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SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.

## Sanitarium for Consumptives The Largest in the World,

Diseases of the Respiratory organs—ASTH, THROAT, and LUNG—in charge of our cialist, graduate of two regular medical pols told and news.

be Sanitarium presents unsurpassed attractions and permanent graduates. The Sanitarium presents unsurpassed attractions to rest seekers and permanent quests.

The Sanitarium is located on elevated ground, directly facing the great cataract. Immediately in front are the wonderful Suspension and Cautilever Bridges, and a short distance below is the world famous whirlpool. While in view of the Falls, it is sufficiently removed to escape the unpleasant humidity occasioned by spray. kish, Russian, and Medicated Vapour Baths, dicated Baths. Turko-Russian Baths. Vacuum ienic and curative apparatus. The Suspension when erected cost \$150,000, and was one of the and when re-fitted will be the finest hotel and the country combines greater advantages of sibility of health-giving waters. The Mineral Diseases, Gout, Scistica. Rheumatism, Nervous g Calomei and Blood Poisoning from any cause. to Permanent Boarders.

CRUMB, M.D.

s of Appetite, Indigestron, Biliousness, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, nils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula. liseases arising from Impure Blood, or irregular action of the Bowels.

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# STOVES.

FOR THE TRADE ONLY. Please note following New Patterns, which we re now making:—"BUFFALO."—First class, good and coal, cook; two sizes. "SILVER MITY."—Soft or hard coal burner, for halls; here sizes. "TELEPHONE."—Best clevated wen cook stove in the market: two sizes. ART."—Box stove, original design; five sizes, and beautiful and the size of the size. The size of the size of the size. Have on hand a large variety of Wood Cooks. ood and Coal Cooks, Box Stoves, Pot Stoves Lett.; Chaudrons, Tea Kettles, Sai Irons Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

H. R. IVES & CO Hardware and Stove Manufacturers and Founders, Montreal, Que.

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PENNYRUYAL ADIEO ADIES. and Silver safe, sure, and effectual. Full particulars on appli-

Specific Articles.

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We will give responsible (written) guarantee that our moustache krower will produce a heavy, luxuriant moustache inside of ten weeks, or money refunded. Receipt sent secure from observation for \$1.



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GOING WEST. TRAINS DAILY FROM Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

DENVER. City and Atchison to Denver, con-on Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, enver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

KANSAS CITY. TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Fleature Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the

CITY OF MEXICO, HOME-SEEKERS

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rail-nad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The Mail Print Ing Company, at their Printing House, cornel of King and Bay streets. Tossam, C. W.

# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1834.

# Business Cards.

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by telli g advertisers that they read their advertisements in Th. Mail. DONALD S. McKINNON, HAMILTON Ont., Sewing machines retailed at whole sale prices. Sond for circular. O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th, A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS FARMS FOR sale in Counties of Peel and Halton. ELLIOTT & PRETTY, A NUMBER OF VALUABLE IMPROVED stock, grain, and dairy farms for sale, cheap: terms to suit purchaser: send for list. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, To-

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, TEN A WALUABLE FARM FOR SAME OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF Peel, containing 200 acres. A bargain. ELLIOTT & PRETTY, 4 King St., East, Toronto. BARGAIN-THREE ONE HUNDRED A-

Educational EST PLACE TO SECURE A THOROUGH ATIONAL SCHOOL OF ELECUTION and Oratory, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.—Ed-vard Brooks, A.M., Ph.D., President; object—to evelop effect readers, teachers, and speakers

MILLER, Tilsonburg, Ont. Business Chances. rt of Wellington, good buildings, P. Flag Station. Doing large business exchange for Farm, Address.

ARMERS ASK FOR POOLEMAN'S IM-PROVED Trace Buckler mulest spitted; sventraces: durable. V.A. OOULAAN. Sed. Jerr, Hardware Manu'acturer, etc., Por Hope.

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easons for selling. Address A. TIMMIN Washago, Simcoe County. Terms easy.

VOL. XII. NO. 639.

Ontario Farms for Sale.

CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER, WITH iargest and best list of farms in Canada, and thirty maps, including Ontario. Manicoba, and every county in Ontario west of Northumberland, sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. W. J. FENTON & CO.: Heal Estate Agents, 50

LARM FOR SALE-100 ACRES-80 CLEAR-

retire PATRICK BOYLE

FOR SALE IN WESTERN C

SE BRYDGES, Real Es

Farms Wanted.

WANTED FOR THE NEXT BATCH OF British tenement farmers, a number of choice farms in close proximity to Toronto. EL LIGHT & PRETTY, King St. East. Toronto.26w

Farms to Tet.

TARM TO LET. A MOST DESIRABLE

Farm situate on the Gravel Road leading from Believille to the Village of Frankford, in the 5th concession, Sidney, consisting of about 200 acres of the finest of soil, with a large and commoditions dwelling house, cellar, wood house, well and cistern. A large drive house and stable. Two two-story barns with stable and well. A never failing creek crossing premises; Also a fine young bearing orchard; consisting of apple, plum, cherry and pear trees, for a term of five years; Applicants, apply to HENRY GRASS, Esq., Belleville, or to MRS, HELEN GRASS, on the premises.

Situations Vacant. WANTED-PUPILS IN SHORTHAND-lessons given by mail; good situations procured all pupils when competent. Address W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego. N.Y.

WANTED-THREE GOOD, FINE HAR VV NESS Journeymen. Steady employmen given, and liberal wages. Apply to S. & H BORTRIDGE, Ottawa.

Situations Wanted. A S CLERK AND CUTTER, FOR TAILOR ING business; young man; strictly temperate. Address A. E. J., Lansdowne.

Teachers Wanted. MALE TEACHER WANTED—SECOND OR Third-Class—to teach, for balance of year, School Section No. 6, Culross, Co. Bruce. Apply to HENRY ARKELL, Teeswater P.O. MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR THE ALE: THEACHER WANTED FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DUTIES to commence on the 18th of August, Salary, \$600 per annum. Applications, stating certificate held, will be received up to the 1st of August, Address W. C. DOBLE, Sec. Treas. School Board, Port Arthur P.O. SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED WITH A Second Class Certificate for S. S. No. 1, Tp of Howland. Apply to S. McLEAN, Little Current P. O.

WANTED. FEMALE TEACHER HOLDING bright Union Public School Section No. 1 Apply by letter stating salary to DAVID TAIT, Blind River, Algoma, Ont.

# Cindesdales.

OR SALE-A NUMBER OF IMPORTED registerrd Clydesdales; descended from the most fashionable strains. Send for catalogue tR. BEITH. Bomanville, Ont.

# Lumber for Sale

NAN LAKE SAW MILLS-WITH SHORT A NAN LAKE SAW MILLS—WITH SHORT
A notice I am prepared to manufacture to
any order. I have in stock now 200,000 feet of
cedar, which 50,000 feet of pine lumber. 20,000
feet of rock elm, and 80,000 feet soft elm, and
20,000 feet black ash, and 10,000 feet white ash,
and 30,000 feet of bass wood: 700 squares first
class cedar Shingtos cut on hand; all of which
will be disposed of cheap. AND. C. MORAN,
Arkwright P. O., Box 64. county of Bruce, Ont.

# Benatine.

PILES-HANNUM'S BENATINE,—A NEW and certain cure. Compound purely vege-table. For sale at all druggists. J. M. T. HAN-NUM, Proprietor, Ottawa.

Worm Killer. OLLS' SOUTHERN WORM KILLER SUP-PLIES the demand long felt for a specific or worms. "Tis rapidly superceding all other emedies. Enclose 25c. Box 111, Brighton.

Throat and Lung Semedies. SURE CURE—SCOTTISH THISTLE MEDI-CINAL FUMERS cures Catarrh. Asthma CINAL FUMERS cures Catarrh. Asthma, Bronchitis; postpaid to all parts of the world; price §2: Morrison's patent. Address JAMES F. MORRISON, Bellaire, Ohio, U.S. Agents wanted.

Specific Articles.

RON STABLE FITTINGS—ONLY MANU-FACTURER in Canada; send for catalogue. B. G. TISDALE, Brantford.

Lumber Wanted.

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER MANENT ours is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 300 King street west, Toronto, Canada. PROM A PORMULA OF DR. HALL, NEW York, "Hall's Caleryh Cure" is manafao tured; it cures all forms, Sold by dru siste. ONLY SURE CURE FOR CATARRY of per bottle. Send slamp for trailing T. J. B. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.

Saddlery Hardware.

Dacdical. ses, and diseases of women; electricity and halations. 272 Jarvis street, Toronto. PIUM — MORPHINE HABIT — NO PAS till cured: ten years established: 1,000 cured tate case. Dr. MARSH, Quinoy, Mich.

CUMMINGS TAPE WORM EXTERMIN ATOR; guaranteed to cure the worst, case f tape worm; no poisonous drugs, but a sim le remedy, causing no suffering; send starn on circular W. CUMMINGS, Ennismose

NKOLINE - (POWDER) - MAKES THE

best blue black writing fluid known; free from acid or gum; will not corrode or foul pens; plut packages, 30 quarts, 50 cents by mail. Samples free. G. S. HOBART. Kingston.

Money to Loan.

D. PONTON, 25 TORONTO STREET Toronto-money to loan in large or smai at lowest rates of interest and on favour ble terms : mortgages purchased. MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, according to length of time and character of security. Apply to the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, corner Toronto and Adelaide streets, Toronto.

# Miscellaneous.

YARD PRINTERS-100 PRETTY CHROMO or cards, 17c.; 100 comic, 12c.; 60 samples, 15c.; no duty, delay, or postage. A. R. LORIMER, Toronto. 5250 TO \$4,000 ON-MARRIAGE-LADIES and gentlemen. Apply immediately. B. N. CURRY, Secretary-Treasurer, London, Ont. Agents wanted.

# GERMANY INSULTED.

French Students tear Down the German Flag at Strasburg.

EXPEGTED THAT REDRESS WILL BE DEMANDED

Paris, July 15 .- A band of excited stuents having visited Strasburg monument, attacked the hotel and destroyed the German flag. The gamins assisted the students, who threatened to assault the proprietor of the notel. The students returned to-night and did more damage, but they were dispersed by the police, who are now guarding the hotel. REDRESS TO BE DEMANDED.

It is probable Germany will demand r dress for the outrage upon her flag. It is stated the Commissary of Police handed the Prussian flag to a mob and that a band of roughs tore another on the bouleyard Houss

AN EXPLANATION REQUIRED. Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassa dor at Paris, has called at the foreign office on the subject of the insuit offered to the Ger

BERLIN, July 15 .- The French ambassa do has been instructed to express to the German government the regret of his government at theaction of the Alsatian students, who yester day tore down and burned the German flags with which the accident happened, the police were unable to interfere in time to prevent it The newspapers urge the German governmen o demand a reparation for the offence and the punishment of the students.

PARIS, July 14. - The national fete was celebrated to-day. The streets are gaily decorated with flags, and there are great crowd enjoying themselves notwithstandin the cholera scare.

The Poultry Keeper, Printed at Chicago Ill., is the best poultry journal ever published.

- Woonsocket, R. I., Patriot. Read their large advertisement in another column.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspep tic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

A TRINITY OF EVILS. Billiousness, Constipation and Dyspeosia usually exist together By disiplining the liver and toning the stomach simultaneously, they can be eradicated.

The promptitude and thoroughness with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Dis covery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely ap-preciated throughout Canada.

# Catholic chapels for the benefit of the fund, on the ground that Mr. O'Brien has performed a great public service in the interest of morality and decency. GREAT BRITAIN.

tems of Interest from the United

Kingdom. THE WIMBLEDON CONTEST.

LONDON, July 14.—The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which began to-day at Wimbledon, is the 24th in the fistory of the Association, and the interest in the competitions, so far from being on the wane, is mcreasing so much that there are 600 more contestants this year than last year, when they reached the unequalled number of 2,450. The encampment is larger and more picturesque than any laid out in former years, and the Canadian visitors, who have been received with the greatest courtesy, have their old position near the entrance gate. The contestants ition near the entrance gate. The contestants have unanimously elected to use the Martin-Henry rifle, and the Snyder will not be used at all on the range. The principal event of today was the competition for the Alexandra prizes, 325 in number, and of a total value of £1000. The grand aggregate value of this year's prizes, exclusive of challenge cups, is £2,000 greater than last year, and it then exceeded £27,000.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S SON. DUBLIN, July 15.—The movements of Clustowan Ressals son continue to be a matter of anxions interest to the police of skib-bereen. The young man says that his only abject in revisiting Skibbereen, which is his native place, is to recruit his health, but the police are skeptical and are keeping a close watch upon him.

MR GLADSTONE'S TREACHERY. MR. GLADSTONE'S TREACHERY.

LONDON, July 11.—In both Houses of Parliaments to-risy the Conservatives attacked Mr. Gladstone, for having, as they alleged, divulged the terms of the agreement under which the Franchise bill was to be once more presented to and rejected by the Lords as a matter of form and then accepted with certain modifications as a compremise. Both ford Caliabury and Sir Stafford Northcote alleged that the Government had violated as agreement which was purely private and confidential, and denomined the treachery in unmeasured terms Mr. Gladstons, in reply, denied that there was any such in the rumons that a compremise and been offered, with a view of averting an autumn session of Parliament. autuma session of Parliament.

Losnos, July 13.—Madame Tussaud's the grandsons of the original Mme. Tussaud; is in Baker street, but is a little in their up the street than the old stand and nearer Re-

ed. The staircase which was modelled by a distinguished Italian sculptor and built of the purest Cararra marble, was sold to a syndicate of iriends of the sculptor, who had advanced the money to build the stair case and who took this means to recoup their loss. The various slabs and piers of sculp nposing the staircase were carefully boxed up and were almost forgotten until they were bought and again assembled to form one of the attractions of the wax-work The staircase is a beautiful structure and it is safe to say that it will be admired by many a fair dame and damsel who could never have been induced to cross the thresh-

# hold of "that wicked baron Grant."

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, July 15 .- The majority of the louse of Commons to-day agreed to devote the remainder of the session entirely to Government business. This effectushelves a number of private and local measures in which some of the members are intensely interested Among the most important measures which are thus killed for this session at least, are the Manchester Ship Canal bill, the channel tunnel project, the act to regulate the opium traffic and the treaty with Portugal relativ to the occupation of the Congo coast.

MOODY ON RELIGIOUS LONDON.

Mr. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, sailed for New York yesterday. In an interview with a reporter of the Pall Mall Gazette; prior to his departure from London, Mr. Moody stated that he believed London was now the most religious city in the world. Upon his return to London he had been struck with the great improvement which had taken place in the morality of the cosmopolis since his previous visit. Mr. Moody said that Lon possessed what scarcely any metropolis had, a vast amount of "Sanctified Wealth". Sanctified wealth was to be met with frequently in London. It was rare in America. Nearly all the rich men in the United States were born poor. London had a large number of families who "were born atmosphere without choking". "In mion", concluded Mr. Moody, "America "In my opin res missionaries more than England does"

TESTING LIGHT-HOUSES.

LONDON, July 13.—A series of experiments are being made at the South Forelands under the superintendence of the Trinity House These experiments are to test the lights and will extend over a period of several menting and will be the most complete ever made The Elder brethren, of the Trinity House, ap pear determined to settle the question of the respective advantages of gas, oil and electricity, as light-house illuminants particularly with regard to their powers of penetration through abnormal atmospheres. The experi nents so far made show that the popular no tion of the penetrating powers of the three illuminants named is grossly erroneous. For instance, it has been found that electric light brilliant that it can hardly be looked at on a clear night from a distance of three miles is but little more penetrating through a dense fog than a very much smaller illum-inating power of gas. The chief objection to gas is the great amount of heat it engenders, This affects the lenses and makes it necessary to limit the amount of gas used, but for its heat a sufficient amount of gas to equal the illuminating power of a given electric light could be used, in which case the South Foreland experiments demonstrate the gas light would prove the more penetrating light in hazy weather. It has been found that it requires a double quantity of electric light to make a perceptible increased penetrating power over a single quantity of gas in a fog. The results of these experiments are deeply esting to the scientists.

# THE FUND FOR O'BRIEN.

LONDON, July 15 .- The fund to indemnify Mr. O'Brien for the costs of defending the libel suit grows but slowly, only \$1,000 hav-

THE CORNWALL CRIMES.

THE CORNWALL CRIMES.

LONDON, July 15—The police in Dublin are keeping a close watch upon the movements of a score of persons, who are suspected of complicity in the amatural crimes alleged against ex-secretary Gustavia Cornwall and Detective Jas. E. French. Many witnesses have also been subprensed and it appears certain that the Government will be able to make out a strong case against the accused. Much sympathy is expressed for the wife of Cornwall, who is an estimable lady and the sister of Sir Robert A. O. Dalzell, of Linithgow, Scotland. She bravely clings to her husband and visits Kilmainham gaol daily to show her sympathy for him and her belief in his innocence. Cornwall's friends now intend to apply to the Court of Queen's Beneh. tend to apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for an order to compet the committing magis trate to accept bail for the accused pending his trial.

Point Decided by the Privy Council.

THE AWARD NOT BINDING

No Power Invested in the Arbitrator to Make a Compromise Line DECISION ON THE HUDSON BAY POSTS

ritory not in the

Special to the Mail.

LONDON, July 15.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided so day the figure of the Privy Council decided so day the figure of the Privy Council decided so day the figure of the point of the decision of the total of the decision of Committee was wretter the award of Sir I ward Thompton, Sir Francis Hingks, and late Chief Justice is crison, the Boundary bitraters, was landing upon Ontario and Dominion.

to arbitrate upon the question; and now they should be bound by the award arrived at after mature consideration and much in

FOR MANITOBA IT WAS CLAIMED that the arbitration was not authorize

that Ontario and the Dominion had no agreed to be held to it, and that all the in terests touched by it were not consulted represented. It was further urged that the Arbitrators had not as required, found the actual boundary line ; but had arrived at a compromised boundary, in which respec they had exceeded their instructions and had assumed the functions of the Legislature.

THEIR LORDSHIPS HELD that the duty of the Arbitrators was to find the exact boundary referred to in the Confe deration Act, and not to mark out or sugges a new boundary. It had not been agreed in advance that the decision of the Arbitrators should be binding; and in the face of the Imperial Act it could not be binding unless the boundary was the true and indisputable boundary. It was therefore quite within the competence of either of the parties to object to the Award, and in the case

an objection it fell through. The Award i NOT A BINDING AWARD It having been claimed that Ontario my extend to near Hudson's Bay, because the Hudson's Bay Company's territory was the western boundary of old Canada, and because that Company's territory extended no farther inland than to the Company's posts on the shore of the Bay, the committee dealt with that question. It refused to entertain the contention in that regard, and insisted that the actual boundaries of the Hudson's Bay Company's territory must be ascertained in order that the true western boundary of Ontario may be marked out. Since the rendering of the decision Mr. Mowat ha abandoned all intention of claiming for Ontario any territory beyond that contained within the award.

# THE CHOLERA PLAGUE

Angry Demonstration of Marseilles Workingmen.

MARSEILLES, July 15 .- The workingmen' commission has issued a red placard to un-employed workingmen, on which appear the words: "The action of the Municipality has left us nothing but sufeide or a hideous death from hunger or epidemic." A call to arms issued and excited meetings have been held, but no breack has so far taken MORTALITY IN MARSEILLES. Sixty-seven deaths have occurred

within the past twenty-four hours. DEATHS IN TOULON. Toulon, July 15. - Seven deaths occurr between 10 a. m. and seven p. m. Amou CHOLERA IN BUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—There are two cases of cholera at Poltava, one fatal. The deaths occurred and precautionary measure seem inadeuate.

PRECAUTIONS IN NEW YORK. The steamer Burgundis arrived from Mar-seilles to-day. She is at quarantine. The health officials have decided that the cargo must be discharged there. The vessel will be disinfected. The officers state that none ing been raised since the trial. It is probable of the crew showed any symptoms of cholera that a series of collections will be made in the during the voyage.

# UNITED STATES.

Budget of News from Over the Border.

A New London Ct, despatch says that the wife of Capt. Geer of Groton has died from There were one hundred and eighty-one

Seth Green says that the fish he has placed in the lake do not die. Mr. Green ha apparently discovered the 'elixir of life." As precaution against cholera, the thickly populated tenement districts of New Yorkare being disinfected. Shin Forrest was executed in Henry co ty, Tenn., on Friday, for the murder of his mother and grandfather.

failures in the United States during the past

Three United States prisoners were executed yesterday at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in the Indian territory. At Bayard, Md., a man named Glenn or Friday shot and killed one Stevenson, whom he found is company with Mrs. Glenn.

Notwithstanding the cholera scare in Eur

Harry S. Eligne, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., ollegian barely eight years of age, committed nicide by hanging in Michigan State Re-cat yesterday.

An Albany special says that about sit bundred workmen employed on the Capital building have to be discharged this week for lack of sufficient appropriation. Emma Kemp went siding with Frank Shirley at Bacine, Wis, on Sunday evening A spark from Shirley's eight fired her cluto ing and she was burned to drath and the court James Six's son was struck by lightning at Baltimore enifriday white playing in bed it killed his mother, and several women in a adjoining from were severely shocked.

The steamer Rorburgh Castle from Bosto to New York, went ashore on Hart Islam Saturday morning during a fog. She was floated in a few hours without damage.

Lewis Bishop, an American actor, professionally known as Levice Bishop, and Tastle Bishop, and Tastle Bishop, and Tastle Steam and Tastle Bishop, and Bishop, an

a sleeping car, was ground to pieces while passing through the N. Y. Central tunnel on Saturday morning.

A petition for the appointment of a con. | cd by the Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, On the ervator for Wilbur F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, has been filed by his nephew, Edward R. Chapin. 1t is understood that Storey's relatives will agree the appointment of a conservator. Henry W. Bulver. Philadelphia, has begu sunt to recover \$10,000 damages from his ather-in-law, David Dixon, of Green Point, . Y., for enticing his wife away from him

Francis Lomiller, carpenter, threw himself into the river at New York, Saturday morning. When taken out it was found that he had taken poison. He will probably die. He said his wife had poisoned herself two weeks ago, and he could not live without her. At St. Louis, Carrie Williams (coloured) was stabbed nine times with a large pocket knife by her huaband, John, on the crossing the Missouri Pacific Sunday night, She died an hour after; jealousy was the cause. Williams has escaped.

The siefendant alleges that Bulver, ill-treated

The sheep cattle industry in the western art of Texas is threatened with annihilation by drouth. Sheep men with flocks are ar-riving daily at Eagle Pass, seeking ingres-into Mexico. The water holes and streams on the American side of the Rio Grande River are dried up. The small town of Mission San José in San

Francisco was almost totally destroyed by

ire on Monday night, loss \$50,000. the water was exhausted, claret was used to extinguish the flames and prevent the de-struction of the old Mission church. The U. S. revenue cutter Fessenden sank within ten minutes after she struck the rock, haif a mile from Prentiss harbour. She is in twelve feet of water and in a danger ity. The crew took the loats and reached the shore in safety. The night was clear, weather calm, and land distinctly visible. Reports from stations on Minnesota and St. Louis railway show that the crops are growing finely. The harvest will be ten days earlier than last year in Northern Dakota, the progress of the crops having been rapid and satisfactory. Reports from South-ern Dakota indicate a fair condition of the

A St. Louis despatch says that the steamer Chas. Morgan, with five hundred German excursionists on board, collided with the steamer Central City, near Horse-shoe Bend, on Sunday night. The Central City was cut down and soon sank. All on board were

At two o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of masked men forced open the gaol at Owens-boro, Ky., and hanged Dick May, a negro, charged with rape. Gaoler Lucas, while the hanging was in progress, fired from the bal-cony of the gaol and killed one man, and fatally wounded Dr. Lockhart. The crowd then fired on the gaoler, wounding him so that he died soon after.

A Washington special says dealers in car-pets and other goods, who have bid on sup-plies for the Government departments during the last five years, wondered why cer-tain Washington bidders have always had the inside track. An invest gation now going on as demonstrated that one merchant has roboed the Government, through the collusion of Government employees, of over \$190,000. At a dance held on Friday night, at Trent,

quarrelled over an old grudge. After the dance Clement went to Loomis' house, where

the quarrel was renewed and kept up until Clement had stabbed Loomis five times, in-

flicting wounds from which he died fifteen

minutes later. Clement gave himself up on Saturday morning, and is now held by the The Coroner has ended his investigation upon the deat bodies of persons killed in the

person in the mob. One man shot himself accidentally. Another, Smalz, was unlawfully shot on Sunday afternoon by the militia. All the others were justifiably killed, they having failed to obey the command of the sheriff to disperse. sheriff to disperse, Tilden is represented as saying that the nomination of Cleveland was a good one.

The Governor, he said, was very popular ou side of New York State. There was conside able opposition to him in different sections of the state, however, and he did not think some of his actions had met with general approval. Hendricks has given strength to the ticket, particularly in Indiana and the West in gener al, and will have great weight in the elections in October. At Conshohocken, Pa., John May, a Ger-

man shoemaker, aged 49, at two o'clock Sat-urday morning went to the bedroom of his sixteen-year-old daughter and made an imprope proposal to her. Being repelled, he into the shop, got a two-edged knife, and hacked the girl frightfully, then stabbed himself 15 times in the region of the heart and soon died. The girl has 17 knife wounds, and is considered beyond recovery. May was a sober and industrious man, but it is upposed that he became suddenly insane, Bill O Fallon and Rattlesnake Jake, horse threves, quarrelled with a party of half-breeds, at Lewiston, Montana, no Friday

out the town, and fired at every body in sight. O'Fallon was mortally hurt, and fell from his horse, but got on his knees and shot and killed a man named Smith, who was not taking part in the battle. The thieves fought until they were riddled with bullets and covered with blood. Some of the citizens were slightly wounded.

wounded.

A train left Columbus, Ohio, at midnigh on Sunday with two hundred and fifty Italians, brought from Chicago, who will be put into one of the mines of the Columbus and Hocking Vailey Coat and Iron Co. at Longstreth and into one of the Ohio Coal Ex-change mines at Nelsonville. The train car-ried machinery which will be used altogether hereafter. Officers of the companies say they hereafter. Officers of the companies say the will not employ anion men hereafter, but wi import fabourers. Accompanying the trait were 130 of Pinkerton's mining police. Wor was begun in the mines at daylight floods morning.

Two boys roaming about the woods bac of Conoss. N. M., pu Sunday, discovered woman bound to a tree. She was hard someons and seemed to suffer creatly.

conscious and seemed to suffer creatly. The woman was brought to the station house and gave the name of Lucinda Cieveland. She said the was entired into the coods on onscions, and knew nothing he found herself in the early of

Total 802. The number requisite to a choice

most important were Illinois. North Caro ina, and Virginia which went over to "Cleveland, His nomina tion is conceded. LATER. - Cleveland is nominated on th

at li o'clock this morning, prayer being offer

second ballot. The grand result of the ballot was as fol-Bayard, 81

Randail ......4 Thurman. ..... The number of votes necessary to a choi ras 547. The nomination was made unani nous amid intense enthusiasm. It is said Vilas will be nominated for Vice-President.

The convention adjourned till 5 p. m. THE SECOND BALLOT. The following is the result of the 2nd balot. Total number of votes cast, 820. Neces-

ary to choice of candidate, 547. Cleveland..... Hendricks ..... Thurman ..... McDonald .....

GROVER CLEVELAND. Grover Cleveland, Governor of New York is a native of New Jersey, born at Caldwell, Essex county, March 18, 1837. His father was a minister, and the candidate has living relatives prominent among the Protestant lergy, not to speak of his numerous clerica ancestors. After receiving such instruction as was procurable from the common school n various places of the parental residence, young Cleveland was sent to the academy ituated at Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. Upon leaving this seat of learning he went to New York City, where he filled for some time the position of clerk in an institution of charity He is next heard of making hi way West in company with an enterpris-ing young man, with Cleveland, O., as-his objective point: but visiting, while on his way, an uncle residing in Buffalo, he was induced to remain in that city, as clerk in the store of his relative. He was 18 years of age at the time, an ambitious young fellow, possessed of the earnest desire to become a successful lawyer. His nncle favoured this aspiration, and we soon and the youth a clerk in the office of a prominent law firm and at the same time enjoying the comforts of a good home at his relative's house. He was admitted to the bar in 1859.

HIS FIRST POLITICAL OFFICE. Was as assistant district attorney for the Erie, under C. C. Torrance. He held the position three years, until the end of his superior's term of office, when he was nominated for district attorney on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1870. sheriff of Erie county : and in November, 1881. was elected mayor of Bulfalo by a decisive majority. His incumbency of the office wa

uccessful and popular.
In the fall election of 1882 Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York, on a Democratic nomination, by a majority of nearly 290,000 vetes over his competitor Churles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treas ury. This overwhelming success was due chiefly to the "bolting" and absence from the polls of Republican voters; but it gives him a great advantage in competition with others for the Presidential nomination. He s a bachelor, and very devoted to his official

All cases of weak or lame back, backsche rheumstism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna

PRICE THREE CENTS.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

Two thousand French marines will start for China on Aug. 3. A party of tourists have been overwhelmed

Two hundred thousand dollars worth of property has been burned on the quays at The French Cabinet has decided to limit

by an avalanche on Mount Bianc and one gentleman was killed.

immediate operations in China to a great naval demonstration. Madagascar advices say that the Hovas are actively preparing to resist the French. Heavy fighting is imminent.

A despatch from Mexico states that President Gonzales, on retiring, will become governor of the State of Guano Juato.

It is reported that a secret treaty has been encluded against China between France and Portagal. The rumour is denied. Many persons have been knocked down and trampled in the great crowds that see

In consequence of the Egyptian Confer-having, encording to information receive the Porte, approved the proposals in by England, the Grand Vizier has resigned the Sultan reliaces to accept his resigned.

DETROIT, July 14 .- At noon yesterday, at 155 Jay St., was fatally stabbed by teins, another German, who boarded at Kircher's house, Kircher died almost immediately.

THE PAINFUL CIRCUMSTANCES. The circumstances which led to Kircher's murder occured on Monday. On that day Kircher was confined to bed and Steins did the chores about the house. Going to the barn he found one of Kircher's horses lying down, apparently sick. He reported the matter to Mrs Kircher, who went to the barn with him to see the horse. They were absent longer than Kircher than Kircher than Kircher than the second of the s They were absent longer than Kircher thought necessary, and when they returned he accused her of improper intimacy with Steins and scouted the idea that they went to attend to a sick horse. Mrs Kircher and Steins denied the charge of intimacy, but the husband insisted that all was not right. As the week passed Kercher's the week denunciations of his wife became more frequent. She scarcely appeared without his saying something to her about the matter. Steins had several talks with the husband and tried to convince the latter that he was wrong, but in every instance the conversation wound up with hot words. Yes-terday morning about six o'clock Steins visited Kircher's room and found

THE WIFE CRYING BITTERLY and the husband upbraiding her. After a few words with Kircher, Steins left the house and went to the home of the brother of Mrs. Kircher to report to him the state of affairs. Not finding her brother at home he wandered Act thating her broad noon when he again re-turned to 155 Jay street. On entering the house he went direct to his own room, took house he went direct to his own room, took from his trunk a German hunting knife, and hastened to Kircher's room. The latter was lying on his back on the bed. On entering the room Steins demanded that Kircher should retract his slanderous statement against him. Kircher replied, No. Sir, I won't take them hack they are true. won't take them back, they are true, "Well, then, take this," replied Steins, and plunged the knife into Kircher's breast. He then ran out of the room and down Jay street to Gratiot avenue, where he met a patrol man to whom he told the story and delivered himself up. He was locked up on a charge of murder, and officers were sent to th SCENE OF THE STABBING.

On arriving at Kircher's house the officel found the husband lying dead upon the kitchen floor, to which room he walked after the knife had been plunged into his body Mrs. Kircher was the only person in the house at the time of the murder. She claims at the time it occurred she was at work is the kitchen and heard nothing o what was going on in the room oc cupied by her husband. She says sh did not know her husband was stabbed unti-he staggered into the kitchen, with the knife still in his breast, and drawing it out handed it to her, saying "see what has done," when he threw up his hands an derer, was seen by a reporter, at the station last night and said he had no intention o killing Kircher when he went into the lat ter's room, that his purpose in taking the knife was to frighten Kircher into makin him retract his charge of improper conduction the part of Mrs. Kircher and himseli.

Sutherland's Rheumatine is a sure cure for Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, and all Kidney Complaints. Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesita

tion in pronouncing your great remedy Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in m case, and in heartily recommending it to all suffering from rheumatism. The medical profession are slow (and rightly so), to endorse every new medicine that is advertised and sold: but honest merit convince the fair-minded after a reasonable time. Phy

sicians in good standing often prescribe Mrs Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for the our of female weaknesses,

Medical.

and STEEL PILLS ation. LACHINE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Lachine, Canada,

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THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T Burlington Route.

ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

he beart of the Government of the beart of the Government of the Kentral of the Kentral of the Kentral of the Kentral of America, and is universally admitted to be the of America, and is universally admitted to be the

## DOMINION NEWS

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada,

Hamilton has changed its civic holida from 18th to 25th August Mr. Archer Baker, General Superintenden of the C.P.R. is at present seriously ill in Ne

York.

Mayor Scovil e, of Buffalo, has opened a subscription list for the sufferers by the Port Perry fire.

The grist and saw mill of James Ainalie & Co., Cottain, Ont., were burned to the ground on Monday night; loss, \$10,000.

An eight years old child of London, name consrd, was drowned in the Thames londay afternoon. The steamer Hartington, during a fog on Sunday, went ashore at Western Head, St. Snots, Nild., and became a total wreck. The

Negara. Aquilla Walsh and H. H. Smith ave been appointed Joint Commissioners apecting conflicting claims to lands in Man-

ers. H. and H. Merrill, dry goods anta, nearly haif a century in business atreal, have assigned for the benefit of Wesley, the eldest son of Henry Sonley, a armer, living a little north of Whitby, was truck by lightning yesterday evening and in-tently killed.

Whilst George Adams was hunting in the vicinity of Boulter in the township of Carlaw, he fatally shot John Smith, whose cap he saw and mistook for a beat.

David Young was arrested in Brantford on Sunday evening with counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent pieces and moulds, ladle and white metal in his possession.

The St. Jean Baptiste Association, of Montreal, have decided to offer two prizes for the best plans for their proposed National Hall, \$100 for the best plan, and \$50 for the second. It is stated that the Dominion and Newfoundland Governments have amicably arranged the differences arising out of the inspection of herrings at the port of Montreal.

One of the City cabmen at Ottawa, who was driving the Hon, J. H. Pope from the Canada Atlantic Station the other evening iropped dead from his cab to the ground.—
His death was caused by heart disease.

Bishop Hellmuth, Suffragon of Ripon, Engand, and form-riy bishop of Huron, arrived in London, from England on Saturday afternoon upon a visit to his sons and will remain in the city for some time.

About 12.30 Sunday night the contents and building used by James Tryon as cooper and waggon shop, at Priceville, Ont., were continued by fire. Loss about eight inundred follars, partially covered by insurance.

A test case was taken before the Quebec Superior Court to try the validity of the Municipal law under which a tax is imposed upon Commercial Travellers. Judgment was giver on Thursday declaring the law illegal.

The hearing of arguments over the preferential claims of the Dominion and Quebec Covernments for the amounts lent to the Exchange Bank, of Montreal has been adjourned all 15th September.

ll löth September. Mr. T. R. Black, Liberal, has been electe clamation to represent Cumberland in the Local House, filling the seat by Hon. Charles J. Townshend in noc with the araangement recently

Nicholas Eublehoer, contractor, in carrying on business between Point Albino, Ont., Fort Erie, Port Colborne, and Buffalo, fell from one of his barges yesterday at Buffalo and was drowned. His son was drowned off the same ten days ago.

Ayoung man named W. Gover, of Montreal, who went into the river to bathe recently, was drowned, although an expert swimmer, on the eve of the day set for his marriage to Mdlle. Charbonuean, who has since been under the treatment of a physician, so great was the shock to her nervous system.

The case of the Webbers and Duff, of the Hamilton Marriage Aid Association, was finished on Saturday at Napanee. The Magistrate gave his decision dismissing the ease, and the prisoners were again arrested on another charge.

A singular coincidence occurred at the Dixon House, Brantiord, when on one day four centlemen called fora glass of ale, whose combined ages amounted to 334 years, B. Sailaburg aged 84, G. Miles 84, Wm. Ainsfield 83, and Levi Boulton, 83. The centlemen in question are all in excellent health.

The Str. State of Maine, of the International line from Roston for St. John, went ashore at Point Lepreaux on Saturday afternoon during a thick fog and she is in a bad position with a hole in her bottom. The passengers were safely landed. If the weather continues is avourable the steamer may he saved.

255 sheep. Corresponding week last year 1,764 cattle, 7,346 sheep. Corresponding week 1,882; cattle 521, sheep 5,940. From the opening of navigation to date, 21,630 cattle, 4,917 sheep; last year, 21,799 cattle, 11,820 sheep;

Advices received at Quebec up to date report that the cod-fishery on the North above is a total failure, absolutely none being taken except at Green Island, off the Labrador Coast, where there is an average prospect. Fishing on the south shore and in the Gulf is also very poor, and the outlook is discouraging. Ou the 6th inst. a heavy rain and easterly wind set in which may bring in the fish and improve the fishery. The crops for the lower St. Lawrence had been at that date a whole month without even a shower.

Burglars entered the post office and the residence of A. W. Green, Actou, Ont., on Saturday night or Sunday morning. From the post office they obtained three or four dollars in small change and between \$20 and \$25 dollars in postage stamps. The saic was not disturbed. From Mr. Green they stole some jewellery and a small sum of money. They effected an entrance through a window in both cases. From the footprints it is evident that two were at work. Torn from the Socket,

A very serious socident obscurred at Withrow & Hillocks' factory on Queen St., Toronto, on the 10th. Mr. Viel, foreman on the second fist, went down to the basement to use the grindstone. The belt used to run it was detached and with the assistance of the fireman, Veal proceeded to put if on. He seized both sides of the helt and put it over a pulley revolving at a very rapid rate. As he did so his arm was caught in the belt and he was dragged up against the pulley. A second later he dropped on one side while his arm, which had been torn from the shoulder tell bleeding on the other. The sight was sickening, and several of those who had gathered around fainted. The ambulance was at once sent for and the wounded man was conveyed to the hospital.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Two Young Ladies Lose Their Lives at Valors, Que.

MONTREAL July 11.—A sad drowning accident occurred at Valors, a watering place about fourseen miles from this city, last evening, by which two young ladies lost their lives. It seems that Miss Ross, daughter of

MMIGRACION REPURNS

THE NUMBER PASSING THROUGH TO THE STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 11.—The total arrivals of immigrants into the Dominion from 1st January to the 30th June of the present year were 81,131, against 93,235 for the corresponding period of 1883. Of the 81,131 arrivals, 46,607 were aettlers for Canada and 34,524, were passengers passing through Canada on to the United States. The total settlers in the corresponding period of 1883 were 55, 907, and the passengers passing through were 37,378. For the month of June last the total immigrant arrivals in Canada were 21,710, of whom 9,308 went to the United States against 12,198 who arriving in Canada went to the United States in June, 1883; in June last 12,402 came into settle in Canada, against 16,313 who settled in the Dominion in June 1883, Of the total arrivals during the past six months 31,925 came into Canada wir the Suspension Bridge, and of passengers through Suspension Bridge, and of passengers through Canada to the United States 29.416 went win the Suspension Bridge. About 12,000 more persons in all came from the United States to settle in Canada during the past six nonths than went from Canada to the United tates for that purpose.

# AN EXCELLENT EXHIBIT

Manitoba's Place at the Forestry

A MODEL NORTH-WEST PARM.

The Edinburgh Forestry Exhibition opened on the 1st inst. The display of foreign and native woods was very large, and very inter-esting. One of the leading features of the Exhibition was the

which is thus described by the Edinburgh Scotsman. "The Manitoba farm, is the open-air portion of the Exhibition, has now been thoroughly equipped, and will serve to convey to visitors a good idea of the mode of life followed by pioneer settlers in the great Canadian North-West, as also of the cost to be incurred by the emigrant farmer in making a start in his new home. A tent, with campfire in front, is erected inside the entrance gate of the steading, and this contains the settler's box, blankets, and cooking utensils. He is supposed to live here very comfortably while the virgin soil is being turned in order to procure a first crop, and his first dwelling-house is in process of being put together. The house shown on the farm is MANITOBA EXHIBIT

occupies the adjoining space, in which are displayed samples of the timber grown in Manitoba, as also of sawn and dressed lumber from the mills of the North-West Timber Company of Winnipeg. There are likewise to be seen here examples of the different kinds of fencing used on the prairies, including the picturesque-looking snake fence; specimens of pails, tubs, and washboards from the Province of Quebec; a mawer, breaking-plough, and harrow, from Winnipeg; and a saw-horse a deaw for cutting firewood, which is something of a curiosity in this country. Blocks of timber from the Rocky Mountains will impress the visitor with an idea of the vast timber resources of that part of the North-West territory; and the quality of the different kinds of grain pronunced in the province is also illustrated. The whole exhibit, which is made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, is neatly arranged, and cannot fail to prove exceedingly interesting, especially to those who may think of settling in the Dominion,

All on Account of Wrong Pronunciation.

Mr. Spoonogle was reading poetry to the lady of his love last week, poetry of the most pathetic calibre, warranted not to cut in the eye, or run down at the heel, and with a salad freshness and originality about it that made one anxious to rise right up and murder the writer, before he could repeat himself.

Mr. Spoonogle had got as far as the sixty-seventh verse beginning:

"Beat the parior carpet softly In the springtime, sentle Annie."

When it occurred to the young lady, who was trying to listen, that it might be well to appear interested, and she languidly inquired:

"Who is the author of the poem, Mr. Spoonogle?" All on Account of Wrong Pronunciation.

"Who is the author of the poem, Mr. Spoonogie?"

And Spoonogie answered, without a thought of the awful consequences, and with a distinctness of enunciation that is the result of neglected education:

"Anen-y-mouse."

There was a scream, a sudden collapse, and when the rest of the family appeared on the scene a dazed young man was supporting the lifeless form of a beautiful girl of 85 over his left shoulder.

der.
(It will be seen that we omitted the "dull thud." Spoonogle's shoulder got

Rheumatic Repellant,
Have you Rheumatism, Sciatics or Lumbago. Take Rheumatic Repellant and remove the disease entirely from your system.
Sold by Druggists.

Murray & Lanmans's Florida Water.
The most delicate invalida, the greatest sufferers with sea-sickness, and those whose nervous systems are most sensitive, prefer it before all others, and use it to the exclusion of all others, not for a time only, but always and continuously. The sense of smell never tires of its soft, refreshing odour.

Mr. Speaker CLARKE was the first witness called. He detailed the particulars of the placing in his hands of the money received by Balfour and Mokim and the opening of the envelopes in the House.

Mr. HECTOR CAMEBON, rising, said that none of the parties implicated in the matter were present, or were represented. He was instructed by Mr. Foster, who was acting as solicitor for Mr. Bunting, one of the parties in certain criminal proceedings now pending, to state that his client had not been served with a notice of these proceedings. Mr. Foster thought it right out of respect to the courted appear and state that although he was acting as Mr. Bunting solicitor in the criminal proceedings, he had received no instructions to appear in this court. Mr. Bunting was, and had been from the time of the opening of the Commission, in Europe, and Mr. Foster had no communication with him on the subject, and he would call the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. Bunting had not been served with any notice to appear, but a person had been served who had no authority to represent Mr. Bunting. He therefore did not appear for Ma. Bunting in these proceedings. What course Mr. Bunting might see fit to follow he could not say, although he might return from Europe during the sitting of the court.

these same matters, and under the authority and provisions of the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature it would appear that, pending that indictment, the Commission had no jurisdiction to go on with the enquiry. The serious doubts he had as to the jurisdiction of the court arose from the wording of the 45th and 46th clauses of the Act as originally published and as read the third time in reference to these anquiries. The 46th clause specially provided that the preceding sections of the Act should only apply to future elections or matters arising out of the same.

Mr. Blake—Are you representing Mr. Bunting in making these objections?

Mr. Cameron said he was stating why he could not advise Mr. Foster to sot. The clauses he had mentioned were manifestly material for pressing an enquiry as to the jurisdiction of the court.

The Act as originally published and read a third time and published in the Gazette would not apply to the present enquiry. Subsequently another edition was published, making corrections and transposing the clauses so as to make it apply. In view of these facts, and that there was a criminal indictment, and that it would be having the same matter investigated twice over by two independent tribunals, he could not advise Mr. Foster to assume the responsibility of appearing for Mr. Bunting without receiving instructions from that gentleman.

Mr. Blake said the counsel for Mr. Bunting without receiving instructions from that gentleman.

and assistants of the Legislature to show that correctious had been made in the Act, and there was nothing to show that Mr. Bunting was not aware of the date fixed upon for the meeting of the Commission, or that he had not ample opportunity, if he chose, to appear either in person or by counsel.

Mr. Cameron denied that any sub-prenss had been issued on behalf of Mr. Bunting left the province not only before the 14th. June, but before the Commission was issued and made public.

Mr. Meek entered a similar objection to

the province not only before the 14th. June, but before the Commission was issued and made public.

Mr. Meek entered a similar objection to that advanced by Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Justice Proudproorts and it was merely a question of fact as to what the original bills really contained. If it should be found out that the clauses had been erroneously printed in the last issue of the Gazette, then he supposed they had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Hectur Cameron said Mr. Blake had made another erroneous statement, that notice had been given to subpeens some of the officers of the House on behalf of Mr. Bunting. (Mr. Blake, "No, no.") No notice whatever had been served by the solicitor of Mr. Bunting.

Mr. Meredith M.P.P. said he appeared as a member of the Assembly, and desired to know if he could be neard before the Commission. He desired to cross-examine some of the witnesses, and the fact that the persons who were directly charged with the offence were not represented by counsel, if he were permitted to appear, would throw a greater burden upon him than he had anticipated. If therefore they determined that hemight examine the witnesses he would ask that, after the cross-examination of Col. Clarke, the Commission would sporm until to-morrow in order that he could prepare to a greater extent than he had been called upon to do.

Mr. Blake said he personally did not object

of the House in Order than thereshould be an investigation down to the very bottom. What the public desired was that those who were guilty, either directly or indirectly, should be brought to justice in the proper way. In view of the latery of the case he submitted that as a member of the Assembly he was entitled to the same privileges as if the investigation were being made by the Committee of the House.

Mr. Justice Proudpoor said he was no party to the investigation at all. It was instituted by the House of Assembly. The Commission would be glad to have Mr. Meredith appear, but it seemed he could not appear for a pelitical party. He might, however, appear for any of the parties charged with the offence. It seemed to him to be out of the ordinary course to have him appear as representing one of the political parties in the House.

Mr. Meredith said that was not the way he put it. He made his claim as a member of the House.

Mr. Blakk said he did not represent any

The proposed of the control of the c

Meredith could not appear unless he made charges, or unless he represented all the defendants.

Mr. Justice Prouppoor said he did not know that the Commission should appoint counsel to appear for all the parties charged.

Mr. Meredith said he did not propose to be forced into any such position. He appeared as a member of the Legislature without reference to either of the parties concerned.

Mr. Justice Prouppoor said in that case the court decided he had no right to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr. Meredith and Mr. Cameron then withdrew from the court.

Mr. Caswell asked if in the course of the enquiry a charge was made against Mr. Parder, would that gentleman have the right to appear by counsel.

Mr. Justice Prouppoor—Certainly. Anybody against whom a charge is made would have the right to appear by counsel.

Mr. Speaker Clarke was cross-examined by Mr. Caswell and stated the papers produced had been in his care and kept under seal in the safe at the Parliament buildings. They had been produced at the police court under the charge of a messenger, D. N. Ailen.

Leur. Col. Gillmon, clerk of the Legislative Assembly, was next called. He had not brought any documents with him, as the subpose did not state any were required. He was therefore requested to stand down, and produce the records of the House after recess.

The court took recess.

Mr. McKin was called, and repeated bis evidence given at the police court. On being

The court took recess.

APTER RECESS.

Mr. McKin was called, and repeated his evidence given at the police court. On being cross-examined by Mr. Caswell and Mr. Meek he contradicted himself to be a man of very weak memory. He did not recollect whether he had been introduced to Mr. Wilkinson or Mr. Wilkinson to him; whether he had been introduced to Mr. Wilkinson or Mr. Wilkinson to him; whether he had visited Wilkinson to him; whether he had visited Wilkinson to him; whether he had visited Wilkinson to him; whether he harsh way the government were treating him, or whether there was any one in Mr. Meek's office at the time he was there. He seemed considerably relieved when told he might stand down.

Mr. N. Awrey, M. P. P., sworn, deposed.—"I boarded at the Rossin house during the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Kirkland boarded there also. He introduced himself to me about a week after the 23rd January. He said he was a stranger, and wanted some assistance about the timber policy. I advised him to see the Commissioner of Crown Lands. I attawards spoke to the Commissioner, who said that if Kirkland he said he would be me #10,000 I dare not vote against the Government. I told him he had better be careful or he might find himself in gaol. He then mid he had only made the remark as a joke.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caswell—

SECOND DAY.

sions during the Section and also the proceedings in the House in reference to the alleged attempted bribery of members.

By Mr. Caswell.—The term produced is the form in which the Act relating to enquired in public matters was passed the House. The '45th and 48th sections in the copy produced are transposed and it is, therefore not correct in that particular. The form given in the roll of the House and signed by the Lieut-Governor is of course correct.

Mr. Meek was proceeding to cross-examine on the point when

Mr. Justice Productor said—I do not think we can enter upon the discussion of this matter. The only authentic record is the roll of the House. The discussion of the subject you have entered upon might form the ground for an impeachment of ministers.

Mr. Meek said he wished to show that there was a possibility of fraud in reference to these alterations.

Mr. Justice Productor said the Commissioners could not inquire into that point.

Col. Gillmor said the paragraphs in question were penned in their proper place by him in the original bill considered in committee.

Mr. Meek tendered the evidence of Dr.

Mr. MEEK tendered the evidence of Dr. BAXTER, M.P.P., Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, by whom the bill was considered. The court ruled that the evidence was in-

MR. BALFOUR'S EVIDENCE, W. D. BALFOUR, M.P.P., was then called, and gave the evidence he submitted on former occasions.

By Mr. Caswell, —Wilkinson spoke to me

place.

By Mr. MEEK—I never told the members of the Government about the matter. Mc Kim asked me if I was going to take any money from Kirkland, and I said "No."

The court took recess.

AFTER BECESS

Mr. McKrw was recalled and stated that he thought that the handwriting of the copy of the text of the round robin was that of Wil-

the text of the round robin was that of Wilkinson.

Dr. J. Cascader, M. P. P., was called and gave similar evidence that he gave in the Police Court.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Meek witness admitted that he had at the first interview stated he intended to go to the Hospital for three weeks and afterwards to New York, he did not remember saying he cared little about that; he played the role of indifference to the fate of the Government, that was because he had heard rumours of members being approached during the summer; he admitted saying that he had been beadly treated by the Government; he might have said he told the Mowat Government that he could carry his constituency without them; he stated he had had some conversation with members of the Government, which was very ampleasant; he admitted saying he shook his fist in their faces; he

might have said he told the Movat Government that he could carry his constituency without them; he stated he had had some conversation with members of the Government, which was very ampleasant; he admitted saying he shook his fist in their faces; he had complained that the patronage had always gone to the East; he admitted saying that "if Mr. Nairn had been promised shrievality, he would attempt to secure it for one of his constituents;" he did not ask Mr. Meek to receive what he said in confidence; he agreed to take what was told him by Meek confidentially; he admitted pledging his honour to that understanding; he denied positively that he had said it would be bester to form a consition Government; he might have concurred in a remark made to that effect; he would admit that he asked whether any member of the present Government was to be in the coalition Government, and on being told no, he immediately broke off the conversation; he denied having said that it would be well to have a ctrong Government, and one not ruled and governed by a Roman Catholic hierarchy; he might have stated that the agreement of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba on the boundary question would to some extent end the confinct between the two jurisdictions; he denied positively that he had said it would be better if the Ontario Government and the Dominion Government were brought into harmony; he never asked the names of the five or six members of the Reform side who were in favour of a coalition Government, and not not ruled any desired the five or six members of the Reform side who were in favour of a coalition government, and the Dominion Government were brought into harmony; he never asked the names of the five or six members of the Reform side who were in favour of a coalition government, and the beautifued to the party would do for him in that event; he might have said that the defeat of the Government would mean another election; he did say that the would find it uncomfortable and unwholesome to go back to West Elgin; he forbade in the contest. After some discussion it was desired fisher they should not be called before Friday, the 25th of July.

The first witness called was
Inspector Ward who testified as to Wilkingson and Kirkland being brought to No. 2
Police Station and searched.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caswell.

Q. Could any one have access that evening to the papers taken from the prisoners?

A. There was no importance attached to them until after they had been examined by the County Crown Attorney. In answer to your question I had to leave the station for about an hour and a half, and during that time the papers were left on my deak. Sergeant Breckenseid was left in charge of the station, but I considered the papers in my possession all the time.

The Christian Union suggests that the public school course of study should certainly consist of five R's, namely: Reading, 'Riting 'Rithmetic, Right and 'Rong.

A recent writer observes that overwork in schools is the inevitable result of attempting to educate a multitude of children by one process and up to the same standard.

Inspectors of National Schools in France have received instructions that no plants or flowers can be reared in the schoolroom, such tending to vitiate the air.

Spain, with a population of nearly 16,000,000, and with 29,000 national schools, has decided at one of its pedagogic congresses that the salaries of male and female teachers ought to be the same, and that infant schools ought to be exclusively conducted by females.

It is understood that negotiations are in

It is understood that negotiations are in progress with a view of securing the services of Dr. William Tassie of this city, as Principal of the Peterborough Collegiate Institute. Peterborough would be doing well to secure the services of so trained an educator as Dr.

W. D. Balvour, M.P.P., was then called, and gave the evidence he submitted on former occasions.

By Mr. Caswril, —Wilkinson spoke to me once about the corruption of the Government. He said they had mortgaged property to raise an election fund of \$20,000. Mr. Kirkland's timber policy was that the limits should be sold outright, including the right to the soil to the purchasers. He referred me to Mr. Lyon for information as to the policy. I got from Mr. Lyon an article containing material to be used by me in my speech in the House advocating his policy. Kirkland said he was willing to pay the formy trouble in preparing and making the speech. He said it was usual to pay U. S. regulators for similar services. He tried to convince me that his policy was right. The money was not offered for my vote, so I was to vote as I pleased. I reported my first interview with Kirkland to Mr. Pardee, He gave me no particular instructions and said it was not possible to carry out the policy. When I reported about the conversations with Wilkinson he said it would be as well to see how far they would go.

By Mr. Mark—I do not recollect whether I met Mr. Fraser or Mr. Pardee first, whether it was in the outer council chamber or in the corridors of the House. Mr. Pardee told me that this matter had been roing on from the beginning of the session and that McKim had been approached by the parties. Mr. Pardee gave me the impression that I was to take the money if offered. All the other members of the Government were of a similar opinion. I would not have taken the money had not the members of the Government bold me to do so.

Inspector WARD, recalled, produced the balance of the papers found on the defendant Kirkland.

Mr. Graham, M. P. P., was the next witness. He said the became acquainted with Kirkland some time in February, and was introduced to him by Mr. Lyon. Nothing particular was said on that occasion, but subsequently had some conversation with him about voting against the Government on that matter. On the 12th March, he believ

Mina Benson 395; Camborne, (Miss Stewart).

Annie Nelson 317; 17 Haldimand, (G. Kennedy), Keith Kennedy 287; 5 Percy, (J. Black), Robert Darling 384. The scholarship was won by James Cheyne, Harwood, with 447 points. Lora Pender, Eddystone, being second with 433, and Viletta Nobles also of Eddystone third with 430. The latter two are several years younger than the tormer and their teacher, Miss Clarke, is deserving of great praise for the high standard shown by her pupils.

## WEST ONTARIO.

Trouble in the Camp of the Grit Party.

THE OLD LIBERALS WON'T SELL DUT. The Constitution of the Party

A NEW ONE TO BE GOT. Protests Against the Early Date of

Lost in the Confusion.

the Meeting. AFRAID OF "THE HAY."

From the Globe. July 9th. STOUFFVILLE, July 9.—The convention of the Reformers of West Ontario opened here

to-day.

Mr. Joseph Gould, President of the Reform
Association of West Ossatio, was in the
chair. Among those present were William
Mulock, M. P. for North York, Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P. for North York, T. J. Gould,
M. P. P., F. W. Glen, M. P. P., and James
D. Edgar. Sixty-nine delegates were present
out of ninety-three entitled to attend.

TOO BARLY A DAY The Chairman explained that he had called the meeting on receipt of a letter from Mr. Wheler stating that he had resigned his seat. Objection had been raised to the early date for which the meeting was called. To this he replied that had the date fixed been a week later it would have been held in the middle of

A DEMAND FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Whikes, Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Wheler made some further explanations as to the calling of the meeting, and considerable discussion followed. It was generally conceded that Mr. Gould had acted for the best in calling the meeting, and also that his action was within the limits of the constitution of the Association; but on the other hand there was a general expression of opinion that the notice given was too short to easile the sub-divisions to elect their representatives, and this feeling was embodied in a resolution moved by Mr. G. N. Smith, of Uxbridge, and another moved by Mr. T. J. Robertson, both of which were to the effect that she convention should be adjourned. The substance of these resolutions was supported by Mr. Ratcliffe, Newmarket, Mr. Wheier, Mr. J. D. Edgar, Dr. Widdifield, M.P.P., and all the others who spoke. Mr. Robertson at length withdrew his resolution in favour of Mr. Smith's, the latter consenting to a slight alteration. A DEMAND FOR ADJOURNMENT

A FRESH DEAL DEMANDED.

THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY.

The discussion elicited the fact that there was some confusion in the working of the constitution, owing to the gerrymandering act having thrown together portions of several counties in which the reform organs differed, and s so to the loss of the written constitution, and a committee was appointed to enquire into this matter and report a constitution. Mr. Blake.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caswell.—Do you know what McKim's character is in his neighbourhood?—Am I bound to answer that question?

Yes.—I only know his character in my own town, 30 miles off from bis residence.

Q.—What is his reputation for veracity?

The question was objected to and ruled out.

THE MUSKOKA ELECTION. To the Editor of The Mag.

Sir.—The indecent haste displayed by the Ontario Government in issuing a writ for Muskoka on the very day the appeal decision was given is on a par with many other of their acts. If they are sure of their position, why this hurry? I think I can answer this question to the satisfaction of every reasonable person. The convention at which Mr. Dill, the Grit candidate, was nominated was composed mostly of men—from all over the constituency—who pretended to have "influence" in their respective localities, and also professed to be first-class road-builders. A bargam was understood: "Let us trade." Give your "influence" and you shall be raised to the dignity of a Road Overseer for the Ontario Government with all its honours and emoluments. It is an open secret that Mr. Dill, the Reform miminee of the Convention, received hosts on applications to fulfil the "trade," which he at once forwarded to Mr. Pardee with such remarks as the "influence" of the applicants warranted—Roman Catholics and Orangemen—if "influential"—being preferred. Some forty or fity of those Convention Road-Overseers are at work now, and the labourers employed by them have too much need of a supply of food for their families to incer displeasure by asserting their conscientious principles and voting accordingly. Thus some hundreds of votes will be east for the Grit capdidate purchased by the road (vote) appropriation made last session. This matter must be probed to the core, for in plain English the money voted for our much needed roads is prostituted into neither more nor less than a corrupt bribery fund, and disqualification would be only a mild punishment for such a orime against society.

Yours de., To the Editor of The Mail.

pat of the Feterborough Collegiase Institute, Peterborough would be doing well to secure he services of so trained an educator as Dr. Tassie.

The London Times eays:—"The friends of technical education in England will read with unmitigated only the accounts of the development of industrial education in America. The Americans are far ahead of us in institutions for giving their some and adaghters that practical training which fits jaem for industrial pursuits."

The American Teacher says:—"There is no temptation more seductive than that which leads the teacher to be sarcastia, attempting to discipline the school by rasping the fedings of the children. This can never be vindicated, and always indicates weakness on the part of the teacher. It should be avoided with the utmost care.

Imspector Johnston, of South Hastinge, makes the following reference to "permit" teachers, in his Annual Report: "Nearly all the trustees are anxious to secure good teachers, and make every effort as the proper time to place the school in charge of such, but some are more willing to energe somebody on a permit at a low salary than to secure a macher with a certificate. Very frequently the money paid to those who get permite is really thrown away."

A meeting of trustees and other local educationists was held in the Town Hall, Lucan, on the 5th inst, to consider the advisability of taking steps towards the establishment of a High School in that part of the country. Resolutions were passed to the following effect: That it is desirable to establish a High School in the Locan district; that the district countries Locan, Biddulph, and the adjoining parts of McGlillorsy and London, and that a patition addressed to the Country. Resolutions were passed to the following effect of the country. Resolutions were passed to the following effect of the country of the server of the school of the country of the server of the school of the country of the server of the school of the country of the server of the school of the country of the server of the

GLORIOUS

Grand Demonstration ren in Toron

THE WESTERN COUNTIES

Speech of Mr. John Wi Clinton.

Inauspicious Weather b Parade.

THE ORDER OF THE

"The Glorious Twelfth"

fine weather generally, a beams more warmly upon who honour the memory than the great majority of the Saturday morning, however, an exception to the rule heavy clouds discharged the such liberality that the soon as muddy as blowould allow. Throughout the soon would allow. a gloomy sky fi the preparation for the par noon Old Sol, who had with such commemorative assem that he should not miss the that he should not miss the recognition of the 193rd the battle of the Boyn ingly forced his way masses of clouds, and took u from which to watch the pr not at all probable, however mud would deter the brethrand, indeed, the preliminal the resigning lodges were made. the various lodges were me showers of rain. The shri and drum bands first announ that the rain had failed to bright uniforms, gorgeous flowing feathers declared the ditions could the 12th be 14th, or any other day. tokens were accepted by about the hour of noon the treet corners becan to fill. street corners began to fi

nual parade.

AT THE QUEEN'S

Owing to the rain and sto
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hibition Grounds in the fol District True Blues I District True Blues. Wm. Master, 150 m District Lodge No. 1, Y. M. P. District Master: 7 District Master; 7 Crimson Banner Lodge No. 7 Jas. Hodson, Master Walker Murray Lodge No. 7 Thomas Davis, Maste Eldon Temperance, L.O.L. Master ; 7

Loyal Orange Temperance L Patterson, Master Lubar's Bar The Boyne L.O.L. No. 173 Master; 110 Royal Schomberg L.O.L. No. Master: 100 McKinley L.O.L. No. 275, Jo Temperance L.O.L. No. 301 Master; 60 1 York L.O.L. No. 375; Wm. Virgin L. O. L. No. 328. Winner.

Independent Central Fife Brunswick L. O. L. No. 404, 50 men. Toronto Concert Br D'Arcy Boulton, L.O.L., Nomaster, 75 Enniskillen, L.O.L., No. 711, ter, 90 me No. 11L—Prince of Orange Marshal, 34 No. 412—Star of the East Marshal, 35 No. 781—Metcalfe Lodge—I T. Lloyd, Master No. 551-True Blues-Wm Wm. Black Master

Band of Queen's ( Duke of York L. O. L. Wm 65 men.

No. 800 L. O. L.-T. Harri Marshals, 60 Pioneer corps and band un Drill Instructor G. Ma No. 800-L. O. L.-W. Ar Murchy, Master, headed by 70 men. No. 342. Gideon Loyal Terry—Marshai. G. Doward the Excelsion No. 875—Belfast Purple Starum band—Robert Kerr No. 419—Luther Western headed by Toronto Bolt w Hastings and Wm. Wrig Cheney—Master

The finest turnout of th

The linest turnout of the the Pioneer corps and batering forty med. Their tracted attention all alc their drill movements und Instructor G. Marshall was performed. No. 342 Gibb the excelsion band, as and looked well. After the surfeit of p Centennial week it was that the number of spect-paratively small, compare celebrations. In spite Queen street was black Yonge to Strachan ave Yonge to Strachan avenuthe crowds were so den to be cleared for the ac Several persons had na being run over by pranaccident of any consequireaching Strachan avenue compelled to take to the of the thick mud in the

AT THE EXHIBITI The processiomets arri Grounds shortly after weather was at this hou continued fine for the ren noon. The result was to persons paid for admis After an hour had been the contents of the picus the refreshment caterer brethren proceeded to the

By Our Own Chinton, July 12th, made by the Orangem counties, in celebration

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The Chairman explained that he had called the meeting on receipt of a letter from Mr. Wheler stating that he had resigned his seat. Objection had been raised to the early date for which the meeting was called. To this he replied that had the date fixed been a week later it would have been held in the middle of the haying season. A DEMAND FOR ADJOURNMENT

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A FRESH DEAL DEMANDED. The resolution as adopted was as follows:—
"That this meeting recommends that on account of the shortness of notice which was given in some polling sub-divisions for the election of delegates, no action be taken to-day as to the nominating of a candidate, but that the president and secretary be requested to call a meeting to be held at the same hour." This resolution was carried without a single

The discussion elicited the fact that there was some confusion in the working of the constitution, owing to the gerrymandering act having thrown together portions of several counties in which the reform organs differed, and s so to the loss of the written constitution, and a committee was appointed to enquire into this matter and report a constitution with amendments. Advantage was THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY.

taken of the presence of Mr. Wm. Mulock, M. P. P., Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P., Mr. F. W. Glen, M. P. P., Mr. George Wheter, Mr. James D. Edgar, and Mr. J. J. Gonid, M. P. P., to call upon these gentlemen for speeches apon the topics of the day, a request to which they responded with brief addresses.

THE MUSKOKA ELECTION. To the Editor of The Mail.

The Muskoka Election.

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Sir,—The indecent haste displayed by the Ontario Government in issuing a wirt for Muskoka on the very day the appeal decision was given is on a par with many other of their acts. If they are sure of their position, why this hurry? I think I can answer this question to the satisfaction of every reasonable person. The convention at which Mr. Dill, the Grit candidate, was nominated was composed mostly of men—from all over the constituency—who pretended to have "influence" in their respective localities, and also professed to be first-class road-builders. A bargam was understood: "Let us trade." Give your "influence" and you shall be raised to the dignity of a Road Overseer for the Ontario Government with all its honours and emoluments. It is an open secret that Mr. Dill, the Reform niminee of the Convention, received hosts on applications to fulfil the "trade," which he at once forwarded to Mr. Pardee with such remarks as the "influence" of the applicanus warranted—Roman Catholics and Orangemen—if "influential"—being preferred. Some forty or fifty of those Convention Road-Overseers are at work now, and the labourers employed by them have too much need of a supply of food for their families to incur displeasure by asserting their conscientious principles and voting accordingly. Thus some hundreds of votes will be east for the Grit candidate purchased by the road (vote) appropriation made last season. This matter must be probed to the core, for in plain English the money voted for our much needed roads is prostituted into neither more nor less than a corrupt bribery fund, and disqualification would be only a mild punishment for such a crime against society.

Yours de.,

e against society. Yours &c., A MUSKOKA SETTLER. Bracebridge, July, 1884.

THE BIRCH FOR OFFENDERS. To the Editor of The Mail.

The Binch for Office Deris.

To the Editor of The Mast.

Sire,—The Grand Jury of York did right in their presentment to draw attention to the danger of mixing young transgressors with older and hardened criminals.

There seems urgent need for better measures as regards the punishment of juvenile offences, which are increasing. Many of these offences do not call for commitments, and are the acts of boys who are not properly controlled by their parents, and are offences which in a well-regulated family would be punished by parental chastisement. Would it not be well to inquire into the working of the Summary Jurisdiction Act in England, which enables a magistrate for petty larceny, to, to order a whipping with a birch rod? If the flogging system answers well in England, why not adopt it here? and though our laws do not allow whipping, can a magistrate order a youthful offender to be whipped if the parents or guardians are consenting parties?

Possibly a more frequent introduction to the rod would deter many youthful delinquencies, and check the growing precociousness of our youth.

Yours, to, AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

COMMON SENSE

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulson of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

# THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

Grand Demonstration of the Breth-

Grand Demonstration of the Brethron in Toronto
THE WESTER COUNTIES' CHEBRATON.

Speech of Mr. John White, M. P., as,
Clinton.

EIPSURE OF HR. ELMES TRUICS.

Inauspicious Weather but Magnificents
Parade

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION,

"The Glorious Twelfth" is haveared with
fine westher generally, although the and
beans more warnly upon the processions who honour the memory of King William
than the great majority of them would desice.
Saterday morning, however, it acessed as if
an opposite of the procession and the such liberaity that the atrects were
soon as maddy as block pavements
would allow. Throughout the morning
a gloomy aky frowned upon
commonstrate their conneas with
any formed the procession of the beautiful out of the bea

Owing to the rain and storm, the brethren did not begin to assemble at the Queen's Park until nearly twelve o'clock, which was the hour for starting. Grand Marshal Frank Somers was early on the ground arranging the Lodges as they arrived ready to form the procession. As the Lodges and their respective bands entered the grounds, with banners flying they presented a very imposing sight. The crowd in the Park was immense, but the utmost order prevailed. Shortly after one o'clock the Grand Marshal gave the order to start and the procession formed and proceeded down Grosvenor street to Yonge street.

The Western District was headed by Dist. Master Wm. Benson, the Central District by Dist. Master J. Green.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

ORDER OF PROCESSION. The procession proceeded down Yonge St. and along the route of procession to the Exhibition Grounds in the following order:— District True Blues. Wm. Mills, Past Grand
Master, 150 men.

District Lodge No. 1, Y. M. P. B. A. Wm. Lee,
District Master; 75 men. District Master; 75 men.

Crimson Banner Lodge No. 73, Prentice Boys;
Jas. Hodson, Master; 30 men.

Walker Murray Lodge No. 17, Prentice Boys;
Thomas Davis, Master; 50 men.

Rayal Granadiers' Band.

Master; 30 men.
Nassau, L.O.L., No. 4; W. Cuseck, Master; 40 men.
Excelsior Band. John Richards, Band Master; 14 men.
Eldon Temperance, L.O.L., No. 136; John Lorne, Master; 75 men.
Riverside Band.—16 men.

Loyal Orange Temperance Lodge No. 140; John Fatterson, Master; 90 men. Lubar's Band. The Boyne L.O.L. No. 173; John McCaffrey, Master; 110 men. Royal Schomberg L.O.L. No. 212; S. Richardson, Master; 100 men. McKiniey L.O.L. No. 275, John Herman, Master; Temperance L.O.L. No. 301; Edward Metcalf, Master; 50 men. York L.O.L. No. 375; Wm. Pook, Master; 120 Virgin L. O. L. No. 328. Wm. Hill, Master. -42

Enniskillen L. O. L. No. 387, Thomas Gill, Master 30 men,
Band of Queen's Own Rifles.
Duke of York L. O. L. Wm. Stewart, Master,— 65 men. Independent Central Fife and Drum Band, 30 Brunswick L. O. L. No. 401, H. B. Ford. Master,

Toronto Concert Band 12 men.
Victoria, L.O.L., No. 588, E. B. Powers, Master, D'Arcy Boulton, L.O.L., No. 657, John Lackey, master, 77 men, Enniekillen, L.O.L., No. 711, John Stewart, Master, 90 men.

No. 11L—Prince of Orange Lodge—W. Barrett,
Marshal, 34 men. Marshal, 34 men.

No. 412—Star of the East Wm. P. Miller—
Marshal, 35 men.

No. 781—Metcalfe Lodge—F. Adams—Marshal,
T. Lloyd, Master, 58 men.

No. 551—True Blues—Wm. Farley—Marshal,
Wm. Black Master, 112 men.

T. Lloyd, Master, 58 men.

No. 551—True Blues—Wm. Farley—Marshal, Wm. Black Master, 112 men.

No. 800 L. O. L.—T. Harris and J. Milligan—Marshals, 60 men.

Ploneer corps and band under Capt. Bell, and Drill instructor G. Marshall, 60 men.

No. 300—L. O. L.—W. Armitage—Marshal, D. Murchy, Master, headed by the Eglington band, 70 men.

No. 342 Gideon Loyal Orange Lodge—Jas. Tetry—Marshal. G. Doward—Master, headed by the Excelsion band, 71.

No. 875—Belfast Purplo Star Lodge and fife and drum band—Robert Kerr—Marshal 50 men.

No. 448—Luther Western Ploneer Lodge, headed by Toronto Bolt works band—Thomas Hastings and Wm. Wright, Marshals—Wm. Chency—Master, 72 men.

The finest turnout of the day was made by the Pioneer corps and band, the former funstering forty men. Their elegant uniform attracted attention all along the route, and their drill movements under the leadership of Instructor G. Marshall were very creditably performed. No. 342 Gideon Lodge, headed by the excelsior band, showed a bold front and looked well.

After the surfeit of parades of the Semi-Centennial week it was generally thought that the number of spectators would be comparatively small, compared with the previous celebrations. In spite of rain and mud. Queen street was black with people, from Yonge to Strachan avenue. At some points the crowds were so dense that a space had to be cleared for the advancing procession. Several persons had narrow escapes from being run over by prancing steeds, but no accident of any consequence occurred. On reaching Strachan avenue, the procession was compelled to take to the sidewalk on account of the thick mud in the middle of the road.

At the Exhibition Grounds.

The processionies arrived at the Exhibition

The processionests arrived at the Exhibition Grounds shortly after two o'clock. The weather was at this hour very favorable; it continued fine for the remainder of the afternoon. The result was that a large number of persons paid for admission. at the gate After an hour had been passed in discussing the contents of the picnic baskets or the fare the refreshment caterers had to offer, the brethren proceeded to the horse ring where the annual games were held. the annual games were held.

THE DAY AT CLINTON. By Our Own Reporter.
ULINTON, July 12th.—The demonstration ide by the Orangemen of the western inties, in celebration of the glorious 12th, seed off in a very successful manner here brought forward, thus showing himself a true member of the Crder. (Applause.) There was little necessity for him (Mr. White) to any anything about the Orange institution. The preceding speaker and addressed them eloquently, and quobtless others would refer to the historic aspect of the cocasion. It had been asked of him "If Orangemen cannot get that incorporation they require, why do you not vote against acts of incorporation for the Church of Rome?" The answer he gave was that as Orangemen it was their duty to do what was RIGHT BY ALL PARTIES.

(Applause.) Seven times had they applied to the Provincial Parliament for incorporation. Mr. Mowat voted for the bill in each of its atages, on its first introduction, but instead of allowing its to take its annel course and become law, in accordance with the expressed will of the House, he referred it to Ottawa. The Dominion Government sent at back asying that it was a local matter. Mr. Mowat then said he would give a general act, but they as Orangemen said they would have a special Act on the statute book or none at all. Six times after that had the bill been introduced, and refused on each occasion. During the last session of Parliament Mr. Blake had made a great speech, so great that, as he had remarked in the House, it was lucky the Speaker employed a stout healthy page to carry away the different books from which Mr. Blake quoted, (Laughter.) He had taken ground then which was opposed to the interests of his party, and he (Mr. White) said confidently that had the Reformers voted for the bill masy Orangemen would have supported Mr. Blake and that cash-bound socret societies met not tor good, but for evil; not to keep the pace, but to disturb it; but yet that some societies or organizations in time of trouble were necessary. He spoke and voted against the Orange bill in order to get the support of Archolies bierarchy had been attacking the masons, and it was a wonder to him (Mr. White) had control for him and the pace of the Mr. Blake was gained; he would as the ene

825. Chiselhurst, J. Brentnell, W.M.

There were also Lodges of Orange Young Britons from Auburn and Bayfield.

Arrived at the Grove, a delightful little place for an out-door gathering, a platform had been erected under the mapies, and which was occupied by prominent members of the order, among them being Bro. John White, M. P., for East Hastings; Bro. Thomas Farrow, M. P., ; Bro. Jno. Scarlett, County Master; Bro. John Hewitt, (Toronto); Bro. T. Cooper, Past County master; Bro. F. W. Johnston, Past County master; Rev. Bro. Taylor, Bayfield; Bro. E. Floody, Country secretary, Bro. W. H. Murney, County treasurer, Bro. McMath, D. C. and others.

Bro. Major Conner, of Bayfield, presided.

and others.

Bro. Major Conner, of Bayfield, presided.
He congratulated them on the splendid turnout of that day, representing, as they did,
the backbone of three counties. He trusted
that they would never forget who they were
and be ever ready to defend their principles. Rev. Bro. Taylor was the first speaker. He said they moder why a comparative stranger abould be called upon to address them first. He did not know the reason, but it might be because he was an Irishman, and a Tipperary boy to toot, that they wanted him to break the ice. (Loud cheers and laughter)

Theirs was a great society. Great and laughter)

There was a man who would give them justice. (Applause, and cries, "we will."

They wanted not be insulations made against them.

(Applause.) Could they forgive such conduct?

No. Forgett: No. Why should they not seemed an laughter the feelings of millions of their fellows, and the church treamer were appointed a committee to apportion the amount required during the year distinct financial distinct.

They wanted not be insulations made against them.

(Applause.) Could they forgive such conduct?

No. Forgett: No. Why should they not seement of five evenths of whom is necessary to each investment.

Negotiations are in progress for the union of the two Presbyterian congregations in Mount Forest, Presbytery of Toronto. it might be because he was an Irishman, and a Tipperary boy to toot, that they wanted him to break the ice. (Loud cheers and laughter) Theirs was a great society, great because of its association with one who founded it, of glorious, pious, and immortal memory, great because there were gathered around the Orange standard, in every part of the world, millions of good men and true, ever ready to celebrate the victories achieved in the past, and to defend their principles in the future. (cheers). A thousand memories rushed through the mind on an occasion like that. There came back the recollection of what their forefathers did and suffered, the noble deeds of daring and the valorous achievements they wrought for us, and the thought came to them that they were descendants of men who lost their lives in the cause of religious liberty and freedom, to whom they owed, in great part, that civil and religious liberty enjoyed to-day (applause). Orangeism was a noble institution, and numbered among its sons many of the noblest minds, both in this, and in other countries. He asked his hearers to prove themselves to be Orangemen, not only in name but in heart and life. Let not drunkenness stain their character nor immorality tarnish their fair faine; but let them be Orangemen in very deed and word. Then their noble Order would be raised to a higher platform than it had ever been before. It was sad to think, having only lately come from poor priest-ridden Ireland, that Orangeism occupied such a low position in this country as it did in the old country, and if they only knew what their brethren in Ireland suffered to-day they would be better men than what they were. He was not here to say one word against his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen; but the pages of history were blazoned with the dark deeds they had committed. To-day the principles handed down by William, Prince of Orange, were just as much needed, and they should be prepared to defend them with their life's blood, if need be. He asked them to make it their first aim rampled on one of the best institutions on God's earth—the Orange Society. (Applause). Let them go on doing their duty manfully, and justice would be given them in time. The greatest enemy the people of Canada had to-day was Archbishop Lynch. He was diotator, and leader of Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat, and surely the Independent Protestant Reformers of Ontario would not submit to this much longer. Someone had said that the Orange Order was not wanted in Canada. Six out of the seven who fell at Ridgeway were Orangemen, and if it were only to keep above a patriotic sentiment, and help to defend their country in time of danger, their Order had its uses. He had received no less than nine invitations to address gatherings that day. He was glad to have seen such a splendid parade of the Loyal Orangemen of the western counties. He trusted they would ever remain true to the principles of their Order. Let them keep in memory the deeds of their forefathers, cherish a desire to emulate their noble service, be loyal and true in all their actions, and the Giver of all good would bless them and theirs. (Applause.)

Bro. Jno. Hewyrr (Toronto) said they were

Giver of all good would bless them and theirs. (Applause.)

Bro. JNO. HEWITT (Toronto) said they were met together as sone and daughters of the noble proneers who came out and cleared the forests of this western hemisphere, and they could rejoice that there were only two divisions on this northern continent. Spain and England had been the two great colonising nations of the earth, the former possessing South America, now divided into twenty different governments; the latter North America, divided only into two nations. A small section to day were wishing to sever connection with the old land, by a cry for independence, but he felt that the best way they could honour their race was not by creating divisions, but by remaining a united people (applause). The speaker then referred to the a scial object of their gathering. He spoke of the Roman Catholic encroachments of late years, and regretted that the formation of Separate Schools had ever been permitted.

Mr. Thos. Farrow, M. P., congratulated the assembly for the successful display they had made. In the House of Commons he had done what he could to obtain justice for the Order of which he was a member. He could not blame Roman Catholics so much for voting against them, that ought to be natural, but how in the world a Protestant, having the maintenance of their glorious religion at heart could vote against the Incorporation Bill he could not see. The Order was necessary in Canada, and they should do all in their power to spread its principles. They could not do this better than by supporting their newspapers. He therefore moved that the Orangemen of Huron, Bruce and Perth assembled in public meeting at Clinton take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the great service rendered to the Order by the Orange Sentinel and would recommend it to the warm support of the brethren and all good Protestants.

Bro. J. Scarlett seconded the motion which was adopted unanimously.

The proceedings, which were of a very successful nature throughout, then terminated MR. JOHN WHITE'S ADDRESS.

(Applause.)
BRO. JNO. HEWITT (Toronto) said they we

"Of all the operations i ever perosmed" remarked a distinguished surfacen "none ever gave more satisfaction rhan one i performed about eyear ago on a Chicago lady"

"May i ask the nature of her trouble?" said his companion

"She was suffering from a cancerous tongue."

"Did you cut out the trancer?"

"No i out off the torque."

"And she expressed her gatitude?"

"Oh no; it was her husband who was grateful."

MR. JOHN WHITE'S ADDRESS.

Bro. John White, M. P., who was received with applause, expressed his pleasure at meeting such a large and enthusiastic gathering, presided over by one of their past County Masters, whom he had had the privilege of meeting a quarter of a century ago in the Grand Lodge of British North America. (Cheers). This was his first visit to the western counties and he was delighted to see the wideness of prosperity on every hand. Twelve months ago he had addressed a meeting in the town of Woodstock and had there thanked the member for North Oxford, Mr. James Sutherland, a Reformer, for the manly part he had taken in supporting the incorporation bill. He was sorry he could not extend a similar courtesy on the present occasion to the member for West Huron, Mr. Cameron. Both these gentlemen were Scotchmen, both Reformers, both Presbyterians. One, however, was a Protestant in heart and spirit, anxious to do what was fair to all parties, the other a time-serving politician who occupied the time of the House of Commons in an uncalled-for and unnecessary manner. There was no church more antagonistic to the church of Rome than the Presbyterian, and yet Mr. Cameron, a member of the latter body, bought emblems to be placed in R. C. Churches, not to lead Roman Catholics to heaven, but as a matter of barter, to catch votes for himself. (Hear, hear.) Another member for Huron, Sir Richard was not at home, he was in bad company (laughter). He had invested his money in Reform elections, and doubtless was anxious to recoup himself by office. There was no man he (Mr. White) had a kindlier

THE CHURCHES.

Delebration of the Centenary American Methodism

RDINATION AND INDUGTION AT DEER PARK

month.

Rev. Dr. Body, Provest of Trinity college, was one of the speakers at the 183rd annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held in St. James' Hall, London, on June 17th.

is hoped that work will be commerced during in hoped that work will be commerced with the comming autumn. A sum of over \$5,000 in now invested, and many of the subscriptions. Mr. Davies, organist of \$2 Alban's church, of the commerced with the policy of the Central Government I shall of the provided and will enter upon his duties in a few weeks.

Rev. I Towell, who is retiring from the pastorate of the Egricopy atreet Methodist Church and removing to Peterboro, was waited upon at the parsonage on Thesday evening by a large deputation from his old congregation to say farewell. A pleasant evening, during which songs, readings, and addresses were were given, was spent. An addresses to Mr. Towell was read, accompanied by a purse of money.

In view of the projected establishment of a cathedral for the diocese of Toroute, the following facts, takes from the year book of Timity Cathedral, Omahs, are of interest, as a showing the system in one of the most compete to the American cathedrals. The chapter is composed of the bishop, the dean, three canons, three honorary canons, the standing committee of the diocese. We delegate from the cathedral partie westry, four in general contents of the diocese. The canons will be the content of the diocese of the Egricopal and building fund, of the Child' Hospital, and of a number of properties for the diocese where the proving weare of the canons, three honorary canons, the establishment of the diocese were the proving the system of the Cathedral of Sc. Alban the martyr, was elected last year, but a meeting has not yet been hid.

The Supersulation of the Westerland of Sc. Alban the martyr, was elected last year, but a meeting has not yet been hid.

The supersulation of the state Methodist Evisional Primitive Weekbolists, and Bible Christian Charman, presiding, Rev. Dr. Williams, Secretary, It was reported that the Canonist of the diocese was and in your man si

Mount Forest, Presbytery of Toronto.

Committees of the Senate of the Board of Trustees of Victoria University met at the Methodist mission rooms on Thursday. The financial standing of the institution and the amount of money required by the current year were considered, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. The course to be taken with regard to university education was also informally discussed.

The regular meeting of the Presbytery of Toronto was held on Tuesday last in the lectura room of Knox church. A call from the congregation of Streetsville to Rev. W. H. N. Boyle was sustained. Mr. G. E. Freeman's trial sermon was heard and accepted as satisfactory. The resignation of Rev. N. E. Mackay of Orangeville, was accepted.

On Tuesday evening last the Presbytery of Toronto held an ordination and induction service at the Deer Park church, when Mr. G. E. Freeman was ordained, and took charge of the congregation of that church. Rev. B. Wallace, moderator of the Presbytery presided. The sermon was preached by Rev. John Mutch, Rev. John Smith delivered the charge to the minister, and the moderator addressed the congregation. On Wednesday evening the congregation assembled in the church and extended a hearty welcome to the new pastor. Rev. W. G. Wallace, B. D., of Georgetown, occupied the chair. Several musical selections were rendered with taste and feeling by the choir. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, by Messrs Dick and Steele, on behalf of the session and congregation and by Rev. Mr. Burns, of the Methodist church adjoining, extending to Mr. Freeman made a fitting reply expressing his appreciation of the conditions.

At a meeting of the General Conference Committee on the celebration of the centenary of the organization of Methodism in America, held in the mission rooms on Wednesday, the following was adopted :—"That inasmuch as two honoured brethren (Revs. Dr. Williams and Dr. Gardiner) were appointed by the General Conference to represent the Methodist churci in the Commemoration Conference in Balt Dr. Gardiner) were appointed by the Gen Conference to represent the Methodist ch in the Commemoration Conference in B more in December, and inasmuch as a spunion celebration was held on June 1st not desirable to appoint other meetings reference to those events. As to the d tion of the General Conference touchin Memorial Fund to meet emergencies arout of the unification of Canadian Met ism, we are of opinion that it necessitatwo-fold line of action, namely, the augustion of existing church funds, and the tion of a special fund to meet cases for wour ordinary funds do not provide, then we recommend that united and carnest end made in all the annual conferences a crease the missionary, superannuation,

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN

No L

Sir:—The general progress of Canada, mere especially during the last two decades has been very marked, and while on the whole satisfactory to Canadians themselves, it is gratifying to know that such has been acknowledged abroad. It is natural therefore that a closer acquaintance with our political system should be desired, particularly by men to whom like yourself a share of the conduct of the political affairs of the Empire has decended as a legacy through an honorable line of ancestors. Such knowledge is highly necessary in order to a better understanding of the basis on which our progress rests,—wnether it is essential or transitory? I answer, it is essential in all respects. We are somewhat analogous to the British mill owner, who, before his capital can be turned to advantage, musinvest in building, machinery, cotton or othe raw material, fuel, wages &c. all such outlabeing absolutely necessary before profitable turns can be had. This country, on the same principle, possesses immense undeveloped resources which require railways canals, harbors, explorations, public land surveys &c. before we can expect profitable results;—it being allowed that, while the mill-owner's enterprise is purely commerciand subject to the fluctuations of trade our is permanent. Men of all parties are agree as to the necessity for, and value of or public improvements, but differ, mostly it party grounds, as to the precise mode carrying them out.

"His errors are at once explained by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed. They evidently were not sought out they lay in his way and could scarcely be avoided". Yet I regret to say that leaders of parties, especially when in opposition, in their zeal for immediate effect often fail to admit that "tis human to err" and, in our case at least, that ever changing circumstances alter eases so rapidly that such can only be met and accommodated by the shrewdest and farthest seeing of our statesmen, and fre-quently before the public, or even the press, has learned sufficient reasons to enable either to appreciate or justly to criticise such timely, action. You have had centuries to consolidate your institutions, but whatever you may think of ours, they are the results of scarcely the half of one century only.

action. You have had centuries to consolidate your institutions, but whatever you may think of ours, they are the results of scarcely the half of one century only.

Although I shall not attempt in this my introductory letter to trace even in outline the past history of Canada, yet a slight retrospective glance may be useful in throwing light on the present, and as far as possible, forecasting the tuture. Going back then to the inauguration of responsible government, let us consider for a moment the elements—the raw materials, out of which an embryo nation then composed of detached provinces had to be built up. They consisted of two distinct nationalities—British and French, the former of course enjoying the rights of British subjects, in lien of their origin—and the latter in addition to a like privilege, had their laws, language, and religion, of all of which they were naturally jashous, guaranteed by treaty. In addition, two distinct systems of religion Presentant and Roman Catholic) per aded the country, each of these being characterized by that zeal for its own integrity which history alone can illustrate. Such then were the materials that had to be compounded into national shape, not only for the time being but as a suitable and permanent foundation on which to rear our social, commercial and political systems. In whatever light you may look at our public men, you cannot fail to realize that statesmanship of no ordinary grasp was necessary to guide to homogeneous action and future success the materials I have tried to discribe. Instead of the currents attracting, they repelled, and this had to be reversed before satisfactory results could be achieved. Yet this process has been gradually going on with surprising success; and however much Canadians may honestly differ in their political opinions, the fact stands out in the present jestion of this Dominion that nothing short of bold strokes of statesmanship guided by the wisest counsels available could have led to the attainment of her present thats our rate

notes will be at Cacouns another column. It is well worth the socioe of our genders.

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

FARMERS TURNING TO TILL THE SOIL

Withdrawal of Some of the Branches From the League.

From Our Our Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winniped, June 29.—The timely rains of the past few weeks have given a death-blow to the agitators who raised such a rumpus last winter. True, such demagogues as Fleming, Purvis, and Bailey still keep tinkering away at the thorough organization of unions throughout the province; but-only succeed by abandoning all the wild talk they indulged in a few months ago, and representing that by united action the farmers will be enabled to purchase machinery cheaper and sell their products better than formerly. Even with these anticipated advantages, many farmers are chary of joining hands with the illustrious trio, and in several sections all attempts to form unions have failed, simply because the people have no faith in those men who pose as the leaders. In one place, at least,

THE PARMERS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE UNION,

WINNIPEG, June 29.—The timely rains of each blow who raised such a rumpus last winter. True, such demagogues as Fleming, Purvis, and Bailey still keep tinkering away at the thorough organization of unions throughout the province; but-only succeed by abandoning all the wild talk they indulged in a few months ago, and representing that by united action the farmers will be enabled to purchase machinery cheapers, have greatly supprised me, Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly supprised me, Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly supprised me, Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly supprised me, Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly supprised me, Many of these gentlemen I know, and cherge the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, and analyse it. Benides

UNION,
and as their reasons for doing so are set forth plainly in a resolution, it will not be space wasted to print it in full: Moved by T. Gilmour, seconded by Wm. Cowan, That we, the members of Thornhill Farmers' Union, do withdraw from the union as now constituted, for the following reasons, inter alia:—That the union as now constituted appears to be more of a political nature than farmers desire it to be; that it can in no sense be termed a Farmers' Union, as there are lawyers, doctors, brokers, etc., its principal officers; That the Act of Incorporation has been obtained by misrepresention and used for self aggrandisement, regardless of the farmers' interests;

That the self constituted union of those parties has been one of the greatest of blunders, and one which has disorganized all the subordinate unions in southern Manitoba, viz., appointing E. A. Bailey as organizer and collector, a man who has used his position for place and peli;

That there has been no proper method of transacting business of the central union, owing to the indefinite manner in which that organization was left, and more unatticularly on account of the secretary, E. A. Bailey, trying to keep the members in doubt as to the course he pursued, particularly the directors, whom he never called to consult as to the pursue, particularly the directors, whom he never called to consult as to the proper course to pursue in securing an Act of Incorporation, and the very unseasonable time at which he called the last "Central Union" meeting at Maniton, at which there were only a few present. Said meeting could in no sense be considered a representative one, it baving been called by an obscure notice in the Mountaineer, in the midst of seeding operations.

The resolution was

carried unanimously,
and as there was a full representation of the
farmers of the estilement, their views very
fairly indicate the feeling of a large portion
of the agricultural community. Not only
dissatisfaction with the self-constituted leaders, but also the grand prospect for a bountiful harvest, has awakened the farmers of the
union. The outlook has driven discontent
from our doors, and in no place—except
with a few factionists—is one word of
grumbling now heard. "Our rights," about
which so many thousand cubic feet of air
were wasted lately, are altogether forgotten in
the hopefulliness of a plentiful harvest; the
"iron-heeled monopoly" of the C. P. R. is not
even mentioned; the infamous N. P. escapes CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY, it seems that with the exception of the lo est mouthed of them of all, Bailey, their GENERAL FACTOTUM AND HEAD ORGANIZER.

They have belied their words, and entered more extensively than ever into tilling the soil. The result of these labours—or rather the expected result—is so gratifying, that were that insane resolution presented at any gathering in Manitoba to-day, the mover would meet with a decidedly unpleasant reception. It might be as well here to state that the reason Bailey does not farm is because he does not possess one acre of land to till. He farms with his mouth, so to speak, and as general organizer for the agitators finds an easiet and more ludrative living. Speaking on this subject, it may also be mentioned that his appointment has given great dissatise faction to several other of the horry-handed platform speakers who preferred the office for themselves. If the present anticipations of the harvest are fulfilled, not only will the farmers be relieved of their piercing financial difficulties, trade revived, money become more plential, but, better than all, the country will be rid of these blatant political-farmers who talk treason, secession, misrepresent the country, and dafame it. They have belied their words, and entered

THOSE HORRID MEN.

It is reported that three-fourths of the officers of the German army wear corsets and still the meu cry out against women wear

ing them.
"Women," once said a philosopher, "were invented to buy shilling calicoes." Since then she has been so far improved upon that nothing but three dollar gros grain silk will satisfy her.

Some one asys: How long is a man a bridegroom? N. t very long. In a majority of cases he becomes "short" before the wedding tour ends.

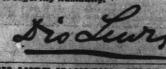
Don't blame the dudes for wearing tight pants. It prevents rats from running up their legs and consequently scaring them to death.

"Harry den't you think i'd make a good "No my bear i don't. You'd want to do all the talking in the peice."

"Then you don't believe nature intended me for the stage?" "Scarcely! She more likely entended you for a barber".

"Hello! old man," said a gentleman this morning to a friend "what's that you've got under your cost?" "Thrt," was the sad reply, as he brought it forth, "is my wifes little pug dog."
"What are you going to do with him! take him somewhere and drown him?"
"I wish I might, "earnestly responded the gentleman fetching a sigh. "No I am not going to drown him." My wife is having a new spring suit made to huamonize with Beanty, as she is pleased to call the disgusting little brute, and I am on my way to a dry goods store to match him for half a yard more of material" A NEW ASE FOR A DOG





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densed advertisoments on the third same ces given under their respective headings. THE WEEKLY MAIL. he rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per e of solid nonparell.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884 WARNING.

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

TO THE ELECTORS OF MUSKOKA. LET the electors of Muskoka look at the decision of the Privy Council in the Boundary Award, and see how the Mowar ernment has for years traded on their votes on false pretences. If this deci nion does not open the eyes of the people of Muskoka to the danger of maintaining Mr. Mowar in power, we are mistaken in the view we take of their sharpness and

THE BOUNDARY AWARD BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Our cable despatches this morning contain the satisfactory news that the Judi-sial Committee of the Privy Council has decided that the Boundary Award is not salid and binding.

It also insists that the extent of the Hudson Bay Territory must be ascertained before the Western boundary can be deermined, and refuses to entertain Mr. Mowar's proposition that the territory of the Company is limited to posts on the

The opinion of Sir John Macronald on the Award was given in the debate of 1880 as follows:—"They (the arbitrators) did "not affect to set up the true boundary to law but they thought this ont boundary. They had no right to do so, they went beyond their commission in doing it. They did not find the true boundary, and not having found it, their Award is a piece of wasted paper; and the claim of the Dominion according to law remains unaffected in any way by that ineffective, ineffectual, and illegal wayard."

We need hardly recall to the mirds of We need hardly recall to the mirds of our readers the fact that Mr. BLARK always dodged any challenge to discuss the vali-dity of the Award. Nor need we insist on the fact that Mr. Mowar imitated his leader in a like unmanly and dishonest

leader in a like unmanly and dishonest mental reservation.

But we do insist on the fact that for all these years the Grit leaders and press have been shouting for "the Award"; fighting for "the Award"; forcing their followers to vote for "the Award"; contending on the stump that "the Award" was binding; encouraging a rebellious feeling among the people in defence of "the Award"; and finally seizibg violently on the district of Rat Portage and entrenching a pack of hired ruffians in the municipality incorporated under the laws of Manitoba.

now the Privy Council has decided that the Award is not binding. That was the contention of The Mail. That was the view of every good lawyer. That was the view of the Conservative Party. The people of Ontario will reflect now that for years they were misled by Mr. Mowar, and dishonestly induced to set store by an illegal and invalid imposture.

WEST ONTARIO.

We have not noticed in any of the Gri papers any announcement of the recovery of the Lost Constitution of the Grit Party in West Ontario. This is depressing. In these days when Runio remains are being made plain even to Aldermen, and Egyptian inscriptions of the date of Sesostria are being deciphered with ease, and the parchments of the original rolls of Scrip-ture are being found knocking about loose ture are being found knocking about loose in Arab tents by casual old cio' men, it would be a satire on our common human smartness to have the written, and even printed. Constitution of the West Ontario Grits disappear into the Immensities or sink into the geological Prift of the County. That document must be brought to light even if a reward of fifty cents has to be offered for its recovery.

In the meautime it is sad to think that the next convention will have to be held, as the chairman said, "in the midst of the "haying season." This is not our fault

ing season." This is not our fault.
Id not call the convention. It was
I by Messra. EDGAR, JAFFRAY, COOK
some other persons unknown, for the
ose of enabling Mr. WHELER to perthe sale of the West Ontario Grits to

ort notice to a convention to ratify the argain and sale of their bodies and sould votes made for a price by Mr. Wann

Mr. Braks was a party to the sale. H West Durham for a Mr. BLAKE. He had some notion of the purchase of South Ontario for one Cartwright. And West Ontario was purchased with his consent and for his purpose, as his friend Mr. GLEN has made clear in many communications of late. The people of West Ontario have still to sign away their own souls under the diabolic bond which the traditional "Gentleman in Black" is presenting for their acceptance. Possibly they may refuse at the last moment.

THE ASPECT OF THE "BRIBERY ENQUIRY.

As our readers saw, in our last issue he so-called "Dribery" Commission has negun its proceedings by some serious mistakes. We call them mistakes out of espect for the individual members of the ommission. It is obvious, however, that these mistakes were made inevitable by the dishonest forethought of the Local Government.

The judges tell us that they have instructions" from the Local Government nd Mr. Justice Proupsoor thinks that they "cannot go beyond these instruc-"tions." If the Local Government has known for certain that Mr. Justice PROUDFOOT would take this view, they would doubtless have "instructed" the Commission in a very startling fashion, especially as, up to date, these instructions

especially as, up to date, these instructions are private.

The refusal to hear Mr. Meredith was a serious mistake. Mr. Meredith was a member of the Committee of Enquiry of the Legislature. As such he had certain privileges of examining witnessess. The Commission is appointed to represent the committee and to continue and conclude its investigation. Therefore Mr. Meredith's privileges, as a member of the committee, do not lapse. But the Commission, by a majority, decides that Mr. Meredith shall not be heard.

the Grit organ contends that if Mr.

The Grit organ contends that if Mr.

MEREDITH were admitted to cross-examine, then each of the eighty-eight members of the Legislature would be entitled to the same privilege. But all the members of the Legislature are not members of the committee, like Mr. MEREDITH. And, in tany case, the Commission has decided that my case, the Commission has decided that myone who is apparently accused may appear by counsel—a deciaion which, considering the nature of the evidence and volved, may cause the attendance of half the Ontario bar, a much large number than all the members of the As

fovernment at first appeared as the solicitors for the Legislature "—which lever authorized them to appear. Now hey have changed their tactics and appears "solicitors for the Orown"—which is

as "solicitors for the Orown"—which is not a party at all. They would more truthfully call themselves the "solicitors "for McKin, paid by the Grit Govern-"ment out of public funda."

The judges who are acting under "in-"structions" from the Local Government can hardly, in the nature of things, be expected to seek very hard, for anything like evidence criminating the men who confessedly have "instructed" them. Yet these are the men who are most guilty in in this matter.

evidence likely to open up the dark deeds of the men from whom his fee comes.

What confidence the people can have in such a proceeding is a mystery to us. What respect the begislature may have for the report of such a Commission is a matter for the report of such a Commission is a matter for the report of such a Commission is a matter for the report of such a Commission is a matter for the report of such a Commission is a matter for the report of such a Commission is a matter for the report of such a commission is a matter for the report of such a commission is a matter for the report of such a commission is a matter for the report of such a commission is a matter of the re ter for future consideration. As for us we confess we do not entertain any con dence at all in the investigation as a present conducted under "instruct from Messrs. HARDY, PARDY & Co.

THE CONTEST IN MUSKOKA. THE Local Government agents and

Ministers are busy in Muskoka. The wood-rangers, the road agents, the paid canvassers, the License Inspectors, paid spouters, are all at work with their customary activity. They are determined. if possible, to elect Mr. Ditt. Our friends in the constituency are equal

ly determined to elect Mr. McEachern. They have the memory of their forme victory to give them heart in the contest They have the fullest personal knowledge of the corruption and bad government that have been inflicting such evils on the con-

have been inflicting such evils on the con-stituency as on the province.

The time is far too short to give us any hope whatever of converting any wavering doubter, or strengthening any weakening friend, by anything we may say in these columns. But we take this opportunity of reminding our Muskoka readers and friends that the duty before them is a erious one, and must be seriously per

formed.

We are convinced that the constituence of Muskoka is not a Grit constituence.

We are certain that it is a Liberal-Conservative constituency. There is evident to prove that the votes of the people have been twice on our side. There is no reas There are scores of reasons for thinking that the Local Government is unpopular. We do not think their unpopularity is

iminished.

If Mr. Mowat's Ministers talk the old Boundary award rubbish, let the elector remember that Mr. Mowar backed down on that Boundary question and submitted at Mr. Miller's dietation, to the appear which he had always required. The case is yet before the Privy Council.

If Mr. Mowar's Ministers talk the old

talk about the License question, let the electors remember that the decisions are all against the Local Government's contentions on the main point at issue, viz., the supreme right of the Dominion Government to legislate for and regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor as a matter of trade and commerce.

If Mr. Mowar's Ministers talk the old

talk about "Disallowance," let the ele ors remember that the Dominion Gove ment was acting in the interests of individ-ual property; and that the Local Govern-ment's Legislation was an outrage on legal proceedings and quite superfluous for the preservation of any public rights.

We fancy that the contest will be con-

HEAR MR. MEREDITH

YESTERDAY the Commission appointed by the Local Government refused to hear Mr. MEREDITH. He asked to be heard, either in cross-examination of witnesses or other wise; as a member of the Assembly. The Commission refused to hear him in his capacity as a member. Now let us look at the situation and see the meaning and ffect of this refusal. The Commission issued to Mr. Ju

The Commission issued to Mr. Justice Pacouprour and his colleagues, after setting out all the facts of the case up to the time of the appointment of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, goes on as follows:

"And whereas the said committee, after commencing their enquiry in respect of the said charges and matters. reported to the said Legislative Assembly that the committee was of opinion that it would be impossible during the remainder of the then current session of the said Assembly to fully and fairly conclude the investigation, and recommended that such sheps should be taken as would secure, through a Commission composed of judges, a full and searching investigation into all the matters and charges aforesaid."

The Commission was therefore, as a matter of fact, issued to conclude and complete the work of the Legislative Committee. Before the committee Mr. Marson Date would have had, as a member of the Legislature, the fullest opportunity of crosseramining the winesses. But the Commission denies him the privilegs. In view of the commission denies him the privilegs.

mission denies him the privilege. In view of the grave doubts thrown on the validity of the Commission itself, this peremptory refusal of Parliamentary privilege is calculated to excite in the public mind apprehensions as to the propriety of pursuing such a purely one-sided "investigation."

Our Grit friends are shricking themselves hoarse with delight over what they are pleased to consider a glorious "victory" in Megantic. Mr. Lanceura, their candidate, has been elected by a majority of 31; that is to say, his fate depended on the votes of 16 individuals. The eagerness with which he is welcomed, as an accession to the Grit ranks, is, however, not very flattering to the present leaders. It is an-nounced with a flourish of trumpets that "deeds and not words" is his motto. No

"deeds and not words" is his motto. No one will deny the necessity of such a man in the party, but those who now pretend to lead it will not care to be told so.

Some of our contemporaries are not satisfied with indulging in the well-nigh forgotten feat of crowing over this "remarkable victory." They must needs resort to misrepresentations to justify their paroxyams of delight. The organ in this city says, with barefaced effrontery:—"The district was long regarded as Conservative." The record of the elections in the constituency during the past twelve years is a sufficient answer to such bold mendacity. It is as follows:

has not been able to hold the advantage that an unusually strong candidate on one occasion gained for it. The fact is, however, noticeable that the former large majorities of Grit candidates have been reduced to one of 31.

The dodges resorted to to obtain a socialed victory were amusing. Especially so was the line of argument adopted by Messrs. Langelier and Laurier in their campaign speeches. Mr. Thomas Warren

campaign speeches. Mr. THOMAS WHITE, of Montreal, drew attention to this in one of his addresses. He said: one of his addresses. He said:

"That it was at least interesting to him, an Ostario representativa, who had been compelled to defend the Government in that province against the charges hurled from every hustings, that Ontario was being constantly sacrificed for the benefit of Quebec, to find the opposite story urged in the same interest in Quebec province. He invited Mr. Langelier and Mr. Laurier to repeat their speeches through the counties in Ontario, as a certain method of showing the people of that province the hypocray of the Liberal party, as exhibited by the cries of their leaders."

The Grits are welcome to the satisfaction which they may be able to derive from their "remarkable victory." Such as it is, it is enough of a novelty to them to warrant perhaps an extravaguat display of joy.

MR. CLEVELAND NOMINATED

Mr. CLEVELAND's nomination, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, indicates the triumph of the best elements of the party in the convention and in the country. What his views are on the tariff question, which is the only issue of importance before the country, or whether he has any very de-cided convictions on the subject, has not transpired. But as it is not the policy of the Democrats to make this one of the prominent or controlling issues of the campaign, the fact that he is not very strongly committed to either side of the question will be all the more favourable to his success. So far as the matter of politi-cal and administrative reform is concerned. his record is good. As governor of New York he has done what he could to cleanes the Augean stables of Democratic corru-tion, especially in the great commerce metropolis of the State and the natio though in doing so he must have known that he was exciting the hostility of some influential elements of the Democratic

ood people who are not strongly attached peither of the parties, and probably not a sew Republicans will be attracted to his translard, on account of his personal qualties, and the excellent record he has made for himself as Governor of New York. Whatever the issue of the campaign may be, it is safe to predict that Mr. CLEVELAND will make a good run.

Every-body who has read the details of he Port Perry configuration must have seen moved by a feeling of the sincerest npathy for the sufferers. The fire broke

suffered severely by this last calamity. The assessed value of the village this year is \$300,000, so that iff less than eight months property exceeding in value the whole assessment by \$100,000 has been swept away. The population is 1,500, when compared with the area of Chicago, Boston, and St. John, the loss to the village is far greater in proportion, for with us everyone is more or less a direct loser. To add to the burden of the people, there is a debenture debt of \$47,000 on the village, part of which will fall due on the First of September next. Our yoke is too heavy for us to bear; our once bright, pretty and prosperous village has received a shock from which we fear it cannot recover without assistance—a parallel case has never been known in this country."

The circular concludes with an appeal for assistance, and withar request to forward contributions to Mr. W. J. McMurty, manager of the Ontario Bank, Port Perry. The case it will be observed, is a very serious one. It is, to be hoped that the people of Ontario who are famous for their generosity will come liberally to the assistance of the suffering village.

THACHERS' SUPERANNUATION. THE Ontario Government is retreating from its proposal to deprive the superanusted teachers of their pensions. Two weeks ago it caused the statement to be nade, that the teacher who, after years of service, receives a share of the fund to hich he has contributed is a pauper. No

old teacher, it said, would like to be rearded as a pauper. In order, therefore to remove the stigma of poverty and pauto remove the stigma of poverty and pau-perism from the profession it proposed to drop the supersimuation payments, and to devote the money to some other purpose— the mere liberal support, in all probabil-ity, of the party hacks.

Now that the profession has entered its protest against the missapplication of the funds, Mr. Ross rushes to the fore with a correction of the former plan. He did not propose, he says, sensest adrift the aged teachers already on the list; all he proposes is to prevent the supporannostion of teach-

onfessedly have "instructed" them. Yet these are the men who are most guilty in in this mattet.

They (the arbitrators) did not affect to set up the true boundary according to law, but they thought this would be a convenient and expedient boundary. They had no right to do so, they went beyond their commission in doing it. They did not find the true boundary and the legislature of the dark deeds of the men from the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the strongest candidate that considers was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the constraint was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the true been brought out, his adversary was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the true been brought out, his adversary was in fill-health, and he succeeded in obtaining a miscrable of the proposes in the true been brought out, his adversary was the province they have served so well.

But even this change, in view of the wasteful expenditure of money in other directions, is bad enough. Though the aged teachers may starve, no Grit politician will be in wint of money so long as there is a nickel in the Ontario Treasury. Though those who have served the province of the provinc Though those who have served the province well may be thrown upon their own resources, Mn Mowar will take particular care that his favourite contractors are well provided for, and that the centlemen who have (vide corksorew trip) consumed liquor so ably at the public expense are not deprived of their rations.

THE threat which Mr. Gladstone made to the Lords, in one of his latest speeches on the Redistribution bill, that the Lords would suffer, in the event of a "quarrel", was apparently only a bit of theatrical braggadocio. The Lords do not seem to rive much heed to the vapourings of the mier. Even Lord Granville, Liberal as ne is, cannot accept the Radical view of the aselessness of the House of Lords, and has protested against the agitation for its abo-lition. And the Liberal press takes issue with him squarely. The Spectator, for instance, utters the following warning which may have a historical value:

"We are rather disappointed in Lord Gran-ville's conduct on this occasion. He must know perfectly well that the House of Lords a not a good House, that it is constantly spoiling good work, and that it must sconer or later be radically reformed. In refusing to acknowledge this he raised a suspicion.

WHAT DID HE SAY!

THE Grit organ should never undertake to speak for Mr. BLAKE. When it does the results are most unfortunate for its constant and favourite victim. In its last issue there was perpetrated on Mr. BLAKE the following piece of truelty:
"Mr. Blake did not say that the

"Mr. Blake did not say that the Canada Pacific railway lands along the present line of the railway between Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat were 'sterile.' It may be worth while to reproduce the following portion of Mr. Blake's speech in the House on the 5th of February, speaking to the Pacific Railway resolutions:—

"Then, Sir, the decision, with reference to the Southern route to which I have adverted, was, I greatly tear, a mistaken decision on another ground. I have never said anything apon this subject in public before, but I have collected such information as I could ask of everybody whom I met, who had passed over the western part of the railway, and I am obliged to say that the opinion manimously entertained—I never was able to elicit any contrary opinion from any gentleman I approached—was that the appearance of the country along that southern route in the western part, west of Moose Jaw to the foothills of the Rocky mountains, was far inferior to the appearance in other parts (far interior to the appearance in the supplementary in the

Is that not a pretty specimen of stupidity on the part of the organ? To prove that Mr. Blake did not say a certain thing, it produces evidence to show that he not only said it but said it with emphasis, with circumstantiality, with elaboration of detail, and with the intention of criticizing

detail, and with the intention of criticizing the Gevernment and the company alike.

Let the reader look at the extract above given. Mr. Blake thinks the company has made a mistake. He has collected all the information he could. He has spoken to everybody he could. They are "unani-"mous" in their opinion. That opinion was that the country west of Moese Jaw, to the foot-hills, was inferior, and that "she "results to the company" would be bad, in regard to "the inferiority of the land, the "want of water, and the dryness of the "climate." But the organ indignantly denounces the idea that Mr. Blake ever said the land was sterile. The sophistry is too open to deceive anyone. "You stole "twenty pounds," says the detective, as he arrests his man. "You are a slanderous "ruffian," cries the struggling victim, "the

"twenty pounds," says the detective, as he arrests his man. "You are a clanderous "ruffian," cries the struggling victim, "the "amount was nineteen pounds, nineteen "shillings, and sixpence." But he goes off to prison all the same.

Mr. Blake was simply consistent in his depreciation of the character of the land. In 1879 he had expressed as hopeless opinions concerning it on other grounds. And in that year Mr. Mackenzie spent an hour reading long extracts from the blue books with the intention of proving that one-half the whole North-West was sterile. A more scandslous attempt to injure the country was never made. It was made for the purpose of proving that the Government was wrong in trying to build the railway out of the public land. Mr. Blake makes his attempt on the Pacific Railway Company with the possible effect of damaging its credit. And the organ denies that he said what it nevertheless quotes him as saying.

WEST UNTARIO. Ir is not found easy to purchase West idea of being made merchandise of by new Grits.

The old, loyal, and somewhat stern men who used to look to George Brown for guidance, do not relish being bullied into acquiescence by Messrs. Edgar, Jayrear and Dook, by Messrs. Portar, Pickles, and PLANES. The religious, God-fearing, earnest men

who for a quarter of a century gave support to the Party on the ground of its advocacy of religious works and orthodox thinking, have come to feel scorn for the advocates of O'Donovan Rossa, Voltaire, Tom Paine, and Henry George.

Tom Paine, and Henry George.

We have refrained from giving any account of the proceedings at the convention for fear that our account might be considered partisan. In order that our readers may not be ignorant of what took place on the occasion we give elsewhere the despatch which appeared in the Globe. That ought to be good authority.

What does that despatch show? It shows that the people of West Ontario. what does that despatch ahow? It shows that the people of West Ontario, the Grit Party in West Ontario, were kept in the dark by the Grit organs about the whole arrangement. We gave the public the information on the 19th of May last. The Grit organs concealed the facts from their triands.

their friends.
Complaint, the chairman says, was made at the early day named for the convention.
But the Toronto clique knew all about it
as early as May 10th last, and Mr. When

as early as May 10th last, and Mr. Wheter was simply bargaining for the best place he could get. The Party in West Ontario were kept blindfold.

It is obvious that the Grit Party was not properly represented, and that in fact there was an attempt to pack the meeting. The notice was held back till so late a date for personal reasons, and then the farmers are told that next week will be "the middle "of the haying season"! That hay business is a terror for the Blake Party.

The "confusion" which is said to exist in the working of the constitution, owing to "the loss of the written constitution," in interesting and amusing. Imagine the "the loss of the written constitution," interesting and amusing. Imagine the distress of Mr. Blake, and Mr. Encar with tallow dips in their fingers—posuffering digits!—they hunt, perhaps their knees, for the missing document whispering to each other, in voices manaky with emotion and troublons with the state of the

"If we lose thee we're lost ? We hope that old document will turn up. The world's literature is suffering from the loss of some books of Livy, some poems of Homen, some books of Lavy, sor poems of Homen, some speeches of Croze and the Round Robin, signed by Lyon at McKrn. It is to be hoped that so green loss will not be inflicted on us as the diappearance of the constitution of the Garty in West Ontario.

It is satisfactory to know that a new constitution can be had. The original printer—if he is not on strike—can no doubt get them a copy. That is more than he could do if Mr. Blazz should by any

THE MODEL FARM.

THE Model Farm for the education of Ontarie farmers' sons was projected by the Government of the late JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD. It was proposed in the interests of agriculture and of the agricultural classes. As the Mowar Governmen took up the work which its predec initiated, Conservatives have given the Farm a hearty support, hoping that if not yet an Ontario farmers' institution, it may. one day become so.

The management of the Farm has cer ainly been criticized. No Government tainly been criticized. No Government institution escapes criticism in these days of liberty of speech and freedom of the press. And it is only right that there should be criticism. It was by persistent criticism on the part of Conservatives that the institution was rescued, in the earlier years of the Mowar Administration, from the alough of jobbery in which Mr. Mowar was sinking it. It is only by criticism now that it can be made of real advantage to the farmers in whose interest it was founded.

These observations are accounted by an

ounded.

These observations are prompted by an assertion made on behalf of the Ontario Government, that the dreadful Tories are trying to injure the farm, and to procure the ruin of the orly institution existing solely in the interest of Ontario farmers. The Conservatives are not trying to ruin the College. They are endeavouring, on the contrary, to promote its efficiency.

Nor, if they were proposing to close the Farm, would they be attacking an institution which, as it is at present managed, is of such over-powering importance to Ontario farmers. The farmers of Ontario derive to-day, in the way of agricultural education, less advantage from the institution than many people supposes. education, less advantage from the institu-tion than many people suppose. Here is a startling feature of the Farm. The Col-lege roll for the session 1883-4 contains the names of 109 students. How many of these, will it be supposed, who, coming from our rural districts, may be regarded as Ontario farmers' sons? Exactly nine-teen! The roll is made up of the follow-ing students from bayond Canada;

ing students from beyond Canada:

England
Scotland
Ireland Wales India United States Outside provinces contribute twenty-thr

idents as follows: Quebec
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
New Brunswick

Ontario cities furnish twenty-six, and On-Ontario cities furnish twenty-six, and Ontario towns, twenty-five. Altogether the United Kingdom, the outside provinces, and the cities and towns of Ontario send ninety students to the College; and the remaining nineteen are Ontario farmers sons. These facts seem to contradict the story that the Model Farm is an institution run especially in the interest of the Ontario farmer and his son.

THE Grit or gaussre approximately happy. They have discovered a way of explaining that they nearly succeeded in Cape Breton. It is a "Moral Victory." Well, so be it; let us see how the thing was managed.

"The population of the county is more than half Catholic. For many years it has been understood that one of its two rep resentatives in the House of Commons 'should be a Catholic Mr. McDonard is a "Catholic, so is Mr. McDougall, who now "succeeds him. Mr. McKay asked the "Catholic joritamy toreject a Catholic and "elect him. He asked the Protestants to "disregard the understanding so long ob-"served by both sections of the popula-"tion."

The Halifax Herald, a Liberal-Con The Halifax Herald, a Liberal-Conservative paper, puts the case this way:

'It is well known that the custom has been in Cape Breton, as in this country to place on each ticket a Protestant and a Catholic candidate. The late vacancy was caused by the resignation of the Catholic representative, McDonald, and should, by this unwritten law, be filled by one of the same faith. The candidacy of McKax was heach of the implied compact.

And the Antigonish Casket, a small weekly journal, which has, however, the rare merit of being written with uncom-

weekly journal, which has, however, the rare merit of being written with uncommon ability and scholarship, said on the morning of the election:

"We cannot believe that Mr. McDou"GALL will be defeated by this ungenerous "movement on the part of the opposing "candidate; and if such an event will occur, "we further believe that there is not the cours, "we further believe that there is not the cours," we further believe that there is not one man in the Dominion who will not attribute in the Dominion who will not attribute
the fact to its true causes, and weigh it at
"its proper lack of weight in the political
"balance. The very attempt will not pags
"unnoticed at the next general election."
Under these circumstances the Grit organs'
hope of carrying the county, at the next
general election, exhibits a confidence in
public torgetfulness which is, we think,
far too great.

THE GRIT ORGAN ON THE LATE GEORGE BROWN.

THERE is a rich, perhaps a rank, flavour of hypocrisy about the language of the Grit organ in its article of Monday on the late GEO. BROWN, apropos of West Ontario. Let us devote a little space to it, at the eame time calling the attention of our readers to the letter on the subject which we publish in snother column. In a recent article THE MAIL said, with an accuracy no one will question :

"The old, loyal, and somewhat stern "men who used to look to George Brown for guidance, do not relish being bullied

"for guidance, do not relish being bullied into acquiescence by Messrs. EDGAR, "JAFFRAY and CCOK, by Messrs. POETRY, "PICKLES and PLANKS.
"The religious, God-fearing, earnest men, who for a quarter of a century gave support to the Party on the ground of its advocacy of religious works and or thought the strength of the advocates of O'Donovan Rossa, "Voltaire, Tom Paine, and Herry "George."

This view of the situation seems to have GEORGE."
This view of the situation seems to have

saddened the organ, and it made a feeble artempt to reply. All that it could say

as bitterly and as shamefully. Even now, while they are praised as religious. Ged-fearing, earnest, and loyal, in the sone that by such praise they could be deluded, the convention of their representatives as fidicaled and its proceedings are misrepresented for the amusement of those Tories who read newspapers."

Our reply to this extract may be brief.

1st—Nobody ever "abused" Mr. Geo.
Brown as heartly as he abused everybody.

2nd—Nobody ever had occasion to "denounce" him for any irreligious rubbish, or socialistic rant, or dynamitish diabolism. He was at least above all that. His successors have not seen fit to imited him.

successors have not seen fit to imitate him in this one good quality.

3rd—The convention has not been ridiculed in any way. On the contrary, we have pointed out that the convention acted have pointed out that the convention acted uncommonly like honest, God-fearing men who refused to be tricked into ratifying a devil's compact for the sale of their feaity, faith, and franchise.

So much for the immediate extract we

have made. But there is more to be said. GEORGE BROWN'S name is not often mentioned in the Globe's columns nowadays.

That is because GEORGE BROWN'S views on Disallowance, on Independence, on the Senate, on the Pacific Railway, and other tonics of that kind were waits different tonics of that kind were waits different. opics of that kind were vastly different rom the views of the paltry people who

from the views of the paltry people who have succeeded him.

GEORGE BROWN'S policy having been abandoned by his successors in the course of their development as traitors to the Orown and enemics of the Confederation, GEORE BROWN'S brother was diamissed by means of an intrigue from the Globe newspaper. In that intrigue Mr. BLAKE, and Mr. EDGAR, and Mr. MOWAT had their share. We will leave the Grits of West Ontario to judge between us and the new Globe on the merits of the old Globe and GEORGE BROWN, as compared with the present organ and Mr. BROWN'S successors in the establishment.

sent organ and Mr. Brown's successors in the establishment.

It is for the benefit of the new organ, the new managers, the new leaders, and the new "principles" that the old Grits of West Ontario have been sold, by agree-ment between Mr. Wheles and Mr. Mowar. We await with some degree of curiosity the decision of the people as the merits of the bargain.

REFORM AND INDEPENDENCE. THE gyrations of the Reform "exponents "of public opinion" on the subject of independence are amusing in the extreme The party leaders, through their press, wish at present to be understood as being both loyal and disloyal. To the two or three gentlemen who have followed Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT On to the Independance platform, they offer their encourage ment. To the great mass of the people they pretend, in the words of the motto of a once influential Canadian paper, to be truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate."

The following summary of a Reform editorial on the subject will show how they wink at both sides of the question:

1. The hideous Tories are opposed to Independence and regard its discussion as treason of the deepest dya. They should be suppressed.

be suppressed.

2. The few persons who favour Independence wish the subject to be thoroughly discussed by public men. They are un

asonable.
3. It is not true that many Canadian

favour Independence.

4. There are among the thinking people of Canada many who think the Dominion should be independent.

5. Those who favour Independence de not say how it will benefit us.

6. Those who are opposed to Independence should be ashamed of themselves. Their views should be resisted by all who know what freedom is.

This is a very clumsy straddle. Funny

know what freedom is.

This is a very clumsy straddle. Funny though it is, it has its serious side. It looks as if an old political party had been put up at auction by its leaders. Upon the question of loyalty or dialoyalty these men of course have no views. Their political opinions are summed up in one word, "Office." Outside of that they are prepared to entertain any convictions which will bring them votes. Annexation! Independence!! Loyalty!!! Whichever one of you offers the largest number of votes can have the Reform party with its leaders, its newspapers, its mud-throwers, and its scandalmongers thrown in.

THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

THE opening on the 18th inst., at Edinburgh, of the Forestry Exhibition will tend to direct public attention to the imporsance of forest wealth the world over. The show contains specimens of woods from all parts of the globe, excepting Ontario. As every one knows, the control of the forests is under the Previncial Governments. It was only through those Governments that an exhibit could properly be made. Unfortunately the Ontario Government did not make provision for a display. As a result one great lumber industry has not in the exhibition the prominence it deserves.

Cauada, however, is not altogether ne-

Canada, however, is not altogether neglected. There is a large exhibit from New Brunswick and Manitoba; the Prairie Province has an admirable showing. The leading feature of the Manitoba exhibit is the model North-West farm which it contains. The farm is an exact representation of a settler's cabin, with all the utensils necessary to pioneer life. It is calculated to instruct the intending emigrant in the mysteries of the life he is about to enter upon, and to induce those who have not yet thought of making a home in not yet thought of making a home in Canada to think favourably of prairie

farming.

But the exhibition in its wider significance should have a more important re-suit for Canada than this. It should arouse people to a consideration of the ra-pidity with which the forests are disap-pearing, and to the necessity to replant. pidity with which the forests are disappearing, and to the necessity to replant. In many countries, our own among them, there has been a constant drain upon the timber resources, and no thorough effort has been made to replace the wealth which has been practically destroyed. Germany, Norway, and Sweden are teaching us an important lesson in this particular. These countries keep up their timber supply by artificial means, and by a stringent enforcement of protective legislation. If we are not to lose our pre-eminence as a lumber producing country the various Legislatures should deal with the forestry question.

A CASE OF DESPOTISM.

THERE are some Reformers in the North West. These patriots have settled on the plains for the double purpose of growing up with the country and squeezing the actual settler. Unfortunately they are always in trouble. At one time the land regulations interfere with their land-grabbing propensities; at another time the law requires them to vacate the property of other men upon which they have squatted. Whenever their little schemes, devised with the view to getting rich quick-

ly, are frustrated ly, are frustrated to immensations are echos which are friendly to one end of the count. The North-West the victim of Canad freedom to seize oth curtailed. His libert honest settler is w. Outrageous as this des is unhappily only a Severer oppression of Government is now prohibitory liquor la West, and, in addition The Govern igh to enforce the ons, for bringing and for gamblin The enforcement of the emberrassing to the North-West, that one there writes to a Refo bitterly against the dement which, through sons for merely viola law and for gambli aw and for gambin small or quiet "the fled from thair favour the retreats in which be indulged in withou the Reformers of th complain, deserve the Pardee, and of the re the same time the law matter how many Re to go thirsty.

THE CHOLL CANADIANS should unnecessarily at the cholers panic every y originated in Egypt, a threatened the entire expected it to reach nent in a very short ti far as to trace the mov and to predict the pre it would commence op of the Atlantic. But and people might ha had ever existed had outbreak reported fro the disease lest it i It is generally admit

tracting a disease is on influences in the dire on. Everybody know criminal who was per bleeding to death, and not a drop of blood, die not a drop of blood, die symptoms of physical er cumbed to his own im should not permit then ed. They should, ho precautions. And the are to be cleanly, to be to be careful of their themselves cool. Mear do what it can to keep cities and towns will h ing up.

FRENCH PR THERE are few thin their way than the to which English Free-tra rogress of Free Trade Mr. Payn's admirable picture of an old gentle alone, in solitary stat dinner of a once full pany of friends. One l have closed on the old and at last the old man at the board spread gives the old toasts and or all, for the good him into silence and like manner the forces of the Co tinue to celebrate to proclaim the merits has been eternally ridic by John Morley; and Trade is progressing, t tion that is on the mo

In late English paper the "progress" of Free The Times tells us that t for the Colonies of Fr Deputy for Havre, se Protectionist, recently i their Customs regulati imposing preferential French manufactures. only addressed to the Algerian tariff being g spect, by a special law.
ed to repeal this law, ar
ferential duties also
Customs authorities before the Parlian the subject; and consid tionist tendencies in Fra that something will be tionist direction. This is one of the wa Trade is making progre quarter of a century of gandism by English as The success is not en

traders. THE FRANCHISE

THE action of the Ho jecting the Franchise bi

accounts to be regretted, matter of surprise to very persons. A conflict between of Parliament is always so long as both continu independent in their act now and then arise when will be unavoidable. A lar instance it is not eas course the House of taken, consistently with country, and especially tive interests which it is present. To have pass out the complementary redistribution of seats, w put the party in power advantage which it had and which it would have unwisdom in the Opposit It is not for the defeat ponement of the measuring voted. They have the assimilation of the counties to that in the b

desire to have it delayed for the redistribution of What they want, what party wants, and what is by a great many fair-min Liberals, is that the who be brought down toget Radical and Revolution Radical and Revolution will be sure to misrepress the Lords, and make the posed to the liberties of there is nothing in the they have assumed toward they have assumed toward

Our reply to this extract may be brief. 1st—Nobody ever "abused" Mr. Gro. Brown as hearthy as he abused every-2nd—Nobody ever had occasion to "denounce" him for any irreligious rubbish, or socialistic rant, or dynamitish diabolm. He was at least above all that. His uccessors have not seen fit to imitate him n this one good quality, 3rd—The convention has not been ridi-

culed in any way. On the contrary, we have pointed out that the convention acted uncommonly like honest. God-fearing men who refused to be tricked into ratifying a devil's compact for the sale of their fealty,

faith, and franchise.
So much for the immediate extract we lave made. But there is more to be said Brouge Brown's name is not often mentioned in the Globe's columns nowadays. That is because Gronge Brown's views on Disallowance, on Independence, on the Senate, on the Pacific Railway, and other topics of that kind were vastly different from the views of the paltry people who have succeeded him.
GEORGE BROWN'S policy having been

abandoned by his successors in the course of their development as traitors to the Crown and enemies of the Confederation, Georg Brown's brother was dismissed by George Brown's brother was dismissed by means of an intrigue from the Globe newspaper. In that intrigue Mr. Blake, and Mr. Edgar, and Mr. Mowar had their Share. We will leave the Grits of West Ontario to judge between us and the new Globe on the merits of the old Globe and George Brown, as compared with the peasent organ and Mr. Brown's successors in

the establishment.

It is for the benefit of the new organ, the new managers, the new leaders, and the new "principles" that the old Grits of West Ontario have been sold, by agreement between Mr. WHELER and Mr. MOWAT. We await with some degree of curiosity the decision of the people as to the merits of the bargain.

REFORM AND INDEPENDENCE THE gyrations of the Reform "exponents of public opinion" on the subject of ependence are amusing in the extreme. The party leaders, through their press, wish at present to be understood as being oth loyal and disloyal. To the two or aree gentlemen who have followed Sir CHARD CARTWRIGHT on to the Independce platform, they offer their encouragent. To the great mass of the people ey pretend, in the words of the motto of they pretend, in the words of the motto of a once influential Canadian paper, to be truly loyal to the Chief Magistrata." The following summary of a Reform editorial on the subject will show how they wink at both sides of the question:

1. The hideous Tories are opposed to Independence and regard its discussion as treason of the degrees dya. Thay about ason of the deepest dya. They should

2. The few persons who favour Independence wish the subject to be thoroughy discussed by public men. They are un

3. It is not true that many Canadians favour Independence.
4. There are among the thinking people of Canada many who think the Dominion should be independent.
5. Those who favour Independence de not say how it will benefit us.
6. Those who are opposed to Independence should be ashamed of themselves. Their views should be resisted by all who may what freedom is.

This is a very clumsy straddla. Funny hough it is, it has its serious side. It ooks as if an old political party had been out up at auction by its leaders. Upon he question of loyalty or disloyalty these nen of course have no views. Their political opinions are summed up in one word, "Office." Outside of that they are presented to entertain any convictions which will bring them votes. Annexation! Interpendence!! Loyalty!!! Whichever me of you offers the largest number of otes can have the Reform party with its tes can have the Reform party with its aders, its newspapers, its mud-throwers,

## THE FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

THE opening on the 18th inst., at Edin. urgh, of the Forestry Exhibition will tend direct public attention to the imporace of forest wealth the world over. he show contains specimens of woods om all parts of the globe, excepting Onrio. As every one knows, the control of e forests is under the Previncial Govnn ents. It was only through those vernments that an exhibit could prorly be made. Unfortunately the Ontario vernment did not make provision for a splay. As a result one great lumber dustry has not in the exhibition the

ominence it deserves.
Canada, however, is not altogether necanada, nowever, is not anogener ne-ected. There is a large exhibit from New runswick and Manitoba; the Prairie rovince has an admirable showing. The ading feature of the Manitoba exhibit is se model North-West farm which it conins. The farm is an exact representa-on of a settler's cabin, with all the uten-is necessary to pioneer life. It is calcu-ted to instruct the intending emigrant in mysteries of the life he is about to er upon, and to induce those who have t yet thought of making a home in a to think favourably of prairie

But the exhibition in its wider signifince should have a more important re-lt for Canada than this. It should ouse people to a consideration of the ra-dity with which the forests are disap-aring, and to the necessity to replant. aring, and to the necessity to replant, many countries, our own among them, are has been a constant drain upon the mber resources, and no thorough effort is been made to replace the wealth which as been practically destroyed. Germany, orway, and Sweden are teaching us an aportant lesson in this particular. These rtant lesson in this particular. untries keep up their timber supply by tificial means, and by a stringent enforce-ent of protective legislation. If we are t to lose our pre-eminence as a lumber oducing country the various Legislatures ould deal with the forestry question.

A CASE OF DESPOTISM. THERE are some Reformers in the Northst. These patriots have settled on the ns for the double purpose of growing with the country and squeezing the al settler. Unfortunately they are als in trouble. At one time the land plations interfere with their land-grabpropensities; at another time the law aires them to vacate the property of er men upon which they have squat-Whenever their little schemes, deed with the view to getting rich quickly, are frustrated they howl, and their ismentations are schood through the papers which are friendly to their business from one end of the country to the union. The North-West Reformer is dearly the victim of Caradian despotism. His freedom to seize other men's property is curtailed. His liberty to impose upon the honest settler is wickedly denied him. Outrageous as this despotism has been, it is unhappilly only a preliminary to the severer oppression of which the Tory Government is now guilty. There is a prohibitory liquor haw for the North-West, and, in addition, a law against gambling. The Government has been base enough to enforce these laws; and saveral persons, for bringing liquor into the country and for gambling, have been fined. The enforcement of the laws has been as embarrassing to the Reformers of the North-West, that one of the politicians there writes to a Reform paper, protesting bitterly against the despotism of a Government which, through its officers, fines persons for merely violating the prohisitory law and for gambling," no matter how small or quiet "the game may be." Exceed by the new constituencies, it is a possible that the Reformers with the retreats in which games of chance can be induled in without fear of molestation, the Reformer of the North-West, who complain, deserve the sympathy of Mr. Pardee, and of the rest of the party. At the same time the law must be enforced, no matter how many Reform politicians have

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

enist direction.

This is one of the ways in which Free

Trade is making progress in France after a quarter of a century of Free Trade propa-gasdism by English and French writers. The success is not encouraging to Free-

THE FRANCHISE BILL IN THE

THE action of the House of Lords in re-

matter of surprise to very few well-informed

ersons. A conflict between the two House

of Parliament is always undesirable; but

so long as both continue to be free and

independent in their action, occasions will now and then arise when conflicting action

will be unavoidable. And in this particu-

unts to be regretted, will probably be

there writes to a Reform paper, protesting bitterly against the despotism of a Government which, through its officers, fines persons for merely riolating the prohibitory law and for gambling," no matter how small or quiet "the game may be." Exiled from thair favourite salcons and from the retreats in which games of chance can be indulged in without fear of molestation, the Reformers of the North-West, who complain, deserve the sympathy of Mr. Parcee, and of the rest of the party. At the same time the law must be enforced, no matter how many Reform politicians have to go thirsty.

## A COMPARISON.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT should be satisfied by this time that when he compared the finances of Canada with those of the CANADIANS should not alarm themselves United States, to the disadvantage of the unnecessarily at the breaking out of a Dominion, he did au unfair thing. If he epidemie in France. There is a cholers panic every year. Last year it is not, the Appropriation bills just passed originated in Egypt, and, as was reported, by the American Congress will open his originated in Egypt, and, as was reported, threatened the entire world. Some people expected it to reach the American contieyes. Though the population of the United States is, roughly speaking, but ten times that of Canada, the Federal Governnent in a very short time. Others went so ment, which has not to deal with half the services for which our Federal Government far as to trace the movements of the disease and to predict the precise date upon which is responsible, spends fully twelve times as much as our Federal Government spends. it would commence operations on this side of the Atlantic. But the scare blew over and people might have forgotten that it had ever existed had it not been for the outbreak reported from Roulon, and for the alarm of those who know nothing of the disease lest it should emigrate to It is generally admitted that fear of con-

It is generally admitted that fear of contracting a disease is one of the most potent influences in the direction of bringing it on. Everybody knows the story of the criminal who was persuaded that he was bleeding to death, and who, though he lost not a drop of blood, died exhibiting all the symptoms of physical exhaustion. He succumbed to his own imagination. People should not permit themselves to be alarmed. They should, however, not neglect precautions. And the best they can take are to be cleanly, to be moderate at table, to be careful of their diet, and to keep themselves cool. Meanwhile, the Government with its quarantine regulations will do what it can to keep out the scourge, and uities and towns will have a general cleaning up. returns :--

\$225,954,000 \$7,128,511 It will be noticed that, for a population-five times the size of that of Canada, the five times the size of that of Canada, the river and harbour expenditure is twenty-five times ours, that the postal expenditure is twenty-three times ours, that the military expenditure is more than thirty times ours, and that the legislative and judicial and executive expenditure is twenty times ours. In addition to this the United States has a consular expenditure for which we have no parallel, and a pension list—but of the legislate of the There are few things more pathetic in their way than the touching confidence which English Free-traders profess in the progress of Free Trade beliefs. In one of Mr. Payn's admirable novels we have a

bicture of an ald gentleman whe celebrates alone, in solitary state, the anniversary dinner of a once full and vivacious company of friends. One by one the shadows have closed on the old friends of youth, and as last the old man finds himself alone at the board spread for a score. But he the old toasts and has the glasses filled

at the board spread for a score. But he gives the old toasts and has the glasses filled for all, for the good fellows gone before him into silence and the night. In like manner the fast diminishing forces of the Cobder. Club continue to celebrate their anniversary; to proclaim the merits of their hero, who has been eternally ridiculed, unconsciously, by John Morley; and to profess that Free Trade is progressing, though it is Protection that is on the move.

In late English papers we get news of the "progress" of Free Trade in France. The Times tells us that the Under Secretary for the Colonies of France, who, though Deputy for Havre, seems to be a violent Protectionist, recently issued an invitation to the Colonial Governments to reconsider their Customs regulations, with a view to imposing preferential duties in favour of French manufactures. This invitation was only addressed to the minor colonies, the Algerian tariff being governed, in this respect, by a special law. It is now proposed to repeal this law, and to impose preferential duties also in Algeria. The Customs authorities were examined before the Parliamentary Committee on the subject; and considering the Protectionist tendencies in France, it is probable that something will be done in a Protectionist direction.

This is one of the ways in which Free One of the most interesting parts of the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention was the discussion and action which took place touching what is called the unit rule. According to this rule each State delegation acts as a unit. Whoever the majority of delegates determine the vote of the State shall be cast for receives the entire vote, even though a very considerable number of them may be entirely opposed to him. According to this rule the vote of WILLIAM GEORGE CUETTS the vote of William George Cuerts would be east in favour of Ma. Blains, even though his hostility to him is so strong that he will do all in his power to prevent his election. The unit rule not only disfranchises the minority in each State delegation, so far as the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency is concerned, but it actually enslaves them, and compels them to do what both their judgment and conscience, it may be, forbids them to do.

The oddest thing about the action which was taken in the Chicago Democratic Convention is that the attempt to secure the

The oddest thing about the action which was taken in the Chicago Democratic Convention is that the attempt to secure the abrogation was made at the instance of Boss Kelly by ex-Senator Grady, one of his lieutenants. If Tammany Hall had only had a majority of the New York delegation at its back, none probably would have stood up more firmly than the "boss." But, it happening to be in the minority, the unit rule reduces both him and his following to less than nothing—makes them do, in fact, what the majority decrees whether they will or not. There is something almost pathetic in the abject position to which this veteran operator of the machine finds himself reduced by the operation of the instrument by which he had on so many different occasions subjected better men probably than himself to his will, and made them, whether they would or not, to assist in furthering his designs and interests. It was really too bad. The old gentleman was, in a sense, hoist by his own petard.

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the rule that it was attacked in the interests of Mr. John Kelly. If it had been anybody else but Kelly that had desired to get rid of the tyranny of the rule, or if it was in any other interest but the interest of the Tammany organization that its abrogation had been invoked, the probability is that it would have stood a poor chance of escape. But there was a sort of poetic justice in Kelly being harnessed by the will of the majority, and like Samson in his blindness, compelled to grind with common slaves in the Democrat, recognizing the fitness of things therein, rather enjoyed seeing him in that plight for once. Well, they will have their day, and Mr. Kelly will have his. When he gets back to New York city he will be cock-of-the-walk again. His outery against "Machine polities" in Chicago will not, however, soon be forgotten

will be unavoidable. And in this particular instance it is not easy to see what other course the House of Lords could have taken, consistently with its duty to the country, and especially to those Conservative interests which it is supposed to represent. To have passed this bill, without the complementary measure for the redistribution of seats, would have been to put the party in power in possession of an advantage which it had no right to ask, and which it would have been the height of unwisdom in the Opposition to have given. It is not for the defeat, but for the postponement of the measure, that the Lords have voted. They have no objection to the assimilation of the franchise in the counties to that in the boroughs, but they desire to have it delayed until the scheme for the redistribution of acats is completed. What they want, what the Conservative party wants, and what is Dr. 1-1-1 desired by a great many fair-minded and moderate Liberals, is that the whole measure should be brought down together. Of course Radical and Revolutionary Demagogues will be sure to misrepresent this action of the Lords, and make them appear as opposed to the liberties of the people; but there is nothing in the attitude which they have assumed toward this measure, in its present incomplete and dangerous form, to warrant any such imputation.

It is true that Mr. Gladstown has pro-

DBATHOFMR. ROB, M. P. P. Wz regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Ros. M. P. P. for Lennoz. The deceased gentleman has not been in good health for some time. During the lags

THE NEW KIND OF "CHRISTIAN." Propagity not many of our readers closely

examined the despatch from Assouan on Saturday; yet it was worth attention:

"Assouan, July 11.—The treachery of the Mudir of Dongola is confirmed. The Christians are imprisoned, and have been compelled to turn Mohammedan to escape his yenge-

Martyrs are over. It would be very interesting to know what kind of Christian they were who turned Mohammedans and deserted Christ for the Prophet to save themselves the risk of death. The world has for agos been paying its lavish tribute of veneration to these saints and martyrs who, in pagan times of old or in pagan er savage lands in modern times, have died for the faith. But the "Christians" of Dongola are a different set.

Is that event a specimen of the decay of Christian faith and feeling in these materialistic days? What tests will the Christianity of these semi-barbarous, or wholly barbarous, lands stand in our time. Is the Martyr spirit dead? We do not think so. The number of people who will risk death for a merely political idea is still enormous. And no doubt the Christianity of our time could supply its Martyrs still. These Christians of Dongola were probably the half-taught, and wholly unconverted, nominal, native Christians who are never to be fully depended on in a crisis. they were who turned Mohammedans and

CLEVERAND AND THE BOLTERS. much as our Federal Government spends.
The difference in the character of the expenditures of the two Governments can probably be best emphasized by mentioning a few of the services for which provision has to be made, and the amounts which are spent upon them by the United States and Canada. The following table gives the amount voted by Congress for the purposes named, and the sume spent under the same heads by Canada in 1883, which is the last fiscal year for which we have full returns:—

CLEVELAND AND THE BOLTERS.

THE Democrats in their nomination have had the good fortune to please the Bolters from the Republican ranks Mr. G. W. CURTES intimates that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration to the good fortune to please the Bolters from the Republican ranks Mr. G. W. CURTES intimates that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor CLEVELAND his hearty support, and Mr. Bischer asys he will vote for the Democration that he will give Governor the manufacture that he wil

Republicans at their coming convention ratify the nomination. That the Bolters will accept CLEVELAND there seems toem little doubt, as their conversation tends by that direction.

The Republican journals which objected so furiously to BLAINE, are also falling into him on CLEVELAND'S side. The New York Times says fit will aid him to the full extent of its nower for he is a man of problems and Times says it will aid him to the full extent of its power, for he is a man of probity and intelligence, and as such he "ought to be "the next President of the United States." The Boston Advertiser regards CLEVELAND with favour, and says his nomination will, for the Republicans who oppose BLANS, materially sumplify the political problem. All this means, of course, that the Bolters will unlite upon CLEVELAND.

But while the Democrats will gain attength from this circumstance they may lose by the defection of Tammany and of the Labour party. John Kelly has stated that he will not lift a finger to help CLEVELAND, and the New York Sum has indicated that the nomination dooms the Democratic organization and disaculation.

THE AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT. "A CLOUDLESS sky" may figure very

pleasantly in poetry; but, as our Australian relatives will admit, it is one of those "cheap" system of our neighbours, he For more than a year New South Wales will eclipse his previous performances in has been without a drop of rain. Not a extravagance and deficit lines. of the colony; not a drop of water has fallen from a heavy sky upon the thirsty land The result has been a terriffic drought and immense loss both in cattle and in crops.

A letter from New South Wales to a Scotch paper describes the condition of affairs. It says that for some two hundred miles on each side of the railway the country, which was previously a good agricultural region, has been turned into a desert destitute of any green herbage, or of water worthy of the name. The sheep or cattle in the paddocks are dead, or dying. The sun's scorehing rays fall on fields as hard as iron. The leaves of the trees are, in wide regions, motionless as death itself, being unstirred by a breash of wind. In the fields, all along the hills, are to be seen numerous sheep lying dead, and the skeletons of others bleached by exposure to the sun. From other parts of the colony a similar story of havoc and desolation comes. It is stated that there are thousands of square miles of land baked and cracked and without a vestige of vegetation upon them. The entire crops for the past season have, of course, been lost. An attempt was made to save the sheep and cattle by worthy of the name. The sheep or cattle son have, of course; been jost. An attempt was made to save the sheep and cattle by conveying them to the coast, but the animals died on the way. One man, it is alleged, has lost 20,000 sheep, another, 50,000, and another, 120,000. Altogether the colony has lost millions of animals, and many colonists who were, last year, rich and prosperous, are to-day reduced to poverty.

poverty.

A disaster to agriculture, such as this, must be far-reaching, indeed, in its consequences. Reducing the farmers to destitution, it must make itself felt upon al utution, it must make itself felt upon all branches of trade, upon every industry, and upon the revenue of the colony. The drought is to Australia what the cyclone is to the Western States, and what the earthquake is to South America. It comes at regular and far too frequent intervals, leaving in its wake desolation, if not despair. The drought of 1883-4 has been the most disastrous the people of New South Wales have experienced. Were it not for the great recuperative powers of the colony the future of New South Wales would be dark indeed.

cal meetings very attractive. Mr. Hardy's vulgarity at Clinton, in the presence of ladies, is well known. At Harriston they appear to have Been considered a nuisance; a friend of the Grit paper in that place has burst into song, and immortalizes the picnic in twenty-six stantas. He carols forth his lay in the fol-lowing fashion:

The folk were thrangin' roon the stan'. While seate that had been set apairt, To hand the ladies o' the lan'. Were crammed wi' loons frae ilks airt

It gars me groe whene'er I see, Sic loons, an' some grown grey wi' years, Sae yold of o' sense an' chivalrie, Neglect ah' slicht the bonny dears.

A kintrs carle whase drouthy crap Had craved an extra dram or twa, Had ouddlet doon to take a nap, An' didna' hear a word awa. health for some time. During the last words" and contenses his inability to st them in verse. BDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Langelier's return for Megantic was thirtly due to his personal popularity, and to the fact that it is a Grit constitutory. When Mr. Turgeon run against Dr. Olivier, n Megantic, 1876; he was defeated by 310. his majority he has now reduced to 31.

An American exchange says that the lates ews from Chicago is: The streets are full or rowds, and the crowds are full of whickey.

The fortnightly revolution at Panama took place last Monday. A new president has been named, and the Panamese look forward to at least two weeks of peace. Mr. Dill evidently expects to ride into the

Legislature over the Muskoka colonization roads. The Mowat Government wants a "return "for its expenditure. A New York comic paper says the song of

the defaulting American cashier is "My Cana-da, my Canada." It is appty our Reform fellow countrymen cannot be got to look at it in that light. The Commissioners appointed to arrange for the establishing of an International park at Niagara Falls have made their first discovery. It is that the Geat Island property will cost about \$400,000.

Dr. Wild delivered a speech at Ottawa, on Saturday, on Orangeish. He advocated the incorporation of the Orange Order, and has in comequence incurred the abuse and slander of Mr. Blake's mud-slingers.

Immediately that the death of Mr. Roe,

The Italian Minister of Justice having expressed his doubt as to the right of woman to practise at the bar, soill is to be introduced to secure them that privilege. Sweet girl barristers may yet flourish in sonny Italy.

ing an account of the collision between the Aiberts and the Pacific at the foot of Nebish Rapids, "Collision in Manitoba". This is after the style of some English journals that we have heard of.

The member for South Wentworth is to take the stump in Maskoka. It is expected that his audiences will treat him with more courtesy than he displays towards Opposition speakers in the House. It will not be difficult

It would be interesting to know what the "office of emolument" is which Mr. Wheler has accepted. We have been told that it is not Inspector of Supplies for Public Institutions. Probably it is that of Regulator of the Grit press.

The Grits delight in "moral victories"in the place of something better. They evidently realize the fact that the few real victories which they have been known to ebtain have been "immoral" ones, obtained by "immoral" means. If there were any object in silencing the

howh of the Grits concerning the Senate, it could be very easily done. The appointment of two or three dozen hangry Grits to seats in that body would work a marvellous change. The much abust d Senate would then be lauded to the skies by its present Cetractors.

A Muskoka Grit journal says that Mr. McEachern was nominated to prevent a "walk-over," and because no one class appeared anxious for the position. In another column It alleges that he was given the homination because he bad a large acquaintance, and would, it was thought, poll a large vote.

In seconding Clevelandle nomination Gen. Brang said: "We love him most for the enemies he has made." This bids fair to be one of the campaign cries. It struck the popular vein in the convention, and infurated the Tammany men, for whom it was intended. It is not by any means, inapplicable to Sir John Macdonaid.

Hay fever, a complaint which has figured very prominently in Canadian politics, is the result of hypersensitiveness of the mucous membrane of the nose. When Mr. Blake contracted the disease Mr. Cauchon was his colleague in the Cabinet. This is a warning to people whose nasal mucous membrane is hypersensitive not to frateraise with in-dividuals who smell to heaven.

Mr. John Kelly achieved a "moral victory" at the Democratic Convention. He declared the night before the closing day that Cleveland had not a ghost of a chance; he was beaten out of his boots the next day; and he left the hall to avoid acknowledging his defeat. This was a "moral victory," accord-ing to the notions of our Grit friends.

Mr. Mercier is another Grit "hero," not unlike McKim. The latter was aching to be bought, so was Mr. Merciez. It came out in evidence recently, in the Mousseau case, that Mr. Beausoliel, the law partner of the latter, offered to abandon his charges for the sum of \$3,500. In case of a refusal he threatened to bring them before the House. The offer was refused, and he carried out his threat, but he was singularly unwilling to let anything come out in the examination about the above facts.

Among the Canadian visitors to London Among the Canadian visitors to London recently appeared the names of "Hon. David Mills, M. O., London." "Some of our contemporaries have been puzzling their brains over the signification of the letters "M. O." The Hamilton Spectator auggested that they stand for the old French title "Mugge Oump." We hasten to say that there is not the alightest ground for snapicion that the hon, gentleman meant "MAIL Office." The Palmer house is the headquarters o

the Democrats in Chicago. An exchange says that in order to accommodate all the delega-

that in order to accommodate all the delegations the enterprising proprietor srected a
half storey of corrugated iron on the top of the
hotel, which he calls the "entreso." Several
of the less important delegations have been
stowed away in the cupols. The probabilities
are that before the convention ends the refriggrator will be found necessary to cool off
some of the more heated brains.

The Ottawa Grit paper welcomes Mr.
Langelier to the ranks of the party as "a
practical man," who does not "belong to the
school of dreaming doctrinaires." It further says that "deeds and not words seems
to be his guiding motto." He will feel lonely
in the company into which he enters, especially that of Mr Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright. The Attraction Committee of the
Western Fair at London should secure him
as a first-class Grit cariosity.

Galucha Grow, of Pennsylvanis, has the

Galusha Grow, of Pennsylvania, has the, Free-Traders in a corner. The Free Trade claim is that the price of an article is always

the amount of the duty, the cost of the rails to the producers must have been only \$7 a ton—a ridioulous figure. Some able Canadian Pree-Trader should explain.

the Aresent year have been less in number than in any year of the Mackenzie Adminis-tration, except 1877. The amount of the liabilities is much less than in any of those

Now that the Hon. Mr. Lynch has gone out of the Quebec Government, the Halifax Grit organ has discovered that "he has the reputation of being an honest man." It seems a little strange that it should not have found this out before.

At last a paper has come to hand which takes that the now celebrated meteor burst "near the horizon." Previous accounts made it break up in so many different places in Outario that it began to look as if it must have left us in a very dilapidated condition. "Near the horizon" is sufficiently accurate. It will suit any locality.

An insufficient lookout was the cause of the colliding of the State of Florida with the Pomena. The Florida sank so rapidly because her after hold filled. So many lives were lost because the vessel was going at a great rate of speed when the boats were lowered and the passengers hesitated about taking to them. This is the decision arrived at by the Board of Trade after careful investigation.

Board of Trade after careful investigation.

The electric light wires are not so innocent and harmless as gas pipes. Some weeks age a boy was killed at Bridgeport, Conn, while playing with one of these wires. Later a number of people in the same city were heavily shocked by tonehing, "for fun," an iron pipe connecting with the wires. A Boston wire fell into the efreet and people fooled with it in the same ignorant way. A reporter who would not believe the stories of injuries told him touched it and got knocked out for his folly. When the police were summoned they gravely set to work to lift the terror over a fence with sticks. They anceeded, but a policeman was tumbled over in the operation. Then they left the wire touching a wooden fence while they went to notify the owner.

HEALY.—In Barrie, on Wednesday, 8th inst., the wife of Peter Healy, of a daughter.
CHILLAS.—On the 8th inst, as 8 Rexhere atrect the wife of George Chillas, of a son.
COLE.—At St. Catharines, on Tuesday July 8th, the wife of Francis Cole, of a son. Cossy-On Thursday, July 10th, 1884, at "Me blehyrn," Toronto, the wife of A. M. Oseby, Esq of a daughter.

At 69 Drummond street, Montreal, on the 16th MISTELE.—At Rodney, on the 11th July, the wife of J. J. Mistele, merchant, of twins—a gir WRATHERILL. At Brandon, on the 20th ult. KIRLY.—At 43 Charles street, on 12th inst., the wife of Maurice Kiely of a son.

Bainess—On the 7th inst, the wife of C. C. Baines of a daughter. CRAWFORD—At Collingwood, on Saturday, July 12, 1881, the wife of T. J. Crawford, of MOMASTER—At the Moorings, West Point land, on the 14th inst. the wife of Mr. S. F oMaster, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

EDWARDS — REID — At 133 Bloor Street East, on the 5th inst., by the father of the bride assisted by the Rev. W. Gregg, D. D., E. Barrin Edwards, M. A., L. L. B. Barrieter-a-Law, son of James Edwards, Esq., Peterborough, to M. A. Harriett, second daughter of the Hev. W. Reid,

NOBLE—CHRISTIE—On June 30, at St. Mark's church, Ningara, by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, D. D., L. L., Archdeacon of Nigara, Wm. T. Noble to Miss U. Christie, both of Mimico, Ont. CLARK—SNARR—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Elmore Harris, Arthur D. Clark to Ella, youngest daughter of Thos. Snarr, Esq. SHEARD—STANTON—At St. James' cathedral. on Thursday, July 10, by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene. Charles Sheard. M. D., M. R. C. S. Eng., Professor of Physiology and Pathology at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, to Virna, eldest daughter of Eldridge Stanton, Esq., Toronto,

POPHAM—TOURJE—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Cobourg, by the Rev. N. Burwash. S. T. D., Edwin S. Popham. Esq., B. A., Principal of Brandon High School, Man., to Miss Ella G., daughter of W. Tourje, Esq.

SHEARD—STANTON.—At St. James' cathedral, on Thursday, July 10th, by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene. Charles Sheard, M. D., M. R. C. S. Eng., Professor of Physiology and Pathology at Trinity Medical School, Toronto, to Virus, eldess daugh-ter of Eldridge Stanton, Esq., Toronto.

DIED. years, second son of W.S. and F. A. Martin.

WRIGHT—At Niagara. on Saturday. July 5th, Alexander W., infant son of Mr. A. W. Wright, aged I month and 2I days.

DIOK—At 28I Jarvis street, on Sunday evening, July 6th, Joanna Jessie Carirae, the beloved wife of Capt. James Dick, Department of Marine and Fisheries, aged 59 years.

ANDERSON—At Amherstburg, County of Essex, on the 8th inst., Edmund Anderson, collector of Her Majesty's Customs, aged 69 years.

BUOHANAN.—On the 9th of July, at his residence, No. 11 Hope St.; William Buchana, in the 61st year of his age, after a long and painful illness of over 15 months borne with Christian for the Beard of Health. Funeral on Sunday, 13th July, at 230 p. m. Friends and acquaintances.

hterment.

ELLIS—On the 10th inst, at the residence of her son-in-law, John Acton, 21 James street Mary, relict of the late James Ellis, aged 8 DICKEY—At Parkdale, on Thursday, 10th inst. Caroline, beloved wife of Joseph Dickey, Inspector of Division Courts.

MCCARPHY—At St. Joseph's Convent, St. Alban's street, Toronto, on Friday morning, the lith, Maggie M., daughter of the late H. J. McCarthy, Ottawa, and granddaughter of the late John Shea, axed 19.

SINCLAIR—At Almonte, on the 9th Instant, Alexander Sinclair, in the 77th year of his age. Dixon—At her late residence, 253 Wellesley treet, on Friday morning, July 11th, Markaret Ann, widow of the late Stephen Howard Dixon, and mother of the Mesers, Dixon Bros., of this

Baking Fowders.

# 100,000 ANGRY

# HOUSE KEEPERS Wish to know why the Royal Baking Powder Co. withold

from the Public the simple intelligence that their Powder contains AMMONIA. EMINENT PHYSICIANS AND CHEMISTS

SAY THAT

# Ammonia is a Dangerous Drug

in any human diet. Its use in food is an offence to nature Tartrate or Lime is found in all Cream of Tartar. It is a natural produet of vegetable origin, derived from the wines which produce Gream of Tarter. It is a constituent of the Grape, as well as other fruits.

The idea that Tartrate of Lime can be converted into lime at a temerature of the oven is the rankest nonsense, and could only originate in the brain of one totally devoid of chemical knowledge. The "Royal" ontains it. It has no injurious action upon the system.

The crying of "Lime" in the way the Royal Baking Powder Comcarry do is another trick to extricate themselves from the use of the powerful Drug Ammonia in their powder.

# DO NOT TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT.

Every housekeeper can prove the truth of our statements by placing a can of the "Reyal" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell -"AMMONIA." This test will show that the "Royal" contains AMMONIA; that Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER does not contain AMMONIA. The strength of our Powder can be proven by the consumer's reliable test

# THE TEST OF THE OVEN

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER is superior to the "Royal." It contains no Ammonia. The "Royal" contains Ammonia. The use of Ammonia in articles of food I believe to be injurious.-ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., M. D., Chemist of the Department of Health, Brooklin N. Y. May 20th, 1884.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

Summer Besorts.



# MONTEAGLE SPRINGS SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.

Sanitarium for Consumptive The Largest in the World.

The Largest in the worm.

All Diseases of the Respiratory organs—ASTH-MA, THROAT, and LUNG—in charge of our specialist, graduate of two regular medical schools (old and new).

The Sanitarium presents unsurpassed attractions to rest sectors and permanent guests.

The Sanitarium is located on elevated ground, directly facing the great cataract. Immediately in front are the wonderful suspension and Cantilever Bridges, and a short distance below is the world famous whirlpool. While in view of the Falls, it is sufficiently removed to escape the unpleasant humidity occarioned by spray.

is unequalied in the cure of obstinate Skin Diseases, Gout, Sciatics, Rheumatism, Nertions, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Eliminating Calomei and Blood-Poisoning from any of Terms will be Liberal, with Special Bates to Permanent Boarders,

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS GALL OR ADDRESS,

W. R. CRUMB, M. D.

Medical



Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidney Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scroftle Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S for all of these VECETABLE COMPOUND. IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMAL PLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLANMATION AND ATION. FAILING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE COME SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE COME SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE COME SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE ONE CHANGE OF LIFE, MONTHLY PERIODS PASSED WITHOUT IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UT AN EARLY STACE OF DEVELOPMENT. OANGENOUS HUMORS ARE CHECKED SPEEDLIY BY USE. IT REMOVES FAIR FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULAN RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLANGAUM, AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERNAMENTLY CURED BY IT WILL UNDER ALL CHECURSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

BY ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE E OF DISRASES AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DO

Stones.

STOVES. FOR THE TRADE ONLY lease note following New Patterns, which we now making: "BUFFALO."—First-class, of and coal cook; two sizes. "SILVER Y."—Soft or hard coal burner, for halls; se sizes. "TRLEPHONE."—Best elevated in cook stove in the market; two sizes. RT."—Box stove, original design; five sizes. DEAL."—Square heating stove, Mages patterns and size.

H. R. IVES & CO. Hardware and Stove Manufacturers and Founders, Montreal, Que.

Tenders Wanted.

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS** 

By order of Council, CHARLES W. W DALTON, tnor, July 5th, 1881, Spry P. O., Ont.

Specific Articles.

THE WILLAMS FRUIT EVAPORATO

# VIEWS OF CANADIAN DELEGATES.

ision as to the Statement of Doc trinal Questions.

From Our Special Correspondent,

BELFAST, June 26, 1884.

When the Council met on Wednesday norning, after the formal opening of the previous day, the first item of business after he devotional and preliminary exercises was saded "Report on the Consensus." At the Leannell held in 1880 in Philadelphia, a committee composed of members from the various ranches of the Presbyterian Churches emraced in the General Alliance or Council was pointed for the purpose of considering the establishy of defining the consensus of the leformed Churches, as specified by the continuous adopted by the Council, and to port at the meeting in Belfast in 1884. Principal Cairns, D. D., of Edinburgh, onvener of the Committee, narrated the eps taken in the work since 1880, described we the Committee had operated, and said at they were able to meet this council with

THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS
Out which there was substantial agreement in the Committee: 1. It is not indiscipled to the Alliance as an organization at the consensus should at present be furer defined. In support of this view it may expect that the Alliance has been founded on the consensus in its present state. Nor is there heen any pledge given to any nurch that has entered it that this consensus could be defined more fully. Whatever of sefulness the organization has enjoyed was ider its present constitution; nor is there may reason to fear that the continuance thus it of the status quo will lead any Church, or ossibly any individual, to retire from its sembership. It cannot be said that the exting state of things leaves the Alliance ithout a creed altogether, and thus is practically intolerable. Any one of the Reformed confessions is a pledge sufficient to estisfy hose who hold any of the rest of these creeds, as whole are sufficiently known to the world a large to make it to estimate aright, at least or practical recognition, that type of Christian doctrise which is distinctively called Recorned. The definition of the consensus rould not for the first time bring this type of inctrice into prominence. It may even be questioned whether any new document would in some respects so impress the mind with the distinctive features of that type of heelogy as any of the ancient Confessions which it sought to compendise.

2. The Committee fully grants that there are advantages which the defining of the consensus would secure as working out the ends for which the organization exists. The past

which it scought to compendise.

2 The Committee fully grants that there are advantages which the definite of the consumers would scenar as working out the ends are sould secure as working out the ends are sould be a supported to increase the ends of the consumers would seem out of the consumers which are the ends of the present ontowers. It would everlarly tend to remind up of the greatment of our present ontowers any part of it, which it will hardly be deuied, is aread danger. If at some further day the Alliance should be led to prosecute owns such esperprise to its issue, it would be left by many to be an onward step in its bifet, by many to be an onward step in the order of the committee of the committee, was a follower of transiting the venerable language of documents which the proposed of the committee of the committee

ments. From the nature of the case, it and any to distinguish in idea and in fact would be marging the second of white and the second by the Alliance. The lask kind of definition it would be hard so to limit beforehand in its use and application as to disarre the many feelings of this asparate Chn.cohes, for such is the carrestness with which can't quarted its own creed, and the second of the separate Chn.cohes, for such is the carrestness with which can't quarted its own creed, and the second of the separate Chn.cohes, for such is the carrestness with which can't quarted its own creed, and the second of the separate Chn.cohes, for such is the carrestness with which can't quarted its own creed, and the second of the seco

DE. HOOP, OF PRINCETON.

pposed to the passage of this motion. chasf, of Union Theological Seminary, York. was then heard. He thought hing should be done, and favoured the c of Dr. Calderwood's resolution. Dr. arger (Pennsylvanis) regretted that he impelled to take a position antagoniatio friend Dr. Calderwood, but he opposed counton because it contains the very which was voted down by the passage neipal Cavan's motion. This motion is that we have neither a test nor a arthis Alliands, and I believe we have Dr. Calderwood at this stage said that the resolution, as he believed too council has both test and creed.

PRINCIPAL BROWN,

sa, thought it was very unwise to page

abstract resolutions. We have decided ready that we do not think it wise to for late a Consensus now. If at any future this should become a necessity the Coron go at it, but it would serve no purpose to pass Dr. Calderwood's motion DR. STOREY,

DE. MACVICAR OF MONTREAL, DE. MACVICAR OF MONTREAL,
Chairman of the Committee on the reception
of Churches into the Alliance presented the
report of the Committee which showed that
4 churches were seeking admission this year
viz:—the Fresbyterian Church of Jamaics,
the reformed Church of Austria, the Synod of
the Irish Secasion Church, and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of America.
The first three of these were admitted at once
and their delegates invited to their seats as
Members of the Council.

Not so readily was the fourth named church

and their delegates invited to their seass as Members of the Council.

Not so readily was the fourth named church received. The Cumberland Presbyterians are a branch of American Presbyteranism. They originated in 1810. Their organization was the out-come of what might be termed the Hyper-Calvinism prevalent in a certain portion of America. At present this denomination has 1,422 ministers, 224 licentiates, 197 candidates for the ministry, three universities, several colleges and academies, and a communion roll of 115,749.

When the arrangements were being made for the holding of the first Pan-Presbyterian Council, the Cumberland Church was not represented. They sent their delegates to the Council at Edinburgh, and the onactin Philiadelphia. But on both occasional the delegates were refused admission because, as it was alleged and believed by the majority in those Councils, they had departed so far from Presbyterian principle, and doctrines by the revision of their creed and hy the eliminating of doctrines which Presbyterians hold very dear that they could not come on a common footing with the other branches of Presbyterianism comprised in the Council. To the present Council they sent Delegates for the third time asking for admission into the Alliance. The Chairman of the committee on the reception of churches composed of seventeen members saw that from the papers that had dome into the hands of the Committee, as well as from statements made by the Cumberland delegates themselves, the Committee, was at one in favour of admitting them now.

THE RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE was as follows:—

was as follows:—
Whereas the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has adorted the constitution of the Alliance; whereas it was one of the Churches which was invited to assist in the formation of the Alliance in 1875; whereas it has now, as on previous occasions, made application for admission, and has sent delegates to the present meeting; whereas further, as declared by the first meeting of Council, the responsibility of deciding whether they ought to join the Alliance should rest on the Churches themselves; your Committee recommends the Council, without pronouncing any judgment on the Church's revision of the Westminster Confession and Shorter Catechism, to admit the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into the Alliance, and to invite the delegates now present to take their seats. The Rev. Dr. Martin of Kentucky in a violent speech opposed this motion. He declared that the attitude of this Branch was one of persistent opposition to our

and of the Referred Creeds defined or the purpose of affording a test for ission of churches into this Presbyterance or for providing a Creed for the The Council agrees to declare its on that a formal statement of a Confi the Reformed Creeds would render service to the cause of Christian truth hid tend to unite in still closer relations Reformed Churches, organised under subyterian Order.

DR. HOOP, OF PRINCETON.
DOSED to the passage of this motion, and, of Union Theological Seminary, ork, was then heard. He thought not be of Dr. Calderwood's resolution. Dr. ger (Pennsylvania) regretted that he apelled to take a position antagonistic riend Dr. Calderwood, but he opposed their introduction. Dr. Moore, of Texas favoured Dr. Chambers' amendment. Dr. MacVicar, Montreal, answered objections raised to the committees' resolution, and he was followed by Dr. John Hall, New York, who in a powerful speach, advocated their reception pure and simple. Dr. Moore, of Texas favoured Dr. Chambers' amendment. Here Dr. Watta as a member of the committee, suggested that Dr. MacVicar should accept of Dr. Chambers' amendment. Here Dr. Watta as a member of the committee, suggested that Dr. MacVicar should accept of Dr. Chambers' amendment. Dr. MacVicar, Montreal, and Vocated their reception.

This motion. Dr. Moore, of Texas favoured Dr. Chambers' amendment. Here Dr. Watta as a member of the committee, suggested that Dr. MacVicar should accept of Dr. Chambers' amendment. Here Dr. Watta as a member of the committee, suggested that Dr. MacVicar should accept of Dr. Chambers' amendment. Here Dr. Watta as a member of the committee, suggested that Dr. MacVicar should accept of Dr. Chambers' amendment. Here Dr. Watta as a member of the committee, suggested that Dr. MacVicar should accept of Dr. Chambers' amendment. Br. MacVi

## ANSADMY DAZAR (CARRED

Annual Communication Grand Lodge of Canada, A. P. and A. M.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. & A. M., was commenced yesterday noon in the Horticultural Pavilion, M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, G. M., presiding. About four hundred members were present from all parts of the Proyince, including many of the more prominent members of the craft.

The proceedings were commenced in the usual form, after which the Grand Master read his address. He said that the past year had been sufficiently prosperous for the fraternity to warrant them in assembling together with grateful hearts for the many favours vouchasfed to them, to renew their faith in the benefits and usefulness of Freemasonry, and to take counsel for the future guidance of the craft. The following lodges had surrendered their warrants: Eureka, 248, Pakenham, 16th Nov., 1883, Kenistino, 381, Prince Albert, N.W.T., 9th Nov., 1883. The following appointments of representatives to Grand Lodge had been made:—

Avizona—R. W. Bro. Benjamin Titus, of Tombstone.

Greece—M. W. Bro. H. I. H. Prince Demetrius Rhodocanakis, of Scio, Athens, Grand Master of the Kungdom of Greece.

netrius Rhodocanakis, of Scio, Athena, Grand Master of the Kingdom of Greece, Dakota—R. W. Bro. John Davidson, of

Butte Gity.

New South Wales, Australia—M. W. Bro.
Hen. James Squire Farnell, M.P., Sydney,
Grand Master for that Province.

High—B. W. Bro. Alexander Toponce,
Past G. J. W. Corrinel, in place of R. W. Bro
W. D. Wilson, removed from the jurisdic-

W. D. Wilson, removed from the jurisdiction.

And the following appointments have been made of representatives near this Grand Lodge:

R. W. Bro. Robert Hendry, jr., Kingston, for the Grand Lodge of Arizona.

R. W. Bro. Johns G. Burns, Toronto, for the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, Barrie, for the Grand Lodge of Greece.

R. W. Bro. J. J. Mason, Hamilton, for the Grand Lodge of Iowa, who has been re-appointed.

B. W. Bro. John M. Gibson, Hamilton, for the Grand Lodge of Montana.

V. W. Bro. C. W. Brown, Toronto, for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, in place R. W. Bro. R. Ramsay, resigned.

M. W. Bro. Daniel Spry, Barrie, for the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, Australia.

R. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, for the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in place of V. W. Bro. William Bryden, removed to Manitoba.

R. W. Bro. Thomas Sargant, Toronto, for the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, Australia.

FINANCIAL The Grand Secretary's statement of the distribution of the moneys received from June 1st, 1883, to May 31st, 1884, is as fol-

23	lows :
9	Receipts.
S	Certificates \$ 2.468 00
Ø	Dues 9,088 75 Fees 1,520 50
쏎	Dispensations
삒	Warrants
	Constitutions
휆	Interest on General Fund 2 584 99
惺	" Asylum Fund
3	Sundries
8	\$16,478 99
23	Cash in Bank, 31st May, 1883 12.319 65
8	\$28,798 64
8	The expenditure amounted to \$16,505.43,
ą	leaving balance on hand, May 31st, of \$12,

The Funds of Grand Lodge on the Sist May, 1884, were as follows:

Special Depositin Canadian Bank of Commerce, at 45 per cent., credited Cash in Canadian Bank of Com-\$55,400 CO 12,393 21

\$67,693 21 Which represents the balances of the following \$23,436,81 Benevolent Fund Investment
Account.
Benevolent Fund Current 3,906 92

\$67,692 21 BOARD OF GENERAL PURPOSES. The Board of General Purposes reported as Regarding the Petition of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, 293, Jerusalem, for a remission of dues, your Board recommend that, in view of the fact that the Lodge has not met during the past three years, and the small number of their membership, their annual dues be remitted to the 25th June, 1885, as a special

mitted to the 25th June, 1885, as a special case.

Applications have been received from Excelsior Lodge, 142, Morrisburg and Cornwall Lodge, 125, Cornwall, stating that their Lodge rooms, with all their contents, have been destroyed by fire, and though insured, they both suffer heavily, and asking Grand Lodge to issue duplicate Warrants free of charge. Your Board recommend that, under the circumstances, the petitions be granted,

With respect to the petition of Tweed Lodge, 239. Tweed, claiming a remission of dues on the ground that they had for years past been paying more than the proper amount to Grand Lodge, the Board reiterate what was decided upon in former years, that accounts between Lodges and Grand Lodge cannot be reopened years after returns have been made.

cannot be reopened years after returns have been made.

The application of Lancaster Lodge, 207, Lancaster, for a remission of this year's dues, on account of their furnishing a new hall, has been considered.

Grand Lodge has of late years refused to entertain requests of this nature, and the Board cannot therefore recommend that the position be granted.

Your Board have duly considered the application of Lansdowne Lodge, asking for a remission of dues, and cannot recommend that it be granted. Grand Lodge has refused several partitions of this kind, and the Lodges refused have, with a determined effort, been successful in overcoming their difficulties. The Board are satisfied that Lansdowne Lodge (being a new Lodge) can with the same determination overcome their troubles.

The Committee on Warrants recommended the issuing of a warrant for a second lodge at Windsor.

All the reports were, after discussion.

adopted.

M. W. Bro. T. S. Parvin, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and present Grand Sec., was introduced, and delivered a spirited address, in the course of which he was fre-V. W. Bro. Wills, Toronto, moved that in

Vanzant, Markham,
Grand Junior Warden—R. W. Bro. W. A.
Jreen, Walkerton.
Grand Chaplain—R. W. Rev. Bro. A.
Chrystal, Avouton.
Grand Treasurer—R. W. Bro. E. Mitchell,

St. Clair-R. W. Bro. W. F. Miller, Wind-London-R. W. Bre. W. G. Lumley, Gler

Aillbrook.
Prince Edward—R. W. Bro. A. McGinnis,

Brockville.

Ottawa—R. W. Bro. W. Smith, Almonte.
The Board of General, Purposes presented its reply to the address of the Grand Master, which was adopted.

Several places were proposed for the holding of next war's communication.
Finally R. W. Bro. Dewar's motion that it be held at Hamilton prevailed.

The CHOLERA.

To the Editor of The Mod.

Sir.—As there is evidence on record of the carriage of cholers germs by healtury persons coming from infected places, it is of vital importance that at the port of arrival of vessels departing from countries where the disease is prevaining, the examination should not be confined to the mere enquiry of whether any case had occurred during the voyage, and to an examination of the steerage passengers as to their condition on arrival, but a detention of sufficient time for a thorough disinfection of clething should be made imperative at the various ports of entry, as clother that may have been soiled with choiers infections or even clothes that may have been washed in water to which cholers germs had access, might prove sufficient for occasioning an out break of the disease. The incubative stage is usually stated at from twelve to fourteen days, a longer period being viewed as quite exceptional (vide De Chammont's edition of Parkes' Hygiene), therefore, when the disease occurs in a neighbourhood where Italian or Frinch immigrants recently arrived from localities in Europe, where the disease or oversied—face sattled, after a lenger lapse of sine from these of the maindy is to be found in their clothing and effects, that during the voyage and subsequent land journey had been stowed away in trunks and cases in the hold of the ship. We are having this summer a large immigrants from ports in the vicinity of Toulon and Marseilles; a careful disinifection, therefore, of bedding and solothing by looling THE CHOLERA To the Editor of The Mail.

marseiles ; a careful disinfection, therefore, of bedding and selecting by bedding in a solution; of corrosive miblimate, of a sattength indicated in the pamplet on chelets issued by the Previncial Board last year, when a possibility of the pestilene being brought to our shores from Egypt was entertained, a certainly loudly called for. This would only invoive a determinent of a few days as the Quarantine ground, and thus not prove the occasion of a conflict of commercial interests which frequently led to all sorts of evasions that so often were noticeable in the old days of a prolonged Quarantine. At the last epidemic of the discase in the Unibed States three distinct outbreaks occurred spontaneously in the heart of the continent, viz., in towns in Ohio, Minnesota and Dakota. The victims were immigrants from Sweden, Holland and Russia. They were healthy when they asled came in healthy vessels, and from healthy ports, under the sanitary requirement of that period, and they were healthy when they reached the American shore. On arrival at their several destinations, they unpacked their trunks and within twenty-four hours the germs in the clothing were liberated and the unfortunates were quickly victims, bringing death also to their neighbours from the infected clothing and bedding which without the agency of disinfectants may retain the contagious element for a very long period of time. If then, the pair of departure is in the neighbourhood of an infected locality, it should be the duty of the Health Officers of the port to cause this purification of lugage and personal effects to be made before embarkation, and should this be neglected, the agents of the years age at the laternational Congress of hygiens assembled at Genera these or somewhat aimiliar conserted national layeries and the two present from the United States and Canada, and as the designates from all Garopean countries and the two prevents and the two prevents of the prevents of the preventing the existence of the difference of the prevents of the con

Jury Occupy Two Hours in Con ing a Verdict AND AGREE TO DISAGREE.

The inquest on the body of the late Charles
Martin, the boy who died on Monday
orning from the effects of a heating received
a fight, was resumed last night at Schloles'
tel, corner of Queen and Dundas atreets,
ne prisoners, Charles Thompson and C. P.
had, were present, but betrayed listle or no
xiety as to the result. In fact the proedings accemed to weary them, and with
flicality they prevented themselves from
ling asleep.

the and Denis Ferry in order to give them rashing,
iza Edwards, 25 Lakeview svenue,
g sworn, stated that on Wednesmorning she had seen a party of
engage in a fight. They were
ing from the west side across the acenue,
boy being slightly in advance of the
tea. This lad was atruck by another
ediately behind him, the latter's fist
g used. The first boy tried to get through
gate leading into Mr. Martin's residence
he was pulled out and one of his pursuers
ak him on the head aceveral times while
her struck him on the head and attomath,
blows were struck in a visious manner.

Percy Read was one of the boys who helped in the assault.

Tiny Lace, a nine-years-old girl, was next called. She was not sworn. She said that on Wednesday morning she saw a number of boys on Lakeview avenue. Charley Martin was standing at his own gate, and Charley Thompson and Percy Rid were near him. The wideness of Martin's hat and struck him on the head several times. Did not see any of the other boys strike Martin.

The evidence of Percy Denison, nine years, was also taken without the witness' being required to take an oath. He said that he was on Charley Martin's side in the fight which took place in the afternoon, and did not see the other. The fighting took took place in a field near Lakeview avenue. On one side were Charley Martin and his two brothers, Denison Taylor, Frank Denison, and witness, and on the other side, were Charly Thompson, Percy Reid, Fred Woods, Goldie and Willie Kirkpatrick, and another boy whose name he did not know. Charley Thompson stood on Taylor's hat, and this started the fight. Witness and his brother and Denison Taylor threw stones at the boys in the opposite party, and the latter were chased across the field. After running a short distance Thompson and his party

WM. R. KIRKPATICK, thirteen years of age, stating that during the fight he was on Charley Thompson's side. On Wednesday morning they chased the Martin party. He saw Charley Thompson throw a criefet ball at their opponents, but did not see it strike anyone. One of the Martin brothers struck Thompson on the side with a stick. Thompson chased him and caught up to him at his gate. Them both Thompson and Read struck him around the head, but witness did not see anyone kick him.

Goldie Kirkpatick, ten years of age, was the next witness called. It was not considered necessary that he should be sworn. He stated in effect that he saw Martin beaten by both Thompson and Read, but did not see any one kick him.

ED. J. Nardyng, being sworn, stated that

Thompson and Reid, but did not see any one kick him.

En. J. Nardeno, being sworn, stated that he resided on Lai wiew avenue, and on Wednesday last had see some boys lying behind a fence as if anxious to conceal themselves from others. He did not see the fight.

There were no further witnesses present, and the coroner informed the jury that if they desired they might retire and discuss the acvisability of their returning a verdict, or of adjourning and awaiting the evidence of the message boy Doughty, who was said to have kicked Martin previous to the fighton Wednesday. The jury retired, and at the expiration of officen or twenty minutes returned to state that they had decided to at once consider a verdict.

that they had decided to at once consider a verdict.

Coroner Johnston then summed up the evidence in a very clear and exhaustive manner. He pointed out that all the injuries sustained by Martin had not been received in the fight on Wednesday, but that a boy of the size of Doughty could not have kicked Martin in as high a part of the body as the stomach without the force of the kick being highly expended in the height it was necessary to faise the foot. It had also to be considered that the witnesses were, with one or two exceptions, boys who might readily be led in cross-examin ation.

ation.

The jury were then left to themselves, and after two hours' deliberation, commencing at half-past ten o'clock, it was announced that they could not agree upon a verdict. They were then discharged, and the case will now be referred to the Queen's Bench. It is understood that ten of the jury stood for committal and five for acquittal. The boys were released.

and five for acquittal. The boys were released.

In the report of Mouday evening's proceedings at the inquest, published yesterday
morning, it was stated that the evidence
went to snow that Thompson had beaten
Martin in the head and stomach. This was a
mistake, as there was no evidence to show
Martin had been beaten in the stomach.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCE.

Notes from the capital—Train detention—
Another extradition case.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnier, July 15.—The bodies of three children have been found buried on the prairie near the general hospital, one bearing marks of violence. The persons seen interring the last one are said to be known, and will be prosecuted for violation of the cemetry by-law. Mr. Burgess, Deputy-Minister of agriculture, meets the Farmers' Union today at Brandon.

A female lunatic from Brandon who was incarcerated in the jail at Winnipeg, is missing. She was allowed to go out for a walk and it is feared threw herself into the river. The detention of trains at the boundary has ceased. It is unknown which of the interested parties pays the customs officers for their extra services. The C. P. R., the Government officials, and the American Express Co. deny that they do.

Stanbro, a defaulter, who was employed by the Northern Pacific Ry. and Express Co. in Minnesota, has been arrested here for forgery, and is held to wait extradition papers. It is claimed that an effort was made to kidnap him last night, but the Express

Co, say that he has expressed his witten go, and they have secured a specto take him.

THE FRANCHISE BILL Exchange of Hot Words in the English

THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE WITH THE LO

London, July 12.—In the Commons Gladatone, in reply to a question by Lord Randolph Churchill, insisted upon the accuracy of his statement made at a meeting of Liberals yesterday, that the Government has proposed a compromise with the House of Lords on the franchise. The proposal was made through Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, to Earl Cairns, but decimed. Mr. Gladstone admitted that the Marquis of Salisbury had not used the words: "He decilined to discuss the Franchise bill with a rope around his neck." He used the phrase as a concise summary of Lord Salisbury's opinions. Sir Stafford Northcote stated he had the authority of Earls Salisbury and Cairns to say that their communications in relation to the compromise were private.

Mr. Gladstone demed that they were of a private nature.

Sir Vernon Harcourt defended Mr. Glad-

Sir Vernon Harcourt defended Mr. Gladstone.

Lord Randolph Churchill's motion to adjourn was then withdrawn.

Mr. Gladstone repelled the charge that he
had traduced his opponents. It was a disgraceful imputation.

Lord Churchill stated he deeply regretted
having spoken as he did. He had done so
under the influence of vexation. He promised
to co-operate with Mr. Gladstone to avoid a
conflict in the House of Lords in the event of
a renewal of the offer of compromise.

Mr. Gladstone said he was satisfied with
Lord Churchill's explanation. The Government, he said, was still open to the propositions for compromise.

In the House of Lords a scene similar to that in the Commons took place between the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Granville

the Marquis of Salisbury, and Earl Granville
THE REDISTRIBUTION MILL
Lord Wemps will on Tuesday move that
the House proceed to consider and pass the
franchise bill at the present session. Also
that the Lords shall petition the Queen for
an autumn session to pass the bill for the
redistribution of parliamentary seats.
LONDOK, July 15.—A meeting of Conservative Peers was held to-day, presided over
by the Marquis of Salisbury. He held that
there should be no Franchise bill without a
measure having in view the redistribution of
seats. GLADSTONE'S THREATS.

The Marquis urged the Lords to ignore all threats and to firmly refuse to permit the bill to pass a second reading until the Government explained its plans for the redistribution of seats in the Commons. DECISION OF THE PEERS.

The meeting almost unanimously resolved to refuse to pass the bill until the Government's plan on the question referred to was submitted. "PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE LORDS.

"PALL MALL GAZETTE" ON THE LORDS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says if the compromise on the Franchise bill is rejected, the Liberals will not sheath the aword until they exterminate the power which is incompatible with the Government of modern England.

GLADSTONE STILL HOPES.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Liberal Association of Leeds that he shill hopes to avert the loss of the Franchise bill.

AN ANTUMN SESSION.

The Earl of Cadogan, under the sanction of the Conservative leaders, will move in the House of Lords, on Thursday, that the House present an address to the Queen asking her to summon an autumn session of Parliament, to consider the franchise question in conjunction with the question of redistribution of seats. The Government will not likely accede to this.

PRESBYTERY OF PARIS.

Minutes of the Session Held at Woodsteck.

Woodstock, July 15.—The Presbytery of Paris met in Knox Church here this aftermoon. The Rev. Jas. Little acted as Moderator, Rev. W. T. McMullen as clerk. An application to mederate in a call in Damfries-street church, Paris, was granted, and permission was given the same congregation to sell their manse and apply the proceeds to repairs on the church. An application from the Presbyterian families in and about Onondaga for organization and ordination was made, and preliminary steps taken in the matter. Several candidates for the ministry were conferred with, examined, and certified to their respective colleges. St. Andrew's church, East Oxford, made application to the Presbytery for ordinances, and the same was granted. The commissioners to the Assembly reported their discharge of their duty and gave interesting information. The Presbytery passed a motion congratulating the Rev. F. R. Beattie on obtaining the degree of Ph. D. Sympathy was expressed with the Rev. W. Inglis, of Ayr, in his long illness, and a minute of regret on parting with the Rev. R. Fume, of St. George, was passed. The next meeting was appointed to be held in Brantford, on the 23rd Sept., at 11 a.m. Kinutes of the Session Held at Woods

MURDER WILL OUT.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Negre Prisoner Lynched Two Years After His Crime.

STARKVILLE, Miss., July 15.—In October, 1882, B. J. Parish's two boys, aged 12 and it, died suddenly. It now turns out they were poisoned by a negre named Newton Carpenter, hving with Parish at the time, by putting poison in some water and giving it to the loys to drink. Carpenter confided the matter to a negre woman, who kept the secret nearly two years. A few days ago, she told Parish what she knew. Carpenter was arrested and made a beld confession, saying he got the poison from Mack, a negre doctor. Mack was also arrested. They had a preliminary trialon Saturday, and were remanded to gaol without bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. A posse of half a dozen men, having them in charge en route for gaol, when about seven miles from here, were attacked and the prisoners seized by a mob of disguised men and hanged to a tree. The Negroes of the community were more anxious to hang them than were thewhites. Carpenter said it was his intention at the time to poison the whole family. He said he was glad the matter came to light, as he had not had a sound night's sleep since committing the crime.

Old and New Schools.

Minks—"Do you cling to the old school of medicine?"

Hinks—"Old school?"

Minks—"Yes; the allopathic."

Finks—"I hardly know. You see, when there is anything the matter my wife always doctors me. Is that allopathic?"

Minks—"Well, no; I should call that homepathic."—Philadelphia Call.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indinationary the formula of a simple vegetable medy for the speedy and permanent cure sonsumption, bronchitis, catarth, asthma, all throat and lung affections, also a positive distribution of the property of the proper and radical cure for nervous debility and al nervous complaints, after having tested its won derful curative powers in theusands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and desire to relieve hussal suffering. I will sen free of charge, to all who desire, this receipt, in German, French, or English, with full direction for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 149 Powers Block Hochester, N. X.

Infantile Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula. TNFANTILE and Birth Humours, Milk Crust, Scalled Head, Kezemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Discases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, from Infancy to Age, cured by the CUTA. CURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally. Absolutely pure and safe, and may be used from the moment of birth.

"OUR LITTLE BOY."

"WORKS TO A CHARM." "A TERRIBLE CASE"

Charles Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N.J. writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was combletely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the JUTIODA REMEDIES. From the top of his head o the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs." tvery other remedy and physicians had been ried in vain. FOR PALE, LANGUID.

ilseases.
Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents;
RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG
AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. BABY Use Cuticura Soap, an exquisitely perfumed skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath and Nursery Sanative. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Dominion Agents

We, the undersigned druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have said Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WIED CHIERRY for many years, and know it to be one at the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Couphia, Colds, and Throat and Lung Compliants. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

HAMEJON Ont. June 19 1882.

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MARK MUNDY, for S. Chapman.
W. L. SMITH. 164 King St. Rast.
R. N. TAYLOR & CO., 35 & 35 John St. North.
JOHN W. GERRIE, 30 James St. North.
BLEASDALE & HARRISON, 36 James St.

Douto HUULG

GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

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or via Kanasa City and Atchinon to Denver, comnecting in Union Depots at Kanasa City, Atchison,
Omaha and Denver with through trains for
SAM FRANCISCO, And all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to
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And all points in the South-West.

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Should not forset the fact that Round Trip tickers at
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the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the
Yosemite, the

Reports of the West and South West, including the Mountains of OolORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic.

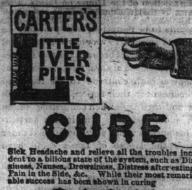
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Readache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the atomach, atimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

CARTER MEDICINE CO.

The English O

NEW YOR

CRAND TRUNK PER

From Our Own New Yong, July 12 one of the Eric Companies to investigate the the investigation will be of the road as well as holders in England. It has visit of himself and W. Powell, will put as mours circulated about mours circulated about pose is to see if the and if it does not reconciled and if it does not reconciled and if it does not reconciled and it does not reconciled and it accords to take purpose of the Enth appointment of the imply crockedness or a agement of the Erie 1 tomary thing to do in Jewell will act in accordant afford them every carrying out their directions.

GRAND TRUNK The differences be Fink and the Trunk I matter of Grand Trunk serious. The Venderbi arbitrators very strongl Trunk's allottment. no more than fair Trunk authorities Trunk authorities will not submit to pool seems to think lines threaten the exist the percentages are no Grand Trunk threatens

FAILURE OF Intense excitement p this afternoon over the two members of the Ne Petroleum Exchange ha ment was increased by covery that the two of were on the bear side of been for months follow to its lowest point depression. "The depression. "The ed." was the general confidence were the first fabour ranks. Oil was que when the failure of C. Sed and the failure of A. lowed. Henry was coperators on the Exchassorts of wild ramours correlate. His selection of the confidence of the selection circulate. His si 700,000 barrels. O the difference on con were settled privat were closed out under

on his account. FAILURE OF AN INS The Firemen's Trust of Brooklyn, has stoppe go into liquidation. 1859. Its business had was not profitable.

15,000 barrels were cl

announcement oil adva dropped back to 62\$, Allan Lodow's liabilities

RAILWAY One Collision Avo

TRAIN WRECKED AND P

New York, July 15 .occurred on the Brook railroad near Greenwo A passenger train collide badly braising a numb were thrown violently it train was returning from coal train had left Br make the switch just on By a miscalculation the on the curve. Both eng their engines, but the driver jumped before collision, though viole either train or locomotive no asrious damage was different train or locomotive. either train or locomotive no serious damage was do of the coal train, however versed and full steam or backing away from the soon on its way at full seem of the capital started from the de The caping-driver saw down the track toward reversad but could not reversad but could not reversed, but could not standatill before a collin shock was terrible, and l the engine were thrown engine of the passenger i wrecked and the root of tirely carried away, seat together. Nine persons several, it is feared, fatal

DOINGS IN

Action against Bu change !

From Our Own MONTREAL, July 15.— case against Mr. Bulmer, erence from the Exchange solvency, was continued F. G. Varey, the accor was examined and testific drawn by the defendant to his debit in his account bank, after the directors. one, had formally declar the bank was closed for amination deferred until

ASSIGNA Mr. Louis Danserean, of Le Moniteur du Comm signment for the benefit liabilities are not heavy. ARRIVAL OF I

About seven hundred here last night and to-West and North-West. CONVERTS TO Rev. Father Callagh Church, says that eigh public profession of Ro that church on Sunday were males and three it were Irish Presbyterian longed to the Episcopal end gentleman showed b Patrick's that since 1859 fifteen converts from Pea fifteen converts from Probaptised in the church 1874 Callaghan has him

Julfa and Megra, distr been devastated by flood been destroyed.

John A. Blake, Hon County Waterford, has able to continue to follor Two hundred Turke a tian army at Abassies we Assoush when it was dis deserted.

The Pope has created bishopric at Carthage, we of Cardinal Lavigers Algiers. Mgr. Duzerre bishop of Algiers.

fantile Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases from Pimples to Scrofula. NFANTILE and Birth Humours, Milk Crust, Scalled Head, Eczemas, and overy form of Itcheg, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Interied Dissess of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with lose Hair, from Infancy to Age, cured by the Current Person Property, and Current Property, and Current Resolvery, the new blood purifier, Interially, and Current and Current Scap, the reat skin upres externally. Aboutely were and

"OUR LITTLE BOY." Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belchertown, fass, write: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted rith Scrofuls, Salt Rheum and Erysipelas over ince he was born, and nothing we could give im helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEMBER. Which gradually cured him, until he is own as fair as any child." "WORKS TO A CHARM."

S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to arm on my baby's face and head. Cured the dentirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of a Thave recommended it to several, and Plant has ordered it for them. "A TERRIBLE CASE." ies Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N.J.:
"My son, a lad of twelve years, was com-curred of a terrible case of Eczema by the DRA REMEDIES. From the top of his head coles of his feet was one mass of scabs." other remedy and physicians had been

FOR PALE, LANGUID. sted children, with nimply, sallow aking richers, a Remenies will prove a perfect, cleaning the blood and skin of inher until and a spelling the germs of sort eumatum, consumption, and severe ski

nd for " How to Cure Skin Diseases." BABY Use Cuticura Scap, an exquisitely perfumed skin Beautifier, and felet, Bath and Nursery Sanative.

HAMILTON. We, the undersigned druggiets, take pleasure a certifying that we have seed Dr. WIDTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERR'S for many cars, and know it to be one of the oldest as well so one of the most reliable preparations in the narket for the cure of Soughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of he tricle that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

HAMMOUN ONL June 19 1882.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 19, 1882.

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GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS Through the Heart of the Continent by way
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DENVER, ria Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-ting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, asha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO, KANSAS CITY, OURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS nould not forget the fact that Round Trip ticket sidned rates can be purchased via this Gr Hrough Line, to all the Health and Pleas scorts of the West and South-West, Include he Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of CITY OF MEXICO,

and all points in the Mexican Rep liso remember that this line leads direct to t of the Government and Railroad Lands in a, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE America, and is universally admitted to be the est Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles dent to a billous state of the system, such as siness, Nausea, Drowniness, Distress after ea Pain in the Side, &c. While their most ren able success has been shown in curing

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there do not.

Carter's Little, Liver Pills are very small and sery easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or surge, but by their gentle action please all who see them. In vials at 25 cents: five for t. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,

New York City.

NEW YORK NEWS.

CRAND TRUNK PERGENTAGES DISPUTE-

Excitement Caused on 'Change by Failure of Oil Operators. From Our Own Correspondent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, July 15.—Mr. J. Westlake, one of the Eric Company stockholders now here to investigate the Company saffairs, says the investigation will be made in the interest of the road as well as the stock and bondholders in England. He has no doubt that the visit of himself and his colleague Mr. T. W. Powell, will put an end to the bear rumours circulated about the Company. The purpose is to see if the road needs assistance and if it does not recommend to the English holders of its securities the best way to accomplish this, a reorganization or a receivership were things that he could say would not take place and were remote from the purpose of the English stockholders or their representatives. Mr. Westlake said the appointment of the Commission did not imply grockedness or rottenness in the management of the Eric road. Mr. was a contomary thing to do in England. President Jewell will act in accord with the committee and afford them every possible facility for carrying out their directions.

GRAND TRUNK PERCENTAGES. The differences between Commissioner Fink and the Trunk line arbitrators in the matter of Grand Trunk percentages are very serious. The Vanderbilt lines are urging the arbitrators very strongly to reduce the Grand Trunk's allottment. Commissioner Fink insists that the percentage allotted by him was no more than fair, and the Grand Trunk authorities assert that they will not submit to a reduction. The pool seems to think that the Vanderbilt lines threaten the existence of the pool, if the percentages are not allotted, and the Grand Trunk threatens the pool if they are.

YALLURG OF OILMEN.

Intense excitement prevailed down town this afternoop over the announcement that two members of the New York Mining and Petroleum Exchange had failed. The excitement was increased by the subsequent discovery that the two operators to go under were on the bear side of the market down to its lowest point during the recent depression. "The tide has changed," was the general comment.

These were the first failures reported in the bear ranks. Oil was quietly selling at 603 when the failure of C. S. Henry was amounoed and the failure of A. Lodow quickly followed. Henry was one of the heaviest operators on the Exchange and instantly all sorts of wild rumcurs concerning him began to circulate. His shortage was about 700,000 barrels. Of this amount the the difference on contracts, for 200,000 were settled privately and 500,000 were closed out under the rule. After the announcement oil advanced to 652 and then dropped back to 625, and closed at 632. Allian Lodow's liabilities are small and but 15,000 barrels were closed out under the rule on his account.

The Firemen's Trust Insurance Company of Brooklyn, has stopped business and will go into liquidation. It began business in 1859. Its business had become so small it

A passenger train collided with a coal train, badly brilising a number of passengers, who were thrown violently from their seats. The train was returning from Coney Island. The coal train had left Brooklyn, thinking to make the switch just outside the city limits. By a micraiculation the trains met in the cut on the curve. Both engine drivers reversed their engines, but the coal train engine driver jumped before the crash. The collision, though violent, did not throw either train or locomotive from the track, and no serious damage was done. The locomotive of the coal train, however, with its engine reversed and full steam on, immediately began backing away from the other train, and was soon on its way at full speed back toward the depot. Meanwhile a crowded passenger train had started from the depot for Coney Island. The engine-driver saw the coal car coming down the track toward him and immediately reversed, but could not bring his train to a standatill before a collision occurred. The shock was terrible, and both the coal car and the engine were thrown from the track. The engine of the passenger train was completely wrecked and the root of an open car was entirely carried away, seats broken and jammed together. Nine persons were badly injured, heveral, it is feared, fatally.

DOINGS IN MONTREAL.

Action against Bulmer of the Exchange Bank.

Montreat, July 15.—The evidence in the case against Mr. Bulmer, for obtaining a preference from the Exchange Bank, after its insolvency, was continued this morning. Mr. F. G. Varey, the accountant of the bank, was examined and testified to a check being drawn by the defendant for \$500 and placed to his debit in his account in the books of the bank, after the directors, of whom accused was one, had formally declared by resolution that the bank was closed for payments. Cross-examination deferred until to-morrow.

ASSIGNMENT. Mr. Louis Dansereau, registered proprietor of Le Moniteur du Commerce, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are not heavy.

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

About seven hundred immigrants arrived here last night and to-day, en route for the West and North-West.

CONVERTS TO CATHOLICISM. Rev. Father Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, says that eight Protestants made a public profession of Roman Catholicism in that church os Sunday evening last. Five were males and three lemales. The former were Irish Presbyterians and the latter belonged to the Episcopal Church. The reverence gentleman showed by the records of St. Patrick's that since 1359 seven hundred and fifteen converts from Protestantism have been haptised in the church mentioned. Since 1874 Callaghan has himself received 408 as converts.

Julia and Megra, districts in Persia, have been devastated by flood, and the cotton has been destroyed.

John A. Blake, Home Rule M. P. for County Waterford, has resigned because un-able to continue to follow Mr. Parnell's lead. Two hundred Turks serving in the Egyp-tian army at Abasies were ordered to go to Assoush when it was discovered that 130 had described.

converts.

HOME TOPICS.

Curing Weak Eyes.

Bathe your eyes daily in salt water; not salt enough though to cause a smarting sensation. Nothing is more strengthening, and we know several persons who, after using this simple tonic for a tew weeks, had put aside the spectacles they had used for years, and did not resume them, continuing, of course, the off-repeated daily use of salt water. Never force your eyesight to read or work in insufficient or too broad light. Reading with the sun upon one's book is very injurious to the eyes.

Off Status on Paper.

To remove oil stains from the pages of a book without destroying the printing, gently warm the stained parts with a hot flatiron (se as to take out as much of the oil as possible) on blotting paper, then dip a brush into rectified spirits of turpentine, and draw it gently over the sides of the paper, which must be kept warm during the whole process. Repeat the operation as many times as the thickness of the paper may require. When the oil is entirely removed, to restore the paper to its usual whiteness, dip another brush in highly rectified spirits of wine and draw it in like manner over the stained place, particularly round the edges. By adopting this plan the spots will entirely vanish, and the paper assume its ordinary whiteness.

In the spring, when lemons are cheap, a large family would always find it to their advantage to buy a whole box. Some dozens squeezed and the juice made into syrup, enables one to have emonade at a mement's notice for months, and give much needed refreshment to the siek and weary. To two pounds of loaf or crushed sugar put two points of water and the juice of eight good lemons, boiled for about twenty minutes with the rind of three. After the sugar-water and rind are boiled and akimmed till clear, you then add the juice, not to be strained till the syrup is done; when boiled for about five minutes, take it off the fire, strain and bottle it. This quantity makes two quart bottles full, bringing the cost to from twenty to thirty cents each.—Mary Smart Smith's Virginia Cookery Book.

How to Make Good Corned Book.

Purchase a four-pound piece of corned beef, brisket, free of bone, with fat and lean mixed. Put it in a kettle that has a cover, and then pour over it sufficient

lean mixed. Put it in a kettle that has a cover, and then pour over it sufficient water to cover it. Put the lid on the kettle and set it on your range or stove where it may cook very slowly for four or five hours; or until it is perfectly tender. Then take it out of the pot, and with the water in which it was boiled mix enough plain water to boil one breakfast cup of Hecker's hominy grits and two cups of yellow corn meal; stir all well while cooking (about half an hour will do); while this is being done, cut the meat up in small, thin pieces (not chunks) about half an inch square; mix these pieces through with the mush while warm, and pour the same into flat pans; use a little black pepper and a little sage for flavoring. When cool, cut up in alices and fry.—The Outerer.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Wash a quart of navy beans, put them over the fire with enough cold water to cover them, bring to a boil slowly, throw in a piece of baking cods the size of a large pea, belt three minutes, drain and return to the fire with three quarts of boiling water, a small carrot, a quarter of a pound of salt pork, two small onions, a piece of celery, and a few sprigs of parsley. Season with pepper and salt (lightly with the latter, as the pork is salt), and boil alter, as the pork is salt), and boil alowly for four hours. Pass it through a seive, season this pulp with cayenne slowly for four hours. Pass it through a seive, season this pulp with cayenne pepper, dilute if too thick, bring to the boiling point and pour into the tureen, in which you have previously placed some croutons. If any of this soup remains mix it the next day with a cupful of stewed tomatoes for each pint of soup, strain and serve with croutons. Bean soup is also very nice if a small quantity of any kind of stock or broth is added about fifteen minutes before dinner.

I have just finished my "crazy" quilt. And it is very dear to me, as the wardrobes of relatives and friends are

there represented.

Yes, there are sixteen squares in it, and I made them all myself. This one and I made them all myself. This one with the velvet parasol is considered very artistic. It is easy anough to make the parasol. Just out the velvet as a parasol would look when half opened, and scallop it around the bottom. Baste a tiny strip of lace under the button, and catch it down neatly with the bottom hole stitch. Then you work the handle and top to suit your fancy, and it is indeed lovely.

This white slipper I call my grandmother's bridal shoe, and is it not quaint? It is cut from an old fashioned book, and look at the tiny satin lacers and the faded yellow resette.

That half moon and star were worked

book, and look at the tiny satin lacers and the faded yellow rosette.

That half moon and star were worked on canvas, and then the threads were pulled out.

Oh, it is very easy, and such charming work! Make one; it does not take very long. Get your friends to give you some odds and ends, and I am sure your dressmaker would save you a bundle. Then cut an old sheet into squares and baste thin wadding on them, and atrange your pieces any fashion. Of course you must study the colors a little and you can make some very unique figures. Baste down the raw edges of the sitks or velvets, and then work all the seams with different colored embroidery silk. The stitches are very easy—simply the briar stitch or catch stitch. The border I quilted myself, as the bought is apt to be slazy; and I think the blue and old gold corners look nice with red sides. Yes, satin is better for the border than plush. No, I have no painting on mine. It is liable to crack and fade, and I want this to be an heirloom in our family.

crack and fade and I want this to be an heirloom in our family.

These tassels on the corners give it an elegant finish, and are not expensive. It is such nice "pick-up" work, and the squares are so little trouble. You begin one, at any late, and you may improve wonderfully on mine. Mine is lined with red silesia and looks very nice.—

Bettie G. in Detroit Free Press.

"I say," said a railroad brakeman run-ning into a depot restaurant, "the for-ward trucks of my car have slipped off the rails. Have you got a piece of iron anywhere about that we could use for a laws ?"

ver?"
"I don't believe I have," replied the

proprietor.

"What's this?" saked the brakeman trying to lift something from the counter.

"That's sponge cake."

"Well, I guess it will do if it isn't too brittle. I will bring it back in a minute."

"Separative as was.

comething no other has said, mathing no other has written, comething no other has read, mething no other could think of, whiching no other could say, whiching from your heart to my heart, comething to brighten the day.

Send me some with for my birthday, Others will send kind words. Theirs are like "tales oft repeated." Yours are heart notes of birds. Send me some with for my birthday— Something te gladdes and oheer.

JOHN BRIGHT ON LITERATURE.

BY MITTY CARBOLL.

Seme Striking Thoughts from the Quaker Stratesman.

Mr. Bright's opinions are always of interest, and the report of a recent speech which he made in the capacity of Chairman of the London Friends' Literary and Debating Association touches some themes on which his opinions will be welcome to our readers.

A love of books, he said, was one of the greatest sources of happiness. He remembered looking over an old letter of his mother, written when he was about ten years of age, and just before he left home for the large school of the Society of Friends at Ackworth, in Yorkshire. She wrote, "John is very fond of books." This has ever since characterized him, and had greatly tended to the enjoyment of his life, as in the case of so many other persons, both rich and poor, whem he had conversed with on the awbject. As a recreation from fatigue and distractions, what could be better than a love of reading? While admitting the value and interest of works of fiction, yet he confessed that he did not much care for them. The perusal of fiction seemed to him too much like the mere study of dreams, or of what was at least dreamy in its nature. His own favorite literary recreation was poetry, especially the works of Milton, whom he regarded as being the greatest poet of any land or age. If he had not actually read "Paradise Lost" and "Paradise Regained" many scores of times, he had, at any rate, perused them very many times, and always with delight:

In connection with Milton, he took satisfaction that it was a Friend, Thomas Edwood, the poet's private secretary, who had first suggested to him the subject of "Paradise Regained" for a second poem. Mr. Bright observed that Gibbon, the historian of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," had recorded his impressions on the completion of that great work. But, for his own part, he should feel a deeper interest in reading a record from Milton's pen of his own sensations when, is his blindness, there was re-read to him the final passage of his "Paradise Lost," and the last lines—

"The world was all before them, where to choose Their place of rest, and Providence their guide; They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow. Through liden took their solitary way."

Next to Milton, Mr. Bright admired the writings of the Quaker Whittier, the greatest of the transatiantic poets. One of his poems, in particular, the "Farewell of the Virginian Slave Mother to her Children sold in Southern Bondage," he could never read without tears. The piece, by the same writer, entitled "Snowbound," was an exquestely beautiful production; though a still more favorite piece of his was that on "The Eternal Goodness." Here Mr. Bright, with appreciative tones, quoted one of the verses:—

"I know not where His islands life

ism had become diffused among his readers on both sides of the Atlantic; and here Mr. Bright's keen political partizanship gleamed out briefly when he referred to Lord Salisbury's recent lament at what he considered the pernicious tendency of the Quaker spirit and its modern extension in England.

Recurring to the subject of oratory, Mr. Bright said that he had often remembered some remarks which the late Lovel

Recurring to the subject of oratory, Mr. Bright said that he had often remembered some remarks which the late Lord Nugent once made to him in the course of a walk which they were taking together. Lord Nugent said the mistake made by most public speakers was that of trying to drag too many subjects at once in their addresses; whereas a speech should in general be confined to several salient points likely specially to interest the andience. Sufficient, but not excessive, loudness and a careful practice of clear and distinct enunciation were also of material importance.

It may be observed that in Mr. Bright's own speeches he generally exemplifies these views of oratory by avoiding a number or diversity of topics, and, in preference, choosing a few for illustration and expansion in detail. His friend, Mr. Gladstone, is, like himself, distinguished by an admirable clearness of pronunciation and modulation, the words coming from each orator as with chiseled abarpness and completeness of uttersnee. But, unlike Mr. Bright, the present Premier is apt to fall into the prectice condemned by Lord Nugent, and to overburden his speeches by too great a number and variety of topics.

Wendering if Chicago Cheek Had Any Equal.

Equal.

"May I have this seat?" she asked of the genteel looking drummer whose baggage was occupying it.

"I den't know, ma'am," he answered politely. "It belongs to the railroad, you know; but I'll see the conductor, and maybe he can give it to you."

She grew purple and said:

"You don't understand me. I mean can I take it?"

"Well, I don't know that, either. You see it is fastened very firmly to the car floor, and would be treublesome to get up; however, I'll have a carpenter to come on board at the next station and ask his advice."

"I den't want to take the old thing," she howled. "Is this your traps on it?"

"No'm," blandly answered the drum mer, "they belong to the firm I travel

for."

"Well, can I sit down here?" she finally screamed, after shifting from one foot to the other.

"I don't know, madam; you are the best judge of your muscular powers."

"Where do you travel from?" she

"Chicago," he replied.

"That settles it," she said meekly;
"will you please move your valise, and
permit me to occupy a small portion of permit me to occupy a small portion of this seat?"
"Certainly," he replied, "why didn't you say that at first?"
The train sped on, while he sat counting up his expenses, and she wondering if Chicago cheek had any equal under the sun.—People's Paver.

James French, Director of the Detective De partment of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who was connected with the Cornwall case, has been arrested in Dublin, charged with

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Illinois Horticultural Society has decided that sheep are a good thing in the orchard if properly managed. The sheep must be taken out as soon as the feed gets short, and they must be taken out in early autumn and not turned in until feed is good in the spring. Their pasturing and tramping lessen the damage from insects.

A pomologist experimented with soft soap on the coding moth. The soap was diluted, but it had an unusually strong odor. It was sprayed thoroughly through the tree ence a week by means of a fountain pump. The trees thus treated bore a heavy crop of fruit with not one wormy apple. A tree twenty feet away, which had not been treated, bore less fruit, and three-fourths of it was wormy.

As more work is on should be expended on the garden than on any other space of equal area, it is an agricultural axiom that it should have the most manure. Pains should be taken to have the manure heat enough to kill weed seeds. Too much of garden work is done by hand labor, but there are certain garden crops where the hand hee and hand weeding cannot be dispensed with.

A peck of lime, sir-slacked in fine powder, may be scattered about each apple or pear tree for a distance of ten feet in each direction. This should be done at once, and will soon be dissolved and carried in by the rains. Unthrifty fruit trees that are in grass land should be ploughed so as to break up and turn under the sod before the lime is applied. The grass tends to exhaust the soil and starve the trees. But in ploughing care must be taken not to break the larger roots; the smaller roots may be broken with advantage, as it is a sort of root pruning which is beneficial to the tree; but large roots are apt to throw up suckers when they are torn, and the sheek to the tree is too great.

Grabs in Cabbage.

T. Bennet, near Trenton, N.J., gives the following remedy for killing grubs at the roots of cabbage or canliflower. To one part of well-alacked lime add four parts of fresh wood sales, together with a small handful of salt to about every peck of the mixture. Let all be well mixed together, spread over the surface of the ground, well raked in, and mixed with the soil at the time of sowing the seed or transplanting into frames. For small gardens Dr. Sturtevant recommends for the killing of such worms the use of an exculsion composed of one ounce of compon yellow hard soap, ene pint of kerosene oil, and 14 gallons of water, kept continually stirred while using to prevent the oil floating on the surface, and used through the rose of a water pot. He claims this will destroy all worms that get thoroughly wet with the mixture, and does not injure the plant or poison those who use the vegetable.

he could never read without tears. The piece, by the same writer, entitled "Snowbound," was an exquestely beautiful production; though a still more favorite piece of his was that on "The Eternal Goodness," Here Mr. Bright, with appreciative tones, quoted one of the verses:

"I know not where His stands life. Their fronded palms in air; I only know I cannot drift.

Beyond His love and care."

Through Whittier's poems much of the moral and benevolent spirit of Quakerism had become diffused among his

never attach itself again to the trunk; and whenever wounds, abrasures, or sections of loose bark exist on the trunk of a tree, the damaged part should be out away cleanly, as far as the injury extends. Careful persons have been known to nail to a tree a piece of loosened bark, in hope of inducing it to grow again, or at least of retaining on the young wood its natural covering. Unfortunately the result produced by this operation is exactly opposite to that intended. The decaying wood and bark attract thousands of insects, which find here safe shelter, and abundant food, and, increasing rapidly, hasten the death of the tree. In such cases instead of refastening the loosened bark on the tree, it should be entirely out away, care being taken to give the cut a regular outing taken to give the cut a regular out-line, especially on the lower side; for if a portion of the bark, even if adhering to the wood, is left without direct com-munication with the leaves, it must dis and decay. A coating of coal-tar should be applied to such wounds.—Prairie Far-

The Dynamite Gun.

This terrible weapon is thus described:

Located under that shed is a small engine, used to condense air. This indicator gives us the pressure. The reservoirs are 40 inches long and 24 inches in diameter. Each holds 30 cubic feet, equal to a force of 28,800 pounds to the foot. The gun can be discharged by this motor 14 times without replenishing the force. In former experiments we used a hand crank that permitted the air to escape. Now we have an improved valve that can be turned in the th part of a second, and there is no easte. Now we can charge the reservirs and fire the gun every 80 seconds for an indefinite period. The projectiles are from 4 to 6 feet in length, and will earry from 25 to 400 pounds of dynamite. They are of various diameters, as the dimensions make no difference in the projective force. With a gun six inches in diameter, we calculate upon sending a missile about three miles. The cartridges are made of brass, with a conical shaped ball, and at the base is a wooden section that sets as the tail of a kite in directing the course of the projectile. Just imagine 100 pounds of dynamite being threwn against the side of a vessel! It would blow it to atoms. Our experiments heretofore have more than realized our expectations. We are gradually increasing the air power, and to day will not go above 500 pounds. The reservoirs will atand 2000 pounds, and we shall soon reach that pressure." The Dynamite Gun. and we shall soon reach that pressure.

A negro was recently seated on a rail fence in Arkansas intently looking at the telegraph wires. A gentleman passing said:

"Watching the wires?"

"Yes, sah."
"Waiting to see a message go by, hey?"
The negro smiled and said, "Yes,

sah."

The gentleman kindly told him that messages were invisible, and explained the working of the electric current to him at length. Concluding he said:

"Now you know something about it."

"Yes, sah."

"What do you work at?"

"T'm a telegraph operator at the

Do you wonder what I'm seeing.
In the heart of the fire, aglow
Like cliffs in a golden sunset,
With a summer see below?
I see, away to the eastward,
The line of a storm-best coast,
And I hear the tread of the hurryin
Like the tramp of a mailed hose,

and up and down in the darkness,
And over the frozen sand,
I hear the men of the const-guard
Paoing along the strand.
Beaten by storm and tempest,
And drenched by the petting rais,
From the shores of Garolina,
To the wind-swept bays of Maine.

No matter what storms are raging.
No matter how wild the night.
The gleam of their swinging lanterns
Shines out with a friendly light.
And many a shipwrecked sailor
Thanks God with his gasping breath
For the sturdy arms of the surfmen
That drew him away from death. And so when the wind is walling,
And the air grows dim with sleet,
I think of the feariess watchers
Pacing along their beat.
I think of a wreck, fast breaking
In the surf of a rocky shore,
and the lifeboot looping onward
To the stroke of the bending car.

I hear the shouts of the sallors,
And the boom of the frozen sall,
And the creak of the loy halvards
Straining against the gale.
"Courage" the captain trumpets,
"They are sending help from land "God bless the men of the coast-guard,
And hold their lives in His hand!

SCARED INTO SOBBIETY.

Seated around the fire in the Antisdal House office, Tuesday evening, smoking their after supper-cigars, were half a dozen delegates to the Odd Fellows' Grand Encampment. The name of one, whom they all seemed to know, was mentioned, when a story, of which he was the hero, was suggested to one of the party. "There were four of us," he said, "including John —, out tegether one evening, and we dropped into the billiard-room of the hotel, where two of us, engaged in a game. John had been drinking rather freely, and seen after he sat down he was fast asleep. One of the boys suggested, after we had finished the game and it was time to go home, that we play a joke on John. Everybody had left except our party, and the landlord readily gave his consent. The gas was turned off and the room was as dark as pitch. One of us took two balls and knocked them together, and we walked around the table talking about the shots, as if the game were in progress. Presently one of us, as if by accident, stumbled against John and weke him up. He roused himself long enough to hear the click of the balls and call out, "Let'n go home." He was told that we would as soon as we finished the game, and the balls were again clicked together. This programme was repeated at frequent intervals, until John was quite awake. He apparently realized that a game of billiards was in progress, but was confused and then alarmed because he couldn't see. But one of the boys shook him and carelessly told him to wake up and open his eyes again, and assured him that the game was near the end, and so soon as it was finished we would all go home.

"But I tell you I am blind," he exclaimed. 'I can't see a thing in this room!"

"We then affected some interest in his case, and one of me must be hand one in the room."

claimed. 'I can't see a thing in this room!'

"We then affected some interest in his case, and one of us put his hand on his check with the remark, in a tone of great anxiety, 'Why, boys, he's coid!'

Then another felt his pulse, 'Why, good Heavens, he's paralyzed!''

This was more than John could stand, and he sprang to his feet fairly trembling with terror, and almost yelled, "Boys, I'm ruined; for the Lord's sake, send for my wife!" Then the gas was lighted, and you ought to have seen that

lighted, and you ought to have seen that man! If ever a fellow was suddenly scared sober he was the one. He was so thoroughly reformed by the fright that to-day if you even point a corkscrew at him he will run.—Detroit Journal. Simple Tests for the Purity of Water.

In suspected potable water for persons who cannot command chemical analysis, the following tests are recommended as being generally available and reliable:

Color—Fill a bottle made of coloriess glass with the water; look through the water at some black object; the water should appear perfectly coloriess, and free from suspended matter. A muddy or turbid appearance indicates the presence of soluble organic matter, or of soluble matter in suspension. It should be "clear as crystal."

Odor—Empty out some of the water, leaving the bottle half full; cork up the bottle and place it for a few hours in a warm place; shake up the water, remove the cork and critically smell the air contained in the bottle. If it has any smell, and especially if the odor is in

smell, and especially if the odor is in the least repulsive, the water should be rejected for domestic use. By heating the water to boiling an odor is some-times evolved that otherwise does not appear.

Taste—Water fresh from the well is

Taste—Water fresh from the well is usually tasteless, even though it may contain a large amount of putrescible organic matter. Water for domestic use should be perfectly tasteless, and remain so even after it has been warmed, since warming often developes a taste in water which is tasteless when cold. If the water at any time has a repulsive or even disagreeable taste it should be rejected.

sive or even disagreeable taste it should be rejected.

Heisch's Test for Sewage Contamination—The delicacy of the sense of smell or taste varies greatly in different individuals; one person may fail to detect the foul contamination of a given water, which would be very evident to a person of finer organization. But if the cause of bad smell or taste exists in water, the injurious effect on health will remain the same, whether recognized or not. Moreover, some water of a very dangerous quality will fail to give any indication by smell or taste. For these reasons I attach special importance to Heisch's test for sewage contamination or the presence of putrescible organic matter. The test is so simple that anyone can use it. Fill a clean pint bottle threa-fourths tull of the water to be matter. The test is so simple that anyone can use it. Fill a clean pint bothle three-fourths full of the water to be tested, and dissolve in the water a teaspoonful of the purest sugar—leaf or granulated sugar will answer—cork the bottle and place it in a warm place for two days. If in twenty-four to forty-eight hours the water becomes cloudy or muddy, it is unfit for domestic use. If it remains perfectly clear it is probably safe to use.

Tastes Differ. An Austin candidate was very demonstrative toward the colored voters during the excitement of a local election. In a spasm of political frenzy he went up to an influential darkey who kept a saloon, and said:

and said:

"I would rather ten times over grasp
the hand of an honest colored man than
that of a white loafer."

"Dats wher we differs. I'll take de
hand ob de white loafer fust ebery time.
Shake!"—Texas Siftings.

Saturday Afternoon Female Dress Parades.

The fair weather of Saturday brought out the ladies in great strength late in the day. Here, as in New York, the whole of Saturday forencon is taken up in letting out erimps and washing off bran and mare's milk paste which has been laid on the face and neck over night in order to get a good complexion for Saturday afternoon, when all the world is out in the sun on the popular resorts. Beauty spots and pink, wax beaded mask vells, with a little white lead, do the work, and few ladies look their age, or display the home-seen familiar freekles when out in their new velvet costumes on Saturday.

A funny thing happened opposite the bank on Fourth and Olive streets, when a young married man ran against a fair young being in a leaf-brown brocade, made Fedors in front and Croizette in the back, her pink cheeks and mischievous brown eyes sperkling and glewing under that six inch piece of spotted veil. The young husband took off his derby with a killing bow, begged a thousand pardons, was just about to bring out new mashers' arts to bear on this divine cresture, when she burst into a merry laugh and taking his arm said, with a bit of malice:

"Good gracious! Don's you know your own wife, Charley? I was about to catch you firting, I guess. What rogues you men are."

He gasped, backed into a plum-colored train, which was viciously switched off the track, and he stared fully two seconds at his own costly brio-a-brac wife in a new dress he had never seen, but which he had that morning paid for with lumps of sweat on his forehead big as filberts.

"Of course, Julia, I knew it was you leok ten years younger and too devilish good looking by half. I don't like it, I miss the freekles; I like freekles, that is, on my wite—don't you know—and I don't care about your parading with the other plateons on Saturday."

He was a "no such thing" so far as knowing his wife, you see, but so far as knowing his wife, you see, but so far as knowing his wife, you see, but so far as knowing the was solid to the backbone. And a thousand other youn

Companionable People.

In every society we find that the people who are called companionable are those who have a knack of making ight of their tribulations and vexations, and a habit of putting them out of sight; who do not entertain their acquaintances with the recital of a had baking, a leaky pipe, the children's measles, the shortcomings of the servants; who know how to keep their melaucholy, if they have any, out of the conversation; whose nerves do not furnish them with material for a morning call; who are not always on the outlook for a draught, or a change of weather, or a slight; who do not lament their poverty aloud, and make us feel responsible for it, and uncomfortable amidst our plenty.

for it, and uncomfortable amidst our plenty.

The companionable people never seek to make us dissatisfied with ourselves or our belongings; they talk about the things we like to hear, and are silent on the subjects on which we disagree; they do not differ from us for the sake of differing, and do not announce their opinions as if there were no appeal therefrom. They do not talk you blind, as the saying is, neither do they offend by their taciturnity; they do not have to be drawn out, like defective teeth, but develope their talent as generously and charmingly as the plant developes its blossoms; neither do they pump or catechize us about our affairs, but show catechize us about our affairs, but show a genuine interest in whatever we may choose to impart of a personal nature; and, although they never force their confidence upon us, they have none of that frosty reserve which never allows us a glimpse of their hearts.

There are some people who are out of sorts at every hand's turn for no legitimate reason—because the sun has gone

sorts at every hand's turn for no legitimate reason—because the sun has gone
under a cloud, because they slept hadly
or ate too heartily; but the companionable person makes the best of every
situation. She is not fidgety or fussy,
and prejudices are not, as with some,
her chief characteristic. When she arrives she brings another atmosphere
with her, and common things, seen with
her eyes, become 'wonderful. She is a
person of ideas, and bestows them with
prodigality; she is not so eften a wit as
the eccasion of wit in others, which is
a far more popular being than the mere
wit can hope to be; and, although she
may only have travelled "a good seal of
Cape Cod," yet she has seen and understood more than many who have ransacked Christendom.

A Bridal Present Which Medjeska Sent to a Parisian Friend.

A most superb piece of work has been cent off to Paris, says a writer in the St. Paul Pioneer Press. When Mme. Modjeska was in town a few months ago, she requested a lady, who devotes her leisure to painting on satin, to make a wedding present for a young French girl.

a wedding present for a young French girl.

"It must be unlike anything ever dreamed of before," she said; "make a bed-spread and pillow-covers and dressing table ornaments."

Carte blanche being given, and a royal sum of money advanced, our lady artist set to work. Heavy ivory-white satin was chosen, and so arranged that the centre-piece was a large medallion in which an angel head, after Correggio, was placed. This was surrounded by a wreath of maidenhair fern, and out of this the name "Marie" gleamed in golden letters. The painting of this fern, and the illumination of the name was exquisitely done. A heavy silk cord encircled a medallion, under which was a half-wreath of elematis, honey-suckle, Lady Washington geraniums, lilies and masturium vine, begenia leaves and briony. Tea roses, orimson damask, superb pink, and sofrane roses filled the four corners. The same satin, elaborately quilted, formed the lining of the bed-quilt, which was finished with heavy silk cord and a border of duchess point lace—the price of it \$50 a yard.

The pillow covers centained the well-known angel heads of "Night" and "Morning," and exquisitely arranged half wreaths were grouped about them. One pillow bore English wild flowers, ferns, hairbell, eglantine-red clover, daises, laburnum and morning glories, while the other had pansies, purple and white, tulips, fringed gentian, wall-flowers and carnations. The pin-cushion of the toilet set was also of ivory satin, with laburnum sprays and double quince

The lace which surrounded them was itself a bridal gift of real value, but Modjeska is as generous in her gifts as all great, whole souled women are. She gives agaily of not as all.

What is Heaven? "What is Heaven?" I asked a little child:

I asked the artist, who adored his art:
"Heaven is all beauty!" spoke his rank

I asked the Christian, waiting her release: A halo round her, low she murmured: "Pe So all may look with hopeful eyes above, Tis beauty, glory, joy, rest, peace and love!

A Way of Collecting an Old Bill. A citizen who has an office on Menroe avenue has for the last three years been owing a grocery bill. The grocer's collector called on him over 100 times to secure payment of the debt, but was always put off with some excuse or other. At one time it was death—another sickness—another time bad luck, and so it went on until it really seemed impossible for the debtor to invent any new pleas. The other day the grocer himself took the bill in his fist and cornered the debtor in his office. the debtor in his office.
"Yes, I know—very sorry—hand you the money a week from to-day," was the

smiling excuse.

"See here!" said the grocer, as he tocked the door and pulled off his coat, "I've been figuring on this matter. The bill is for \$15. I can give you the worst licking a man ever received and get off with a fine of \$10. I'll then give you a receipt for the other five and the account will be closed. Prepare to be pulverized!"

"But suppose I lick you then what?" queried the other.

"Then there won't be any resort to the law, and you shall have a receipt in full."

full."

"That seems to be fair, and I'll do my best," said the debter, and at it they went. The grocer expected to get away with him in about a minute, but he was a deceived man. It wasn't over three minutes before he was knocked over a chair and rendered hors de combat.

"Is it receipt in full?" asked the debtor as he sat astride of the other and kept both hands fastened in his hair.

"She is!" "And you'll pay me \$2 in cash for the broken furniture?" "Yes."

"Yes."
"Then you may get up, and I'll recommend you to a doctor who'll fix your
broken collar bone as good as new inside

of a week."

The grocer gave him the receipt for the account, and handed over \$2 in cash, and later in the day, when telling the story in his store, he explained:

"Gentlemen, I've sassed scores of citizens, abused dozens of hackmen, and been aching for three years past for a chance to pulverize some one. It's worth \$17 to me to know that my grit gives out with the first round.—Detroit Free Press.

Harris the Humorist.

Harris the Humorist.

Joel C. Harris, the famous humorist of the Atlanta Constitution, has had a strangely romantic career. His father was a missionary, and it was at the small town of Boog-hia, on the southern coast of Africa, that Joel was born. He was aducated by his father and acquired a wonderful acquaintance with foreign danguages. He is an adept Sanshrit scholar and is deeply versed in Hebraic and Buddhist literature. The sweetly quaint legends of Indian and Judean mythology have found their way into his simple Southern tales, and the spirit of his philosophy is identical with the teachings of Moses and Buddha.

Some years before the civil wanyoung Harris came to America and taught

Harris came to America and taugi school in a village near Lake Teeter

Some years before the civil waryoung Harris came to America and taught school in a village near Lake Teetee-lootchkee, in Florida. While thus employed he made the acquaintance of Sallie Ould Curtis, the daughter of a wealthy planter. These two soon fell in love with each other. Subsequently Harris was engaged by Col. Curtis as private tutor to his children, and there was no objection made to the young man's attentions to Miss Sallie, then a radiant creature of sixteen.

The war came on; Col. Curtis raised a regiment with his private means; young Harris enlisted as a private, and was speedily promoted to a captaincy. Not only did Col. Curtis lose all his property by the rebellion, but in the battle of Columbus, S. C., a grape shot tore his lower limbs into shreds. To fill his cup of bitterness and to blight the life of Joel Harris forever, the beautiful Sallie Ould Curtis died of yellow fever the very day her lover and crippled father returned from four years of battling for their lost cause. Harris had but one mission in life now, and that was the support and comfort of the maimed sire of his deceased sweetheart. The two live together in an ivy-covered cottage near Atlanta, and the love the twain bear each other is beautiful to contemplate, Mr. Harris is only 40 years of age, yet his snow-white hair tells the sorrow of his life. Generous amiable and tender, he is a fair example of that manly nobility which, tried by adversity and chastened by grief, has naught in it of dross.—Kansas City Times.

"What do you ask for this oil paint."

"What do you ask for this oil paint ing?"
"That is worth \$350, madam."
"It is beautiful! And how my

"That is worth \$425, madam." "And this?"
"That is worth \$500, madam."
"How beautiful!"
"Were you thinking of buying, ma-

"Yes, I have been thinking of pur-

"Ies, I have been thinking of purchasing some pictures."

"I would be happy to sell you a few of these. They are among the finest ever brought to this city."

"They are beautiful!"

"This \$600 pastoral is exquisite."

"It is indeed. Have you any of these pictures that come on cards for five cents a dozen?"

"No, we are out of them but we had the come of these pictures."

"No, we are out of them, but we go in a new supply of one-cent postage stamps this morning which we are selling off at cost. You'll find them on the fifth floor. The elevator isn't run-

The Advantage of Being Married.

"Are you as happy now as you were before you were married?" asked Mrs. Yeast of young Mrs. Crimsonbeak.

"Yes, indeed," replied the lady; "and a great deal happier."

"That is strange," suggested the philanthropist's wife.

"Not at all strange," came from the young married woman. "You see, before I was married I used to spend half my time worrying about what dress I should wear when Daniel called."

"But don't you try just as hard to look well when your husband returns home at night?" intermpted Mrs. Yeast.

"Well, you see," went ou the bride of two summers, "I don't worry any about it now, as I have only one dress to my name."—Yenkers Gasette.

WEDNESDAY, July 16. In New York to-day three-day bills were quoted at \$4.864; sixty-day bills at \$4.844. Cable advices to Messrs. Cox & Co. to-day quete Hudson's Bay stock at 23; and North-West Land at 41s Sd. in London. Sterling exchange at Montreal stood at

The market was generally stronger at the morning board to-day; but the amount of business done was small. Montreal sold at 186‡ and closed with bids advanced 1. Ontario was held ½ higher. Molsons was offered 1 lower, at 106, but sold in Montreal at 104. Toronto was held h higher at 166 without bids, but sold at 166 in Montreal. Merchants was held I with bids higher, and in Montreals real brought 106. Commerce was stronger; sold once at 1114 and thrice at 112, bids clesing at an advance of 14. Impérial offered as before without bids. Federal came down heavily; it sold at 40; at 37; at 36½; at 35½ and at 34, closing with sellers 61 lower at 34 and buyers 71 lower at 32. Dominion, Stan-

dard and Hamilton unchanged. allaneous stocks quiet. British America sold at 881, closing with sellers } higher and bids 1 lower. Consumers' Gas asold at 150 and closed with more offered at this figure without bids. Western Assurance held \$\frac{1}{2}\$ higher with bids \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ lower. North West Land sold at 38, closing with sellers 1 higher and bids \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lower.

Loan and Saving Stock inactive. Union offered at 127. Landed Credit held I higher at 116 without bids. Building and Loan offered at 10½ with 103½ bid. Farmers held 1 higher at 115 without bids. London and Canadian offered 2½ lower at 13½ with 130 bid. Manitoba Loan offered ½ ower at 114. Rest unchanged or unquoted. The afternoon market varied in tendency.

Montreal was offered & with bids 11 lower. Ontario was held a higher and bids showed a like advance. Molsons offered a lower. Merchants held a higher. Commerce steady with sales reported at 1124 and 112, closing with sellers up 1. Imperial offered 11 lower, or at 123 with 122 bid. Federal much firmer; sold at 321; at 33; at 37; twice at 38 and once at 374, closing with sellers 44 and bids 5 higher. Dominion sold at 187, closing with bids up 1, to 109 with sellers at 1091. Other banks as before. British America advanced 1. Western sold at 1041 and closed with

sellers 1 lower and bids 11 higher. Northwest land sold at 387, closing with sellers 1 lower at 394 and bis 2 higher at 39. Ontario and Qu 'Appelle offered at 85 and Building and loan at 104 without bids.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been very little of any sort of our and grain offered during the week, but at little has been sufficient for the demand ich has continued to be very slack, alhough some few signs of an improvement ave been visible. Holders, however, ave been steady and have manifested an innation to push sales of anything. It is true that they cannot hold very much to push on the market; but local stocks have shown no s of diminution and stood on Monday as ows:—Flour 2,200 brls.; fall wheat 63, 717 bushels; spring wheat 79,176; oats 7,451 barley 2,250; peas 1,213 and rye 547 bushels gainst the corresponding date last year, tour 2,615; fall wheat 85,541; spring wheat 55,054; oats 1,000; barley, 29,916; peas 2,419 and rye 341 bushels. Crop reports con-tinue generally favorable; a sample of fall nue generally favorable; a sample of fall heat of very fine quality and weighing from 2 to 63 lbs., resped in Thorold last week, was sown on 'Change on Monday. Harvest is enerally expected to be in full operation next teck. Outside markets generally firm. Engsh quotations show a rise of 1 % on all sorts tweet but a fall of a half-penny n corn last week, when markets rere dull; but for the last three ays seem to have been improving. Inglish supplies for last week were very arge indeed. Home deliveries seem to have eed. Home deliveries seem to have 17 quarters; and 335,000 to 340,000 of wheat, and 225,000 to 230,000 duarters of wheat, and 222,000 to 230,000 bezrels of flour, being equal to a total supply of 528,000 to 539,000 quarters of wheat, against 440,000 consumption. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 10th inst. was 1,850,000 quarters, against 2,117,000 quarters on the 3rd inst., and 1,835,000 quarters last the 3rd inst., and 1,835,000 quarters last car. Mail reports of stocks on the 1st inst. ow, as had been expected, a large decrease the quantities of wheat and flour in store, consequence of the short supplies for some outst past. Stocks of wheat and flour at in leading ports were, on that date, equal to 57,000 quarters of wheat against 3,468,000 a January 1, and 2,856,000 on July 1, 1883. We have here a decrease of 43 per cent. since the beginning of the year, and of about 31 per cent. since this time last year. It thus seems possible that the drag on trade inflicted of late by heavy stocks may

that the drag stade inflicted of late by heavy stocks may see to be felt between now and harvest, continental advices to the end of June state there had been no decided change in crop spects. In France the outlook continued a satisfactory, but owing to the untoward their in the early part of June there was loubt that the result would be less britthan had at one time been expected. At is flour was inactive and prices were weak, he provinces wheat deliveries were small prices were easy, with a slack demand millers. At the ports trade was said to dimost at a stand-still. Trade at Antwerp ms to have been quiet and attendy. Gerateports showed some complaints of rust heat but it appears not to have been services. Shipments of wheat from St. standing in the week ending June 28 wed an increase, amounting to 54,368 regs, of which 12,769 were for direct to of the United Kingdom; the total ments since May 17 were 412,587 quarters not the corresponding period year. Trade in southern Russia remainuiet; but cronteports from that quarter the had been unfavourable a few weeks apoke of copions rains, which had so he restored the condition of the

tori-- ".c.un

spring \$1.00 to \$1.05 and goose sold at 80 to 82.

OATS—The movement has been small, and has partly consisted of heated samples which sold at 30c, last week and of Tuesday; but sound brought 40c, on Friday, Saturday and Tuesday, which prices would have been repeated at the close. Street receipts very small; wanted at 44c.

Barley—Entirely unchanged; none offered and none to offer with none wanted. Street receipts nil, and prices there as purely nominal as for carloads.

Pras—Nothing doing, but buyers could have been found at 73c, to 74c, for carlots of No. had there been any offered. Street receipts nil and prices nominal at 72 to 75c.

Rye—Inactive but seems fairly steady with a sale of a broken lot on Tassday at 62c, f.o.c. HAY.—Pressed, inactive; timothy, in carlots worth about \$12. Receipts on the market insufficient, even though new has begun to offer. Prices frm, and closed at \$8.00—and at \$12.00 to \$16.00 for old.

Straw.—Offerings small, but seem to have

STRAW.—Offerings small, but seem to have been equal to buyers wants. Sheef has usually sold at \$6.50 to \$8.00 and loose worth

about \$5.00.

POTATOES.—Car lots of early rose finished; some Nova Scotians sold in small lots on Monday at \$1.10. Street receipts worth about 90c. to \$1.00 per bag for old, and \$2.75 to 3.00 per barrel for new.

APPLES.—None offered; prices nominal.

POULTRY Rather few in and have seld well at 45 to 55c, per pair for spring chickens, and 60 to 80c, for ducks. Nothing

83	else offered.	E-15/M 1/5	1446	
遊	FLOUR, F.O.C.	120.50	No. of the last	
2	Superior extra, per 196 lbs	85 00 to	85 10	
4	Extra	4 75	0.00	
ā	Fancy and strong bakers'	non	0.692	
ᆲ	Spring wheat, extra	4 35	4 40	
8	Superfine	non	10.	
級	Cornmeal, small lots	4 30	4 50	
æ	BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, fo.c. per	noi	ne.	
s	Extra per bag	9 95	2 30	
匎	Spring wheat, extra, per bag	non	A 30	
2	GRAIN, F.O.C.			
38	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs			
8	ran wheat, No. 1. per outpa	non		
æ	" " No. 3	1 08	0 00	
100	No. 2, No. 3, Red Winter	DOE		
錮	Spring Wheat No. 1	1 08	1 09	
憩	" No. 2.	1 05	1 06	
8	No. 3	nor	10.	
	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs		0 00	
仓	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs	0 70	0 00	
圔	" No. 2. " Extra No. 3	0 65		
-	No 9		0 00	į

none 0 12 0 15 0 50 0 75 0 75 1 50 none none 0 25 0 00 Caulifower, do.
Celery do.
Turnips, per bag.
Carrots, do.
I omstoes, per bush.
Beets, per doz.
Parsnipi, per bag
Rhubarb, per dos.
Beans, per bush
Peas, per bush
Peas, per bush
Peas, per bush
Peas, per bag
Corni per doz.
Radishes, per doz. nome, 1 50 0.00 0 60 0 70 0 90 000 7 90 16 00 5 00 7 50

TRADE.—Seems to have been steady and fairly active.

TRADE.—Seems to have been steady and fairly active.

BUTTER.—Receipts have been on the increase, and farther shipments have been offered freely on consignment but not taken. The quality of this year's crop is said thus far to have been poor, and this in the face of favourable weather. The supply has been sufficient, and rather slow of sale. Prices seem somewhat unsettled. One lot of 55 pails sold at 14c, for 35 pails picked, and the balance at 12c,; but, as well as we can learn, the best offered has usually brought 141 to 15c; it is true that 16c. was once quoted, but this seems altogether exceptional. Some little enquiry for shipping lots has been heard at 121 to 13c., for good medium, with white thrown out, but there held higher. No rolls offered. Street receipts sufficient, but fairly steady, at 17 to 18c. for pound rolls, and 14 to 16c. for tubs and crocks.

Chesse.—Much as before at 10 to 101c. for good to fine qualities, with inferior obtainable lower.

Eggs.—Receipts have been large, but dealers have continued willing to may 15c for round lots, at which figure a good many have changed bands. On street offerings have been considerable, and 16 to 17a paid.

Pork—Unchanged with small lots selling fairly well at \$20.50 to \$21.00.

Bacon—Quiet and the feeling rather casy. Nothing doing in sound lots and prices non-

BASON—Quiet and the feeling rather easy.

Nothing doing in sound lots and prices nominal. Tons and cases have gone off quietly at 10½c; for long-clear and 5½c for Cumberland; but smaller lots a half-cent higher. Rolls have sold at 12c; and bellies at 13 to 14c; but apparently, not much doing in them.

HAMS—Still in good demand at firm prices; Small lots 15c; for both smoked and canvassed. Stocks low and held firmly. Prokled quiet but steady at 13½c.

Liand—Generally unchanged at 11½c for tinnets and 12c for pails in small lots; but

ower grades obtainable at llc or perhap

SALT—Sales of some sound lots of old Liverpool coarse have been made at low figures;
out new has sold as before at 55 to 70c for
mall lots; fine at \$1.45 to \$1.50; and dairy
t 50c per 50lb bag. Canadian quiet and un-

Hors.—The demand which set in last week has been continued; small lots have sold at 28c for medium and 30c for choice, and we believe that something more has been paid for exceptionally fine. Prices closed at a range of 26 to 30c. Yards look well generally and crops have been offered at 20c.

DRIED APPLES.—Scarcely any demand; dealers have been selling small lots at 85c to 9c and country lots have been offered at 8c, but not taken.

White Brays.—Hand nicked strady at 21.75

but not taken.

White Brass—Hand-picked steady at \$1.75 to \$2.00 with fair sales; but inferior offered at \$1.00 to \$1.50 and not taken,

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL TRADE—Seems to have been fairly good.

HIDES—Green have been in fair supply and of good quality; all offered wanted and taken at former prices. Cured in active demand with sales of cars at 81.

CALFSKINS—Quiet, steady and unchanged.
PELTS—In fair supply and steady at last week's advance.

Calfskins—Quiet, steady and unchanged.
Pelts—In fair supply and steady at last week's advance.

Lambskins—Much like pelts: steady at the late advance at which prices are expected to remain for some time.

Wool—Fleece has been more active and selling at steady prices: several round lots, aggregating close on 150,000 lbs., have changed hands at 18 to 19c. for fine; at 16c. for coarse; at 9c. for unwashed, and at 22 to 23c. for the little Southdown offered. Pulled quiet, but the factories have taken a very little at 23c. Extra nominal. Street receipts small at 15 to 18c. according to quality.

Tallow—Receipts have continued small and prices unchanged.
Quotations stand as follows: No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.00: choice No. 1 steers, \$8: No. 2 inspected, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected. \$5: calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins dry, none; lambskins, green, 40c. to 45c. wool, fleece, 15 to 19c.: Southdown, 22c.; wool, super, 20 to 23c.; extra super, 29 to 30c.; woot pickings, 9 to 10c.; tailow, rough, 3½c.: rendered, 6½ to 7c.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE,

A cable despatch to New York quotes from the Mark Lane Express of Monday the following review of the above trade during last week:

"The thunder storms which were prevalent during the week, generally favoured the crops. There is no fresh feature in the market. Values are slightly weaker. The sales of English wheat for the week were 26,607 quarters at 36s. 9d. The trade in foreign wheat is very dull, and the market is decidedly weaker, especially for American. The supply is becoming oppressive. The off coast trade is largely supplied. A fair business has been done at lower rates. There were 46 arrivals and 19 sales; 12 cargoes were withdrawn and 16 remained; 20 cargoes are due. Flour is dull. Maize is quiet and unchanged. Barley is easier.

Hop Bitters.

Vital Questions !!!!

Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in
the world for quieting and allaying all irritatiou of the nerves, and curing all forms of
nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike
refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!!!"
CHAPTER I.
Ask any or all of the most eminent phyindians:—

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to care all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!!!"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, maiaria, fever, ague, etc.?" and they will tell you:

gue, etc.?" and they will tell you:
"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"
Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally value ble.
And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is dereloped, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is
Harmless for the most frail woman, we
invalid, or smallest child to use.

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe cougns, cailed consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy !!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

waterniness, and various women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum. blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail that the salt is heir to

digestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"
Nature is heir to
Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of
which can be found in every neighbourhood in
the known world.

### None genuine without a bunch of green
Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile,
poisonous stuffs with "Hop" or "Hops" in their

Farms for Sale.

CHEAPFARMS

Two Thousand Acres of Farming Lands for Sale in the Township of Chatham, County of Kent,

GOOD FARMS.

Chaham lands, and at the prices they ask for them consider they are the chanest lands offered for sale in Ontario at the present time. These farms are composed of dry upland prairie, with enough wood to each lot for building timber, ralls, and firewood to last for many years. For cattle and stock farms there can be no better land. On the Home farm of the block we have raised 110 bushels of corn. 70 bushels of cattle and as fine potatoes, turnius, carrots, and manyels as the country could show. From spring sowing we have cut two tools of timothy to the acre, and as fine potatoes, turnius, carrots, and manyels as the country could show. From spring sowing we have cut two tools of timothy to the acre. About 350 acres of the block is now in timothy. All the forms are fenced. The Home farm would be a magnificent one for a large stock farm, as on it there is a good house, five stables for twenty-five horses, cattle-shed for seventy-five head, pic-pehs, etc.; orchard of three hundred young apple, pear, peach, and cherry trees; and so lies that up to eight hundred acres could be bought in the block. We will sell those lands in farms of one hundred acres could be bought in the block. We will sell those lands in farms of one hundred acres on the whole 2,000 acres lie close together, so a number of settlers wishing to settle close together can be accommodated. The property lies within nine miles of Chatham, five of Dresden, and five of Wallaceburg. Terms easy, say one-quarter cash: balance in equally early payments over a term of years to suit the buyer.

No use suffering the blizzards of Dakota, or go thousands of miles from a market in the North-West, when lands like these can be bought at the prices we offer them in the Garden County of Kent, the warment section of Canada. Prices and full particulars cheerfully given by applying to

JOHN RICE CANCER

CAN BE GURED!
Thousands bear testimony to the fact.
Bend for circular giving particulars.
Address. L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D.,
65 Niagara St., Burralo, N. Y. OOKS ON BUILDING PAINTING Municipal Actices.

BY-LAW No. 161

OF THE OCR JORATION OF THE VILLACE OF PARKS

e Honorable the Privy Council, approved of its Excellency the Governor-General in Count the 24th of September. 1883, the Graud Trustivary Company of Canada, the North allway Company of Canada, the Toron County & Bruce Railway Company, the Creatley Railway Company were authorised a quired to carry the said Queen street unter the Several railways by means of a bridge didges and subways by means of a bridge didges and subway, with the necessary osches thereto on Queen street from the sed west, and on Dufferin street from the sond execute all the works requisite therefor, toway to have clear width of forty-two feets are headway from the surface of the road west.

Corporation of the Village of Parkcale as follows:

1. That the said Agreement be and the sam is hereby ratified and confirmed.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Municipa Council of the village of Parkdale to issue debetures of the said village to the amount of the council of the village to the amount of the council of the village to the amount of the council of the village to the amount of the council of the village to the amount of the council of the village to the village to the council of the village to t

Council of the village of Parkdale to issue debentures of the said village to the amount of ten thousand dollars, payable at the end of twenty years from the date of the Issue thereof, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. Per annum payable half yearly on the twentieth day of May and the twentieth day of November in each year; the said debentures and interest to be payable at the office of the Treasurer of the said village and to be in such sums, not less than one hundred dollars each, as the said Council may direct.

3. That it will be lawful for the Reeve of the said village, and the said Reeve is hereby instructed, to sign and issue the said debentures hereby sutherized to be issued, and cause the same and interest coupons thereto attached to be counter-signed by the Treasurer of the said village; and the Clerk of the said village is hereby sutherized and instructed to attach the seal of the village to the said debentures.

4. That for the purpose of paying the half yearly interest on said Debentures an annual special rate of forty-three and two-thirds hundredths of a mill, and to form a sinking fund an annual rate of twenty-one and three-fourths hundredths of a mill shall be and the same is hereby levied upon all the rateable property in the said village during the twenty years next ensuing the passing of this By-law.

5. This By-law shall sakeffect and the Debentures.

6. That the vote of the rateabayers of the said.

6. That the vote of the rateabayers of the said.

the evening of Monday the nineteenth day of November A. D. 1883 and sum up the votes cast for and against this By aw and declare the result of the voting.

8. THAT this by-law shall be finally considered by the Council of the said Village at a meeting to be held for that purpose in the Council Chamber thereof on Monday the nineteenth day of November A. D. 1833 at 8 o'clock, P. M.

9. That on Friday, the sixteenth day of November, the Reeve will attend at the Council Chamber at 8 pm., to appoint persons to attend at the various polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk, respectively, on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing the passage of the Bylaw, respectively.

Passed December 3rd, 1833.

(Signed) W. WALKER, Village Clerk, WM. HAMILTON, Reeve.

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a Bylaw passed by the Municipal Council of the Village of Parkdale on the 3rd day of December, 1833, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that any one desirous of applying to have such By-law, or part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the High Court of Justice, at Toronto, within three months aext after the publication of this notice, once, a week, for three successive weeks, in a newspaper called The Werkliff Mall, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.



School, Office, Church, and Lodge Furniture. W. STAHLSCHMIDT. Preston, Ontario.

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PENNYROYAL

Periodicals.

NO. ELEVEN. THE FINAL ONE Closing September | 15th.

A NEW PLAN, For Persons Residing Anywhere in the World Outside the City of Toronto

Offered by Any Publisher-RESIDENTS OF TORONTO INADMISSIBLE. A SMALL FARM FREE.

The Largest List, and Most Valuable Ever

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER

DON'T DELAY SENDING IN YOUR ANSWERS-

At the solicitation of many friends TRUTH announces one more—the final—Bibte competion. Owing to the fact of so many valuable rewards going to citizens of Toronto, this competition will be open only to persons living ontside the city of Toronto. Anyone residing in any other part of the habitable world will be eligible to compete for these magnificent rewards. The questions—which are supplied by an eminent Presbyterian are supplied by an eminent Presbyterian are valuable. We hope the publisher of Thurn will meet with the success fis enterprize so richly merits. Everything he has offered in previous Bible competitions has been promptly and cheerfully handed ever to the successful ones the moment they are known. We most heartily commend the paper to our readers. They will find it all it is represented to be. Full and complete lists of all those who gain rewards are given in Truth the week following the close of each competition. There will be no change, and no postponement in any way; everything will be carried out exactly as stated.

Lewbere is GOLD first made mention of in

style Solid Gold Hunting-case watch
6.—One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting-case
Genuine Eigin Watch, latest style
7 to 16.—Ten renowden Williams' Singer
Sewing Machines.
100 00
17 to 28.—Ten Gentsternen's beautiful Solid
Coin Silver Hunting-case Watches
27 to 31.—Five Ladies' beautiful Solid
Coin Silver Hunting-case Watches
105 00
22 to 51.—Twanty Waterbury Watches.
100 00
22 to 51.—Twanty Waterbury Watches.
100 00
23 to 50.—Fifty-two volumes Universal
Cyclopedia, an excellent work.
104 to 200.—Ninety-seven Ladies' Beautiful Solid Rolled Gold Brocoches,
latest style patterns, splendid value 194 00
201 to 25.2—Fifty-two Elegant Triple
plated Butter Knives.
52 00
The above magnificent list of awards will
be given to the first two hundred and fiftytwo persons who send in correct answers to
each of the three Bible questions given above.
Then follows the big list of
MIDDLE BEWARDS.

CONSOLATION REWARDS. 

ter you can compete for these last or consolation rewards. Bear in mind that it is the last correct answer received at the office of Tauth that gets number one in these consolation rewards. The offer is open only till the 15th September, and as long as your letter bears the post mark; where mailed, of the date of 15th September, it will take its place in the order received at Tauth Office. Fifteen days after date of closing will be allowed for letters from distant points to reach Totonto, but don't forget that your letter must not bear a later post mark than September 15. All competing must send with their answers one dollar for six month's subscription to Teuth, which will be sent to any desired address for six months. Wherever you live, outside Toronto, you can compete at any time between new and the closing day for either the first, or middle rewards, and as well as, of course, for the consolation rewards. Some one will get those five acres of land—why not you? Look ap your Bible now and see if you can find the answers to these questions. It will do you good, apart from the opportunity you have of obtaining a valuable reward in addition to Truth, which alone is good value for the one dollar. It consists of 28 pages of choice and pure reading matter for the home circle—something to interest every member of the family. Mr. Wilson, we are sure, could not afford to give these valuable rewards unless he was certain of your patronage in years to come, and we are almost certain you will become life subscribers to Truth it is such a splendid weekly (not monthly) magazine.

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The proprietor of the Ladies' Journal now amounces a magnificent list of rewards for correct answers to Bible questions. It is surprising how little is known of the Bible. The questions are not so difficult this time as last, and we should be glad if there was a

to secure one of these costly rewards.

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1—One Elegant Rosewood Piano, a magnificent instrument.

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3—One Beautiful quadrupie plate, finely chased Silver Tea Service, six pieces 110 00

4—One Ladies' fine Gold Hunting Case genuine Elgin Watch. 100 00

5 to 11—Seven heavy Black Silk Dress 220 00

12 to 23—Twelve solid quadrupie plate Ice Pitchers. 200 00

24 to 47—Twenty-four Ladies' solid coin Silver Watches. 600 00

48 to 61—Fourteen solid quadrupie plate Cake Baskets. 168 00

50 to 111—Twenty-two renowned Waterbury Watches. 280 00

11 to 179—Sixty-eight solid quadrupie Plate Cruet Stands, 6 bottles. 280 00

12 to 179—Sixty-eight volumes of World's Cyclodaeia—a library in itself 190

190 to 227—Forty-eight solid rolled gold Brooches, elegant patterns. 144 00

The above two hundred and twenty-seven costly rewards will be given to the first two hundred and twenty-seven persons who send correct answers to the Bible questions given above. Then come the

patterns. 670 00
480 to 532—Fifty-three Triple Silver-plate
Butter Knives 53 00 e lot at West Toronto above described The lot at West Toronto above described will be given to the person sending the middle correctanswer of the whole competition from first to last, and the five hundred and thirty-one rewards following the middle one will be presented to the five hundred and thirty-one persons sending the next correct answers following the middle one. So you can compete way time, and be almost sure to get something in addition to the Ladies Journal, which is great value for the half dollar subscription. Then follow the

Then follow the CONSOLATION REWARDS.

household hints, &c., &c., in fact, just the paper to suit every lady.

By subscribing in a club with your neighbours you will secure some considerable advantage—that is, there must be at least thirty of a club, and all who send correct answers to the Bible questions may have their choice of a handsome ring, heavily gold-plated ladies' gold brooch, which retails at about one dollar and a half, or a triple-plated butter-knife. Either of these you may wish will be sent, postage paid. You will thus secure to a certainty one or other of these two presents, and in addition will have as good an opportunity of gaining some one of the other large rewards in lists given above just as well as though you had sent in singly. This is simply an inducement to get up cluba. We are sure our readers could not do better than to try their skill in hunting up these questions and competing for these rewards. Everything will be carred out exactly as promised.

Prizes in last competition went all over

nised.

Prizes in last competition went all over
Canada and to many parts of the United

