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NG MACHINE

STREET WEST,

AWSON, Manager.

Brantford, Canada.

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EMEDY, BY ABSORPTION,

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LY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVE.
ERMANENTLY CURES, LAME
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nmation of the Kidneys, Bladder,
Passages, causing pain in small of
ins, Sides, producing Urinary Disas too frequent, painful, difficult,
ficturation, etc., Inability of Retensupression of and Sedimentary
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BILLY-THE CELEBRATED stallion and his son, St. George, will res during the season of 1881 in the ites:—Brantford, Hamilton, and To-articulars see bills. ISAAC HOD-

T STALLIONS IN THE DO-

7—imported Clydesdales—Sir Wil-and Prince of Kirkbean will stand stable during the season; imported Cleveland Tom and roadster Erin se on Saturday and Monday morn-ses and terms on application. A. & proprietors, Queen's Hotel, Aurora,

TANT TO FARMERS.

attention offarmers and others con-agricultural pursuits is called to the The undersigned having com-ION CATTLE SALESMEN,

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k cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs conwill receive our prompt attention, igning cattle, &c., to us should form thereof by post or telegraph or person in charge. To save expense did join together in making up a cartheir marks upon their stock. As rour intromissions we can refer to the Federal Bank of Canada. Our tollows, viz.: On sales being made y first post, less expenses and 3 per sion. Our Mr. Mathers has been airty years in Canada, and has had ence in buying and selling stock; mown in Toronto and the country, he patronage of all farmers in this s, and guarantee to give entire We are able at any time to give in regard to the markets.

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350,000 ACRES,

LATEST CABLE NEWS Prince Leopold Enters the Peerage as Duke of Albany

TWO MORE CANADIANS KNICHTED Precautions Against Attempts on the

THE TUNIS EXPEDITION RE-CALLED.

Czar's Life.

Spread of the Anti-Jewish Disturbances in Russia.

ALARMING EXODUS FROM SWEDEN

The Boers Plundering the Property of British Residents.

LONDON, May 20.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE. In the House of Commons to-night M In the House of Commons to-mgat Mr. Gladstone was asked as to the intention of the Government respecting the interminable Bradlaugh case. He said with some acerbity that her Majesty's Government repudiate any intention of introducing an indemnity bill in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh and releasing him favour of Mr. Bradlaugh and releasing him from the pecuniary or other penalties which he had chosen to bring upon hunself by his persistence in violating, or attempting to violate, the law of the realm or the rules of the House. It now becomes almost certain that Mr. Bradlaugh will not be permitted to take his seat during this session under any

neady to commence negotiations for the new commercial treaty between France and England, and that the first meeting of the com-mission would be held on Thursday next pro-

LONDON, May 22. The revised New Testament is received with an almost unbroken chorus of disapproval. The public are astounded at the number and character of the changes. The Bishop of Gloucester, in presenting the work to Convocation, announced that in the gos-pels the changes average nine to each five verses, and in the epistles three changes to each verse. It is understood that an Act of Parliament is required to enforce the use of the new version by the Established Church, the new version by the Established Church, but the Government have no intention of proposing such an Act. The crowds at the distributing offices fare so great that traffic in the streets is almost stopped. The Revision Committee on the Old Testament has carried the revision to the end of Solomon's Scores.

A NEW MANCHESTER IN FRANCE. It is stated that in case the negotiation with France regarding the cotton industry take a hostile turn, certain large capitalists of

ake a hostile turn, certain large capitalists of Manchester and adjoining towns are determined to form a company with a view to esablishing a large concern at Rouen. There appears to be no lack of capital. Spinning reaving, dying, and printing machinery will be fitted up on a very large scale. If Manchester goods are excluded from France the hester goods are excluded from France the romoters of the scheme are determined to

London, May 23.

The Swedish Government is becoming alarmed and contemplates legislation with regard to emigration, which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of able-bodied in-

A DANISH SOCIALIST.

Herr Jorgensen, editor of a Socialist paper at Constantinople, has been arrested on a charge of inciting to murder the King and establish the Commune. The character of the King has been so mild and genial and his reign so free from everything like tyranny and oppression that the idea of his assassination seems to be the varary of an insane to be the vagary of an insane AYOUR KHAN PREPARING FOR WAR,

A despatch from Candahar says Ayoub A despatch from Candahar says Ayoub Khan contemplates an early movement on Candahar. He is now engaged in collecting men and material for the war. Both sides are preparing for a struggle. The deputy-governor of Candahar is sending out troops to Girkish and other places. The Times, in referring to the above, thinks there is a prospect of stirring news from Afghanistan. PRINCE LEOPOLD'S NEW TITLE.

The Official Gazette to-night states that his Royal Highness Prince Leopold has been created a peer of England, with the title of Duke of Albany, and will now be entitled to take his seat in the House of Lords with his brothers, who sit, one as Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, another as Duke of Edinburgh, and a third as Duke of Con-

THE CALCUTTA STREET PREACHERS. Calcutta advices state that the case of five Calcutta advices state that the case of five missionaries, summoned before the authorities for street preaching, has been adjourned till next Saturday. The Government approves of the action of the Commissioners of Police in the matter.

LONDON, May 24.

smaller manufacturers have decided to close their mills, and only a few of the large manufactories remain open, working on short time, in the hope of a revival of trade. The cotton trade at Warsaw and Moscow is in a similar state of depression. At the latter place heavy failures are feared. The Russian imports of raw cotton have diminished 30 per cent., and of thread 8 per cent.; silk 40 per cent. The cloth trade is also at a standstill. The iron trade is even worse. Many English merchants, depressed by five years' bad trade and the gloomy political and financial prospects, are winding up their affairs preparatory to migrating with their capital to England.

Their losses are estimated at many millions. All the banks are closed. Though nothing is said of killed and wounded, it can scarcely be supposed that the Jews escaped with the loss of their property. Arrests continue to the made daily for attacks upon Jews. At Odessa these disorders have completely paralyzed local trade, and the people are only kept from despair by the promise of a good harvest and the Czar's recent manifesto. At Alexandrovsk and Melipol violent anti-Jewish riots continue to break out. The troops are employed in suppressing these disturbances and in punishing those engaged in them. The task is a difficult one, and the outrages are remployed in suppressing these disturbances and in punishing those engaged in them. The task is a difficult one, and the outrages are remployed in suppressing these disturbances and in punishing those engaged in them. The task is a difficult one, and the outrages are remployed in suppressing these disturbances and in punishing those engaged in them. The task is a difficult one, and the outrages are remployed in suppressing these disturbances and in punishing those engaged in them. The task is a difficult one, and the outrages are remployed in suppressing these disturbances and in punishing those engaged in them.

THE FRENCH EMBARGO ON PORK. In the French Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Commerce said the examining commissioner at Havre continued to report commissioner at have continued to report the presence of trichinse in pork, and the Government is unable to relinquish the mea-sures taken to protect the public health. The abrogation of the prohibition against pork is consequently impossible until a regular ser-vice for examining all such meat has been completely organised.

Lord Dufferin will leave for Turkey imme A Berlin despatch says Germany favours Spain's desire to extend her dominion in the

Several of the London Missionary Societ es and their wives have been ma A despatch from D'Urban says the Boers

are seizing the cattle and plundering the property of British subjects. The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, for many years parliamentary whipper-in of the Liberals, died to-day at Madras. Prince Bismarck proposes to introduce a bill in the German Reichstag to prevent the private manufacture of dynamite.

The Allan steamship Buenos Ayrean, from Quebec, which arrived at Glasgow on Sunday, landed her 554 oxen in good order. that Mr. Bradlaugh will not be permitted to take his seat during this session under any circumstances.

ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

Sir Charles Dilke, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announced to the House that the French Government was now back the remains of an Arctic expedition, for the admirable surveys of their coasts, and the liberality with which they circulated the re-sults of their labours among the learned societies of all civilized nations.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

London, May 19.

A Tunis despatch says :—There was fighting yesterday at Souk-el-Arba. It is stated that both the natives and the French lost heavily in killed and wounded. Several French wounded have been brought here. The French are marching direct upon Mathr.

Another and later despatch says the battle lasted ten hours. The Arabs were thoroughly organized, and had taken up a strong position at Souk-el-Arba, right on the French line of intended progress, and fought with such success as to entirely arrest the French march and compel a retreat towards Mattir. The Arabs are thoroughly aroused against the The Arabs are thoroughly aroused against the French, and the war feeling among them is neightened by their leaders.

A despatch from Paris says there is im-ninent danger of a rupture between France and Turkey.

The official correspondence on the Tunis question has been published. It shows that England did not decide to interfere, and that Earl Granville and the Marquis of Salisbury took similar views.

LONDON, May 21.

Earl Granville in a letter to the Fre

him, abandoned the intention.

PARIS, May 23.

A despatch from Oran says an Arab uprising has occurred in South Algeria, during which a number of French soldiers were killed. The native loss was over 400.

It is stated that the French Government has resolved to terminate the Tunis expedition and the occupation before the elections. The troops will return before the end of July.

The Arabs attacked the Bey's house on the Enfida estate, but were repelled by the tenants.

The disturbances continue at Odessa. Fortyfive restaurants have been plundered and
wrecked. The troops bivouat in the streets.
At the audience granted to the deputation
of Jews to-day the Czar stated that he would
seriously consider their persecution. He requested the deputation to memorialize Gen.
Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior. General
Kutiasoff has been sent to the south of Rusic to investigate the cause of the diserder sia to investigate the cause of the disorder A proclamation has been published in th A proclamation has been published in the province of Schernigoff inciting the people to attack the Jews, and bearing the heading, "Land and liberty." This circumstance is regarded as pointing to the fact that the Nihilists are the real instigators of the disturb-

sitive foreign nations were in reference to in-terference in their internal affairs, he did not think it would be expedient to make any offi-

THE CZAR AND THE NIHILISTS.

London, May 23.

The Russian revolutionists have answered The Russian revolutionists have answered the Czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, deportations to Siberia, the gagging of free speech and of the public journals, and declaring that false counsellors are in possession of the Czar's ear. The document concludes:—"Let your Majesty assemble your people around you, and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your Majesty nor State will have any reason to apprehend a further catastrophe."

The St. Petersburg Golos gives some curious details as to the means taken to ensure the safety of the Emperor at Gatschina. Every person arriving at the

Gatschina. Every person arriving at the palace, without exception, has to be subjected to a strict examination as to who he is, the reason of his coming, etc. All this is written down in a book, and if considered satisfactory he is carefully conveyed to the person with whom carefully conveyed to the person with whom he has business. On leaving his name is again written down, and he is seen off the premises. All the servants and workmen employed are photographed, and carry one copy about them with a written certificate on the back, a duplicate being kept in the

A BUSSIAN SENSATION. lessy Helfmann Said to Have Been Tor-

Earl Granville in a letter to the Freuch ambassador of Friday explains the views of the Government regarding the action of the French in Tunis, and the treaty with the Bey. He states that the Government does not wish to lay too much stress on the inconsistencies of language in conversation or on the various reasons given as Paris and Tunis for French intervention, but it can hardly be doubted that the treaty goes far beyond any question of security to the frontier, and amounts practiselly to a protectorate, which her Majesty's Government understood was disclaumed. In order that there may be no misapprehension the general convention of July, 1875, between Great Britain is and remains in force. That convention secures to British subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation all the privileges, favours, and immunities which might then or theretailly the granted to such subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation of any other nation whatever. A despatch from Oran, Algeria, says:—The French troops under Col. Innoent were attacked by 5,000 insurgents, led by the chief of the Bouamenia rebels, and defeated after a hot engagement. The French lost forty native survivaires kill and wounded.

It is stated that among the unpublished porton of the Tunis correspondence is a record of conversations between M. Waddington, Signor Corti, and Lord Salisbury, the purport of which is that Italy might, if she chose, take Tripol as compensation from the French Minister, who is carrying everything with a high hand. The total French force now in Tunis is 31,000.

The Ministers at Constantinople had decided to depose the Bey of Tunis, but learning that France had undertaken to prove the cellar was occupied as a saloon, and the occupation of French soldiers were killed. The native loss was over 400.

The stated that the French Government has resolved to terminate the Tunis expedition and the occupation before the elections. The trone will return before the end of July. It is stated that the French soldiers were killed. The native loss was PARIS, May 23.

A expected from three types and perfect the street processing the section of the Commissioners of the control of the Commissioners of the Commission of the Commissioners of the

THE IRISH PROBLEM Notice Given of a Thousand Amend ments to the Land Bill.

A MILLITARY DEMONSTRATION AT CAVAN. The Entire Population of New Pallas Under Arms.

ER. BRENNAN'S REVOLUTIONARY UTTERANCES. Consternation Caused in Irish Circles by His Arrest.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF MR. FORSTER.

A large force of military and police proceeded, under command of Major Vandelim, of the 9th Regiment, and Major Rolleston, of the Royal Marines, to-day to New Pallas, county Limerick, to aid the sheriff

of dislodging the occupants and executing the writs was abandoned for the day. Stones still continued to be showered upon the police and the military, and so threatening was the aspect of the people, who thropged round the force, that Major Rolleston ordered the police to load their rifles and the military to fix bayonets, and warned the people that if they persisted in their hostile conduct he should read the Ruot Act, and if they did not disperse within a short time he should feel it his most puinful and awful duty to order the constablulary wifes and the desired effect, and the people dispersed, but not before Lieutenant Gowan, of the 9th, had received a blow from a cudgel. Four persons have been arrested, including Gowan's assailant. To-morsow morning the flying column with four pieces of artillery will proceed with the Sheriff to execute the writs upon the people in the castle.

London, May 19.

The which the people had taken refuge.

Volleys of stones were also thrown. Subconstable Murraine had his skull fractured, two other constables were wounded, and a soldier of the Royals was also severely wounded. The police and soldiers had their guns loaded, but they received no orders to fire. They, however, used their swords, bayonets, batons, and rifle butts to some purpose, fatal wounds were inflicted. No attack could be made on the barricaded ruin without artillery, and the force returned to Limerick without having accomplished any-anything. The whole district is almost in a state of insurrection. Orders have been given to the Scots Guards, in Dublin, to hold themselves in readiness to go south at an hour's notice.

DUBLIN, May 22.

The state of affairs in the Pallas district remains much the same. The Sheriff is still unable to execute his writs of execution. The military force, consisting of 100 picked men

LONDON, May 19. A caucus of Irish members of Parliament was held this evening, and after a warm discussion a resolution to abstain from voting on the second reading of the Land bill was agreed to. Among the wiser and cooler-headed Irish members this resolution is depre-cated, and is denounced as savouring either of childish obstinacy, or a wilful desire to maintain and prolong the agitation for agitation's sake. RIOTING AT KILLARNEY.

A riot over an eviction occurred at Killarney between the Royal Marines and civilians. The people had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

object a number of soldiers and police formed a cordon around the castle to prevent the besieged from obtaining provisions. It is plain that all who are in the castle are as determined as ever to hold out. They seem to be in the highest spirits, and to be amply supplied with creature comforts of all kinds. The holders of the castle are loudly cheered by those who are outside. The badges have been broken down, as the idea got abroad that artillery was to be sent to storm the castle. The destruction of the bridges was intended to obstruct the passage of the cannon. It seems ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON POLICE BARRACES. An attempt precisely like the late ones at Liverpool and Chester was made to-day on the police barracks at Hauford. A hole was dug under the wall and a corpedo put in and exploded. No one was injured, and but little damage was done. The outrage is blamed on the Fenians, but it is believed to the Irish by making them odious.

The destruction of the bridges was intended to obstruct the passage of the cannon. It seems that the disturbances began after the sheriff's visit to the farms of two tenants. Neither stock nor property of any kind was to be found, nor was any resistance offered until the castle was reached. Here they sought a certain Timothy Quinlan. As soon as the sheriff and his party approached, A MAGISTRATE FIRED AT. A Cork despatch says:—Mr. Livanton, a magistrate, has been fired at without result near Skibbereen. He was a candidate for the chairmanship of the School Union in opposition to a member of the Land League now in prison. came on the police from this stronghold, and the resident magistrate states that a bullet struck the wall alongside of the agent. The police, with swords, batons, and rifles, beat back the crowd, but could do nothing against the castle garrison, which was armed with THE LAND BILL DEBATE.

In the House of Commons to-day,
Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, in debating
the Land bill, said some portions of the bill
were a revolutionary proposal to take away
landlords' rights without compensation. This
was confiscation. He concluded by expressing hostility to what he characterized as the
greatest and most unhallowed act of public
confiscation ever attempted by any statesman
in a civilized country.

police, with swords, batons, and rifles, beat back the crowd, but could do nothing against the castle garrison, which was armed with scythes, forks, and other implements. Three priests arrived on the scene and exerted themselves to secure order. But for their interference there would have been bloodshed. When the expedition faced for home they found another broken bridge before them, and while they were making the passage the crowd who had broken away from the priests opened fire with stones. Immediately the police were given the order to load. Father O'Donnell sprang forward in front of the levelled rifles and shouted out that he would be responsible for order. Meantime a body of police rushed on the crowd of men and women in the rear. Swords and batons were flourished, a reporter was roughly handled, and the police struck out excitedly right and left. This was the last collision, and the police then safely crossed the bridge.

A circular has been issued to the constabulary urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons. The six flying columns are preserving the peace in the districts disturbed. There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to "Boycott" solicitors, auctioneers, and others who act against tenants. confiscation ever attempted by any statesman in a civilized country.

Mr. Paranill's departure with short 18

the Ministry.

Mr. Parnell's departure, with about 18 followers, without voting, was greeted with cheers of derision.

The bill was then read a second time.

out of the arrest of a priest who among his order has certainly taken the most prominent part in speaking, and sustained the most advanced developments of the land agitation. Father Sheehy and his fellow-prisoners were conveyed at once to Naas gaol under a strong escort. Great excitement prevails at New Pallas. The flying column with two guns left Limerick this morning to assist the sheriff in making seizures for rent in the district. This is the first active service undertaking by one of the five flying columns at present organized in Ireland.

London, May 20.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. O'Sullivan questioned the Government concerning the arrest of the priest Sheehy. Mr.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. O'Sullivan questioned the Government concerning the arrest of the priest Sheehy. Mr. Forster regretted that it had been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman, but the arrest was not made without his sanction. Lord Randolph Churchill, Conservative, charged the Government with encouraging distifrance in Ireland by their apathy. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested anyone, priest or layman, for repair the bridges which were do yed by the garrison on the approach of the artillery and dragoons. Application has been made for an additional force of police, but the people are jubilant at what they consider a great victory. They declare that they have Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested anyone, priest or layman, for being a member of the Land League. They, only arrested the perpetrators or abettors of outrages. Mr. Parnell and other Home Rulers denounced the arrest of Father Sheehy.

Archbishop Croke continues to make a triumphal progress through his diocese, holding visitations of the clergy, and attending Land League demonstrations.

officers. It was resolved to invest the castle, and starve out the occupants. With this object a number of soldiers and police formed

A SHOWER OF STONES

against tenants. London, May 21.

civil and military combined, and last night the whole district was blazing with bonfires, no work being done, and the whole population being practically under arms waiting for the next invasion. Among the higher officials at Dublin the position is regarded with dismay. They cannot abandon the action of the law now that they have put their hands to the plough, and must either shoot the people or arrest the whole population of the disturbed district. During the entire agitation a similar deadlock has been experienced. The anti-Jewish excitement continues to rage with extraordinary ferceness in Russia and Hungary. A story comes from Tarfa, in Hungary, that many fires having recently occurred, they were laid to the charge of the Jews. A few days ago a Jew was helping to extinguish a fire when the mob suddenly turned on him and hurled him into the flames, where he was burnt alive. Jewish fugitives are arriving in Poland from all parts of Russia. Lond of May 24.

An influential deputation of the Anglo-Jewish Association had an interview with ay, Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke to-day on the treatment of the Jews in Russia. Lord Charles Dilke to-day on the treatment of the Jews in Russia. Lord the more applied and shower of the force was met by a large body of people, who followed them, yelling, shouting, and pelting them with stones. Amid a shower of missiles the sheriff succeeded, after much difficulty, in evicting a few families. He then proceeded from Limerick to the property of Col. Hare, near New Pallas, to carry out evictions. The bailiff disappeared during the march, so that no evictions could be carried out, and as the people had removed all their cattle no scizure could be made. Some desperate scenes, however, occurred. The military and police were fired on from the old castle, in which the people had taken refuge. Volleys of stones were also thrown. Subconstable Murraine had his skull fractured, two other constables were wounded, and a military of the Royals was also severely This afternoon at half-past five Thomas Brennan, secretary of the Land League, was arrested in the offices of the League at Dublin and taken to Nass gaol, in Kildare. The charge in the warrant is one of inciting persons to commit riot and assault for the purpose of obstructing and preventing the execution of the process of law, committed in Queen's Ceunty, and also of being an incitor to acts of violence tending to interfere with Tipperary, yesterday, MR. BRENNAN COUNSELLED OPEN REVOLUTION.

He said:—"We see now the landlords proving true to their past traditions as enemies of the people, by the way in which they are showering notices of ejectment throughout the country. I ask you if such proceedings ever took place in any other country, say England? If two hundred thousand people in England were threatened with expulsion from their homes, what do you think would be the result? (A voice—"A revolution.") Yes, a revolution. (Cheers.) The very ground would be stained with blood, and the English people would hurl from power any Government that permitted it. (Cheers.) Let us have no more nibbling with this question, but let every man in Ireland who pays rent enly pay rent when he is forced to do it at the bayonet's point. Let them bring their balliffs, sheriffs, and soldiers, those hired mercenaries who are recruited from the siu ms of England and broughthers to shoot down the light He said :- "We see now the landlords prov-The state of affairs in the Pallas district remains much the same. The Sheriff is still unable to execute his writs of execution. The iffs, sheriffs, and soldiers, those hind mercen-aries who are recruited from the slums of Eng-land and brought here to shoot down the Irish people. (Groans.) Allow rest only to be collected when they have put all their ma-chinery in force. You should do this with regard to all writs for the recovery of rents. And as for the recovery of possession and notices of ejectment, you should treat them just in the same way." unable to execute his writs of execution. The military force, consisting of 100 picked men of the 9th regiment and a similar number of the 57th, returned to headquarters early this morning without attacking, as any assault on the castle in which the occupiers of the land have fortified themselves could not but have resulted in most serious consequences. During the course of the day a council was held between the resident magistrate, the sheriff, and the military and police officers. It was resolved to invest the castle, just in the same way.

DURLIN May 24 It is probable that the next manœuvre of the Land League will be the organization of a universal strike against all payment of rents. This was hinted at in the meeting to rents. This was hinted at in the meeting today in Dublin. Several speakers, including
Mr. Kettle, the chairman, and Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, stated that the people are now
prepared to carry out the Land League principles to the end. They had been exasperated by the arrests of Mr. Breman
and tools from their employers, Carter, Hawkins & Sloan, jewellery manufacturers, Newark.

Carl Schurz an Editor.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Carl, Schurz,
Horace White, and E. L. Godkin have obtained control of the Excepting Post. Schurz
assumes editorial direction to-morrow. greeted the suggestion that payment of rent should be suspended, and it was spoken of as

In the House of Commons at three o'clock this morning, Mr. Justin McCarthy moved a resolution relative to the conduct of the Irish Executive and condemning the arrest of Dillon and Father Sheehy.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAND BILL. The arrest of Mr. Brennan causes consternation among the Irish party, and has again made the Irish questien the chief topic of discussion. Mr. Gladstone's party are in despair at the delay attending the progress of the Land bill in Parliament. Notice of one thousand amendments has formally been given, which it will take months to dispose of.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND BRENNAN'S A BREST. At a meeting of the Land League at Dublin to-day the arrest of Brennan was denounced as an outrage on the Irish race. The speakers declared that a national protest should be made in the shape of a general strike against the payment of rent.

DEBATE ON FATHER SHERHY'S CASE.

be made in the shape of a general strike against the payment of rent.

DERATE ON PATHER SHEREY'S CASE.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr.
O'Donnell Home Ruler, made a bitter attack of upon Mr. Forster, Secretary for Ireland, saying the arrest of Father Sheeby excited even a stronger feeling than if Archbishop Croke had been arrested. It was, perhaps, deemed to she to arrest the curate than the archlishop, but though the act-was cowardly, it was by no means safe. He attacked the Government again to the reconstruction of the court of Common Pleas assisting to evict poverty-stricken people, and staigmained the recent circular urging the police to greater vigilance as a direct hinter of the fabrication of evidence.

Mr. Forster, said Mr. O'Donnell's assertions were unfounded. He had hitterto refrained from entering upon the particulars of Mr. Dillon's arrest because he feared it tright endanger the safety and even the lives of particular individuals. He quoted from the fine candiary speeches of Mr. Dillon and Father Sheeby, and admitted that the Government are shown as the court of the court of celars him to be the duly elected magistrate for an alleged perjury; and with reference to the majoranty he wishes the fine menter of the Land League or dergyment. He looked forward with alarm to what wis going on, but hoped by sending an overwhelming force wherever resistance was expected to be able to maintain peace.

Mr. Grantence they would not allow the conspiracy to uncomed, even though the persons to be robbed were landlereds. Buy would arrest the single of the production of the court, of the court, of the court of the co

It is rumoured that Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, is about to resign.

THOSE AMENDMENTS.

Up to last night over one thousand amendments to be proposed to the Land bill had been placed on the order book of the House of Commons, and many more amendments are being prepared.

Two million copies of the revised New Testament were sold in London, Eng., on Saturday. The popular verdict is unanimously against the revision on account of the number and character of the changes made. It appears that a special Act of Parliament is necessary to secure the adoption of the revision in the Church of England, and such an Act the Imperial Government has no intention of introducing.

POSTSCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, May 26.

DEATE OF COMMODORE NUTT.

NEW YORK, May 25. dwarf Commodore Nutt died here toy. He was thirty-seven years of age, born in Davenport, Iowa, and has been a public character for eighteen years past, His wife survives him, but no children. He was the smallest dwarf ever exhibited, and considerable of a comedian, in both respects beating Tom Thumb. For many years he was one of Barnum's strongest points, and was exhibited by the latter over the whole continent.

ON THE TURF.

Speculations on the Chances of American Horses in Europe.

LONDON, May 25. Although it is new certain that Archer will ride Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois for the Derby, that John Day, will mount the same gentle-man's Passaic, and that C. Wood will take care of Mr. Keene's, Den Fulano, yet the fact that the veteran jockey George Fordham will ride Mr. Keene's Foxhall, the favourite,

THE NEW YORK EX-SENATORS. Chances of Re-election—An Independent Opin-ion on the Situation—What Conkling will

NEW YORK, May 25. - The Sun's Albany

The Times' special says that at present, while administration men are strongest in having the backing of their constituents, they admit their weakness in having no candidates upon whom they are disposed to unite. There is reason to believe that both sides exaggerate their strength, but that there are enough weak men who will be won over by Conkling and Platt to constitute a strong majority in caucus.

Blaine arrived yesterday. He said he had come wholly on private business.

The Tribune states that yesterday Conkling told a friend he was not in the habit of being

defeated, and having entered this fight he was determined to win. He further announced, "If I go back to Washington I will take Platt

Gambetta's Birthday. Paris, May 25.—Gambetta has started for his birthplace, Cahors, where he is expected to deliver several speeches during the fetes in

Greek Official Defalcations.

ATHENS, May 25.—Defalcations amounting to 80,000 drachmas have been discovered in the treasury. Several persons have been

Brothers in Crime.

New York, May 25.—Richard and William Hawkins, brothers, were arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing \$7,000 in money and tools from their employers, Carter, Haw-

TORONTO ITEMS.

A resident of Sumach street, it is said, sold A resident of Sumach street, it is said, sold his wife to a neighbour for \$5 on Monday. The sold wife was willing to be so disposed of. The purchaser had to stand the expense of drawing up legal terms of sale.

of drawing up legal terms of sale.

The vacancy created by the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Blake has been filled by the appointment of Thos. Ferguson, Esq., Q.C., of this city, to the position. This appointment is one which must meet with the approval of the profession as well as of the public generally. Mr. Ferguson has been for years at the head of one of our leading firms, and his experience fits him eminently to disand his experience fits him eminently to dis-charge the duties of the office.

THE MERCER FEMALE REFORMATORY .-THE MERCER FEMALE REFORMATORY.—
Female offenders who have served a term in
this institution have a strong dislike to reentering the building. They contend that
instead of any reformation being effected
they regain their liberty much more crimehardened than before they went in. More
than one prisoner, on hearing sentence passed
for commitment to the reformatory, has told
the Magistrate the same story as that repeated by the girl Story on Friday. She
entered a strong protest, after receiving sentence, and said that on her liberation she
would return to her old ways of living, worse

Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and increased from year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure Sulphate of Quintne, combined with fine Shenry Wine and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the time of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigour which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Seld by all druggists.

APPALLING DISASTER.

An Excursion Steamer Founders at London, Ontario,

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY LIVES LOST

A Sad Termination to a Day's Amusement.

Six Hundred People Plunged into the River.

A SCENE OF THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT.

London, May 24.—About six o'clock this evening the most fearful accident that ever occurred in Canada took place on the river, about a mile below this city. The steamer Victoria was coming up from the water works with her two decks crowded with passengers. When at the bend below the Cove bridge, she gave a lurch and toppled over, and in a few minutes the water was filled with strug-gling men, women, and children. The boat foundered, and the timbers of the upper part

HELD THE PEOPLE UNDER WATER, which at this point is several feet deep. Some managed to struggle out, but the loss of life was appalling. Up to the present time 107 bodies have been found. As the bodies were brought out of the water and laid on the shore the sight was a most fearful one, and will long remain a memory with those who wisnessed it. Hundreds of hairbreadth eswifnessed it. Hundreds of hairbreadth es-capes occurred, but they were all dwarfed in the sad disaster that laid so many people out in death. Efforts were made to resuscitate some of the drowned ones, but they were of no avail. The bodies were laid out side by aide on the river bank, the scene being lit up ing hands who worked to recover the bodies from the wreck. A large staff of medical men were on hand, and have done all in their power, but to no purpose. The city is wail-

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES ARE BEREFT, and at the present time a great deal of uncer tainty prevails as to who were on the boat and who escaped. The friends of those who were known to be at the water works, and who have not returned, are almost frantic.

The police have charge of all the identified es, and it is expected that before morning will all be claimed. The first they will all be claimed. The first news which reached the city was brought by survivors, who straggled through the streets wet and weary. The news fell like a thunderbolt, and a stampede took place for the spot. When your reporter arrived there

A HORRIBLE SIGHT met the view. Some fifty or sixty bodies had already been recovered, and were lying on the greensward some distance up the bank. Those arriving from the city from every direction crowded around anxious to see if any of their relatives were on board. About one thousand families were represented on the excursion, and the wail of anguish that arose at the sight of the victims Fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters rushed about panic-stricken endeavouring to identify their friends. By seven o'clock about eighty bodies were recovered from under the wreck, where the water is about twelve feet in depth. Almost every minute some poor victim was brought to the surface iveyed in strong and willing arms to the bank. The steamer Princess Louise was placed on the upper deck. Fires were lit on the bank overlooking the river, and petroleum torches were brought and the search continued into the night. Up to the present hour (ten o'clock) about 150 corpses have been THE GAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The accident is said to be due to careless The boat appeared to be overcrowded to an alarming extent. The manager was expostulated with by several at Spring Bank, and urged not to let the boat go out in such an overcrowded condition, but he is reported to have replied, "All gether with two children." right, I know my business," or something of that sort. Mr. Samuel Stewart, stove merchant, one of those who protested left the boat at Spring Bank with his family several hundred more remained there, unable to get passage. They had to walk home, a distance of four miles, to-night, no conveyance of any kind being available. The telephone was in constant use between the water works and the city by friendly inquirers. This disaster will put an end to the pleasure steamer business, as hereafter people will not venture. The river, which has been the subject of many jokes and puns on account the subject of many jokes and puns on account of its supposed shallowness, is in reality in many places twenty or thirty feet deep.

THE STEAMER'S STATE.

London, May 25.—The inquest will open this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Coroner Flock. Chief of Police Williams, states that he is certain over two hundred people have been drowned. None, as far as known, belong to Toronto. The Steamer was licensed to carry four hundred. It is computed that she had almost double that number on board. The vessel, which is registered at Port Stanley, was laid up on the bank during winter and it is said her seams opened. She has not been inspected this season. Last year the vessel had a life-saving apparatus ordered to be provided, but it was only furnished after much trouble and near the close of the season. Flags in the city are at half-mast, and the whole population is in gloom. The work of recovering the bodies from the wreck is still proceeding, and several were taken out of the river within the last hour or two. A partial record of names is kept by the police authorities, but relations take away many dead friends, so that the full extent of the disaster will probably never be known. THE STEAMER'S STATE.

aster will probably never be known. AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPT. BANKIN. AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPT, RANKIN.

This morning I cassed upon Capt. Rankin, who expressed himself quite willing to make a statement of the circumstances connected with the disaster. After describing the trip to Springbank, he said that before he could empty his load of passengers and head the boat out, a large crowd jumped on board, swarming over the vessel, and even climbing to the top deck. In a very few minutes the vessel was over-crowded, and he informed the passengers that he would not minutes the vessel was over-crowded, and he informed the passengers that he would not leave the wharf unless part of the crowd left the vessel. From fifteen to twenty people got off, and the remainder of the crowd began calling out why he was not leaving. Shortly afterwards they started, and the vessel went along splendidly until they got opposite the cemetery, where he noticed a little different action in the boat; as he had to steer himself, though captain of the northy afterwards and horthy afterwards and horthy afterwards and he sent the boat; as he had to steer himself, though captain of the vessel, he could not go below to ascertain the trouble. A little boy belonging to one of the passengers was with him in the pilot-house at the time, and he asked him to go down and ask the engineer if there was any danger. The boat at this time was listing at the starboard, and came in at her scuppers. She remaind he sent the boy down and he sent the boy down and he sent the boy down instances of heroism and self-denial were noticed.

As the wreck subsided, many of the bodier as to the surface, and were quickly cores. When it had be shore. When it had be water, came in at her scuppers. She re-fused to right, and he sent the boy down again to ask if there was any danger, or if she was making water. The engineer said that unless she was got on an even keel there was danger. He then determined to run her on a sand bank close to where the accident happened. At that time there was a great crowd, and he told them to move over to the port side. At this

There were only about one hundred crash. There were only about one hundred and fifty passengers on the lower deck, the crowd above making the vessel top heavy. He was on the promenade deck, where the greatest crowd was, and when the vessel went to pieces, he climbed upon the hurricane deck. The stern went to the hottom the water, being about ten feet deep. the hurricane deck. The stern went to the bottom, the water being about ten feet deep, and the prow came up out of the water and turned over just as if the vessel had made a somerset. He dragged a man from under the deck, which was crushing those beneath. A great many had fallen into the water when the deck gave way, and when the vessel sunk they climbed on the floating deck, thereby pressing it down on the hundreds who were struggling beneath and suffocating them. Could the deck have been saved, but the struggles of those clinging to it prevented any action. However, a great many of those underneath had the presence of mind to dive, and thus they saved themselves and swam ashore. He told two young men who were passing to go to the two young men who were passing to go to the city for help.
"Captain, can you describe the boat," I

'She was a flat bottomed scow of about 190 tons, and was built upon the river. She was registered to carry 400 passengers, and I do not think she had a greater number than that at the time of the accident. At all events I do not think there were 500, for there would scarcely be standing room if such were the case. It has been said that there were 600 on board, but that is not so, for the main deck was not crowded. She listed on the starboard all the way up, and when the water came on forward another element of danger arose. The boiler went through the side when I was at the wheel, and I went down with the deck. She was staunch enough, but the deck was supported

by uprights running along the gunwale, and there were no trices. We came down the river slowly, with the syphon and another pump working,"

"Were the pumps working to clear leakage ?" I asked.

age?" I asked.

"She was leaking at the seams."

"Was this her first trip?" I asked,

"No," he said, "she made two trips on
Saturday, two trips on Monday, and three
trips before this happened."

"What depth of water was there in her
when she listed?" "When I sent the boy down, the engineer replied that there was half his arm's length of water in the hold."

Then you attribute the loss of the vessel "Yes, certainly. When I found that she was taking water, I determined to run her on the sand bar, and would have remained there until I obtained assistance. When the passengers ran to star-board to see the rowboats I was alarmed for the safety of the vessel and asked several persons to assist me in prevailing upon the crowd to keep to port. Young Parish, the purser, and several gentlemen spoke to the passengers, but without effect. If I had two minutes time I would have beached her on the sand bank, where she would have been perfectly safe on account of her flat bottom. The banks up the river, where I first became alarmed, are precipitous, and I could not beach her, and I waited until I could reach

the sand-bank bar. There was a crew of full captain, purser, engineer, firemen, and two deck hands. There was a boiler and also two entrines working in direct connection on board. Vvere you asked when half way down the river to land your passengers owing the perilous condition of the boat? No, word 'danger' was not spoken that I heard, and no one seemed to b apprehensive. The people forward of the pilot-house, altered their position when spoken to, but those on the lower deck would not pay any heed to what was said to them, even although passengers went below and represented to them that their conduct endagered the boat. They were a pretty hard crowd. Deck hand Forker was at the cuptain's house, and told the reporter that when the water was knee-deep on the lower deak he beseeched the crowd for God's sake to move over to the other side. They absolutely refused, saying if we go dow

you do it with us.

He say that she would be lost, so he cried out "Vell, I'm going to save myself," and jumped over the wires on the port side of the main de ck, and swam ashore.

A woman, whose head was fastened in the wires of the deck, was rescued by Forker, to-

TWO HUNDRED DEAD. LONDON, May 25.-When the water wa let off by the removal of the plashboards this morning the search was continued for those under the lower deck, and twenty-two more under the lower deck, and twenty-two more bodies were brought to the surface, making about 210 in all recovered. It is not known how many more, if any, are lost. The Council met this for enoon and passed resolutions of condolence. A settled gloom reigns over the city. To-day in any business places are closed. Mr. R. O. Mont gomery, leather merchant. Toronto, was on board, but escaped, and succeeded in saving in any others. He stated to a reporter that out the passage up the cautier week. that or i the passage up, the captain went among the passages urging them to keep on the other side. To one boy he said: "For God's sake keep on the other side; if you don't, you'll have to swim for it." A little don't, you'll have to swim for it." A little later on he saw the water pass in over the deck and the boiler go by the board, when the crash immediately took place. The following lost have been freshly identified:

John Viall, shoemaker; Ben Hall, shoemaker, and child; Rosetta Markham; J. Perkins, son of J. Perkins, butcher; Wm. Wannecott, city; Mr. Masuret's two children, and Polly Grafton.

cott, city; Mr. Masurets van Polly Grafton.

LATUR—More bodies have been identified, among them those of Willie D. Glass, Charlie Siddons, Miss Meekey, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Hall, S. P. Graham, and a woman named Fitzglobons. Almost all business is at a stand still, and crowds line the streets, discount of the stand still, and crowds line the streets, discount of the stand still, and crowds line the streets, discount of the stand still, and crowds line the streets, discount of the standard still, and crowds line the streets, discount of the standard still, and crowds line the streets, discount of the standard standard still, and crowds line the standard stan stant sam and crowns line the streets, discussing the sad calamity. The burial of the victin is is at this hour (2.30 p.m.) proceeding. A solemn stillness pervades the city. Flags are half-mast, and the bells are tolling

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

All details coming in of the disaster at London add fresh horror to the story. After giving an account of the calamity, the wreck of the boat, and the subsequent efforts to recover the bodies, the London Free Press goes on to say:—

on 10 say:

As dusk deepened into night the scene became still more weird and terrible. Fires were lit upon the bank, shedding a lurid and fitful glare over the water, and showing the dreadful outlines in their most sinister aspect.

THE WORK OF RECOVERING THE BODIES was entered into with a heroic spirit by the se who arrived early on the scene. Mer-chants, lawyers, workmen, and all classes, phinged into the water, and, borne up by raits, began to hand the lifeless forms of the

or if she was making water. The engineer said that unless she was got on an even keel there was danger. He then determined to run her on a sand bank close to where the accident happened. At that time there was a great crowd, and he told them to move over to the port side. At this time two row-boats came down the stream, and as they were racing the attention of the passengers was attracted. The crowd made a rush to the port side, and she heled over in an alarming manner and went portbow down. Then the boiler slid from its fastenings, and went through the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the more room could be found on the upper deck, and when the trough the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the main deck stanchions away, and the top deck, cowded with passengers came down with is the city, thus preventing an overtrowding of the consequence of the conveyances of every description, not one of which was without its share of inanimate consequence of so many people holding on to them to save themselves from being rapidity, the rows were added to. First the stern of the boats became filled, then the side, a larming manner and went portbow down. Then the boiler alid from its fastenings, and went through the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the more room could be found on the upper deck, and went through the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the more room could be found on the upper deck, and went through the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the more room could be found on the upper deck, and went through the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the more room could be found on the upper deck, and went through the side. The boiler carried six or eight of the law governing an overtrowding of the deck upon their heads, and secondly, in consequence of the crowd of people who were huddled together undermeath the contract of the province of the boats and the deck to the mainty to the fickering light to the fine the province of the many provinces of every description, not once the near

trouble stricken men and women, who searched the features for traces of friends supposed to be lost. As a child, or a wife, or a mother, a brother, a sister, or a friend was recognized, a heartrending shriek told the story, and a low but solemn moan passed through those assembled on the shore. "Are my children safe!" was the agonizing inquiry of many a mother and a father as they arrived excited and breathless on the scene. In many instances the answers told the tale of a drowned boy or a lost girl, and the scenes of this character were painful beyond all description. To present the picture as it really was would be an impossibility. To those who saw it no description is necessary. those who saw it no description is necessary, for while life lasts it can never fade from their

memory.

In numbers of cases the torn clothing of In numbers of cases the torn clothing of the young ladies told how desperately the struggle had been for escape from the water or beneath the fatal deck, and scarred faces, abrased arms and limbs gave evidence of injuries that undoubtedly went far towards hastening death by drowning. On the faces of four or five bodies, there were bruises and abrasions which rendered identification most difficult.

On the boat, as they lay side by side, the On the boat, as they lay side by side, the scene was one most impressive in its character. To the left of the main gangway lay a mother with her child clasped in her arms, in that embrace which death so often brings to drowning people. Alongside were children who seemed asleep, and men whose faces were hideously distorted by the agony of the death struggle. Five young ladies lay side by side—bearing no other evidence than that of a speedy and apparently painless death. Children were interspersed everywhere—ranging in their ages from inaocent baby-Children were interspersed everywhere—ranging in their ages from innocent babyhood to boys and girls of fifteen and sixteen. Beside one of the paddle-boxes lay a little girl, with her hat fastened jauntily over her golden hair, and her clothing but little disturbed since she had left the pic-nic ground, prattling, perhaps, by a mother's side. Near the wheelhouse lay a well-formed young lady, dressed in micriic continue who had been expensed. dressed in picnic costume, who had been examined by hundreds, without finding any who could identify her. Directly opposite lay the body of Miss May Craddock, daughter of the architect, which was being watched by her lover when in life. Along the side nearest the shore were arranged the bodies of eight, who had passed the middle age of life; and in striking contrast lay feet to feet as many who had not passed the age of twenty-one. Forward of the wheelhouse was a strange jumble of children and men, while in a corner of the paddle-box lay the form of a well-dressed and fair-haired little girl, whom no one had been able to identify. Too much credit cannot be attached to the city doctors, who were present in full strength, and did all in their power to resuscitate when a glimmer of hope was entertained.

THE WORK OF IDENTIFICATION. As the finding of the bodies grew less numerous, the policemen in attendance, under Chief Williams, began to permit the admission of enquirers by fours. This prevented any crowding, and was worked most satisfactorily; the friends were able to search more carefully, and the bodies were thus undisturbed. Those on the several decks were provided with lantenage and treether and provided with lanterns and torches, and, aided by the light from the bonfires, the work of identification was begun. This was most agonizing in the extreme. As fathers or mothers clasped the cold forms of their children to their arms and broke forth children to their arms and proke forth into wails of sorrow, or a brother bent over a sister, a husband identified a wife, a wife a husband, strong men who stoed by were moved to tears. One by one, however, the bodies were recognized until when midnight arrived there remained about fifty to be ticketed. At 12 o'clock, the boat being filled, it was deemed advisable to start for the city. it was deemed advisable to start for the city.

This was done slowly and cautiously, and as the steamer moved between the darkened banks, and the faces of the dead were but visible by the glimmering light of a few landers. terns, the scene was more sombre than it had appeared at any time before. Few words were spoken, and the stillness was broken only by the secasional seb of an agonizing sorrower or the splashing of the wheels. Around the decks, there lay over one hundred bodies in the manner described. Several of those who escaped were seen by the reporters, and gave accounts of the dis-aster varying only in detail.

DAVID ECKERT S STATEMENT. head master of London East Public Schools, head master of London East Public Schools, and was in his company on the steamer Victoria. We were homeward bound, and had passed Woodland cemetery probably ten minutes, when the steamer commenced to rock. The passengers kept trying to balance her, and moved from one side to the other with the view of accomplishing that aim. She still continued to surge and swing, until she went so far that the top deck gave a crack, and just then she toppled right over. We were at the time about 200 yards west of the Cove the time about 200 yards west of the Cove bridge, and about forty feet from the north bank. The boat broke into fragments. This occurred shortly after six o'clock. The boat was crowded to its very utmost, and the great majority of the passenger was the great majority of the passengers were women and children. The upper deck was for the most part occupied by women and children. Both deeks were densely crowded with people. The screaming when the crack was heard was something terrible. I can't compare it to anything I ever heard before, and almost instantly thereafter, the hurricane deck came down on the heads of the people, and swept them off into the water. I was knocked overboard with others, and managed to crawl from under the deck, and then swim to the shore. Very many of the passengers were stunned by the hurricane deck when it fell, and by this means those who could swim were prevented from deing so." rom doing so."

william d. Ecker, of london east, was found by a Free Press reporter huddling close to a heap of burning logs, endeavouring to dry his clothing. After being assured that his brother David was saved, he made the following statement:—"Iwasa passenger on the steamer Victoria this evening, and passed through an ordeal, the like of which I hope I will never be called upon to witness again.—The decks of the steamer were packed with people, principally ladies and children. I was on the upper deck during the passage, and shortly after leaving the dock at Spring Bank, a good many passengers began keeping time with the listing of the steamer, and went as far as they could from side to side each time the vessel surged. Many people made fun of it at first, and a good deal of holloaing was done, such as "Get out your life-boats!" "Come and have a teeter!" etc., etc. While this was proceeding upstairs the passengers on the lower deck were running to and fro, endeavourfing to keep their feet from getting wet: and fully fifteen inches of water ran from gangway to gangway across that portion of the boat when she surged. The passengers below yelled and screamed in a terrific manner as the vessel continued to lurch, and not a single effort was made to ston the surging by WILLIAM D. ECKERT, OF LONDON EAST, and screamed in a terrific manner as the vessel continued to lurch, and not a single effort was made to stop the surging by the captain or his brother officers, if there were any on board. Capt. Rankin was at the wheel. While nearing the bend below the Cove bridge, probably 200 yards west of it, a greater rush of the passengers than had hitherto been experienced took place, followed instantly by a cracking noise. The women screamed, the children yelled, and for the moment the faces of several men in my vicinity the faces of several men in my vicinity turned ghastly pale. The scene was height-ened by one man jumping overboard, and almost instantaneously thereafter the posts which upheld the hurricane deck gave way,

the boat appeared to break up into several pieces, principally from stem to stern. The catastrophe was but the action of a couple of minutes. I was caught between two stanchions, and, after floundering about in the water for a few moments, managed to free myself from the debris, and swam to the shore. The shouting and calls for help were of the most heartrending description. They lasted only for a few moments, however. One gentleman, whose name I do not know, swam to and from the wreck a dozen times or more, and saved fourteen or fifteen people who had freed themselves from the floating timbers. Many of my pupils were on board. I have no hesitaoupils were on board. I have no hesitation in saying that there were from 200 to 300 more passengers on board than there ought to have been. The excursionists, as a rule, generally take the boat for home which leaves generally take the boat for home which leaves about half-past five, and that is the principal reason, I fancy, why the Victoria was over-loaded. My watch stopped at exactly eleven minutes past six o'clock.

SAD SCENES. Several of the incidents after the disaster were heartrending.

The saddest scene on board the boat was that in the case of George Evans, of Maitland street. He tame on board, where the bodies were lying, fearful that his family might be among the lost. After searching for a time he was about to turn away, when he discovered the corpse of his golden-haired little girl. He gathered her in his arms and sank down broken-hearted with grief. Beside the body lay that of another little child, whom Mr. Evans did not think belonged to him. An hour later, however, he took his handkerchief, and on wiping off the little face exclaimed, "My God! here's another little one of mine!" Sitting, nursing and weeping over the inanimate forms of his two dead shildren, he remained for another hour. Near by lay the form of a woman, well dressed and comely. Searchers for friends came along one by one, peering wistfully into the upturned faces, and finally some one suggested that the watch of this lady be examined for initials. As the chain was being drawn out, Mr. Evans said:—"I know that trinket. Merciful God, it's my wife! Then my two other children are still in the water." Sad sight! His wife and four children gone from The saddest scene on board the boat was sight! His wife and four children gone from

him forever on earth!

A young man named Smith, living on South street, came aboard the Princess without knowing that any of his friends had been on the ill-fated steamer. Among the dead, however, he found his mother and sister.

Willie D. Glass and Miss Fannie Cooper had been sitting on the boat as lovers, and went down together undergreath the heavy went down together underneath the heavy machinery. They were in the very spring-time of life.

After the first feeling of horror had passed away a number of the people who were early at the scene as well as strevivors, built fires on the banks, at which the females who had been in the water were enabled to dry their clothing, while the males immediately set to work to rescue their less fortunate fellows. Here again a scene of confusion was witnessed. As the people rescued commenced to thoroughly understand the enormity of the calamity they began to run hither and thither looking for acquantances whom they had seen a AT THE WRECK. pegan to run hither and thither looking for acquaintances whom they had seen a few minutes previously on board. Here might be seen a man with only one boot on, and no hat or coat, rushing wildly about endeavouring to find out who was saved and who was lost. The joyful meeting of parents and children restored to each other's arms was among the most repositions. parents and children restored to each other's arms was among the most prominent. Hundreds of citizens and people from the surrounding country stood on the shore looking on, utterly bewildered by the sad sights which met their gaze. Before the arrival of the Frincess Louise the bodies were laid on the river bank. It was, perhaps, here that the most heartrending scenes occurred. An old man bending low our the lifeless body of a son—a young man who had left home in the morning in the highest spirits, in anticipation of a good day's sport, uttering the most heartrending cries of agony. A mother now approaches a form which she at once recognizes as that of a beautiful and loving daughter of eighteen, and by whose side is lying the body of hew laver, with a calm and peaceful expression on the countenance. These are only a sample of hundreds of a like nature which were witnessed.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE WRECK When a Free Press scene of the catastrophe, shortly after mid-night, scores of willing citizens were still hard at work endeavouring to bring to the surface additional bodies. Their praisesurface additional bodies. Their praise-worthy efforts were, however, only crowned with partial success. The vessel is a complete wreck. Scarcely a yard square is left together of either the hull or her upper works. What was not broken into atoms by the sudden collapse, was chopped to pieces subsequently, in order that a better opportunity might be afforded to secure the bodies of the lost ones. It appeared as if the vessel had split in twain, immediately after the hurricane deck gave way; and this theory is all the more probable from the fact that the crash caused a large number to fall on one side, while those opposite crowded as fast as they could into undistinguishable heaps to escape the falling timbers. It was reported by many that the boiler had exploded, immediately after the crash, but those who saved themselves from the wreck contradicted the rumour. The wonder is, however, how the vessel came to be in such a fragmentary condition so soon wonder is, however, how the vessel came to be in such a fragmentary condition so soon after the catastrophe. The upper works were of the "balloon" class of structure, and the posts which upheld the hurricane deck snaped like so many pipe stems. One or two residents of London West were overheard saying that the hull of the boat was seriously injured by the ice this spring, and that she should never have been permitted a license to carry passengers until the necessary repairs were made to her damaged hull.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WITH THE BODIES ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WITH THE BODIES

AT THE CITY DOCK.

The scene on the arrival of the Princess
Louise was such as rarely falls to the lot of
man to witness. Willing hands were ready
to lift the corpses from the boat, and, running to and fro between two lines of spectators, lay them side by side on the green
sward just above the wharf. Those which
had been ticketed were immediately taken
in charge by their friends, and placed on
board of vehicles in waiting. Many affecting instances were here witnessed. One
man, after he had diaced along the long,
ghastly line of upturned faces, and finally recognized the well-known features he was in
search of, would utter a piercing shriek,
lift the lifeless form in his arms, and then,
laying it down, would kiss it again and again,
using at the same time every endearing expression in the vocabulary. Another, who had
taken charge of his three children at the scene
of the wreck, and watched over them during
the voyage home, would allow no one to touch
his darling but himself. Another, again,
simply raised the stony form of his curly-hair
ed boy, and, cursing the ill-starred vessel and
all who had had connection with her, went
home with his lifeless burden. These and
similar scenes were to be observed on every
hand: and, but for the fact that the weaker AT THE CITY DOCK. home with his lifeless burden. These and similar scenes were to be observed on every hand; and, but for the fact that the weaker sex was not at all largely represented, it would have been even still more heartrending. Long after the last body had been removed from the boat, bent forms and eager, anxious faces were to be seen looking over the fow of death, the scene being rendered additionally ghastly by the flickering light of the firemen's torches. Outside the gate were conveyances of every description, not one of which was without its share of inanimate clay. At an early hour this morning a large number of the bodies had not been reecognized.

A TIMELY WARNING UNHEEDED.

passengers. The Free Press is credibly inflorfied that Mr. Samuel Stewart, merchant,
had his family aboard the Victoria at Springbank, and intended taking passage with Mr.
Parish. He saw that the crowd was getting
entired beyond the selection of the control entirely beyond the carrying capacity of the steamer, and approaching the manager, said:— "Mr. Parish,—You had better not start.

"Mr. Parish,—You had better not start that boat with such a load,"
Mr. Parish—"Oh, nonsense; she has carried more passengers than are aboard now."
Mr. Strwart—"Well, if you intend running her to the city with such a crowd on board, I will take my family off, and wait for the next boat." He did so, and saved his children from a watery grave in all probability.

WAS THERE A PANIC ON BOARD? It appears that after the boat started from Springbank the passengers began to realize that she was dangerously overcrowded. Some of them demanded to be put on shore at Ward's hotel, about one hundred yards further wards to the river. ther up on the opposite side of the river. They begged Captain Rankin to touch at the wharf and let them off, but it is stated by an eye-witness on the bank, and also by Mr. Ward, that Rankin refused to accede Mr. Ward, that Rankin refused to accede to the request. On they came, the boat making a swaying motion, as if in a dead struggle to support her tremendous burthen. There is no doubt from the statements of several of the survivors that there was more or less fear, a dreadful consciousness of the perilous nature of the trip among the passengers. There was an unusual degree of motion among the passengers, which the captain did his best to keep in check. He captain did his best to keep in cneck. He kept continually reminding them of the danger of moving about, and urged them to keep as still as possible. He evidently was aware of the cranky condition of the boat, and evinced an anxiety about the general safety which took his attention greatly way from the work of navigation. It is stated by survivors that just before the col stated by survivors that just below the pas-lapse there was a commotion among the pas-sengers. They crowded to the sides, and in the midst of a movement which was prob-ably bordering on a panic, the ship broke ably bordering on a panic, the ship broke asunder, and crumbled down to the water's edge, as if it were like a film of waste paper

The following is the list of those lost who have so far been identified :-Ashbury, Mrs. Wm., Maple street. Abbott, Hudson, son of H. G. Abbott. Amesbury, Minnie, London East. Bonner, Chas., aged 16. Beaton, Lillie, aged 14. Beaton, Harry, aged 6. Burns, James, Albert street. Baskerville, Lizzie, daughter of a workma at Carling's brewery. Batchellor, Ida. Bailey, Rosa. Baskerville, John Burns, Ida, daughter of Mr. Jas. Burns

THE DEATH ROLL

nother daughter missing). Cole, Albert, aged 7, son of Col. Cole, Clarke, John, shoemaker. Connell, Miss Maria, Richmond street. Cooper, Miss Fanny. Coughlin, Jennie. Craddock, May, daughter of George Crad

Cline, Miss W. Curran, Mrs. John.
Cornish, Miss, King street.
Debeau, Mrs., (Mr. Debeau missing.)
Dennis, Miss Hannah, Palermo. lyer, Mr. Wm. D'Arcy, Jas., son-in-law of Martin O'Meara. Darch, John, senr.

Darch, John, senr.
Deadman, Alice.
Deacon, Wm. S.
Fox, Misses (2), of Clinton.
Fryer, Mr., sen.
Fryer, Mr., jun., wife, and niece.
Graham, Joseph.
Griffith, Miss Julia, Westminster. Gibson, Miss. Glavin, Mrs. M., and child. Glass, Willie. Hobbs, —, plumber, and 3 children. Hogan, Minnie, Waterloo street. Heron, Mrs., William street. Hearn, James, cigarmaker.

Kelly (an emigrant) and two sister living n the city.

Kendrick, Miss, Adelaide street.
Laskie, Mrs. William, and child.
Loughrey, Eddie, London West.
Leclaire, Johnny, London West.
Meredith, Mr. J. C., clerk of the Division

Meredith, Mr. J. C., clerk of the Division Court, and father of Mr. W. R. Meredith, M.P.P.
McBride, Wm., city assessor and secretary of the Western Fair Association.
Millman, W. H., commercial traveller, of Montreal, and two sons.
Morrison, Nellie.
Morrison, John, aged 19.
Morrison, Bertie, aged 5.
(The above are children of James Morrison, of London East.)

Matthews, Mrs., (wife of the night editor of the Advertiser) and two children.

McPherson, Mary, aged 15, daughter of
Mr. Archibald McPherson, of Lang & Mo-

Pherson, McIntosh. Ada, Dundas street. McMorgan, Mrs. W. Maddiner, W. Westminster, blacksmith. McLennan. McAllister, Miss Annie, Horton street. Magee, Harvey, aged 15. Mustill, Miss M. Priscilla. Oronyatekha-(son of Dr. Oronyatekha)

Pike, Mrs. Parish, Mr. Herbert, (purser, and son nanager of boat).
Powell, two nephews of Mr. A. B. Quinn, Margaret, aged 17. Rogers, J., plumber. Robertson, manager Bank of British North

Scott, Mrs., Ann street. Shipley, Misses (2). Siddons, Charley, aged 13. Stevely, Willie. Smith, Arville, aged 17. Stuart, Lizzie, aged 18. Smart, Mrs., (wife of H. Smart, of ree Press) and two children. Skinner, Lizzie, daughter of Ald. Skinner. Smith, Edwin (clerk in office of Glass, Scott, Mrs. W., Oxford street.

Street, George. Stephens, Thomas. Thayer, Mr. (of Carling's brewery). Tremer, Willie, London West. Tremer, George, London West. Tathan, Dollie, Colborne street. Westman, Willie, Dundas street.
Westman, Willie, Dundas street.
Westherhead, Jas. (of Carling's brewery).
Wall, Mrs. (her husband and three members of family missing).
Wastie, Alfred, aged 15, son of Thomas

THE MISSING.

Mrs. Scott Murray and child, of London

James Pendergast. William Pike.
Thos. Lester, of Simcoe street. Wm. Hay, school-teacher. Mr. Waugh and three other members Members of family of Mr. Hobbs, London

Mr. Debeau. THE RESCUED. John Cairns, Hill street, rescued with great difficulty; will recover.

Major Evans and his wife.

Mrs. Mackay, Richmond street.

Mr. John Moore, wife, and child, West-

"It is a great public benefit."—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas's Electric Oil by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee, of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness.

Miss L. Meredith.

By the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypopho-phosphites the blood is speedily vitalized and purified, and so made capable of producing a sound mind and body, one could some informa-

TRICKETT NOT DEAD YET.

At the annual dinner of the Southampton. West Quay Amateur Regatta Club on the 5th inst., Edward Trickett, in responding to the toast of his health, said his people in Australia were much disappointed at his being defeated by Hanlan. Nevertheless, he did his best. He must, however, admit he found in Hanlan the greatest sculler he ever saw in his life, and he was not disgraced in being defeated by such a man. He (Trickett) was going to sail for America in a few days to row in the regattas there, and possibly make some matches, and if he was successful he should have another turn at Hanlan. He thought At the annual dinner of the Southampte have another turn at Hanlan. He thought with a warm climate and careful training he should make it hot for Hanlan, if he did beat him. Trickett also said that in the late race with Kirby he had to row hard from start to finish, and if Kirby had had a better boat it would have been a closer race between

Relative to J. A. Kennedy's offer, published Relative to J. A. Kennedy's offer, published in The Mail yesterday, to give \$1,500 for a race between Hanlen, Ross, and an unknown, each adding \$500, the champion says he will do a little better. He will give \$2,900, and find an unknown to put in with himself and Ross a stake of \$1,000 each, the race to take place on Toronto bay. Hanlan says, to avoid any further talk, that his address is Toronto, where all can be accommediated. where all can be accommodated with a match for any amount, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a side, and the championship of the world. Last year the purses and stakes competed

for on the American trotting turf amounted to \$839,829. This great sum shows the im-The National Trotting Association guards a property the value of which is not less than \$100,000,000.—Turf.

TURF.

OW HORSE-RACING FLOURISHES IN AUSTRALIA. New York Spirit of the Times. Mr. Miller left Melbourne March 19, and Mr. Miller left Melbourne March 14, and arrived in this country April 20, after a passage of thirty-two days. He is a live Australian sportsman, and is one of the heaviest leaders of the ring in that far-off land. It is astonishing to reflect upon the grand progress which the sports of the turf have made in that country, and in so short a time. It was puly a few weeks since that time. It was nly a few weeks since that we called attention to the Australian racing calendar, and then to the very valuable stud book issued for that country by Mr. William C. Yuille. Our exchanges tell us that on Cup day at Melbourne more than 100,000 people gathered upon the club grounds. This Melbourne event is the largest cup race on the earth. In 1880 there were 109 nominations for this race, and if memory serves us accurately, there were above thirty that came to the post. The distance of the race was two miles. It was won by Mr. W. A. Long's three-year-old bay colt Grand Flaneur, by Yattendon, out of First Lady, by St. Albans, from Lady Patroness, by Orlando. Yattendon was bred in Australia. Grand Flaneur is a grand race-horse, for he also won the Victoria Derby and other good races, and, up to our latest advices, has never been beaten. The Melbourne cup was worth to the winner about \$7,000 in money. The Mares' Produce Stakes, opened by the Victoria Racing Club of Melbourne, closed with the enormous number of 614 subscribers.

The Australians have taken a fancy to official time, and their horses under this test official time, and their horses under this test have shown rare capacity both for speed and as sterling stayers. In 1878 Mr. J. Wilson's First King, by King of the Ring, out of Mischief, by The Premier, won the Australian and New Zealand Champion Sweepstakes three miles out. He was then three years old, and, carrying 101 lbs., he ran the distance in 5.26, the fastest time ever made in the world at the distance. The Melbourne Cup is two miles. and Mr. Rawlinson's Dervertigation. Cup is two miles, and Mr. Rawlinson's Dar-riwell, 5 years, and carrying 102 lbs., won it in 3.303. This was in 1879. In 1877 Mr. J., m 3.302. This was in 1879. In 1877 Mr. J., White's Chester, then three years old, won the same meet, carrying 96 lbs., in 3.331. Thirty-three horses came to the post in Chester's year. The Australian Cup, two chester's year. The Australian cup, two miles and a quarter, has been twice won in 4.023, first, in 1876, by Mr. Jellett's three-year-old colt Richmond, carrying 111 lbs., and in 1878 by Mr. Wilson's First King, three markable feat under the time-test was that of Mr. Tait's Gainsborough in 1875 for the Metropolitan Stakes when five years old. The distance was two miles, the weight 128 lbs., and the time 3.32 1-5. The fastest for a mile in Australia is 1.43. These are first-class performances under the time-test. Betting in Australia is a big thing. It is not uncommon for the Jayers of the odds to anthousand dollars in our money on the Melbourne Cup. It is the great betting event of the new continent, and it is said that Mr. Long landed a stake equal to \$200,000 on the

victory of Grand Flaneur last fall for this event; but he is a fierce better, and controls event; but he is a fierce better, and controls and runs his horses, it seems, for the money that is in it rather than for sport. If the public back his horses to a short, price before he is ready, he does not hesitate to run the pen through the name. Mr. Miller and the Thompson Brothers, we believe, are the leviathans of the ring; and judging the others by Mr. B. S. Thompson, who spent the past season in this country, they have a full share of nerve as well as good sense. On the whole, in Australia the "sport of kings" is in a most flourishing state, and bids fair before a great while to lead all other countries in the splenwhile to lead all other countries in the splen-dour of its progress, unless, indeed, America may, after another decade, lay claim to just rivalry for first place in this line.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SITTING BULL, Howick.-No. ALLIANCE B. B. C .- We would tell you if we could, but there are so many claimants and no court to decide. D. A. H .- (1) Scotland yard is in London, (2) When a month old. (3) Not if properly prepared. (4) In Sutherlandshire, Jan. 11, 1815. (5) In the township of Adelaide, Middlesex, Ont., Oct. 13, 1833. (6) No, he is in no way related to William Lyon Mackenzie; he was born near Dunkeld, Perthshire, Jan. 28, 1892.

28, 1822, B. B., Aylmer.—(1) E. W. Johnson never B. B., Aylmer.—(1) E. W. Johnson never jumped thirteen feet seven inches standing on the level without weights. (2) G. W. Hamilton, with 22lb. weights, jumped 14 feet 5 inches, at Romeo, Mich., October 3, 1879. (3) The longest standing jump, without weights, on record is 10 feet 5 in., by J. J. Tickleat, Manchester England Seat 2, 1871.

Manchester, England, Sept. 2, 1871.

DECATUR, Ill., May 24.—The body of Ayres Lefargee, who died at Poplar Plain, Ky., on Thursday, was buried on Sunday afternoon. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, in the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky troops, under Gen. Shelby. He was at the was killed, and went with Capt. Matthews and Simon Kenton to the spot where the Indian chief fell. Kenton told Lefargee to turn Tecumseh over, and on doing so he found seven bullet holes in his body. Lefar-gee always claimed that a soldier named Dave Gealding killed the chief.

Archbishop Croke, speaking to the people at Mulinahone, urged them, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws, firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws, and not to molest the police or soldiers, who were only doing their duty. Nothing, he said, could resist a united people, and, thank God, they were united. The bishops, priests, and people were all of one mind. He was proud of Tipperary, but especially proud of Tipperary's imprisoned member of Parliament (Dillon). The moment the Government clapped a man in prison, even if he knew clapped a man in prison, even if he knew nothing of him before, he concluded there was something sound in him and that the Governsomething sound in him and that the Govern-ment believed there was something dangerous in him. By means of the present agitation Ireland would become a prosperous and con-tented pountage facilities are started and con-

Medical.

JOHNSON'S GURES FEVER AND AND SKIN DISEASE

TRADE MARK. Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Billousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. It stimulates the Ptynline in the Saliva; which converts the Starch and Sugar of the cood into gincos. A deficiency in Ptynline sauses Wind and Souring of the food in the tomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermicatation of food a prevention. t nets upon the Liv 2, t acts upon the Kidneys, t acts upon the Kidneys, t tacts upon the Kidneys, t Regulates the Blood, t Purifies the Ricod. t Quiets the Nervous System, t Promotes Digestion. t Promotes Digestion. t Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates, tearries of the Old Blood and makes new, t opens the pores of the skin and induces althy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofvla, Errsipelas, and al manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and te can be taken by the most delicate bate, or by the act of deable, our only being received to the control of the co

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP redieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS. JOHNSON.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE. Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more
for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any
medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE. FOR COSTIVENESS. New Carlisle, Bonaventur

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and now regular in my bowels, and my strength an appetite have been restored. It is the best med cine I ever used. SYLVESTER RAY.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver
Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors,
but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP.
HENRY W. VINTON. DYSPEPSIA CURED.

REDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada, Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspensia and arisms other—diseases, and your INDIAN MIOOD SYRUP cared me after all other medianes had failed.

MARGARET TOPPINS. Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 21st, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir.—I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never precived any re-

and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use
a short time, I can say that I have felt better,
and more able to do my work than I have for the
last two years.

J. G. AMEY,
77 Richmond street west.

Diskiness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP trial, and must say it is the best medicine I ver took.

W. S. LATTIMORE. ver took. W. S. LAT Cartwright, Durham County, Onta

Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Neuralgia.

Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visit ed your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOII STRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed Ireceived such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot led this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOII SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant, 250 Simce street.

Severe Pain in the Side. Severe Pain in the Side.

Toronto, April 21st, 1830.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with a sovere pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly.

JOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street,

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valueble as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE. Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

Por Asthma.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other relief. edicine I ever used.

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried you INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me.

JAMES NOONAN.

A Very Valuable Medicine.

Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. St. 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have suffered greatly with Kidner Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief, firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.

PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26tn, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped me. I would say to all suffering from this discase to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON. LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

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

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

The Result of Ten Years' Literary Labour.

THE PURPOSE AND PLAN OF THE

A Comprehensive Review Translations.

THE ALTERATIONS MAI

On Saturday evening, the Method and Publishing House having rece first supply of the revised New To we were favoured with a copy. Ou will have an opportunity of compa versions for themselves immediately while, the time at our disposal hav brief, we select from our New York some account of the labours of the and the scope and extent of the em they have thought it their duty The oldest version in English wa Wycliff; but it may be left out of since its language had becom erchaic, not to say obsolete, by the of the sixteenth century.

KING JAMES' VERSION. Like what we know as the authori lation, the new book is merely a rolder ones, of which the first was the dale. "It cannot be traced to a author or authors, like Worliffe's Luther's Bible. It resembles in the Apostles' Creed and the Anglica It is the mature result of three gene the Reformation period. It gather ine fruits of the previous It gather ine fruits of the previous Islandra of ripe fruits of the previous labours of Coverdale, Rogers, Cranmer, the Bible, the Geneva Bible, and the New Testament. It is especially in William Tyndale (1525-1535) for and vocabulary, and to the Generation (1560) for its accuracy." In separate companies met, one at We and the other at Oxford, and they determine the companies of the companies pear to have conferred until the were completed, when the results ferred for final supervision to a spany from Oxford, Cambrid Westminster. The work was con 1611. "Thus," as the preface 1880 revision informs us, "the form the English New Testament has read for 270 years was the president. read for 270 years was the result revisions made between 1525 and the present revision is an attemplong interval, to follow the examp

a succession of honoured predecessor.

Notwithstanding the acknowled lence of the King James' version, been for many years a constant demand for its revision, to the er might be purged of the innumer errors and defects which had come visage and distort its lineaments in of modern scholarship. The cons by which this growing demand has viser :-"The translators (appointed by Ki

had sound principles, except that o sary variations in rendering, and the best use of their resources; bu sources of the seventeenth cent limited; biblical philology, geogra archæology were yet in their inf comparative philology and textua were not yet born. Since that tin scholarship in all its branches has progress, especially within the years. The Greek and Hebrew with all their cognate dialects, known now than ever before. and best uncial manuscripts of t Testament have recently been disc thoroughly examined, together wit cient versions and patristic quotat to scholars as their native country and and the book illustrate each present generation as they did to readers on the banks of the Nile, a nesareth, and the top of Mount Oli "Hence the growing demand in E America for a thorough, yet conservision, that shall be faithful to th Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, and ful also to the idiom and vocabula authorised version, so as to read li book, with all the charms and sacr tions of the old In other words calls for such a revision as shall pur

version of its errors and inconsist it to the language and scholars nineteenth century, command the of all English-speaking Churches, new bond of union and strength am
"This is the sole object of the which was undertaken as a comm the benefit of all the English read Word of God, and which has been for the last ten years by about eigh scholars of England and the United The popular feeling, at once deep spread, which called for some an revision of the current English found expression at last in the when the convocation of Canterbu part of the Mother Church of Ar Christendom, addressed itself to formance of the weighty task.

taking the lead in this mover
learned representatives of the
Church, with commendable lib
well as with commendable prude careful to invite the co-operation of biblical scholars in England and without regard to sect or nationals

THE GREEK TEXT.

One need for revision has sp recent discoveries regarding the o ning of the sixteenth centure copies of the sacred volume any other ancient writing has to us in manuscript. No fewer manuscripts of the New Testament to scholars of our day. These m are divided into two classes, according are divided into two classes, according are written in capitals or in small leformer being known as uncials, the cursives. The line between the two writing runs somewhere about the tury. Beyond that date there are copies of the New Testament at all which can be referred to a higher through the fourth to which can be referred to a higher These range from the fourth to century. They are the Ai MS., known to schelars as A, ne British Museum, and assigned to century; the Vatican MS. in th Library, known as B, and dated in century; the Ephraem MS. (C, in tional Library of Paris, a palimpses see of a date as early as that of A as of a date as early as that of A MS., D, presented by Beza to the of Cambridge, and generally refer sixth century; and the Sinaitic MS. accidentally discovered in a waste Professor Tischendorf in the Conv Protessor Tischendort in the Conv Catherine on Mt. Sinai. This is a the fourth century, a little late The cursives are iar more numer some of them exceedingly valuable as a whole, less important than t ides these, are the ancient vers New Testament, such as the Syri Latin, which is the basis of the vul Roman Church, the Coptic, and the some of which were made at an e than can be claimed for any kn

On the other hand, the so-called Text," from which our authorized v
formed, is a compilation based almon the labours of Erasmus. Bu
had no documentary materials for an edition of the Greek Testam should be either accurate or con even after Stephens and Beza had whis text that text was still left in satisfactory state. Not one of the ancient MSS, was then known to



TRADE MARK. Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-itsm, Dropsy, s, Nervous Debility, etc. EMEDY KNOWN to Man! 0,000 Bottles D SINCE 1870. ssesses Varied Properties. as the Ptyaline in the Saltva, as the Starch and Sugar of the cose. A deficiency for the man and Souring of the median in the the median is taken immediating the fermination of food

rvous System. Digestion.
Strengthens and Invigorates,
the Old Blood and makes new,
pores of the skin and induess he hereditary taint, or poison in the herates Scrofpla, Erysipelas, and all

TIMONIALS. NADIAN.

ERVOUS DISEASES. with derangement of the nerv as attended by one of the best art of the country, but obtained INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP ree. I really do not think any one ing it can fail to receive great MRS. JOHNSON.

CELLENT MEDICINE. ing suffered terribly from Heart pepsia, I find that your INDIAN gave me more relief than any I have ever taken.
MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

A AND LIVER COMPLAINT. Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario, is is to certify that your valuable DSYRUP has benefitted me more d. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

OR COSTIVENESS. lisle, Bonaventure County, }
Quebec, Canada.
troubled with Costiveness and is troubled with Cook.

S. By advice of your agent I am NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am y bowels, and my strength and restored. It is the best med SYLVESTER RAY. ASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT Ventworth County, Ontario. ect to Heart Disease and Liver y years. I tried many doctors, it until I tried your INDIA HENRY W. VINTON

YSPEPSIA CURED. REPESIA GURED.

ngton County, Ontario, Canada,
as troubled with Dyspepsia and
diseases, and your INDIAN
P cured me after all other mediMARGARET TOPPINS. lack, Lungs, and Shoulder.

ave had a pain in the small of arough my lungs and shoulders, hree years; I have also had liver dyspepsia. I have tried doctors ention was called to your valu-BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use can say that I have feit better, o do my work than I have for the J. G. AMEY, 77 Richmond street west,

ss in the Head. er Brook, Albert County, N.B.
s is to certify that your INDIAN
has entirely cured me of dizzl.
and sick stomach. It is an inhe. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Medicine f Ever Took. your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUE say it is the best medicine W. S. LATTIMORE. rham County, On

Neuralgia.
Toronto, April 20, 1880.
Toronto, I visit
tetry last autumn, I was suffertulpain in the face and head—the
it neuralgia—and when you reto try your INDIAN BLOOII
to several who were suffering
ith a good result, and I cannot let
of your second visit to this city
ianking you very much for reto try the INDIAN BLOOI Neuralgia. nanking you very much for re-e to try the INDIAN BLOOD s very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, nt. 250 Simcoe street.

re Pain in the Side. TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

MORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

MORON: Dear Sir,—I have been severe pain in my side for over at it caused me, many sleepiese heard of the wonderful effects BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD urchased a small bottle, and it will be a simple of the wonderful effects and the standard of the wonderful effects. ed me; also my digestion ha

McEACHREM. Carpenter,

d Family Medicine.
our INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as
cine for two years, and think it
san anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious
M. J. WHITE.
bton County, Ontario. osia and Indigestion.

is is to certify that after using LOOD SYRUP, for a short time ed me of dyspepsia. It is a to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

For Asthma.
Nackawick, York County, N.B.
was troubled with asthma for a
sa, and your INDIAN BLOOD
on me more relief than any other MRS. JAMES DUNHAM. neral Debility.

ington Co., Ontario, Canada, s troubled with General De obtain relief until I tried your SYRUP, which completely JAMES NOONAN.

y Valuable Medicine. Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879. We suffered greatly with Kidney e INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP 16 e that ever gave me relief. 1 to be a valuable medicine. ER DONNELLY. Blacksmith. psia and Indigestion.

ds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879. been afflicted with Dyspepsia, and your INDIAN BLOOD, medicine that ever helped all suffering from this dise a fair trial. W. H. RORISON.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont. to certify that your INDIAN as greatly benefitted me for w. CHASE HIGGINS.

lealth Restorer.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.
ave known many persons to be
in by the use of your INDIAN
MRS. T. READ.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware ts. We employ no runners agents to solicit trade Be sure you get the our authorized agents, THRUP & LYMAN, of he public are cautioned

or mount sinal, on the shores of Lake Gen-nesareth, and the top of Mount Olivet.

"Hence the growing demand in England and America for a thorough, yet conservative re-vision, that shall be faithful to the original vision, that shall be faithful to the original Greek and Hebrew Scriptures, and yet faithful also to the idiom and vocabulary of the authorised version, so as to read like a new book, with all the charms and sacred associations of the old. In other words, the age calls for such a revision as shall purge the old version of its errors and inconsistencies, adapt it to the language and scholarship of the nineteenth century, command the confidence of all English-speaking Churches, and be a new bond of union and strength among them.

"This is the sole object of the revision. "This is the sole object of the revision which was undertaken as a common work for the benefit of all the English readers of the Word of God, and which has been carried on for the last ten years by about eighty biblical scholars of England and the United States." The popular feeling, at once deep and wide spread, which called for some authoritative revision of the current English Scriptures, found expression at last in the year 1870, when the convocation of Canterbury, on the part of the Mother Church of Anglo-Saxon Christendom, addressed itself to the per-formance of the weighty task. But while taking the lead in this movement the learned representatives of the Anglican Church, with commendable liberality as well as with commendable prudence, were careful to invite the co-operation of the best biblical scholars in England and America, without record to sect or nationality. without regard to sect or nationality.

THE GREEK TEXT. One need for revision has sprung from recent discoveries regarding the condition of the original text unknown in the beginning of the sixteenth century. More copies of the sacred volume than of copies of the sacred volume than of any other ancient writing have come to us in manuscript. No fewer than 1,760 manuscripts of the New Testament are known to scholars of our day. These manuscripts are divided into two classes, according as they are written in capitals or in small letters; the former being known as uncials, the latter as cursives. The line between the two modes of writing runs somewhere about the tenth cenwriting runs somewhere about the tenth cen cury. Beyond that date there are but five copies of the New Testament at all complete copies of the New Testament at all complete which can be referred to a higher antiquity. These range from the fourth to the sixth century. They are the Alexandrian MS., known to schelars as A, now in the British Museum, and assigned to the fifth century; the Vatican MS. in the Vatican Library, known as B, and dated in the fourth century: the Ethraem MS. C. in the Nacentury; the Ephraem MS., C, in the National Library of Paris, a palimpsest regarded as of a date as early as that of A; the Beza MS., D, presented by Beza to the University of Cambridge, and generally referred to the sixth century; and the Sinaitic MS., or Aleph, accidentally discovered in a waste-basket by accidentally discovered in a waste-basket b Professor Tischendorf in the Convent of Si Professor Tischendorf in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mt. Sinai. This is assigned to the fourth century, a little later than B. The cursives are far more numerous, and some of them exceedingly valuable, though, as a whole, less important than the uncials. Besides these, are the ancient versions of the New Testament, such as the Syriac, the old Latin, which is the basis of the vulgate of the Roman Church, the Coptic, and the Armenian, some of which were made at an earlier date than can be claimed for any known manuscript.

On the other hand, the so-called "Received On the other hand, the so-called "Received Text," from which our authorized version was formed, is a compilation based almost entirely on the labours of Erasmus. But Erasmus had no documentary materials for publishing an edition of the Greek Testament which should be either accurate or complete, and even after Stephens and Beza had wrought on his text that text was still left in a very unsatisfactory state. Not one of the four most ancient MSS, was then known to be in exist-

the lord's prayer at Matthew vi., 13. Tex-tual critics have long since given this up. It is not found in any of the great uncials which contain the passage, and it is not noticed by the earliest fathers in their expositions of the Lord's prayer, while the internal evidence is against it, since it interrupts the context. In avour of it is the fact that it occurs in most of the ancient versions, notably the Syriac. But the Syriac, with some other of the more valuable versions, seems to have been con-formed to the prevalent text of the fourth entury, and to exist no longer in its primi tive condition, so that we cannot insist on its authority in support of the passage. Besides, it does not exist in the Latin vulgate, a very important witness. Its insertion in the text must be ascribed to the habit of terminating liturgical prayers with ascriptions of praise, which, as Dean Alford observes, "would naturally suggest some such ending,

and make its insertion almost certain in course of time."

The suggestion made by Professor Lightfoot in his admirable essay on the New Testament Revision, published in 1871, is carried out by the revisers in the case of two long out by the revisers in the case of two long and important passages, Mark xvi., 9-20, and John viii., 3-11. Professor Lightfoot speaks of these as belonging to a class of passages "which touch Christian sentiment, or history, or morals, and which are affected by textual differences." In treating these he suggests that they be placed in brackets, for the nurses of showing, not indeed that they suggests that they be placed in brackets, for the purpose of showing, not indeed that they contain untrue narratives, but that evi-dence is against their being regarded as integral portions of the gospels in which they occur. Against the passage at the conclusion of Mark are the facts that it is wanting from the two oldest manu-scripts, that important patristic authorities testify that it was not written by Mark nor found in the best copies, and that the style is testify that it was not written by Mark nor found in the best copies, and that the style is not that of the Evangelist, seventeen words occurring within twelve verses which are nowhere else used by Mark. In favour of it is urged the improbability of Mark's abruptly terminating his narrative at verse 8, and that it is cited by Ireneus in the second century, which, however, though it goes far to confirm its authority, deep not prove its authorship. which, however, though it goes far to confirm its authority, does not prove its authorship.

The passage in John concerning the woman taken in adultery has long been a battle-ground for expositors. Concerning it, it may be said generally that the incident harmonizes perfectly with the spirit and dealing of Christ; that if it did not occur, it might have occurred, and that our Lord's treatment of the case was just what we should expect from Him. was just what we should expect from Him. Every New Testament reader, we think, would be glad to have its genuineness put beyond question. Manuscript authority is against it. It is not found in any one of the first-rate uncials, nor in the ancient versions; nor is there evidence that it was known to Origen, Chrysoston, and others of the early fathers. Even many of the manuscripts which do contain it have it marked as doubtful. The texts in which it has come down to us vary greatly among themselves; it has no connection with the context, and its style differs totally from that of John. On the other hand, it is found in the ancient uncial D (Codex Benzæ); Jerome, in the fourth century, testifies that it existed in his days, in many manuscripts, both Greek and Latin. Augustine, about the same date, charges that some persons of weak faith had expunged it lest it should seem to condone sin; and according to Eusebius, Papias, in the early part of the second century, was familiar with it. In this state of the evidence, the re-

THE NEW TENTAMENT.

The Section of the Tenty Critical Control of the Section of t

Tanalized the same. The text road: "If any man destroyeth the bemple of Gold, him shall God destroy." By this literal trianslation the solimes thought a brought to the ment, a suggestion entirely wanting in the text as printed in the authorized version. Revealant N. 4, reads in the authorized four and twenty east; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and twenty elears; and upon the solit I saw four and the throne were four and-twenty thrones; and upon the throne solit in the solit I saw four and twenty thrones; and upon the thrones I saw four and twenty thrones; and upon the thrones of solid." By this reading the great Scriptural truth is illustrated that Christ's redeemend both the throne were four and-twenty thrones; and upon the throne and "the throne of the solit in the solit in

with it. In this state of the evidence, the reviewers have not felt justified in rejecting it from the text, but have inserted it in brackets.

We can only allude to the change in I. Timothy, iii., 16, where, instead of "God was manifest in the flesh," the revised version has, "He who was manifested in the flesh." The decision as to the true reading of the text turns largely upon the question whether, in the Alexandrine manuscript, a single little line which converts the Greek O and TH is such is not the case. No doctrine of the lattiful authors at the case, and the amount of labour which has been expended in applying them, we might well fear that the alterations requiring to be made in the Bible with which we have all our days been familiar should be of the most revolutionary character. But

THE CRUCIFIXION. MATT. XXVII., 27-50.

Authorised Version.

7. Then the soldiers of

Then the soldiers of

made by him; and without him was not anything made that was made.

4. In him was life; and the light of men. And the light of men. And the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness comprehended it not.

6. There was a man sent from God, whose name was John.

7. The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe.

8. He was not that Light, but was sent to bear witness of that Light.

9. That was the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world.

10. He was in the every man that cometh into the world.

11. He came unto his own, and his own received him not.

12. But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name: which will of the figsh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14. Andthe Word was made fiesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the came truth.

THIS IS MY BODY.

THIS IS MY BODY. LEVENTH CHAPTER OF

I. CORINTHIANS.

Authorized Version.

20. When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper.

21. For in eating every one taketh before other his own supper; and one is hungry and another is drunken.

22. What? haveyenot houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the church of God, and shame them that have not? What shall I say to you? Shall I praise you not.

23. For I have received of the Lord that which also Idelivered untoyon. That the Lord Jesus the same night in which he sate it, and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is do in remembrance of me.

25. After the same manner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup is the low testament of my blood: this do ye, as oft as yedrink it, inremembrance of me.

26. For asoften as yee at this bread, and drink this cup, ye do shewthe Lord's deathfull hecome.

27. Wherefore whosever shall eat the bread or trink the cup of the Lord and drink this cup yed os hew the Lord's deathfull hecome.

27. Wherefore whosever shall eat the bread or trink the cup of the Lord and drink this cup, yed os hew the Lord's deathfull hecome.

28. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that cup.

29. For he that eateth and drink this cup, yed os hew the Lord's deathfull hecome.

27. Wherefore whosever shall eat the bread or trink the cup of the Lord and drink of the true.

29. For he that a test and drink this cup, yed os hew the lood of the Lord.

20. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of the bread, and drink of the bread and drink o ELEVENTH CHAPTER OF 1 CORINTHIANS, XI., 20-34. L CORINTHIANS. Revised Version.

mittance, and in the struggle round West-minster Abbey several were killed. The news of this catastrophe, exaggerated as it passed from mouth to mouth, ran like wild-ire through the crowd at Westminster and along all the streets of London. A reporrose that the King had ordered that all the Jews should be massacred, and the long-sup-pressed hatred of the Christians made them very willing to obey the mandate. Every Jew found in the street was slaughtered. An angry mob rushed in the direction of Old Jewry, and every house in which a Jew was known or thought to be was entered, dered, and burnt, after its inmates had been butchered. No heed was given to the mes-sengers sent by King Richard to forbid the massacre, and threaten the culprits with severe punishment. The murderous work lasted through the night, and in the morning lasted through the nignt, and in the morning hardly a Jew was left alive in London.

The tragedy was repeated at Lynn, at Lincoln, at Stamford, at Norwich, and elsewhere, as soon as intelligence arrived of the new crusade started in London; but at York,

where rich Jews were especially numerous,

the atrocities were greatest. HUNDREDS COMMIT SUICIDE AT YORK. HUNDREDS COMMIT SUICIDE AT YORK.

There the first account of the doings in London was brought by a few of the hated race who had managed to save their lives, and at the same time the King's disapproval of the massacre was made known. But the good people of the northern capital were not to be deterred from the pious task thus suggested to them. The wealthiest Jew of the town had been murdered in London but his own had been murdered in London, but his town had been murdered in London, but his family and his treasures remained; and on the night of the 16th of March, 1190, a gang burst into his house, seized the property, and slaughtered the women and children and slaughtered the women and children within it. A general massacre was planned for the following evening; but, in the meanwhile, the Jews sought the protection of the governor, and were admitted, with as much of their property as they could bring, into the castle. There, however, they were besieged by the people, headed by the governor, who had changed his mind, and by the sheriff of the county. The siege lasted several days, until at last—a great ransom having been offered in vain—the fugitives, who numbered some five hundred men, besides women and children, found they could hold out no longer. Then a desperate course was resorted to. "Men of Israel," said the Rabbi, "Ged bids us die for the Law, and our glorious ancestors have so died in all ages. was resorted to. "Men of Israel," said the Rabbi, "Ged bids us die for the Law, and our glorious ancestors have so died in all ages. If we fall into the hands of these our enemies, not merely death but cruel torture awaits us. Let us, then, return to our Almighty Creator that life which He gave. Let us die, willingly and devoutly, by our own hands." A few shrank back, but nearly all agreed. They buried their gold and silver; and then Joachim, the patriarch of the company, set the example by plunging a sword into his wife's breast. In a short time all the women and children were killed, and after that the men stabbed one another—the last of all being the Rabbi, who, after slaying Joachim, killed himself. Thereapon the two or three dozen who had refused to join in this ghastly enterprise told the tale to their assailants, and offered to become Christians if their lives were spared. The bargain was agreed to; but directly the gates were opened it was broken, and the residue of the Jews were put to death. A great bonfire was made of all the mortgages and other deeds which the Jews had received from the Christians for money lent to them, and the ringleaders of the exploit were punished by being bound over to keep the peace in fature.

A JEWISH PARLIAMENT IN ENGLAND. Henry III. imposed heavy burthens on the Jews. In 1230, a tax, amounting in value to a third of all their movable goods, was levied upon them, in order to prosecute the war with France; in 1232, another tax, yielding 18,000 marks, was levied; in 1236, they were

forced to contribute 10,000 marks; and there were several other impositions put upon them. Yet they were able to prosper and grow rich. The daughter of Hamon, a Jew of Hereford, paid as a relief to the King the enormous sum of 5,000 marks; and one Aaron, of York, asserted that, in the course of seven years, Henry had borrowed from him as much as 30,000 marks. When Henry was at war with his barons, he summoned his Jewish subjects to a special Parliament, six coming from each of the towns in which they were most numerous, and two from each of the other towns—the number of the whole being upwards of a hundred; and the demand made to this curious assembly was like that made to other and more regular Parliaments. The Jews were called upon to raise 20,000 marks for the sovereign's use in his time of forced to contribute 10,000 marks; and there marks for the sovereign's use in his time of trouble, and they collected it without diffi-

Persecutions continued until Edward I., in August, 1290, at the request of Pope Honorius, issued an edict expelling the whole race from England. The Jews were permitted to carry off all their available property, although outstanding mortgages, and the like, were to be forfeited to the Crown, and ships were to be provided for their conveyance to any destination—not very remote -that they chose. But the promise was badly kept by the people. About 19000 Jews made ready to depart, and collected in the various eastern ports towards the end of October. Some were properly conveyed to the Continent. Others were taken on board, and then robbed and murdered by the sailors.

DRIVEN FROM EUROPE.

Before that they had been exiled from France and other States. Two centuries later, their brethren, lodged in Spain for thirteen centuries, were driven out in like manner, and with greater sufferings, by Fer-dinand the Catholic. The Jew was again a wanderer, but it is not necessary here to fol-low his wanderings. Many of the persecuted race went to Egypt and other parts of the Le-vant, and so worked their ways to new homes in Asia and Africa.

THEIR RETURN. England was the first home opened to them. Some of the Spanish Jews are sup-posed to have found a refuge in England after the banishment of 1492. There is evidence that a few, at any rate, were settled in the country, and sharing in its new ways of com-merce, under the Tudors; but their presence was first publicly sanctioned by Oliver Cromwas first publicly sanctioned by Oliver Grom-well, though even he could not grant them the liberty that he and some other enlighten-ed republicans desired. Harrington, in his "Oceana," gravely proposed that Ireland, "Oceana," gravely proposed that Ireland, then, as since, a great trouble to England, should be sold to the Jews, and used by them

as a new Canaan.
England, which in by-gone days persecuted to death Jews and their descendants, esteems the demise of Lord Beaconsfield a national loss. Strange, indeed, will it be if the world should witness a rekindling of the ashes of Jewish persecution throughout Continental nations, at a time when the British forgetting distinctions of race or belief alike. honour the memory of the great Jewish states-man who so effectively guided Imperial affairs.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

It is calculated that the traffic under the St. Gothard tunnel, to be opened next year, will greatly surpass that of the Mont Cenis. A bronze statute of Dante has lately been set up in the square of the College de France, this being the quarter in which he lived when in Paris in 1302.

The Chamberlain of the corporation of London estimates the income of the city proper for the current year at \$755,000, and the expenses at \$950,000.

Verona has now not a single painting of Paul Verenese, her great son and one of the lights of the Lombard school. Venice posseses most of his pictures.

One of the wealthiest settlers in Australia is Jem Mace, the noted champion of the prize ring, who landed in Melbourne two years ago with \$50. He has made a fortune by specuhating in mining stocks.

Dapid progress is being made in the restorataon of the ancient Abbey Church of Minster, in Sheppy, England, which is said to be the oldest sacred building but one in the kingoun, and it is expecte completed next month. The Princess Dolgorouki, besides innumer

able jewels and other souvenirs, has received from the late Czar a legacy of about \$10,000,-000, which at her death will go to her children. Most of the money came from the gold mines of the Oural and of Siberia, which beong to the reigning Czar of Russia. Nine thousand four hundred and fifty-two

Nine thousand four hundred and fitty-two works have been presented for exhibition in the approaching Paris Salon. Of these nearly 2,500 have been accepted. This is a return to something like the total of the Salon of 1872, which was 2,067. Last year there were 7,289 including nearly 4,000 pictures.

George Sumner, who was very intimate with the Disraeli family before Benjamin became great, in a lecture on him which he delivered here, said that the direction imparted to his earliest steps in life was derived from his accomplished eldest sister, who laughed him out of many of his youthful eccentricities, and showed him the way to safer paths.

There is an hereditary love of natural history in the Austrian imperial family.

Maximilian, uncle of the Crown Prince, was Maximilian, uncle of the Crown Brince, was blamed by the French members of his household in Mexico for pottering about a zoological garden and a botanical collection when he ought to have been subjugating Mexican insurgents. On the Bavarian side of the house the Crown Prince has another uncle, who is an aminor to hyperiograft and the reserved. who is an eminent physiologist, and the most successful oculist in southern Germany.

Young Oscar Wilde, the exponent of the London asthetes, "speaks in a pathetic monotone, poses in languid attitudes, and is generally surrounded by a bevy of admiring girls. He likes to be seen with Ruskin, whom he addresses as Master. The event of this century has taken place under his roof. Mrs. Langtly and Ruskin met in his chambers. The Master was quietly sipping his cup of afterneon tea, when the door suddenly opened and the Jersey Lily walked in. Ruskin rose, advanced to meet her with outstretched hands, exclaiming:—'We have no poets, we have no painters, but we have beautiful women who hold our destinies in their hands!' Mrs. Langtry nearly swooned." Æsthetic tableau.

Of Louis Philipe's sons four are now living. Young Oscar Wilde, the exponent of the

Of Louis Philipe's sons four are now living.

The Dukes of Nemoura, Aumale, and Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville. All have sons except the Duc d'Aumale. Their nephew, the Count de Paris, son of their eldest brother, has now but one son, the Duc d'Orleans, having lately lost his second son, Prince Jacques. The Duc d'Orleans, a boy of 14, is now heir to both the senior and junior branches of his house, inasmuch as in August, 1873, his father, on his visit to the Count de Chambord at Frobsqorf,, was de-Count de Chambord at Frohsoorf, was de-clared by him to be his political heir. The young Duke seems to be of a character not unlike Fenlen's pupil, the Duke of Burgondy —headstrong, passionate, and difficult to man-mage—yet in judicious hands capable of being formed into a valuable character. He may, indeed, live to make a good many pages of

indeed, live to make a good many pages of history.

The sale to a private person of the Katoomba Falls in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales caused a great outcry in Sydney a year ago, and it was made evident to the Lands Department that the public would not countenance the alienation of any of the "beauty spots" of the colony. Attention having been thus drawn to the desirability of forming reserves, after the practice observed by the United States in connection with the Yosemite and Yellowstone Valleys, and the principal groves of big trees, the Minister for Lands has set apart for public use an area of 1,040 acres surrounding Danger's Falls, a fine cataract of 500 feet near Armidale, another of 810 acres round the Great Falls in the same district, and a third of 450 acres embracing the Moona Falls, near Walcha, General satisfaction is expressed that these gems of sections of the contract of the force of the contract of the same district, and a third of 450 acres embracing the Moona Falls, near Walcha, General satisfaction is expressed that these gems of sections of the contract of the force of the for

The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID.

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LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agenta.
NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

CHANGES IN THE CARINET AT a Cabinet Council held at Quebec on Friday the following appointments and

changes were made: Hon, James McDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Minister of

Justice Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. A. MOUSSEAU, Secretary of State.

Hon. A. W. McLelan (Londonderry, N.S.), President of Council.

The fitness of things could hardly have been better served than by these appointments. Nova Scotia obtains as Chief Justice a gentleman who has long been at the head of the Provincial Bar; who has been in political life since 1859 : who has the most affectionate personal following of young and old men in his native province, and against whose whole career not a mark has been or can be made by the most malevolent of critical we regret greatly Mr. McDonald's retirement from political life. On occasion he could be the most powerful of debaters, and at all times he was the most genial or

Sir Alex. Campbell, who succeeds to his office, is, as our readers know, a lawyer of great ability, skilled in all the must be provided with a locum tenens, who must be provided with a locum tenens, who in the event of his permanent retirement will be a succeeding the succeed mysteries of legislation, familiar with the Statutes of the Dominion, in many of which his hand has been the guidling power; and, as our contemporary saids the other day, he is moderate, courteous, and

Mr. MOUSSEAU as Secretary of State obtains his first promotion to an active office.

And as Mr. Mousseau is possessed of the gift of industry, and a power of prolonged exertion, he will probably establish his claim to public confidence as an adminis-

Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR goes back to the Post-office, which he administered with success before, and will administer again

in the same manner. Hon. A. W. McLELAN, the new Minister, is the well-known Senator from Lon donderry. All who have been careful students of the debates for many years will have noticed that Mr. McLelan has contributed a great amount of financial and political criticism to the political literature of our times. He is an accomplished and eloquent speaker. conscientious in all his states of the most influential men in the Senate. He has been in politics since 1853. He was one of those eminent Libeals who, with Joseph Howe, posed Confederation, but with Joseph Hows endeavoured to obtain better terms for the province, and refused to be forced into the pursuit of what became the disloyal designs of a corrupt, faction in Nova Scotia. It was Hon. Mr. McLislan who prepared the able financial papers which, submitted to Sir John Ross, became the basis of the Better Terms Act of 1869, which Sir John MacDonald, against in that year. Since 1870 Hon. the opposition of the Grit Mr. McLeLan has been a faithful and respected supporter of the Union and of the Liberal-Conservative party. His promotion is most deserved. We may offer him the hearty congratulations of his friends in Ontario. He represents that fine school of Liberal politicians who loved their country better than their party, and who would not consent to serve the ends of faction when nobler objects required accomplishing. Sir John MacDONALL may proceed on his tour to England feeling that he has left behind him an active and able Cabinet, strong in itself and un-

shaken in public confidence. THE SYNDICATE MOVEMENT.

Ir is quite evident that the people of the Dominion have not that exaggerated horror of syndicates which afflicts the minds of all well-regulated Grit editors. In Newfoundland the Government and Legislature have gladly given the work of building their railway to a syndicate, which proposes to build from St. John's to Hall's Bay, with branches to Briggs and Harbor Grace, and possibly to Carbonear. Of course there is opposition, and there will be a continuance of it; but we may take it for granted that the Government and the Legislature represent the majority of the people in this matter. In New Brunswick there is the proposal of a syndicate to control and operate and complete the local railways, a proposal which does not seem to excite any horror in the minds of Gris editors. The Nova Scotia

Scotia have been the sad occasion of Mova Scotia have been the sad occasion of most of the financial difficulties of the province, it is likely that if a reasonable scheme can be accomplished it will be readily accepted by the people; though the Opposition press are sure to make a noise. The main syndicate of all, the Canada Pacific Railway Company, has failed to excite fear and alarm and hostility in the minds of the public in the degree required for a successful opposition at the next elections. One by one each of the objections raised by interested political opponents has been disposed of by the reasonable and prompt action of the company. And to-day the syndicate is rather looked upon as a company that has placed a great risk on the pany that has placed a great risk on the prosperity of Canada, and that can prosper only if Canada prospers, rather than as the greedy, remorseless, and swindling "ring" which the Grit orators denounced during the session of Parliament. Time and public opinion are on the side of the Government in this great affair.

MESSAGE FROM SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Norming has been so remarkable in the ecent political discussions in Canada as the singular malevolence of the Opposition press. The fact that some members of the Cabinet were ill, excited all their worst passions and revealed all their most despicable traits to the public. The language of the Opposition was the language of the dissecting room or the hospital-" let's talk of graves and worms and epitaphs." The hopes of the "Liberal" party were based on the indifferent condition of Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S liver; and if only Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S larynx and lungs would give out totally, there was hope that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT might come in again some time. The Globe was really the worst offender in this way. It is always the worst offender against the canons of good taste and decency. By every means the Globe has tried to make the country believe that Eir John MacDonald was in of death, and that in any case his leader ship of the National Party was nearly at an end. Following up this line of policy, after disturbing the public mind by hint of the retirement or probable death of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Globe deavoured to cover with slander some of canvassed as the probable successors of the Premier; and this was intended to weaken public faith in the stabliity of the Government, and the party. On one occasion th

"The authorized announcement that Si The authorized announcement that Sir John Macdonald will go to Europe in May fits in with the preceding rumour that he has resolved to leave the country for an indefinite period. No official declaration that his withdrawal from business is necessary to the preservation of his life has been made, though there are many indications that he intends to make arrangements involving his retirement from the Premiership. It is to be hoped that relief from the cares and labour of office will enable him to gain in the fullest degree the strength which a man of his age can reasons.bly hope for."

Our contemporary had evidently no great hopes of the patient. On another

occasion it said :-"It is curious to note how very little the Ministerialists deny, and how feeble their disclaimers are. They admit that the Premier has been and is now so ill that his condition to the control of the condition to the condimier has been and is now so in that his consi-tion excites grave alarm for his life. They do not deny that the question of leadership is coming up in such a shape that it must soon be settled one way or other, whether the Pre-mier recovers or not. It is admitted that he is not likely to be able to resume the discharge of the duties devolving on a party leader, and

ecome his successor. And again our contemporary says "When scarce room remained for a doubt that the failure of Sir John Macdonald's health would soon compel his retirement from the cares of the Premiership, we described the position in which the Dominion Government was about to be placed. Since then the situa-tion has been little changed. It has become quite clear that Sir John is seriously ill, and ere is every reason to accept the assertion that his prostration is due to the compli der of digestion with the chronic dis

ease mentioned in a previous article." The gusto with which our conten dwellt on the "complication" of Sir John's illness, and the solemn reference to the mn reference to the isense "mentioned in the previous article," show how fondly the Grit party, so far as it is represented in the Globe, glosted over the illness of the Premier, just as it rejoiced over the illness of Sir CHARLES TUPPER. The public mind are sure revolted from this spectacle of the morbid in politics.

With far greater satisfaction will the public turn to the perusal of the following

public turn to the perusal of the following correspondence, which explains itself:

"MAIL OFFICE, TOBONTO, May 20, 1881.

"SIR JOHN MACDONALD,

"Steamship Parisian, Quebec.

"MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—During the past few weeks the more unscrupulous and malevolent of the Opposition press have been stating that the condition of your health is such that you cannot much longer remain at the head of the Government, and of that great party which you have so ably of that great party which you have so abliled for more than a quarter of a century For the information of the people of Canada, will you before leaving kindly enable me to make through the columns of The Mail an authoritative statement as to your health and the waterstand the statement as to your health and the prospect of your continuing at the head of the Government. In wish-ing you God-speed I believe I express the heartfelt sentiment of the people generally; and I trust you will return to us renewed in energy and vigour, again to discharge the important duties of your high position. "Faithfully yours,

"C. W. BUNTING."

" QUEBRO, May 20th, 1881. "MY DEAR BUNTING,—I have just received your kind note by telegraph. I know that you will be glad to learn that I have greatly recovered from the illness which confined me to the house for the last six weeks, and that most of the unfavourable symptoms gradually disappeared. I suffer, I think, now principally, if not altogether, think, now principally, if not altogether, from prostration of strength, but I believe, and in this the medical men concur, that the sea voyage and complete rest for a time will set me up again and make me nearly 'as good as new.'
"Should this be so I hope to return to

Canada with renewed strength, and with a resolve to yield to the strong pressure of my colleagues, to remain at the head of the Government and the Liberal-Conservative party.

Believe me, "Yours sincerely, " JOHN A. MACDONALD " C. W. Bunting, Esq., M.P.,

" Toronto. Our readers will join with us in rejoic in the probably speedy recovery of the Premier from his illness, which, though tedious and weakening, has not at any time endangered his life. They will rejoice no less in the intention of the Premier to been omitted or discretized with pious by many who accepted them with pious by many who accepted them with pious and the fulness of faith there remain at the head of the Government and the National Party. The people of the country would can be no doubt. Yet, after all, why should anyone seek to retain as the Word of

John's retires to any position of either public or private life, if he himself desired to retire, or if the state of his health made such a step necessary. But they will hail with greater satisfaction his renewed spirits and health, and his continuance in a position for which not more than one man in any generation is ever eminently fitted. It is the boast of the Liberal-Conservative party, it is the evident source of chagrin to our opponents, that there are four or five men of ability in our ranks capable of conducting a government and leading a party, and time will prove the fact; but it has been given to Sir John Macdonald by bountiful nature to possess every quality which attracts and confirms the allegiance of men, which wins the the allegiance of men, which wins the loyalty of a party, and maintains the love of a people. To him, too, has been given that rare insight into the destiny of a country which is necessary for the best policy of governing men and framing institutions. And to him also has been given the taste and talent to be able to surround the discussions of public life with that atmosphere of wit, of literary knowledge, of courtesy which lends grace and dignity to the dullest parliamentary pro-ceedings; and he may truly be said to

Whose humour, as gay as the firefly's light, Shone round every object, and shone played;
Whose wit in the combat, as gentle as bright,
Ne'er carried a heart stain away on its blade.

NEW TESTAMENT REVISION. WE can well understand the jealousy with which many devout Christians will regard any alteration in the language of Holy Scripture. The sacred words which have been conned and committed to heart by generations for over two centuries and a half should certainly be handled with reverential care, as well as with scholarly criticism. With merely fastidious meddlings with the text no one will sympathize, because the wrench caused by any grave breach in the continuity of religious life cannot fail to be painful, and may be undesignedly pernicious. But when all that can be said against any revision in our day has been listened to with respect, there remains an invincible reason for undertaking the work. Surely what believers, above all things, should desire is that the sacred volume should be as faithful a representation in English as learning and piety can make it. We live in a time of transition; the age is above all things critical, not to say carping; and if the Bible be our rule of faith, to use the celebrated phrase of CHILLINGWORTH, we ought now to be assured that we have it "in the vulgar "tongue," as faithfully and conscientiously rendered as is possible.

It may be said that if confidence be

destroyed in the version, so precious by its use through nine generations, how can we longer trust in any substitute for it? The answer is that in the new revision we possess the ripest fruits of modern re-search. The revisers had before them all that is now known of the original texts, it may be all that can ever be known. should ignorant expounders of the Word be any longer at liberty to build dogma upon a false basis; and why should earned ministers of the Gospel be compelled ever and anon to remind their congregations that the translation they hold in their hands is at times misleading? Let us, at all events for a century or so, have the text-book of our faith in a form about which there can be no mistake, even by the humblest believer in Chris-

If there were no other reason for this undertaking, upon which the conscientious and devout labour of ten years has been expended, the circumstances under which the authorized version was made supply one. The state of Greek learning time was not satisfactory, there did not exist the material for collating and appraising the value of various manuscripts. In fact, most of these now deemed the most ancient and valuable were then unknown. The text employed was that of ERASMUS, and the product not itself a translation, but a revision. To WILLIAM TYNDALE belongs the honour of translating, and all subsequent versions were based upon his work. The great Bible of HENRY VIII., the Bishop's Bible Queen of ELIZABETH, the authorized ver sion of James I., were all improvements upon the original translation, made with such new light as from time to time dawned upon them. The revision of 1880 is simply another, but it possesses the singular advantage of being made two hundred and seventy years later than the last of its predecessors. No one, however wedded, piously if not wisely, to the venerable work which has come down to us, can doubt that the learning and criticism have advanced with giant strides since the old "companies" put the finishing touch to their work. That being con-ceded, there should be no objection to a new version. Rather it ought to be welcomed as a serious necessity of our troubled time. It is something for the humblest Christian to be able to say, This is the sacred volume, in which I find without doubt, the faith once delivered by the saints; and neither modern criticism nor modern cavil can depriv

me of one jot or tittle of it.' The revision is already in the hands of some of our readers, and will shortly reach To those who had antecedent doubts of its wisdom, the preface ought to be most reassuring. Not a point that can have possibly suggested itself to outsiders has been omitted, not a concession which fidelity could make to time-honoured pretions has been withheld. Whether in the higher matters of textual criticism, or in the subordinate department of literary style, the revisers have been eminently conservative. So anxious were they to prevent needless disturbances in the sacred olume, that no alteration was allowed without the assent of two-thirds of the company. So far from displaying undue anxiety to unsettle the text of Scripture, they made no amendments save where a scrupulous regard to the real sense as gathered from the best MSS. made it a

It may not be amiss here to show, by quotation from the preface, how guarded the revisers were, even in the matter of language: "We have habitually consulted the earlier versions; and in our sparing introduction of words not found in them or in the authorized version, we have usually satisfied ourselves that such words were employed by standard wri-ters of nearly the same date, and had also that general hue which justified their introduction into a version which has held the highest place in the classical literature of our language." In short, we still have the same Testament which has been so precious an inheritance from our forefathers, purged of its errors and made more clear and radiant with newer and higher light. That the passages which have either been omitted or discredited will be missed

ent or and parcel of His revelation? One thing foundation has been shaken, not a stone of the building thrown down. The contro-versies which have raged within and with-out the Church will go on as before, with the material difference that the Book which Christians accept and sceptics re-vile has at length been placed, so far as the English tongue is concerned, upon a firm basis. This consideration should alone induce even those whom the change will materially disquiet to accept the revision materially disquiet to accept the revision with intelligent gratitude to the devout and learned men who have spent so long a period in the responsible and delicate work given them to do. At all events, if not gratified, let us avoid being captious.

IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

Mr. THOMAS CRAMP, of Montreal, in letter to the Montreal Gazette, says at least one true thing, that is, that our prospects of immigration are hampered somewhat by the smallness of the vote for that service given by Parliament. There is no doubt this is true to a large extent. A larger expenditure would give us larger results; but a larger expenditure would bring down the wrath of Mr. CRAMP's political friends, who would be quite certain to accuse the "Tory" Government of extravagance, and to compare the "swollen esti-'mates" (in a time of prosperity) with the conomic policy of Mr. MACKENZIE-at a time when it would have been as well to have no policy at all. Meantime, the Gov-ernment asks only for such sums as Par-liament will be likely to grant cheerfully, and is expending the money to the best possible advantage. It is equally obvious that Mr. CRAMT'S It is equally obvious friends are to blame for their persistent friends are to blame for their persistent who can efforts to check immigration. Who can expect a vast immigration to a country in which half the press is engaged in endeavouring to prove : 1st, that the country being "ruined"; 2nd, that the people are leaving it in shoals; 3rd, that the United States offer greater temptations; 4th, that our climate is severe; 5th, that our North-West is under the control of grasping, greedy, oppressive, and plunder-ing syndicate? The whole Opposition must share the blame of the evil undoubt edly done to this country by the constant stream of anti-national detraction which flows from their press. And it is obvious that we must take this stream of detraction into account in considering the causes of the partial failure of our highest hopes

f immigration.

We have noticed, too, a tendency on the part of the press to publish without due reflection despatches and paragraphs re-flecting on the treatment which immigrants receive on landing, and in their p through this country to the North-West Now we do not remember a single case in which neglect of a serious kind was ever proved against the officials of the Immigration Department. It is clear that the affair of emigration from the Old Country to this side, which we treat so jauntil when considered in the mass, is an affair o discomfort, of pain, of sadness and sorrow to many of the individuals and families who are seeking new homes in a strange land and among a strange people. It is true that in our time the discomforts, the sufferings, and the loss of time are less. by many times, than they were in former days. But even yet the path of the immi grant is not strewn with roses, nor will it ever be. Therefore it is always well to remember that the stories of sufferings undergone by minigrants on their transit to the west must be taken with liberal allowance for exaggeration. All things indicate that we are likely to have a large share of immigration this year. It is also evident that the North-West has attracted wide-spread attention. The future is with us. Our North-West is, for all

ost to the public will be fully realized.

purposes, a thing of last year. But it is

growing in population in a way that en-courages us to hope that our fondest anti-

ipations of building the railway without

THE BOOM IN BUSINESS. FROM every quarter of the Dominion comes the sound of active industry. Our chief cities and towns are hives of busy labour; and in field and mine and fishing station, the same activity prevails. Those who predicted " ruin" in many ways will have to study up some new theory regarding the National Policy. Looking at the question from the least favourable side. the National Policy has not checked our lumber trade; has not interfered with our cattle exports : has not lessened the demand for the export of certain of our grains; has not lessened the bulk or the profit of the fish trade; has not lessened our production of coal; has not in fact had that "ruincus" effect which our melancholy friends of the Grit party were sure would arise from its operat From paper after paper comes the confession that a ten years' period of prosperity has set in for us in Canada; and there not a business man in the country, not a workman, who does not to-day feel more confident of his business and his income than he was able to feel during the five vears from 1873 to 1878. In view of these facts the Opposition

driven, of course, to adopt some line of policy to supply the place of the "ruin" theory, which is driven out of court. One on expends itself in explaining that the new prosperity does not arise from the National Policy at all, but from extraneous cause This section is at least compelled t but from extraneous causes. confess at the outset that the " ruin theory is abandoned. Another section endeavours to check the prosperity by advis-ing people in one part of the country that they are going too fast, building too much, and being too epterprising; and, in an-other part of the country, that they had better not invest money on the strength of the National Policy, as the Grit party are quite sure to alter it. If these warnings ad effect, the results might be disastrous But if there is anything which is obvious to the very hastiest reader, it is this—that he people have lost confidence in the Opposition appers, and in the theories they

dvocate. OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. THE speech of Lord KIMBERLEY, to which we referred at some length in our ast issue, has a meaning not easily exhausted. It replies effectively to many points on which our Opposition friends have laid great stress. It will be remempered that after the Grit leaders had exnausted their powers of vituperation in abusing the Government, and sneering at Sir ALEXANDER GALT, and after they had declared it was inevitable that Great Britain would resent our fiscal legislation. Lord KIMBERLEY made a speech at Wimbledon, in which he praised the wisdom of appointing Sir ALEXANDER as a Canadian Commissioner, and promised the aid of the British Government in his mission. Not protection. And so on this later occasion, Lord Kimberley disappoints our friends again. After they have been for a year or more abusing Sir Alexander Galt, sneering at his mission and demanding his recall, they have the satisfaction of seeing that the colonial Minister still entertains a high opinion of the value of the services of Sir Alexander Galt. And after Mr. tion. And so on this later oc BLAKE'S vapourings about his "uncom-"fortable" feelings regarding our want of commercial freedom, the Opposition have the pleasure of reading Lord KIMBER-LEY's opinion as follows:

"With regard to the making of treatie with foreign powers, since the Government had been in office they had made arrangements with the Foreign Office that in all cases where treaties were to be negotiated where the colonies were affected, the colonies should have the opportunity of making their view heard; that as far as possible the Home Gov ernment should not make the treaties with out first of all ascertaining the wishes of the colonies; and they had put Sir Alexander Galt in direct communication with certain foreign Governments with whom the Canadians wished to enter into some arrange

We do not imagine that, under these cit cumstances, the people of Canada will share Mr. BLAKE'S "uncomfortable" feeling in regard to our want of commercia can quite understand, however, Mr BLAKE and his friends feeling very uncora fortable indeed in considering the propos tion of Lord KIMBERLEY that, after all, th colonies know best what suits them in the matter of tariffs. If his Lordship had only expressed a strong wish to force Canadinto free trade with the United States a well as with England, we have no doubt that Mr. BLAKE would have pardoned the outrage on our constitutional freedom, since it would have pandered to his own notions of fiscal policy. But Lord Kim-Berley has been sensible and frank. Mr. BLAKE and his friends are therefore again

THE QUEENS BIRTHDAY.

In all probability the immerse majority of those who celebrated on Tuesday the birthday of the Sovereign had few definite thoughts concerning her Majesty. Yet all in some vague way understood that they were enjoying themselves in her honour, and would have risen up indignantly at any unlucky wight who dared to take her name in vain, or do her dishonour by a word. "I think," says THACKERAY, in his essay on the last GEORGE, "that we recognize in his successor a wiser rule and a life purer and better, and that the future historian of our public manners will do honour to "that good life, and be loyal to the memory of that unsullied virtue." It has been the good fortune, fully deserved, of Queen VICTORIA, to have preserved through rying times and a long reign the love and loyalty of her people; and to have re mained, like the fair lady in "Comus," erene, pure, and unharmed amid the routo radical revolutions, the clamour of contening factions, and the wars that have shake he world. It has been her good fortune too to have never lacked the guiding hand and help of great statesmen and wise counose common opinion has been, as

SHAKESPEARE DUT it : "The service and the loyalty I owe In doing it, pays itself." The House of Brunswick has been for tunate in the men who have served i from the beginning. From CARTERET, PULTENEY, and WALPOLE to MELBOURNE, PEEL, DISRAELI, and GLADSTONE, there stretches out a long line of illustrious men who did service and honour to Great Britain and the Crown. and the nation and the monarch have not

has sometimes made up the neglect of the monarch; the monarch has sometime atoned for the neglect of the nation. remarkable thing about the public history England, more particularly in the reign of VICTORIA, is the continuity of its policy, and its steady statesmanlike progress. Queen VICTORIA will transmit to her sucessor a throne

"Broad based upon the people's will, And compassed by the inviolate sea;" And no monarch in Europe can guarante the like stability and the like promise of peaceful progress. The policy of Germany alone has been continuous in the same sense as that of Great Britain, but not in the same kind or degree; and when the great Chancellor's hand fails from the helm ere is no guarantee of safe guidance for the German ship of state. May the day of her Majesty the Queen be many ye her empire; her sceptre has been for her colonies a very Prospero's wand, bring-ing liberty, peace, prosperity, and high hopes wherever it has been wielded, and her most loval subjects are to be found i her widely extended colonial empire.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Moncton Times continues its exodus and influx tables. Up to the twentieth of this month the exodus from the Maritime Provinces numbers 326, and the influx 604 Total for twenty days to the credit of the

Mr. Blake's London organ is afraid that Sir Charles Tupper will go down to the Maritime Provinces this summer in order t expose the statements Mr. Blake may make ere. It is easy to understand now why the Grit papers were so savage at Sir Charle for recovering his health.

If the Fergus Record had read the Globe' rticle in which it was admitted that we were enjoying good times, it would have hesitated before it printed its doleful dirge about the bad state of trade and the exodus. A party paper must keep itself posted, or conflicting party tunes will be the result.

A very appropriate war medal is being pro pared for presentation to such of the soldiers leserving it who served in the Transvaal, The medal represents a lion on its kness. The lion, of course, is an African lion; but it represents just as well the British lion uing for peace and pardon from the Boers.

Pictou county, Nova Scotia, is enjoying prosperity. The miners are as busy a they can conveniently be, and during the coming season they will be called upon t exert every energy to supply the demand for their coal. If Mr. Blake goes to Pictou and proposes to kill off the industry which furnishes, so many people with a living, he will create, not a reaction, but a smile.

Strikes prove, so say some of the Gri ournals, that the N. P., having driven worknen from the country, enables the few who are left to ask for higher wages. But to the Kingston Whig—"The strikes of workmen for higher wages certainly prove that work is more abundant than it was, and that the prospect of better times is brightening."

The defeat of the proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette in a contest for a parliamentary seat is a circumstantial satire which will be adian pleasing to the Tory party. The transfer of the the paper to the Liberals, and its adoption of Not a Radical tone, were accompanied by very

discreditable circumstances; and the defeat of the proprietor will be a subject of general rejoicing in the Jinge camp.

the Maritime Provinces. According to the Moncton Times, one American vessel has canadian to American ports, but the same vessel brought back 449 passengers. If this was a truly good Grit paper, or an only religious daily, it might be convenient to give the number of the exodusters and to omit the number of the exodusters and to omit the number of those who came into Canada

One good result of the extraordinary interest taken in the new edition of the Bible will be that numbers of people to whom it has been a strange book will be induced to read it. And, as old Dr. Dunlop said in his will, if they feel as much of the spirit as they will know of the letter, they will be all the better Christians for the study they give it. We hope copies will be sent to all the Grit newspaper offices, and trust that the passage ing the charity that thinketh

The St. John Globe entertains the idea that the future of the country demands either a reciprocity treaty, a Zollverein, or annexation. As we said on a former occasion, it is impossible to get these Grit organs to entertain the idea of anything national. Everything must depend on the United States. Canada cannot stand alone; can do nothing for herself; can be nothing of herself; can have no future independent of the rival people across the borders. This is why we entertain that notion of the "Grit Opposition" fends the St. John Telegraph. which so of

The Montreal Herald gives the reason, and robably the only reason, why some Reormers want to do away with the Senate. It says that in the Nova Scotian Legislative Council the Liberals rule and that for that reason the Conservatives are anxious to have the Council abolished. Reasoning by analogy, the Liberals here are not prompted by a de-sire to further the public good, but by a wish to promote their own interests, when they express opposition to the Upper House, and announce that the legislat

The Canadian Liberals kicked up a great fuss because when the syndicate contract had been before Parliament for a month the Government wanted to get a vote. Mr. Glad-stone's Irish Land bill is probably the most important measure that has been before the Important measure that has been before the Imperial House of Commons for years, and yet after it had been under discussion four months, "Mr. Gladstone thought," as the reports state, "that after four nights he was not unreasonable in expressing the hope that the House might speedily reach the conclu-sion of this stage of the bill."

Our despatches this week announce the mportant news that the first step towards the probable arrangement of a new treaty of commerce between France and England will be taken on Thursday next. For some time past a most interesting correspondence has been going on in the English papers regarding the proposed French tariff, which was nltra protective in character. Elsewhere in THE MAIL will be found information on the question. Canadian shipping in particular will be interested in the result, and no doubt gaged in pressing the claims of Canada to

The British and Foreign Bible Society spent last year £193,000 in circulating the Scriptures, and this year a rather larger sum will be expended. The question has arisen whether the society will be position to distribute the new version of the Testament. The law under which the society is incorporated specifies that it shall circulate the authorized version only; but the secretary, Rev. C. E. B. Reed, has stated that the law can be modified so as to chain the few reasons being the control of the control o admit of the new version being distributed concurrently with the old. Application is to be made for an amendment of the Act of In-

The Moncton Times, which is conducted with much spirit, contains the following figures. It gives them as an instalment of nformation which it proposes to give regarding the alleged "exodus STEAMER.

Outwards. Inwards Steamer Falmouth at St.
John, May 13.....
Before reported.....

On this occasion the "exodus" was from and not to the States. At a time when even those who formerly were doubtful of the value of our North-West

are abandoning their doubts and joining in the general hopefulness of progress in a country of unsurpassed richness, it is somewhat significant to find a Grit Opposition paper publishing articles with the title of "The Canadian Desert," and denouncing the "abcanadian Desert, and denouncing the "absurd and extravagant" statements made in the books issued by the Department of Agriculture. The paper which does this is the *Eastern Chronicle*, which will shortly be opposing, in the interests of the Grit party, the a successor to Hon. James McDonald : will be denouncing "Canada," advocating annexation, opposing the National Policy, and throwing up its cap for Mr. Blake.

British Columbian Grits pursue a sick man as relentlessly as do their Ontario brethren. Judge Gray, of Victoria, after many years of uninterrupted labour on the bench, owing to illness in his family was advised by his medical attendant to pass the winter in California. He followed the advice, but as seen as he left the province he was made the victim of mali cious rumours set affoat by unscrupulous men. The rumours spread and gained strength, until reaching Montreal, the Herald of that city, knowing that the Judge, in view of the position he occupied, could not reply, made them the basis of a series of attacks up The judge upon the bench, though unable to enter into a political controversy, is not safe from the violence of partisans.

The St. John Telegraph, in reference to the cotton speculation, which we notice elsewhere, has the following :- "The climate of the Maritime Provinces is in favour of the east as against the west for manufacturing, the temperature here being lower. We have cheaper coal, as cheap labour, and better facilities for importing the raw material. Therefore whatever can be done elsewhere in Canada can be done here, nor can there be any fiscal changes made which will not be of universal application, having the same effect n others as on ourselves." If these things e true—and we believe them to be true in If these things the main-how is it that the Grit Opposition organs always raise a cry of rainst Canada" whenever an ele proaches? If the Telegraph is right, it is the ople of the east, and not the ho are responsible for any backwardness in enterprise. There is free trade, and there is free trade.

Ten days ago a lecture was delivered in Halifax. England, on the subject, "One-Sided v. Reciprocal Free Trade." The lecturer, Mr. Geo. Berry, took the view that "so long as free trade of the former description continued free trade of the former description continued English workmen would never recover from the present depression in trade." The lecture had special reference to the treaty with France, in respect of which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting her Majesty's Government ought not to conclude another treaty with France short of absolute free trade, or else equal import duties." This of

Free trade, as Sir John Macdonald has often pointed out, is a beautiful policy when prac-tised all round, but it is not a paying policy for any one nation which may adopt it strange that France, lying so near to England, should not have been converted to the views of the Manchester school, Familiarity has perhaps bred a dislike for Mr. Bright's

People who still feed their brains on fish will be glad to know that Pichinæ are not piscatorial parasites. A few weeks ago the British fisherman was nearly ruined by the report that the dreaded pest had been found nackerel. Investigations have been made on the subject, and it has been found that the parasite discovered in fish is what is known s the round worm. This worm only lives cold-blooded creatures, and consequently would not thrive upon humanity. It may be important to note that the worm belongs to the family Cucullanida, and to the order Vematoda. The mention of the family t which the creature belongs will at once estab-lish in the minds of the public his wormship's thorough respectability. The order is apparently a sort of secret organization among vorms, and the fact that the round worm ! joined it goes to indicate that his wife is not very particular whether he stays out late at night or retires early.

The Irish press of course discusses with some degree of severity the action of Cardinal Manning in refusing to the local Land Leagues the use, of the schools and halls under It would be unjust to Cardinal Manning to assume that he is quite out of people—demands which the British Government by their proposed legislation admit to be in some measure just. But there are so many opportunities offered to mischievous persons in such leagues and associations that under this hope a strength as from the language of the leagues and associations that the strength his hope as the language of the languag orudent bishops naturally refuse to give the use of halls dedicated to religious or educational purposes. Many of the prelates of Ireland are out of sympathy with the Land League. And on this side the leaguers have not received extensive encouragement. It is understood that his Grace Archbishop Lynch, who is not open to the charge of want of sympathy with the Irish people, is nevertheless not favourably disposed towards local leagues.

A few weeks ago another Ashantee war was threatened, but fortunately the clouds have disappeared, and the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are free from apprehension. It seems that certain persons who derive pecuniary benefits from the prosecution of wars in Africa set afloat a rumour that King Mensah, King Coffee's successor, was pre-paring to massacre the whites. Alarm spread; and the rumour reached England, coupled with a request for assistance. It happened soon after the cry for assistan rom Coomassie, and was astonished to find that offensive and defensive preparations were in progress. He informed the proper authorities that Ashantee's potentate had not the slightest intention of bringing his warriors once more into conflict with the British troops. No particular damage was done by the sending abroad of the false report, but there seems to have been a good

The anti-Jewish crusade, which has lately disgraced Germany, has spread to Egypt, Austro-Hungary, and Russia. Recent English exchanges contained stories of most atrocious cruelties perpetrated upon Jewish ouths. Telegrams from Odessa have already old us of the anti-Jewish riots that have roken out in a place called Elizavetgrad, and the details now arriving show they were rather formidable disturbances. We have no account of the origin of the troubles beyon dispute between some Christians and Jews. A general fight followed, and became serious when it was observed that revolver shots were fired from some Jewish houses. This led to an indiscriminate attack upon the houses and shops occupied by the Jews of the town, and the destruction of property continued over a couple of days. The fighting was only stopped by the submission of the Jews, who found the submission of the Jews, who found emselves utterly beaten; but their acknowledgment of defeat did not save their property were aided by peasants from the neighbour-ing villages, eventuated in the sacking of the houses of the Jews, the break-up of their furniture, and the destruction of their goods, Antagonism to the Jews is in the air

A reporter of the Winnipeg Times has interviewed the manager of the Canadian Pacific railway and has secured particulars of the reduced passenger rates which are to obtain over the line. The rates charged by the syndicate, as will be seen by the following table, are much lower than the rates which were charged on the line when it was under the Government:

Emerson to St. Boniface.. \$2 25 \$1 90 Emerson to Cross Lake... 5 75 4 85 Interson to Cross Lake... Vinnipeg to Portage la Prairie 2 40 2 05 St. Vincent to St. Boniface (Emigrant) 1 50 1 00 1 50 1 00 50c. And so on to and from all stations in proportion. The freight tariff is also reduced; the most marked reduction is on emi-grants' stock, implements, and household effects, which are carried from St. Vincent to St. Boniface at \$11.25 per car, while the Government charged \$23 for the same service. or more than double the amount. Another noticeable feature is that emigrants are carried from St. Vincent to Winnipeg at \$1 each, the Government charge being \$1.50, a reduction of fifty per cent. A special holiday rate is also to be established at a fare and a third return. The "grinding monopoly," in reducing the fares, has commenced its work auspiciously. As has been said over and over again, the syndicate must conduct its affairs on business principles, and it knows as well as other railway companies know that high rates are not always the most profitable.

When the curiosities of journalism are written, the story of a little fib of which the Montreal Herald was the author should not be omitted. The Herald stated that after Sir Leonard Tilley had spoken at the Langevin banquet at Quebec a gentleman pre-rose from his seat and said :—"I beg to fer with you, Mr. Finance Minister, with regard to the benefits accruing from your protection policy. It was free trade saved this country once before, and Quebec will never believe in the revival of trade and rosperity to the Dominion through protec-The little narrative proce rounds through the Grit press, but did not reach the eye of the subject of the story for some days. On May 12, Mr. J. W. Henry, the gentleman who made some remarks after Sir Leonard had concluded his speech, saw the abrication, and immediately the Reform papers putting himself right. The Liberal journals were not liberal enough to an opponent to allow him to give his version of the affair, but refused to insert his sion of the anar, but refused to insert his letter. A copy was thereupon sent to some Conservative papers. This is what Mr. Henry says:—" Now, sir, the truth is I com-plimented Sir Leonard on his famous speech and his continued adherence to the grand policy of protection. I admire a man of such talents as Sir Leonard, and took the first occasion that evening as a humble, but indepen-dent, voter of the city of Quebec to approve of his sound doctrines. My remarks were ertainly in favour of his policy, and if the Grit press of Ontario desire to do me a justice, they will say I am an admirer of the policy of protection and that of a statesman like Sir Leonard Tilley." It is easy to see that the cause of Liberals is not good. If it were it would not be necessary to up with falsehoods

OBITUARY.

el Thomas A. Scott, the railway King. ied at Clifton, Pa., on Sunday,

THE BIDDULPH TRAC

The Whole Case to be Rethe Crown.

CONFESSION OF THE FEEHELEY

The True Story of the Donnelly Arrest of the Feeheley

From Our Own Reporte LONDON, May 22. - The old adag will out" has received fresh exer The mystery surrounding the tragedies of which Biddulph was about eighteen months ago has be by the missing link being suppression of the brothers Feehele vigilants who carried out the d will forever darken the crime re western peninsula. The evidence thus be available will no doubt Crown to institute fresh process renewed vigour. The Cr Mr. Hutchison, has already naw as murderers of the De and they will be extradited despatch. If they should offer the extradition proceedings wor week, but the feeling prevailing as they voluntarily made a clean? crime to friends and neighbours be Ontario, they will be willing to repeat their statements, possibly repeat their statements, possibly material modifications, in court, of their being admitted as Queen and being freed from punish THE CONFESSIONS OF THE FEEH

together with circumstances that

been brought to light, lay bare murders, and involve in their some of the leading dulph. Many of thes been arraigned. The true deeds done on that memorable mor 4th may be shortly stated. Biddul are proverbially fond of fighting, They have brought this passion rary and Wexford, and it has lost strength on this virgin soil. Catholic priest was the arbitrat appeals were made in case of serie Father Crinnon was always able every difficulty and reconcile At this time the Donnelly boys w strength and knowledge. One was cated at the London High So others were employed in worksh others were employed in worksnow don and elsewhere. Thus they gar ledge of the world, and when the to Biddulph their youthful compa-lingly yielded to their leadership. of religious ordinances followed. the young men OPENLY DEFIED THE CHUR

This action brought them into not only with the priest, but w holders of the Roman Catholic fait wards various outrages more or l in their character were committed were in a large measure laid at the Donnellys. A vigilance commestablished for the avowed suppressing crime, and the its members were recorded which was allowed to lie at door. About 130 names we there. Subsequently a second or su committee was established, comp more reckless members, numberin thirty and forty. These held secre and each member was compelled oath. The murders were undoubt close society. Thus there came Donnelly and an anti-Donnelly in other words, the "ins" and the The Donnellys had long con when they continued to set a the rules of the Church to which attached themselves there came a tide of local feelings, and the "on opponents, obtained the chief pow district. They succeeded in securing pointment of magistrates, who are to have acted in a manner hostile to nellys, and as constable they James Carroll, who has figured THE ALLEGED LEADER IN THE M

The Donnellys were then charge manner of offences, Carroll being

mover in laying informations for in assaults, and carrying the cases magistrates successively. It is good authority that he would bring case forward three or four time Donnellys were a hard lot, but persecuted without mercy, the being to compel them to l neighbourhood. A strange featur Biddulph life was the treacher prevailed. Rival families wou at a dance apparently as good fri probably during the festivities so would withdraw and fire a neigh or cut an enemy's throat, and after turn for the closing tun. These minated in the Ryder barn-burn which probably the Donnelly will be found to turn. There was at Robert Keefe's, and among persons remaining at the homeste latter were the old couple, Bridget or two children. While the marris tainment was in progress, pany were dancing. Ryder's burnt. He subsequently he young Donnellys charged with this failing he instituted against the old people. The young Donnellys charged with a this failing he instituted pragainst the old people. The ac yirtually taken by the Vigilant Ct This case was fixed to be tried on day when the Donnelly family viered, the massacre occurring be break. That it would fail was ecthen Ryder would have been cafendant in a prosecution which has been instituted by the young Don false imprisonment. THE STORY OF THE CRIME

itself is told in the evidence of Joh nors and the statements made by t Feeheley before leaving for Michigan be remembered that Johnny Conne thrilling story of the murder, spoke Feeheley's visit to the Donnelly hon the evening preceding the murder. said that he had come there, sat are time and then went away. This san man had a brother named Willi man had a brother named was summoned to appear trials, but having nothing in The to say was never examined. The had scarcely ended before the aged these two young men died, and this stance is said to have had a singular their minds. They had been warm the Donnellys up to the time of the tra nothing had then transpired to diss feeling. Fear of the actual murderers hand, and the desire for personal safe is said to be the first law of natur other, impelled James to seal his l various trials, and keep to himself nformation he possessed. Not long ever, he had a disagreement with prisoner James Carroll, which lea words, and from that to still harde to Carroll, "You are a murderer, prove it." The Feeheleys subsequer statements to Biddulph parties amo A FULL CONFESSION, giving the necessary names and pa

According to the Feeheleys it was pective failure of the Ryder has ease that led the vigilance com decisive action against the Donn plot was accordingly arranged whe committee should visit the Donnel stead on the night in question, take the old man out, hang them up, and wise torture them until a full co made of all the crimes of was held they were guilty. Then own testimony, they could be the penitentiary or otherwise dis It was not exactly intended to kill though it was understood that th

The True Story of the Donnelly Murders.

Arrest of the Fecheleys.

From Our Own Reporter London, May 22.—The old adage "murder will out" has received fresh exemplification. The mystery surrounding the series of tragedies of which Biddulph was the scene about eighteen months ago has been dispelled by the missing link being supplied by the confession of the brothers Feeheley, two of the vigilants who carried out the deeds which coincession of the prothers Feeheley, two of the vigilants who carried out the deeds which will forever darken the orime record of this western peninsula. The evidence which will thus be available will no doubt enable the Crown to institute fresh proceedings with renewed vigour. The Crown Attorney, Mr. Hutchison, has already caused James and William Feeheley to be arrested at Saginaw as murderers of the Donnelly family, and they will be extradited with all possible despatch. If they should offer opposition the extradition proceedings would occupy a week, but the feeling prevailing here is that as they voluntarily made a clean breast of the crime to friends and neighbours before leaving Ontario, they will be willing to return and repeat their statements, possibly with some repeat their statements, possibly with some material modifications, in court, in the hope of their being admitted as Queen's evidence and being freed from punishment.

THE CONFESSIONS OF THE FREHELEYS, together with circumstances that have since been brought to light, lay bare the atrocious murders, and involve in their perpetration some of the leading people of Biddulph. Many of these have already been arraigned. The true story of the bloody deed deed do not be the story of the bloody been arraigned. The true story of the bloody deeds done on that memorable morning of the 4th may be shortly stated. Biddulph settlers are proverbially fond of fighting, as a rule. They have brought this passion from Tipperary and Wexford, and it has lost none of its strength on this virgin soil. The Roman Catholic priest was the arbitrator to whom appeals were made in case of serious disputes. appeals were made in case of serious disputes, and ratner Crinnon was always able to smooth every difficulty and reconcile the belligerents. At this time the Donnelly boys were gaining strength and knowledge. One was being edu-cated at the London High School strength and knowledge. One was being edu-cated at the London High School, while others were employed in workshops in Lon-don and elsewhere. Thus they gained know-ledge of the world, and when they returned to Biddulph their youthful companions wil-lingly yielded to their leadership. Neglect of religious ordinances followed, and indeed the young men. the young men

OPENLY DEFIED THE CHURCH.

This action brought them into disrepute, not only with the priest, but with the upholders of the Roman Catholic faith. Aftervards various outrages more or less heinous in their character were committed, and these were in a large measure laid at the door of the Donnellys. A vigilance committee was established for the avowed purpose of suppressing crime, and the names of its members were recorded in a book which was allowed to lie at the church door. About 130 names were placed there. Subsequently a second or sub-vigilance committee was established, comprising the more reckless members, numbering between thirty and forty. These held secret meetings. in their character were committed, and these hirty and forty. These held secret meetings, thirty and forty. These held secret meetings, and each member was compelled to take an oath. The murders were undoubtedly planned and carried out by members of this close society. Thus there came to be a Donnelly and an anti-Donnelly party—in other words, the "ins" and the "outs." The Donnellys had long control, but when they continued to set at defiance the rules of the Church to which they had stached themselves there came a turn in the attached themselves there came a turn in the tide of local feelings, and the "outs," their opponents, obtained the chief power in the district. They succeeded in securing the apt. They succeeded in securing the ap-ment of magistrates, who are declared to have acted in a manner hostile to the Donnellys, and as constable they appointed

James Carroll, who has figured as

THE ALLEGED LEADER IN THE MURDERS, The Donnellys were then charged with all manner of offences, Carroll being a principal mover in laying informations for insults and carrying the cases to several magistrates successively. It is stated on good authority that he would bring the same case forward three or four times by taking the magistrates in rotation. No doubt the Donnellys were a hard lot, but they were persecuted without mercy, the object being to compel them to leave the ourhood. A strange feature about Biddulph life was the treachery which prevailed. Rival families would meet at a dance apparently as good friends, but probably during the festivities some of them would withdraw and fire a neighbour's barn or cut an enemy's throat, and afterwards return for the closing tun. These events cul-minated in the Ryder barn-burning case, on which probably the Donnelly butcheries found to turn. There was a wedding at Robert Keefe's, and among the guests were the Ryders and Donnellys. The only persons remaining at the homestead of the latter were the old couple, Bridget, and one or two children. While the marriage entertainment was in progress, and the company were dancing. Ryder's barns were burnt. He subsequently had all the young Donnellys charged with arson, and this failing he instituted proceedings. this failing he instituted proceedings against the old people. The action was virtually taken by the Vigilant Committee. This case was fixed to be tried on the very day when the Donnelly family were murdered, the massacre occurring before day-break. That it would fail was certain, and then Ryder would have been called as de-fendant in a prosecution which had already been instituted by the young Donnellys for

alse imprisonment. THE STORY OF THE CRIME tself is told in the evidence of Johnny Connors and the statements made by the brothers Feeheley before leaving for Michigan. It will be remembered that Johnny Connors, in his thrilling story of the murder, spoke of James Feeheley's visit to the Donnelly homestead on the evening preceding the murder. It was said that he had come there, sat around for a time and then went away. This same young man had a brother named William, who was summoned to appear at the various trials, but having nothing in particular to say was never examined. The last trial had scarcely ended before the aged father of these two young men died, and this circumstance is said to have had a singular effect on their minds. They had been warm friends of the Donnellys up to the time of the tragedy, and nothing had then transpired to dissipate this feeling. Fear of the actual murderers on the one hand, and the desire for personal safety, which is said to be the first law of nature, on the is said to be the first law of nature, on the other, impelled James to seal his lips at the various trials, and keep to himself whatever information he possessed. Not long ago, however, he had a disagreement with the late prisoner James Carroll, which led to hard words, and from that to still harder accusations in the latter accusation in his saying tions against the latter, ending in his saying to Carroll, "You are a murderer, and I can prove it." The Feeheleys subsequently made statements to Biddulph parties amounting to A FULL CONFESSION.

giving the necessary names and particulars, According to the Feeheleys it was the prospective failure of the Ryder barn-burning pective failure of the Ryder barn-burning case that led the vigilance committee to take decisive action against the Donnellys. A plot was accordingly arranged whereby the committee should visit the Donnelly homestead on the night in question, take Tom and the old man out, hang them up, and otherwise torture them until a full confession was made of all the crimes of which it was held they are guilty. Then, on their committee should visit the Donnelly homestead on the night in question, take Tom and
the old man out, hang them up, and otherwise torture them until a full confession was
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own testimony, they could be sent to
the penitentiary or otherwise disposed of.
It was not exactly intended to kill them, although it was understood that the limit of

their proceedings should be as near the disso-lution point as possible. Thus organized, they sent James Fecheley out to call at the Donnellys' house, and under the guise of friendship ascertain whom the committee need expect to meet. This, he says, he was made to do much against his will. On reneed expect to meet. This, he says, he was made to do much against his will. On returning he gave the required information to the men in waiting, and as midnight brought its calm along the roadway and in the houses, they stole stealthily and noiselessly up to the doomed homestead. A moment passed, and then Carroll knocked at the door and demanded admission as an officer of her Majesty the Queen in pursuit of his duty. It was granted, and accompanied by a few of the others he passed through the door of the log house, and stood within the little kitchen off which Tom had slept. No demonstration was made, and while the inmates talked rather warmly on the subject, they manifested no surprise at the course which they believed Carroll was pursuing under the authority of the law. pursuing under the authority of the law. From this point out the story of John Connors is almost literally corroborated, and when the facts come out in evidence, it will surprise many by the wonderful correctness of the little fellow's testimony. testimony. THE FEEHELEYS' NARRATIVE

bedroom, and the remarks of the latter to Tom as he came out and saw that he had been handcuffed. This had been done by Carroll and his assistants prior to the time when the father had been aroused from his when the father had been aroused from his sleep alongside Johnny Connors. In the kitchen a fearful scene ensued. The old man understood the nature of the visit from what he heard, and announced his intention of dying rather than being handled in the way proposed. Maddened by that fear which comes of apprehended danger, he began a desperate struggle, at the very beginning of which those on the outside rushed in. In less time than it takes to write it in. In less time than it takes to write it, the grey-headed father had been silenced by a few blows, that broke his skull, and he fell to risenomore. Instinctively the wife and mother had thrown herself into the struggle, and fought like a wounded tiger. Overcome by fought like a wounded tiger. Overcome by numbers, however, and bleeding from many a wound, the old lady was soon laid beside her dying husband in the little back kitchen. Tom saw all this, and freeing himself by a desperate effort from his captors, he rushed through the sitting-room and out into the snow-covered road in front. Here he was felled by a blow from one of the assassins clubs, and pounced upon by a number of his bloodthirsty pursuers. He was stunned, however, but for the moment, and then springing to his feet he fought as only a powerful man with his life at stake could fight. Blood filled his eyes, and as blow after blow fell with cruel force on his Tom saw all this, and freeing himself by blow after blow fell with cruel force on his soon prostrated on the snow. They then picked him up and carried him into the front room of which John Connors spoke so often in his testimony. There they laid him down and stood over him while the handcuffs were being removed. This had scarcely been accomplished when Tom, with a sigh been accomplished when Tom, with a sigh of returning consciousness, raised himself up, and, with the blood clogging his eyes, faintly endeavoured to speak. Then it is said Carroll cried out, "Hit that fellow on the head with a pade," and taking the weapon indicated in his hand, a grey-headed member of the com-mittee sunk the blade deep into Tom's skull. He fell back dead. This scene, Feeheley said

to a friend, would NEVER FADE FROM HIS VIEW while life should last, and often in the dark-ness of his chamber he saw the bleeding head of Tom rise up slowly, and his lips part as they did on the fearful night of the murder. Meanwhile nothing had been done to Bridget, whose escape upstairs had been unnoticed, but her screams at this moment were heard sounding shrill and loud on the midnight air. Feeheley said they must have been heard for a mile around. A number of the assassing rushed up the little A number of the assassins rushed up the little stairway to the garret, and the prompt stilling of the cries for help soon told the story of her death. What a scene! An agonizing appeal for assistance by an unoffending girl, but no response but the cruel slayers of the dead ones down stairs. Thus the work of bloodshed had been completed at the homestead. The men were excited, their blood was up and heatily exceeded to their blood was up, and hastily agreeing to proceed at once to William Donnelly's, they thought only of the quickest means of hiding the marks of the tragedy by fire. Coal oil was poured on the beds, and after making sure that the house would burn they left the old homestead to its fate. In all the proceedings, however, Fee-heley contended most stoutly that he was only a witness and not a participant, and that only by force of the pressure which the vigilantes had brought to bear on him. As they stood and watched the house for a moment they numbered about forty persons Some were disguised, but the majority were not. Hurriedly they marched down the side road to the 8th concession, and while the reflection of the flames of the burning homestead could be seen breaking through between the trees and over their tops, they stood in front of William Donnelly's little house at Whalen's Corners. According to a previously arranged plan, the cry of "fire" was raised as told in the evident to a previously arranged plan, the vidence, if in so was raised, as told in the evidence, and two of the men prepared themselves at the side door to shoot as the first person applicable of the per peared. It was John who came, although the murderers believed it to be William, and was poured into his breast and a bullet

as he opened the door a charge of buckshot SENT CRASHING THROUGH HIS BODY, Those who had revolvers in readiness fired them into the air, and the entire party stood once more on the road. It had been arranged on the way to not only kill the Donnellys but James Keefe as well, who was looked on as altogether too warm a friend of the obnoxious amily. As they paused for a moment how ever, Feehley says he stepped forward and said,
"There has been enough bloodshed, boys,
let's go home." After a good deal of argument, during which it was to be seen that the hot blood of many had cooled down, it was agreed to separate. Thus Jim Keefe was spared, and this fact seemed to have been known to him previous to his sudden de-parture for Nebraska, afterwards. The only notive for a visit to Keefe's house was that he was a great friend of the Donnellys and refused to join the vigilance committee. So satisfied was he that the tracks in the snow leading in the direction of his house meant murder, that he speedily sold his farm and went west. When cornered with respect to the persons against whom the formation of the vigilance committee was directed, the leading spirits said it was not particularly against the Donnellys but also against Jim Keefe. With respect to

THE FEEHELEYS. t may be stated that Bill is known to have been out of his boarding-house during the entire night of the occurrence, and the action of Jim in visiting the Donnelly homestead the night previous to the murder goes to show that they were concerned with the vigilantes in the butchery of the family. The deed preyed heavily on the mind of old Feeheley, and it is thought hastened his death. During his lifetime the old man three out many hints in regard to the preparations for the horrible deed, among others, that when the truth was brought out it would be found that more people were involved than ever had been expected. In some quarters doubt is expressed as to the fact that statements respecting the tragedy were made to neighbours by the Feeheley brothers made to neighbours by the reenetey brothers prior to leaving Biddulph. There is, however, no room for doubt on this point, although it is questionable how far they can be used as evidence. Mr. Hutchinson, Crown-Attorney, and Patrick Donnelly returned to this city to-day from Michigan. It is stated that the Feeheleys will resist the extradition proceedings. This may have the effect of delaying

wise the case will stand as it stands to-day, with the additional information just obtained practically proved, but with a batch of nurderers standing unwhipt of justice. The \$4,000 reward offered for the conviction of the murderers still remains open.

ANXIETY AMONG THE VIGILANTES. LUCAN, May 23.—Almost every other man you meet in Biddulph is a member of the vigilance committee, and is gloomy and reserved, with a mind douded by the dark scene of the Donnelly massacre. As I drove round the district to-day farmers would cross the field teachers. the fields to enquire for fresh news respecting the Feehleys. Anxiety was depicted on their countenances and manifested by their manner as they heard the latest information. Some as they heard the latest information. Some sought to laugh it off as a joke, but others asked eagerly as to whether the Feehleys could be extradited on their own confession, and if so whether their evidence would be accepted if it implicated other parties besides themselves in the murder. The whole community is uneasy. The perpetrators of the Donnelly tragedy are bound to each other, not only by the oath of the Vigilance Committee, but by the ties of friendship and blood, and these people are waiting with grim determination to fight the battle to the end. The whole tragic events of eighteen months ago are revived, and their of eighteen months ago are revived, and their speaks of Carroll's approach to the old man's recollection hangs like a pall over the settle-ment. There is hatred, suspicion, and dis-

trust in the air.

The case which the Crown will be able to pre-The case which the Crown will be able to present to a jury gains strength daily. A vital question is this:—"Where and to whom did the Feebleys make admissions criminating themselves and others?" I am assured that Jim Feebley on more than one occasion openly declared in Lucan streets, in the presence of several witnesses, that he knew all about the murder and could, secure the conviction of different persons. He was specially emphatic on this point one day when standing phatic on this point one day when standing within a few yards of the post-office. To the neighbours he was prone to talk in this strain, and it was undoubtedly on this account that he and his brother received the cold shoulder from members of the Vigilance Committee with whom they had previously been on in-

timate terms. THE FREHLEYS WERE BOYCOTTEL by their late allies, who stood in daily fear least their injudicious statements should lead to the re-opening of the case, just as has occurred. It is the custom here for whole families round to turn out as fully when neighbours leave the locality as they do at a wake. Ill-feeling ran so high against the Feelleys before they left for Michigan that their departure was only witnessed by Robt. Keefe, a non-vigilant. But beyond making these statements to neighbours and in the public streets of Lucan, the Feebleys also made a full confession to Patrick Donnelly, the surviving brother, who accompanied Mr. Hutchison, the County Crown Attorney, to Saginaw, and is assisting him with the preparation of the case. It is known here that a full statement of the murder, the participants, and the circumstances connected with them is in Donnelly's possession, which was given to him by the brothers before leaving for the States. It is upon this confession no doubt

rely upon the purchase of the real estate after

for which he bought the land, Mrs. Feeliley

having dower in the real estate. James Maher, the uncle of the prisoner James Car-

roll, was one of the largest creditors, being

an endorser for the late Michael Feehley for about \$800, and he (Maher), learning of the

private agreement between the purchaser, Michael Carroll, and Mrs. Feehley as to the

payment by him to her of \$500 over and above the purchase money, concluded that there was some fraud in the

sale, and forbade Carroll paying the \$500, he (Maher) claiming that sum as part of the

might resort. Michael Carroll thereupon re-

was Jas. Carroll, the late prisoner, nephew to Jas. Maher, but no relation whatever to Michael Carroll, the late purchaser, who ad-vised his uncle Maher to forbid Michael

Carroll paying the money to Mrs. Feehley

This coming to the ears of James and William Feehley, they met Carroll on the Roman line near their residence, when an encounter

took place. It was then that Jim

Feehley said to Carroll, "You are a murderer, and I can prove it." This is denied in some quarters, it being alleged that Carroll was simply charged with being a busybody. When standing to-day within a few yards of the spot the statement was made to we be

the spot, the statement was made to me by one of the parties present at the time that Feehley called Carroll a murderer. There

seems to be no question that he was also ac-cused of advising his uncle to forbid the pay-ment of the \$500, and that the Foehleys told him if he did not make his uncle withdraw

\$500 to their mother they would beat him within an inch of his life. They further

added that this time they would get \$500 in spite of him. Carroll, undaunted by their

chase of the estate at public auction was not

draw his prohibition and allow Mrs. Feehley

EXIT THE DONNELLYS.

gage, to London. He slipped quietly away, unknown to his old neighbours. A gleam of satisfaction passed over their features, how-

ever cold and resolute, as I mentioned the fact to the members of the charmed circle.

ince the massacre he has remained there boldly confronting his opponents. All the Donnellys have left, and the undoubted aim of the vigilance committee has been accomplished. Will admits that a confession has

en made by the Feehleys, and expresses his

confidence that the murderers will yet be

brought to justice, and that sooner than some

ARREST OF THE FEEHLEYS.

East Saginaw, Mich., May 23.—On Friday Detective H. R. Schramm and Crown Attorney Hutchinson, of London, arrived

here and caused the arrest of James and William Feehley, charged with being impli-cated in the Donnelly murder a year ago near Lucan, Ont. These young men are brothers, and have relatives here. They

came here from Biddulph three weeks ago.

The detective informed a reporter that previous to the departure of the boys from their home to come to East Saginaw, they

To-day Will Donnelly moved, bag and bag-

fair one, at length

to get the money.

They further

the prohibition to Michael Carroll to

fused to pay the \$500 to Mrs. Feehley.

Mr. E. Symes, the Englishman who has reated quite an agitation in Nova Scotia by his addresses in various country towns on the cattle and dead meat trade, stirring farmers WAS IT HUSE MONEY? An attempt is made here to weaken the effect and others to increased activity, and who of the Feehleys' statement by circulating a story to the effect that they received \$500 as hush money and as the price of their departure. It is thought by the vigilants that this will have the effect of further contracted with parties for the purchase of arge quantities of dead meat, to be sent to England, was arrested yesterday on a capias issued from the Supreme Court on an account of about \$900 due S. M. Brookfield, by whom blasting their credibility as witnesses. Nevertheless it is not true, and it is desirable efrigerators were fitted up on two of the Alian line steamers for the conveyance of beet to explain how they received that sum before to explain how they received that sum before their departure, as an important point, that of motive, has relation to it. It appears that when Michael Feehley, father of James and William Feehley, died he was in insolvent circumstances. His farm was encumbered by a mortgage of \$4,200, and he owed other debts to the extent of about \$2,500. Old Feehley's personal property amounted to only \$900, and the numerous creditors wend have to rely upon the numerous of the real extent after.

One afternoon last week an outrageous of currence took place on the 5th concession of Westminster. It seems that several young men living on the next concession south were going home from a sheep-washing when they halted at the Victoria Canada Methodist church, and commenced a furious attack on the front of the building with stones, doing considerable damage by smashing the door, etc. The names of the parties are known, and it is possible legal steps may yet be taken in the case. Some of them are said to have been partly intoxicated at the time,

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1881.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA.

Saturday

It is said that a western man lost \$500 in

One Agues Rollstone was fined \$5 at London yesterday for assaulting her husband. He was complainant, but he will have to pay the fine.

Henry Nash escaped from the lunation asylum at St. John recently, and started for the sea in a boat which he stole. He was

A report circulated at Amherstburg yes

erday, to the effect that 500 Feniaus had

landed at the Canada Southern railroad depot, created considerable excitement in the

The by-law to raise by way of loan \$7,000

from the township of Collingwood to be ex-pended in making and improving a harbour at Thornbury, was voted on last week and

General Rosser, Chief Engineer of the

Canadian Pacific railway, has returned to Winnipeg from the West, and reports the

location of the line to the one hundred and first meridian, beyond Grand Valley, and that

trains will be running to the latter place by

Christ Church, Belleville, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, will be rebuilt on the old site at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$12,000. The church will be built of stone,

will have a seating capacity of between 600 and 700, and will be decorated with stained

glass windows. Altogether the edifice, which will be finished some time near next Christ-

mas, will be a great improvement on the old

picked up by an incoming vessel.

carried by about 125 majority.

town for a while.

two ago.

Yale.

rely upon the purchase of the real estate after the payment of the mortgage. The real estate was sold by the mortgage and through Messrs. Belcher and Street, of London, for the sum of \$5,000, and the whole At the annual meeting of the Port Hope branch of the Conservative Association of trouble arose out of an additional \$500 which Michael Carroll, the purchaser of the Feehley estate at the mortgage sale, agreed Williams, M.P., in the lutions of sympathy with the familiof the late Mr. John Rosevear, M.P.P. were unanimously adopted, a copy of which the secretary was instructed to forward to them. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—Col. Williams, M.P., president; Wm. Craig, sr., first vice-president; T. M. Benson, Q.C., second vice-president: James Evans, treasurer; H. A. Ward, secretary. Twenty delegates were appointed to attend the general meeting of the Conserva-tive Association of the riding to be held at Millbrook, for the purpose of selecting a canlidate for the Ontario Legislature, and other Feehley general estate, to which all creditors

> UNITED STATES. A Red Cross society is being formed at A small colony of Mormons for Utah ar

rived at San Francisco last week from Aus-

tralia. The election of successors to ex-Senators Conkling and Platt takes place on the 31st inst. according to law.

Owing to apprehensions of Indian dis-urbances the Sitka district of Alaska has been placed under a military form of govern-

The following was sent to the Czar last night:-"Four thousand American citizens. in mass meeting assembled, protest against Hessy Helfmann's execution. Let not the blood of this woman be upon your head." The number of immigrants entered at Castle Garden, New York, during the pre-

sent month has been unparalleled, and if there is no falling off during the rest of the month, the arrivals for the whole of May will robably exceed those of the entire year in 1877 or 1878. spite of him. Carroll, undaunted by their threats, advised his uncle to have the \$500 paid into the general estate for the benefit of Feehley's numerous creditors. Maher, acting on James Carroll's advice, took legal proceedings to secure the \$500 for the creditors, and hard feelings between him and the Feehleys were the consequence. Maher, upon taking legal advice, and not being able to give proof that Michael Carroll's purchase of the estate at public auction was not During 1880 the number of pieces of matter mailed in the United States of all classes was 2,720,234,000; the number of letters mailed,

1,053,253,000; 325,536,000 postal cards, 812,-032,000 newspapers, 40,149,000 magazines and other periodicals, and 21,516,000 packages of nerchandise passed through the mails. In the Assembly yesterday a bill was passed taxing ice. Mr. Husted moved to strike out the enacting clause. He said the bill discriminated against State producers of ice in favour of those of Canada and other States. Mr. Spinola defended the bill, claiming that this business should not escape taxation more than any other. Mr. Husted's motion was negatived, and the bill lost by 54 to 34. A

motion to reconsider it was tabled. The report of the Secretary of State at Washington in reference to the case of Boyton, the Land League prisoner at Kilmainham, who claims to be an American citizen, was laid before the United States Senate last woek. The Secretary declares that the circumstances of the case do not warrant inerference by the Government of the United States, but expresses his readiness, should such be the desire of the Senate, to recommend the President to appeal to the benevolence of the British Government on Boy-

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed Commander Berry, of the Jeannette search expedition, to pursue as nearly as practicable the course recon to report progress by every available channel of communication, and to sail as early as possible. He informs him that he carries with him the sympathy and entire confidence of the department, and says:—"The eyes of your fellow-countrymen and of the scientific men of the world will bllow you anxiously on your way through the unknown seas through which you go. May Heaven guard and bless you and your efficers and men, and crown your heroism with success and clort."

London with the officer and the Crown attorney, turn Queen's evidence, and by thus enabling the authorities to fasten the guilt upon fifteen or sixteen others who are implicated escape proscoution themselves. This the young men declined to do, and the officers went to Detroit, and warrants were issued on Saturday by United States Commissioner Davison, put in the hands of United States Marshal Matthews, who came here on Sunday and started this morning with the prisoners for Detroit, where they will be kept until extradited. They will be examined before the Commissioner at Detroit next Thursday. Great loss of life has been occasioned in the vicinity of Archangel by floods along the valley of the Dvina.

The Jews in England are moving for col-lective action in regard to the outrages against their co-religiouists in Russia. The English Conservatives have achieved a signal victory at the Preston election, their candidate, Mr. Richard Calvert, being returned by a majority of sixteen hundred.

Garibaldi, in his letter on the Tunisian question, declares that the Italian fleet with fifty thousand men on board ought to be held in readiness to defend the Italian islands which are threatened by France.

The Christians in Crete are forming brotherhoods. A step insignificant in itself, but one which is usually regarded as the precursor of the outbreak of one of the insurrections of which the island is periodically the

A decree will be issued at Madrid diminishing the fines on foreign shipping at Spanish ports for irregularities in ships' papers, in order to satisfy the principal demands of notes presented by England, France, Sweden, Holland, Germany, and the United States. The deed of sale of the Grand Junction allway to the Grand Trunk was signed on A very exciting meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Friday to protest against Mr. Brad-laugh entering Parliament. A number of ame of draw poker in Ottawa a night or Calculations based on the result of the census place the population of Ottawa at twenty-seven thousand. noisy persons who were present, and who attempted to disturb the proceedings, were ejected. A petition covering the object of the meeting was adopted, and will be presented to Parliament. A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says the first locomotives on the Canadian Pacific railway are running between Emory and

The irrepressible Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Bradlangh's quondam colleague in the representation of Northampton, occasioned a scene in the House of Commons last week by endeavouring to catechise a Conservative member who was about to take the oath as to his religious convictions, claiming the Brad. to his religious convictions, claiming the Bradlaugh case as a precedent. The Speaker, however, ruled against him, and Mr. Gladstone endorsed this view.

During the sacking of Podwalyska, on the

cause the appetite begins to fail, the system commences at once to give way. If we would avoid a bed of sickness, we must cleanse and restore the digestive organs with HERRICK'S SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

The golden age—the present—when Ester-brook's popular Steel Pens are within the reach of all. The stationers can supply them. Wholesale by the leading Toronto stationers.

For Kidney Complaints.—Take a teaspoor ful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a gill of milk and syrup, equal parts, three times a day, bathing the body freely with the medi-cine wherever you feel distress.

It is wonderful that a subtle miasmatic poison should produce that peculiar condition of the system which prevails when alternate chills and burning heat freeze and scorch the body at regular intervals, and it is no less wonderful that medical skill has been able to reach and expel this poison from the system, as Ayer's Ague Cure always does.

The Globe Tobacco Co., Windsor and Detroit, say that the unprecedented demand for their new Gold Flake Cigarettes, both with and without their patent amber tips, has put them considerably behind in filling orders. They promise to increase their already very large force of cigarette makers, and work night and day until they catch up with back orders and fill new ones more promptly. They are turning out in their two factories about 100 M. per day, but as they have many single orders for that amount they must greatly increase their facilities to keep up with the de-East Durham, held on Thursday night, mand. They attribute their great success in Gold Flake stock.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.— t is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at ressonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-airle-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

Mace—At 36 Anne st., Toronto, on Sunday, 8th May, the wife of Harry W. Mace, of Lake Forest, Illinois, of a son (prematurely). HODGINS—On the 19th May, at 129 King st. cast, the wife of G. Hodgins, of a daughter. Peacock—On the 18th inst., at 233 Berkeley street, the wife of W. R. Peacock, of a son. GARDNER-On Saturday evening, the wife of Capt. J. Gardner, of a daughter. Johnston—On the 21st inst., at 113 Seaton street, the wife of Alex. J. Johnston, of a daughter.

ARNOLDI—On the 23rd May inst., the wife of Frank Arnoldi, barrister, of a daughter.

BLAND—In West Zorra, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Leonard T. Bland, of a son. SWAISLAND—At Glencoe, on the 20th inst., the wife of E. C. Swaisland, of a son.

MEYER—On Monday, the 23rd of May, at 26 Grosvenor street, the wife of George W. Meyer, of a daughter. HALL—On Sunday, the wife of W. Hall, 62 Bathurst street, of a daughter.

O'DEA-On the 23nd May, at 163 Richmond treet west, the wife of Connor O'Dea, of a

 TREBLE—At 13 Breadalbane street, May 24th, the wife of J. M. Treble, of a son. MARRIAGES. ADAMSON—CORLETT—At the Church of the Redeemer, Yorkville, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., W. H. Adamson, of the Northern and North-Western railways, to Allee, second daughter of Robert Coriett, Esq.; all of Toronto. MacDonald-Wear-On the 17th inst., at the

MACDONALD—WEAR—On the 17th inst., at the Charlotte street Methodist church, Peterboro', by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., James Macdonald, mechanical engineer, of New York, to Alma, only daughter of William Wear, Esq., Peterboro'.

PETITI—SIMPSON—At St. James' church, Paris, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, rector, Mr. A. Chetwood Pettit, of Niagara Falls, formerly of Grimsby, to May U. Simpson, daughter of William Simpson, Esq.

Robe—MAYER—At St. Paul's church. Newmar-

ROE—MAYER—At St. Paul's church, Newmarket, on May 18th, 1881, by the Rev. Canon Tremayne, Amelia Constance, second daughter of the late Wm. Roe, Esq., of Newmarket, to John Henry Mayer, of Chicago, U.S.A., second son of the late George William Mayer, Esq., of Alderley, England.

Greson. M. W. W. St.

GIBSON-MALLOCH—At Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. R. J. Laidlaw assisted by the Rev. Samuel Lyle, John Morison Gibson, M. P. P., of Hamilton, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Judge Malloch, of Brockville.

SCOTT—GORDON—On the evening of the 16th May, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 36 Lowther avenue, by the Rev. P. McF. Maeleod, of Toronto, George Noble, eldest son of George Scott, Esq., to Labbie Matheson, youngest daughter of the late Donald Gordon, Esq.; all of Yorkville. BOTLEY—SPANKHALL—On the 24th of May, by the Rev. Dr. Castle, at the residence of the bride's father, Don and Danforth road, Henry Botley, of Toronto, to Adeline, daughter of Cu-bitt Spankhall.

bitt Spankhall.

DOHERTY—DERMODY—On Monday, 23rd inst,, at the church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. John Pearson, Mr. Thos. Doherty, to Miss Jennie E, Dermody; both of this city, on the 18th inst., at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. J. Davidson, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Antliff, M.A., B.D., Richard Harper, Manager New Brunswick Agency Etna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to Annie M., widow of the late W. R. Mason, Esq., B.A., Newmarket, second daughter of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., Collector of Customs, Prince Arthur's Landing. No cards.

DEATHS. KIRCHHOFFER—On Tuesday, the 17th instant, at her late residence, Pine Hurst, Port Hope. Julia Kirchhoffer, Peliet of the late Neshitt Kirchhoffer, Q.C., aged 70 years.

GINTY: On Tuesday, May 10th, at 128 Wellington street, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Ginty, and mother of John Ginty, Esq., contractor, of this city.

DEATHS. Wilson—On the 19th inst., of congestion of the ungs, Charlotte Louise, the beloved daughter of usan and James A. Wilson, aged 2 years and

Dynes.—In Nelson, Halton co., Ont., on the 20th May, 1821, Sarah, relict of the late Samuel Dynes, in the Sist year of her age.

Wilson—At her father's residence, 176 Ontario street, Mary Ann, beloved daughter of John Wilson, Esq., in her 21styear.

RUFF.—On Friday, May 20th, at 206 Little Richmond st., Charles Ruff, aged 49 years.

DEGRASSI—On Thursday, 18th inst., at603 King street east, George Philip De Grassi, M.D., aged 39 years.

DWEER.—In this city on Friday, the 20th inst. 39 years.

DWYER.—In this city on Friday, the 20th inst.,
Mrs. A. Dwyer, aged 71 years.

BAREER.—On Friday, 2st inst., at 244 Queen st.
west, of convulsions, Laura, the youngest beloved daughter of William and Venellenia Barber, aged 2 years and 5 months.

STUART.—On Friday, May 6th, in Madison,
Florida, Rev. John Lowry Stuart, B.A., son of
Rev. James Stuart, Toronto, and minister of St.
Andrew's church, Trenton, aged 32 years and 3
months.

Martha, wife of Edmund Kettle, aged 37.

RYCROFT-On May 22, at Major street, Annie, infant daughter of T. W. Rycroft, aged 1 year and 9 months.

and y months.

SHIPWAY—On Saturday, the Zist inst., at 63 Agnes street, of heart disease, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Charles Shipway, aged 52.

SIZE—At Nichelston, on the morning of the 20th May, Florence V. J. Size, third daughter of Peter Size and Elizabeth Size, aged 14 years, 6 months, and 3 days. HURLEY—On Tuesday, May 24th, of consumption, Timothy Edward Hurley, telegraph operator, fifth son of John Hurley, aged 23 years and 11 months.

Maedical.

Vegetine.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN COLD.

During the sacking of Podwalyska, on the Russian frontier, several peasants were killed by falking ratters from burning warehouses. Nearly all the buildings around the railway stations have been burned at all' the stations along the south-western railway, and houses plundered and burned. The Austrian frontier towns are crowded with fugitives. At Odessa the plundering continued the entire day. The rich Jews have fled, and the poor ones are in a pitiable condition. At Kieff the synagogue was broken open and the congregation grossly maltreated. The Jewish quarter of the town looks as if it had been sacked by Tartars.

Loss of Appetite.

Loss of Loss of Appetite and Loss of Appetite a

I gave Mr. Cooke the medicine, and I know I gave Mr. Could his statement to be true.

JAS. D. MEREDITH,

35 Adelaide street west.

SALT RHEUM CURED. TORONTO, Ont., June 28, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.: '

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HEAR

Miscellaneous. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples wo \$5 free. Address STINSON & C 20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR Ploral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cent post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.1

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\$60 a week in your own town. Terms and \$100 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A osmall family, convenient to Toront han trains, and to the water. Address Mary Office Toronto. EGGS FOR HATCHING-PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 per 12; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 12; R. HAMILL, Box 544, St. Catharines, Ont. WANTED-15,000 THIRTY-FIVE POOT
Telegraph Poles. Call in person, or address, CONRAD JUUL, American House, Torouto.

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icated to religious or educa-Many of the prelates of out of sympathy with the Land on this side the leaguers have ensive encouragement. It is that his Grace Archbishop Lynch, open to the charge of want of ith the Irish people, is nevertheks ago another Ashantee war ed, but fortunately the clouds red, and the inhabitants of the

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are free from apprehension. It rtain persons who derive pecuthe prosecution of wars afloat a rumour that King Coffee's successor, was pre-assacre the whites. Alarm the rumour reached England,
a request for assistance. It after the cry for assistance ie, and was astonished to find and defensive preparations ess. He informed the proper that Ashantee's potentate had test intention of bringing his more into conflict with the No particular damage was ere seems to have been a good

wish crusade, which has lately nany, has spread to Egypt, ary, and Russia. Recent Engcontained stories of most ties perpetrated upon Jewish rams from Odessa have already anti-Jewish riots that have a place called Elizavetgrad, and w arriving show they were ble disturbances. We have no origin of the troubles beyond ent that they arose out of a en some Christians and Jews, t followed, and became serious rved that revolver-shots were Jewish houses This led te attack upon the houses and d by the Jews of the town, and on of property continued over a s. The fighting was only stopped ission of the Jews, who found terly beaten; but their acknow t did not save their ck, in which the original rioters peasants from the neighbour tuated in the sacking of the ews, the break-up of their fur-

the Jews is in the air in of the Winnipeg Times has he manager of the Canadian and has secured particulars passenger rates which are to line. The rates charged by as will be seen by the followmuch lower than the rates parged on the line when it was

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2 40 2 05 35c. 1 50 1 00 50e. to and from all stations in he freight tariff is also reduced : arked reduction is on emi-, implements, and household are carried from St. Vincent to at \$11.25 per car, while the harged \$23 for the same service. ible the amount. Another ture is that emigrants are carried ent to Winnipeg at \$1 each, the charge being \$1.50, a reduction A special holiday rate is lished at a fare and a third "grinding monopoly," ares, has commenced it

As has been said over and over

dicate must conduct its affairs principles, and it knows as well

ay companies know that high

ways the most profitable. uriosities of journalism are of a little fib of which the was the author should not he Herald stated that after lley had spoken at the Lange--Quebeo a gentleman present seat and said :-- 'I beg to dif-Mr. Finance Minister, with re-nefits accruing from nefits accruing from your pro-It was free trade which ntry once before, and Quebeo leve in the revival of trade and the Dominion through the Dominion through protec-ttle narrative proceeded on its of the Subject of the story for on May 12, Mr. J. W. Henry, the made some remarks after Sir cluded his speech, saw the immediately wrote to one of pers putting himself right. arnals were not liberal enough t to allow him to give his verir, but refused to insert his y was thereupon sent to some papers. This is what Mr. -" Now, sir, the truth is I comnard on his famous speech ned adherence to the grand ction. I admire a man of such onard, and took the first oo ing as a humble, but indepenthe city of Quebec to approve doctrines. My remarks were rour of his policy, and if the ntario desire to do me a jussay I am an admirer of the

OBITUARY. A. Scott, the railway king, Pa., on Sunday.

t be necessary to

ction and that of a statesman d Tilley." It is easy to see of Liberals is not good. If it

The farmers and dealers stopped their talk and turned on their elbows. He nodded to them, took a long pull at the ale, and then Weel, what be news, Doctor?" asked Long Ribston; Dr. Mahoney was known to be the greatest gossip on the country-side. "Be an'd Kitty dead yet?" asked old Bid-

ker, "she been a lang time aboot it."

"Yes, me old Tom; but sot so long as ye think. She died a fortnight ago. Everybody knows, but old sinners like you that niver come into the town but to the monthly cattle. Faix, now, there'll be a fine rumpus and a bit o' law about the old lady's will. walked up the hill wid Grewelthorpe-

"Which?"
"Sure, big John o' the mill. We were eakin'— By the Lord! there he is in the ard—but ye'll see this blessed day some fun wid him and his brother, the agent. He's as mad as the divil wid him and the will." The white-haired old man in the corn the superannuated landlord), who had been muttering to himself "big John—big John, now rose and shuffled up to Mahoney, and peering in his face, said querulously, "Geargy at top o' toon is a deal foiner man, let me tel

ye. An' Grewelthorpes," continued he, get-ting warmer and clutching the breast of the Doctor's coat, "what dost thou knaw about them? They be as strange to thee as frum-mity. Gossip as thou likes about thou au'd wives, an' thoo dawgs, but leave talk o' Grewelthorpes to them as knaws them." 'All right, old cock. I know the Grewel thorpe story is yours—all your own. Don't ye be airaid, I won't steal it."

"Sh! sh!" sounded from this side and ast. "Here he be." The patriarch shuffled back to his chair; buckle of his spur-strap, and the rest pursed ap their lips, laid their arms on the table and winked. The door had opened, while a voice in the passage said: "Yes lass, bring me a

" O' ale sir ?" "Ale? No! Brandy." The occupants of the room lifted their eyebrows and nodded to each other. A tall, burly man entered, looking as white as a barn

"Here ye be a'," said he, taking a seat. The Doctor gave a light nod of recognition, while the patriarch in the corner fussily filled his long pipe and scratched a match. The dull eyes around observed these movement as if they had never seen the like before There was an embarrassed silence, broken only by the distracted bumping and buzzing e-bottle on the window-pane, which the new-comer watched with apparent in-terest. His brandy was brought in a little pewter measure. He poured out a glassful nd drank it off, and then turned to his neigh

"An' what be news goin'?"
"Nou't," said old Bidker promptly, from
the other side of the table, "'cept about

There was no change in his look or tone.
But Dr. Mahoney knew how Bidker delighted to engender strife, so he turned at once,
"Fact is, John, I just told them as how ye were mad aboot something in your aunt's will; I didn't know what, but—" "Knaw?" 'Cod! How should ye knaw?" He poured out and drank the rest of his brandy. "The old lady may ha' left him the house and me the land-

"But," cried the patriarch, "she wur fonder o' thoo than o' Gearge." or," continued Grewelthorpe, without heeding him, "she may, peradventure, as pa'son says, ka' left me the house and him the land"

ant and then said so traps, old Croker. Maybe he'll-A face darkened the little window, pe

It was his-the brother's. "D-nation!" slowly growled John, star-g at the window. "That's jus' how he's aye a-interruptin' me now. But I don out a' along, and I'll do'm out again !" He rose suddenly, and went as if to intercept his brother. But they heard him stop at the bar and call for more brandy. They all

agreed with Bidker that he was "going it," and that he must have been going it for some days. "He'll be havin' the divils," said Long "Not he," said Mahoney, with a skilled

superior air to which all deferred with wistful interrogative "No?" The Doctor went out. In a moment he put

At what? They all pushed and stumbled into the street; even the patriarch after a little hesitation put down his pipe and shuffl-

The market-place (which was no more than a portion of the street widened on one side by the retreat of a row of well-to-do houses up sloping bank) was filled with men and beasts. The beasts were penned; sheep and pigs on the shop side and the cattle on the bank. The men usually talked and laughed and felt handfuls of grain in groups, stood contemplative over a store pig, or gathered about Pottle thwaite, the auctioneer's, little pulpit at the top of the bank, as much to hear his jokes as to make a bid; while the sharp horse-dealers from Barford, with loud tones and cracking whips, trotted with little nags of ponies up wn the street. But now sheep an cattle lay unheeded in the heat, panting and nt; every man was pushing toward the auctioneer; shop-keepers and customers crowded together to their doors; and even Mr. Parr, the vicar from Easterwyke, lingered on the grocer's step.
"'Cod," said Bidker "it be just like

a preachin';" thinking, no doubt, of what he had seen in Methodist days.

Not a voice was heard but that of Pottlethwaite, which sounded loud and clear, "Seventeen; seventeen-ten; eighteen."
The Grewelthorpe brothers were bidding against each other for a roan heifer. The auctioneer was very serious; the bidders did not need the spur of his wit; their mutual hate urged them on. Many pushed and pressed to get a sight of the brothers' faces. pressed to get a signt of the brothers faces But there was little to be seen in them resolute lip, an eye fixed on the auctioneer and a light nod first from the one and there other. Up and up went the bid ding, till spectators began to stare at each other and to raise their eyebrows. Every one knew the value of the heifer had long been passed; it was plainly now a foolish, relentless duel, in which the heifer was forgotten and

"Twenty-seven; twenty-seven-ten; twenty-eight;" the eye of the town brother dropped a moment—"going at twenty-eight"—turned sideways, it caught the flash of triumph in sneer on his lip, and it again looked resolute-ly at Pottlethwaite. "Twenty-eight-ten," and Pottlethwaite. A nod from the other; 'twenty-nine; twenty-nine-ten; thirty."

The excitement grew intense. The brother knew they were merely throwing their money away, but no, neither would yield. In the tension of their passion they gradually turned to face each other. The lips were firmly set, the eyes fixed and fiery, as if the men were magaged in a belt-to-belt fight with knives. Every little nod the one cast at the other was a figure stab. The preside of it headed. e stab. The passion of it began to glow bosoms and in the eyes of the crowd lethwaite showed signs of anxiety

"D- you !" cried the town brother, and fell down in a fit. They gathered round to recover him. The victorious brother looked for a moment as if stung, and then turned away muttering, 'Done him out again. I swore I'd do it, and

In this bitter fraternal fend the sympathie In this bitter traternal fend the sympathies of most had hitherto been, for no particular reason, with the bluff, obstinate miller rather than with the retiring and reserved corn-factor and agent. They had observed with satisfaction, and pointed out to wondering strangers, how the town brother would give the big miller the wall whenever they passed in the street, how he would submit to be outhidden at sales outdone in subscriptions, outin the street, how he would submit to be out-bidden at sales, outdone in subscriptions, out-voted at parish meetings; though they could account for their partisanship no better than by insisting that "the agent looked such a poor creature." But after this extraordinary exhibition of passion over the sale of the heifer, and the apparent indifference is the miller as to his brother's condition, a sange of look and tone came over the crowd. They followed the miller's retreating figure with narrow eyes and something like repulsion; another degree of heat added to their feelings would have made them hiss and hoot him. another degree of heat added to their feelings would have made them hiss and hoot him. They returned to regard the agent, who was now sitting up, with a kind of pity.

"An' they wur once sae thick thegither!" said Long Ribston, looking from the one brother to the other, striding off with his hand under his tail. "Weel! there's nou't

sae queer as folks !"
"He dean't look ower strong," said Bidker,

with his eye on the agent, now being led into the chemist's. "It be gey cruel o' that big' John to harry and drive him as he do."

This was seized and assented to on all sides as the expression of the prevalent feeling. "He carry it too far now," "he be fair mad as the expression of the prevalent reeling.
"He carry it too far now," "he be fair mad
to run price up and throw money away like
that." "They do say (speak low) as how he
be taken' to t'drink." "Ah, it be time they made quarrel up, whativer it wur aboot. It been goin' on for some year now, bain't i

Some year ?" said old Cocker, chirruping

into his favourite theme of the mysterious origin of the Grewelthorpe feud, and attracting about him a good many from Pottle-thwaite's own audience. "It be nigh sivin year—sivin year come Michaelmas—sin' John buried his wife. Day o' funeral they were t' best friends, standin' by t' grave wi' fine new black coats on an' white handkerchiefs to their een; for, ye see, Gearge wur cruel fond o' t' neat, long-waisted Peggy afore John married her. Ay, ay; best friends day o' funeral. Next marnin' John walks into parlour at t'inn to ha'e a drink, and a little after in comes Gearge. They wur by their-sens, an' I wuz thinkin' o' goin' in to keep 'em company, when—ouf!—a hullabaloo that made us a' jump!—there wur cursin', and bangin' ower chairs, and smashin' o' glass; an' I opens t' door, an' there stands Gearge wipin' tipple frae his face and neck, an' John which tipple true his face and neck, an' John in a white rage, wi' glass in his hand, like this, to thraw. 'What be up'! I says. 'Nou't,' says they. An' Gearge gangs oot past me, and says at bar, 'There's a glass broke. I'll pay for't.' (An'—he! he!—he has paid for 't.) An'—"

"An' naebody knaws yet," put in some one of those who had heard the story before, what it were a' aboot."

Cocker looked at the man and frowned at

his interruption of the steady flow of his nar rative. "Naebody," said he, "unless it be There threatened to be high words between the two, but the old story-teller was moved off home by his friends. There was a large company in the parlour talking all at once, but not quite in unison, about the sensationa All were agreed that the feud of the brothers had distinguished and disgraced Fulford long enough. "Why, next thing they'll be killin' t' une anither!" The cause of quarrel should be ascertained, and the ought to shake hands over it. But how? and by whom? Cocker shook his head; they had always been "cruel, passion-

ate, and obstinate lads.

Many friends had tried to bring them together. Even the parson had done his best— and his worst. He had, so far as he could, ex-communicated them. He had preached so directly at them that the eyes of a full plebeian evening congregation were incontinently turn-ed on the two stiff-necked, stern-eyed men who sat on either side the aisle, each in his place as churchwarden; and when they rose "Be that what she's done?" asked the satriarch eagerly.

"Be that what she's done?" asked the bad addressed them by name, and ordered them to desist from the service of the Lord brace each other, upon which, without hesitation and without a word, they had sured the plates and walked out. He had forbidden their appearance at the sacramental table, and their holding any office in connection with the church, so that for a long time the church had ceased to know or to see

No : how or by whom the feud was to be stopped no one could say; and old Cocker went back to his chair and his pipe in the

But fate had already begun to prepare the end of the feud in a way quite her own, by means which showed she understood the lives and tempers of men rather better than the

That evening George Grewelthorpe, the own brother, sat in the dusky shadows of the little bar parlour with Cocker.
"I have, Cocker; you know I have," he was saying in a voice of remonstrance, "tried to let it drop. But he wean't. An' see what a fool he do make me. But I'll be even with him now.

'Um-m," murmured Cocker. wur thysen, Gearge, played fool first—that It knaw, Now, look ye hear; canstna get at him thro' his lass, Kitty? Thoo wert aye fone o'her mother, wertna?" "Now, Cocker, you knaw better than tell me to try thro' t' lass. You knaw he was aye But it werens about that ye fell out-

George looked full at him. "Thoo'rt tryin' to draw me, Coeker."
After a pause; "If he'd just drop it; but he
wean't. An' I bain't goin' beggin' and holdin' oot my hand to him-after he make dam-fool

o' me all aboot!"

He was silent. There was a pause, during which Cocker felt about on the table, and got up and felt on the mantelshelf for a match. Having found one he returned to his seat. He scratched the light and held it up a moment to peer under it at his compan sat stern and angry, with his eyes averted, nervously plucking at his whiskers. lit his pipe and continued:

"John, thoo see, be gey different frae thoo in soom ways. When thoo tak' to thinkin' on't, it mak's thoo look ill and sort o' — drunk like. But he—he allus look as if 'twere his meat and drink, and as if he throve on't un-common weel. Well, thoo see, he has non't else to think on scarce, as thoo has; so oot in field, or in mill wy' hoppers clatterin' and dust flyin', he nurse it and nurse it, and keep thought o't fair coddled aboot's heart. But, for a', he can do nou't wi' 't onless thought o't fair coddled aboot's heart.

"He makes me; and so does she—Aunt Kitty, I mean. The last thing she do in her will was to try and make fool of me. But she didn't knaw how she gave me such fine chance to pay off scores wi' John!' Humph! What is this? I ask John,

and he on'y say 'Mouse-traps old Cocker.'
Maybe thoo'll say 'Toasted cheese, old "Oh, it dean't matter. Everybody'll knaw very soon; for it'll be up in court and in newspapers; an' I think I'll get it. She put into her will, just for flout at me, that John was to ha' a' proputty in Fulford Parish, and that I was to ha' a' in Thexton Parish. Now that I was to ha a in Thexton Farish. Now thoo knaws it war joke that Aunt Kitty had just enough land in Thexton—a bit corner at field—as much as would mak' a

'He! he!" Cocker could not help laughing. Weel, weel, I'll laugh too by'-m-bye. Now, ye think ! I goes to lawyer Norton to arrange about gettin' ower my little bit

"He! he!" When what do we find ? The real old al boundary o parish somes up by drain, I was onst a bit brook and goes thro

end o't' house! So all John has be three quarters o' house an' a bid o' back yard!" "Whew! Thoo say so!"

Some months after, the case Some months after, the case came on in a London court. Of course all Fulford and the neighbourhood were agog with speculation as to the result and the cost of the trial; and there were a good many of the frivolous sort who had laid wagers on the event. So, when one wintry forenoon old Cocker was seen bareheaded and bespectacled, trailing an open newspaper, and shuffling across the street to the house of his friend the officer of Excise, the word flew round, and before he had climbed the bank he was pounced upon by the the word flew round, and before he had climbed the bank he was pounced upon by the grocer and baker, followed by Miss Hicks, the milliner (commonly reputed to have her maiden eye on one of the brothers), who in her haste had forgotten to put off her spectacles, and to put her cap straight. Then up came the butcher, and out came the exciseman, and then another and another, each one quicker and more eager than the last (which is the law of accretion among human and other particles), till quite a crowd had gathered. But bless you! no one need have hurried, for everyone "knew" the case would have gone so. How could help it? The will ran so and so, and the parish boundary have gone so. How could help it? The will ran so and so, and the parish boundary ran so—it was clear. A man with half an eye, old Cocker said, could see that, much more then a judge and jury. "An' they two born idiots gone an' mayhap spent hundreds o' pounds on settlin' what might ha' been set-tled ower a twopenny pot o' ale !" "An' it a' goes out o' t' town?" exclaimed

the grocer.
"Except what the witnesses get," said the

It proved to be a terrible blow to John It proved to be a terrible blow to John Gawelthorpe, the miller. He was for the first time "done out" by his brother; he was muleted in heavy costs, and he was left in possession of the most ridiculous fragment of property man ever inherited—the equarters of a house and a small triangular section of back yard. If all the property had been won from him—that he could have endured; the loss would have been serious, but people would loss would have been serious, but people would have regarded it seriously. As it was, he felt that everyone laughed at him, and that everyone had a right to laugh. His brother sent his lawyer with a kindly meant offer to surrender the right the law allowed him to a part of the house, but the lawyer came back

with a bouncing flea in his ear.
"Noo," said the miller, "just tell Gearge, you, if he sent onybody here wi'ou't, or come himsen' I'll'stick him head first i' that sweet duck-dabble! Dom his favours! Dost knaw he began wi' doin' me a favour? Dom! Nae mair! Law gi'es him quarter o' hoose, an' quarter o' hoose he'll ha'e! Noo, sir, thoo

can wag."
The miller's answer, of course, soon got sed abroad; and it became a question great interest at gossiping corners, and in the tap-room and bar of the old inn, how the ivision of the house was to be effected.
"Run up a petition-wall," said old Cocker;
that's w'a' they'll do."

"Faix," cried Dr. Mahoney, "I'd manage isier nor that. Let it out in rooms to tenants, and divide the rints."
"Ah, well," said the exciseman, "they night just as easy let it to one tenant and d ride the one rent.

"Yes, of course," said the Irishman, "of course. It comes to the same."

But one day Fulford became aware of the eurious fact that scaffolding was being put up about one end of the house—"the Gearge end," as it was called. On closer inspection it was observed that a line of whitewash had been drawn obliquely across the roof and straight down the wall. The very curious went to question the workmen, and got for answer that it "warn't to be told; but" (with a sly twinkle) "this bit be comin' down." People watched the work of demonition, how carefully it was conducted—the slates taken from the roof whole, and the bricks cleared of mortar and piled. They looked at each other and laughed; no one and expected such a solution of the difficult

"Tell ye what," said old Cocker in cenfidence to the exciseman, "that John be dom'd cliver, malicious divil

It may be guessed that George was enraged at getting his quarter of the house handed over to him in this useless broken shape. But he said nothing, at least not in public, and at ome he had none but a deaf old housekeepe to talk to me Perhaps he was the more inclined to be silent because he had already prepared a scheme of retaliation, which threatened to be so serious in its consequences to his brother that he hesitated to carry it into execution till he was stung to it by this new instance of implacable brotherly malice. On one pic of ground which his Aunt Kitty had by w nwittingly assigned to him, and which had for some years tried, with little success, to produce cabbages, he determined to build a steam mill. He knew his purpose was fratricidal, and he feared others would see it was, and would cry "shame !" upon him. So he tried to cover it, for decency's sake, with talk about the necessity in these pushing times, when business had so much increased, of a town like Fulford bestirring itself to supply all the wants of the neighbourhood; it was notorious that the mills of Barford did much of the grinding of the Fulford district; why ould this be? By a lucky chance he posses ed a piece of worthless ground; he would risk the building of a mill for the good of the community. But George need not have ex-cused his action so elaborately. He took very few in by his talk, and he might have known that friends and neighbours do not very severely condemn a questionable act when they expect to profit by it

The mill was built and became very pop lar. Steam-power was then in its youth (at any rate in that district), and was believed to capable of the greatest marvels of work at the smallest possible expense. The belief, indeed, still obtained among the older and the more ignorant folk that it was a manifestation of the evil one,
"But if it be divil," said old Bidker, "as

soom say, it will be very good divil; eh, Carts and waggons of grain from the up lands, instead of rattling and lumbering on te Barford, now turned to Fulford, and miller John had the chagrin of seeing them slowly come down the hill, tearing open one side of the road with their clumsy skid-pans, and dash past him with fierce cracking of whips slope, up which the great broad-hoofed horses

and wild "woa-hoos" to take the opposite panted and scraped on their way to his brother's. If anyone came upon him at such a time and ventured to condole with him on that "divilish trick of Gearge," he would face him with "Folk 'Il soon find difference atween divil's steam an' God's water, and till that time, Godamoighty can look aifter's ain watter an' I can look aifter mysen," and then would turn sharply off and enter his mill.
Big John's faith that the popularity of eam was a mere passing whim was severely tried. All that year, even right through the usy grinding months that follow on an abundant harvest, team after team of toilir

horses dragged their rich load of wheat, of barley, or of pulse through the hollow, past the old water-mill, on to the town, and drew up under Aunt Kitty's house, which still stood as the workmen had left it, with one a woeful witness to the foolish strife and spite of kindred. It became a general belief in the town and among the farmers that the occupation of big John and his ancestral water-mill was gone. There was no unseemly joicing over the fate of the miller and his mill; on the contrary, there was much exression of sorrow, of a calm and unproduc-ive sort. A few, indeed, who did not like to see an old friend and neighbour and an old institution grow mouldy and pass away without an effort to save them, took John an occasional hurried job or two—a sack of oats occasional hurried job or two—a sack of oats to hash for next day's provender, or a bushel of wheat to grind for Friday's baking. But the work was done so badly—"The grit and dirt in't," said one, "be just as if 'twere swept off barn floor"—and customers were received so grumpily—"Why," he asked them, "didna ye tak' this where ye took t' rest?"—and they were not tempted to return to him. And their consciences were the more at ease in forsaking him, in the knownore at ease in forsaking him, in the know

were sustained by the evidence of their own eyes and ears. Whenever they passed the water was rushing and splashing, the wheel turning and dripping, and the hoppers elattering, just as in the busy old days. To shrewd and observant persons (which, of course, the men and women about Fulford were) this was all very puzzling, for no inquiry could discover anyone who employed were) this was all very puzzling, for no inquiry could discover anyone who employed John the miller. Some, however, were found who had met him, sometimes early, sometimes late of a night, going or returning on the Barford road driving the one lean horse left to him with a cart-load of full sacks.

"Good-night, John," they had said.

"Thoor't busy at mill then late and early."

"Business must be done, sirs," he had answered.

answered. If anyone pressed a question, where he was taking his sacks to or bringing them from, he would say, finger on nose, "Government con-

For want of another, this explanation of his continued activity was generally accepted though it did seem singular that Govern ment should come out of its way to emplo big John. The officer of excise declared, it was so, it must be a job; big John must be a job; big John must be a job; Thomas. The schoolmaster and the literary tailor (who had both ried to "get at" Sir Thomas and had failed) exclaimed it was "scandalous," and even the successful George, who had been having some qualms of con-science for having stripped his brother of business, again hardened his heart against

But, job or no job, either the Government contract was very unprofitable or John was become a great miser. He contrived to work the mill without any assistance, he even allowed his daughter Kitty to go as maid into Squire Harding's family (some were "particularly" told he insisted on her going); his jolly figure shrank to a gaunt skeleton; his joby ngure shrank to a gaunt skelevon; his trousers attracted passing notice, from the transparent tenuity of one part and the thick, clumsy patching of another, and whenever he turned up in public (which now was seldom) is manner was truculent and the Government paid him) it was readily con-cluded John was a "miserable hunks." There was another thing which lent colour to this view; he never now tried to "do out" his brother at sales; when he appeared at them he would fidget here and there on the skirts of the crowd, feeling and fumbling in his pockets, and if Pottlethwaite appealed to him for a bid he would seem to wake up and stand rresolute a moment, and then would shake his head and stride away.
"He got some sense at last," said old

'He wean't throw away nae mair

Yet his balance at the bank (as the clerk let friends know in confidence) did not in-crease; on the contrary, it was gradually growing less. But that was at once excellent evidence of the miserly instinct working in him, which craves and lusts for the nightly fingering of the precious gold; he was, of course, hearding away his large savings somewhere about the mill, and he intended, bit by bit, to withdraw what the bank held of his, and add it to the chinking,

shining pile.
But that Government contract was surely an unusually long one. Winter had softened into spring, spring had brightened and settled into summer, and summer deepened and swelled into autumn, and still the gaunt figure of John, with his gaunt horse and and going on the Barford road : still whe ever you might pass the mill, the water rusl ed and splashed, the wheel turned and drip ped, and the hoppers clattered. The indeed, was never seen open now, not even its upper half, in the old sociable way, and no one would think of putting his nose into the miser's den and asking how he was. It was not to be wondered at that a feeling of something mysterious in all this should arise and spread. Sober, canny men began to shake their heads and purse their lips when talking of big John. It was agreed that it was no to the credit of an honest, respectable town-ship like Fulford that John should be allowed to continue unquestioned his "secret, ne-farious traffic." (These last were the words

of the tailor, with a taste for literature.) "Ah, now, be aisy," said Dr. Mahoney one night as the miller was being discussed in the old inn parlour—"be aisy. The old John's old inn parlour—"be aisy. The old John's doing nothing wrong, I'll be bound. Oh yes, unse a man's lost his flesh don't ye go for to take his skin !"

When the Doctor had gone out, switching his boot with his riding-whip, much disguss was expressed at his defence of "t' au'c Some one on the back bench spoke up and said he knew why "t' Doctor be so foand o' au'd John," Being pressed for an explanation, he said, "Doctor be sweet on t' lass. Ah, but I seen um! an' t' lass 'll ha'e all th' au'd man's brass as he hide away in stockings an' rat-holes."

"Ah, be that it?" The wise topers at

once found this an explanation of a great deal, and made it an incentive to action. For might it not well be that Mahoney was in the miller's secrets, and was sharing—eh? Ecod! why should they not go down to the mill one night while the miller was out on the Barford road, and enter and see what games he was up to? "And hunt out a rat or two from the

noles," suggested one. "'Cod, yes!"

Now it chanced that the Doctor on leaving the parlour had turned into the bar-" just a hot whiskey, me darlin', wid a bit o' le -and, being suspicious that the topers mitht talk of him when he was gone, had, with a wink to the landlady, applied his ear to a convenient hole in the pine-board partition rom which a knot had been pushed. course he heard all that passed.

"Just sayin' plisantest things about your humble servant," he whispered to the landlady. "But don't tell 'em I heard," and with that he swallowed his whiskey and went off sucking the "bit o'lemon."

It was quite true he was in love with the

trim little Kitty. Even while she was a thin, pale-faced girl, slaving about her father's nouse, he had lingered to talk with her. But after she had been some months in Squire Harding's house, he had met her, had stared, blushed, and instantly taken fire with love. The poorly dressed slip of a girl, who had left the mill, was hardly recognizable in this fresh, graceful young woman. So now h was very much alarmed by what he had over So now he heard in the inn, not only on account of his sweetheart's father, but on his own. These valiant topers might set out on their expedition the very next night-drunk probably to hunt a rat or two ! He knew what that meant, and he feared; for, like every rightminded young man who has his way to make in the world, while he loved his "sweet Kitty so dearly, so dearly, 'he by no means despised her probable dowry, which he, like everyone else, believed to be bestowed in "stockings and rat-holes." Mahoney's medical practice made him quick to act in emergency. He stood a moment at the gateway of the inn, and looked up and down the street. The grocer was putting up his shutters; was half-past seven; it would be dark in less than two hours. Yes ; he would do it. He ran up the yard. "Jim! Jim! Oh, there you are. Get the mare out. No, no; she's tired—the

"Saddle, sir ?" "No, begar, no of course not. The gig. In twenty minutes he was at Squire Harding's side door. A quarter of an hour later

he was dashing along with Kitty by his side by the cross-roads to the mill. The Doctor, after tying up his horse to the dusky yew, paused and looked at Kitty. He had not told her that half his purpose in coming to the mill was to ask her father's sanction to their engagement, and now the air of the place seemed to damp his ardour. The only sound was the monotonous spill of the "waste-water." The great wheel looked sodden and mouldy. The cart stood propped in the tumble-down shed. It was full of sacks; had the miller just returned, or was he just about to set out? They went to the ouse door, and tried it, and k answer. They went to the mill door ; it also

asked, enter that way and then open the door for Kitty? Perhaps something had happened to her father. In any case both were curious to see what it was the mill had been so busy with for months. Soon they were both in the mill. They looked about them in the

the mill. They looked about them in the dim light. Strange! A mere damp fustiness of smell; none of that warm fragrant odour of flour and meal in which mills are embalmed! Mahoney pushed open the shutters all round. * * Not a single sack; not a grain of wheat; not even a floury festoon of dust on wall or roof! They looked at each other in silent amazement; not a rat squeaked; the floor, the platforms, the hoppers were swept utterly empty and bare. A common impulse sent them out to look into the sacks in the cart. * * Filled with sweepings, decaying ropes and cords, musty

sacks in the cart. * * * Filled with sweepings, decaying ropes and cords, musty hay and straw, earth—anything, everything! They did not need to speak. It was plain to both that during all these months the old mill had been busily grinding nothing!

Through the mill they made their way into the house. In the kitchen they found the miller—he had been called "big John"—sitting in an arm-chair before a spark of fire, looking like an unwinking, ghastly death. At sight of the two a warm flush suffused his cadaverous face, and burned into his eyes. He tried to stand up, but he sank back in his chair again. He had always been a stern, undemonstrative father, and his daughter was always afraid to show any emotion; but his sad condition now so moved her she could not restrain herself. She threw herself on her restrain herself. She threw herself on her nees before him, and wept and sobbed with her face in his lap. He looked this way and that a moment, and his stubby chin began to work strangely. At length he looked sud-

y at Mahoney: Weel—I s'pose thoo'st found a' out in there?" motioning with his hand toward the mill. "Weel—weel. It be a up—eh! Or" mill. "Weel—weel. It be a'up—eh! Or"—again flushing and sitting up—"be ye come to say folk got back to right mind?—eh? Nae mair divil's steam—eh? 'Cod! I'll do that Gearge oot yet! Dom him!"
But the excitement was too much for him.
He sank back pale and faint. He crossed

and pressed his arms over his stomach, closed his eyes, and uttered a faint moan. Mahoney guessed what this was—starvation. Till now he had stood in utter blank surprise. Now he he had stood in utter blank surprise. Now he recovered his wits. He spoke to Kitty, and sent her to get a light and find what food there was, made John drink some brandy from the flask he always carried, and felt and counted his pulse. He tried to persuade him to let them help him to bed, but "No," said John, "I be a right. I'll bide here."

Kitty brought a piece of risiny wood and it it, whispering there was neither candle nor coal, crust nor scrap, to be found anywhere.

In a minute or two Mahoney was driving into the town for food, in grave doubt whe ther it would be of any use. It suddenly occurred to him to stop at the house of the other Grewelthorpe; he ought to know of his brother's condition. George Grewelthorpe, when he heard, was overcome with consterna-tion and remorse, called himself a fool for ever having believed in such a thing as a Govrnment contract, and begged to be taken t

"It been a' my fault from t' first, Doctor mun gan to him.' With such things as were necessary, they eturned to the mill. Kitty met them at the door in great distress; her father's behaviour was so unlike what she had ever known it beore; he had been calling her by honeyed names. "And, oh, what do you think he's een living on all this time ?-rats ! ugh !' They entered the kitchen. John looked u sharply. "You've been giving him too much of the brandy," said Mahoney to Kitty. At the sight of his brother he seemed to swell and bristle with the old malice and ob-

no," said he, trying to rise; "I pean't done oot vet !" "John," said his brother in a choking voice, holding out his hand. "Gearge?" said he, looking at the extended hand a moment, and then grasping it and sitting down. The hands kept pressing each

other with a perceptible yibration.

"Hast left off steam, then?" asked John. "Hast left off steam, then?" asked John.
"Divil tak' steam?"
"Ah, I thought so," said John with a smile in which he almost fainted away again. In a little time some chicken-broth was ready for him. While taking it he kept glancing furtively at his brother, and letting something of an angry cloud regather about his face.

face, "Gearge," said he at length, pressing his Wuz I? "What? "Thoo knows : Drunk the evenin' o' her

neral-eh? "N-no, John; no." Thus the Grewelthorpe feud ended. Next ay a waggon from the steam-mill brought

something for the empty hoppers of the old mill to clatter about, and next week it was announced that the mills would be worked in concert by the firm of "Grewel thorpe Brothers."—Temple Bar.

A MAD WOMAN'S CRIME.

Demented Girl at Brougham Attempt to Murder Her Father.

OTTAWA, May 21 .- On the morning of

Wednesday, 18th inst., about daybreak Bridget Scully, a young woman about twenty five years of age, daughter of Mr. Scully, of the township of Brougham, made a desperate attempt to murder her father while he was asleep in bed. She had risen some time before and lighted a fire so as to heat a quantity of water, which she dashed over him without warning. Fortunately his eyes were closed or he would have been blinded. As it was the hot water scalded his face so that the skin pealed off. The pain woke him instantly, and he at once began to tear his shirts off, but before he could do so his neck and one arm down to the elbow were also terribly scalded. Bridget then struck at him with an axe and inflicted an ugly wound on the back of his head. Without waiting to put on his clothes Mr. Scully rushed out of the house and made his way to his brother's place, a few acres off, closely pursued by the dement ed woman. She was secured and prevented from doing any further mischief, and then brought down to Renfrew and placed in the lock-up for safe keeping. Subsequently she was brought before Dr. O'Brien, reeve, and Mr. George Eady, jr., J.P., at the Town hall. After hearing evidence as to the particulars of the assault, they committed her to Pembroke gaol as a dangerous lunatic. She had attacked her father on other occ but he had not ever felt himself compelled to have her placed under restraint.

They were bidding each other good night, the rich man's daughter and the poor man's on, when she took occasion to remark : You say you have no expectations from your father ?

'No," he answered, frankly. "And all your other relatives are dead? "All dead, darling; but don't feel gloomy on my account; I'll come round to-morrov evening and all will be bright and cheerful. "Perhaps you hadn't better come," she re-plied, gravely, closing the door on him, "I deel as if I had a sick headache coming on, and it will be pretty bad by to-morrow And the next evening she engaged herself

to the son of a Niagara hackman. Suicide Through the Whipping Post. John Schmidt (white) was found on Sunday morning lying in an unconscious condition in the yard of the Fifth Baptist church. It be-

ing ascertained that he was suffering from the effects of laudanum, he was conveyed to the city hospital The unfortunate man had been whipped in the police court on Saturday for stealing bacon from Martin Oeters, and, smarting under the disgrace, had determined on self-destruction. Policeman Saunders, who found Schmidt, discovered in his pockets two two-ounce vials of laudanum, which had been emptied. The poison had gotten so effectually into the system that he died Monday morning at 2 o'clock. that he died Montay intring as of cooks. He was during the war a brave soldier, and received a bad sabre cut upon the temple. From the Richmond State, it of as not sopp on at even in WILLIAM LE ROY'S ESCAPE.

A Dime Novel in One Chapter—The Des perate Rescue of the Famous Mail Bob

Denver News. When Deputy United States Marshal Car when Deputy United States Marshal Cantril returned to Denver on last Monday after-noon with the tidings that William Le Roy, the dashing road agent and prince of mail robbers, had made his escape while en route to the Government prison at Detroit, under too years' sentence, the United States officials here were as puzzled as they were angry. That Le Roy should have made his escape from Sim Cantril and a deputy only served to increase their anger and fan it into a flame of no small magnitude. Vesterday the News reno small magnitude. Yesterday the News reporter, in passing the excavation for the sewer at Holladay street, felt a hand clasp on the arm, and turning, saw the mysteri train-wrecker who had manifested so much terest in Le Roy's case, as detailed by Gen.
Cameron a couple of days before. "You have not forgotten me, have you?" he questioned in a moderate tone of voice. "Now, Roy's case, I'll give you the whole story "When Billy was sentenced I was within easy call, and since that time I have not been

asleep. Some years ago the boy used to be with a snide variety company and played the character of a female impersonator character of a female impersonator, and he was well up in his business, too, and if he had stuck to it would not have been compelled to go to holding up coaches on the road for a living. His old girl, who has been with him from time to time for three years, and who loves him better, if anything, than I do, lives in Del Norte, and we rung her into the scheme with us. As planned by Billy it was to bring her up to town and get two suits of clothes for her just exactly alike—that is dresses of one colour, shawls of one colour, and hats and veils of one colour. Then we were to get a suit of clothes, men's clothes, for Billy, and the extra woman's rig and men's clothes were to be kept ready for a close call. We were to keep a close lookout for the time when he was to be taken away get on the train with him, and then at the first opportunity which offered at night, we were to take whatever guards were with him, put up a job on them, and dress Billy like the girl. Then we could go our way rejoicing.
"The day came and we knew all about it,

and when the carriage containing Le Roy and his guards drove up to the train, the girl and were already on board. They took one ouble seat and we took the one directly behind them and awaited developments. nind them and awaited developments. Along in the night all the passengers got to sleep. We were in a sleeping car, if it was not called such, and Cantril's boy got awful sleepy. I felt sorry for the poor little devil, and was glad when he went into the car for a nap. Billy was also very tractable. Cantril was thirsty that night, and I put up a job on him. Going to the water tank, after gauging his drinks and the time between the out some croton oil and left it in the cup. Then I pretended to take a hearty drink, and made so much noise about gulping it down that Cantril got awful thirsty. I had no more than gained my seat till he made a dive for the tank, and without tilting the cup filled it and emptied it. To partially kill the stench of the croton I had put a dash of burned li-quor in it. If Cantril tasted anything wrong in the water he attributed it to his sour stomach, and so said nothing. It was not many minutes until the deputy marshal felt a general weakness about his bread basket. When Cantril left and slammed the door to, we acted. All of us were up and doing in second, for none of us had been asleep. The irons were off Billy in less than ten and the extra suit of woman's toggery was put on him. When all was finished wn in my seat, just like the girl had been, and the girl got up and skipped into another car. My next move was to put my head over on Billy's shoulder, and in another moment the brakeman came in. As he passed by with his lantern I raised up as if awoke by the noise and the light, and discovawoke by the noise and the light, and discovering that the prisoner was gone, raised the hue and cry. The brakeman took it up, everybody woke up, and Cantril came out of the toilet-room. Then ensued a scene of confusion. He wat cod the train stopped, and the conductor would not stop it until he got to Hays City, five miles away. When we got there the girl got off, Cantril got off, and his assistant with him, and Billy and I went on assistant with him, and Billy and I went on with the train, tickled almost to death."

'He is safe," was the reply. Judging from the statement made by the train-wrecker, Le Roy has gone east for a time, but will soon return, place himself at the head of his gang, and once more take th

OPINIONS.

A man's best wealth ought to be himself. Fidelity is seven-tenths of business success Men are never so good or so bad as their

He who makes too much haste will have but little success. Every man must work at something. The

oment he stops working for God and humanity the devil employs him. None know what it is to gain a living until ey are forsaken by friends, and compelled

to live on their own resources. Faith and persistency are life's architects while doubt and despair bury everything under the ruins of endeavour.

Our best actions are often those of which we are unconscious; but this can never be unless we are always yearning to do good. Even philosophers find it difficult to excided opinion.

asked whether it is better for a man to marry r remain single, he replied :- "Let him take which course he will, he will sooner or later repent of it." "In one of my visits, very early in life, to hat venerable master. Dr. Pepusch," says Dr. Burney, "he gave me a short lesson that ade so deep an impression that I long endeavoured to practise it. 'When I was a

CHIT CHAT.

young man, said he, 'I determined never to go to bed at night till I knew something that

did not know in the morning.

Is the nutmeg greater than the nut? That's he question. Zebras are very stylish; they wear striped tockings up to their necks. There is a gambling flavour about the broades used for the latest sunshades and fans,

for the figures on them are diamonds, hearts, spades, and clubs. "Fruit eaten at night is baneful." This is one of those wise axioms proved to be true by Adam. His trouble was caused by eating an apple after Eve.

Poor Patti! She is obliged to be ever singing the same old round of operas, and here is her explanation :- "I am poor as a newspaper correspondent. vested yields me only \$14,000 a year. country seat in Wales cost me, 'tis true, only \$20,000, but I spent \$200,000 on it in fitting it to my taste. I should starve—at least live on bread and cheese—but for my salary as songstress. Now, were I to appear in a new opera, rehearsals would take six monthsix months in which I should receive no pay, So, you see, I can't afford to appear in a new

Even the cable can be picturesque. Does not the telegraphic description of the wel-come of the Princess Stephanie to Vienua reaind you of feudal days, of the gigantic junketings of the times when men wore ruffles and swords in the streets and drank wine from stoups. (Much have I often wondered, with watery mouth, what a "stoup" of wine may have been. I am sure it was a goodly measure, and should not object to test its capacity right now). The principal characters in the Rudolph-Stephanie arriage appear to have stepped from some glorious canvas by a grand master. The Burgomaster, bless his bulbous shoes and red nose—(they all have them, these Burgo-masters, for I have seen several in the "Black Crook" resented the Princess

with a bouquet of white roses and hawthorn; the Stadtholder of Vienna received her at the station, and the President of the police likewise. Then there was a student's parade and deputations of quaint-titled citizens and burgesses and innumerable shouts of "Hoch!" from the populace. Long may they live, this young couple, and may they be able to ride about in the cities of their kingdom with the way with the property of the couples and may they be able to ride about in the cities of their kingdom with the way with the make them afreid The no Nihilists to make them afraid. - The Flaneur, New York Sun.

AMERICAN NOTES.

An Elmira lady who sent an order in response to an advertisement offering twenty-five useful household articles for a three-cent

A Philadelphia boy made \$120 in two days by taking worthless cheques for small sums to grocers, each with a forged note from one of that particular grocer's best customers asking for the cash as a favour. A down-East genius has a plan for horse

racing by which the racers would remain directly in front of the grand stand during the entire race. This is to be accomplish by means of a movable track. Two performers in a real negro minstrel

company quarrelled on the stage, at Grinnell, Ohio, about the colour of the hair of a white woman in the audience. In the cars, on the following day, the disagreement broke out anew, and one minstrel shot the other. John Hahn, of Spades, Indiana, was so af-

tried to throw himself under a locomotive, but was prevented. He then built a large bonfire, and when it was well ablaze walked in, and was burned to a cinder. New York Herald-Many tired men who

have eaten little during business hours, and who have a few minutes to spare before the boat or the train starts, try to find temporary by heatily eating relief and acquire dyspepsia by hastily eating ferry pie and drinking ferry beer or lemonade A physician recommends that in such an emergency the famishing and thirsty man should take a few small raw clams with red pepper, the juice of the clams with red wasted.

The President of Oberlin College, Ohio, is urging the establishment of a Conservatory of Music there. He says Oberlin will furnish two things which musical colleges lack. The first is a general literary training; the second Christian instruction. There is not in the whole world, he says, a single Christian school whole world, he says, a single Christian school of music. "The best musicians, as a class, smoke, chew, drink, and are immoral," and "music instead of being the handmaid of religion is more often the instrument of Satan." This is a very sweeping indictment, and is pretty rough on Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, Bach, Mozart, not to speak of Jenny Lind, Miss Kellogg, Miss Cary, and probably a score of others who do not, or did not, "smoke, caew, drink and be immoral."

CURRENT HUMOUR.

It is wicked to go to horse races if you bet on the wrong horse

Bad drinking water brings a man to his bier quicker than anything else. You mustn't think a dentist is mad because

you catch him grinding his teeth. The wise editor should sail down the stream of life because he is a good clipper.

"When can you pay me?" asked the polite lun. "Dun no," replied the truthful debtor. Can a young man who is writing to his weetheart be said to be writing for the press?" You can't hire a man to be honest; if you do, he will want his wages raised every morr

If his love lies dreaming, what show is there for getting any truth out of her when she is awake? "The spring will be backward," predicted Vennor, as he was about to apply a red-hot poker to the cat's nose.

It rains alike on the just and unjust—on the just mainly because the unjust have bor-rowed their umbrellas. Never address your conversation to a per

son engaged in footing up a column of figures. There's nothing so deaf as an adder. Anna Dickinson's failure to play Claude Melnotte is explained. She couldn't find a pair of pants she could pull on over her head.—
Philadelphia Chronicle.

John Shields, of Jasper county, India has lost fifteen steers in six years by light-ning. Shields had better go out of the steer business, or else put lightning rods on their A bachelor, on reading that "two lovers

will sit up all night with one chair in the croom," said it could not be done unless one of them sat on the floor. Such ignorance is pain "Oh, dear," exclaimed Edith to her doll.

"I do wish you would sit still. I never saw such an uneasy thing in all my life. Why don't you act like grown folks and be still and stupid for a while." Talk about Southerners having no ill-will

and enmity toward the North! in the face of the fact that Georgia and Florida are just now flooding our markets with barrels of green cucumbers. - Inter-Ocean. The Parisians have invented square umbrellas. This enables the wearer to get rained on on four sides instead of ten, and to stick the weapon more accurately into the

ears of contiguous pedestrians. After the officials of a Kansas town had vainly endeavoured to disperse a mob, a min-ister mounted a box and made the simple announcement, "A collection will now be taken up." The result can be easily guessed. Women are such inconsistent creatures ! We heard a young lady remark-rather inelegantly, it must be confessed—that she hated "that Briggs fellow, he is such a soft cake?" Well, in less than three months she took the

Mr. Murat Halstead, writing from Washington, says :- "The President is no longer oubled with insomnia; he sleeps like a hild." Mr. Halstead was evidently successful in inducing the President to subscribe tor his paper.—Chicago Tribune. About the meanest thing was done at Keokuk, Ia., the other day, by the heirs of the

Magoun estate, who got together and settled their differences. The estate is worth fully \$75,000, and the lawyers had only got \$14,500 of it. It is believed there has been trickery. -Peck's Milwaukee Sun.. Deal with him gently,
Brush offinis clothes,
Somebod's hit him
Dab on the nose.
Too late in the season
He wrote a brief ode,
Simply entitled:

Simply entitled:
"How sweetly it snode." She had a beautiful diploma tied with pink ibbon from one of our best young ladies' colleges. In a conversation with a daring and courageous young man, after he had detailed the dangers and delights of riding on a locomotive, she completely upset his opinion of independent education of the sexes by inquir-"How do they steer locomotives, any

You have heard of "the snake in the grass," my boy,
Of the terrible snake in the grass;
But now you must know
Man's deadliest foe
Is a snake of a different class,

Is a snake of a different state of the Alas!

Tis the venomous snake in the glass!

—J. G. Saxe.

A young woman who had never learned the gentle art of cookery, being desirous to impress her husband with her kuowledge and diligence, manages to have the kitchen door ajar on the day after their return from the bridal trip, and jast as her lord comes in from the office exclaims loudly, "Hurry up, Eliza, do! Haven't you washed the lettuce yet? Here, give it to me; where's the scan ?" soap?"
A courtship scene.—George—Oh, Angelina!

idol of my being! star of my soul's existence! Oh! ah! . . . ?!! Angelina—Oh, dearest!!? Ah! Oh!——! . How nice! —— just (Old man enters

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES

The record which the Moncton keeping of outgoing and incoming by the steamers plying between S Halifax, and Charlottetown and States ports shows that the exodu destined to be so comforting to Refo they expected it to be. The results w an influx rather than an exoc St. John Sun observes that it will order for the Reform papers to their tears regarding the exodus, plain that the country is being or people from the States. The capital one, a first-class grievance made out of it.

At an emigration meeting held in a couple of weeks ago, Mr. McCull rens, M.P., expressed the opinion Imperial Government should give sages across the ocean to those who to emigrate to colonies that want It is a pity Mr. Torrens is not a method. the Government; but if he happe Minister, and he were carrying into effect, he would have discretion as regards the classes of a he sent out here. Canada can tak mense population, but the people we must be honest, industrious, and in At the same meeting a lady asked were encouraged to emigrate. No pears to have been given to the at there can certainly be no object

The Opposition press seems to tal granted that the Government have the order-in-Council compelling mill port the exact equivalent of the wheat imported. This is not the ca there any indication that the Gover-tend doing so. The whole question the most difficult of fiscal problems, not be decided by the best experts flippancy that marks the Opposition The Montreal Gazette in an elaborate ceedingly able article leans in favor lowing the millers to export an equi point of view is strong, but not c Meantime, no change has been ma that we know of is in contemplation exact product of the wheat importe exported in order to cancel bonds.

FARM NOTES.

The potato bug is causing much de southern counties of New Je Amber sugar cane will be extensi The second shipment of dead meat

don by Mr. Symes in the Allan Hibernian was made yesterday. The first arrival of wool at Bellev season came in latt week, and was twenty-five cents per pound.

The army worm is doing extensive the northern portion of New Yo and the farmers are becoming uneas Since the 1st of January last 4 valued at \$5,970, have been shipped Belleville consular district States.

The loss to farmers from winter under water in five Illinois countie count of the break in the Sny levee i \$2,613,000. . The Privy Council in England h

an order-in-Council requiring all i ed at the port of debarkation. The farmers of Central Illinois repo winter wheat is suffering from the chi and Hessian fly. Thousands of a being ploughed up to plant corn.

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to-do farmer from the county of Elgin attendance at the Great Western rails tion at London endeavouring to eng number of hands, but failed to attain ject. He stated that men such as he re could not be procured for love or mone A carload of Kentucky thoroughorses were forwarded from Cincin Thursday night for shipment to Jap the improvement of stock in that of The horses were in a Union Pacific b to go through to San Francisco v transfer. They were attended by Janatives. The freight charge on each to San Francisco averages \$150.

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FUTURE OF THE DAIR What Butter and Cheese Making is to. From the New York Times. A new era seems to be dawning up dairy. The ox, with the help of the threatens to displace the cow, and the ing-vat to substitute the churn. The

dairyman seems likely to be a sturdy with greasy clothes and bare arms, sq oleomargarine or suite from a press si with beef suct or pork fat. At least, i beso supposed, if all that is said and wri a few excited persons, who do not seem altogether disinterested in the matter, taken for truth. For, curiously ethose who complain the most and the loft the interference with the dairy internot dairymen or directly interested in or cheese making, but are dealers or store in the second of the interference with the carry internot dairymen or directly interested in or cheese making, but are dealers or store in the second of the second tors in dairy products, or only indirected in them. The butter-makers on mirding their own business, mak best butter they can, and are not con themselves seriously about the irrup the butchers' offal man or the lard or i derer, or the dealers in the bogus but the adulterated cheese. And yet this tion concerns them very closely, be after all, their craft may be in dange this substitute, which can be made so ly, and which may possibly, and every cably, displace their product in part from the concern the

et of white roses and hawthorn; der of Vienna received her at the the President of the police likethere was a student's parade uaint-titled citizens and able shouts of "Hoch!" opulace. Long may they live, ouple, and may they be able to a the cities of their kingdom with s to make them afraid.—The

ERICAN NOTES.

lady who sent an order in readvertisement offering twenty-ousehold articles for a three-cent ved twenty-five pins. alphia boy made \$120 in two orthless cheques for small sums to h with a forged note from one of heat customers asking

ast genius has a plan for horse ont of the grand stand during This is to be accomplished

ovable track. ers in a real negro minstrel lled on the stage, at Grinnell, the colour of the hair of a whit audience. In the cars, on the , the disagreement broke out of Spades, Indiana, was so af-

wife's desertion of him that he w himself under a locomotive, wented. He then built a large when it was well ablaze walked med to a cinder. Herald-Many tired men who

ittle during business hours, and few minutes to spare before the rain starts, try to find temporary uire dyspepsia by hastily eating drinking ferry beer or lemonade. ommends that in such an the famishing and thirsty man few small raw clams with red juice of the clams not being

dent of Oberlin College, Ohio, is stablishment of a Conservatory ere. He says Oberlin will furnish ich musical colleges lack. The ral literary training; the second action. There is not in the he says, a single Christian school The best musicians, as a class, drink, and are immoral," and ad of being the handmaid of re-often the instrument of Satan." sweeping indictment, and is on Beethoven, Handel, Haydn, not to speak of Jenny Lind, Miss Cary, and probably a ers who do not, or did ew, drink and be immoral.

RRENT HUMOUR.

ed to go to horse races if you bet ng water brings a man to his bier

nything else. n't think a dentist is mad because grinding his teeth. ditor should sail down the stream

e he is a good clipper. in you pay me?" asked the polite no," replied the truthful debtor. ing man who is writing to his id to be writing for the press? hire a man to be honest; if you int his wages raised every morn

lies dreaming, what show is ting any truth out of her when

ng will be backward," predicted was about to apply a red-hot ke on the just and unjust—on mly because the unjust have bor-

ess your conversation to a pering up a column of figures. ng so deaf as an adder. son's failure to play Claude

plained: She couldn't find a pair could pull on over her head. lds, of Jasper county, Indiana

en steers in six years by light-is had better go out of the steer else put lightning rods on their on reading that " two lovers

ight with one chair in the could not be done unless one of he floor. Such ignorance is pain-

"exclaimed Edith to her doll. you would sit still. I never saw asy thing in all my life. Why at like grown folks and be still

a while. Southerners having no ill-will ward the North! in the face of Georgia and Florida are just our markets with barrels of

—Inter-Ocean. ans have invented square umenables the wearer to get our sides instead of ten, and to on more accurately into the us pedestrians. ficials of a Kansas town had

voured to disperse a mob, a min-ed a box and made the simple " A collection will now be The result can be easily guessed. such inconsistent creatures ! oung lady remark-rather inele st be confessed—that she hated ow, he is such a soft cake ?" than three months she took the

Halstead, writing from Wash--"The President is no longer h insomnia; he sleeps like a Halstead was evidently successg the President to subscribe to cago Tribune.

anest thing was done at Keo other day, by the heirs of the te, who got together and settled The estate is worth fully lawyers had only got \$14,500 there has been trickery.

al with him gently, Brush efficies clothes, mebody's hit him

nply entitled: How sweetly it snode." neautiful diploma tied with pink one of our best young ladies' colonversation with a daring and oung man, after he had detailed and delights of riding on a loco-completely upset his opinion of education of the sexes by inquirdo they steer locomotives, any

rd of "the snake in the grass," my snake in the grass;

a different class, Alas! las! snake in the glass! —J. G. Saze. man who had never learned

t of cookery, being desirous to nages to have the kitchen door anages to have the kitchen door day after their return from the and just as her lord comes in ice exclaims loudly, "Hurry up, Haven't you washed the lettuce give it to me; where's the

in scene. George—Oh, Angelina!
being! star of my soul's existah! . . . ?!! Angelearest!!? Ah!

!! How nice! _____ just
!! . _____ (Old man enters 1 1 4 4 (Oh! ps. don't)

AGRICULTURAL

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The record which the Moncton Times i seeping of outgoing and incoming passengers keeping of outgoing and incoming passengers by the steamers plying between St. John, Halifax, and Charlottetown and United States ports shows that the exodus is not destined to be so comforting to Reformers as they expected it to be. The results so far show an influx rather than an exodus. The St. John Sun observes that it will soon be in order for the Reform papers to wipe away their tears regarding the exodus, and to complain that the country is being overrun by people from the States. The idea is a capital one, a first-class grievance might be made out of it. nade out of it.

At an emigration meeting held in London a couple of weeks ago, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., expressed the opinion that the Imperial Government should give free pas-sages across the ocean to those who wished to emigrate to colonies that wanted them.
It is a pity Mr. Torrens is not a member of
the Government; but if he happened to be a Minister, and he were carrying his scheme into effect, he would have to exercise a little discretion as regards the classes of emigrants he sent out here. Canada can take an immense population, but the people who comt be honest, industrious, and intelligent. At the same meeting a lady asked what was to become of the women if the young men were encouraged to emigrate. No reply appears to have been given to the question; but there can certainly be no objection to the en coming also.

The Opposition press seems to take it for ranted that the Government have altered the order-in-Council compelling millers to export the exact equivalent of the American heat imported. This is not the case, nor is there any indication that the Government in there any indication that the Government in-tend doing so. The whole question is one of the most difficult of fiscal problems, and can-not be decided by the best experts with the flippancy that marks the Opposition press. The Montreal Gazette in an elaborate and ex-ceedingly able article leans in favour of al-lowing the millers to expert an entire of the conlowing the millers to export an equivalent in any kind of flour. The argument from that eantime, no change has been made; none that we know of is in contemplation, and the exact product of the wheat imported must be exported in order to cancel bonds.

FARM NOTES.

The potato bug is causing much devastation the southern counties of New Jersey. Amber sugar cane will be extensively culti county of Annapolis, N.S., this

The second shipment of dead meat to Lonon by Mr. Symes in the Allan steamship bernian was made yesterday. The first arrival of wool at Belleville this season came in latt week, and was bought at twenty-five cents per pound.

The army worm is doing extensive damage the northern portion of New York State, nd the farmers are becoming uneasy. Since the 1st of January last 47 horses.

valued at \$5,970, have been shipped from the Belleville consular district to the United States. The loss to farmers from winter wheat nder water in five Illinois counties on ac-

count of the break in the Sny levee is put at The Privy Council in England has issued

an order-in-Council requiring all imported cattle from Spain or Portugal to be slaughtered at the port of debarkation. The farmers of Central Illinois report that winter wheat is suffering from the chinch bug and Hessian fly. Thousands of acres are being ploughed up to plant corn.

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, offers a special prize of \$50 for the best horse of any breed shown at the Dominion Exhibition to be held at Halifax in September.

Mr. R. B. Goodfellow, of South Elmsley, is purchasing horses for the Manitoba market. The car load he is about to ship will be the this spring.

Two Scandinavian agents have arrived i this country for the purpose of examining the farming lands of Manitoba and the North-West, with a view to the settlement thereon of a numerous colony from Norway and

A new horse disease has made its appear ance in the vicinity of Belleville, and bers of horses have been attacked by it. The disease is a type of lung fever, and its existence is shown by a mucous discharge from the nostrils.

A swindler giving his name as Jas. Whey is travelling through th neighbourhood of London. His game is to pledge worthless jewellery for trifling amounts and forget to call to redeem it. He caught Mrs. Duncanson, of the second concession of Ekfrid, for \$3 with a brass chain.

The shipment of live stock from Montreal to Great Britain last week consisted of 3,915 head of cattle and 918 sheep, against 2,344 head of cattle and 850 sheep last week. The average rate charged for cattle to England is four pounds sterling per head. The insurance ranges from 1½ to 3 per cent.

There is a great scarcity of farm labourers in the vicinity of Lendon. Last week a well-to-do farmer from the county of Elgin was in attendance at the Great Western railway station at London endeavouring to engage any number of hands, but failed to attain his object. He stated that men such as he required could not be procured for love or money.

A carload of Kentucky thorough-bred horses were forwarded from Cincinnati on Thursday night for shipment to Japan for the improvement of stock in that country. The horses were in a Union Pacific box car, to go through to San Francisco without transfer. They were attended by Japanese natives. The freight charge on each animal to San Francisco averages \$150. The attendance at the first meeting of the season of the Cheese Board of Trade of Belle-

rille on Saturday afternoon was but meagre. About 200 cheese were offered for sale, but no sales were reported. Considerable discussion took place on the merits of the Board of Trade, and it was decided to notify as many presidents of factories as possible to meet at the city hall next Saturday afternoon.

FUTURE OF THE DAIRY. What Butter and Cheese Making is Coming

From the New York Times.

A new era seems to be dawning upon the dairy. The ox, with the help of the pig, threatens to displace the cow, and the rendering vat to substitute the churn. The coming dairyman seems likely to be a sturdy fellow with greasy clothes and bare arms, squeezing oleomargarine or suffer from a press supplied with beef suct or pork fat. At least, it might beso supposed, if all that is said and written by a few excited persons, who do not seem to be altogether disinterested in the matter, is to be taken for truth. For, curiously enough, those who complain the most and the loudest of the interference with the dairy interest are not desirance or directly interested in butter. not dairymen or directly interested in butter or cheese making, but are dealers or specula or cheese making, but are dealers or specula-tors in dairy products, or only indirectly in-berested in them. The butter-makers still go on mirding their own business, making the best butter they can, and are not concerning themselves seriously about the irruption of the butchers' offal man or the lard or fat ren-derer, or the dealers in the bogus butter or the adulterated cheese. And yet this ques-tion concerns them very closely, because, after all, their graft may be in danger from this substitute, which can be made so cheap-ly, and which may nossibly and even proly, and which may possibly, and even pro-bably, displace their product in part from the markets. For history records quite as sur-prising changes as this, which have gone into effect, and which have completely subverted

a natural product by a cheaper chemically prepared substitute, and we should not be misled into supposing that butter is a substance that cannot be simulated or imitated by an artificial product, or that cheese must necessarily be made from milk.

Butter is an animal fat containing only 5 per cent. of its own peculiar aromatic oils which serve to distinguish it from the other fats of the cow or the ox. The most fusible parts of beef suct contain 95 per cent. of precisely the same kind of tat as that of which butter consists, the difference being the

butter consists, the difference being the aromatic oils and acids which give the true butter flavour. But there is butter and butter; good, bad, and indifferent; and perhaps less than one pound in a thousand which comes to the markets is truly good, and less less than one pound in a thousand which comes to the markets is truly good, and less than that proportion is as good as it may be made and contains these delicate flavouring essences in perfection. For butter-making is a fine art, and its perfection depends upon an intricate knowledge, tact, and manipulation, from the choice and breeding of the cow, through her keeping and feeding, and the care of the milk, up to the making and preserving of the product. In every one of these various parts failure may occur from iguorance, neglect, or want of skill, which may destroy the quality of the butter. So that a very large proportion of butter in the markets is deficient in these characteristic elements, and in so far as this deficiency prevails, the quality more nearly approaches that of the fats storred up in the tissues. The butter fats are merely the tissue fats diverted from their proximate destination and purpose to another, and in that diversion are flavoured by the lactic acid of the [milk, which we have heretofore shown in these columns to be the source and origin of the various ultimate products which confer upon the butter its characteristic flavour and aroma. So that it may very well confer upon the butter its characteristic flavour and aroma. So that it may very well happen that a poor quality of butter may differ in a very slight degree from the fat of the suet of the beef, and that this suet fat mixed with a certain proportion of milk, from which it may take up a sufficient quantity of lactic acid to produce the reactions necessary to give it the true butter flavour, may very

easily differ but very slightly from an inferio article of butter.

Again, we may take into consideration the facts that other fats are almost identical with butter in composition. Palm-oil contains precisely the same fat as that which forms the solid part of butter, while olive-oil abounds in the same liquid fat which exists in butter. Palm-oil is used as butter in Africa while olive-oil is used by the cook both for cooking and for flavouring dishes, in precise ly the same manner as we use butter. that we may not even depend upon the ox solely to help out the cow in supplying the world with butter so long as the palm-tree

and the olive grove flourish.

In regard to cheese, too, we may consider that milk is not the only source of caseine. It contains only 4 per cent. of this substance But there is a vegetable caseine identical in every respect with the caseine of milk. It exists in wheat flour, and more largely in peas and beans. When wheat flour is washed in water and the solution treated with an acid this caseine is precipitated in the form of curd and cheese can be made from it. Peas and beans contain 20 per cent. of this vegetable caseine, and a cheap cheese can be made of it which gradually acquires all the flavour and the odour of cheese, with all that the latter in plies, even when it emanates from a Lim burger. The Chinese thus make cheese which may pass very well for some of our genuine white oak article, because it is deficient in fat; and here is precisely where the art of the tallow-fat maker and the lard rendered comes in and supplies this defect. It may not be long before the irrepressible patentee of old devices may be demanding fees form American dairymen for the manufacture of the best factory cheese from peas and beans, with oleomargarine or lard-oil to enrich it.

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY.

ment. The value having been ascertained by duly-qualified experts appointed for the by duly-quained experts appointed for the purpose, the owner would receive payment in scrip, carrying 3 per cent. interest, the same being guaranteed by Government. This part of the business being finished, the land so acquired would be put up for sale in lots, small or big, as circumstances might render advis-able, but the purchaser would not be asked to pay up at once. During the first five years, he would merely have to hand in annually an amount equivalent to 5 per cent. on the pur chase money. At the end of that period however, he would have to pay one-quarter of his outstanding indebtedness, and so on, until at the end of 20 years the whole was liquidated. The difference of 2 per cent, be tween the interest payable by Government on the scrip and the amount received from the purchaser under that head, would be retained to cover expenses, any balance going eventually to the scrip holders. These latter, too, would have the right of deciding, at the termination of th 20 years, whether they would prefer to retain their scrip in perpetuity, or to hand it back to Government in exchange for the money re-ceived by the latter from the purchaser. The scheme, it will be seen, is not without merit, the chief objection being that it would temporarily convert the State into a landlord, and thus bring the Government into greater

odium than ever with the Lish people.-A Rose Fair. Santa Barbara has held its third rose fair the most fragrant and most attractive rural exhibition which the world ever saw. Two hundred and fifty varieties, in full flower in March, were festooned in every form to please March, were festooned in every form to please the eye. All sorts of flowers were artistically interspersed and intertwined in multitudinous profusion, not in rivalry, but in confessed superiority of the rose as queen of beauty and loveliness. The sweetest of perfumes come now from the flower gardens of Santa Barbara. There is not a variety of scent that does not flourish here. Every day of the year has, in this celestial climate, its ever-blooming wealth of flowers in endless succession. Along an extended line its deep, rich mould is moist with the saline breath of ich mould is moist with the saline breath o the bordering sea, giving health to the gar-deners and strength to the perfume of the flowers.—San Francisco corr. Ballimore Sun.

August Flower. The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and vil lages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dys pepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Pal-Stomach, Sick Readache, Indigestion, Fal-pitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two mil-lion bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents.

amples 10 cents. THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-Destine to entirely supersede tes and coffee. In ad-dition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti-pation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfoil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence int vegeting.—It extends in introducing the burnan organism, commending with its foundation; correcting diseased action and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Names to perform its allotted task.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Negotiations Formally Opened Be-tween England and France.

THE REPUBLIC'S N. P.

facturing Industries. A cablegram published in TH's MAIL announces that formal negotiations for a new commercial treaty have been opened between England and France. Informal negotween England and France. Informal negotiations have been in progress for some time between Sir Chas. Dilke, Lord Lyons, and Mr. Kennedy, representing England, and the French Minister of Commerce, as we stated in our last issue. The points which the English representatives desired to be decided were, mainly (1) whether a reduction of more than 24 per cent. off the general tariff would be allowed to the United Kingdom, that being the rate provided for in the favoured nation clause; (2) whether the French Government would hold to the specific system as ment would hold to the specific system as against the ad valorem one; and (3) whether, in the event of the concessions not exceeding per cent, and specific duties being retained, English trade would be so far benefitted as to render it desirable to enter upon formal nego-tiations. The first question, then, is that of

SPECIFIC VS. AD VALOREM DUTTES.

The French Government has decided by its general tariff to adopt specific duties, to which English manufacturers loudly protest. B. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, expressing the views of his Government, said to a Times correspondent:—"As to getting the present Chamber to renounce the specific system which it has adopted, it is out of the question to think of such a thing. You must remember the discussion lasted three years, and that after three years fighting a general tariff has been voted, which has not yet been promulgated. How can you expect us to be so impludent as to ask the Chamber to change its mind? We have secured a general tariff which is certainly not what we wished, but is nevertheless a tariff which enables us to get along pleasantly. It is already more than could be obtained under the Empire. We have also secured a right to reduce the general tariff by 24 per cent. In favour of the conventional tariff, and as we insisted on this margin you may be sure year and enabled. tional tariff, and as we insisted on this margin you may be sure we are decided on making use of it, but it is out of the question to try to get us to run counter to an absolute Parliamentary resolution and open afresh the principle which served as the basis of its

SPECIFIC VS. AD VALOREM DUTIES.

deliberations." English manufacturers insist that the fostering hand of Protection is shown in the new tariff, not only in the admitted fact that the scale of duties is generally augmented by 24 per cent. over the present rates, but in a still more marked degree by the conversion of advalorem into specific duties. The result of this substitution, it is declared, must be of the uncert serious characters. the most serious character. For many classes of goods the nominal increase of 24 per cent. will be carried to a point which cannot fail to prove simply prohibitory. According to calculations, the duties on some classes of goods will be increased over 50 per cent, and 100 per cent, in one case, that he stray hete. per cent.; in one case—that of straw hats it will reach the extraordinary increase of 2,900 per cent. The effect of this change, say the manufacturers, will be to destroy the trade with France and Algeria. When matters were becoming serious Mr. Fielden, of Rochdale, one of the largest cot-ton spinners, came forward to call attention to the fact that the experience of the existing treaty is somewhat as follows:—In its spirit treaty is somewhat as follows:—In its spirit and intention when negotiated it was intended that goods should be passed into France upon an ad valorem duty of 10 to 15 per cent., but practically the treaty has been carried out, so far as the great bulk of common goods is concerned, upon specific duties levied equivalent to the ad valorem basis. In the case of cotton prodes.

The Toronto Proposal for Righting Ire-land's Wrongs.

London Globe, May 6. London Globe, May 6.

A writer in the Canadian Monthly, a magazine of considerable ability, published at Toronto, propounds a tempting acheme by which a peasant proprietary might be created in Ireland without doing wrong to any one, and without eventually costing the State a farthing. The first step is that any land owner who wished to dispose of his property should address a prolevied equivalent to the ad valorem basis. In the case of cotton goods they were broadly divided into three great classes by weight, then subdivided by fineness of texture, making in all about eight distinct classes of grey goods, or including in the same division bleached, dyed, and printed, making twenty-four distinct rates under which a large proportion of our exports could be passed. The goods not coming within the specified lines of that effect to the Govern goods not coming within the specified lines of this scheme were then admitted on the ad this scheme were then admitted on the advalorem principle. Mr. Fielden's statements seem to have had a happy effect, as a few days subsequently Mr. Kennedy and the French Minister of Commerce appear to have adopted a midway policy, under which it was possible to open formal negotiations. Accordingly Mr. Kennedy returned to London to report to the Consumertant don to report to the Government, and the re-sult is the formal opening of negotiations for a commercial treaty, as reported by telegraph. CONCESSIONS TO ENGLAND. The tariff having been adopted, and a comromise course agreed upon with respect to evying specific duties, there remains the ingle question as to what concessions France fill make to England under the treaty

which diplomats are endeavouring to negotiate. The French protectionists foresaw that some reduction of the general tariff would be ne sessary in dealing with favoured nations, and so they embodied a "majoration" of 24 per cent, in the draft of the tariff, in order "to supply a margin to be taken off again in the course of the negotiation for treaties." Mr. Kennedy announced at a meeting of the Paris British Chamber of Commerce that the most English manufacturers could expect is that the new duties to be established under the treaty will be 24 per cent. lower than those imposed by the general tariff. A single fact will show the position which Lancashire spinners will then occupy:—In the new general tariff printed linings and bleached cotton stripes, which are among the articles largely imported into France from Manchester, which under the treaty of 1860 were classified to pay 15 per cent. ad valorem, would, under the new general tariff—even if the same were ameliorated by 24 per cent,—pay an increase of duty on the present treaty tariff of from 15 to 90 on the present treaty saint in the law in-per cent. according to qualities. "Any in-crease in the present rate of charges upon English cotton goods entering France," says Mr. Fielden, "will practically close our trade. In consequence of the low values of goods ranging here for the last four years the French tariff has averaged an equivalent of from 22 to 25 per cent., and there is not the slightest doubt that large quantities of our goods are practically excluded from the market by the tariff already in existence, whilst the remaining portions that we succeed in selling in the french market are got through mainly by successfully anticipated changes in the market, in order to make a small—we might almost say microscopic—profit."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. While Lancashire and Yorkshire cottons nd woollens will, according to the state, nents of the leading manufacturers, be able to enter France only at an almost total sac-rifice of profit, English makers of agricultural implements will also be compelled to face for-midable opposition. Says the Leeds Mer-cury:—"Leeds is interested in the produc-tion of agricultural machinery, and knows what American competition means. Well, immediately after the promulgation of the new general tariff American agricultural machinery will be permitted to enter the French market at 6 france the 100 kilos., the same rate as our treaty tariff. American duties on French produce vary between 50 and 300 per cent., and yet France has, unasked, made cent., and yet france has, inasked, made this concession—amongst many others—to a country which practically excludes her productions. Not only agricultural machinery, but also carding and spinning frames, looms, paper machinery, printing, sewing machines, and tools, will all be admitted at the 6 frances to the series and volks, and tools, will all be admitted at the 6 frances to the series and volks.

rate. Lancashire and Yorkshire machine rate. Lancashire and Yorkshire machine works will thus commence direct competition with the States—with the world in fact." As it is admitted that Canadians can produce as good agricultural machinery as the United States, and at much less cost, the opportunity of atachlishing an extensive trade with nity of establishing an extensive trade wit France should be embraced by our makers. THE NATIONAL POLICY OF FRANCE

French Government and people to keep their home market for their own manufacturers, French Government and people to keep their home market for their own manufacturers, who are rapidly increasing in number and importance, the combed wool centre of Fourmees near Roubaix running some 650,000 spindles. The manufacturers combined to establish a National Policy, and they have succeeded. "Free Trade in France," says the Times correspondent in Paris, "received a fatal blow in the death of the Prince Imperial and the virtual disappearance of the Imperialist party. When M. Thiers was thinking of the famous theory of the raw materials and the actual re-establishment of Protectionism, almost the only thing that deterred him was that it might render Bonapartism popular in England. This was his chief reason for heutation in yielding to his Protectionist tendencies, which were stimulated by M. Pouyer Quertier, who very dexterously pleaded the disasters of France and the necessity of reviving her industries." Protectionism has, however, been given to French industries, and that too, while supreme power rests in the hands of M. Gambetta, who, is classed as a free-trader. Probable Disastrous Effect on English Manu-

CAN ENGLAND AFFORD TO RETALIATE? If the French Government refused to make may levy taxes on our products of more than 20 per cent., the Government is authorised to augment the surtax of 24 centimes to 50 cen-

AN OUTSPOKEN DEMAND FOR PROTECTION. The Franch do not allege that there was any intention to raise the revenue, but the tariff was for the purpose of protection or compensation for rival manufactures on the Continent. In the year 1860 it was possible they might require some compensation in order to enable their manufactures to compete with England in the open market, but with the development that has since taken place, that necessity had caused at the present time.

CANADIAN SHIPPING IN FRENCH PORTS. From the above statements it is apparent that Canadian ships will be admitted into France on as favourable terms as those of any other country. This has not been the case hitherto. English built ships have gone in at 40 cents per ton, while Canadian craft were charged \$3, it having been held that the arrangement with England did not cover her colonies. If England succeeds in making another commercial treaty with France, it is understood that the Imperial Government will see to it that Canadian ships are placed on an equality with English ships. are placed on an equality with English ships. If the negotiations fail, the empire as a whole will come under the general tariff, and the vessels belonging to all parts of the British Empire would be allaced on the same footing. With the same duties applicable to foreign built ships, the Dominion builders are certain of establishing a profitable trade with France, and a large recovering of the commercial magnetic trades. and a large proportion of her commercial ma-rine will be supplied from Canadian shipyards.

MURDER IN PONTIAC.

The Gatineau District Once More the Scene of Bloodshed—The Murderer Admitted to Bail—The Murderer's Account of the Tragedy.

OTTAWA, May 21.—Another murder has been added to the long list of horrible tragedies enacted within the past ten years up the Gatineau. The particulars of the terrible affair only reached the city this morning alaffair only reached the city this morning, al though the murder was committed on the 17th inst. It appears that two men named Napoleon Roi and Eugène Rialdeau had been at enmity for some time, and on the 17th met on the Pickanock, in the township of Thorne. After some words had been exchanged Roi hit the other man in the face and knocked him down. Ther was immediately arrested and brought before Magistrate Leslie of Thome, who committed him for trial. Risildean was brought to the Aylmer gaol last night, and to day Mr. Thos. P. Foran, his coursel, "succeeded in having him admitted to bail. Risildean is fifty years old, and has a family residing in the township of Thorne. The murdered man was also a pative of the st lso a native of the same place.
OTTAWA, May 23.—Riendeau, the man who

is charged with the murder of Napoleon Roy, up the Gatineau, was in the city to-day, en route to Gilmour Bros.' depot. Having been admitted to ball, he immediately proceeded to work. The trial is fixed for the 2nd of July, at the Aylmer Assizes. Riendeau gives the following particulars of the tragedy:— Some days ago Roy and several members of the driving gang to which he was attached, attempted to use a boat in charge of Riendeau, who was time-keeper to another gang. Mendeau objected, saying that the had instructions from the agent at the depot to prevent the men from using it on account of their wearing spiked using it of account of their wearing spiked boots. This enraged Roy and he made some threats to which Riendeau, who is an old man, replied that he carried a revolver and if he ever attacked him he would shoot him on the spot. The two gangs then separated. Two days later Roy's gang met Riendeau alone, and proceeded to jeer at him. He made some reply, when Roy struck him. Riendean said he did not want to fight the whole crowd, and when he want to light the whole crowd, and when he got a favourable opportunity fled in the direction of an embankment, over which he leaped to escape his pursuers. Roy, following close on his heels, also jumped over and fell on Riendeau's his neers, also jumped over and the remained and back, in which position he remained and dealt him several heavy blows. Finding that dealth heaven at heavy health heaten. Rienhe was in danger of being badly batten, Rien-deau drew a revolver, and pointing behind his back fired, the ball passing through Roy's heart, and killing him instantly. Riendeau then ran to his brother's store some miles dis-

vice, driving twenty miles to the residence of a bailiff, and surrendered. Baron Anatole's Butter.

tant, where he was advised to deliver himself up to the authorities. He acted on the ad-

Manchester Times. Some few years ago Le Baron Anatole was named Secretary to the French Legation at the Court of his Majesty the Shah of Persia. Anatole did not much relish the prospect of temporary expatriation to Persia. He dearly loved the Boulevard, and was a great dandy. Knowing the difficulty of obtaining far from Paris all the requisites of a Frenchman's toi-let, he laid in a goodly stock of pommade hongroise and other cosmetics for his personal adornment, contained in a gorgeous dressing bag, fitted up with many silve of scent and toilet waters.

of scent and toilet waters.

At the time of his journey it chanced that the Shah had gone on a pilgrimage to Meshed, escorted by nearly 3,000 troops—in fact, the whole of his available army—for the triple purpose of worshipping at the Tomb of the Saint, of beheading some culprits, and of striking terror into the hearts of the Russians, who were "assuring the security of commerce" in the immediate vicinity of the Persian frontier. The road to Teheran was in consequence in the hands of Teheran was in consequence in the hands of a band of brigands, who seized the traveller, put his uniform on the person of their chief, and turned the fittings of his dressing bag into useful and ornamental articles of vari the only thing they could make nothing of was the pommade hongroise. The unfortunate Frenchman, on being asked what it was, could only reply in Persian, "Butter."
The brigands at once tasted the compound, and, concluding that a practical joke had been intended, they forced their prisoner at the sword's point to eat the whole of the six

pots which he had brought with him, and, after completely rifling his baggage and pockets, left him to finish his journey more dead than alive. The excellence of Wanzer Sewing Machin The excellence of Wanzer Sewing Machines is bringing them very prominently before the public. Where one of them is sold perfect satisfaction is always found. They run lighter than any machine in the market, and make less noise. The priconof these machines is now very low, but by dall appearances they will decord at higher figures this fall.

Some Useful Hints to Intending Settlers.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SOIL

Correspondence of The Mail.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—It is remarkable that immigrants should ignore the advantages of selecting farms near Winnipeg. I speak of men with some little capital. Before entering the country they seem bent on pushing as far as possible into the west. This course I think to be taken owing to a misconception of the circumstances. The unusual and excessive rainfail of three or four consecutive seasons had a most damaging effect on certain undrained and flat districts, and the well-known fact that early in 1880 a number of homesteads in varjous localities were abandoned on steads in various localities were abandoned on this account has given portions of the proince a very bad reputation. The extraordinary fertility of the soil has not been questioned, but it is true that much loss of property has been caused of late years by the overflow of rivers, creeks, and marshes. In 1880 this trouble became so serious that the Provincial Government were forced to take cognizance of it, and to seek a remedy. A system of drainage was inaugurated, and a system of drainage was inaugurated, and a large expenditure incurred in this work. Happily the result has been most favourable. Happily the result has been most favourable. Some of the worst of the wet lands have by this means been reclaimed, it needs only an extension of the system to all affected districts to entirely remove the superabundant water. The country can be susperabundant water and we have positive assurance, demonstrated by the experience of the past year's work, that the prosecution of desirance water and its resulting the second statement of the second sec tion of drainage must speedily relieve the whole province of this evil and bring the worst districts into a fit condition for profitable tillage.

THE SOIL OF MANITOBA. There is no doubt as to the high character of Manitoban soil. I am informed by ex-perienced men who have ranged extensively over the country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains that there is, in the whole North-West, no such large area equal to it in fertility. The advantages of proximity to a commercial centre like Winnipeg should not be overlooked; these are so many and so not be overlooked; these are so many and so obvious that it is unnecessary to particularize, and I would strongly impress upon the intending settler the desirability of examining the situation closely for himself before deciding on his location. The best lands within a radius of fifty miles of Winnipeg can at present be bought at from \$2 to \$25 an acre, according to situation and improvements. River farms, with more or less cultivated acreage and improveless cultivated acreage and improve-ments, at about the same prices. The situation of some of the latter is really situation of some of the latter is really beautiful, and if one can get three or four river "fronts" together he may esteem himself a most fortunate individual. These "fronts" vary in width from 4 to 20 chains, averaging about 6; 24 chains two miles deep would give a tolerably convenient farm. Intending settlers need not bring agricultural implantates house furnitures, or provisions

implements, house furniture, or provisions into this country. Everything of this description can be bought more cheaply in Winnipeg than in Ontario if the cost of transport is added to Ontario prices. Horses and cattle they should bring; surplus stock of this kind can be disposed of year profitable. kind can be disposed of very profitably.

REAL ESTATE BOOMING. Real estate in Winnipeg is still "boom-ng." Attention is now being turned largely ng." Attention is now being surface are to Portage avenue, which in a few years is destined to become a very handsome street. some of its advocates think it will almost, it not fully, equal Main street in importance. It is the main highway west, and already the city is fast filling up in the south-west and north-west, the traffic from which quarters must pass along Portage avenue. A substantial hotel is being erected upon it, and others are to follow, as well as a number of handsome buildings. "Armstrong's Point," in the extreme south western quarter of the city, was bought by speculators a few weeks ago, and is being cut up into ots. Half acre lots fronting on the river sell readily at \$1,000 each. One cannot feel surprised at the high prices brought by these river fronts, which form valuable and delightful residences in a country so devoid, as Manitoba is, of those water stretches to which Ontarians are accustomed. At no distant day these river fronts will be the most valuable residential properties in the city, especially on the Assiniboine, agreeably distant from wharves and the ugly impedimenta of commerce.

POPULATION REPUTED PIOUS In the Eastern Provinces Winnipeg gets the reputation of being a "fast" town; but if the police court record is any gauge the reputation is not deserved. Winnipeggers re hard-working, as a class, attentive to ousiness and of orderly habits. The transients are not the same that one has known n the Western cities of the Union. gold nor Indians attract reckless and excitable adventurers, who are only "birds of passage." Agriculturists display none of the disturbing characteristics of these classes. If church-going may be cited as evidence, Winnipeggers are tolerably pious. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION The attempt to embroil Manitoba and On-

rio over the eastern boundary question will not succeed. We are perfectly satisfied to wait for a proper determination of the legal status. If Ontario has in the near future to 'take back-water," the too precipitate action of Mr. Mowat will have occasioned the small humiliation. His course in this matter is here regarded as a political dodge—intended to embitter Ontarians against Sir John Mac-donald's Government. Manitoba is certainly anxious to possess the disputed territory, but the final award and decision of legal right does not lie with the interested provinces, and we are content to await the verdict of proper tribunal

FLY-PLASTER MUD. In the early part of last week we had frequent showers of rain with intervals of sunshine, and for this season, extreme heat. Vegetation has come suddenly, our maples being well in leaf, and the prairies beautifully green. On Winnipeg pedestrians a heavy shower has marvellous effect. The lust and clay on the sidewalks become tenacious, slippery mud, which creates as much difficulty in walking as does the historic "forty-rod" or other relaxing libations. In fact, the soberest people, in these circumstances, look piteously drunken as they stagger along—the most, military gait bed an awkward shuffle.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CROSSING The crossing of the Assiniboine by Pacific railway seems to have been at last fixed, and the deep speculative interest taken in the matter is probably at an end. "Brandon" is to be the name of the town which is now being laid out a short distance west of McVicker's Landing. It will be a thriving little place if the expressed intention of constructing a railway thence to and be yond Rapid City is carried into effect; but the expectations of some folk in respect of the future importance of Brandon are Iudicrously exaggerated.

THE GRAIN FIELD. To-day the Minister of Agriculture laid his first annual report before the Legislative Assembly. It is a remarkably useful and interesting document, containing, with much other matter pertinent to agriculture, a comparative statement of the grain yield of Manitoba and several of the United States,

Manitoba) on the product of the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880. The statements upon 1878, 1879, and 1880. The statements upon which this report is mainly constructed are taken from the tabulated returns collected by the department in the fall of 1880. These returns came from about two hundred farmers in various parts of the province, whose names and residences are given. Each tabulated return contains the farmer's statement as to the quality and quantity of wood and water in his vicinity; the quality and depth of soil; his experience as to the healthfulness of the climate; the time for seeding and harvest, and the best seed to sow on the first breaking; effect of the winter on cattle; how cattle are kept in the winter (there seems to be no difference in this respect from the method in vogue in Ontagio); his experience of summer frosts, etc., etc., etc. The report is altogether comprehensive and practical—just the kind of this of summer trosts, etc., etc., etc. The report is altogether comprehensive and practical—just the kind of thing needed to give outsiders an idea of the agricultural condition of the province. I may mention that it also contains a statement from the pen of U. S. Consul Taylor, whose opinion of the country, its climate soil and recovers is most flatter. its climate, soil, and resources, is most flattering. He speaks after a residence here of some years 'duration, and his standing as a man of science, research, and sound judgment makes this portion of the report well worth perusal.

AMERICAN DESERTS.

The Agricultural Land of the United States Practically Occupied.

THE PARCHED PLAINS OF THE WEST.

A special correspondent of the New York

Post travelling in Colorado writes:

Among persons who have never been in the
far West there is a very general misapprehension as to the capabilities and natural
wealth of the vast and sparsely populated
region which begins with the dry plains of region which begins with the dry plains of western Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, and extends to the Californian mountains. All men have heard of the great and sudden fortunes which have been made in the mines of Colorado, Nevada, Utah, and Montana, and in the herds on the dry grazing belt lying east of the Rocky Mountains. It seems to have created the impression in

many minds that this is to become the richest part of the United States; in reality it is the poorest.

It may be the richest region on the earth in mines of gold and silver, and yet be poor as compared with the agricultural States of the Mississippi. The homely wealth of corn and wheat and potatoes, more important and more to be desired for a country than mines of gold, gives power to those States; but it is a kind of wealth in which this great interior region will always be lacking. This tract is not only without the benefit of sea communication with the outer world, which gives such commanding strength to the seacoast States, but it has not even navi-gable lakes and rivers such as have aided the development of the Western States. We often compare the areas of our great agricultural States with those of densely peopled foreign kingdoms, and imagine their greatness when they too shall be filled with poople. The Mississippi States will no doubt in time sustain populations three, four, and some

steppes of Tartary have never been closely inhabited; neither can THE DESERTS OF ARIZONA OR THE STEPPES OF

WYOMING ever support many people. No country can ever be thickly settled which is not generally arable. In western Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, in the north-west of Texas, in Mon-tana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and Idaho, the land is not generally arable. The soil can only be cultivated by irrigation; the streams are few and small; vast tracts of country are too much elevated ever to be reached by irrigating canals in Tegions where the water supply is most abundant. Farming by irrigation has been as thoroughly tried in Colorado as in been as thoroughly tried in Colorado as in any part of the country, and here it has been well demonstrated how very limited this industry must always be. On the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado the only supply of water for irrigating farms is from the rather insignificant Platte and Arkansas rivers and their small tributaries. MOST OF THESE STREAMS ARE ALREADY LINED

some of the smaller ones are overcrowded. Two years ago, after a winter of uncommonly light snow in the mountains, the streams were so low as to cause universal complaint that the water supply was insuffi-Since that time new canals have been expanded, but the limit of expansion is nearly reached; for the amount of land that can be cultivated must be limited by the water supply of the dry years. It will never pay to open farms that can be cultivated only when opened and the farms have multiplied and open farms that can be cultivated only when the streams are uncommonly full. The open-ing of new lands will, no doubt, continue for a time, if the streams should be well filled for a few seasons; and then a season of reverse will throw farms out of cultivation and teach men that the limit of expansion has been

In western Colorado, beyond the Contine tal Divide there, there is a more abundant water supply, and there is a little good land which may be brought under cultivation, and which no doubt will be wholly taken up by which no doubt will be wholly taken up by settlers within a year or two after the removal of the Utes from their reservation. In that region the rivers run generally through canyons, and only a small part of the water can ever be utilized, because the greater part of the land is elevated thousands of feet above. the water. When the lowlands along the rivers near the border of Utah have leen brought under cultivation, there can be no more considerable increase of agriculture in Colorado except by storing up water, and THAT MEANS CAN HARDLY AVAIL FOR CULTI

VATING ANY GREAT EXTENT OF COUNTRY. As to the experiment of irrigation from artesian wells, for which the United State artesian wells, for which the United States Government has appropriated twenty thousand dollars, I have never talked with any man practically familiar with irrigation who did not segard the plan as impracticable; though artesian wells would be exceedingly useful for other purposes on the plains. The main industry of Colorado is mining, the second in importance is stock raising, the third, agriculture; and it is not likely that agriculture will ever rise above the third agriculture will ever rise above the

E. B. Eddy, of Ottawa, has sold his mate factory in Ogdensburg to a combination of United States dealers.

A Morrisburg lady thought she would have ome fun last week, so she published in the some fun last week, so she published in the local paper a bogus marriage notice in which a bachelor friend figured as bridegroom. The mere cost of publishing the notice does not represent a thousandth part of the expense which the joke is to cost.

A Fergus Grit paper says that some of the judges spend their leisure time in bar and billiard rooms. The statement is not true; but a journal which does not hesitate to attribute the meanest of motives to ex-Vice-Chancellor Blake, whom it claims as a political friend, cannot be expected to respect the administrators of justice in whom it pretends to see political opponents.

At St. Catharines the ladies make up beautiful pieces of work for the benefit of the hospital, and any pieces that are not readily sold are usually disposed of through the medium of what is vulgarly termed a raffle. The raffle, it will be seen, aids the patients in the hospital and amuses the contributors to the charity. A St. Catharines clergyman has been convinced of the wickedness of raffling, and has endeavoured to win the ladies who are paries to the practice from their evil ways. But the ladies decline to be won, on the ground that it is scriptural to cast lots. Certainly if lotteries can be turned to the advantages of churches and Sunday schools, hospitals should not be deprived of whatever pecuniary advantages may result from raffles. At St. Catharines the ladies make up beau

NEW INDUSTRIES.

HALIFAX, May 20 .- Over \$100,000 were offered to the promoters of the cotton factory more than were required for the project. Sr. John, N.B., May 20.—Messrs. John Parks, John Ryers, and E. B. Ketchum, of the Albert mines, with Mayor Jones, have examined three sites which were thought suitable for a cotton factory. Two sites owned by the city were most favourably thought of, and it is expected that the easternlands committee of the city will be inclined to offer the promoters every indusement recently. lands committee of the city will be inclined to offer the promoters every inducement possible mendation of Mr. McQueen, of the Sche mendation of Mr. McQueen, of the Sche nectady locomotive works, they have engages the services of Mr. Thos, G. Gorman as mechanical superintendent, and under his supervision they expect to produce as good a locomotive as can be had anywhere. The company will be able within a couple of weeks to furnish employment to about 100 more men, smiths, moulders, and machinists, and as they are paying good wages and can furas they are paying good wages and can fur nish permanent employment they anticipat being able easily to procure the desired

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

At Merrickville Mr. H. Merrick, M.P.P. will commence manufacturing malleable iron in his new works next week. He will employ twenty-five moulders

The Evangelical Alliance have decided to wait upon the directors of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Company to ascertain if work cannot be lessened or wholly stopped at the refinery on Sundays.

The Globe is sanguine of a Grit victory in 1883. The evidence of this is to be found in the fact that it wars its readers to be pre-pared for the hard times which it expects will recommence in that year or in 1884.

There are 17 brick yards in and around London East, whose joint yield is 14,000,000 bricks per year. The whole yield of four of the yards has been bonded by a local firm of contractors for the season, in view of the large building operations going on. A new brick machine is being tested, which is said to turn out 16,000 stock bricks per day.

New Brunswick is not to be behind Halifax the cotton manufacturing business. A splendid site for a cotton factory has been sespiendid site for a cotton factory has been selected at Portland, and a mill to cost from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and to contain from 200 to 300 looms, is to be erected. Meanwhile Halifax, having assured the success of its cotton factory, is now agitating for a

The Howick Enterprise, speaking of Gorrie, the Howick Emerprise, speaking of Gorrie, the village in which it is published, says:—
"The prospects for this village naver looked more flattering. New businesses have been opened up, and the population increased so that there is scarcely an unoccupied building in town." Similar gratifying reports are made by other villages and towns in Ontario.

The commercial progress of Montreal dur-ing the past thirty years is illustrated by the following returns made out by the Collector of Customs :-

* Ten months.

even ten times greater than at present, but it must not be supposed that the interior Modern Japanese pottery bids fair soon to territories can ever support dense popula-tions. The descrts of Arabia and the dry be as remarkable for size as for beauty of design and detail. Two enormous blue and white porcelain lamp pedestals, twenty-thres feet high, the Japan Mail tells us, have been turned out by the potters of Seto in Owasi, a village which in former times was considered the ceramic capital of Japan. The pedestals are intended for a shrine, and are without a single flaw.

For the first time in Canada, Messrs. Corriveau & Co., of Montreal, have produced eline of silk handkerchiefs which in taste and material seem equal to any imported article of the kind. The same firm are extensive engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods silk; and thus one very valuable industry, with branches, has been established in Cana under the influence of the National Police. We may well wish success to the new

dustry. Mr. S. M. Brookfield, one of the pro of the Halifax cotton factory, leaves to day for the United States to visit the leading cotton factories there. He will be joined in a few days by Messrs. J. F. Kenny and W. L. Lowell. After their return Mr. Brookfield will leave for England to purchase the machinery, it being impossible to obtain it from the United States in time on account of the great rush of orders from American fac-

tories.

Business in Prince Edward is good. Says the Summerside Progress:—" It is gratifying to see such a lively boom in business on our wharves and about our warehouses. Every day vessels arrive from abroad laden withomerchandise of every description, and our merchants are all alive and busily engaged in laying upon their counters for inspection merchants are all alive and busily engaged in laying upon their counters for inspection the latest and most fashionable styles in the various lines of dry goods. The steamers, too, on every trip are heavily freighted, both coming and going."

The Buffalo bakers have played a dreadful most of the statement when the statement is the statement of the statement of

The Buffalo bakers have played a dreadful smart trick upon their striking employes and the members of the city trades' unions in general. The journeymen bakers inaugurated the strike season by a demand for increased wages, which was promptly and gracefully conceded. The trades' unions were jubilant, but their mirth was short-lived. The wily bakers put up the price of bread from six to eight cents, and now ten thousand trades' union wen are rushing about the trades' union men are rushing streets of Buffalo tearing their mashing their teeth at the thought of has pay the increased wages of their fell

English manufacturers are threatening English manufacturers are threatening to go over to Paris, Lyons, and elsewhere, and set up factories, if the French do not give them a reasonable treaty relieving English goods of heavy duties. The idea is a comio one in some respects. It means that British manufacturers will be forced out of their own country, compelled to employ foreign labour, and contribute to the prosperity of a foreign nation, in order to supply their own people at home with goods as cheap as the Frenchmen can sell them. The threat is one for which Frenchmen will not care. The necessity is Frenchmen will not care. The necess one that well may make English state reconsider their system of trade.

one that well may make English stateamen reconsider their system of trade.

The St. John Sum gives very satisfactory evidence of the progress and the prosperity of the city in which it is published. It says:—

"St. John is once more taking her old position as an importing and distributing centre. Her natural customers are returning to her. The highest anticipations of merchants whe had the courage to import largely are realized. Orders continue to come in freely, and notes are promptly taken up at maturity." It adds that through the streets there are to be seen daily regular funeral processions of drays bringing goods in and taking goods away; that money is plenty and stocks are high. As to the funeral processions of drays, it may be as well to observe that nothing is buried but Grit hopes.

A cotton factory talked of by men of means and ability in Halifax, and a cotton factory to cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000 at St. John—these are two moderately good specimens of how the people of the Eastern Provinces are "cursing the tariff." "The stock," says the St. John Telegraph, "will be offered to our citizens, and we should suppose it would be promptly taken." Then our contemporary goes on :—"We mention this fact only in the way of illustrating the opening for such a mill as that now proposed, but we do not, for a moment, suppose that the citizens of St. John and Portland would permit the stock of such a factory, not at present exceeding

such a mill as that now proposed, but we do not, for a moment, suppose that the citizens of St. John and Portland would permit the stock of such a factory, not at present exceeding \$300,000, to be taken elsewhere. The question to be determined is this: whether our people who bear all the burdens of the tariff in common with their fellows, will allow all its advantages to be monopolized elsewhers. There should be only one answer to that question. We commend this matter to the consideration of the Globe; it is quite clear that the Telegraph and the Globe hardly view the "cotton outrage" in the same light.

WEDNESDAY, May 25. At Montreal to-day sterling exchange sold at 108; for round amounts between banks, and at 109; to customers over the counter. Gold drafts

animated, though changeable. Strong advices from the Continent, especially from the Medi-

terranean ports, and an active enquiry for the Dutch ports, coupled with the current low rates of freight, imparted a very strong tone to the

market for most grades; winter grades were of-

Total bu 31,558,906 31,218,889 35,502,382

Cheese....67 0 60 0 61 0 56 0 55 0 55 0 1 FLOUR-Offerings have continued to be small; the demand has shown some improvement, and prices have been rather firmer, but the total movement seems to have continued small. Superior extra sold oa Thursday at equal to \$5. and on Friday at equal to \$4.57; here, the latter price being bid and refused on Monday; and extra sold to a large extent on Friday at prices equal to \$4.55 to \$4.86 here. The market yesterday was firm, with sales of superior extra at equal to \$5 and \$4.97, and extra probably worth \$4.90.

BRAN—Has been quiet, and seems rather easy;

\$4.90.

Bran—Has been quiet, and seems rather easy; a car sold yesterday at \$14, but more could have been bought at that price.

Oatmeal—There is still no movement reported in car-lots, but they stand at \$4.30 to \$4.50. the latter being holders figures for choice; small lots \$4.50 to \$4.75.

When—The enquiry has been stendily main.

sale at 76c, for No. 1, and 74 to 75c, for No. 2 inspected; but as none could be had no business was done. Street receipts very small; prices range from 65 to 75c.

8. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

May 14, May 7, May 15,

on New York about par.

At New York to-day sterling exchange was higher at \$4.87 for demand notes, and \$4.85 for

STOCKS. The market was rather quiet on bank stocks

to-day, and prices of them were generally lower than at the close on Friday. Montreal was offered 1, with bids 1 lower. Bids for Toronto declined 1½, with still no sellers. Ontario sold once at 102½, and once at 102½, closing with sellers ½ and bids ½ higher. Bids for Merchanta' fell ½. with no sellers. Commerce sold at 1533, closing with sellers 12 and bids 2 lower. Dominion was held 2 higher, with bids 2 lower. Bids for Standard advanced 1. Federal sold once at 1534, closing with sellers 1 lower and 1 higher. Imperial was held 1 higher, with bids 1 lower. Molsons was held 1 higher, with bids 1 lower.

fered freely but taken readily. This tendency has been since maintained, and in western mar-Miscellaneous stocks inactive. British America was held 2 higher. Western was held ½ higher, kets has shown itself even more strongly than in New York, but the cause as yet seems not with bids 2 lower. Bids for Canada Life de-clined 6. Consumers Gas was held 1 higher without bids. Dominion Telegraph was held 1 higher without bids. Montreal Telegraph was very clear. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York wanted at 1294, an advance of 24, without sellers. Loan and Savings stocks were active. Canada canals at the undermentioned dates, was as fol-

Freehold sold twice at 1614 and closed un-Wheat, bu. 1881. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1881. 1880. 1 Western sold at 172 and closed unchanged. Union was hold i higher without bids. Building and Loan was held 1, with bids 1 highrial was offered 3, with bids 1 lower. er, Imperial was offered 3, with bids \(\frac{1}{2}\) lower.

Farmers' sold at 127 and 128, and closed at an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\). Bids for London and Canadian fell \(\frac{1}{2}\), National Investment sold at 112\(\frac{1}{2}\) and closed unchanged. Bids for Peoples' were quoted 3 The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool. markets for each market day during the week :-Dominion sold at 123 and closed unchanged. Bids for Canadian Savings declined 1. Hamilton Provident was offered as before at 134, with 133 bid. Real Estate not offered; bids 1 lower. Bids for London and Ontario 10se 2, and those for Toronto House-building & with no sellers of

County bonds were wanted at 107, with no There was no movement reported in the after-

The following is the official report of the Torente Stock Exchange for Wednesday, May

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*12 at 1021, 20 at 1021; †10 at 1611, 5 at 1611; ‡3 at 172, 14 at 172; \$20 at 127, 5 at 128.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WREKLY REVIEW.

Stocks of wheat at Paris on the 1st inst, were

was done. Street receipts very small; prices range from 65 to 75c.

RYE—Seems easier; a small lot sold at 85c.

HAY—Pressed, inactive and unchanged in value. Street receipts have come in more freely and were decidedly large on some days, but all sold well and at steady prices, ranging from \$8 to \$12.50, with nearly all going at \$10 to \$11.

STRAW—All offering has been wanted, and perhaps a little more, too, could have found a sale; prices of good cat and rye in sheaves have ranged from \$7.50 to \$8.

POTATOES—The duliness in car-lots has remained unabated, with sales still as low as 40c. Street receipts small and prices weak at 40 to 50c. APPLES—Offerings small, and all wanted at steady prices; zood sound samples have been worth \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel all week.

POULTRY—A few fowl are all that have been offered; and these few have been easier, selling at 55 to 60c. per pair. THURSDAY, May 26, PRODUCE. The market has shown increased firmness o most goods since our last, and the enquiry for wheat and flour has been more active; but still there seems to have been little business done, one reason being that there has been very little of either flour or grain offered, and another that holders have been very firm and generally seek-Superior extra, per 196 lbs...... ...\$5 00 to \$0 00 ... 4 90 0 00 ... 5 20 5 30 ... 4 80 4 90 ing advanced prices. Stocks have now run low, and shipments are still being carried on steadily. Fancy and strong bakers'...
Spring wheat, extra....
Superfine...
Oatmeal, per 136 lbs... Stocks stood on Monday as follows :- Flour, 5.748 bbls : fall wheat 76.751 bush : spring wheat, 81,724 bush.; oats, 7,691 bush.; barley, BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. 38,323 bush.; peas, 52,023 bush.; rye, mil bush. inst on the same date last year ,-Flour, 8.054 bbls.; fall wheat, 164,938 bush.; spring wheat, 115,273 bush.; oats, 20,200 bush.; barley, 2,101 GRAIN, f.o.b.
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs..... bush.; peas, 11,125 bush., and rye, nil bush. The late weather having been all that could be desired, people are beginning to hope that we may be blessed with a good harvest; reports of the No. 2.

No. 3.

Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.

Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs.

Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs.

No. 2, per 48 lbs.

Extra No. 3.

No. 3.

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs. markets have been steady, with something of an upward tendency during the last three days. Markets continued quiet but seemed firmer last week, with an improved demand for red wheats, with signs of advance on foreign. Flour was slow of sale, and prices are said to be too low to pay. The demand for both wheat and flour was most entirely consumptive, and on cargoes yers and sellers seem to have been apart. The Wheat, fall, new, per bush... week's supply was moderate, and more than half of it American. The imports amounted to 275,000 to 280,000 quarters of wheat, and 145,000 to 150,000 bbls of flour, and home deliveries to 113,608 quarters, making a total supply equal, to 479,170 to bressed hogs, per 100 lbs. Seef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. Dickens, per pair. Ducks, per pair. 477,983 quarters of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The ty of wheat and flour in transit on the 19th inst, was 2,300,000 quarters, against 2,208,000 quarters on the 12th inst., and 2,162,000 on the corresponding date last year. English crop reports state that improved weather last week benefitted vegetation, but a copious rainfall continued to be needed, and without it the outlook uncertain and unfavourable. The all available before harvest will be wanted. Continental advices report French markets in the first week of May to have become quieter for oth home-grown and foreign, but the scarcity of the former prevented any material decline. Foreign, however, showed a slight decline owing to the dullness in England; red winter, free on PROVISIONS. railway waggon at Havre, was quoted at equal to 48s. 9d. to 48s. 9d. per 480 lbs., and at Bordeaux at equal to 48s. 9d. ex-quay. The week's imports of wheat at Marseilles were small, viz., 19,500 grs., and the stock in the docks again decreased to 108,000 grs. At Havre 52,900 grs. arrived in the week; at Bordeaux 10,000 grs. Reports from 75 markets showed 18 advanced, 15 firm; 24 unchanged; 6 calm and 12 cheaper. Flour was generally steady, but in some markets concessions were made to facilitate business. At Paris it closed unchanged but quiet. Stocks of wheat at Paris on the 1st inst. were 82,600 quintals against 45,100 last year, and 89,800 on the 1st of April. Belgian markets were quiet but steady, Antwerp closing firm on wheat and more decidedly so on rya. In Genmany the term" markets were quite steady for both wheat and rye, distant periods for wheat showing a tendency to improve. At Berlin wheat for forward delivery rather declined with milder eather. But subsequently recovered part of the forward delivery prices gave way, also and under however are unchanged at 10 to 15 constant of forward delivery prices gave way, also and under however are unchanged at 10 to 15 constant of forward delivery prices gave way, also be a forward d TRADE-Has generally been quiet during the railway waggon at Havre, was quoted at equal to 49s. 3d. to 49s. 9d. per 480 lbs., and at Bordeaux at equal to 48s. 9d. ex-quay. The week's imports of wheat at Marseilles were small, viz., 19,500 to 108,000 qrs. At Havre 52,900 qrs. arrived in the week; at Bordeaux 10,000 qrs. Reports from 75 markets showed 18 advanced, 15 firm; 24 unchanged; 6 calm and 12 cheaper.

being no margin on flour exports millers buying only for the home trade. Red were buying only for the home trade. Red winter was selling at 48s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. per quarter. In Hungary wheat was improving with small supplies; and flour firm but not active. Australian advices by cable report the exports of wheat from Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney to the United Kingdom in the five months ending April 30th to have been 453,000 quarters of wheat, and 40,300 tons of flour, against 609,000 quarters and 33,400 tons in the corresponding period of the preceeding harvest year. South Australian exports this season are expected to be very low. The New Zealand crop is said to be above the average in quality, but very little movement seems to have been made in it as latest advices. States' markets have shown a decided insprovement since our last. At New York during the latter part of last week trade was

lots.

LARD—Has been quiet, and prices have remained as before, orat 14½c, for small pails in small lots; at 14c. for 50-lb. pails, and 13 to 13½c. for tierces.

Hoes—Very few offered and all wanted; prices steady at from \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ c. for tierces.

Hoes—Very few offered and all wanted; prices steady at from \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to for cars, and \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ for order, and \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ for small lots; hand-salt for \$2.50, and clean salt for \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ per ton at the works. Liverpool has been quiet and unchanged; cars are held at \$78\$\$ c.; small lots usually bring \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to according to quantity and quality of the best bid at the close. Dealers sell barrelled at from \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$\$ to, according to quantity and quality.

Hors—There have been a few bales of fine Hors—There have been a few bales of fine medium sold at 17 to 19c., and a few bales of more of really first-class would find buyers at 20c.

THE SEEGMILLER PLOUGH

oil. Secure territory by addressing

S. SEEGMILLER GODERICH, ONTARIO. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has shown but little change.
HIDES—Green have continued to offer slowly;
active been all wanted and taken readily at
steady prices. Cured also have been in demand,
with sales at 9½ to 9½c., the latter being for
selected. selected.

Calffixing—Green have continued to offer freely, and to sell as before; cured have changed hands at 15c. ands at 15c.

SHEEPSKINS Very few coming in, and these lew only choice green, which usually bring \$1.65 to \$1.50. Pelts have begun to offer and sell at LAMBSKINS-There have been a few selling at

LAMBSKINS—There have been a few selling at 25c.

Woot—Decidedly quiet all over; old fleece seems to have become nominal, with buyers and sellers hopelessly apart for the present; new has sold on the street to a small extent at 22c. Pulled inactive; no super offered, but would bring 29c.; extra is decidedly scarce and in active demand, with buyers at 34 to 35c.

TALLOW—Remains unchanged, selling as before, with a fair supply, with the demand rather slack. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 fn-spected, \$8.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$3.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$3.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$3.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, sured, 16j.c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.75; wool, fleece, 22c.; wool, super, 28 to 29c.; extra super, 31 to 35c.; wool pickings, 11 to 12je.; tallow, rough, 3je.; rendered, 6 to 6je.

BY TELEGRAPH. BRANTFORD.

BRANTFORD.

May 25.—Wheat—Fall, white, \$1.07 to \$1.08; red, \$1.07 to \$1.08; spring, Fife, \$1.10 to \$1.15. Oats, \$5 to 36c. Barley, 50c. Rye, 60c. Bas, 60 to 70c. Corn, 56c. Clover seed, \$4.55 to \$4.50. Hay, \$9 to \$10.10. Straw, \$2 to \$3. Flour, \$2.75 to \$2.90. Butter, 13 to 20c. Cheese, 12 to 13c. Lard, 13c. Eggs, 12 to 14c. Tallow, 5 to 6c. Potatoes, per bag, 60 to 65c. Apples, per bag, 40 to 52. Bran, 14c.

TOLEDO.

May 25, 10 a.m.—Wheat—Call—No. 2 red, \$1.18 bid for cash; \$1.18† bid for May; sales at \$1.17† for June; \$1.14½ for July; \$1.09½ for August; \$1.08½ for year. Corn—No. 2, 47½ to 48½c. for cash; 48½ to 48½c. for May; sales at 46½c. for June; 47½c. for July. Oats—No. 2, 40c. bid for cash. Receipts—Wheat, 23.000 bush.; corn, 39.000 bush.; cats, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 55,000 bush.; corn, 30,000 bush.; cats, 7,000 bush. Noon—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.18½ for cash and May; \$1.17½ for June; \$1.14½ for July; \$1.00½ for August; \$1.08½ for year. Corn—High mixed, 48½c.; No. 2, 47½c. for July. Oats—No. 2, 40½c. for cash.

latter being holders' figures for choice; small lots \$4.50 to \$4.75.

WHEAT—The enquiry has been steadily maintained all week; but offerings have been small, holders not being very anxious to sell; prices have been decidedly firm with an upward tendency. No. 2 fall sold last week at \$1.13 f.o.c., which price was subsequently to be had daily with none offered. No. 1 spring has also been wanted with \$1.13 fairly bid, but the only sale reported was that of a lot of 10,000 bushels for October delivery at \$1.10; No. 2 spring sold at \$1.15 and \$1.16 f.o.c. with the former steadily bid afterwards. There was no movement reported yesterday, but this was because holders were not inclined to sell; had they chosen to accept former prices, or perhaps an advance of a cent on them, these could have been obtained. Street receipts have been very small; fall worth \$1.09 to \$1.10 and spring \$1.10 to \$1.16.

OATS—Have been in better supply, and rather slow of the state weak prices. On Thursday, 39c, was paid for cars on track; on Saturday they were offered at 38c., and on Tuesday they were offered at 38c., and on Tuesday they were offered at 38c. Yesterday, a car of choice brought 39c., but average qualities could have been bought at 38c. Street receipts small; prices 40 to 41c.

Barley—Out of season and almost nominal. NEW YORK. May 25, 12.05 p.m.—Flour—Steady. Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, \$1.28 to \$1.28 to reash. Corn—Firmer, at 58c. Oats—Steady. Receipts—Flour, 19,588 bbls.; wheat, 102,000 bush.; corn, 159,000 bush.; oats, 49,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, none; pork, 11 bbls.; lard, 1,409 tes.; whiskey, 491 bbls. MILWAUKEE.

May 25, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.08\(\frac{2}{2}\) for June; \$1.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July.

10.33 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.09\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid for June; \$1.11\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid for July.

bought at 38c. Street receipts small; prices 40
to 41c.

BARLEY—Out of season and almost nominal.
There have been three ordour cars sold on p.t., and a lot of 8,000 bushels also on p.t.; but we understand that No. 1 has been offered at 80c., and choice No. 2 at 75c.; and it is certain that at the close for no grade was there any appreciable demand. Street receipts very small, and prices, or rather values, ranging from 65 to 78c.

Past—There has been none offered; had they been available they could readily have found a sale at 76c. for No. 1, and 74 to 75c. for No. 2 in spected; but as none could be had no business was done. Street receipts very small; prices

9.33 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.09; for June; \$1.09, \$1.09; \$ CHICAGO.

July.

9.53 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.09\(\) for June; \$1.10\(\) now; \$1.11 for July; \$1.07 for August.

10.07 a.m.—Lard—\$10.67\(\) for July. Wheat—\$1.10\(\) and \$1.10\(\) for June; \$1.11\(\) and \$1.11\(\) for June; \$1.11\(\) and \$1.11\(\) for June; \$1.11\(\) and \$1.11\(\) for June; \$1.12\(\) for June; \$1.12\(\) and \$1.11\(\) for June; \$1.12\(\) for June; July; \$1.07\footnote{1.00} asked for August; \$1.02 for September.

10.12 a.m.—Lard—\$10.62\footnote{1.02}, nominal, for June; \$10.72\footnote{1.02} for August. Wheat—\$1.02\footnote{1.02} for June; 36\footnote{1.02} for June; 36\footnote{1.02} for June; 36\footnote{1.02} for June; 36\footnote{1.02} for July; 28\footnote{1.02} for August.

Receipts—Flour, 41.627 bbls.; wheat, 53,000 bush.; eorn, 207,000 bush.; osts, 168,000 bush.; rye, 3,000 bush.; barley, 14,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 25,000 bush.; wheat, 117,000 bush.; corn, 336,000 bush.; barley, 5,000.

11.05 a.m.— 12.—\$16.30 for June; \$16.42\footnote{1.02} nominal, for July. Lard—\$10.72\footnote{1.02} for August. Wheat —\$1.06\footnote{1.02} for August. Oats—37\footnote{1.02} for June; 36\footnote{1.02} for July.

11.10 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.09\footnote{1.02} for June; \$1.11 for

-\$1.08\$ for August. Oats—37\$c. for June; 36\$c. for July; \$1.07 for August. Oats—28c. bid for July; \$1.07 for August. Oats—28c. bid for August. Oats—28c. bid for August.

11.20 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.08\$ for August. Corn—42\$ to 42\$c. for July.

Later—Wheat—\$1.00, \$1.00,\$ \$1.00\$ for year. Corn—43c. bid, 43; asked for May; 42\$ to 42\$c. for June. Oats—367, 36\$, 37c. for July; 23, 23\$, 28c. for August. Rys—Not quoted. Barley—Not quoted. Whiskey—\$1.08. Pork—\$16.27\$ for June; \$10.45 for July; \$16.55 bid, \$16.60 asked for August; \$13.50 bid, \$13.90 asked for year. Lard—\$10.65 for June; \$10.75 for July; \$10.77\$ to \$10.80 for September; \$10.77\$ now: \$10.72\$ for October; \$9.90 bid for year. Loose meats—\$5.00 for September; \$8.70; ashort rib, \$8.30; long clear, \$8.30; shoulders, \$5.00. Dry salted—Short clear, \$8.50; shoulders, \$5.50. Dry salted—Short clear, \$8.50; shoulders, \$5.50. Dry salted—Short clear, \$8.50; shoulders, \$5.50. Dry salted—Short clear, \$8.50; shoulders, \$6.00 bush; corn, 207,000 bush; hour, 41.627 bbis; oats, 108,000 bush; rye, \$000 bush; barley, 4,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 117,000 bush, corn, 336,000 bush; flour, 25,010 bbls; oats, 81,000 bush; pare, 6,000 bush; barley, 6,000 bush.

DETROIT. May 25, 10.15 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.15 for cash; \$1.15\$ fee May; \$1.14\$ for June; \$1.14\$ for June; \$1.14\$ for June; \$1.14\$ for July: \$1.11 for August; receipts, 14,000 bush.; shipments, 26,000 bush.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BAST BUFFALO.

May 25, 11,15 a.m.—Hogs, firm. Receipts, 28 cars; shipments, 23 cars; 13 cars for New York, solling light to best Yorkers at \$6.10 to \$6.30; good medium quotable as \$0.25 to \$6.35; good heavy sold at \$6.45 to \$6.57;.

May 25—Cattle—Receipts, 1,819; shipments, 2,488. Hogs—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 3,000. Cattle—The market moved slow, at a still further decline in prices this week. As compared with the same time last week, the fall was fully 25 to 37; per cent. There was a fair number on sale, of which 64 head were taken on New York account at \$6.10, and three loads for Boston at \$6.25. The balance of the sales being to countrymen and outside buyers at \$5.05 to \$6.85, with a few coarse lots at \$5.25 to \$6.30. Oxen and coarse heavy steemars a perfect drag, and could not be sold at cost prices at home, in some cases. Veals—steady, at \$4.25 to \$4.75. Sheep and lambs—the offerings were fair, while the market ruled somewhat slow at a strong decline of 10 to 15c. from former prices of the week. The bulk of the offerings were, however, sold at prices ranging from \$4.75 to \$5.25 for common to good. A lot of lambs brought \$6.6 and a small lot of common light, clipped, \$5.66. Hogs—The supply of sale stock consisted of 8 cars, while the demand was only fair. The weather was very warm, and local buyers appeared to be pretty well supplied, with one or two exceptions. The supply being light, the market ruled firm, while the quality of the offerings was as a rule better than those of Monday, which in part accounts for the advance. Sales of light to good Yorkers ranged from \$6.10 to \$6.35; high parts a \$6.55 to \$6.46, and a few extra heavy at \$6.50 to \$6.55; Pigs—Quotable at \$5 to \$5.50; extra stock pigs, \$5.75 to \$6. EAST BUFFALO.

May 25, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Fair demand; best \$6 to \$6.25; fair to good, 5½ to 5½c; common, 4½ to 5½c. Receipts, 170; shipments, 170. Hogs—Fair demand. Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 900; Philadelphias, \$6.35 to \$6.45; Yorkers, \$5.80 to \$6.10. Sheep—Weak; receipts, 3,200; shipments, \$0,000. UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK. May 25, Noon—Cattle—steady, at 11 to 12c, Receipts, 2,217. Sheep—steady, at 5† to 6c. Re-seipts, 1,099. Calves—Lively, at 5† to 6†c. Re-seipts, 2,202.

May 25, Noon—Cattle—quiet, 101 to 111c.
Receipts, 1,111. Sheep—quiet, 5; to 6;c. Receipts, 18. Lambs—quiet, 7 to 8;c. Receipts, 7. Hogs—quiet, 7;c. Receipts, 8.

UNION STOCK YARDS OFFICAGO.

May 25, 1.30 L.m.—Hogs—Bellmated.

May 25.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, firm; maize, quiet; cargoes on péssage—Wheat, higher prices asked, but no advance established; maize, dull. English and French country markets steady. Imports last week—Wheat, 275,000 to 280,000 qrs.; maize, 140,000 to 145,000 qrs.; flour, rather firmer; maize, quiet. On passage from the continent—Wheat, 690,000 qrs.; maize, 290,000 qrs. Paris—Flour and wheat steady.

Lycapool.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

May 25, 11.30 am.—Flour, 9s. to 11s.; spring, 8s 6d. to 9s.; red winter, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; white, 8s. 10d. to 9s. 5d.; club, 9s. 5d. to 9s. 8d. Corn, 4s. 10d. Pork, 72s. 6d. Lard, 55s. 9d. Bacon, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. Receipts of corn for past three days, 20,000 centals.

OSWEGO.

May 24, 2.30 p.m.—Wheat—Unchanged; white state, \$1.24; red State, \$1.26. Corn—Firm; 1,000 bush. high mixed, 59c. Barley—Inactive.

" Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 20 words for Sbc.; each additional word, 2k. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail CHOICE 100 ACRES-90 CULTIVATED, 1 beach and maple; well watered: good buildings; Brighton i miles. WM. BALE, Brighton 473-cow Ont. 473-cow

TARM FOR SALE ON THE STH CON. OF
Brunei; 402 acres in two parcels; 100 acres
cleared; light leam soil; well watered; good
frame dwelling-house, etc. Apply to J. B.
BROWNING, Bracebridge, or A. H. BECKETT

PARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES THE largest list yet published; sent to any adress on application. W. J. FENTON & CO., lamilton. TARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO: list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, 440-52

London. 440-52

FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF NOTTAWASAGA, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county
Simcoe. Must be sold. Send for particulars to
E. LAKE & CO.. Stayner, or WILKIN B.
BUTLER, Toronto. PARM FOR SALE-LOT 19, 2ND CON. OF Whitchurch—two hundred acres, Appl o C. C. ROBINSON, solicitor, Aurora, or pro prietor on premises.

FARM AND BRICK AND TILE YARD FOR sale in East Oxford, containing 125 acres, 100 cleared; brick house, good barns and outbuildings, orchard, wells, fences; well under-drained; situated three miles from Woodstock; brick and tile-yard, well furnished with brick and tile machines, etc.; will sell together or separately prices moderate; possession immediately. Apply to EDWARD MAGEE, Woodstock, Ont. TARM FOR SALE SIXTY ACRES, NORTH-Collingwood township; good buildings; improve-ments, and spiendid orchard; seven miles from Thornbury station on gravelled leading road. Address AARON BADGER, Rodwing, Ont. 4774

POR SALE—FINE VALUABLE FARMS IN the counties of Brant and Oxford, being from 1½ to 5 miles from Princeton station, G. W. R., and from 8 to 12 miles from the town of Woodstock, county of Oxford, ranging from 100 to 220 acres, and ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$12,000, and improved with good buildings. For further particulars apply to WM. HERSEE, Princeton P. O. Princeton P. O.

O'NE MILE FROM VILLAGE OF BRIGHTON, Ont., a house and lots for sale, comprising 11-5 acre, known as the town plot of
Gosport, about 109 yards from Presqu'isle Bay;
frame house, bricked inside, if storey, eight
rooms and four clothes closets, two halls, woodshed, coal house, hard and soft water; suitable
for a retired family; title good; can apply to W.
W. WEBB, village of Brighton, or to PRICE
BROWN, Mall Office.

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BROWN, MAIL Office.

O'NE OF THE BEST FARMS IN CANADA—
Lot 6, concession 6, township of Trafalgar,
Halton County; 110 acres; good stock farm; 25
miles from Toronto by the Credit Valley Railway, and 2 miles from Auburn station on the
same line, and 5 miles from Milton, the county
town. Price moderate; terms easy; possession
immediately. DAVID R. KENNEY, Drumquin
P.O., Ontario.

AGI e o w P.O., Ontario.

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VOL. X. NO. 48

Collision Between the People Police in Co. Clare.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEAG

Imposing Military Display at tions in Co. Limerick.

ARREST OF ANOTHER PR

Proposed Suppression of the League.

MASS MEETING IN HYDE P.

The Situation Becoming More More Critical.

LONDON, J There was a serious riot at Bodyke, lare, yesterday. Accounts from Enn hat Lieut. John O Callaghan and Dr. aghan, accompanied by eighty polithe bailiff, went to the village

the balliti, went to the vines on son Colonel O'Callaghan's tenants. The were gathered together by the ringing church bells, and the blowing of the bells. and on the surrounding heights, and a ed to impede the progress of the police. The first collision took place at the of the town. Six mounted policem ordered to charge the crowd, which ingress to the village. In this one man was severely injured. F threatening attitude of the people deemed advisable to send for reinforce and a mounted trooper was despat Scariff for soldiers. The force que there, consisting of forty men of the soldiers and the soldiers are soldiers. foot, were soon on the scene. In the time the bailiff and Colonel O'Ca went to the first house to be but a regular fusillade was on the party from the heights. R. Murphy in running up the hill to imp people to desist had a narrow escapeing shot, a rifle bullet perforating heanwhile the firing was continued, Riot Act having heen read Riot Act having been read

THE FIRE WAS RETURNED BY THE PO who charged the people, and a hot pursuit of half a mile of sixteen men. These, however managed to get rid of their guns. The brought back, handcuffed, and marche midst of the police from house to the writs were served. This had the effect, and no further obstruction of the police till they were effect, and no further obstruction of the police till they were ing home to Ennis. About ten at Fort Anbeg, within two mat Fort Anbeg, within the police got off the walk up a steep hill. At the turn of an armed party was lying in wait, mediately opened fire on the police adjoining wood. No less than fort were counted in regular file-firing ore bullets whizzing over the heads police, fortunately doing no The police briskly returned to but with what effect is not About a quarter of a mile further were again fired on by another armed were again fired on by another arme from behind some hedges, and one horses in the car on which sat on spector Smith was shot lead. Th made a search through the fields, ar men were arrested, but they had no The tenant of Fort Anbeg was on party, and his son and a serva others arrested were brought up at t

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS LEAGU Cardinal Manning told a deputation Catholic League of the Cross that he ordered the refusal of the use of club Land League meetings, but desired League of the Cross as a body should

itself with political movements. ANOTHER RIOT AT CLONMEL At Clonmel the military entertainerpresentatives of the Emergence mittee at the barracks, and the mittee at the barracks, and the mittee were afterwards escorted station by the military and the polenormous mob assembled, and the were assailed with a terrible volley of One soldier was dangerously hurt.

A HERCULEAN TASK. At a Cabinet Council to-day Mr. Secretary for Ireland, was the only who was absent. He is detained in by reason of the alarming condition of in that city and throughout Irelan Cabinet meeting was protracted to an length, and is believed to be of exception portance. Sir Henry James, Q.C., A General, who is not a member of the was sent for, and took part in the d on Irish affairs. It has leaked out the meeting to-day the members wer ly excited, and that a rupture was w culty prevented. Sir Henry Jame reported, was sent for in order to a whether in his opinion the Governm proceed to still more stringent me the enforcement of the Coercion Act. taid to have replied that if the Gov wishes to suppress the Land League be prepared to imprison nearly to population of Ireland.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE. Lord Dunsandle's son was fired New Loughrea to-day, and was There was great excitement in G DUBLIN, J

The most imposing military displa Irish land war since the Boycott ex

was made to-day in the eviction

tenants of Col. Hare near New Palla Limerick. A large military train, c of 350 Coldstream Guards, 100 Scots and an ambulance corps, headed by Major Felley and six of the Engine arrived at six o'clock this morning Pallas. This place is a small count pallas. This place is a small country but it is so turbulent that it of the best police barracks in outside of Dublin. The column within two hours joined by three hundred of the Royal Iristabulary. At nine o'clock marchistance with the place of the stability of were given, a detachment of polifirst, then the guards, and the police. In this order they proceeded to l. Hare's estate. Just outside Pallas fifty guards and a tent was detached, and a camp formed in the policy of the policy detached, and a camp formed in fields, while the main body passed on hour's brisk march under a bro Gurtavalla bridge was reached, order to halt was given. The with Col. Hall commanding the tr Chaplain Hatchell, the resident n en reported that it had been It was found to be so, and the ught it could not be repaired serious delay. The soldiers and polifore, managed to cross in single file parapets of the bridge, which were ling, while the horses went about h down the river, and found an easy i magistrate and the newspaper corres who zere on jaunting cars, a not cross. About a thousand me and boys who met the expedition point hooted the troops and police,