Senate is based on the most reckless assumptions. We are told that the Senate is obstructive, and yet the only cases in which that body has exercised its powers have been cases in which the exercise of Senatorial authority was in favour of the position | soil and disappears from a surface which assumed by Mr. BLAKE. We are told that it is submissive, and yet that body has several times flung out bills passed by considerable majorities in the Comand File Hills, he says, and throughout the Touchwood Hills and in the tract of country east of Humboldt, there is plenty of wood for miles around for the use of settlers, the supply consisting chiefly of poplar of two sorts. On the west of the Saskatchewan, the Eagle Hills furnish a supply for the northern has plenty of wood on its banks. The part of the great plain. Battle River this moment we should be paying hard some sitions for interfering with the Senate, on many occasions denounced tinkering with the Constitution. The results of the abolition of the Senate would be contrary to the policy of the party demanding it. In the past session Mr. Mackenzie moved a resolusenate would be contrary to the policy of the party demanding it. In the past session Mr. MACKENZIE moved a resolution condemning the reference of any domestic questions to England. The policy of the party has been all along to pest an end as much as possible to the reference of disputed questions of domestic government to England. mestic government to England. But the abolition of the Senate would at once place a new power in the hands of the Gower nor General, and a new responsibility on his shoulders. He would be leath to exercise the power. He would be unwilling to accept the responsibility. He would in many cases reserve legisla-tion; he would deliberate; he would not a ecide, but would refer for decia, on to England. Thus a new era of tutelage and subjection would begin for us. But the Imperial authorities would object to the new development. Whapt more and more either in the mazes of an intricate and dangerous foreign policy, or in the not less intricate and dangerous mazes of widely extended internal legislation,

the British Cabinet would probably re-

sent being saddled with new and cer-

tainly vexatious Colonial responsibili-

For a quarter of a century the

it would be rather a shock to it to learn or that as the Senate had been abolished, the Governor-General was of opinion Department was more necessary ever over the legislation of U an ever over the legislation of U an ada. been obnovious

United States would be in all respects a free trade measure; while the Globs of the small r Provinces is one that is maintains that we should keep up a revenue tariff in order to preserve our independence. From a purely free trade standpoint, the weight of argument is all on the side of the Customs Union people, for they are faithfully observing the Cobden decalogue. Our contemporary, on the other hand, in opposing free trade between the two countries, is running counter to its principles, as the Advertiser somewhat offensive!

which the smaller Provinces recognize only justice and fair play, shows that they would be foolish indeed to part they would be foolish indeed to part with the protection that the Senate affords them against a possibly unfair pressure of just that very "reason to complain." No man middle way of escape. A revenue tariff is not to be thought of. It was tried for many years, and as soon as the Americans recovered. the British dominions in which, in the future as well as in the past, the Senate impossible under such conditions; and in September, 1878, the country was of is more sure to justify its existence the same opinion and demanded a change. in population and additional members are added to the Commons, that tenchange ought to have taken the shape of a Zollverein, i. e. free trade throughout which we have several times referred Chamber, composed of experienced men of mature age, and free from the vicissitudes of party conflict and popular caprice, will be more and more apparent to all the wisest minds of the

OUR WESTERN LANDS.

Much has been said by Mr. MACKENZIE and his press against the expensiveness of the surveys and explorations of last season, ordered by the present Government preliminary to the adoption of a final route for the Pacific Railway. But it begins to be perfectly clear that even the severest Opposition critics will have to admit that the results of those explorations have been exceedingly valuable. For they have made clearer than ever the fact that, high as was the opinion entertained by the present Ministry of the character of our Western lands, that opinion was in fact weak compared with the high estimation in which those lands deserve to be held.
Professor Macoun was, for instan

instructed, as he states, to explore "the "tract to the south of the line located "and north of the 51st parallel of lati"tude, embracing all that portion of
"the country not previously examined
"within these limits west of the Assini-"within these limits west of the Assiniboine River and east of the Rocky
Mountains;" in all about 600 miles
from east to west and en an average of
100 miles from north to south—in round
numbers 60,000 square miles, or about
38,000,000 acres of land. In this large
area a good deal of the land had been
marked as arid and useless; but Mr.
MACOUN explains away all the aridity
on easy scientific grounds, and his general conclusion is that all the land embraced within the limits of his exploration, except the sand hills at the head of
the Ou-Appelle, and a strip of dry counthe Qu'-Appelle, and a strip of dry country north of the River that Turns, a few square miles of sand hills west of the South Saskatchewan at the Elbow, a few more in the Bad Hills, and the dry arid region around the Hand Hills, and in the valley of Red Deer River, in their vicinity, is either fit for the plough or first class pasture. He feels quite safe in saying that 80 per cent. of the whole country is suited for the raising of grain and cattle, and would not be the least surprised if future explorers formed a more favourable estimate On the question of water supply in this region, Professor Macoun is equally satisfactory and cheering. His explanation of the appaing. His explanation of the arrent absence of water is natural simple, yet it required a very intelligent scientific mind to see and make it. The rainfall is quite sufficient for all the purposes of agriculture; but the frests of years have pulverized the clay, and the rainfall goes through into the subsoil and disappears from a surface which in the sun presents a baked and arid appearance. As to wood for fuel and building purposes, his views are also of an encouraging character. In Pheasant and File Hills, he says, and throughout the Tayschwood Hills and in the tract of the country at home and abroad. He said se many times. How would he have raised additional revenue, if not by raising the tariff?

for its productions, viz., the peninsula lying between the lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and bounded on the north and east by a line drawn from Kingston to Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. DURING the session, advance sheets

of Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING'S report for will always overpower four, particularly 1880 on the Pacific railway were published for the use of members. The full report is now issued from the press, and contains some new matters of puband contains some new matters of pub-lic interest. It is stated that, as we pastoral people, buying our clothes and have several times said, all the contracts entered into regarding the railway since the beginning of 1879 have special provisions empowering the Government under cer-tain contingencies to take the work out of the contractors' hands, and likewise with England fell off thirty per cent. British Colonial Office has been learning of the contractors' hands, and likewise with England fell off thirty per cent. A few years more of that policy, and the affairs more and more exclusively; and specific sum. The contracts now under Americans would have become masters of

the field. As it is, while our trade with check on u necessary expenditure is inserted are as follows: Section No. 41, and they feel it. The reciprocity promiles; Section 42, Eagle River to Keewith and an watin, 67 miles; Section 48, first 100 miles west of Red River; Section 60, and they feel it. The reciprocity promiles west of Red River; Section 60, and they have lost our market, which prior to March, 1879, they were rapidly monneyer had a recognition of the field. As it is, while our trade with chargesthe Government v. thu "demoralising the Civil Service" by dismissing Mr. King ford, the "object engineer of harbour works of Ontario." The facts are these: In 1873 Mr. King ford was employed by Mr. Langevin, then Minister of Public Works, at occasional survey work, but he never had a recognition of the civil Service. A NEW ISSUE.

A discussion is now going on between the advanced wing of the Liberal party and the Reform section of it, in which the former is carrying the day.

M. M. PERRAULT and the London Advertiser hold that a Customs Union with the been obnovinous. 31st December, 1879, on all the con-

tracts was \$9,486,565.

Although the cost of the railway as a whole was given not long ago, it may perhaps be repeated with benefit to our readers, who are not likely to have carefully noted the figures in the midst of the many distractions of the session : Fort William to Selkirk, 406

559 miles..... Total miles, 1,956; cost ... \$60,000,000 The above does not include the cost The above does not include the cost of exploration and preliminary surveys throughout all parts of the country north of Lake Nipissing to James Bay in the east and from Equimalt to Port Simpson in the west, not properly chargeable to construction, which amounted to \$3,119,618; nor the cost chargeable to construction, which amounted to \$3,119,618; nor the cost of the Pembina branch, viz., \$1,750,000.

Mr. Fleming also discusses the affairs of the Pacific railway telegraph. The construction of the British Columbia section will necessarily make telegraphic communication a very important element in the progress of the work. He favours the early connection of the seat of Government with the telegraphic system of British Columbis, and also the laying of a cable thence to the Orient. The cable may start from one of the deep water inlets at the north end of Vancouver Island, and be sunk in a direct course to Japan, or it may touch about midway at Amlia, one of the Aleutian Islands. At Yezzo in Japan the connection would be made with the Asiatic telegraphs. As an alternative route, the submarine line may land on one of the Kurile Islands, north of Japan, and thence extend direct to Hong and thence extend direct to Hong Kong. Either route would complete the connection with the whole

elegraph system and effect important results. The advantages claimed for such a cable are several and striking. It would connect San Francisco, Chi cago, Toronto, New York, Montreal, Boston and all the great business centres of America with China and the principal ports of Asia much more directly than by the present lines of telegraph by way of Europe. It would open a new means of communication between America and Asia, to be employed for purposes of general commerce, at much lower rates than by extres of America with China and the ployed for purposes of general com-merce, at much lower rates than by existing channels. It would obviate the objection to lines which pass through countries where different lapguages are spoken, a circumstance which often causes error in the transmission of mescauses error in the transmission of mes-sages. It would complete the tele-graphic circuit of the globe and would be available for highly important scien-tific investigations. It would bring Great Britain, Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, indeed all

the outer Provinces and Colonial pos-sessions of Great Britain in unbroken telegraphic communication with each other in entire independence of the lines which pass through foreign European ountries. It could scarcely fail to prove
of very great advantage for purposes of
State, as the line might be so established
as to remain under Government control
to be immediately serviceable on any
emergency. The whole subject is one
that merits the attention of the public,
though how far Canada could of herself venture to seriously consider so vast an undertaking, in addition to her other great and pressing responsibilities, is question we do not venture, as it i needless, at this moment, to discuss.

A FEW YEARS MORE.

OUR Reform contemporaries say the country is going to the dogs, but will they tell us how and where we should

have stood had Mr. MACKENZIE remain ed in office? In the first place, the British Columoia section, which they denounce as madness, would have been well under way. At Ottawa in the summer of 1878, Mr. MACKENZIE said he intended to begin the road from Yale to Kamloops early in 1879, so that by this time twelvemonths' work would have been done : and we venture to say the Reform press would have applauded the Minister's energy. There would have been no wild talk about throwing milliens into the Pacific Ocean, and no dreadful Railway, and a North American Zollverein. pictures of the barrenness of the Pacific Province. It would have been a great ern limits defined, there are at least 150,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture and stock raising, and of this area he is confident that a higher percentage will be found available for growing grain than in that portion of the Province of Ontario so well known for the province of Ontario so well known that a cheap country to live in. But how long would it have leasted? Our sugar and West India trades lasted? Our sugar and West India trades had collapsed. The woollen and cotton mills were working half time, and every industry in the country was falling in the unequal contest. Sir RICHARD said it made things cheap. But what would have happened when the Americans had won, and they could not have lost the fight, for forty-five millions when their camp is unassailable and that of the four defenceless? The era of cheapness would have closed, and we should have become, what free traders

Goss came up smiling and was knocked down again;" then "Goss was knocked down but rose smiling;" also "Goss smiled even when his identity was lost in general smash"—it reminds one of the gallant con-duct of her Majesty's loyal Opposition at

Dr. O'Callaghan, who took a prominent part with Papineau and Nelson in the roubles of 1837, died the other day in New York. He had been engaged for many years in literary work, and at one time, we believe, was librarian of the State library at Albany. The old leaders are dropping off fast; indeed O'Callaghan was the last of the chiefs of '37.

The Globe is getting delirious. The enate must go, and it thinks the municipalities could take charge of the asylums and other Provincial institutions; in other words that the Local Government must go also. The new Liberal platform is certainly a broad one—no Senate, no Local Legislature, no Pacific Railway, no manufactures—nothing but one sided free trade and

The Nouvelliste, of Rimouski, says that the Nouvelaste, or Almoust, says and there is a large emigration from that region to Manitoba. In one month eighty-tour Manitoba tickets were sold at Rmouski station, and the agents at other points report business brisk. Reports from Lower Canada generally say the exodus to the States is nearly over, and that the young farmers are moving to the that the young farmers are moving to the Prairie Province.

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review says the factories in that town " are, as a rule, extremely prosperous, and their proprietors show commendable enterprise in extending their business and enlarging their premises from time to time." The Sentinei-Review, by the way, is a very able Opposition paper, owned and edited by Mr. Pattullo, the party drill-sergeant. When he throws up the sponge, the battle against the N.P. must be a lost cause.

The advanced Liberals -we mean Mr. Blake, Mr. Mills and their friends for whom the London Advertiser speaks, and

A letter from Hon, Alexander Mackenzi seknowledging the receipt of two footseknowledging the receipt of two foot-stools awarded him by popular vote in a contest with Sir John Macdonald at the bazaar of St. James' Kirk, Charlottetown, is published in the local journals. The gift is a very suggestive one. There is a cruel sarcasm in the presentation of two stools to a man who has recently come to the ground so heavily as Mr. Mackenzie, but he evi-dently does not realize the subtle jest.

pamphlet is told by the compiler in a published letter. He simply collected the good points Mr. Blake made in behalf of the South-Western States and Kansas in particular, and put them in a handy shape for the Canadian farmer. Mr. Belford further says that he is a naturalized American, hence it is clear, as we have before said, that it is not he but the leader of the Opposition who has fouled the nest.

avour of a customs union with the United favour of a customs union with the United States, saying it would have "the cordial sympathy and support of Liberal statesmen in Britain." Not a doubt of it. Mr. Bright has always been in favour of the cutting-adrift policy. The Advertiser hopes the Reform party will make a Zollverein a plank in their platform. That platform is certainly a broad one—no Senate, no Pacific railway, no manufactures, and commercial annexation.

The Senate costs \$140,000 a year, or 30 cents per head of the population. The contention that it is a "costly encumcontention that it is a "costly encum-brance," a "tax-eating body," etc., is, therefore, somewhat far fetched. There is a balance-wheel in the shape of an Upper Chamber in every country in the world where the form of representative govern-ment prevails. Ten years ago an agitation for abolishing State Senates was started across the line, but it died out, the people preferring biennial sessions of the State Legislatures.

Province. It would have been a great and patriotic work, and the future of the Dominion would have been a bright one. Then as to taxation. Sir RICHARD would have had to meet at Chicago, they would have wept to see at Chicago, they would have wept to see the raffle for the presidency; and the old leaders of the Reform party would be not less astounded if they could read the pro-gramme of these days.

Sir A. T. Galt, in a letter to the London Times which appears elsewhere, disposes of the cry that the new tariff would of the cry that the new tariff would destroy British trade with Canada. The returns show that the exports from Great Britain to British North America for the four months ending the 30th April, 1879, amounted to £1,315,000, while for the same period in 1880 they reached £1,716,000, an increase of 31 per cent. Moreover, the exports from the 1st January to the 15th March, 1879, were greatly stimulated by the prospect of increased duties, so that the comparison with 1880 is really too favourable to 1879.

The Liberals are beginning to favour Downing Street rule. If the Senate is abolished, they say, the legislation of the abolished, they say, the legislation of the Dominion Commons can be supervised by the Colonial Office; and here is M. Mercier, one of the leading Quebeo Liberals, asking the Imperial Parliament to abolish the Legislative Council of that Province. A motion requesting Mr. Bright and his colleagues to revise the tariff from a Manchester standpoint would no doubt receive a large Liberal vote in the Commons. They have given up Canada since they were compelled to give up office.

A return of agrarian outrages in Ireland during the year 1879 shows a total of 977 cases 554 of which occurred in Connaught, 158 in Leinster, 184 in Munster and 127 in should have become, what free traders think colonists were created to be, a pastoral people, buying our clothes and implements from a superior race, and paying through the nose for them. And what about British connection, which the Opposition think is endangered by the new tariff? Why, the figures showed that while our trade with the United States held its own, in spite of the decrease in values, from 1873 to 1878, our trade with England fell off thirty per cent. A few years more of that policy, and the

The Ottawa correspondent of the Globe

ration nd in which this effective the field. As it is, while our trade with charges the Government with "demoralising Kingsford, the "ob'es engineer of harbour works of Ontario." The facts are these: In 1873 Mr. King ford was employed by Mr. Langevin, then Minister of Public Works, at occasional survey work, but he never had », permanent appointment in the Department, nor was he on the civil list, but drew his salary by warrant from the different appropriations for harbour works, &c., upon which he was engaged. His services are to be dispensed with simply because the Government is anxious

For an out-and-out Liberal paper, prob ably the Gazette de Sorel takes the palm. In its leading article in its issue of the 2nd In its leading article in its issue of the 2nd inst. it declares that there is "a cry of amine" in the land; in the second article it denounces the members of the Legislative Council of Quebec as "old scala-"wags;" in a third, it goes in for Annexation or Legislative Union, with a leaning towards the former; and elsewhere in the same number, it declares that the Ottawa Ministers hate the French-Canadians, that the peeple are fleeing from the country, the people are fleeing from the country, and that bankruptcy and ruin are close at hand. This is about the broadest Liberal latform yet constructed.

Maritime Provinces in the project for constructing a Newfoundland railway and making the eastern part of that colony the arrival point for mails and passengers from Europe. If the scheme were carried out, steamers would land freight and passengers at St. Johns, which would be sent over two hundred and eight miles of island railway to St. George's bay; thence by boat across the gulf probably to Miramichi, and thence into the States by the Fredericton branch and the St. John and Maine railway, or into Canada by the Intercolonial railway. The immense development of the structing a Newfoundland railway and making the eastern part of that colony the arrival point for mais and passengers from Europe. If the scheme were carried out, steamers would land freight and passengers at St. Johns, which would be sent over two hundred and eight miles of island railway to St. George's bay; thence by boat across the gulf probably to Miramichi, and thence into the States by the Fredericton branch and the St. John and Maine railway, or into Canada by the Intercolonial railway. The immense development of the trans-Atlantic trade during recent years renders the scheme one of the possibilities of the future. of the future.

The French Academy has just awarded that the negotiations between the Mother its honours for the year to M. Louis H. Country and France for a new Anglo-Frechette, one of the editors of the La Patrie, of Montreal. M. Frechette wins Patrie, of Montreal. M. Frechette wins this distinction on the merits of two books of poems which he published some months ago, "Fleurs Boréales" and "Les Oiseaux de Neige," Lending the Province four million dollars on easy terms and making a Freuch Canadian journalist a member of the Academy, France is certainly not forgetting her stepdaughter on the St. Lawrence, M. Frechette is also the writer of the drams of "Pavinean," which was not the drama of "Papineau," which was put on the boards in Montreal the other even-ing with great success. He is a brilliant and witty literateur, except when he deals with the N. P. or takes up the Letellier

Among the curiosities of tax legislation a measure introduced into the French Legislature for the imposition of a tax on idlers. M. Girard is the father of the bill, but the idea is said to have originated in but the idea is said to have originated in the fertile brain of Alexander Dumas, who, in his "Question d'Argent," introduces a political economist, who propounds this scheme. It is not a bad suggestion, but it is obvious that difficulties would arise in defining who were idlers, and that, in these days of tramps and genteel deadbeats, the collection of the tax would be a matter of impossibility in the majority of cases which fairly came under the category. Furthermore, it is probably as well for a great many to continue idlers rather than take to the questionable or superfluous occupations they would be apt to pursue if driven to a semblance of work.

The attempt made by the Reform press to commence an agitation for the abolition of the Senate has fallen flat in the Maritime Provinces. Includes of the smaller provinces would suffer the moment the check to vicious and unjust legislation now possessed in the Senate was removed. The St. John Sun says the Grit programme its leading attractions (1) the de-The St. John Sun says the Grit programme has for its leading attractions (1) the destruction of the safeguards of the smaller Provinces in Parliament, and (2) the enlargement of Ontario's territory to such an extent that in the future the entire Dominion will be wholly at her mercy. Even such a pronounced Liberal organ as the St. John Telegraph throws cold water on the agitation, and declines to commit itself further than to admit that Senate abolition is one of several important questions which

The comparatively defenceless condition of England's merchant navy in case of war is exciting serious attention in England. A paper was recently read before the Royal United Service Institution in London by Captain Samuel Ling, R.N., in which it was pointed out that the merchant service had increased out of all proportion to the power of the navy to protect it. The suggestion was made that a large number of merchant steamers should be made available for defensive purposes. The great English steamship lines will stand favourable comparison with those of other nations for adaptability to fighting purposes, and the plan of equipping them and drilling the crews so as to be prepared for an emergency in which the navy might be unable to protect them is receiving careful consideration. There is no doubt that in case of a war with any maritime power, the first movement of the enemy would be directed towards Britain's widely scattered commerce, and the danger is one for which every preparation should be made. is exciting serious attention in England.

the interior line of Colonial defence, are so apparent as not to require much development. Instead of our fishermen being required to do military drill at a season of the year when their fishing demands their attention, they would be drilled for work to which they are well suited during the winter season, when their time is their own, and when the pay given them would be all the more acceptable.

The Victoria, B.C., Colonist states that the Indians of the mainland of British Columbia are in a sad condition, having suffered terrible hardships during the past winter. Their discontent is assuming a

serious aspect, and it is urged that the Indian land question must be settled at once, or the most serious results may be expected. The Colonist publishes a very plain-spoken and touching letter from Chief William, of the Williams Lake Indians complaining of the delay in Chief William, of the Williams Lake Indians, complaining of the delay in setting apart land for the Indians, and detailing the wretched position in which they find themselves. He says that his people are now reduced to a condition in which they must "rob or starve," and states that they wish to live like white men by tilling the soil. The Colonist says that the Local Government is to blame for throwing obstacles in the path of the agent of the Dominion. It is evident that the matter is one demanding urgent attention, and that the Indians have just grounds of complaint on account of the delay in assigning them land for culti-

The Mechanics' Institutes of the towns The London correspondent of the New of Listowel, Durham and Paisley are all in a very bad way. Reports in the local news York World states that the Conservative papers show declining membership, indebtedness, lack of interest and other premonitions of early dissolution. Such is the general fate of Mechanics' Institutes in Canada, unless kept alive by the public unless kept alive by the public spirit of a comparatively few energetic members. Possibly the name, which is Intense interest is manifested in the generally a complete misnomer, may be accountable. Why call them "Mechanics" Institutes any more than professional, mergenerally a complete misnomer, may be accountable. Why call them "Mechanics" savours of offensive class distinctions, and ought to be dropped in favour of some more comprehensive title.

> From the latest English papers it appears French commercial treaty have proved abortive. On the part of France, further reductions were demanded in the wine duties, in return for further ameliorations in the French import tariff, Mr. Gladstone has refused to make this concession. He, at the same time, declares that such is impossible to view at the extens. He, at the same time, declares that such is impossible in view of the state of English finances, one million and a half pounds sterling being required to make both ends meet. The proposed changes would involve an immediate loss to the revenue of half a million a year, and the Premier holds that corresponding concessions would of haif a million a year, and the Fremier holds that corresponding concessions would have to be made to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who already complain that their sherries and ports are unfairly burthened by the British tariff in comparison with the light wines of France. The question is, however, not yet finally closed, and further negotiations may lead Mr. Gladstone to change his position. It is highly important to Canada that a treaty should be negotiated, as under it Dominion-built ships will undoubtedly be admitted into the Republic at the same scale of duties as English-built vessels, and thus enable our shipbuilders to sell craft to the

> iron-built shipping, there still appears to be abundant opportunity for Canadian wooden ships to earn profitable freights Wooden ships to earn profitable freights.
>
> Wooden craft will not become useless, but
> the character of the trade in which they
> will be principally engaged will change.
> They at present do an important part of
> the export trade of this continent. Onehalf of the grain and produce shipped from
> New York last year for Europe went in the
> holds of sailing craft. Instead, however,
> of carrying from Montreal or New York to
> Livernool, our sailing ships will in the future be mainly chartered to smaller ports, and the cost of carriage direct to points on the south-east coast of England or ports in France would be materially less than would be demanded for taking the cargo to the nearest great scaport in Europe and then forwarding it by coaster or by rail to its destination. In the northern English counties there is an enormous consumption of Canadian and American grain, produce and beef by the millions of inhabitants; but at present all this reaches them

Despite the remarkable development of

way, 20 Water street, Liverpool, has issued life almost in any part of the

from attacking Tory Ministers even while they are laying a garland on that tomb. According to the report on agricultural

statistics of the Registrar-General of Ireland, the failure of last year's crops was more due to the people themselves than to more due to the people themselves than to any other cause. Absenteeism prevails among the working classes, and is a greater evil to the country than the absence of the landlords. One of the sub-inspectors in Sligo country reports:—"The bad yield of crops in this district must be attributed to the wet season and the bad system of agriculture adopted by the inhabitants of this locality. The tillage has to be carried on

bad seed, repeating from the same stock year after year, and bad manure," as to the wet season, seeing that where new seed was imported first-rate crops were raised. The Registrar-General closes this portion tion, which is worth the notice of others besides Irishmen:—"There can be no doubt that if due attention were bestowed on the destruction of weeds, the lands of Ireland would afford a largely-increased yield; but, unfortunately, luxuriant crops of weeds, which are to be seen in almost every part of the country during summer and autumn, not only rob the farmer himself, but often inflict a vast amount of injury on his neighbour."

party have determined to adopt the caucus system of nominating candidates, realizing that much of the success of their opponents was due to their superior organization.
A committee has been appointed to introduce the machinery in Conservative conduce the machinery in Conservative conductions. stituencies, the chairmanship being vested in Mr. W. H. Smith, who will bring his practical business knowledge to bear upon the subject. The Americanization of Eng-lish politics in this particular is to be regretted, but the responsibility must rest with the Liberals, who were the first to with the Liberals, who were the first to introduce the caucus. It was not to be expected that the Conservatives would long allow them to monopolize its advantages in the line of securing harmony and enabling the party to present a united front at election times. It is to be hoped that the more than counterbanding of that the more than counterbanding of the security of the counterbanding of the than counterbalancing evils of the system as it prevails in the United States, will as it prevails in the United States, will be kept in check. Another cause assigned for the Conservative defeat is the manner in which they have neglected their press, es-pecially in London. The Standard has al-ways received the cold shoulder from the party, and in communicating important news the Liberal journals have been favoured at its expense. The Liberals, on the contrary, have been generous to their press, and hence the Opposition finds 'itself with but few journalistic friends, while the Gov.

Froude, the English historian, contributes an article on "England and her colonies" to the Princeton Review, in which he champions the cause of the Colonists. He declares that neither Canada, Australia or South Africa has been invited to partor south Airles has been invited to part-ership in the Empire, and that these colonies unitedly are still poor relations, whom the ruling classes telerate at a dis-tance. Great Britain, he complains, does not admit colonists to honours as Englishmen, and does not pay them respect as if they were strangers. He denies the possibility of altering the British constitution so as to admit representatives of the colonies to seats in the Imperial Parliament; but he does not despair of the arrival of a time when the British Government and people will mani-fest still greater interest in their colonies. for now. Perhaps it can never be. It depends, in my opinion, on whether the Mother Country can change its front and come to regard the colonies as the fore-most of all its interests. Let the colonists see that we are in earnest; that we wish
to share with them in all that we have and
are; that we will pour our population and
capital into them, as if their territories
were so much new soil added to our own
islands; that their able men shall have free access to all avenues of honeur and power among us; then it may be that the iron will heat up to the welding point."

and the cost of carriage direct to points on the south east coast of England or ports in France would be materially less than would be demanded for taking the cargo and then nearest great seaport in Europe and the is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become at most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become at most provided seat and sent is very soon destined to become at most provided seat and sent is very soon destined to become at most provided seat and sent is very soon destined to become at most provided seat is very soon destined to become at most provided seat is very soon destined to become at most provided seat is very soon destined to become at most provided seat is very soon destined to become at most provided states. The Canadan Pacific railway, now in the course of constitution, it to be a fairly and she is very soon destined to become at most provided states. The Canadan Pacific railway, now in the course of constitution, it to passe the pain of civil The Dominion of Canada has already be-

any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."

A Lady in Providence, R.I.

The Bishop of Manchester, preaching

vention at Chicago terminated didate. The tactics adopted by GRANT faction were opposed just resolutely and tenaciously by the s ting was continued with but li variation until it was thoroughly rent that further persistency co of no possible avail to sec the nomination of any of more prominent candidates. The bre came in the forces of BLAINE, and quickly followed by a general rush the part of the supporters of the mi candidates, the Grant column rema ing unbroken to the last. The th term candidate was virtually defea when the unit rule was abandoned, a it merely became a question of find some nominee upon whom the forces his antagonists could unite. In Sens GARFIELD, of Ohio, the Republic have apparently secured a candid who, in addition to possesing the de able quality of availability, has the quisite character and attainments to able him worthily to occupy the Pri

JAMES A. GARFIELD was born in C

dential chair.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Republican Nomination

Sketches of the Nominees.

THE deadlock in the Republican C

necticut in 1831, his father being farmer of the genuine New Engla stock. When quite young, the fam removed to the northern portion Ohio, his father dying during the ea childhood of the future Senator. youth did farm work, learned the tr of a carpenter, drove horses on canal and roughed it generally. Sub quently he taught school and earned means to obtain a college educati graduating from William's College, then became president of Hiram Colle Ohio, during which time he also prea ed in connection with the Campbell or Disciples. In 1859 his public car was commenced by his election to State House of Representatives, wh he served for two sessions. At the break of the war he obtained Colonelcy of an Ohio regiment and p ticipated in the expedition again HUMPHREY MARSHALL in Kentuc Subsequently he served on the staff General ROSECRANS, and took p in the battles on the Cumberla under General THOMAS. He reti from the service in 1862 and v brevetted Major-General, and the sa year was elected to Congress from A abula District, Ohio, previously repl sented by Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDIN He has served in that capacity e since that time, and last winter chosen by the State Legislature to States Senate in place Senator THURMAN, whose term pires next March. Senator G TELD is a man of pleasa impressive appearance, tall somewhat inclined to stoutness, wit large head and good features. He is unlike the Prince of Wales in his geralspect. He is one of the best speak in Congress, his style of oratory be clear, incisive and flowing. I financial knowledge is considerable, a he was one of the most industri members of the Committee on App priations. The Senator was one of t celebrated Electoral Commission and a staunch supporter of President HAY administration. His tastes are literal and he has an excellent acquaintan His home residence is at Me tor, Lake County, Ohio. By pr fession he is a lawyer, havi been admitted to practise aft entering Cengress. His record is pro ably as little vulnerable as that of a man who could have been chosen, a on the whole the Republican parare to be congratulated on havi made so good a nomination. The Vi ency was given to CHEST ARTHUR, the former collector

ism and staved off a split in the part the Republicans will not be critical disposed with regard to the second pla on the ticket. The Bank of Montreal.

New York, removed by Preside HAYES, evidently as a sop to CONKLE and the machine to secure unity in t

ranks. It is a bad nomination freevery other standpoint, but in the ger

ral satisfation at having beaten Gran

THE report of the Directors of t Bank of Montreal shows that that ins tution is maintaining its old pre-en nence. The net profits of the y were \$1,050,000. From this a fiper cent. dividend was paid.

December, and a four per centification on the 1st inst., a \$72,000 carried to profit and loss ount. The directors give satisfact reasons for reducing the dividen They believe in keeping up a large serve—it now stands at \$5,000,000 and for this reason preferred ducing the dividend to upon the Rest. Owing to the ge eral depression; to losses incurr in former years, which were writt off this, and to the scarcity of invesments, the profits were not as large the Directors expected them to be; the outlook is brighter, and with gradual return of prosperity there is doubt the bank will be able to make better exhibit in this respect next yes.

The Directors are satisfied wi the measure extending bank charter but disapprove, of course, of tincreased Government issue. The repo on the whole is a very satisfactory or The directors are cautious in foreca that the worst is over, and that we now entering upon an era of sound a profitable business.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, President of the World's Dispensary Medical Association in earnest in selling his medicines und positive guarantees, and if anybody we purchases and uses any of these wide celebrated medicines does not derive therefore, the Association wou like to hear from that person, with description of symptoms, and history of oas Organized and incorporated, as the Association is, to teach medicine and surger and for the successful treatment of chronic diseases, and managing annual chronic diseases, and managing annual thousands of cases through our origin method of diagnosis without ever seei the patients, and having also the large sanitarium in the world for the accommission of the meaning of the second dation of the second cases. sanitarium in the world for the accomme dation of the more complicated cases, a also for surgical cases, the Faculty for themselves prepared to undertake even the most discouraging cases. They reso to all the best remedial means known modern medical science—neglecting nathing. Address, World's Diepensa Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., Great Russell Street Buildings, Londo Eng.

Rational Treatment, Positive Cures,

A certain member of the last Britis Parliament was and is well known for the patronage of secret societies. His wife said to have once remarked, when que tioned as to his proclivities:—"Join! He join anything! If anybody should get a a society to burn his house down, he'd joit, and if he had to pay a subscription get in, he'd go in all the quicker!"

ury on his neighbour."

The London correspondent of the New York World states that the Conservative all in party have determined to adopt the caucus system of nominating candidates, realizing that much of the success of their opponents was due to their superior organization. A committee has been appointed to introduce the machinery in Conservative constituencies, the chairmanship being vested in Mr. W. H. Smith, who will bring his practical business knowledge to bear upon the subject. The Americanization of Eng-lish politics in this particular is to be regretted, but the responsibility must rest with the Liberals, who were the first to with the Liberals, who were the first to introduce the caucus. It was not to be expected that the Conservatives would long allow them to monopolize its advantages in the line of securing harmony and enabling the party to present a united front at election times. It is to be hoped that the more than counterbalancing evils of the system, as it prevails in the United States, will be kept in check. Another cause assigned for than counterbalancing evils of the system, as it prevails in the United States, will be kept in cheets. Another cause assigned for the Conservative defeat is the manner in which they have neglected their press, especially in London. The Standard has always received the cold shoulder from the party, and in communicating important news the Liberal journals have been favoured at the express. The Liberal cash. oured at its expense. The Liberals, on the contrary, have been generous to their press, and hence the Opposition firds 'itself with but few journalistic friends, while the Gov.

> butes an article on "England and her colonies" to the Princeton Review, in which he champions the cause of the Colonists. He declares that neither Canada, Australia or South Africa has been invited to part-nership in the Empire, and that these nership in the kmpire, and that these colonies unitedly are still poor relations, whom the ruling classes telerate at a distance. Great Britain, he complains, does not admit colonists to honours as Englishmen, and does not pay them respect as if they were strangers. He denies the possibility of altering the British constitution so as to admit representatives of the colonies to seats in sensatives or the colonies to seats in the Imperial Parliament; but he does not despair of the arrival of a time when the British Government and people will mani-fest still greater interest in their colonies. "No political union with the Mother Country," says Fronde, "is to be looked for now. Perhaps it can never be. Its depends, in my opinion, on whether the Mother Country can change its front and come to regard the colonies as the forecome to regard the colonies as the fore-most of all its interests. Let the colonists see that we are in earnest; that we wish to share with them in all that we have and are; that we will pour our population and capital into them, as if their territories were so much new soil added to our own-islands; that their able men shall have-free access to all avenues of honeur and power among us; then it may be that the iron will heat up to the welding point."

The Dominion of Canada has already be-

The Dominion of Canada has already become a most powerful British possession, and she is very soon destined to become still more so, even to dispute the palm of civilization and commerce with her neighbour, the United States. The Canadan Pacific railway, now in the course of construction, is to pass through her territory up to the shores of the Pacific, and this railway will go through an agreeitman district of millions and millions of acres of wheat growing land, far surpassing in production anything which the farmers of the United Kingdom now fruitlessly till at home, for want of protection to their produce. The wiser course, therefore, for young farmers is to sell off all that they have, pocket the proceeds, and be off to Manitoba, and the prolific district all around it, where they will find excellent land to purchase at a moderate price—the most prolific almost in any part of the world. Nothing will or can disturb them in this Promised Land, except the stinging, buzzing, and annoying mesquitoes during the menths of July, August, and September, which may impudently intrude them selves into their bedrooms between sunset and sunshine, and which then impertinentselves into their bedrooms between sunset and sunshine, and which then impertinently perpetrate their bloody deeds, during midnight darkness. We assure emigrants this is the only drawback that they will have to encounter. The frosts of winter are rather strong; but at the same time they are tempored and medical have to the same time. they are tempered and modified by a dry and clear atmosphere, which makes them rather agreeable than otherwise. Wheat and cats and other cereals may be sows in May, and an abundant harvest reaped in

The facts above stated are quite true. Therefore the moral that we draw from them is that the farmers of England are in worse bondage than the Israelites were in Egypt. Consequently, the sooner they pass over the Atlantic, by steamer—not walk through it, as they will never find the charge of a dry research the better. pass over the Atlantic, by steamer—not walk through it, as they will never find the chance of a dry passage—the better for their felicity and happiness. The Lberal party ruined their interests in 1850 by introducing one-sided "Free" Traise for England alone. The late Conservative Government for six years mocked at their difficulties, and even Lord Beaconsfield himself treated them with scorn frequestly, for which he and his party have new paid the merited penalty of being kicked out of office. The present none-script, conglomerate Gevernment will not do anything to alleviate the sufferings of the farmer. They have not the courage to do anything great or glorious. Their only mission seems to be submission, complacency, recantation, apologising to-day for the stories they designedly and with a bad intention said yesterday, humiliating the country and all parties along with fi. Whether Liberals or Conservatives, we say to the farmers of England, therefor, "Be off to Manitoba; no salvation for you will come out of Liberals or Conservative. They are both alike. Your doom has been sealed by both rulers. You be off to Canada, to get that fair play there which it denied you at home.—London Foreiga-Times.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headach, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A Lady in Providence, R.I.

The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at Farnworth, on a recent Sunday, drew a contrast between the English and American election systems in regard to canvassing, and expressed a wish that we could take a leaf out of America's book. He said he believed that nearly all the vice that accompanied a political election came of "that wretched canvassing," and that it would be well if it could be abolished.

THE PRESIDENCY.

THE PERSIDERIUM.

STATE STATES AND ADDRESS.

STATES

STRAFGE AVOCATIONS. Singular Ways in Which Some People Earn a Living.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY. THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

Section of the Company of the Compan

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, of 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price.

The best and cheapest fence that can be used. To be had from all Hardware Dealers or from Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Garage.

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Situations Vacant.





I have examined Samples of the Table and Dairy Salt, made by the North American Chemical Company of Montreal and Goderich, and find them to contain only the faintest traces of lime and magnesia, in this respect contrasting favourably with the well-known English brands, which all contain a much larger percentage of earthy salts.

(Signed) Henry H. Croff, Labe/Professor of Chemistry, Jan. 29. 1880. University College, Toronto, DAIRY SALT—Dry, in bbls., 224 lbs. Note that the above label, in colours, appears on ends of barrel. BAGGED SALT—Dry and finely ground; never packs or hardens; 8 lbs., 82 in bbl.

TABLE SALT—Dry and extra finely ground; 2 lb, boxes, with certificate; 4 doz. in case.



a good humour.

It is time to come to the pleasant group in the library at Wye. This was the habitual resort of the family, for General scelles was not at all solitary in his tastes; indeed, just the contrary. He conducted a large political correspondence with his former associates, and read endless newspapers, but this did not interfere

The state of the s and different stringers, morred at him. He was simply 'goody,' 'milk-and-water,' milk-and-water,' milk-and-w

without. The rider was then heard coming in, and Mr. Lascelles entered the library, politely saluting its occupants. In reply to a question from his mother, he said that he had passed a very pleasant evening, and Miss Juliet seemed pleased

After a while the forehead rose, and Mr. Grantham got up and walked up and down the floor. He was thinking of some parish affairs demanding his attention on the next day. He could not neglect these. There was the poor family near the Ridge, who were terribly in want of clothing; and as he had appealed to some of his lady he had appealed to some of his lady parishloners, he hoped to be able to sup-ply them before the cold weather set in.

hold was heard going up-stairs. Mr. Gran-tham then reflected that his guests would be aroused, in any case, so he rose and went up the staircase, to ask if they need-ed anything. There was no reply to his knock, at d he knocked again. Still no

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1889

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDA

their tastes.

(To be Continued.) WAS IT A MIRACLE?

thin and slightly bent, and his weight is not above 120 pounds. His long, thin face, with its firm mouth, youthful eye and full, long beard, is surmounted by snowy hair, which covers a rather small head. His habits are regular, and he works early

puzzled by the term, having read that the Notts Eleven had been playing with Eight-een "Colts." He tells us that from what he saw last season of bowling, he would not have been surprised to hear that the balls were to be in future shot out of can-

"Don't want to vote if you charge for it."

"I will levy on your property," said the officer, growing impatient; "I will help you; I want to see some of my property."

The officer moved on rather abruptly, while Bill continued, as if musing:—

"Let them fellers have their way and they'd make life a burden. Want to assess my existence; want to charge me for enjoyin' the bright sunshine; ask me to pay for beholdin' the beautiful landscape; charge me for lookin' at the grass grow and the rose unfoldin'; charge me for watchin' the birds fly, an' one cloud chase tother."

Ha value is Incalculable.—For all Diseases with which children are afflicted during the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints of whales, of course is so far as laughter went, it was the quip of the evening; and, what is more, it brought the Prémier's speech to a premature close, which was in itself an advantage.

AGRICULTURAL

TRIALS OF A FARMER'S WIFE

A feeling of despondency and bittern is common among the wives of wealt farmers, and with the best of reasons, if there is a slave on earth it is the wife one of those same wealthy farmers, saw this very clearly in my girlhood, saw this very clearly in my girlhood, a remember well a lively discussion with a mother, wherein I asserted that, for a enjoyment of life, I would rather mathe owner of forty acres of land than one hundred and sixty. For, in a cleobservation of many families, I had learn that in proportion to the increase of property—which means land—was the diminition of privileges for the wife. With temal farm, she could visit and go about otherwise, could read some, and even hattime to make a scrap-book. As the far grows, and, perhaps, multiplies into farm her time for any rest or relaxation growless and less until late in life. I recolle but one exception to this, and she was t less and less until late in life. I recolle but one exception to this, and she was t mother of but one child. It is quite po-sible to have a home that is most inviti to the visitor, where the head of the to the visitor, where the head of the cablishment has no time for visiting he self. Many tables are spread with bool and magazines, which can never be refor want of time. And, probably, no mever understood the care and labour in plied in "a table loaded with well-cook substantials and delicacies." Wherever this appears three times a day—there slavery for you. Not that the city one this appears three times a day—there slavery for you. Not that the city coo whose business is "only that and nothir more," is a slave in any sense of the terr By no means. But cooking is the bas of existence to the class of which I spea For, with the large farms, comes, the other bane—the hired man, multiply into hired men, and from hired men in more hired men. Now I know [21]. more hired men. Now, I know full we that if the great grain farms are necessar

that if the great grain farms are necessar the hired men are also, and must be edured. I wish well to the hired men but I wish also that some arrangemen might be invented by which they might cease to be the nuisance they are.

I have in may mind's eye, just now, friend, who, at her marriage, brought he husband an improved farm, to which it has added a farm or two more. The have been married, perhaps, fifteen year She looks prematurely old, thin and car worn, and at the close of the summer work, said to me, "O, I am so tired standing over that stove." Of ceurse shas as good a girl as the country afford hired by the season, but what does a glamount to when labours are endless? It they must have a drove of cows, else ho amount to when labours are endless? It they must have a drove of cows, else ho could she have any money to call hown and spend as she pleases? And the season I hear that a new barn is goin up that is to be the best in the country (and I hope it will.) I know just what that means as well as does many anothe woman. Now, there is a very warm conner in my heart for this granger brothe of mine, and I know he is not selfish, only ambitious; but I would ask in all candor What good has his wife's farm ever don her, so far as enjoyment of life is concerned? The wife of a poor tradesman in town with her rented house, has perhaps a pleasant a home; if not, she has, at least time to enjoy such as she has, and she dee not work till she is ready to drop down And what good will her young daughter plane do her, if she, too, marries a wealth farmer and has the same process to a through with.

seed. The trouble would be with such narrow tooth drills, that lumps, sods or stones would cleg the tubes, and prevent good work. On sandy soil, free from stones and in good tilth, a five inch tube drill would be just the thing. The same result can, however, be generally accomplished by using a seven inch tube drill and cross drilling. One bushel of seed each way. using a seven inch tube drill and cross drilling. One bushel of seed each way would leave the wheat thin in the rows and thick on the ground, I know it will be said, that at even at much wider distances wheat will special in the apring, so as to cover the whole ground. But it is not for the spring that we are preparing. We need a growth of leaves which shall shelter the surface during the winter. Under a wheat plant, a alight frost will not penetrate the soil, or in colder weather the low winter's sun will not thaw it. On the bare earth the ground freezes with the thermometer anywhere below freezing, and just as soon as the sun strikes the bare earth it thaws. Most farmers have learned by experience that drilling north and south gives better protection. With the drill marks east and west, the south sides of the ridges is all day exposed to the sun, and the north side is always frozen. Then the wheat is lifted apon one side and held down on the other,

HUMOROUS JOTTINGS.

Well-wishers-Thirsty travellers. A great hardship—An iron steamer. It is believed that the word "never" has been crippled for life.

It's a soar disappointment to angel woman that she cannot fly.

Ladies are not entitled to bare arms when

Vassar girls never hazs each other.

Vassar girls never hazs each other.

Their ears are perforated before they enter.

Foreign hair can be worn so naturally as to make it difficult to tell which is switch. "See here, John, is your sweetheart a factory girl?" "Yes, William, satisfac

tory."
When some politicians are weighed they are found wanting every office in which there is a vacancy.
"I dess," said a little sis yesterday, "if Dod was here now he'd make a lot o' folks.

'Tis awful dusty to-day."
Counsel (to witness)—"You're a nice sort of a fellow, you are!" Witness: "I'd say the same of you, sir, only I'm on oath."
"I am very much afraid of lightning." said a pretty lady. "And well you may be," replied a despairing lover, "as your heart is made of steel."

heart is made of steel."

An Irish druggist, recollecting the Latin compliment to the product of the vineyard, "In vino veritas," has put up this inscription to the credit of his soda fountain, "In

soda santsa.

"When I was your age," said old Mr.
Trot, "I rose with the lark." "I beat
you clear out of sight, then," said Tom,
wearly and triumphantly, "I've been up all night with him."
So Sir John Adye is to be the new Surveyor General of Ordnance. This shows plainly Gladstone is no wag. Had he been so, he would have induced her Majesty to make Sir John one of her

Adye camps!
A little fellow, turning over the leaves of

A little fellow, turning over the leaves of a sorapbook, came across the well-known picture of some chickens just out of their shell. He examined the picture carefully, and then, with a grave, sagacious look, slowly remarked: "They come out 'cost they was afraid of being boiled."

"You will observe from this word pater," said a school-master to his pupil, d'the great flexibility of the Latin language. Pater is a father; and here we have patruus, an uncle. Is there any way you can change father into uncle in Engyou can change father into uncle in English?" "I don't think of any." replied

pupil, "unless you get him to marry you aunt."
We laugh at the folly of a dog trying to run away from the can that is tied to his tail. And yet, my son, we have known men, wise, learned, intelligent men, to travel from the Atlantic seaboard halfbject way across the continent trying to run away from a bad character. It is very foolish in the dog, my son; oh, very foolish.

He got up from the table
With a smile upon his phiz—
"We're living in the country,
And I'll tell you what it is,
We must keep a gentle cow—
I will look for one right now."
"Just the thing, dear hubby, fin
One with hair as oft as silk,
Pritty, mild-eyed, muley, kind,
One that gives good buttermill

A Yankee correspondent is especially puzzled by the term, having read that the Notts Eleven had been playing with Eight-een "Colts." He tells us that from what he saw last season of bowling, he would not have been surprised to hear that the balls were to be in future shot out of cannon at the wicket, but how the game can played with revolvers he can't, for the ife of him, make out.

A small boy was hoeing corn in a sterile field by the roadside up near Bethel, Indiana, when a passer by stopped and said, "'Pears to me your corn is rather small." 'Certainly," said the boy; "it is dwarf orn." "But it looks yaller." "Certainly, we planted the yaller kind." "But it looks as if you wouldn't get more than half a crop." "Of course not," said the boy, "we planted her on shares."

"When I was once in danger from a tiger," said so old East Indian veteran, "I tried sitting down and staring at him, as I had no weapon." "How did it work?" asked a bystander. "Perfectly; the tiger didn't even offer to touch me." Strange! very strange! How did you account for it?" "Well, sometimes I've thought that t was because I sat down on a high branch

of a very tall tree."

A young musical aspirant determined upon giving the object of his affections a treat. He would play to her his latest composition—a melody, over which he had wasted much midnight oil, and which had caused him many a sleepless night. "Well, what do you think of that, Belinda, love?" "Oh, it's delightful," answered the ingenuous one; "it's a melody that I've always admired, ever since I remem-

The following geometrical proposition has been handed in for publication: Given —A nice old lady, somewhat near sighted, but who indulges in the luxury of two pairs of spectacles. The first pair represented by A, located on the top of her head, which is represedted as B. A second pair resting over the eyes to be known as C, connected after the usual manner behind the ears.

Problem:—To comb B without removing

Was

A or C.

They were playing a game they call euchre. She had both bowers and the king, and two aces of other suit, but she king, and two aces of other suit, but she was a novice at the game. A young man who was teaching her looked at her, and warmly exclaimed, "What a lovely hand!" She looked at him straight in the eyes and murmured, "You may have it if you want." All the rest of the evening he wondered if he was the victim of a eap year proposal.
Gorgius Midas, Esq., jr. (who thinks of

Gorgius Midas, Esq., jr. (who thinks or entering the holy state)—Now, then, Mrs. I., gives us the straight tip! Which had better spot for better for worse—Mary Robinson, who's as good as gold and a beauty, or Lady Jane Cadbury, who sint? They're both to be had for the asking! Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns—Beauty fades, dear Mr. Midas, and mere goodness is apt to fall! Now, a title lasts forever and one doesn't tire of having a ever, and one doesn't tire of having uke for a brother-in-law. ODE TO THE CUCUMBE

ONE TO THE CUCUMBER.

Cool, crispy, verdant, luscious fruit,
Though scourged with willings' stripes,
For love thou need'st not press thy suit,
Thou holdest us with gripes.
Thy slain are scattered o'er the earth,
Pulseant ku klux cumber;
Tby form, with praise of varished worth,
Should mark their place of slumber.
And shall we rear this fruit again,
And of it be neartaker?

And of it be partaker?
We taste, and answer in our pain,
"Yos, we've put in an acher." And of it be partaker?

We taste, and answer in our pain,

"Yes, we've put in an acher."

One day last winter a bright little boy, whose parents lived on Main street near Christ church, asked his mother what building that was, pointing to the church. She answered, "Christ church," A few days later, when the little fellow tumbled out of bed in the morning there had been a fall of snow, and the sexton of Christ church was just coming out of the church door with a shovel. The boy with a yell of delight cried cut, "Oh, mamma. Here's Christ." The mother, astonished, said. "Naughty boy! What do you mean?" "Christ!" answered the child, excitedly. "Don't you see him? He has just come out of his church to shovel off the snow."

It was thusly. Mr. Gladstone was proposing the Prince's health, and was descanting on his good points. "Yes," he was going on, "his Royal Highness will leave a valuable heritage to posterity. His path through the country's history will be marked with white stones. Aye, he will leave, for the benefit of shipwrecked brethren, footprints on the sands of time, which those who run may recognise; for, my lords and gentlemen, they will be very big footprints, not the footprints of an ordinary mortal, but large and striking, as the prints of a glant's feet—deep and lasting as the prints —" Here the right hon. gentleman paused a moment for an appropriate simile, and the Secretary of State for India, seeing his chance, out it quickly with "Why, as the prints of whales, of course!" So far as laughter went, it was the quip of the evening; and, what is more, it brought the Premier's speech to a promature close, which was in itself an advantage.

her, so far as enjoyment of life is concerned? The wife of a poor tradesman in town, with her rented house, has perhaps as pleasant a home; if not, she has, at least, time to enjoy such as she has, and she dees not work till she is ready to drop down. And what good will her young daughter's piano do her, if she, too, marries a wealthy farmer and has the same process to go

through with.

Farmers of this class are often away from

home; their business demands it, and they cannot and do not realize the weary mono-

cannot and do not realize the weary mono-tony of the wife's existence. The mere accumulation of property is to men that are successful, what it can never be to most women, when no added relaxation

and rest from wearing cares comes with it, but quite the reverse. We are all naturally universalist enough to want some "pay as we go along," and no woman finds that it was a supersymmetric to the companion of the companion of

that in merely dressing better and having a finer house than her neighbours, while she is always burdened with cares and labours that unfit her for enjoying any-thing she represents

thing she possesses.

I am afraid our editor will think I have not mended matters much, but I must speak the truths I know and have so often pondered over. That "facts are stubborn

things," is not a very original remark, but it applies here. There is evidently a screw

it applies here. There is evidently a screw losse somewhere. I think the existing state of things is the result of a wrong combination of circumstances that ought to be righted, somehow. There are ways in which a woman might pass away many evenings—understand me, I don't mean too many—without her husband's company, where she is not tied hand and foot and applied to a work of the service of the

strange if his literary wife, whose strange if his literary wife, whose women in her novels, even when they are religious, have a great deal of flesh and blood and passion about them, should runaway from him, too, in a literary way. George Eliot's women are women in whose veins the blood is as warm as Burgurdy wine. They are plump and blooming. She gave Daniel Deronda to the sweet little animal rather than to the half-wag Gwendolyn. No old maid whose heart was as frosty as her years could have written about the tell tale ribbon in "Adam Bede;" and George Eliot, writing of a thunder and lightning at his little and the second s Eliot, writing of a thunder and lightning storm while Borothea

said:—"Her lips trembled and so did his. It was never known whichlips were the first to move toward the other lips; but they kissed tremblingly, and then they moved apart."

There were some peculiar things about Gustave Fisubert, who lately died at his country-seat near Rouen; for, though an author, he could afford the luxury of a country seat, thanks an author, he could afford the luxury of a country seat, thanks to his paternal inheritance, not to his pen. He died of apoplexy, and, as he was fond of bathing, the French, who seldom bathe, think that the extraerdinary habit killed him. He was the founder, though not designedly, of the school now known as the naturalistic, specially represented by Zola and his followers. While his "Madame Bovary" has been censured for Heentlousness, he is said by his friends to have written it with a severe artistic conscientiousness, and

artistic conscientiousness, and from earnest and lofty attach-ment to realism. He spent five years in museums, libraries, and amid the ruins of Carthage, in order to make studies of "Sal-



GURES Duspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptynline in the Settent which convers the Suffer and Sugar of Social Control of the Stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the formentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Liver.

It acts upon the Kidneys.

It Regulates the Bowels.

It Regulates the Bowels.

It Quiets the Blood.

It Promotes Bowels.

It Promotes Bowels.

It Nourishes, Stevens and Invigorates, it Regulates the Bowels.

It neutrics of the Old Blood and makes new. It peens the pores of the skin and induces Beathy Perspiration.

It neutralites the hereditary taint, or poison in the sicod which generates Scrotula, Erysipelas, and all maner of skin diseases and internal parameters, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, care only being required to attention to structure.

TESTIMONIALS.

NEW YORK STATE DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Centreville, Allegheny Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I have been greatly benefitted by the
use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers from Indigestion.

MRS. T. MCKEE. DIFFICULTY OF THE SCIATIC NERVE,
Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYEUP for the above difficulty, and have
received great benefit therefrom. I would not be
without it.

MRS. DELILAH S. DIETZ. FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, I can recommend it as a valuable Blood Purifier. No family should be J. T. YEOMANS.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH. Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—For years I had been suffering with
Cramps and Pains in my Stomach. I tried various
remedies but derived no benefit from them. At
last, I procured from your sgent some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it cured me.

MRS. A. THRASHER.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF. Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
for Pains, and it gave me immediate relief. It is a
valuable remedy. WM. HOOHER.

A VALUABLE MEDICINE. Dear Sir,—It is sometime since I commenced using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I find it a perfect remedy for Indigestion and Restless Nights. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and all who have taken it say they have been greatly benefitted. I believe it is a valuable medicine for Purifying the System.

H. WOODRUFF,
Of the Auburn Button Company.

SICK HEADACHE. Auburn, Cayuga Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Sick Headache,
Constipation and Loss of Appetite for a long time.

I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP,
and can say that it has proved most beneficial to
me.

WM. A. SMITH.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has given me more real benefit,
for Skin Disease and Constipation of the Bowels,
than all the medicine I ever tried. DANIEL HEWSON.

SKIN DISEASE.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Costiveness. I highly recommend its use.

MARGARET BECKLEY. BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIASM
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for various disease
and am satisfied that it is a valuable family medi-

CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG. DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

Dear Sir,—My daughter was a sufferer from Chronic Infiammation of the Stomach and Ulcer-ated Sore Throat. I called in several doctors, but she grew worse until we procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Soon after she menced using it she began to improve, and she was encouraged to continue it. I would recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. ISAAC WATTS.

LIVER COMPLAINT. Dear Sir,—Being troubled with Liver Compilint I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and finding it to be as recommended, I ca with confidence recommend it to others.

JAMES STACK.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Olymer, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
LOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Dysepsia, after the doctors failed to relieve me.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA. Dear Sir.—I bave used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint of long standing, and it has cured me. Before using your medicine I tried almost everything without receiving benefit.

HENDY SMITH HENRY SMITH

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Pourhkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—Several of my family and friends have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have experienced great benefit, especially in the cure of Liver Complaint. It is a valuable Blood Purifier.
J. D. CARPENTER.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. REMEDY FOR RELECTION AT ISSE.

Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.

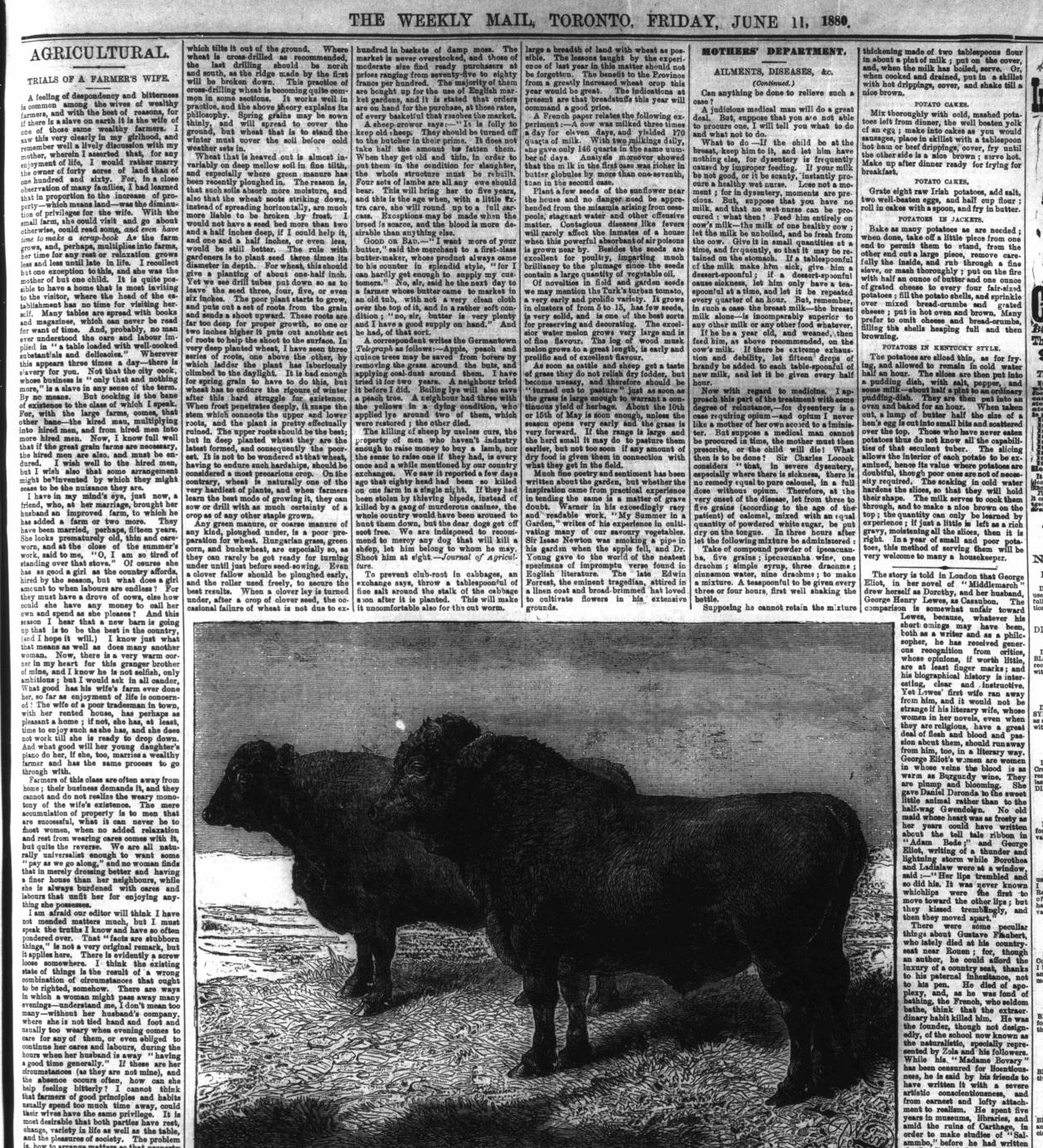
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
have ever used for Rheumatism, Heart Burn and
Sick Headache, and in fact all the ills the hun.an
flesh is heir to. If it were not for your medicine I

would now be laid up.

CORNELIA I. WALKER. Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—A trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has prayed very beneficial to me for Kidney Disease and Constipation.
JULIA A. WASHBURN.

DYSFEPSIA AND KIDNEY COM

PLAINT.
Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I have received more benefit from your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dysopesia, Kidney
Complaint and Bronchitis, than from any other MRS. LANGDON.



where she is not tied hand and foot and naually too weary when evening comes to care for any of them, or even ebliged to continue her cares and labours, during the hours when her husband is away "having a good time generally." If these are her circumstances (as they are not mine), and the absence occurs often, how can she help feeling bitterly? I cannot think that farmers of good principles and habits usually spend too much time away, could their wives have the same privilege. It is most desirable that both parties have rest, change, variety in life as well as the table, and the pleasures of society. The problem is, how to arrange matters so that property will bring present comfort and present liberty to man and woman; so that a time shall come as a crown to the early labours

the form of a part of the control and place of the control of the

milk or cream, and butter and salt; beat like cake with a large spoon, and the more they are beaten the nicer they become. Put in a dish, smooth, place a lump of butter in the centre, sprinkle with pepper; or add one or two eggs, pepper, mix thoroughly, put in baking dish, dip a knife in sweet milk, smooth over, wetting every part with milk, and place in a hot oven twenty minutes.

NEW POTATOES.

Wash, sorape, boil ten minutes, turn off water, and add enough more, boiling hot, to cover, also add a little salt; cook a few moments, drain, and set again on stove, add butter, salt, and pepper, and a little selective.

MES. LANGDON.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Poughkeepsie, Duchess Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending your the lecture.

This morning at ten o'clock Miss Edith Alport was united in marriage to Mr.
George S. Wilson, of Montreal, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. D. Mitchell. The interesting ceremony took place in the presence of a few friends of the family, and the happy couple left by the moon train for the east. The bride was the recipient of many handsome and coatly presents.—

Believille Ontario

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Wedgesday, June 9.

Execute Grain Markeys.

A special despatch of Monday, to the New York press quotes from the Mark Laine Express of Monday evening, reviewing the above trade for the preceding week, as follows:—"In consequence of the showers the wheat crop has gained strength; is growing rapidly and is now coming into ear in the earlier districts. At the market on Monday, the first ears shown were grown in Sussex from red winter American. Unless there is some unexpected chance, the harvest prospect is fairly promising. The deliveries of English wheat at the provincial markets have been less than half of those of the markets have been less than half of those of the official estimate of the surpins of wheat for export from the province of South Australia is 363,700 promities with, as allows—"In consequents of the chowers the what trop has geined descript the search of the chowers the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the what trop has geined descript the search of the chower the

Banks.	gellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Moniroal	137	136	
Toronto	****	1254	
Ontario	79	774	
Merchants'	94	93	
Lommerce	128	1223	
Consolidated			
Dominion		125	
Hamilton	101	1001	
Standard	85	84	
Federal	110	108	
Imperial	1011	1001	
Molsons	-		
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent		1871	
Freehold		150	
Western Canada	****	156	
Union	****	131	
Canada Landed Credit		135	
Building and Loan	****	761	
Imperial	170	1111	
farmers' L. & A. Co	118	116	45 (new)at
Huron and Erle.	1341	1881	[117]
Dominion Savings and In-		140	
vestment Soc		121	1
Ont. Loan and Deben. Co.	139		
Can. Say, and Loan Co.	1144		
London Loan Co			
Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc		1174	
National Investment Co		1064	
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co	108	2003	
Insurance, &c.			
British America		130	
Western Assurance.		1064	******
Canada Life	-	215	
Confederation Life		150	
Consumers' Gas		130	15 at 130
Dominion Telegraph	65%	63	[50 at 130]
Toronto, G. & B. Bonds.		30	
Toronto & Nipissing Bonds.		61	
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p. c Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p. c			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p. c.		102	
Dounty (Ont.) Stock, 6 p. c.		104	87000-1053
Tu'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p. c.		101	
City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c		104	

English Earkets.

WEDNESDAY, June 9. learer; maize, unaltered; cargoes on passage the turn dearer; maize, quieter. Mark Lane-Wheat, firmer; maize, quiet; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 528 6d, now 52s 6d to 53s. London—Fair average mixed American marze, for prompt shipment, was 23s 6d to 2ss, now 23s to 23s 6d; fair average No. 2

Chicago wheat, for shipment the present or following month, was 43s, now 43s 6d; do. red winter, was 45s, now 45s 6d; red winter, for prompt shipment, was 47s 6d, now 48s. Imports 220,000 to 225,000 grs; maize, 165,000 to 170,000 grs; flour, 119,000 to 115.000 bbls. Liverpool-Spot wheat, firmly held; maize, slow, and 1d cheaper.

Har—The demand has been less active, as exports of cattle are leaving the byres empty; prices are, consequently, weak; pressed has sold at \$12 on track, but this is not likely to be repeated. The market supply has been fully sufficient and prices have been easier at \$8 to \$13, with the general run isom \$11 to \$12.

FLOUR, t.s.

BAG FLOUR, by one lot Le.c.

GRAIN, La.b.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE-Has been quiet but steady during the

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS. WEDNESDAY, June 9.

PRODUCE.

our last; or more properly we should say that our last; or more properly we should say that prices of grain to-day compare fairly well with those ruling at our last; but flour has shown no recovery from its chronic dullness, and prices have gone on declining. There has been a considerable movement in wheat during the week, but scarcely any other sort of grain has been on the market. Stocks are running low and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 5,190 bbls; tall wheat, 133,767 bush; spring wheat, 103,362; oata, 19,600; barley, 2,601; peas, 150, and tye nil bush, against on the corresponding date last years.—Flour, 7,721 bbls.—10 and rye at bush, against on the corresponding date last year:—Flour, 7,721 bbis; fall wheat, 30,056 bush; spring wheat, 107,182; oats, 17,511; barley, 24,508; peas, 50,657 and rye not bush. Outside advices show in English quotations a fall of 6d on flour; of Id on red and white wheat; of 8d on red winter, and of 2d on peas, with an advance of 2dd on corn since our last. Markets during of 23d on corn since our last. Markets during the last three days seem to have been improving, with advances quoted on cargoes for shipment. The trade during last week is said to have been generally unchanged, and the demand at various markets quiet. Still previous prices were well maintained for choice wheats, but barely for secondary. There was a fair enquiry for cargoes off coast for both the United Kingdom and the Continent, but they were held somewhat above buyers' ideas. Scarcely any inclination to operale in wheat on cely any inclination to operate in wheat on passage, or for shipment, was manifested; thus show-ing that little expectation of an advance was felt. Supplies last week were again short of consump tion. Home deliveries were 111,424 quarters and mports 220,000 to 235,000 quarters of wheat, and 170,000 to 115,000 barrels of flour, making wheat, against an average weekly consump-tion of 454,000 quarters, leaving a deficiency of 52,889 to 60,701 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit decreased 125,000 quarters dur-ing the week, and stood on the 3rd inst. at 2,100-000 quarters against 2,223,000 on the 20th ult. and 1,500,000 at the corresponding date last year.

The total quantity of wheat in sight on this consinent and in transit to Europe on the 22nd ult. amounted to 40,894,000 bushels, against 41,-173,000 in the previous week, and 31,114,-Further cable advices report the appearance and promise of English crops to have improved during last week, leaving the harvest prospects fairly good during the week ending on the 10th ult., a very firm continued to improve, mostly quoting an advance. In the ports, likewise, there was more activity. Foreign wheats showed an advance equal to that on French grain, as the latter was very scantily offered, in fact, in many parts of she country exhausted; ed, in fact, in many parts of she country exhausted; the demand for foreign had therefore revived, and large purchases been made both off the coast and from America direct; red winter wheat was held at 56s per 480 lbs free on rail at Havre, and 57s 3d at Rouen, and advance of 6d to 1s on the week. The met imports of wheat and flour into France from August 1st, 1879, to April 30th, 1850, are officially given at 6,919,573 qrs, against 7,178,000 qrs in the corresponding period last year. In Belgium, a firm tone with an upward tendency in values previled, and at Antwerp a good business was done for consumption at firm rates. The quantity of American wheat on passage to Antwerp was about 93,000 qrs. German advices report the wheat mar. American wheat on passage to Antwerp was about 9),000 qrs. German advices report the wheat market quiet but closing firmer at Berlin, and part of the previous advance in rye lost. At Hamburg spot wheat was firm, offers of fine dry qualities being very scarce; good red Holstein was quoted at 49 to 51s and choice Saale and Rostock at 53 to 54s per of not under 100 barrels to arrive can be had at the continue to advance.

Lard Remains scarce and unchanged at 10 to 10

at \$4.10; but stocks on the sogs are very small, and at \$4.00 but of medium bakers at \$5.50 co.day; superier extra could probably have been bought at \$5.50 and track; but it was offered at \$9 to-day and not taken.

OATHEAL—Inactive but steady; cars may be regarded as worth \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and small lots are selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60; and \$6.50 to \$6.50; Spitts, \$7.50; Shore, \$6 to \$6.52; Spitts, \$7.50; Shore, \$6 to \$6.50; Spitts, \$7.50; Shore, \$6 to \$6.50; Sh

CATTLE TRADE—Has been fairly active at firm prices. TRADE—Has been fairly active at firm prices.

REVES—An active demand for export has been maintained all week; receipts have been small and unequal to the wants of buyers, and prices have been tending upwards; steers weighing not less stan 1,300 lbs, have found a ready sale at \$5 to \$5.25. Second-class, consisting of light steers and helfers, and heavy oxen and cows, have been offering in increased numbers, but all have been wanted, some of them being taken for export; prices of these also have been firmer at \$4.25 to \$4.75, the latter only for steers averaging 1,000 lbs. Third-class have been scarce, as there are very few grassfed yet coming in; prices are firm at \$3.50 to \$4.

SHEEP—Receipts in the market have been small, but there have been some coming in on farmers' waggons, and selling readily. First-class, sheared, dressing not under 70 lbs, have been worth \$5 to \$5.50; and second-class, dressing from 55 to 65 lbs, from \$4 to \$4.75. Third-class are not wanted.

LANDS—Have shown little change during the

lbs, from \$4 to \$4.75. Third-class are not wanted.

LAMES—Have shown little change during the week. Supply and demand have been very much on a par, and prices have been steady and unchanged at last week's quotations. First-class, dressing not less than 30 lbs, have been scarce and wanted at \$4 to \$4.50. Second-class have been abundant and easier at from \$5 to \$3.75.

CALVES—Receipts have been large, and fully sufficient; prices have been rather weak, and any increase in the supply would probably cause a fall, but as yet none has been established. First-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs, have been all wanted and readily taken at \$6.50 to \$8. Second-class, dressing from 60 to 100 lbs, have been in large supply, and selling rather slowly at \$5.50 to \$6. Any below the latter weight is not wanted, and, if offered, must \$20 for whatever they will bring.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL. TRADE—Has been steady all over. Hides—Green have continued in fair supply an selling as before. Cured have been unchanged with sales of small lots at 9ic, but no movement in curlots reported.

PELTS—A few have begun to offer, and have sold

TRADE—The market has not received to any considerable extent from its position as set forth in our last report. Sales are for immediate consumption, and go off in small quantities just as they are required.

SOLE—Has been in fair request for the country, but manufacturers have been buying slowly.

HARKESS—Moving fairly well in small lots; but round lots are held above the views of buyers, and until prices have been shaded it seems likely to be difficult to move them.

UPPER—Quiet; skocks rather low, but still fairly equal to the wants of buyers.

RUSSEES—Selling reacily and steadily at firm prices.

TRADE—Has been quiet but steady during the week.

BUTTER—Receipts have been increasing but all offering has sold fairly readily, though at rather weak prices; it has gone off in lots of 15 to 40 packages at prices ranging from 12½ to 14c, the latter being for choice yellow. The demand has continued to be for an import eastward and for the local market. There are ne buyers for export as yet in the market and English advices are not very escouraging. No dairy has been offered as yet, but were it edming in it might bring lig. Street receipts of pound rolls thave been very farge and prices have been wery farge and prices have been reduced consteadily and steadily at firm prices easy at 13 to 15c.

CHERRE—Small lots here are unchanged at 12½ to 13c, with small sales. At Ingersoll on Tuesday and prices and a state of the weakness of the weakness of the weakness of 12c, with small sales. At Ingersoll on Tuesday and those on hand are held firmly.

FROME —Has been in fair request for the country, but manufacturers have been buying slowly. Hanness—Moving fairly well in small lots; but manufacturers have been shaded it seems likely to be difficult to move them.

UPPER—Quiet; stocks rather low, but still fairly equal to the wants of buyers.

RUSSETS—Selling readily and steadily at firm prices awe here a seem stocks are not very escouraging. No dairy has been one cause of the weakness of tube; street receipts in the latter part of 12c, and at Stratford on Thursday 11 1 16 and 11½ to were paid. English quotations show a fall of 2s. on the week.

EGGS—Receipts have decreased somewhat; all offering have been wanted and prices firmer at 9½ to 18c. Stratford on Thursday 11 1 16 and 11½ to 18c. on the week.

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Poak—

DRUGS. There is a good demand for consumption, but few large lots are moving. Prices for most staples, optim, casto oil, camphor, spirits of turpentine, quinine, etc., are easier. Tartaric acid and cream tartar continue to advance.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Montreal Markets.

FLOUR—Receipts, 715 bbls; market rather more active; values unchanged; superiors are freely offered at \$5 50; saice, 100 bbls super extra at \$5.55; 125 spring extra at \$5.55; 100 do. at \$5.60; 125 spring choice at \$5.75; 100 super extra at \$5.55; 125 spring extra at \$5.55; 100 do. at \$5.60; 126 spring choice at \$5.75; 100 super extra at \$5.59; two lots of 100 bols. atrong bakers' at \$6.80; 100 medium bakers' at \$6; 100 do. at \$2; 50 fme at \$1.60; 200 Ontario bags at \$2.20. Quotations—Superior extra, \$5.50 to \$5.55; superine, \$5.25 to \$5.50; superine, \$5.25 t

LARD—Higher; quoted at \$7.12j for steam rendered.

BUTERR—8 to 20c for State and Pennsylvania.

CHERSE—Quoted at 9 to 12jc.

SUGAR—Quoted at 9½ for granulated; 9½c for crushed; 9½c for powdered.

EGGS—Quoted at 11 to 15c for State and Pennsylvania.

WHEREN—Quoted at \$1.13 to \$1 15.

TAMLOW—Quoted at \$1.13 to \$1 15.

TAMLOW—Quoted at 6½ to 6 3-16c.

COAL—Dull.

LRAFTER—Market is steady; Butnos Ayres and Rio Grande, light to heavy weights, at 23½ to 25c.

WOOL—Market is dull; domestic fleece, 40 to 57c; unwashed, 15 to 34c; pulled, 22 to 50c.

NEW YORK, June 9, 2.10 p.m.

WHEAT—Sales, 300,000 bush; closes, Chicago at \$1.18 to \$1.20; Milwaukee at \$1.20 to \$1.21 : No. 2 red at \$1.80¢ for June; \$1.19½ for July; \$1.13½ for August.

CORN—Quiet: No. 2 at 52½ to 53c.

2 red at \$1.80\frac{1}{2} for June; \$1.19\frac{1}{2} for July; \$1.15\frac{1}{2} for August.

Corn—Quiet; No. 2 at 52\frac{1}{2} to 53c.

Oars—Dull and lower.

TALLOW—6 to \(\frac{1}{2}c.\)

Drisssed 8 coss—5\frac{1}{2} to 6\frac{1}{2}c.

Drisssed 8 coss—5\frac{1}{2} to 6\frac{1}{2}c.

Whisher—Nominal, at \$1.13.

New York, June 9, 11.50 a.m.

Corn—No. 2 at 52\frac{1}{2} to 54c for cash; 52\frac{1}{2} to 53\frac{1}{2}c for July.

WHEAT—No. 2 red at \$1.50 to \$1.33 for cash; \$8,000 bush at \$1.50 for June.

New York, June 9, 12.15 p m.

Pork—\$11.30 for June; \$11.40 for August; \$11.35 for July.

August.
REGETTS - Flour, 14,297 bbls; wheat, 860,000 bush; corn, 199,000 bush; cats, 34,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; pork, 549 bbls; lard, 1,885 tcs; whiskey, 891 bbls. New York Cotton Market. Naw York, June 9. Cotton—Closes barely steady; June, 11.52c to 11.54c; July, 11.61c; August, 11.70 to 11.71c; September, 11.21 to 11.22c; October, 10.77 to 10.78c; November, 10.62c; December, 10.62c.

Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, June 9. FLOUR—Not quoted.

WHHAT—97% for July; 89% for August; 85% of the August; 85% of August; 85% of July; 87 and 86% for July; 87 and 86% for July; 87 and 86% for July; 88 and 88 and 98% for July; 88 and 88 and 98% for July; 88 and 88 and 98% for July; 88 and 98% f Oars—28]c bid, 282c asked for July.

RYR—76c for cash; 60c bid for July.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

RYE-760 for each; coc bid for July.

Barley-Unchapped.
Whiere-Unchapped.
Whiere-Unchapped.
Whiere-Unchapped.
Whiere-Unchapped.
Whiere-Unchapped.
Pork-\$10 42½ for August.
Salms ar Call.—Short ribs, 35,000 bbls; pork, 6,250 bbls; lard, 710 tos; wheat, 405,000 bush; oorn, 355,000 bush; cats, 10,000 bush.

Lard-\$6 60 to \$6 62½ for July; \$6.65 for August.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,189 bbls; wheat, 60,000 bush; corn, 42,300 bush; oats, 104,000 bush; rye, 8,000 bush; barley, 6,000 bush.
Shippanns—Flour, 7,246 bush; wheat, 42,000 bush; corn, 31,000 bush; oats, 172,000 bush; rye, 3,000 bush; barley, 5,000 bush.

Live Stock Market. U. S YARDS, N.Y., June 9, 11.10 s.m. CATILE—Steady; quoted as 9 to 100; receipts 1,142 head. Shear—Slow; quoted at 42 to 53c; receipts, 1,178 SHREP—Slow; quoted at 5½ to 6½c; receipts, Calves—Lively; quoted at 5½ to 6½c; receipts, nead.

Calves—Lively; quoted at 5½ to 6½c; receipts, 1,100 head.

E-ST BUFFALO, N.Y., June 9,10.55 a.m.

Hogs—Steady; receipts 34 cars; ahipments 23 cars, 11 cars to New York; Yorkers, at \$4.45 to \$4.55; to city trade. \$4.60; medium and heavy, \$4.50 to \$4.70; pigs, \$4.10 to \$4.15.

U.S. YARDS, CHICAGO, June 9, 9.25 a.m.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for 24 hours, 27,600 head; official receipts yesterday, 29 645 head; shipments, 6,084 head; left over, 7,000; selling light grades at \$4.15 to \$4.30; mixed packers at \$4 to \$4.25; heavy shipping at \$4.25 to \$4.40.

CATLE—Fair to best, \$4.75 to \$4.90; fair to good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; receipts, 51 cars; shipments, none.

Hogs—Slow; receipts 1,200 head; shipments, 500 head; Philadelphias, \$4.50 to \$4.60; vorkers, \$4.30 to \$4.40.

SHERF—Steady; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 4,200.

Detroit Markets. DETROIT, June 9, 12.87 p.m.

WHEAT—No. 1 white at \$1.14 for cash; \$1.13 to \$1.18 for June; \$1.102 for July; \$1 for August; milling, \$1 11 bid.

RECHIFF - Wheat, 25,000 bush.

Shipments - Wheat, 33,000 bush.

Toledo Markets.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.17 bld for cash; sales at \$1.15 for June; \$1.02 and \$1.02 for July.

Corn—No 2 talc asked, 42c bld for cash; 612c asked, 414c bld for June.

OATS—Nominal.

FREGHTS—Wheat, \$2c and corn \$c to Buffalo. Milwaukee Markets.

WHEAT—S8 for June 9, 9 34 a m.

WHEAT—S8 for June; 99 for July.

ROUBLIFTS—Flour, 3,276 bbis; wheat, 13,000 bush; corn, 9,000 bush; cate, 8,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; barley, 4,000 bush.

SHIPJAMST—Flour, 6,191 bbis; wheat, 107,000 bush; corn, 68,000 bush; oats, 13,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush; une 9, 10.33 a.m.

WHEAT—98 for June; 99 for July; 92 for August. Milwauker, June 9, 11.10 a m. Wheat—98gc for June ; 99gc for July ; 92gc for WHEAT—98]c for June ; 99]c for July,

BARLEY-70c.
MILWAUKER, June 9, 1.08 p.m.
WHEAT-98 of for cash or June; 99 of for July;
92c for August; No. 3, 91 o.
There will be no session of the Milwaukee Board
to-morrow; soldiers' re-union.

European Markets. LIVERPOOS., June 9, 5 p. m.—Flour, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; spring wheat, 9s 6d to 9s 9d; red winter, 10s 0d to 10s 0d; spring wheat, 9s 3d to 10s 0d; club, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; corn, 4s 10jd; barley, 5s 8d; cata, 6s 2d to 6s 3d; peas, 6s 9d; pork, 5s 6d; bacon, 5s to 85s 6d; beef, 67s 6d; lard, 86s 0d; tallew, 33s 0d; cheese, 69s 0d.

LONDON, June 9, 5 p.m.— Consols, 98 3-16 for money, 98 5-16 for account. Bonds, new 4j's, 112; 5's, 105½; Erie, 87½; Illinois Central, 105½.

Ingersatl Cheese Market. INGRROLL, June 8.—Fifteen factories registered 1,878 boxes of last half of May make. Six thousand nine hundred boxes sold as follows:—360 at 11c, 180 at 10½, 140 on private terms. Cable at 5 pm, 70s. Since last market day, several factories have sold the last few days in May at 11 to 11½c. All the May cheese is now sold, with the exception of a few factories who are holding the last five or six days' make.

Belleville Cheese Markets.

Belleville, June 8.—There has been a good deal of activity in the cheese market during the past week in this vicinity, and prices have been unchanged, ranging from 11½ to 11½c. A. Hodgson to-day shipped shout 1,000 boxes. Both of these firms are also shipping largely from other places. These shipments are all the balance of the May cheese.

Mt cellaneous

50 Gold, Chromo, Marble, Snowflake, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards, with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit, 60 samples, 10c. Heavy Gold-plate1 Ring for club of 10 names, GLOBE CARD CU., Northford, Conn. 422-26 AN ARTICLE HEALING
Rupture. OHAS CLUTHE will remove
workshop and office from Hamilton, on the 15th
May, to 38 Adelaide street west, opposite Grand
Opera House, Toronto. Home May and June. BRICK HOTEL - M'NAUGH. TON'S Hotel, Chatham—for sale cheap; immediate possession; doing good business; splendid situation; good reason given for selling. 427-4 GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,
Winnipeg; the only first-class hotel in town;
first-class livery in connection; large sample rooms;
charges moderate. J. & D. SINCLAIR, Proprietors.

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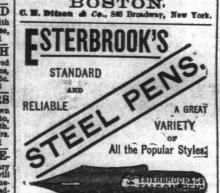
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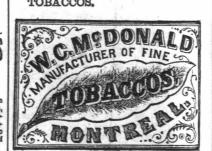
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THE WERKLY MAIL forms an excelled medium through which to reach the public, drublating from every Post Office and prominent point is lating from every Post Office and prominent point is lating from every Post Office and prominent point is lating from every Post Office and prominent point is lating from the provinces of Question, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

VOL, IX. NO. 429.

farms tor Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, insert is column, 20 words for 50c.; each adds word, the. Parties replying to advertisement please state that they saw them in The Mail. 215 ACRES—GREAT WES ERN Railway Station and river on control 130 under cultivation; prics \$9,800. EDW MOR SALE-LOT 25, CON. Wawanosh, 100 acres ; 90 under oultivat well watered; good building; and large OR SALE-50 ACRESmiles from Teronta, upon which is a s

flower and kitchen gardens; the Highland flows through the farm. Apply to Mr. GLADST Scarboro' P.O. GOOD FARM FOR SALE IN choice locality; 107 scres; good build soil rich clay loam, 28 miles from Toronto. A to WM. McFARLANE, Norval P.O DOR SALE-200 ACRES GO wheat land: 190 ecres cultivated, three half miles from Millbreck: good buildings, found orchard, well-watered. Apply to GEO MAIFELLD on premises, or R. FALLIS, Auctio Millbrook.

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Lucknow; 70 acres cleared; balance hardwood
frame house and barn; one-third cash, balan
suit purchaser. Apply to R. CAIN, Lucknow

FOR SALE-10 GOOD FAR LAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAI MARM FOR SALE - E A half of lot 2, con. 1, South Orillia, cleared; substantial frame building

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ACRES FOR SALE—I
7, 1st con. Derby, 4 miles from
Gound county town, situated on Georgian
close to mills, schools and churches; 75
cleared, with other accommodations required
farm; Ashley poet office on the premises. A
to GEORGE FOLLIS Postmaster. TO RENT OR SELL-A BE THFUL property in Mooretown, on river Clair, comprising handsome frame dwelling-he hard and soft water, brick dairy and root-he stable and other outbuildings in good order. land attached, including garden and orchar choice fruit in full bearing, consists of 3 acres, we in twenty minutes' walk of Canada Southern I way; immediate possession given. Apply THOMAS A. CARY, Esq., Sandwich, Ont. LYARMS FOR SALE-A FU description of over 200 improved farms, wild lands, throughout the whole of Western tanto, sent to any address upon application to 8. HARRIS & OO., Real Estate Agents, London

GREAT BARGAIN .excellent 100 acres land, clay loam, watered, 90 acres cleared, good frame build and orchard, situated 15 miles from Hamil and orchard, situated 16 miles from Hamil two railroad stations; schools and churches whalf mile; only small cash payment required ance on long time; as the owner must sell, it an opportunity rarely met with to procure a on the most advantageous terms, and cheap by either by letter or personally to JOH ROUTH, Real Estate Agent, 7 King street Hamilton.

from the Town of Chatham, County of Kent, the best farming county in Canada, with the best maket town in the Dominion. 210 acres under his cultivation, and 40 bush; 80 acres timothy ha 100 acres cern, which has yielded on this farm I bushels to the acre; 5 acres potators; 10 acres under his chans; 5 acres fall wheat; balance, pasture. Go stable for 8 horses, and new barn building; go frame house and orchard. The soil cannot be be in the whole world, consisting of about 8 inches black soil, which is nothing but a bed of manu with clay bottom; well drained, no stones, stumps, and no Canada thistles or other bad weel I will sell this farm for \$55 per acre, with all cronow growing, which ought to bring \$3,000. I well will pay every dollar I ask. Another farm of acres. Three crops, besides the one now growin will pay every dollar I ask. Another farm of acres timothy hay; 120 acres outs; this land yield over 100 bushels cate to the acre, last year; acres corn; 20 acres beans; also, a large new ha and frame house. Price \$55. same terms, with crops, which ought to yield \$3,500. Another far 400 acres, in county of Essex, 300 acres un cultivation, and 100 acres bush; 60 acres corn; acres wheat; 50 acres bash; 50 acres potatoes acres beans; 2 large orchards; 3 houses; 2 bar &c.; 50 head cattle; 4 good horses; 2 waggo and all kinds of farm implements. I will give the crope, cattle, and everything on, the farm \$50 per acre; casy terms of payment. For furtiparticulars, apply to JOHN NORTHWOOD, Fmer, Box \$45, Chatham.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE Rineteen Days Without Foed.

The Victoria, B.C., Colonist of the 1 inst. has the following:—A few days at there died at Quamichan, Cowichan di trict, a farmer, one Francois Denoid under circumstances of an extraordinar character. About four weeks since Der cide get it into his head that upon Ascer sion day he would be translated bodily it Heaven, and forthwith began to system atically starve himself, refusing both for and water, after making presents of h stock, farming and cooking utensils, mone furniture, etc., to some neighbours. After a short time the Government agent, Mr Fry, wrote down to the Government representing the facts of the case and askir that authority might be sent to comm that authority might be sent to comm the man to the lunatic asylum. This is coince ply was returned:—"Sir,—Lunat asylum full. No room for more patients. The man continued to starve himse after that almost unmolested, except he some kind-hearted neighbours, who frequently pressed by the total to the food him to the fo quently pressed him to take food, but it always declined, and grew thinner an weaker daily. On Ascension day he have the second of the second from voluntary starvation while in an un sound state of mind." The jury added for his effort to get the man cared for, and

consaring the Government for their heart lessness and neglect. Deneide had resided at Quamichan fifteen years, and was native of France, aged 50 years. Originally he was a Roman Catholic, but recently embraced the Protestant religion,