MI-ANNUAL

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nds, best of cattle grounds, large-bodies of timber
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# MAN A



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# The Toronto Meekly Mail.

VOL. XII. NO. 634.

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NUMBER OF VALUABLE IMPROVED stock, grain, and dairy farms for sale, ap: terms to suit purchaser; send for list. TLER & LANE, 66 King street east. To-

HINGUACOUSY TOWNSHIP—FARM OF 100 or 450 acres; soil clay loam; first-class fidings; Branpton 2 miles; easy terms. UTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Tor-

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PLENDIDIFARM-ADJOINING TOWN OF Streetsville; 201; acres, 175 improved; balance hardwood bush; soil clay loam; well watered; good brick house, also, frame cottage; commodious outbuildings; easy terms. BUT-LER & LAKE.

\$12,000 WILL BUY 174 ACRES—WITH

y streams; suitable for stock or dairy far UTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toron Virginia Farms tor Sale.

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ANITOBA PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange—an improved half section of toles land in Oak river district to be sold or cohanged for horses or cattle. For particulars oply to HELLYAR BROS., Brandon, Man.

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ES-HANNUM'S BENATINE,-A NEW and certain cure. Compound purely vege le. For sale at all druggists. J. M. T. HAN

CUMMINGS TAPE WORM EXTERMIN of tape worm; no poisonous drugs, but a simple remedy, causing no suffering; send stamp for circular. W. CUMMINGS. Emismore, Ganada.

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A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-MANENT cure is effected in from one to three treatments, Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Cancer Cure, cures without use of knife.
The only permanent cure in the world. Send
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Miscellaneous.

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Catarrh Remedu.

NLY SURE CURE FOR CATARRH— 11 per bottle. Send stamp for treatise to J. B. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.

RELIGIOUS.

There are now 12 priests and nearly 900 ommunicants, besides 1,500 more baptized nembers in the Reformed Spanish and Portunese Churches, each of which has compiled a itergy in the language of the people for its own use.

No religious man, writes the Rev. Canon Durteis, need shrink from saying: "I am a Christian agnostic; I hold firmly to the docrine of St. Paul, who exclaims, in sheer lespair of fathoming the unfathomable, "On, the depth of God! How unsearchable are this judgments and inscrutable His ways."

receipts were less by £768. The difference was occasioned by the extension fund, but was met by the contingent fund, which latter had still a balance of £18,000.

had still a balance of £18,000.

From the address of the Bishops at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church now in session in Philadelphia, U.S., it appears that there are 99 admial conferences, 14 missions, 11,349 travelling preachers, 12,026 local preachers, and 1,769,534 members and probationers. The increase in the four past years was 69,232. In 1883 there were 18,741 churches and 9,315 parsonages, valued at \$79,238,000. There are 10 theological seminaries, 45 colleges, 66 classical institutions, and 8 female colleges.

The, Wesleyan churches of Great Britain have 58,000 members more than they had in 1871. Of central or principal stations there are 381; chapels and other preaching places, 1,654; missionaries, 360; paid agents, catchists, &c., 1,748; local preachers, &abbath school teachers, &c., 5,977; church members, 71,904; on trial, 6,236; scholars, 79,646. The income for the year amounted to £150,000. The missionary energies of Wesleyanism have ontemplated to take a share of the work which is offered in Central Africa along the line of the Congo.

At the recent annual meeting of the Salvation Army in Exeter hall, London, "General" Booth, who presided, stated that the Army is now extended over 18 countries and colonies, whilst in the United Kingdom alone they used 846 buildings, of which 46 were theaters. 9 circuses. 18 skating rinks. 23 they used 846 buildings, of which 46 were theatres, 9 circuses, 18 skating rinks, 23 Music halls, 10 Drill halls, 12 malt-houses, 3 brewaries, 126 public halls, and 34 Temperance halls. The revenue for the year showed a large increase both at home and abroad. The total of money raised by the corps in the United Kingdom and spent locally by their own treasurers was £180,000; received at headquarters in the trade departments about £72,000, and in the central funds, £70,000; income abroad, £71,800; grand total, £393,-000.

In sat the door with a cordial grasp of the hand, so also, when we are strangers in a city, we are impressed with that Christian courtesy, which meets us at the church entrance with a hearty welcome, assigns us a comfortable seat, makes us feel at home, and invites us to come again.

The Bishop of the Christian Catholic Church, in Switzerland, the Right Rev. Dr. Herzog, reports a slow but sure increase in the membership of the Church. He has nearly sixty priests at work in the various parishes, whose chief success seems to be in the German Cantons. The editor of the Deutscher Merkur, in his view of Bishop Herzog's pastoral letter on "Inter-Communion with the Anglo-American Church," published in 1881, remarks:—"We might be tempted to look upon the flourishing Episcopal Church of America, which is apostolic as to its constitution, Scriptural in its teaching, and primitive in its liturgy, withal humane, natural, tolerant, and patriotic—we might be tempted to look upon this church with envy; could we not rather rejoice heartily at being in communion with it, in the bonds of faith and love."

Mr. Fountain J. Hartley, one of the secretaries of the Sanday School Union has a possible of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars a sion of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars a sion of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars a

and love."

Mr. Fountain J. Hartley, one of the secretaries of the Sunday School Union, has published in the Sunday School Chronicle two statistical papers, in which he gives an estimate of the number of Sunday school teachers and scholars in the United Kingdom and throughout the world. In the United Kingdom the totals are:—Teachers, 674.704; scholors, 6,060,677. In Great Britain there are 760,256 teachers, and 6,825,708 scholars. In the United States, 932,283 teachers, and 6,820,835 scholars. As to Sunday schools on the continent and in connection with the various missionary societies throughout the world, only an approximate estimate is possible; but Mr. Hartley gives the following figures as the minimum computation:—In figures as the minimum computation:—In European countries, 53,053 teachers, and 773,-100 scholars; in connection with the several missionary societies, 21,404 teachers, and 865,808 scholars. The grand total throughout the world is therefore:—Teachers, 1,766,-996; scholars, 14,806,451.

out the world is therefore.—Teachers, 1,766, 996; scholars, 14,806,451.

The Hon. and Rev. Canon Anson has been appointed first bishop of Assiniboia, the see which was set apart at the last meeting of the Provincial Synod in Winnipeg. The Hon. Adelbert John Robert Anson is the youngest son of the late Thomas William Anson, in the county of Stafford, who received the earldom by creation in 1831. He belongs to the same family as the elebrated Admiral Anson, and his eldest brother is the present Earl of Lichfield. Canon Anson is unmarried and 45 years of sg., He is a graduate of Oxford and was ordained in 1865. He held the cursoy of St. John's, Wolverhampton, from 1864 to 1866, was curste of Bilston from 1865 to 1886, was curste of Bilston from 1866 to 1880, vicar of St. Michael's, Handsworth, from 1876 to 1875, and became rector of St. Mary's, Woolwich, in 1875. After eight years' work there, impressed by the great need of elergy in the North-West, he last year saigned his living, worth £700 a year, and offered his services to the Bishop of Rupert's Land as a travelling missionary, to work without salary. The Bishop assigned him the district of Assiniboia, then just opening up for settlement, and after visiting the North-West last fall Canon Anson revisition to England as the commissary of the Bishop. Canon Anson is a man of some private means, and has been working entirely without remuneration. The Provincial Synod last yeart vested the appointment of the new bishop in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, absolutely, and for some time it has appeared a loregone conclusion that the bishoptic would be offered to one who had, given up a great deal to devote himself to missionary work. The bishop designate had previously relinsed a bishoppric in Central Africa. He is an honorary canon of Rochester Cathedral, and colesiastically is what is known as a "High Churchman." having signed the Remembartance on the Parobas full start as a series of the Remembartance on the Parobas full start as a series of the Remembart

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

Budget of News from Over the Border.

The farmers in Alabama, Missouri, and orgin are rejoicing over the excellent crop

At Peoria, Ill.. on Monday, Jem Goode,

At Peoria, Ill., on Monday, Jem Goode, the English pugilist, in an attempt to knock Patsy Cardiff out in four rounds, had a narrow escape from being knocked out himself. The Peorian went at him like a bull, and Goode's fight was altogether defensive. He was knocked through the ropes in the second round, forced over them is the third, and knocked squarely off his feet in the last.

The will of the late Samuel W. Swett, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., contains public bequests to local institutions amounting to \$240,000. The residue of his estate, valued at half a million, is to be divided equally between the American Board of Commissioners of foreign missions and the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. The American board has also an individual bequest of \$100,000.

Canadian Killed in Michigan. Windson, May 29.—A bridge carpenter named Alexander Ball, whose home is in Stratford, Ont., was instantly killed by a Chicago and G. T. railway train at Lansing, Mich., yesterday afternoon.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

Washington, May 28.—At to-day's session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars a resolution was adopted urging Congress to submit to the several States a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution which if ratified will prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of all alcoholic beverages. A committee of one from each State and Territory was appointed to memorialize Congress in accordance with the resolution.

SUMTER, S.C., June 2.—A regular organized gang of juvenile thieves, calling themselves "Dark Spirits," has been discovered here. They have a captain, and signs and passwords. Ten boys of respectable parentage are identified as members of the band. They have been engaged in robberies of watches, knives, cuff buttons, silk handkerchiefs, and some money. Some blood and thunder literature was found in their possession.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—The cotton stored in Hooper's buildir city, caused it to collapse this When the front of the building the counting-room, four in the office, and at least fifteen or twent of the structure. Men were in set to work removing the dörich get the people out. The body of H. Linthiams, cashier of the

Philadelphia P. M. Conference,
PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—In the Methodist
Episcopal Conference to-day the Committee
on the State of the Church presented a re-

Spiscopal Conference to day the Committee on the State of the Church presented a report recommending that no divorces be granted except on grands justified by the Scriptures, and that a commassion be appointed to confer with the governors of all States to endeavour to secure the enactment of uniform laws on the subject. The first clause was amended, making it the sense of the conference that divorces shall not be granted but for adultery, and anyone divorced for such reason, if he be the guilty party, cannot be married again by any minister of the Church. The report was then adopted.

The committee passed a report declaring it to be the policy of the Church that no member of any society within the Church shall be excluded from public wombip in any and every office of the denomination, and that no student shall be excluded from any school of the Church on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude. A minority report stated that such action was uncalled for. The main report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Reports of the Committee on Missions.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

toward further influencing public opinion. A few years ago the magazines did not dare to touch the subject.

Eli Perkins shaws how even the very best temperance men are finantial sufferors, if nothing more, by the existence of the drink traffic. He says:—"I paid \$425 taxes on my New York house last year? What was this tax used for? It was to govern a city where three-fourths of the arrests were made on account of drunkenness. I can govern myself, but I have to pay \$425 a year to be protected from the criminal classes, made criminal through rum."

Commenting editorially upon the full returns of the Ohio election and the bearing thereof upon the political parties of the country, \*Harper's Weekly says very significantly: "But the figures now disclose an immense prohibition vote—a vote which, while it shows no tendency toward Democracy, signifies plainly that prohibition is more important than Republicanism to an immense body of citizens. In Iowa this feeling is so strong that the Republican party proclaimed prohibition, and has carried the State by a large majority. In Maine, on the other hand, the prohibitionists have decided to abandon the Republican party as too sluggish upon the question. Thus the temperance issue has suddenly assumed a prominence which has not been anficipated, and may produce equally unanticepated results hereafter.—

Temperance Advocate.

In the cause of temperance, the Manchester diocesan branch of the Church of England Temperance Society is ahead of all others in the kingdom, numbering 60,000 members. Next to the cotton metropolis comes London, with 35,725. Lichfield follows with 30,079; succeeded by Winchester, with 29,672. Gloucester and Bristol are credited with 25,824. Rochester has 25,631; Ripon, 20,421; Liverpool, 20,000; York, 17,037; Saithbury, 16,619; Uxford, 16,000; Exeter, 14,939; Durham and Newestle, 14,731; Carlinia, 14,748; Bath and Wella, 14,335; Worcester, 14,000; Canterbury, 13,850; Ely, 11,730; Lincoln, 10,847; Chiohester, 9,850; Peterborouph, 8,395; Llandaff, 6,224; Nor

CANAL TOLLS.

action of Dominion Gavernment Discussed in New York.

From Our Our Correspondent.

New York, May 20. Speaking of Canadian Government has been prompt to act upon the demand of the Montreal Board of Trade and other commercial being for an abolition of table on the Dominion canals in order to easile their grain trade to compete with the United States. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill.

It competes with the United States. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit the connection between the agrains of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The Liberals and the London explosions. The Lords of Lords into the contract the trade half way and have agreed, in which the London outrages, on the contract the connection the law of the promised reductions by the elawator companies, and the fact that the London outrages, on the contract the trade half way and have agreed in the work of Lords into the present the trade half way and have agreed in the work of Lords into the present and the London outrages, on the contract the contract the trade half way and have agreed in the work of Lords into the present in the London outrages, on the contract the trade half way and the London outrages, on the contract the beautiful the work of Lords in the London outrages, on the contract the contract the contract the contract t

GREAT BRITAIN.

tems of Interest from the United Kingdom.

Sir John James Ennis, M.P.

Since informer Delaney gave evidence at Sligo in the Tubbercurry conspiracy tase, certain well-known Fenians have left Dublin.

It is understood that the action of Miss Fortescue, a London actress, against Lord Garmoyle, son of Lord Cairns, for breach of promise of marriage has been withdrawn.

A suite of pearls, owned by the late Lady Otho Fitzgerald, has been privately bought by Queen Victoria for £40,000. They are intended as a present for Princess Beatrice.

Earl Granville announces that he will

A large meeting of Nationalists was held af Mullingar recently. Healy, Dawson, and Kenhy were present. At a banquet last evening Messrs. Sullivan and Harrington, members of Parliament, were each presented with a purse of three hundred and fifty pounds. Nationalist meetings were also held outside the town of Newry, despite the fact that a proclamation had been issued prohibiting such gatherings. Five hundred policemen and two troops or lancers were drafted from Dublin to prevent disturbance. Great excitement prevailed in and about Newry. Messrs. Biggar and O'Brien addressed the people as they were leaving church, advising them to come to terms with the landlords in order to secure farms. A letter was received in Dublin yesterday, stating that two dynamiters started for Newry from London, intending to blow up the public buildings if the meetings were stopped.

London, June 1.—Mme. Kalamine is still in Berlin. All attempts thus far to get her quietly to go away and forget her royal husband have failed. She will listen to noisband have failed. She will listen to no-ing short of full recognition of her marital ghts, and insists that she shall be either cepted as wife and maintained as one, or aced fairly before the world in a divorce lit. In reference to the latter proposition, is stated on good authority that Mme. alamine has offered to facilitate a separa-

London, June 2.—Mr. Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, announced this evening at his revival service on the Thames embankment that the health of his colleague, Mr. Ira D. that the health of his colleague, Mr. Ira D. Sankey, had again collapsed. He added that Mr. Sankey's complete restoration to health was deemed absolutely improbable, and that his voice, which had so often led thousands of assembled worshippers in the songs of Zion, would probably never be heard again in their services. The preacher said that the great singer's present prostration was so complete that he had been compelled to retire from the work of evangelization, and would sail for his home in the United States on next Saturday. Mr. Moody pronounced a touching eulogium on the services and devotion of Mr. Sankey, and concluded by asking the prayers of the congregation for the preservation of his useful and honoured life. The response was very earnest and affecting. Several fervent prayers were offered for Mr. Sankey's recovery, and many people in the vast congregation, including strong men as well as women, were moved to tears.

London, June 1.—Patrick Delaney's testimony in the case of the Sligo conspirators at Tubbercurry gives the utmost satisfaction to the detectives. They have all along claimed that the Sligo conspirators were a band of "professional murderers." They now declare that Delaney's testimony will prove that the officers in arresting these villains have "unearthed a nest of vipers engaged in plots of wholesale slaughter." It is believed throughout Sligo that Fitzgerald is really a Fenian of the old school, which advocated armed rebellion against England, and did not favour assassination. He was a sturdy opponent of the plans of Brennan, Egan, and Sheridan. It is said he opposed the two first named because they did not favour open resistance, but advocated agitation and moral force, and that he objected to Sheridan's policy of murder. Some of Fitzgerald's friends go so far now as to say that it was Sheridan who ordered the "removal" of those landlords who were active in advocating the foreshadowed clause in the Irish Land Act which provided for State aided purchase of lands.

Second Analyserary of the Resito's Death,
Egan, and Sheridan. It is said he opposed
the two first- named because they did not
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Sheridan's policy of munder. Some of Firzgreafd's friends go so far now me to say that
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of those landlords who were active in advocating the foreshadowed clause in the Irish
Land Act which provided for State aided
purchase of lands.

Agrarian Crimes in Ireland.

London, June 3.—There has been a marked
increase in the number of agrarian crimes and
outrages in Ireland within the past few days,
and people are beginning to trace a connection between this fact and the dynamite explosions in London last Friday might. The
Conservative press and public men say that
this revival of the policy of murder is an act
of intimidation designed to coerce the House
of Lords into passing the Franchise bill. The
Liberals, on the other hand, refuse to admit
the connection between the agrarian crimes
in Ireland and the London explosions. The
former, they say, are isolated and sporadic
cases arising from local causes and private
fends. The London outrages, on the contrary, are plainly the work of area organized
band, and are designed for political effect
rather than to satisfy individual gradges.
The Liberals believe them to have been the
work of Irish extremists, who hope thereby
to diagnat the English well-wishers of Irisland, discredit the Irish leaders in Parliament by showing that they cannot control,
and do not even know, the plans and movements of their own one control,
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PRICE THO E CENTS.

Prince Bismarck opposes the pardoning of Krazewski, recently convicted at Leipsic of treason, on the ground that when the Polish party desired to show sympathy for Germany, Krazewski acted as a spy in favour of France. He was, Bismarck declares, playing the double game of Polish patriot and Russo-French emissary.

during his voluntary expatriation. The earl has lately been prominently before the law courts of England in the role of an injured husband with the young Duke of Marlborough as the co-respondent. He had just succeeded in defeating Lady Aylesford's claim for alimony on the ground that she had been guilty of "molestation" by appropriating his second title—Lord Guernsey—for her illegitimate child by the Duke of Marlborough. Perhaps it was to celebrate this victory that he got intoxicated at the Derby yesterday, but at all events he was very drunk when he came back from the races to London Bridge in a third-class carriage of an excursion train on the Dover and Chatham railway. The train was crowded with roughs and a succession of small skirmishes took place between the guards and the passengers all the way up to London. Lord Aylesford was not only drunk but obstinate, and he absolutely refused to surrender his ticket to the inspector at London bridge. The official persisted in his demand, and the noble earl hit him on the head with a stout walking stick. A struggle ensued, in the course of which Lord Aylesford was thrown heavily to the ground. When he was picked up it was found that one of his legs had been broken in two places, and he was carried to a cab and driven home. He now threatens an action for damages against the Dover and Chatham Railway Company, but if he attempts this the company will undoubtedly retort with a prosecution for assault and battery upon the inspector. Paris, May 29.—The Government proposes to celebrate the centenary of the commencement of the French Revolution in 1789 is an imposing manner. It has also resolved upon making an especially brilliant exhibition to be held in Paris in 1889.

When Louis XVI. ascended the throne at a period which was, perhaps, the most inglorious of French history. Carlyle, in one of the opening paragraphs of his French Revolution, says:—"With Pompadourism and Dubarryism, his Fleur-de-lis has been shamefully struck down in all lands and on all seas; poverty invades even the royal exchequer, and tax farming can squeeze out no more; there is a quarrel of twenty-five yearsstanding with the Parliament; everywhere Want, Dishonesty, Unbeliet, and hot-brained Sciolists for State physicians; it is a protentions hour." In this condition of affairs the King called together the assembly of the Notables to consider how the necessary mone; for the affairs of the State was to be raised Movement to Found Another Irish Party.

LONDON, June 2.—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy is desirous of infusing new his into the Young Ireland party of 1848. With this object in view he intends issuing a series of Irish national publications. While not openly opposed to Mr. Parnell, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy considers the present movement too selfish, and advocates the simple restoration of the Parliament in College Green. Mr. John O'Leary has contributed two volumes on the life of Theobald Wolfe Tone and a sketch on Fenianism. Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby, one of the Link Republican Council of There of

A Paris despatch says Gen. Millot attacked and occupied Turnquong on Tuesday. The enemy offered only a feeble resistance.

A Paris despatch says the Emperor of Annam has expressed his acceptance of the principle of the proposed treaty with France.

The Nile is rising rapidly, and it is expected Gen. Gordon's armed boats will be able to drive the rebels from the banks above and below Khartoum, and open communication with Berber and Cairo. A rumour prevails that the rebels have withdrawn from around Shandy

that the rebels have withdrawn from around Shendy.

The Catholic bishop of the Soudan has just arrived at Cairo from the south. Hereports that seven Italian priests and four Sisters of Mercy have been massacred at El Obeid, and that three priests were exposed naked to the sun for four days and died from the effects thereof.

The Governor of Dongola telegraphs that the rebels northward of Berber have completely submitted to his authority. The prospects at Kassela are much brighter. The rebels continue their night attacks upon Suakim, but the Egyptian troops are beneving weil. The rebel attacks yesterday evening were repulsed and the rebels compelled to retire, leaving five killed and five wounded behind them.

Arabi Pasha in a recent interview declared

The Commercio, of Lima, states that the city of Cuszoo was taken on the 18th ulr. by Caceres, and the prefect of the city and other Government officials made prisoners. The Indians taken by Prefect Mas, of Junion during the encounter at Vilcahambe, were

TLAS OF WESTERN ONTARIO AND Canadisa Land Advertiser, with maps of tario, Manitoba, and every county from retumberland to Detroit river; also best list farms and other proparties in Dominion, suped on receipt of 25 cents. W. J. FENTON &

ACRE FARM-FOR SALE-of Malahide, near Aylmer; good d'land, acd plenty of water and tms. CRAWFORD & HAINES,

ARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON

MELANGTHON TOWNSHIP—28 ACRES— about 30 cleared; balance large cedar and one hardwood; soil clay loam; log house, ann end stable; Dundalk miles; price \$2.00; bargain, BUTLER & LAKE, Estate Agenta.

100 ACRES IN ALDBORQUGH TOWN-ship, Eigin county; alsy loam; good buildings; plenty of water and fruit; convenient to markets. Apply to MARTIN WOOLMER, Clachan, Diachan, P.O., Ont.

PARMS FOR SALE—FARMS FOR SALE—mild climate and good lard. E. C. LIND-SEY & CO., Norfolk, Va., U.S.A.

En edicines.

Tape Worm.

Mentical. DR. RYERSON—SURGEON FOR THE EYE Hospital—317 Church street, Toronto; hours, 9,30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m. Saturdays ex-

Catarrh.

100,000 PIRCES Sc. FULL MUSIC SIZE sheets; 100,000 acting plays, 15c. Cornets, violins, flutes, guitars, banjos, clarionets, half price. BUTLAND, King st. west.

Saddlery Bardware.

UNITED STATES.

At the Indianapolis convention last week he Greenbackers nominated Butler for presi-ent and West, of Missouri, for vice-presi-

The steamer Boston City, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, brought 210 Hoistein lattle, some costing upwards of \$1,700 before

The notorious Winnetka murder trial, in which Neil McKeague, a native of Thoroid, was charged with murdering an aged couple named Wilson, was concluded last Thursday, at Chicago, the jury returning a verdict of acquittal.

Osborn, Mo., June 2.—Two masked men ntered the house of Mrs. M. J. Truax idow of Senator Truax, early Sunday morn and evidently for the purpose of robber

longs to every parishioner. As in private life we are pleased with that graceful whole town is aroused. No arrests have yet been made.

It inding no money, they bound and gagged a common drink that can be made a substitute for beer.

One indication of the growth of prohibition to sentiment is found in the fact that the leading magazines of the country are publishing.

minister, who performed the ceremony solemnly and impressively, and delivered a couching oration. After the customary tears and embrades, the happy little couple were driven to the station to begin their honeymoon tour of the Continent.

Lord Aylesford Assaulted LONDON, May 29.—The Ears of Aylesford, ho is well known in America as the owner of an immense ranch in Texas, on which he

"YOUNG IRELAND."

London, June 1.—The Queen is stated to have looked in better health and to have shown better spirits during her recent journey to Scotland than last year. Meantime she takes severe revenge on anybody who ventures on the slightest departure from the rigorous observance of the mourning code, and the Earl of Cork, who is her Majesty's Master of the Buckhounds, has fallen into severe disfavour, because having changed his house he gave a little dance before the termination of the mourning period.

come as the latter may deem necessary to her comfort. In England, however, such a contingency is laughed at.

the popular representative of New Ross.

AFTER A BRIEF CARRER IN PARLIAMENT, where, with Lucas, Dillon, Moore, and Sharman Crawford, he became a leading tenant right advocate, Mr. Duffy left England in 1854 for Victoria. There he soon rose to the highest positions in the State, graduating step by step from the offices of Minister of Lands and Works to those of Minister of Justice, Prime Minister, and finally Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. After an absence of hearly thirty years, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy returned to England to tell what was practically the story of his life in "Young Ireland, a Fragment of Irish History."

Sir Charles, since his return from Australia, has taken little or no part in Irish national politics, and was looked upon by those who remembered him in 1848 as a "backslider."

GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

flowers and packed with people. Among the features of the decorations was an enormous wedding cake, on which the bride and groom could easily have stood, and which after being exhibited was out and diributed on little satin covered to the ladies of the audience they left the hall. The band of the Third Dragoons was in attendance and played a wedding march as the unique procession came down the aisle. The bride's costume was of cream-coloured satin, with pearls and orange blossoms, and the groom wore a full dress uniform and sword of major-general in the Unites States army. The bridesmaids were Miss Thornton, a local belle of Manchester, and Miss Alice Flynn, the groom's sister, and the general's best man was Herr Ulpts, a Gernan dwarf. The officiating elergyman was the Rev. Mr. Mackie, a Presbyterian minister, who performed the ceremony solemnly and impressively. and delivered a granddaughter of the Emperor of Germany.

It is reported that a marriage between the Czarovitch and the Princess Sophia Dorothea, granddaughter of the Emperor of Germany, was arranged by the Crown Prince during his visit to St. Petersburg.

In July, 1848, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was put on trial in Dublin. One of the overtacts charged against him was the publication in his paper, the Nation of the powerful lyric.

News has reached Cairo that the new black False Prophet has appeared before Darfour and defeated El Mehdi's troops. The new Mehdi says El Medhi was one of his former dervishes.

Five Mexican States will declare was against President Gonzales on account of the rovenue stamp tax. Troops are being concentrated in the interior.

#### DOMINION NEWS

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

Rev. G. J. Low, of Carleton Place, he seen offered the rectorship of St. Peter

osition is anticipated to the propose in of a new central school in Kingston ig asserted that the school population

Mr. Wm. H. Wentworth, of Niagara alls, has succeeded in winning the Cobden Club medal for 1884 for the best essay on fice trade.

Mrs. Lizzie Hawley, of Belleville, who was assanited by Frank Howell on the 26th ult. is in a dangerous condition. Howell has

Dean Lyster intends making a trip to Ire-land about the middle of June. The Dean will have completed the twentieth year of his residence in Kingston on the 18th of that

The reason why the Ottawa death rate was to high for 1882 is that two of the months, lanuary and February, for 1883 were enumerated in 1882. The rate was 44 per thousand and should have been only 28.

The London City Council passed a by-law rohibiting the Salvation Army or any other rmy except the regulars or volunteers from

Dr. Horsey has disposed of his lead mines sear Araprior for \$10,000 to a Montreal company, who intend to commence smelting in Kingston right away. Five tons of ore per lay will be smelted. An effort will be made to keep the mines running permanently. Commerce, demonstrates that the unpatriotic bject of Sir Richard Cartwright's recent peech was to influence adversely the London market and prevent Sir Leonard Til-cing his loan upon favourable terms.

The coroner's jury in the case of William Maines, a farmer of Blyth, who was killed in a fight with a neighbour and his two sons last week, has returned a verdict of manelaughter against all three of the accused, who were conveyed to Goderich gaol to await

A United States special revenue agent who has been investigating the subject, reports that farmers in the vicinity of London, St. Mary's, Seaforth, and other places in Ontario, have been for over a year defrauding the revenue of the United States by passing flax through the Custom-house as tow.

The Grand Trunk have registered the sa-ignment of a patent invention of Thomas Patterson, of Stratford. It is considered a complete preventive of danger from live ling railway companies to obviate the loss stained through fires caused by hot cinders.

The number of patents issued for the month of May as shown by the books of the Patent office was 221; for the same month last year there were 103, an increase of 118. It will be remembered that during May, 1883, there was a change introduced in the Patent Act which will account for the small return. ot which will account for the small return

Mr. Clement moved on Monday before Mr.
Justice Rose to admit to bail the prisoners
Solers and Herbert, recently committed for
trial on a charge of rape on the person of
Rebecca Bates at Clinton. Mr. Capreol appeared for the Attorney-General. Bail was
allowed for Soles in St. 000 and Herbert in lowed for Soles in \$4,000 and Herbert in

grand & Walsh instructions to sell about fifty iving about twenty quarts a day. They are specially adapted for family purposes, being mall and easily kept. Their milk is said to qual the Jersey for richness. The sale will ake place at the Repository, Tuesday, June 7th.

And the Jersey for richness. The sale will take place at the Repository, Tuesdey, June 1974.

Mr. Van Horne, general manager of the Canadian Pacific railway, expects to have the road-bed work on the north shore of Lake Superior practically finished by the 1st of July, with the exception of two tunnels. July, with the exception of two tunnels, of which one is on the thirty-sixth mile from Nepigon, and is 320 feet long, and the other on the thirty-syenth will Nepigon, and is 320 reet long, and the other on the thirty-seventh mile, being 350 feet long. Both are through substantial red granite. By the end of July they expect to see daylight through the longer of the two, and through the shorter by the end of August.

Death of an Old Settler

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 3.—Harmonious Crysler, aged 85, died last evening. He was one of the first settlers in this vicinity, and was fond of relating incidents of the war of 1812. His wife died a week ago, the pair wing lived together sixty years.

Struck by Lightning.

CARP, Ont., June 3.—This morning Philip Maher was found lying in his waggon, insensible, about a mile from Carp, having been atruck by lightning last night. His boots and most of his clothes were torn into shreds. Both horses were dead, but Maher is still living, and Dr. Groves, who was sent for, hopes of his recovery.

Indians Not Discontented.

OTTAWA, May 30.—Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories, telegraphed yesterday from Lattleford to the Deputy Minister of the Indian Department that the crops all look well and that on the Indian reserve there is a larger area under cultivation than ever before that the farm work has been done entirely by Indians, that Big Bear, the once much dreaded chief, is quietly freighting supplied for the department of Indian affairs.

Land Grant to a Railway.

Ottawa, May 30,—The Government have granted to the North-West Central Railway Company 6,400 acres per mile for about 400 miles from Melbourne, or some other point on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, to Battleford. The road will pass through or adjacent to about twenty ecolonization companies and consequently if will run through a country tairly well settled, and sid in making the colonization companies a success. For a hundred miles or more the country is now so well settled that it is claimed the road would pay as soon as built. In illustration of this it may be mentioned that in about a month's time seven hundred farmers petitioned for this line. Mr. Beaty, M.P., president of the company, now here, has received a cablegram that a syndicate in England proposes to take up the road and will deposit a million dollars as a guarantee to obtain the necessary funds to complete the road. Matters are in a fair way for the construction of the road. It is proposed to build, if possible, 120 miles as fast as it can be contracted for. as it can be contracted for,

Monrisburg, May 31.—The most disasous fire for years occurred here early this
owning, totally destroying Robert Lyle's
rick block, occupied by George R. Harper,
ry goods; A. Lalande, boots and shoes; H.
Snyder, groceries, and the Masonio hall
the third storey. Harper saved considerole, the others nothing. Lyle's house in rear
the block was also burned. The fire
sead to S. B. Fell's photograph gallery and
Burns' shoe shop, which were entirely conmed. The St. Lawrence hall and sheds
are saved by the firemen with great diffidity. George Bennett's carriage works had
arrow escape, and are slightly damaged
weral stores and houses in the vimity. Loss about \$20,000. Lyle's
surance on the block is \$2,000 in the North

ed for \$1,000 in the Royal Canadian Burris' loss is \$1,000, no insurance. Ben netts' and the St. Lawrence hall sheds losse

Provincial Appointments.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz:—

William Hugh Wardrope, of the city of Guelph, in the county of Wellington, gentleman, solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario, to be notary public in and for the Province of Ontario.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments under the provisions of "The Division Courts Act, 1880," viz:—

Wm. Prust, of the village of Haliburton, in the provisional county of Haliburton, gentleman, to be elerk of the Second Division Court of the said provisional county of Haliburton, in the provisional county of Haliburton, to be balliff of the Second Division Court of the said provisional county of Haliburton, in the room and stead of Wm. Prust, resigned.

irrest of a Prominent Merchant Charged with Incendiarism.

Guelen, May 31.—Considerable excitement was created in the city to night by the arrest of Mr. C. Ritk, boot and shoe merchant, on a charge of incendiarism. The facts of the case are as follows:—On Friday evening, after Gay & Husband's dry goods store was closed and all the cierka gone, one of the partners had occasion to go upstairs, and detecting an odor as of burning coal oil he went to the third flat, where smoke was seen coming through the floor. He at once got assistance, and the floor was torn un, when it was discovered that the fire had smothered itself for want of sir. A quantity of rags saturated with coal oil were found close to the brick which separates Mr. Kirk's shoe store from the one in which the fire was discovered. This morning a fuller investigation was made, and on taking up the floor on Mr. Kirk's side of the wall it was seen that a small hole had been bored through the wall and only recently filled up, as the mortar was quite fresh. This gave a decidedly suspicious look to things, and the chief of police was consulted, and to night Mr. Kirk was placed under arrest on suspicion. Mr. Kirk is well known to the boot and shoe trade in Montreal and Toronto, Himself and wife live over the store, and although circumstances point to him as being implicated, there is a general feeling of doubt as to his being guilty of the charge.

DETROIT, May 30.—It is stated that last Tuesday Gaoler Sparks, of Sandwich gaol, discovered in a straw tick in one of the cells discovered in a straw tick in one of the cells two glycerine cartridges and enough dynamite to blow up the whole building. It appears that, on account of the men's ward being so crowded, it was found necessary to obtain an extra bed from the matron. During the late Gaoler Leech's time a notorious woman named Kate Smoats was among the prisoners, who let down a corest steel to Greenwood and Phipps, to be used by them in sawing the prison bars. She was afterwards sent to the Mercer reformatory, but it appears that the straw tick which had been last used by her was the one sent into the last used by her was the one sent into the male ward on Monday, and in the tick the explosives mentioned and two new files were found. Gaoler Sparks has lately been keeping a very strict wasch over John McCarthy, one s very strict watch over John McCarthy, one of the men receptly confined on a charge of attempted burglary in Windsor, who has evidently laid different plans to escape, and who had hid some spoons and other articles in his cell. In consequence he was continually moved from one ward to another, and must have had some inkling from some source of what was in this bed, as his movements on its being brought in aroused the gaoler's many control of the strict was not as the second of the second

its being brought in aroused the gaoler's sus picions and led to the search.

The Imperial Bank of Toronto give notice of a 4 per cent half-yearly dividend, and of the annual meeting to be held July 2nd. The Manitoba and North-Western railway The Manitoba and North-Western railway give notice, under the Act of last session, that they deposited on the 14th May, in the office of the Secretary of State, a mortgage dated 1st December last for bonds covering £4,100 per mile; that on the 16th May they deposited another dated 15th May, reducing the charge to £3,000 per mile; that on the 28th May they deposited a deed dated 1st March securing interests on sound issued to cover the first

to £3,000 per mile; that on the 28th May they deposited a deed dated lat March securing interest on bonds issued to cover the first eighty miles of the road.

The following appointments are gazetted:—Clarence Church, medical practitioner, to be examiner for the city of Ottawa in connection with the Civil Service Act.

Henry Hall Smith, barrister, to be inspector of Dominion agencies and member of the Land Board of the North-West Territories.

The camp of instruction at Toronto will asemble on the 21st of June instead of the 16th of June, as previously ordered.

Hudson Bay and Straits Exploring Party OTTAWA, May 29.—The steamer Neptune, chartered for the purpose of exploring the Hudson bay and straits, will reach Halifax probably about the 15th July, and will be fitted out there for the ice. She will go to Picton to take in a supply of coal, and will probably be ready to proceed by the Straits of Belie Iale about the 15th August, expecting to arrive at Hudson straits by the end of Angust, which is considered as early a date as is advisable. Six parties of observation will be stationed at prominent points in the straits to observe the action of the ice, and will spend the winter at this work. Lieut Gordon, R.N., on behalf of the Marine Department, will locate these parties and instruct them in their meteorological duties, returning with the steamer. Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, will probably accompany the expedition for geological investigations, and as he is a medical man his services in both capacities will be important. The steamer will cruise about visiting prominent points in Hudson bay for some time, returning in October from northern waters. Another steamer will be despatched early in the spring to study the movements of the ice at that season, and to bring back the several parties of observation who will have wintered in the region. OTTAWA, May 29.-The steamer Neptune, tered in the region.

Uxeridee, May 28.—A public meeting was held last evening in Outario hall, Bro. J. Macmillan, Grand Worthy Patriarch, presiding. The speakers were Mr. J. W. Manning, of Almonte, and Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton. The addresses dealt with the working of the Scott Act, the working of prohibition in the United States, and general phases of the temperance question.

This morning the Grand Division resumed at nine o'clock.

The Committee on Officers' Reports presented their report. They concurred in the suggestions contained in the reports, regarding lecture work, the agitation for the Scott Act, the appropriation of a sum of money to assust the Dominion Alliante in carrying on the agitation for the passage of the Scott Act in different parts of Ontario, the instructions to the executive in regard to the lecture work for the present year, and also the instructions to the Grand Scribe to take special steps to promote the juvenile work.

The Finance Committee made a report congratulating the Grand Division on fits present year being in excess of those of the previous year.

The Lecture Committee made as the special steps to promote the previous year.

The reports were discussed thoroughly and

At five o'clock the Grand Division con ed its labours, and adjourned to ma Kingston on the first Treeday in Dece

His Honour Judge Caron has dism with costs the preli The Quebec Government intend sending an ingineer to the township of St. Gregoire to nvestigate certain gas wells reported to have been discovered there.

The sessional allowance of members of the Quebec Legislature is for the future to be \$600, but this year \$700 are allowed, owing to the exceptional length of the session.

Owing to the tactice of the Opposition in the Quebec Legislature in moving resolution after resolution declaring want of confidence, it is not expected that body can prorogue before the 10th of June.

The Covernment raid over recently to the

The Government paid over recently to the Bank of Montreal \$1,400,000, being the amount due the Nova Scotia Government for the purchase of the railway from New Glasgow to the straits of Caneo, and of their interest in the Pictou branch of the Intercolonial all way.

Two little girls, respectively ten and thirteen years of age, were arrested in Quebec recently for loitering on St.\* Louis street. They state that they were sent to the city by their parents, who live at St. Louis, in order that they might find their way into some charitable institution.

charitable institution.

The official announcement of the Government's decision on the question of abolishing the canal tolls was received in Montreal on Monday. Commercial men of that city generally express dissatisfaction at the reduction offered, and talk of sending another deputation to Ottawa upon the subject.

The Court of Appeal in Montreal has rendered an important decision regarding the liability of the City Passenger Railway Company for damages for injuries caused through their tracks, affirming that the obstruction is egalized by statute, and that therefore the company cannot be held in damages for injury to property or person.

Arrival of Valuable Live Stock from Great Britain,

South Quenec, June 3 .- Prof. Brown ar south Quesec, June 3.—Prof. Brown arrived at Quebec yesterday with one hundred and five head of cattle and sheep for the Ontario Experimental farm. They represent eighteen distinct breeds, and many of the animals are of rare merit, being first prizetakers at the principal shows of Britain. The Times, of England, and other papers have given high presses to the offering. given high praise to the selection

Montreal, June 3.—A sensation was created here to-day on a report becoming current that criminal proceedings had been prepared against the directors of the Exchange Bank on a number of serious charges, including conspiracy to defraud, and furnishing false returns of the condition of the bank. Mr. Davis, a depositor for a large amount, who gave the directors notice through his lawyers some time ago, and the members of the committee appointed by the creditors of the bank are stated to be the complainants,

Montreal, May 30.—The question which has been pending so long in the courts here as to the legality of the return of Mr. F. X. Archambault, Q. C., as the member in the Local House for the county of Vaudreuil, was finally disposed of to-day by three judges in the Court of Review, who unseated the respondent for bribery and corruption through his agents, Mr. Archambault being condemnto pay all costs, Mr. Archambault before his candidature at the last general election was known as a pronounced Liberal, but since entering the House has supported the Mousseau and Ross Governments.

Failure of a Drug Firm.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The well-known wholesale drug firm of Messrs. H. Haswell & Co., which has been in business here for a considerable number of years on McGill street, until it was burned out lately and reto St. Paul street, has been ob notify its creditors this evening that it will have to temporarily suspend, as owing to the leath of the late Charles R. Haswell on the and ultimo at Mentone, France, where he had gone to recruit his health, the partnership has lapsed and liquidation will have to follow so that a division of the property may take place. The amount of liabilities it is thought, will not exceed \$130,000. There is no means of acceptaining the amount have it is thought, will not exceed \$150,000. There is no means of ascertaining the assets, but there is reason to expect a deficiency. The bank interested is Molsons, but it is well secured. The firm would have surmounted its embarrassments but for a series of calamities of which the late fire was the heaviest.

## MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Grit Nominee for Cumberland. HALIFAX, N.S., May 30.—The Liberals of Cumberland county held a convention at Amherst to-day to nominate a candidate for the seat made vacant in the Commons by the returement of Sir Charles Tupper. The convention opened at three o'clock, and continued in session till 11 nm. How. tinued in session till 11 p.m. Hon. Wm. T. Pipes, Premier of Nova Scotia, was unani-mously chosen as the candidate of the Liberal mously chosen as the candidate of the Liberal party. Mr. Townsend, the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Pipes being both members of the Local Assembly, the convention nominated two candidates to take their places:—Mr. Oxley, of Oxford, and Mr. Chas. Smith, of Parrsboro'.

THE NORTH-WEST. Mr. Fred. White, comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police, leit Ottawa for the North-West on Monday in connection

with the police department. It is reported that the Manitobs and North-West railway will, owing to the action of Portage la Prairie towards the railway, re-move their eastern terminus from that town and go to Winnipeg.

A notorious whiskey trader known as "Buckskin Shorty" has been murdered at Calgary by a fellow-trader named McManus. The latter has been arrested, and claims that the crime was committed in self-defence.

The Minister of Justice is now consideri The Minister of Justice is now considering a petition from British Columbia asking that the sentence of death passed upon a convict named Lemon be commuted. It is understood that the pardon asked for cannot be granted, and this recommendation will be laid before his Excellency the Governor-Canceral The sale of North-West lands this ve

The sale of North-West lands this year to settlers by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company surpasses any former period in the history of the territory. During the present month the number of acres disposed of aggregated 65,000, againt 1,600 acres in the corresponding month of last year, or 33,000 acres in the whole year of 1383. Every month since the beginning of the present year the sales of land have wonderfully increased. The rate has arranged from \$2.50 year the sales of land have wonderfully increased. The rate has arranged from \$2.50 to \$7.50 per acre. The progress in the North-West, notwithstanding the insane outery that was raised there, is perfectly astounding. A German paper, circulating largely among the very classes most likely to Join the emigrating population of Germany, recently published a statement giving details of the Mauitoba Farmers' Convention, and in connection therewith publishes statements about arms being sent to Fedians, and Fenian forces being about to go to the frontier, sufficient to prevent thousands of persons intending to emigrate from going to Manitoba. The statements about the Fenians and the troops are supplied by a Dakota agent, and are embodied in the article referred to. Thus the reconstitution passed, and the case of the Farmers' Convention, which

net in Winnipeg early in April, are being cattered in every direction for the purpose of preventing emigration to Manitobs and he North-West. The harm done by the convention through the agency of some Grit continuous playing into the hands of the gents of Dakota cannot be measured; it is

Liquor Licenses in Force in Manitoba, WINNIPEG, June 1.—The licenses under the isCarthy Act came into force to-day, the rovincial licenses expiring yesterday. Both rovincial and Dominion licenses are issued, provincial and Dominion licenses are issued, and although the laws clash, the provincial is to be altered to conform with the McCarthy Act. The province now will not issue licenses unless recommended by the Dominion Commissions. All liquer places are closed to-

WINNIPEG. Man., May 28.—A despatch rom Maple Greek, N.W.T., says a party of indians made a raid on the settlers about ten inles from the station last night, killing a nan named Pollock. It is supposed the same polians have been lurking in the vicinity for have a large of the same days of the sa Indians have been lurking in the vicinity for several days. They have taken during this time twenty horses. On Saturday last they stole from Jules Quernelle, in daylight. He followed sheim, recapturing two horses next night. I Being very dark and stormy, they entered the corrall of Cheeseman Bros., Fish Creek, and took twelve horses from there, but a short distance to Pollock's ranch. They entered his corrall, and undertook to drive out the horses. Pollock, hearing the noise, jumped out of bed and hastily put on his clothes. Unarmed, he had a hand-to-hand fight with an Indian, and in the meles the Indian shot him twice, one ball entering selfects of the latter Pollock thed in two urs. The Indian immediately ran away, uving a gun and a butcher's knife. The ounted Police were notified, and the whole mmand, though small, started for the

TO CAPTURE THE INDIANS. It is not known whether they are American or Canadian Indians. They are inquiring for Frontman's party of Cree Indians, and the for Frostman's party of Cree Indians, and the latter are being brought to barrack for protection. A later despatch says the parties of Fish creek have a half-breed in sustody who guided or knows the raiding party, also that the police have struck trail. If so there will be a capture, as the rain is making the trail easy for following.

CASUALTIES. A farmer named Marquis, of Ste. Famille, Island of Orleans, was killed by a kick from his horse on Friday afternoon.

At Sharbot Lake junction on Tuesday Samuel Prast, of Maberly, feil off an Ontario and Quebec engine, and besides having a foot cut off had several ribs broken, and received internal injuries that render his recovery impossible. He is now in the hospital. He was on his way to visit his brother when the

Crushed to Death.

SMITHVILLE, Ont., May 30.—A fatal accident happened about four miles from here. Two boys, sons of Harvey Fisher, were driving a waggon laden with manure from the barn-yard, when they fell off, one rolling under the waggon wheels and being killed in-

Guelph, June 2.—An old man named Kerr, from Stratford, was found dead in his room at the Royal hotel this morning. The gas was found turned on, and the room was filled with it. He had been dead for some hours when discovered. Deceased was about eighty years of age, and is said to have owned a large farm near Stratford. Two hundred dollars in cash were found in his pockets.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE. Opening of the Forty-Fifth Annual Meet

By Our Own Reporters.

By ther Corn Reporters.

London, June 3.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America was held to-day in the Foresters hall, Richmond street. The attendance was large and representative, and embraced delegates from nearly every county in Ontario. Among those present were:

Grand Officers—Henry Merrick, M.P.P., Grand Master; Hon. M. Bowell, Minister of Oustoms, Past Grand Master; W. J. Parkhill, Deputy Grand Master; Major H. A. L. White, Grand Master of Ontario West; Wm. Johnson, Grand Master Ontario East; Rev. Rural Dean Cooper, B.D., Rev. W. T. Smith, D.D., Rev. W. Waish; Thomas Keyes, Grand Secretary; Capt. Wm. Anderson, J.P. Grand Treasurer; N. Clarke Wallace, M.P.P. Past Grand Treasurer; E. F. Clarke, Grand Treasurer Ontario East; Robt. Birmingham, Grand Secretary Ontario East; Robt. Birmingham, Grand Secretary Ontario West; James Evans, Grand Lecturer; Wm. White, Grand Director of Ceremonies; W. W. Fitzgerald, D.G. M. Ontario East; Henry Perkins, A.D. G. M., Ontario East

OPENING OF THE GRAND LODGE OPENING OF THE GRAND LODGE.

The Grand Lodge was opened at 2.30 p.m., the Grand Master presiding, and the other officers in their respective places, with the exception of the Grand Secretary, who was unavoidably detained and did not arrive till a late train in the evening. The opening religious ceremonies were performed by Rev. Rural Dean Cooper. B.D., after which the Grand Lodge was declared open for the transaction of business.

A committee of five brethren was appointed to strike the standing committees of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master then presented his annual report, which was a review of the proceedings of the past year. He referred at length to matters affecting the association, particularly dealing with the incorporation question, and the advisability of elaborating a scheme of mutual insurance. He thanked the members of the association for their unit form courtesy and kindness to him, and hoped that the deliberations of the present session would result in great good to the order.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT. Capt. ANDERSON, Grand Treasurer, then presented the financial statement of the year, which was extremely gratifying as affording evidence of the vitality of the society. The total receipts were \$3,000 and the expenditures \$1,900, leaving a balance of receipts for the year of \$1,100. The returns received from the various jurisdictions were highly attisfactory. The report was accompanied sources of revenue and the channels of enditure. Upon the conclusion of the ting of the report the worthy Grand Treatr was loudly applicated.

he Grand Secretary then presented his

number of new Orange warrants issue the past eleven months, ending May in distributed as follows:—Manitoba, 8; O west, 11; Ontario East, 1; and Nova So range Young Briton warrants have be viz.:—No. 4, Fordwich; 3L Bayfield; eburg; 81, Dresden; 127, Inkerman;

and Nova Scotia, I.

One Rene wal Royal Scarlet Dispensation has seen issued to county of Lanark, O. E., and an pplication for a Provincial Grand Lodge warant has been made by the Provincial Grand Dodge of Manitoba. of Manitoba.

In the past year, and as soon as our fine
uid permit, I had, in order to avoid
expense as possible, the present warra
hanged, at an expense of about \$30, as
aged that it would answer for county at
warrants, also primary and renew
y warrants. As soon as county and darrants are received they will be issued
tt, previous to our meeting. By the co
the every county and district must have
tt and I have so far only received.

SOME THIRTY-FIVE APPLICATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

W. Bro. Francis Clemow, P. C. M. of Carleton, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Grand Lodge.

A cordial welcome to the Forest City was tendered to the Grand Lodge by Bro. W. W. Fitzgerald, County Master, in behalf of the County Lodge of Middlesex, and an invitation to a banquet at the City hall to-morrow night was given and accepted.

A special committee of the Grand Lodge was appointed to deal with that portion of the Grand Master's address referring to the formation of a Mutual Insurance Association. Several notices of motions were given, after which the Grand Lodge adjourned at 6.30 p.m. to meet at nine o'clock in the morning.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Grit Organ's Statements about the The Gris Organ's Statements about the Algoma Mills Branch.

Ottawa, May 29.—The Globe and its Ottawa correspondent are entirely astray about the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific. There has been no recklessness in its construction. The harbour to which it runs has not been found wholly unsuited for the traffic of the company. The barnch did not cost three millions of dollars, and it has not been abandoned. It was constructed for two specific objects. First, to enable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to take advantage of the lake route while the railway was in course of construction around the head of Lake Superior; and second, to place the company in the most favourable position to extend the branch to the Sault to meet the American lines beig built to that point, and thus enable the company to tap the wheat fields west of Lake Michigan. When its construction was begun the Paqific Railway Company had no expectation of being able to acquire control of the Toronto, Grev, and Bruce railway connections. When they obtained this means of communication, being anxious to put Toronto, Hamilton, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing and process and the process are also the process and the pro Attled while Boring a Well.

Warrord, June 3.—Mr. Wm. Taylor, an old and respected resident of the township of Brooks, was killed suddenly this afternoon wife at his son's place. Re was watching them putting down a well, and when water was struck the augur was drawn up to the top of the derrick, where it awung round, breaking the chain, and fell on Mr. Taylor's head, killing him almost instantly.

Bruce railway connections. When they obtained this means of communication, bearing any or our means of put Toronto, Hamilton, and other points in Ontario on as good a footing as Montreal with respect to the trade of the North-West, they transferred their port to Owen Sound. If their boats had run exclusively from and to Algoria Mills it would have worked greatly to the disadvantage of Toronto and other points in Ontario on as good a footing as Montreal with respect to the trade of the North-West, they transferred their port to Owen Sound. If their boats had run exclusively from and to Algoria Mills it would have worked greatly to the disadvantage of Toronto and other points in Ontario on as good a footing as Montreal with respect to the trade of the North-West, they transferred their port to Owen Sound. If their boats had run exclusively from and to Algoria Mills it would have worked greatly to the disadvantage of Toronto and other points in Ontario on as good a footing an North-West, they transferred their port to Owen Sound. If their boats had run exclusively from and to Algoria Mills it would have worked greatly to the disadvantage of Toronto and other points in Ontario on as good a footing an North-West, they transferred their port to Owen Sound. If their boats had run exclusively from and to Algoria Mills it would have worked greatly to the disadvantage of Toronto and other points of the trade of the North-West, they transferred their port to Owen Sound. If their boats had run exclusively from and to Algoria Mills it would have worked greatly to the disadvantage of Toronto and the removal of some observations.

ADVANTAGES OF THE HARBOUR.

It requires sixty car-loads a day to keep the steamers employed, and business has not get developed sufficiently to make it worth while for their fine steamers to run any risk this season by calling in at Algoma mills. The utmost that can be said against the construction of the Algoma branch is that if the company had known all they know now they would not have commenced its construction. they would not have commenced its construc-tion so early in their history. As far as the harbour of Algoma Mills is concerned it is an admirable one, and no fault can be found with it, as it is well suited for the traffic of with it, as it is well suited for the traffic of the company. It is much-better than French River, and the line as now located is much better than it would have been if Mr. Mackenzie's plan had been carried out. The company made a careful survey with a view to running to French River, but that route was found impracticable and enormously expensive. After repeated surveys they chose Algoma Mills as

THE POINT MOST BASILY ACCESSIBLE. Instead of costing three millions as the Globe says, the branch (96 miles long) only cost \$20,000 a mile, including therein docks and other terminal facilities. Work is still being prosecuted on the branch, and it is being put into shape for the transaction of business. The company expect a reasonable local traffic, and already there is a demand for Customs facilities.

facilities.

From these statements it will be apparent that the Globe has first manufactured its facts and then built up on its manufactured facts its attack upon the Government. The fuller knowledge of the present time enables the Government to most amply vindicate their course when they allowed the main line to go north of Lake Nipissing instead of south of that lake to French River. The cost of construction would have been enormouly enhanced, and in Algoma Mills the company have a better terminus than they could have had in French River.

LABOUR SHARKS

Canadians Should Not Bite at Tempting

Canadians Should Not Bite at Tempting Baits.

In the last issue of the Labour Vindicator, published at Bay City, Mich., the following letter appears, and as it is possible that Canadians have been, and are now being, victimized by labour sharks and employment agencies, the request that Canadian papers copy the letter is complied with:—"The question has arisen in my mind of late, why it is that our city is overrun with vagrants and tramps. Our police head-quarters being filled with men not having the means to pay for better accommodations, and our residents on back streets are continually being asked for something to satisfy hunger, by these same men that found shelter from the storm in the city building. I have been seeking to find the cause of this state of things, for I do not believe but that the average man would rather work for his living than either beg or steal it; and I believe I have found the cause, in the action of many of our men who give employment to labourers. They send away from home, where the situation is not known, and advartise for a large number of hands at good wages; and men in the East and Middle States, working for low wages, scrape together money enough to bring them to the Saginaw Valley, thinking when they get here they will get immediate employment. So they are let down in the street without a dollar, and in a community where the labour market is already over-stocked. The men thus mislead soon find themselves with gaunt want soking them in the face. But these 'ads.' do the work for which they were published; and that is to enable manufacturers to cut down the wages of their employée, as they have been doing this summer; getting their men down to starvation prices. Let this warn all men to avoid Saminum they would a perilience."

DIABOLICAL DEEDS.

Dynamiters' Destructive Doings in London.

FULLER PARTICULARS OF THE OUTRAGE

Threats to Blow up Windsor Castle and the English Navy.

GREAT ALARM FELT IN VIENNA.

London, May 31.—The damage caused by the explosions last night is fully equal to the worst anticipations. Dense crowds of excited people are visiting the scene, and policement are drawn up in line across the streets in the vicinity so as to prevent access to the multi-tudes. Orders have been given that the wreckage shall be left untouched until a thorough examination has been made by the

AT ST. JAMES' THEATRE. At St. James' theatre.

At St. James' theatre, one hundred yards distant, the explosions sounded like two claps of thunder. The audience was seized with alarm which came near resulting in a pasic. Several ladies fainted aud the men were ready for a stampede. The second bomb in St. James' square exploded against the residence of Sir Watkin Wynn. It produced a huge fracture four feet in height by three in breadth. The windows were smashed and the furniture damaged. and the furniture damaged.

AT THE CARLTON CLUB. At the Carlton Club the dynamite was carried down the steps leading to the kitchens and cellar, and placed under the pathway. The force of the explosion broke a large hole in the payement and wrecked the basement. Several cases of wine in the cellar were destroyed and the club will be closed for some days.

FIRE IN THE WAR OFFICE. An hour before the explosion occurred there was an outbreak of fire at the War Office. which was extinguished without causing any serious damage. It is not known whether it was of incendiary origin. Thirteen persons, including five women, are more or less injured by explosions. All the wounded are in the

IN ST. JAMES' SQUARE. The explosion was most destructive on the west side of St. James' square. Windows in the Duke of Cleveland's house, and in the War Office in Pall Mall, were shattered. At Sir Watkin Wynn's residence a bomb was thrown over the railing by a pedestrian, and it lodged upon a stone sill a foot below the dining room.

dining room. GUARDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS. No arrests have been made. A large force of police has been detailed to guard all the public buildings and railway stations, and detectives have been placed in the vicinity of the Cabinet Ministers' houses. The police recently received letters warning them that the Invincibles intended to avenge the arrest of Dale France and McDonnell. of Daly, Egan, and McDonnell, OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Telegraph says it behoves the English people to reliect whether further and sterner measures should not be taken to put a stop to public peril and the mischief to which they public peril and the mischief to which they are now exposed.

The Standard declares that no concession can be made to the perpetrators of the outrages. So far the only result attained has been failure and penal servitude. "If the attempt," the Standard says, "had fully succeeded last night we could not answer for the reprisals of the London populace."

The Account hinks the occurrence is evidence that the dynamite conspiracy is more widely spread and served by more astute agents than has hitherto been suspected.

AUDACITY OF THE DYNAMITERS. The authorities and public are astounded at the audacity of the dynamiters who planned last night's explosions. They occurred at a time when the sidewalks were thronged and the carriage ways crowded with vehicles returning from the Oaks. The explosions frightened many horses, which plunged through the crowds, causing many casualties. All kinds of rumours are in circulation. Nearly all the houses in St. James' square suffered from the force of the concussion. The lights in the Army and Navy Club buildings were extinguished and windows blown in. One policeman and four others of the injured are in a precarious condition.

n a precarious condition. London, June I.—The results of to-day's investigations by the London police have made it almost certain that the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square was the main objective point of the miscreants who planned the dynamite explosions of last Friday night. The police now announce the theory that the dynamiters aimed to concentrate public excitement about the square in order dynamiters aimed to concentrate i

TO OBTAIN A CLEAR FIELD FOR OPERATIONS TO OBTAIN A CLEAR FIELD FOR OPERATIONS elsewhere. The conspirators, according to this theory, expected that the explosions in the popular and populous locality of Trafalgar square would cause an immense rush of people from St. James' park, Spring garden, and the other resorts in that vicinity, and calculated that the explosion in Scotland yard would still further distract the attention of the police and the blic, increase the panic, and leave the dynamiters free to make an attack upon the Government offices in Downing street and upon the Houses of Parliament. The general upon the Houses of Parliament. The general feeling of the public regarding these outrages is no longer so much one of alarm as of irritation and disgust. On every side to-day are heard the most emphatic denunciations of the Amercan authorities for allowing

THE DYNAMITE PROPAGANDA to be so openly preached in New York and other American cities. Hearty anathemas are heaped upon the head O'Donovan Rossa, who is believed here to be an active dynamite, conspirator and not the self-seeking, harmless braggart which the United States officials describe him to be. A portion of the London press mean to insistupon Rossa's arrest by the American Government. These papers claim that Rossa's own boastings are equivalent to a confession of his complicity in the claim that Rossa's own boastings are equiva-lent to a confession of his complicity in the London explosions. They say that his arrest and extradition to England would be only an act of international comity which England has a right to expect from the United States, and that a perfect legal precedent is furnished by the arrest in London of the German so-cialist Johann Most and his colleagues of Die Preiheit.

WILD SCHEMES OF REPRISAL The public are becoming hourly more restless and agitated over the apparent incompetency of the police, and the wildest schemes of reprisals against Irish agitators are mooted. The appointment of local vigilance committees, on the American western plan, is seriously discussed in some hitherto very Conservative quarters. Extra guards have been placed around the residence of Mr. Gladstone. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, Home Secretary, has been made particularly anxious by the events. He openly avowahis belief that the authors of the outrages calculated upon killing certain members of the Government. The London journals speak generally with moderation, but one or two make ominous threate of reprisal, and the persons most slammed in London and the The public are becoming hourly more rest or two make ominous threats of reprisal, the persons most alarmed in London and most relieved at the comparative failur the outrages are the Irish inhabitants, whives and property are made insecure by the attempts. The political effect of these existintensified by the fact that the generation is apparently very near, and an tion taking place soon after one of these rages would be fought by the Conservation the anti-Irish cry, and would bring pably an anti-Irish party of such immense portions into the House of Commons make even the Parnellite party of some five men as powerless as Mr. Parnelling

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DISCUSSING THE CRIME.

New York, June 1.—The Tribune's London letter says:—The latest explosion of Irish dynamite in England occasions some excitement, but no approach to a panic and no violent comment. I observe everywhere, as usual, general composure of speech and demeanour, and much puzzled discussion as to whether the perpetrators of these stupid outrages have any sim whatever beyond the gratification of malignity. The mischief done, though great, is far less than might have been expected. No life is known to have been lost, The injured belong wholly to the humbler classes of women who have no possible concerp in politics. Not much is said about the probable American origin of the plots. The English press apparently recognizes the futility of appeals to a people who think that Presidential prospects may be disturbed and the Irish vote alienated by any measures designed to suppress the preparations in America for a cowardly crime against a friendly nation.

O'DONNYAN ROSSA'S THERATS. SING THE CRIME in a very appropriate Galbraith taking the

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"I expected this news," said O'Donova Rossa. "It is the beginning of the end, and it will not be long before we will have England where we want her, in a position where she will be anxious to grant Ireland all she wants. The explosions were intended to be simultaneous, and I can't see why they did not go off together. However, with a little more practice we shall get the work more perfectly done. This is only a sample of what we can do. Let me give you a piece of advice. If you feel anyway friendly to Queen Victoria write at once and tell her to get out of Windsor Castle within three weeks."

"Is Windsor Castle the next place to be blown up?"

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"No, not the next. It will be the third.
The next place to be blown up will be the Liverpool docks. We, that is, I," continued Mr. Rossa, "have made arrangements to blow up, between the 15th and 19th of June, every while it liverpool between the 15th and 19th of June, every ship in Liverpool harbour, and before July arrives the British navy will be no

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of American dynamiters, said Professor Mezzeroff, and American dynamite was the agency employed.

By Associated Press. Eighteen packages of dynamite have been found at Scotland Yard. Had it all exploded the effect must have been appalling. The compound is Atlas powder, precisely similar to that used in the outrages a few months ago. Three hundred panes of glass were shattered in the detective office. Two persons tried to arrest a man who was hurrying away from the scene of the explosion, but four men emerged from a dark corner and released the man. The dynamite under the Nelson monument failed to explode owing to a defective fuse. Had the packages exploded the monument would have been temolished and widespread ruin and loss of life would have been caused. London, June 2.—The detectives are all at DISCOVERY OF DYNAMITE. ruin and loss of life would have been caused.

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Consumption Cured,
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Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common cathartic or purga-tive pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Paul Patillo, the Toronto light weight, is to have a benefit in Waterioo. Ont., on June 11th. He is teaching sparring there. Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes:—"I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proveuseless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommended it to those afflicted in like manner."

There is likely to be a sixteen hours' go-as-you-please in London, Ont., in a couple of weeks. If it comes off some Toronto men will probably goup.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of patients have used my medicines and treatment by the Spirometer, and the result shows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benelowed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal desfness, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the

THE METHODI Final Meetings of Con

CANADA MET BROCKVILLE, May 28.
of the Montreal Conferer
Church of Canada to
prior to union opened
street church, Brockville A ballot was cast for was no election until cast four times. At la nounced that Rev. W. Montreal, was the su The contest for a while the ex-president, the pr H. Davis. There we votes which pointed ming men. coming men.
The ex-president intre

cheered. The president request who were present to tall form, and the following Elliott, D.D., W. Han A ballot was cast for ference, but as the vote ing and there was thus ot was cast, when I B. Sc., was duly electe assistant secretary last Sparling and F. Bond w so that before long th elected to the duties of The Secretary read Transfer Committee, conference. Rev. R. L to Manitoba Conferen Whitesides is transferr ference to Montreal Co Rev. W. Scorr mov Bland seconded a vote T. G. Williams, the his efficient services du Mr. Scott also move

the retiring secretary B. Chambers, LLB., taking services during Chambers acknowled On motion of Rev. S nominated the followi

of the Nominating Con Bland, W. Hansford, and J. Kines. A conversation took Stationing Committee together prior to the conference, and on mo seconded by Rev. H. ence resolved that with prudence in not of Committee to meet p seeing that the united

The conference was the president in the cexercises, led by Re minutes of the previo NOMINATION

Rev. J. KINES read nating Committee, follows :-Memorial Comm Dr. Potts, H. F. Bla Forsey, R. Wilson, I lake, H. W. Knowle Temperance—Revs. Kilance, D. V. Luca stable, F. C. Reyn Longly, B.A., G. Longly, B.A., G. Flaunders, M.S.T., State of the Wor J. Walton, S. Hunt Simpson, S. J. Hugh

Church Property—
A. Smith, J. Armstro
Davies, W. Jolliffe, B.
Conley, S. G. Philli
J. T. Pitcher. The question, Wh having departed this Kechnie. The obitus and had travelled ported as a young and zeal. It was labours accelerated died-pulmonary co

Rev. Joseph Carr. W. S. Jamieson, M. A. of great promise, but feebled his constit Rev. G. H. Squire Rev. R. Wilson. was feeble, but for was able to prosecu istry. He was a go pastor for some y blessing of perfect l

the most exemplary Rev. Joseph Man who was of Roman embraced the Protestime entered the Me only laboured a short hastened his end. more than ordinary dured much persecuto the death. The o L. N. Beaudry, wh superintendent of th heir personal testi lencies which shone

BROCKVILLE, May ference of the Metho opened at 9 o'clock Who are the supe Borland, C. A. Ha Drennan, J. Brock, Robt. Robinson, S Committee on Chi Referred, W. Sher ferred, W. Scott,

Jones, for one year stable, W. Short.

T. Rennie, W. En

the active work.

amount of net de treasurer appealed

Rev. J. Douse p Superannuation fur had not met the am but others had e

up. There are 10 widows who are many of whom hav the pittance which and are entitled to to \$10 pro rata for but none can be a he has travelled years the annu portion of their cla the whole will be a Moved by Revonded by Rev. as, during the some time previo pursued by our in order to reinford has in no small de ed our comestic at sions by deprivin not simply of adeq cases of the absolu solved, that this c to its disapprove the extension of t Central Board who our doors are so
time it records its
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bursement of our
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Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common cathartic or purga-tive pills, as they are entirely unlike them in

Paul Patillo, the Toronto light weight, is to have a benefit in Waterloo, Ont., on Jung. 11th. He is teaching sparring there.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes :- "I have Annos Hadell, Toronto, writes: —"I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried prove: useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommended it to those afflicted in like manner."

There is likely to be a sixteen hours' go-as-you-please in London, Ont., in a couple of weeks, If it comes off some Toronto men will robably go up.

Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of atients have used my medicines and treatent by the Spirometer, and the result ows that everyone who has properly followed out the instructions has been benefited, and a larger percentage cured than by any other treatment known. Encouraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal desfuess, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 Church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or iceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the Surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is suring more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for pariculars and treatment, which can be sent by appears to any address. Dr. M. Souviells, a Aide Surgeon of the French army. wed out the instructions has been bene-

CANADA METHODIST, BROCKVILLE, May 28.—The final session of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada to wind up the affairs prior to union opened this morning at Wall street church, Brockville, at ten o'clock.

A ballot was cast for president, but there was no election until the ballot had been cast four times. At length the chair announced that Rev. W. Galbraith, LL.B., of Montreal, was the successful candidate.

coming men.

The ex-president introduced his successor in a very appropriate manner, and on Dr. Galbraith taking the chair he was loudly

cheered.

The president requested the ex-presidents who were present to take seats on the platform, and the following did to:—Revs. S. J. Elliott, D.D., W. Hansford, and W. Scott. A ballot was cast for the secretary of con-ference, but as the vote was so very scatter ing and there was thus no election, a second ballot was cast, when Rev. J. Allen, M.A., ing and there was thus no election, a second ballot was cast, when Rev. J. Allen, M.A., B. Sc., was duly elected. Mr. Allen was assistant secretary last year. Revs. J. W. Sparling and F. Bond were the next highest, so that before long they will no doubt be elected to the duties of the secretariat.

The Secretary read the report of the Transfer Committee, which affected this conference. Rev. K. Lochead is transferred to Manitoba Conference, and Rev. Arthur Whitesides is transferred from the said conference to Montreal Conference.

Rev. W. Scott moved, and Rev. H. F. Bland seconded a vote of thanks to the Rev. T. G. Williams, the retiring president, for his efficient services during the past year.

Mr. Scott also moved a vote of thanks to the retiring secretary of conference, Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL. B., which was seconded by the ex-president, for his valuable and painstaking services during his year of office. Dr. Chambers acknowledged the vote in suitable terms.

On motion of Rev. S. Bond, the president nominated the following persons as members of the Nominating Committee:—Revs. H. F. Bland, W. Hansford, G. H. Davis, L. Healer.

and J. Kines.

A conversation took place relative to the Stationing Committee not having been called together prior to the opening of the present conference, and on motion of Rev. W. Scott, seconded by Rev. H. Knowles, the conference resolved that the ex-president acted with prudence in not calling the Stationing Committee to meet prior to the conference, seeing that the united body is to meet next week.

Second Day. The conference was opened at nine o'clock, the president in the chair. After devotional exercises, led by Rev. W. D. Brown, the minutes of the previous session were read and

NOMINATION OF COMMITTEES. Rev. J. Kinks read the report of the nominating Committee, which was adopted, as follows:—

nating Committee, which was adopted, as follows:

Memorial Committee—Reva. W. Scott, Dr. Potts, H. F. Bland, J. J. Leech, George Forsey, R. Wilson, H. Krupp, Wm. Timberlake, H. W. Knowles, and H. Fowler.

Temperance—Reva. M. L. Pearson, W. Kilanee, D. V. Lucas, M.A., G. G. Huxstable, F. C. Reynolds, J. Stewart, B. Longly, B.A., G. Porter, M.A., C. R. Flaunders, M.S.T., and H. Cairns.

State of the Work—Rev, J. M. Hagar, M.A., J. Holmes, G. Robertson, S. D. Chown, J. Walton, S. Huntingdon, J. Scanloh, J. Simpson, S. J. Hughes, and R. Whiting.

Church Property—Rev. W. Hansford, A. A. Smith, J. Armstrong, Professor Shaw, J. Davies, W. Jolliffe, B.C.L., W. R. Dyre, T. B. Conley, S. G. Phillips, M.A., A. Campbell, J. T. Pitcher.

up. The following names were reported as having departed this life:—Rev. R. W. Mc-Kechnie. The obituary was read by Rev. J. M. Hagar, M.A. He was 36 years of age and had travelled eight years, and was reported as a young man of great acceptability. ported as a young man of great acceptability and zeal. It was thought that his great labours accelerated the disease of which he died—pulmonary consumption and broachial

affection.

Rev. Joseph Carr. obituary read by Rev.
W. S. Jamieson, M. A. He was a young man
of great promise, but protracted sickness enfeebled his constitution and hastened his

feebled his constitution and hastened his death.

Rev. G. H. Squire, B.A., obituary read by Rev. R. Wilson. Through life his health was feeble, but for nearly twenty years he was able to prosecute the work of the ministry. He was a good student and a faithful pastor for some years. He professed the blessing of perfect love, and was always of the most exemplary character.

Rev. Joseph Mahar, a French-Canadian, who was of Roman Catholic parentage, but embraced the Protestant faith and in due time entered the Methodist ministry, but he only laboured a short time when consumption hastened his end. He was a young man of more than ordinary picty, and though he endured much persecution he remained faithful to the death. The obituary was read by Rev. L. N. Beaudry, who with Rev. W. Scott, superintendent of the French mission, gave their personal testimony respecting the excellencies which shone in his character.

Third Day.

BROCKVILLE, May 30.—The Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opened at 9 o'clock with the usual devotional

opened at 9 o clock with the usual devotional exercises.

Who are the superannuated ministers? J. Borland, C. A. Hanson, S. E. Maudaley, A. Drennan, J. Brock, W. Sanderson, H. Shaler, Robt. Robinson, S. Weight. Referred to the Committee on Church Relations, G. H. Davis, Referred, W. Sheridan, for one year. Referred, W. Scott. R. Mark, M.D., C. A. Jones, for one year. Referred, J. W. Constable, W. Short. Referred, M. M. Donald, T. Rennie, W. English. W. Hall restored to the active work.

stable, W. Short. Referred, J. W. Constable, W. Short. Referred, M. M. Donald, T. Rennie, W. English. W. Hall restored to the active work.

Rev. J. Douse presented the report of the Superannuation fund. Some of the districts had not met the amount of their assessment, but others had exceeded it, so that the amount of net deficiency is only \$90. The treasurer appealed for the balance to be paid up. There are 106 ministers and some 70 widows who are claimants on the fund, many of whom have no other income than the pittance which they receive from this fund. The ministers subscribed \$12 per year and are entitled to receive an annuity equal to \$10 pro rata for the years they may travel, but none can be a permanent claimant until he has travelled twenty years. For some years the annuitants have only received a portion of their claim, but it is hoped that the whole will be paid this year.

Moved by Rev. John Scanlan, "Whereas, during the past year and for some time previously a policy has been pursued by our Central Missionary Board, in order to reinforce the work in Japan, which has in an amail degree detrimentally affected out lomestic and French-Canadian missions by depriving the men epgaged therein not simply of adequate support, but in some cases of the absolute necessaries of life, resolved, that this conference gives expression to its disapproval of the policy pursued in the extension of the work in Japan by the Central Board when the needs of the work at our doors are so pressing, while at the same time it records its desire for greater equality of recognition and consideration in the disbursement of our missionary fund."

Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL. D., moved that the discussion be deferred until to-morrow, when the secretary of the Missionary Society will be present. Carried. Cases of the absolute necessaries of life, resolved, that this conference gives expression to its disapproval of the policy pursued in the extension of the work in Japan by the Central Board when the needs of the work at our doors are so pressing, while at the same time it records its desire for greater equality of recognition and consideration in the disbursement of our missionary fund."

Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL. D., moved that the discussion be deferred until to-morrow, when the secretary of the Missionary Society will be present. Carried.

Fourth Day.

The session opened at nine o'clock with usual devotions, the President in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes and their confirmation.

On motion, E. Cummings was continued.

Our motion, E. Cummings was continued.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

The service was commenced by Rev. Mr. Paul announcing a hymn, and prayer was offered by Rev. W. Newton, after which the chair rendered an appropriate scriptures from Titus, ii, and I. Tim., iv., 9. Rev. J. Smith gave out the hymn commencing "Father of mercies, condessend."

The President then called upon the candidates for ordination to relate their conversion and call to the ministry and state the doctrine they believed and preached.

Rev. J. Beddon state their conversion and call to the ministry and state the doctrine they believed and preached.

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on trial and regarded as having travelled

three years.

The following are the supernumerary ministers:—L. Houghton, T. O. Allkins, H. Irvine, F. Hunt, S. Jackson.

W. Pyke restored to the active work.

T. Buchanan and P. J. Robidsaux, probationers, had left their work during the year and gone to the United States, where they are connected with two of the M. E. conferences. It was ordered that certificates of their standing should be awarded them.

Rev. D. V. Lucas, M. A., received permission to accept the appointment of secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance.

The conference opened on Monday morning with the usual religious exercises. Rev. T. G. Huxtable led in prayer.

After the reading and acceptance of the minutes of Saturday's proceedings, the following motion was adopted:—"That the committee on conference relations be instructed to consider the case of those ministers from other churches who may desire to secure an ingrease in the years of their claims, that the Board of the Superannuation Fund may be requested to allow them the opportunity to level up in an equitable manner.

EXPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Church Property reported, and the report was adopted. It gives permission to sell or exchange property as the case may be and to appropriate the proceeds to similar Church purposes. It was agreed that the report should be submitted to the United Conference for concurrence.

The Temperance Committee reported, and their report was adopted. It strongly recommends the adoption and enforcement of the Temperance Act of 1878, commonly called the Scott Act.

A motion of condolence with her Majesty, on the loss of a beloved son, was received, and unanimously adopted.

MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

MISSIONARY WORK IN JAPAN.

A good deal of routine business was transacted, when a motion, of which notice had been given, was called for as in order. It related to the extension of the missionary work in Japan, and disapproved of that extension. It was moved by J. C. Garrett. The resolution depreciated the extension. The resolution depreciated the extension of the work in Japan, and declared that the domestic missions and the French missions demand all possible energy, and more than all the pecuniary resources.

Mr. CAMPBELL introduced an amendment

expressing disapprobation of the extension of Foreign Mission work, and this was carried. BROCKVILLE, June 3.—There was no session of the Montreal Conference to-day.

The important work of the Stationing Committee began last night in the lecture-room of the Wall street church. All the members of the Wall street church. All the members of the committee were present, including Revs. Mr. Graham and N. McVety, of the M. E. Church, and also Rev. Mr. Lidstone, of the Primitive Methodist Church. The first business of this committee is the arrangement of the districts and circuits, defining their boundaries and the places which shall be included in the several circuits. These subjects did not give occasion for contention, the whole of these preliminary arrangements having been accomplished in a most harmonious manner. The chief discussion arcseon a proposal to The chief discussion arose on a proposal to divide the Brockville district. It was very carefully considered but the motion to effect the division was sustained by a considerable majority. The minority appeared dissatisfied, but the discussion was not reopened, and the committee proceeded with the difficult work of stationing the ministers and pro-

bationers.

It does not appear that the Montreal Conference will have any surplus of men for their various stations, circuits, and missions.

All is sereme in this beginning of the change

The first business taken up was the level-ling up in the Superannuation Fund prepara-tory to going into the union. After con-siderable discussion the method recommend-ed by the General Committee and carried out by Rev. J. Miner, the agent appointed for apperaioning the amount to the directive, was approved by a very large majority. It was found that the plan had worked successfully. STATIONS OF MINISTERS.

R. Cade; Toronto, St. Paul's, C. O. Johnson; Toronto, Queen street, T. W. Joliffe; Toronto, Parliament street, W. Bee; Toronto, King street, T. Edwards; Toronto, Bathurst street, W. B. Booth; Markham, W. A. Rodstreet, W. B. Booth; Markham, W. A. Rod-well; Uniouville, W. Thorniey, one to be obtained; Pickering, J. Smith; Bowmanville, J. Dyke; Scarboro', R. Stillwell, L. Phelps; Reach, R. Hassard, P. Jones; Sandford, N. W. Ellwood, R. C. Burton, P. M. Colony, C. S. Willis, superintendent.

Brampton district—Brampton, T. Griffith, M. A.; Brampton North, to be supplied; Brampton South, P. Flint; Etobicoke, H. Harper and one to be obtained; Malton, G. Wood; Albion East, D. Idle; Albion West, J. G. Scott; Ausora

Wood; Albion East, D. Idle; Albion West, J. Goodman; Laskey, J. G. Scott; Aurora, C. J. Dobson and one to be obtained; Orangeville, J. Milner; Amaranth, G. F. Lee; Rosemont, J. Thompson.

Hamilton district—Hamilton, J. C. Antliff, M. A., B.D.; Grand River, W. Newton; Walpole, G. Baker and one to be obtained; Plattsville, E. Whitworth; Cathcart, S. W. Holden; Walsingham, W. Walker; Woodstock, ——; St. Catharines, J. A. Trollope, Guelph district—Guelph, J. W. Robinson, one to be obtained; Peel, A. W. Tonge; Hawkesville, J. Ferguson; Minto, J. Walker; Listowel, R. Hosking; Brant, T. Amy; Ripley, R. Paul; Wingham, J. Markham, one to be obtained; Arthur, J. J. Noble; Grey, J. H. Dyke.

London district—London, E. Middleton; London East, J. E. Moore; Forest, R. Thomp-

Grey, J. H. Dyke.

London district—London, E. Middleton;
London East, J. E. Moore; Forest, R. Thompson; McGillivray, E. Crompton; McGillivray, West, C. Bunt; Stratford, W. Herridge; Mitchell, G. Watson; Plympton, J. Stonehouse, J. Jewitt; Dover, T. Coupland; Chatham, blank; Charing Cross, D. H. Taylor; Caradoc, G. R. Thompson: Woodham, J. W. Gilpin; Dresden, to be supplied.

Kingston district—Kingston, H. Barris; Loughboro', J. E. Lidstone; Collins Bay, J. C. Curtis; Winchinbrook, W. Wells; Montreal, one to be obtained; Lachute, one to be obtained.

Barrie district—Barrie, W. S. Hughan; Oro, W. McDonald; Bradford, W. J. Weatherald; Osprey, R. McKee; Collingwood, J. Bedford; Artemisia, J. S. Corcoran; Bracebridge, one to be obtained; Orillia, J. W. Patterson; Three-Mile Lake, to be obtained; Gravenhurst, to be obtained; Victoria, to be supplied; T. Sims, left without a station at his own request.

BRAMPTON, May 28.—The afternoon session of the Primitive Methodist Conference was opened by the Vice-President, Rev. E. Whitworth, with the usual devotional exercises.

The central Board of Examiners then pre-

cises.

The central Board of Examiners then pre-The central Board of Examiners then presented their report, which was adopted by the conference, all the probationers having passed successful examinations. J. Bedford, J. W. Patterson, W. C. Bunt, and D. H. Taylor having completed their probation creditably were recommended for ordination. Revs. L. Hall, W. Reid, R. J. Stillwell, and J. Dobson tendered their resignations, which were received and credentials granted. The remainder of the session was occupied in examining the reports from the circuits.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

bound copy of the Bible to each of the candidates, accompanied with a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. The right hand of fellowship was then given to the young brethren by several of the eider brethren. The ordination charge was then delivered by the expresident, Rev. W. Herridge, and the meeting closed with the singing of the doxology and the benediction by Rev. J. Ferguson.

Second Day. Brampton, May 29.—The conference was opened at 9 o'clock this morning by devotional exercises, the vice-president presiding. The greater part of the session was occupied in the consideration of reports of various

BAPTIST UNION.

Meeting of Delegates in the City of Brant This body, which met in the city of Brantford on the 28th, is composed almost entirely of delegates from Baptist churches, and will therefore have a very considerable preponderance of the lay element in its membership. Its purposes seem to be to discuss such questions and to transact such missionary, educational and other business as belongs to the body as a whole in the provinces represented, and to co-operate with other Evangelical Churches in all works which concern the common cause of Christianity. All the work of the Baptist denomination seems to be done by societies, conventions, and corporate boards, over which the Churches composing the denomination have no control, and on which they are not directly represented. In all organized bedies there needs be a great deal of discussion for the harmonizing of differences and for the diffusion of information, and the Baptist union seems to have been the outgrowth of this necessity for which the societies at present make no provision. The present session promises to be one of more than ordinary interest, as questions which involve an entire change of methods, if not of Church polity, are to come up for consideration. There are some of the ablest men in the ministry who loudly demand that a creed shall be formulated, and subscription to it demanded under the pains and penalties of excommunication. They go further and ask that the "denomination of churches" shall be so organically linked together as to be constituted This body, which met in the city of

trolled by such men as pay the stipulated fee for membership and attend their meetingano central controlling authority to adjust their claims or to regulate their movements — and the college to remain under the man agement of their ewn boards of trustees, elected according to the provisions of their charters. Then there seems to be a large number, especially amongst the younger men in the ministry who favour a via media, by which a modified independence shall be secured to the individual Churches, and at the same time such organic unity through delegated representatives as will bring the whole work now done by societies under the control of the Churches are the contending elements now struggling for the mastery amongst the Baptists, and a good deal of earnest discussion is anticipated during the present session of the union.

On Wednesday morning, after a very interesting prayer meeting conducted by Rev. W. H. Porter, the Baptist Union assembled in the main audience room of Park street Baptist church. There were over 300 delegated received with the greatest enthusiasm. The word of the Baptist, and prayer was offered by Rev. John Deposey.

After a brief discussion in the Dominator, adopted by Rev. Robert Camerás, recommending the chairman of the union mental the chairman of the union who leave the the amount of the union, who see business it shall be to ascure union, whose business it shall be to ascure the commendation of the report was adopted. The report was adopted, and the chairman of the union of the union. The report was adopted, and the chairman of the union of the same the contending elements to the report was depoted and the chairman of the union. The report was adopted, and the consumant of the union. The report was adopted, and the chairman of the union of the same the contending elements in the During work. The report was adopted, and the chairman of the union of the sa

He was followed by Rev. A. Grant, of London, who began in a most humorous way to speak of the North-Weat people as a "kicking child that needed spanking." After proceeding for a time the Manitoba delegates arose and proposed to leave unless their needs were treated in a more serious way. Mr. Grant was called to order, and afterwards proceeded to say that the work was too great to be overtaken by Ontario Baptista, and the Kingdom of Ohrist knew nothing of national lines. The Manitoba Baptiste might go to the United States for help,

As he sat down several rose to speak, and Rev. Mr. Howland was recognized. He took decided grounds in favour of manifully undertaking the work in the North-West. Reva. J. Dempsey, of Ailsa Craig, and A. G. Upham, of Montreal, tollowed.

Rev. G. B. Davis, formerly of Prairie City, Manitoba, also pleaded the cause of the North-West with great fervour and commanding force. He was followed by Revs. W. H. Porter, of St. Catharines, H. Ware, of Tilsonburg, and "Dr. J. Wheaton Smith, of Montreal.

Dr. Cochrane was then introduced. He was followed by Rev. A. Grant, of

Montreal.

Dr. Coorneanz was then introduced, and spoke in a fraternal way, after which the union adjourned, to take up Manitoba mat-

ters Friday morning. Second Day.

BRANTFORD, May 29.—The Baptist Union met this morning at 9 o'clock. The prayer meeting was conducted by the Rev. D. Reddick, and immediately afterwards the subject of denominational organization was taken up. The CHAIRMAN called upon the secretary, Rev. R. Cameron, to explain the appoint-ment of a committee which was ready to re-

On motion it was agreed to receive the report of this committee, representing all the societies and colleges of the denomination. Its report suggested that the Baptist Union now assembled should affirm the following recommendations viz.—

1. That our societies be requested to change their constitution so as to provide for a membership made up of delegates appointed from Baptist Churches.

2. That the arricle in each construction delegates are as a second of the constitution of the constitution is a second of the constitution of the constitution is a second of the constitution of the constitution is a second of the constitution of the constitution is a second of the constitution of the constitution is a second of the constitution of the constitution is a second of the constitution of the constitu

5. That the Western Convention change its constitution so that it can legally do mission work in any part of the Dominion of Canada.

6. That the time allotted to the different societies be definitely arranged so that one society shall not interfere with another in the transaction of its business.

Dr. Castle moved, seconded by Rev. J. Dempsey, "That the report now read be adopted." A discussion of great earnestness followed, in which Dr. Castle, Principal Wolverton, Revs. J. Grant, Manning, W. H. Porter, Robert Cameron, Peter Parker, Hon. Alex, Mackenzie, and J. D. Thompson participated. The feeling of the meeting was almost unanimous in favour of the resolutions, but out of courtesy to the Manitoba delegation it was referred to the committee again for conference with the Manitoba brethren.

The committee appointed to firame a resolution to congratulate Rev. C. H. Spurgeon on his attaining his fiftieth birthday reported through the Rev. A. Grant, of London. The resolution highly eulogizes that great divine and expusses the highest joy in his prolonged, life and sympathy in his intense physical suffering.

The discussion of the adventional interests.

The discussion of the educational interests was opened by Dr. MacVicker, of Toronto, After he had spoken three-quarters of an hour the Union voted that he should have all the time he desired. He maintained that the denomination was under obligation to furnish a rounded and Christian education to all of its youth. This he defined to be the infusion of the power, habits, and knowledge that are set forth in the life of Jesus Christ. This he maintained oould be secured by establishing a first-class academy at Woodstock and also a first-class college in connection with the Provincial University. In this college he would only have four professors, and the balance of the work could be done by university professors. This would require the raising of about \$60,000 for Woodstock and enough also to support the new professors

ndicated.
Principal Woolveston supported Dr. Mac-

Vicker.
Mr. CLAXTON said that his heart was in Mr. CLAXTON said that his heart was in Woodstock, and if the denomination would raise \$56,000 for the endowment he knew where \$4,000 more could be obtained.

Mr. W. J. Copr read his paper on "The improvement of our form of worship." He advocated a greater elaboration of the worship of Baptist Churches, the chanting of psalms, the reading of the Ten Commandments or the beatitudes regularly, responsive reading, and fuller singing by the people.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was then read by Rev. James Grant, of Paris. It was very hopeful, although only about one-half of the churches reported. Over one thousand baptisms were reported, and a deepening of spirituality and of the benevolence of the churches were shown.

BRANTFORD, May 30.—The Baptist Union assembled at nine o'clock. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Moore, of

After the president took the chair the committee on the nomination of officers named for president. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie; vice-presidents, Dr. Thomas and Hon. Chancellor Boyd, of Toronto, Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Winnipeg, and Rev. A. G. Upham, of Montreal; secretary, Rev. Robert Cameron, of Brantford: treasurer. W. H. Lailey, Toronto. The nominations can hardly be expected to take a step that would livoive such radical changes and such unforseen risks. There are some on the other hand who want to see things remain just as they are—the Churches isolated and independent—the societies controlled by such men as pay the stipulated fee for membership and attend their meetings—no central controlling authority to square the whole denomination in the Dominion.

After the president took the chair the committee on mittee on the nomination of officers named for president Hon. Alex. Mackenzie; vice-presidents, Dr. Thomas and Hon. Chancellor Boyd, of Toronto, Rev. A. A. Cameron, of Winnipeg, and Rev. A. G. Upham, of Montreal; secretary, Rev. Robert Cameron, of Brantford: treasurer. W. H. Lailey, Toronto. The nominations were unanimously confirmed.

The report of the Committee on Demoninational Committee on Demonination of the Maritime Provinces admitted aince 1867 staying out.

No one can object to this much of the increase of the debt unless he object to the admission of the provinces and the assumption by the Federal authorities of the debt of the old province of Canada. If he do that we have no common ground to stand upon. He provinces admitted aince 1867 staying out.

The report of the Committee on Demonination in addition to the previous report, viz. that the officers named for president Hon. Alex. Mackenzie; vice-presidents, of the debt After the president took the chair the co

A resolutions on Education.

RESOLUTIONS ON EDUCATION.

The resolutions on education called forth a great deal of animated discussion, and culminated in a most enthusiastic and unanimous vote. They were as follows:—

"Whereas this Union in its discussion of the subject of education has had presented to it an outline of the nature and character of the educational institutions which will most fully meet the wants of our denomination:

"Resolved I. That in the opinion of this Union our denomination ought to possess a thoroughly equipped academical institution and a thoroughly equipped academical institution it is necessary that its present indebtedness of about \$13,000 dollars should be paid off. That about \$25,000 should be spent in improving its buildings, &c., and that its endowment should be increased to \$100,000.

"3. That such a literary college as we need should be situated on the University grounds in Toronto, and be confederated with all other denominational colleges which now are or may hereafter be established in Toronto and with the Provincial University, provided such federation can be secured upon such terms as shal adequately recognize the paramount importance of the Christian element in education and satisfactorily secure to us the control thereof so far as our own denomination is concerned.

"4. That it be referred to the Board of Toronto Baptist College and Woodstock College to press upon the Government of Ontario the advisability of remodelling our provincial and college system in such a manner as to secure a federation of the Provincial University with the literary college, under the control of the different denominations supporting its own college.

"5. That if it shall appear possible to carry out such a scheme as was outlined in the discussion without requiring the denomination to raise more money than is necessary to place Woodstock College in the position already indicated, this Union endorses and recommends an immediate canvass, and expresses the conviction that the denomination will proc

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Its Increase in the Last Sixteen Years-Causes of the Increase, OTTAWA, June 2.—The gross debt of Canada on 1st July, 1883, was \$202,159,104.
The assets were at the same date \$43,692,390.
The net debt was, therefore, \$158,466,714. IS THAT A FAIR STATEMENT ?

All parties are agreed that the gross debt is \$202,159,104. They differ as to the right amount to deduct in order to obtain the net debt. The Globe says \$22,167,627 is all that should be taken off because that is the value of the assets bearing interest. Both parties then are agreed that \$22,167,627 should be taken off. That leaves \$21,524,763 about which there is disagreement.

In order to get at

of Canada in the sixteen years of Confedera-tion, it is plain that we have simply to deduct the net debt of 1867 from the net nerease of debt in sixteen years.... \$ 82,738,072 The question now arises, is that increase a easonable or a RECKLESS INCREASE?

THE INCREASE OF THE DERT

Let us look at it. A few facts first. In 1867 the Dominion consisted of the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New In 1870 the North-West was added to our

of the Province of Canada, and in order to take the old debt off the shoulders of Ontario and Quebec the Parlament added to the allowed debt of the other provinces, and the statement stands as follows:— Debt assumed from old Province of Canada .....

In 1873 Prince Edward Island, coming into the Confederacy of British provinces in North America, was allowed a debt of \$4,927,060. In all these several debts which the provinces were allowed, or of which they were relieved, amounted as follows:—

 Manitoba (1870)
 \$ 472,094

 British Columbia (1871)
 1,686,300

 All the Provinces (by arrangement)
 13,388,999

 Prince Edward Island (1873)
 4,927,060

No one can object to this much of the increase of the debt unless he object to the admission of the provinces and the assumption by the Federal authorities of the debt of the

Total expenditure N.W.T..... This expenditure to open up one big farm and prepare it for settlers, being taken off we still have \$31,426,314 of the increase in the debt since July, 1867, to examine. We paid out up to July 1st, 1883:— 

There is NOTHING DOUBTEUL OR OBSCURE in these items. We all know about the Intercolonial railway and the importance it is to the country. We had to build it. The route is not the shortest. But under any circumstances with it constructed and in operation, no matter how many other roads there may be crossing the territory of our neighbours, we are perfectly safe from any pressure on their part. We can always get the use of our neighbour's paths all the easier because we have a path on our own territory that we can use if necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The construction of the C. P. R. through
British Columbia was a necessity if we wished
to bring the Pacific Province into close relationship with the rest of the Dominion. The
item of \$9,562,000 represents what we spent
up to July 1st, 1883, in securing the real
union of British Columbia.

OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Winning Applause.

Fannie Horton, a once celebrated actress, won her first applause in a somewhat singular manner. During her performance in a particular scene she was loudly hissed, when, advancing to the foothights, she asked: "Which do you dislike—my playing or my person?" "The playing, the playing!" was the answerfrom all parts of the house. "Well," she returned, "that consols me; for my playing may be bettered, but my person I cannot alter!" The audience was so struck with the ingenuity of this retort that they immediately applauded as loudly as they had the moment before condemned her; and from that night ahe improved in her acting, and soon became a favourite with the public.

During the past year the foreign missionary societies of the world report a gain of 308,643 communicants.

Mr. W. Maguire, merchapt, at Franklin, writes:—"I was afflicted with pain in my shoulder for eight years—almost helpless at times—have tried many remedies, but with no relief, until I used Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil. After a few applications the pain left meentirely, and I have had no pains since."

De houstake Elizatrin or affect really less than each the year of the pain left of the pain l

Charles Tupper.

(From Halifax Herald.)

Among the numerous letters received ba Sir Charles Tupper and the Committee of Management, on the occasion of the recent banquet at Amherst, was one from his Lord-ship Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., which being received toe late to be read at the ban-quet has been forwarded us for publication. "MY DEAR SIR CHARLES, \_\_

"My object in writing to you now is to add to those of your frinds at Amberst my humble valedictory good wishes for you and yours in the future, and my thanks and congratulations for your past political services to Canada since the day of your first election, twenty-nine years ago, to represent Cumberland in the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia.

land in the Provincial Parliament of Nova
Scotia.

On that day (being then the R. C. clergyman stationed in Cumberland) I heard with
pleasure your eloquent address, spoken from
the platform erected outside of the courthouse at Amherst; and since then I have followed your career as an able national statesman, with ever-increasing admiration.

I do not wish this to apply to each and
every one of your political acts, in detail;
for some of them never came to my consideration, and with others I might not coincide,
either on account of the teachings of my

In 1870 the North-West was added to our territories by purchase.

In 1873 Prince Edward Island cast in her In 1873 Prince Edward Island cast in her lot with the others.

By the Act carving Manitoba cut of the North-West Territories, and constituting it a Province of the Confederation, a debt was allowed her of \$472,090.

We assumed the debt of British Columbia in 1872. It amounted to \$1,666,200.

In 1873 the Federal Parliament dealt with an

OLD DEBT

of the Province of Canada, and in order to take the old debt off the shoulders of Ontario

abundant means of inter-communication—especially railways.

The clear mind, active energy, firm will, broad views, and assiduous industry employed by you as a leading statesman in the service of your country nave not failed to produce their natural results—the great advancement of ail the interests of the country and the material and social comforts of its inhabitants of every class and party.

Therefore it is right and just that your constituents of Cumberland are to meet you at Amherst on the eve of your departure for London to continue your patrictic services in London to continue your patriotic services

London to continue your patriotic services in a higher sphere, not merely to give you a farewell banquet, but to testify their high and grateful appreciation of the honour and benefit which your native county has derived from its distinguished son and ever faithful parliamentary representative. In this they do honour to themselves by rendering honour to whom honour is due, to him who has merited well of them and of his country. who has merited well of the country.

As a former resident of Cumberland at the time of your first election, in which I may have somewhat aided, acting in sympathy with the then archbishop, clergy, and Roman Catholic people of the whole archdiocese of Halifax; as an old acquaintance who often met you in our respective professional visits to the sick; as a warm sympathizer with the policy of those who advocated the confederation of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of those who advocated the confederations of the policy of t

greeting and cordial good will—earneatly wishing all legitimate happiness to yourself and to your amiable wife, Lady Tupper, and to all near and dear to you. May you live many happy and prosperous years to continue to shed honour and benefit on your native province and her confederated sisters of the Dominion of Canada, as well as to render venerable services to the Mother Country, is the sincere wish of him who has the honour to be, my dear Sir Charles,

Your humble servant and friend.

GOOD TEMPLARS

Toronte Fixed Upon as the Next Place of Meeting.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the R.W. G.L. of the largest and world-wide order of Good Templars commenced on Tuesday, 27th May, in Washington, D.C., and is now in session in the Masonic temple. Each county or State delegation occupies a separate table. About fifty, Grand Lodges were represented, comprising all the provinces, the States in the Union, and India. Among the representatives present were the following:—Hon. Geo. R. Katzentein, of California; Mrs. S. Leonard, ef Boston; F. G. Keens, Nebraska; Hon. Uriah Copp, Illinois; A. Woodward, New Orleans; Hon. Samuel Hastings, Wisconsin; Hon. John B. Finch, Nebraska; Col. J. J. Huckman, Missouri; Rev. T. J. Scott, India; Dr. Oronhyatekha, Messra. Flagg, Rose, Cummer, and Williams, Ontario; Lambly and Plummer, Quebec; Underhay, Prince Edward Island; Chisholm, Nova Scotia; Nixon, Manitoba, and others. About 200 members and representatives were present. Sixty new members were initiated and the R.W.G.L. degree conferred upon them. Toronto Fixed Upon as the Next Place o

The large item of miscellaneous public works, \$29,336,000, may possibly need some explanation.

In addition to being a great railway builder Canada is a canal constructor. During a long series of years the country has been gradually constructing canals, and out of a total expenditure of \$42,500,000 for canals nearly \$25,000,000 belongs to the period between July 1863 and July 1883. We have begun and in most cases completed the construction of 94 public buildings big and little. We have finished 15 other buildings which were commenced before Confederation, including the públic buildings in Ottawa. We have built 315 lighthouses and otherwise equipped our coasts till they are the admiration of the nations as well as the means of safety and security to our seamen.

Winning Applause.

Fannie Horton, a once celebrated actress, won her first applause in a somewhat singular manner. During her performance in a particular scene she was loudly hissed, when, advancing to the footinghts, she asked: "Which do you dislike—my playing or my person?"

"The playing, the playing?" was the answerfrom all parts of the house. "Well," she returned," that consols me; for my playing may be bettered, but my person I cannot alter!" The audience was so struck with the constance of the prohibition movement and showed the great advance towards prohibition function. It traced the progress of the prohibition movement and showed the entire jurisdictaon. It traced the progress of the prohibition movement and showed the great advance towards prohibition through out the world. The report declares that unless one or both of the great political parties in the United States declares unquestionably for prohibition candidate to be nominated in Pittsburg July noxt. In Scandinavia the order is making great strides. In Seeden at the close of the month of March last year there were 375 lodges with a membership of 40,000, making the Grand Lodge of world. In Norway the order is also progressing favourably. Thirty flourishing long the proposition of two propo TORONTO NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

On, the question of where to hold the next annual meeting of R.W.G.L. coming up, it was fally discussed by the meeting, and the merits of the different cities proposed fully set forth, Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans, Denver, Toronto, &c.. being nominated, and several ballots were taken, Toronto leading each time. Toronto finally won, with New Orleans next. The R.W.G.L. will therefore meet in the dity of Toronto next May, when, it is to be hoped, they will receive a right good Canadian welcome.



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion. in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injursous, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is

writes, "I have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for over twelve years, and or Coughs, Colds, &c. I have never kno to fall, and do not hesitate to recommend it be-fore all other preparations of the same class."

WM. JOHNSTON, Smith's Falls, Ont., says he years, and it gives good satisfaction

writes, "Mrs. John Kirk, the wife of a farmer iving about ten miles from this town, in the rear a cold which threatened consumption, by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DHEUMATINE -- An Int

a SURE CURE for all kinds of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.



much feared that the cords of her neck would have to be cut. Fortunately before this was done, I was recommended by your Mr. Booth to try Rheumatine. I purchased three bottles, two of which complete your dher. My child is now free from all rheumatic pain, and as well as can be. I most the goughly and heartily recommend your cure.

Yours truly, THOS. ROACH.

Sold BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver. PENNYROYAL

NO MORE NAUSEOUS PILLS



Children like it! Mothers like it! Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers.
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DAVIS & LAWRENCE COMPANY, Limited,
Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

1 Romaledon The

Book "How to Cure Consumption, etc." manied free on application, Consultation personally or by letter.

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THE DAILY MAIL

each insertion, were insertion, were issued at all times to be subject to eval of the Managing Director of The Main, sing Company, who reserves to himself the to insert or otherwise. In case of errors missions in legal or any other advertisements Company do not hold themselves liable for see further than the amount received by a for such advertisements. Cuts for adversents must be mounted on solid metal sed advertisements on the third page THE WEEKLY MAIL

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1884.

WARNING.

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

MANITOBA AFFAIRS. WE publish this morning the text of the reply of the Manitoba Government to the propositions made by the Dominion au-thorities for bettering the financial condition of that province. The text as originally prepared is amended as stated in the atches we have appended to the reply.

The reply was prepared in haste, owing to the action of the Opposition, which, like the Grit party elsewhere, took an entirely partisan view of the affair. The document is not of the kind we should like to see presented; but we must make allowance for the fact that the provincial authorities are very much badgered; and must, on the other hand, remember that the Dominion Government is guarding the Freasury and the general interests of the

We have obviously not heard the last of these agitations, and therefore we give our readers the text of the Manitoba view of the situation. The Grit papers are disposed to fan the spark of discontent into the flame of disaffection; and there are those who have openly encouraged revolt

and openly counselled annexation.
We put aside all fear of danger of any uch result. The business of statesmen is o overcome difficulties, and the Dominion Sovernment is not without resource and coins still. Let us recall Lord Lans-cowns's noble words at Montreal: "I am owne's noble words at Montreal: "Tame patience should flutter in the North-West, if the great Province of Manitoba tural anxiety to emerge post haste from her minority, in which I believe no one desires to retain her an hour longer than is necessary, no surer means of counter-acting that passing disaffection could be found than the threat of disloyal inter-"ference from without; an interference
"which I have no doubt whatever her
"sturdy settlers would be the first to re-"sent and resist." We still put trust in the ultimate good sense and prudence of the people and Legislature of Manitobs.

OPENING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE latest trains yesterday brought in from the East and West a number of com missioners to the General Presbyterian To-day's trains and steamers will bring another contingent. Nearly four hundred Presbyterian ministers and laymen have been commissioned from all parts of Canada to meet in St. James' square church this evening, when, at halfpast seven o'clock, are observed the formal opening exercises. This being the second time Toronto

honoured, since the union of the Churches in 1875, as the meeting-place of this large and influential Presbyterian court, it is with much satisfaction we extend to our with much satisfaction we extend to our visitors a warm welcome. Accommodation has been, we understand, provided for all. The Assembly bade adieu to London last June, and to St. John the year before, with feelings of sincere gratefulness for the hospitality extended in these two cities. Our city will be no exception in this respect. Toronto is a stronghold of Presbyterianism. The different religious denominations work here harmoniously. We feel assured, then, that the homes of our citizens will be opened for the hearty and comfortable accommodation of our visitors from the Central Provinces, from the Province of the Prairie, and the Provinces by the Sea. Sharp at 7.30 p.m. the oponing exercises will be-7.30 p.m. the opening exercises will be-

Unless some circumstance forbid, the Moderator appointed the previous year leads in the religious service which marks the opening of the new Assembly. Principal King, D. D., of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, the retiring Moderator, is at present in Europe, and therefore will not take the part which would devolve upon him had he been here. The Rev. Wm. Coohrams, D. D., of Brantford, his predecessor in the office, will preside to night. After devotional exercises a sermon will be preached, and the Assembly will immediately thereafter be constituted. The roll will then be called. As Moderator protem Dr. Coohrams will next address the Assembly in a few words, and ask that a asembly in a few words, and ask that a ew Moderator be appointed. The choice of the chief official of the

urt in the Presbyterian Church nied as a rule with considers Since the organization of the United Church, Presbyteries have adminations to this office, and the man who was the nominee of the ointments made by the ex-Moderators, and that confirmed by the Assembly.

As usual, a number of names are already efore the Church in connection with the Ioderatorship. No less than seven genemen have been nominated by Presysteries. Two of these are from the Marines. Provinces, viz., Rev. KENNETT

time Provinces, viz, Rev. Kenneth Molennan, M.A., of Charlottetown, and Principal Moknicht, of Halifax. Four are from Ontario—Principal Grant, of Kingston: Professor MacLaren, of Toronto; Dr. Wardroppe, of Guelph, and Rev. J. K. Smith, of Galt. The Rev. C. B. Pithlado, of Winnipeg, is the seventh. The meeting to-night will reveal the choice of the Assembly being made known, the newly-elected Moderator will retire for a few moments and return, being conducted to the official chair by his mover and seconder. Having thanked the Assembly for the honour conferred, and uttered such additional words as he may deem appropriate, the new Moderator will present to his predecessor the thanks of the Assembly for the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the opening proceedings. Replies will then be read from the Queen and the Governor-General to addresses presented to them a year ago. The Business Committee will present a report, and the Assembly will adjourn to resume practical work to-morsent a report, and the Assembly will adjourn to resume practical work to-mor-

THAT WRETCHED RETURN.

HAVING fired off the blank cartridges prepared for them in the Crown Lands Department, Mr. PAEDRE's organs have re-treated ignominiously, and the defence of the Coz job has been turned into a rout. In such a case as this silence is significant. It is the silence, not of gold, but of brass. The London organ, it is true, feebly remarks that Mr. Con " is content, and it is quite clear to anyone who chooses to look into the matter that the Ontario Government has much the best of the bargain." Mr. Con has not been at all modest in his demands, and he seems to have obtained all that he asked for. If he were not content under such circumstances he would be a drawing card as a curiosity. As for the Government, inasmuch as its main object in life appears to be the purchase of support, from one point of view it may be said to have the best of the bar-

gain—at the country's expense.

We have already pointed out the singular and suspicious nature of the return brought down by the Government, but there are other circumstances connected with it which call for notice. It will be remembered that the return was not laid on the table until the last working day of the session, six weeks after it was ordered The member who asked for it, Mr. Wood, of North Hastings, then found it to be incomplete, and wanting in most essentia complete, and wanting in most essential information. At the meeting of the Printing Committee on the following day an order was passed that the return should be printed, with the omissions supplied, and distributed. The report of the committee was adopted by the House, which was prorogued on that day, and the members left for their homes. Since that time Mr. Wood has heard nothing of the return, except through the press.

except through the press.

From a letter of his published in the Belleville Intelligencer of Saturday last, it appears that about the beginning of last week he wrote to the Queen's Printer asking the cause of the delay. The reply, which could not have been written earlier than Wednesday of the same week, stated that the printing staff had been busily en-gaged on other work, but that he might expect the return in about two weeks. On the same day The Man learned that it was already printed, and, on the Thursday, obtained one on application at the distribution office. This is the return which has been commented on in these dumns, and it is, as far as can be learned entical with that laid on the table, and contains the same omissions. The facts above stated may be briefly summarized

as follows:

1. The return, ordered by the House, was withheld till the last minute.

2. When brought down it was found to be incomplete, and silent as to certain particulars definitely asked for. 3. The order of the Printing Committee that it should be printed, with omissions supplied, has been disobeyed.

4. The order of the same committee

that it should be distributed has been dis-

form, and was to be had at the distribu-tion office last week, and yet the gentle-man most interested in it was informed that it would not be ready for two weeks.

The very fact that such strenuous efforts have been made to suppress information that the House has ordered to be given is of itself sufficient to throw the gravest of itself sufficient to throw the graves suspicion on the whole transaction. Beyond that the facts that have leaked out substantiate all that has been said in these columns upon the subject. The silence of the organs is not to be wondered at.

INOPPORTUNE TREASON.

As we have pointed out on several occa sions, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT has not openly and frankly declared for independ ence. He has only hinted at it : set afloat "food for thought" (not "werry fillin' at "the price") about it; caused some of the party organs to discuss it; and left the general impression that when independence is wanted, he is the man to be looked to an a leader. The caution of his chief organ is comical in the extreme. It excites the contempt of some of its own friends, as is elsewhere pointed out.

Probably no political discussion was ever started at a more inopportune moment, as the Grit party will find out. It was started at a time when every Loyalist pulse in Canada was beating more swiftly in anticipation of the celebration of those historical memories which make every Canadian proud. When every Loyalist in the Dominion was remembering, with prideful elevation of mind, the part which his ancestors took, in either repelling the invasion of Canada, or in exhibiting, by rare and loyal sacrifices, the strength of their devotion to the British Crown; at must be a constant reproach to him, flings among the people a proposition that they should consider the fitness of becoming separate from England. The audacity of the thing is great; its unwisdom is greater

The proposition comes to us surrounded The proposition comes to us surrounded by a group of suspicious witnesses and supporters. It is accompanied by the declaration that Sir Richard does not think the Canadians care for liberty; and that they do not greatly love their new Dominion. It is followed by Mr. LAURIER'S declaration in Montreal that his people lack patriotism too—in his opinion. It is endorsed by such organs as are most given to attempts at destroying

ame of mind.
The insult will be resented in the pro way; not by broken windows or broke heads; but by such a steadily blowin breeze of contempt for Messrs. Carr wrigar, Blake, Mowar, and the rest, a will teach them the lesson that their par in the future of Canada is small and mean in the future of Canada is small and mean. Not in vain have several generations of honest men and loyal gentlemen lived and died in faithfulness to British traditions and in loyalty to the British Crown. And we believe in the existence of a generation of men and women who in all sincerity hold that old faith and live in that old loyalty, and for the preservation of the integrity of the Empire will see to it that they shall not live in vain.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY'S

EACH Assembly brings its new work, while at the same time work that may be termed old asks for attention. There are boards and committees of Assembly from whom reports are expected every year. At the meeting which began in this city yesterday representatives were heard from all the colleges belonging to the Church, from Halifax on the East to Manitoba on the West. The college question having engaged public attention o such an extent during the past few onths, it will not be surprising if in the asembly a voice is heard upon a subject which is more easily spoken upon than satisfactorily adjusted.

The foreign mission work of the Church is likely to occupy the attention of the Assembly in a marked way this year. The access of the foreign work in some of the fields superintended by the Presbyterian Church in Canada is notable. This is particularly the case in the China mission. The year just closed is eventful too from the number of new missionaries sent out. But missionary operations among the heathen have their serious difficulties. It is what might be expected that in a field such as India serious complications should block the way to uninterrupted progress. In the columns of The Main some time ago appeared a correspondence, extracts from the Indian press, which revealed until the deeting, of the might Empire. So, But missionary operations among the swhat might be expected that in a held such as India serious complications should block the way to uninterrupted progress. In the columns of The Man some time ago appeared a correspondence, extracts from the Indian press, which revealed unpleasant opposition to the Canadian mis-sionaries from the native chiefs. H. H. Ma-HARAJAH HOLKAR has taken strong exception to the continuance of the mission wor in any form in the city of Indore, which is in any form in the city of Indore, which is the headquarters of the Canadian mission. His opposition has led to correspondence between the mission and the British authorities. And from the peculiarities of that distant field the Foreign Mission Committee and the General Assembly are confronted with a difficult task.

At the last Assembly the subject which took precedence was one connected with the home missionary work. The General Assembly in London, after long and earnest deliberation, gave instructions to its Home Mission Committees to take into consideration the whole subject of ministerial support, to bring the subject before

ial support, to bring the subject before the presbyteries and congregations in the Church, with a view to increase the annucome of each minister to a minimum \$750 and a manse. The Assembly thi year will meet to hear of this work on the part of the Home Committee having been uccessfully performed. The augmentates sheme has been faunched. Success marked it thus far. This subject will gage the interested attention of approaching Assembly. The new sche will be sent down, with success crowning its inception, to be tested by the Church through time.

Among the stirring subjects to be brought before this Assembly will be one in the shape of an appeal, another through an overture. The appeal is from the Presbytery of Kingston. A member of that Presbytery some time ago united in matrimony a man and the sister of his deceased mony a man and the sister of his deceased wile. Certain brethren took exception to this act of the minister, and moved in the direction of rebuke. The majority in Presbytery contending that Biblical exeges does not warrant a condemnation of such union, and seeing that there is no consensus of opinion as to the validity or non-validity of such unions, moreover, taking into consideration the fact the subject of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is awaiting settlement by the Assembly, held it would be unwise to rebuke or censure, and voted accordingly. The ly, held it would be unwise to reduce ensure, and voted accordingly, ninority in Presbytery appealed to synod of Toroato and Kingston. Synod sustained the Presbytery, minority now appeal to the Assembly. The The minority now appeal to the Assemboverture is from the Ottawa Pre overture is from the Ottawa Presbytery, and asks the Assembly to take into conand asks the Assembly to take into consideration the excesses of party politics, and "to adopt such measures as may be "deemed most effectual to abate the evil "and develop a more calm and judicial spirit in the community with regard to "all public questions." The subjects outlined, along with many others, will afford abundance of work for the discretion and talont of the approaching Assembly. talent of the approaching Assembly.

BISHOP ROGERS AND SIR CHARLES

TUPPBR. We publish elsewhere a letter from Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, to Sir. CHARLES TUPPER. It is such a letter as every Bishop in Canada, who knows anything of the history of public men and parties in this country, would cordialy join in. Bishop Rogers is well known in thethree Lower Provinces; and where ever he is known he is loved for his paternal character, his blameless life, his solid learning, his amisbility, and his modesty. There are scattered over the Dominio men still young who declare that from his lips they learned much they can never forget; who remember with pleasure the keenness of his love for literature and his taste for poetry; and who can never re-call without emotion the sweetness of his praises and the gentle dignity of his re-

He remembers well—as who does not in those provinces —the fight which the Conservative Party and its leaders—including many Orangemen—made for Catholic rights, and the loyal aid which Catholics rendered to the Conservative Party and cause. It can never be with any other feeling than one of pained amazement that any man with a beautyled.

any other feeling than one of pained amazement that any man, with a knowledge of the fierceness of the hatred with which the Liberals pursued the Catholic faith and name, can behold an alliance between any Catholics and the Liberal Party.

The testimony of Bishop Rozens to the personal merit and public career of Sir Charles Tupper is such testimony as will outweigh tons of rubbishy rhetoric and reckless abuse by partisan writers. It is not only his own testimony, but it recalls also the fact, so well known to us, that Sir Charles Tupper was she personal friend CHARLES TUPPER was the personal frie and, so far as alliance was possible public affairs, the ally of Archbial Community, who was not only an able to the probably one of the ablest but

this continent ever saw. The fact is worth recalling now. It is not forgotten, but its memory is a little dim with years.

CONFEDERATION.

THE progress of Canada since Confeder ion has been great. The only period of gnation was that which signalized the. ion of Mr. MACKENZIE. The organ of the Grit party has now discovered that Confederation is a failure. The reason for alleging such a discovery is that the Conservative party is now in power. In 1877, when its own friends were, unfortunately for the country, at the helm, the same eccentric journal discovered that Confedera-tion was a huge success, and that nothing could, in the future, impair that success. Its words on these occasions present a ludi

Globe, July 2, 1877. Globe June 2 1881 Globe, July 2, 1877.

Everyone acknowings that Canadian confederation has been great success, and the venture are new pady to confess that ne plan was a viseone, and that the result has entill the most atguine could have nitioipated.

The different prosinces are doing a large not every growing bustiness among themselves itself at the general exceptional advantages for each of the property of the provinces are doing a large not every growing bustiness among themselves itself at the general exceptional advantages for each of the provinces are doing a large not everyone acknowledge of the provinces are doing a large not everyone acknowledge of the provinces are doing a large not everyone acknowledge of the provinces are doing a large not everyone acknowledge of the provinces are doing a large not everyone acknowledge of the provinces are doing a large not everyone acknowledge of the provinces are not one percentage of the provinces are not one that the people as it was expected they would be acknowledge of the provinces are not one that the people as it was expected they would be acknowledge of the provinces are not one that the people as it was expected they would be acknowledge of the provinces are not one that the people are the provinces are not one that the people are the provinces are not one that the provinces are not one to the provinces are not one country to which all are attached at the provinces are not one to the provinces are not one to the provinces are not one country to which all are attached at the provinces are not one to the province dreamed of.

All our provinces will some be connected and bound together by the firm bonds of an inter-occanio rallway.

The second decade of Canada's existence begins in eircumstances full of happy angury, and promises to be crowned with great and most gratifying success. Before it closes to difficulties and our Pacific railway will in all likelihood be approaching completion.

The future is full of

mighty Empire, &c.

Everyone is willing to acknowledge that there is "dissatisfaction and discontent there is "dissatisfaction and discontent there is "dissatisfaction and discontent wand unrest," but Sir Richard Carrwander said the other evening that it was among the members of the Reform party. Everyone will acknowledge that there is a feeling of "disappointment and anxiety," but it is among the members of the Reform party. They are disappointed at not getting into power before this, and they are anxieus to know whether there is any chance of their being able to do so any chance of their being able to do so again. Sir RIGHARD CARTWRIGHT is "help-"ing to accomplish the destiny of the "mighty Empire, &c." by stirring up an Independence agitation. Oan it be that he has neglected to cultivate "what is "stall the transfer of the stall the transfer of the stall transfer of the really true, manly, moral, intelligent, and religious?" We fear it can.

M'LAREN V. CALDWELL.

Ir seems impossible for the Opposition papers to discuss the case of McLaren v. Caldwell without misrepresenting the political effect of it. For private purposes, that is so far as private rights are concerned, the decision of the Privy Council is certainly a triumph for Caldwell. But, so far as the action of the Dominion Government is concerned, the case does not in

any way injuriously affect it. the Streams bill he did so on perfectly legitimate grounds, and those grounds are as good to-day as they were in 1880. He believed that Mr. McLaren had private rights which the Streams bill was intended rights which the Streams bill was intended to injure. His justfication for so believing was, and is, that the Vice-Chancellor had so decided, and that a case had previously been decided in the same direction. The Supreme Court of the Dominion, at a subsequent date, sustained his view by a unanimous decision in McLaren's favour. It was notorious that that the Streams' bill was a partisan measure. It was notorious that the bill was passed while the case was before the courts. It was notorious that the offer was passed while the case was before the courts. It was notorious that the offer of compensation by the terms of the bill was tricky and insufficient. And Sir John Macdonald was actually forced to disallow the Act, by the strong consensus of opinion on the bench in favour of McLiarun's claims.

The bench was divided as follows: The bench was divided as follows:

For McLaren's view—Vice-Chancellor
Proudfoot, Chief Justice Ritchie, Chief
Justice Hagarty, Judge A. Wilson, Judge
Gwynne, Judge Henry, Judge Strong, Chief
Justice Draper, Chief Justice Richards, Judge
J. Wilson, Judge Galt, Judge Fournier, Judge
Taschereau.

For Caldwell's view—Chief Justice Spragge,
Judge Patterson, and Judge Morrison.
Under these circumstances, if Sir John
MacDonald had not disallowed the bill he
would have been acting in contempt of the

MacDonald had not disallowed the bill he would have been acting in contempt of the whole weight of judicial authority in Canada, and would have shown a feebleness in defending private rights, as defined by our own courts, which would have been remarkable. He was forced to disallow the bill by every consideration of public duty. And each time the bill was sent to him the duty became more imperative.

Now look at the Local Government's position. The Privy Council has decided that Mollanen had no private rights, and that in effect the legislation previous to the Streams bill was sufficient. Therefore the Streams bill was sufficient. Therefore the Streams bill was sufficient to the due course of justice. It is now seen to be quite unnecessary for any purpose. And if we reflect that it was introduced for dishonest and partisan purposes, we think we honest and partisan purposes, we think we have indicated all the necessary reasons for the continued disallowance of the Act.

RECIPROCITY. CANADA has done quite enough-all that the can, or will, for the present do-in the affair of Reciprocity. Any propositions that the United States may have to make will, of course, be entertained. We do not look for an early precipitation of negotiations, and we believe that the people of Canada at present want nothing so little as they want Reciprocity. The National Policy is not a failure. If it has failed, the rumour of its failure has not reached

It is a very noteworthy fact that every American journal which discusses the question confesses that Reciprocity would be a very good thing for their people. We do not notice that they ever contemplate the possibility of Canada gaining anything by the arrangement. All the tracks lend

Under these circumstances we venture to advise caution on the part of our rulers.

One of the gentlemen engaged in forwarding the proposition at Washington confesses that he obtained his view of Canadian commercial feeling from Mr. Goldwin Smith. We entertain a profound respect for the American gentleman's tribute to intellect in thus accepting Mr. Smith's views; but we venture to say that he might as well take Mr. Ruskin's views on commerce, or Mr. Arnold's views on religion, as truly English. Mr. Goldwin Smith is of opinion that there is in Canada a large body of opinion in favour of closer commercial union with the United States. We have yet to make that discovery.

discovery.

The abolition of the treaty of 1854 in 1866 left Canada with the channels of her 1866 left Canada with the channels of her trade suddenly choked. A very energetic effort was necessary to provide new channels to new markets. In the struggle many men went down: many forms of business were injured. The remembrance of these things lingers still. It is not the ention of our people that that shall

happen a second time.

Our own National Policy has taught us that we can do without a Reciprocity Treaty. It has employed capital and labour, and created a great number of new industries. It is the desire of American manufacturers to relieve our business men of the neces-sity for doing so much business. It is not the intention of our business men to enter-tain that view. It is the notion of some other Americans, not uninspired perhaps by Mr. Goldwin Smith's Continental Policy, that political union would follow commercial union. We do not think we will, on our part, tolerate the experiment. We are not fond of offering advice to Government, for we do not think that Governments should be dictated to by the press. But we advise caution. The advocacy of Reciprocity is just now confined to three classes of persons; 1st, those Americans who want our markets; 2nd, those Canadians who hate the National Policy and the Federation; and 3rd, those who wish for annexation. In our opin these classes are all very imperfect ex-ponents of Canadian national or commercial feeling. They come to us asking tribute and national humiliation. Our ad-vice is, to throw them into the well.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It looks as if Mr. Laurier wants to defeat the Conservative party, by driving Sir Richard back into its ranks.

Jay Gould is alleged to have lost by the fall in stocks during the past year. \$21,642,-It is stated that one hundred and eight of

the Southern delegates who are in favour of Arthur are office-holders. The Chicago gathering will have some of the features of a Reform convention. Cuba is for sale. If Sir Richard Cartwright s so heartily tired of the British yoke he

should buy that island and set up as an inde-pendent monarch. Besides free trade would work there admirably. The climate is hot, and the inhabitants require neither heavy clothes nor heavy food. Mr. Waters, M.P.P., says that he is not

an admirer of large majorities. He thinks that Mr. Mowat's majority is a much healthier one than if it were twice as large. It was very wrong then of poor Mr. Mowat to strive so earnestly at the last election to thrust a larger, and consequently more sickly majority on the province. In his speech at Guelph Mr. Paterson, M.P., said :- "Mr. Innes and himself had to fight the battles of Reform in a House where the task seemed almost hopeless."
Mr. Paterson might have mentioned that
"Mr. Innes and himself" received some slight
assistance from Mr. Blake and expend other

most hopeless. Where, oh i where is that great Liberal reaction," of which so much was heard ashort time ago. The American tariff changes of 1883 in cluded an increase of 121 per cent. on textile nachinery. The result, according to Col. machinery. The result, according to Col. Shaw, the American consul at Manchester, has been a falling off by fifty per cent. on the exports of machinery from Lancashire to the United States. This has been followed by an increase in the American textile machinery manufacturing industry and a reduction by five per cent. in prices. Home competition and an enlarged market are the parents of low prices.

"When a poor miserable clerk pilfers fifty cents from his employer's till the offence is called stealing. But when a bank official steals \$1,260,000 it is called a 'shortage.'"—Grit Paper.

True. And when a poor man puts and person's name to a cheque his prosecution for forgery is regarded as justifiable. But if one of the leaders of the Grit party forges and defrands an old friend of \$500 his prosecution is described by his equally honest partisans as a "petty annoyance."

The Ottawa Grit organ is evidently the opinion that its party is in a bad way.

It says:—

"A boldly affirmative policy backed by aggressivoness and audacious attacks upon Tory strongholds must win. There is no reason for regarding any constituency as hopeless of being carried or redeemed by the Liberals. Faint heart never won fair lady, and sheer dogged pluck has carried many an apparently fainting cause to victory."

The "aggressiveness and audacious attacks" have certainly not been lacking, but they have had no policy to back up. This is the explanation of the faintness, quite as real as apparent, which characterizes the cause.

In the year 1874 a Canadian paper spoke In the year 1874 a Canadian paper spoke as follows:—

"The advocacy of Canadian independence touches every individual in the Dominion in all his dearest and most important relations. It puts all his material, social, and religions interests into possible jeopardy, and, at the least, into a condition of manifest uncertainty. It cannot even be discussed without implying that there is no present national feeling, and not even present national prejudice."

The paper in question was then, and is still, published in Toronto, and it is the organ of the Reform party. atil, published in Toronto, and it is the organ of the Reform party.

The Hamilton Spectator recently suffered a

severe less in the destruction by fire of its building and plant. With commendable building and plant. With commendable enterprise the management has since acquired and fitted up in the most complete style one of the finest buildings in that city as a printing and publishing office. The establishment is now one that the proprietors may well be proud of. It is an ornament to the city of Hamilton, and to Canadian journalism. The MAIL extends its congratulations to the Spectator on its progress and prosperity. It is one of our most welcome exchanges, and, being a staunch advocate of Liberal-Conservative principles, it is a journal whose opinions are freely quoted and widely respected.

Toronto, and doubtless other offices, are soon to be delivered from the intolerable nuisance of rallway whistling which makes night and day hideous. The committee of the Privy Council last week gave the rail-

MANITOBA RESOLUTIONS.

Reply by the Norquay Government to the Dominion.

TOO HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

Statement of Provincial Claims From Local Point of View.

FORGETFULNESS OF NATIONAL INTERESTS.

Amendment of the Reply on Maturer Con

The following is an almost verbatim copy of the reply of the Manitoba Government to the proposals of the Dominion Government made through the delegates to Ottawa. Annexed

INTRODUCTORY. Whereas this House, having fully considered the propositions of the Federal Government, regrete that the Federal Government have not seen fit to accede to the requests of this House, as presented by its delegates.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is evident that the spirit of "The British North America Act" is that each province admitted into Confederation, as well as those originally confederated, should be placed of the same status, more especially with reference to the control of the public lands within each province being vested in such province. This was carried out in the instrument British and province of British was carried out in the instrument British and province. This was carried out in the instance of Prince Edward island, which had no public lands, but was allowed the sum of \$800,000 to en but was allowed the sum of \$800,000 to en-able her to acquire lands held by private par-ties within the province; but in Manitoba on its admission into Confederation there were public lands, and they should have become vested in the province, as was the case in the other provinces of the Dominion. THE ORIGINAL PUBCHASE.

The repetition of the statement, that the Ane repetition of the statement, that the Dominion Government having purchased at a large price in cash all the rights, titles, and interests of the Hudson's Bay Company in and to the territory out of which the Province of Manitoba has been formed entitles them to consider Manitoba as having a different status in Confederation from the other provinces, is invidious, and this House feels that the time has arrived when the refeels that the time has arrived when the repetition of such a statement should cease—
so far as the Hudson Bay Company is concerned. They never established any claim to
a title to the lands, except those to which
Lord Selkirk had extinguished the Indian
title, and which were subsequently repurchased from his successors by the Hudson's Bay Company. On the contrary, the
settlers at Point du Chien settled there under
the Homestead law adopted by the Council
of Assiniboia, irrespective of the Hudson's
Bay Company. Bay Company.

HUDSON'S BAY TITLE The extinction of the Hudson's Bay title cannot be viewed by this House is any other light than that of the purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company of certain rights which were held by that company to the detriment of the people of Canada, and which were extinguished by the Government thereof in the same way that in the other provinces that have extinguished other rights created they have extinguished other rights created in former ages, and which obstructed the progress and development of the people.

CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, a line running from one end of the Dominion to the other, is an enterprise of a wholly national character, and the expenses connected therewith should be borne by the Dominion. Although its construction was one of the conditions upon which the Province of British Columbia entered Confederation, that province was not called upon to contribute in any way towards its construction, but on she contrary was independent of \$100,000 annually for the right of way aud for the land covering an area of twenty miles on each side of the line. Thus, in the case of in each side of the line. Thus, in the case of British Columbia, the province does not only receive a similar benefit to what Manitoba is receiving, but in addition receives compensa-tion for the right of way as previously stated.

LOCAL BAILWAYS. As to local railways, had Manitob possessed of the territory, she would have been able to subsidize their construction,

HOMESTEADS AND EDUCATION. This province has already offered to redeem svery pledge given by the Federal authori-ties in respect to the setting apart of free homesteads to all coming settlers, and for the education of their children. INADEQUATE COMPENSATION.

The proposal that this province shall become possessed of only the swamp lands, together with the grant of \$45,000 a year, is not acceptable to this Legislature as a compensation for the equitable claim that this province has always preferred to all the lands thereof.

SCHOOL LANDS.

As to the school lands, the House can only reiterate the arguments already advanced in favour of their control being vested in the province. The grant of 150,000 acres as an endowment to the University of Manitoba is considered by this House advisable, and should the province become possessed of her public lands, pledges itself to carry out that proposition.

THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT. In reference to the allowance of capital on a population of 150,000 souls, instead of 17,000, as previously fixed, this House is of opinion that the same is a step in the right direction, and only regrets that there is no assurance given that the same will be allowed on increased population as may be ascertained decennially. This being the only source to which the province could look for a revenue to meet its increasing requirements, this Legislature is of opinion that the same should not be limited to 150,000 souls, but should be adjusted decennially as urged by the delegates.

OHARTERING LOCAL BAILWAYS.

Although admitting that this province has committed itself not to exercise any legislative powers in reference to chartering railways which would conflict with the Canadian Pacific Railway Act within the added territory, this House is nevertheless of opinion that this concession does not affect the exercise of that right within the limits of Manitobs, as it existed previous to the extension, and insist that they should be left to the full exercise of all her powers to charter local railways from one point to another CHARTERING LOCAL BAILWAYS. local railways from one point to anoth within the old province, and in the add-territory north of the fifteen mile limit.

THE PER CAPITA ALLOWANCE. The proposal to adjust the 80 cents a-head grant on a quinquennial census is received with satisfaction, and should the Dominion deem it advisable to increase the maximum number allowed the respective provinces on which the 80 cents a-head is to be paid, the Province of Manitoba insists that her claims shall not be overlooked in the general adjustment.

AID TO LOCAL BAILWAYS. The assurance of the earnest desire of the Dominion Government to extend railway facilities in Manitoba and the North-West is received with satisfaction, and the opinion of this House is, should the province obtain control of its public lands, the same could be advantageously supplemented by a modification of the terms upon which lands have been granted in aid of the railways referred to, by merely charging those railway companies with the cost of surveys and management of those lands. The difficulties encountered in raising money for the prosecution of these antesprime induce this Legislature to strongly urge upon the Government the modification suggested THE TARSES.

With reference to this discussion this House begs to call the attention of the Privy Council to a report of a Select Committee appointed by this Legislature to enquire into the operation of the tariff on agricultural implements, lumber, canned fruits, etc., which is annexed thereto.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.

In reference to the extension of boundaries, this House is of opinion that were the same conceded and a grant of the lands included in the territory so added, handed over to the province a material benefit would be secured by having a seaport on Hudson's bay. There being no probability of any province being formed between Manitoba and Hudson's bay, this extension would not interfere with the rights or ambition of any other province, and it having been the channel through which for over two centuries access was obtained to this country, that territory naturally belongs to Manitoba.

It is obvious that the propositions made by

this country, that territory naturally belongs to Manitoba.

It is obvious that the propositions made by the Federal Government cannot be accepted as a settlement of the claims urged by the delegation charged with their submission at Ottowa; and while appreciating some of the concessions proposed, this House, with a sense of its responsibility to the people of this country, and having in view the best interests of this province, deems it its duty to decline the acceptance of the proposition for the reasons already adduced.

CONCLUSIONS. Therefore be it resolved. That an humble address be passed by this House to his Excellency the Governor-General, respectfully declining to accept the same, and again urging the views of this House, as expressed in the instructions given to the delegates on the occasion of their late mission to Ottawa, and that a committee composed of Mr. Speaker and of such members of this House as are members of the Executive Council be appointed to draft an address in conformity with the foregoing resolutions. FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

WINNIPEG, June 2.—In the Legislature to-Winniped, June 2.—In the Legislature to-day the House went into Committee of the Whole on the reply to the proposition from Ottawa. The reply was adopted with unim-portant alterations, and an addition by Mr. Norquay to the last clause, that the Ottawa delegiase be empowered and instructed to receive and answer any further communica-tions on the subject, and should no modifica-tion to the terms be offered by the Federal Government in applicance of Government in supplement of the claims as proposed, then the committee be instructed to prepare for submission to the House at its next session a full statement of the province's case before its submission to England as adopted by the House on March 17th.

MUSKOKA ELECTION CASE.

Appeal to Remove Disqualification against Mr. Fauquier Argued.

Appeal to Remove Disqualification against Mr. Fauquier Argued.

The appeal in the Muskoks proyincial election case was argued on Monday before the Court of Appeal and judgment was reserved. The court was composed of Chief Justice Hagarty, Justices of Appeal Burton and Morrison, and Mr. Justice Galt. The Muskoka election took place on the 13th of March, 1883, when Mr. F. G. Fauquier, the Conservative member, was duly elected over his opponent, Mr. Bettee, by a fair majority. A petition was entered by G. Paget and P. L. Mackenzie against the return of Mr. Fauquier, and on the trial which took place before Justices Patterson and Ferguson, the election was voided and the respondent disqualified. The present appeal is from that decision, being confined, however, to the question of disqualification, it being admitted that the election was properly set aside on the ground of corrupt practices by agents. The disqualification was rested upon the breach by the respondent of the provisions of, section 151 of the Election Act, by which it is made a corrupt act for the "candidate for the representation of any electoral district," or any other person, to "either provide or furnals drink or other entertainment at the expense of such candidate or other person to any meeting of electors assembled for the purpose of promoting such election previous to or during such election or pay or promise or engage to pay for any such drink." Section 161 of the same

any such drink." Section 161 of the same Act disqualities the candidate so offending for eight years. Section 162 says:—"If it appears to the court or judges trying an election petition that an act constituting in law a corrupt practice was committed by a candidate, or with his knowledge and consent, but WITHOUT ANY CORRUPT INTENT.

with his knowledge and consent, but

WITHOUT ANY CORRUFT INTENT,
and in an ignorance which was involuntary
and excussible, and that the evidence
showed the candidate to have honestly
desired, and in good latth endeavoured, as far
as he could to have the election conducted
according to law, the candidate shall not be
subject to the penalties and disabilities
which he would but for this section incur
under the next preceding section." The only
charge against Mr. Fauquier personally was
treating at Comando Creek four days before
nomination. The learned judges at the trial
admitted that the acts of Mr. Fauquier were
done in ignorance, but could not agree that
they were involuntary and excussible within
the section, and they therefore pronounced
judgment for disqualification. The appeal of Mr. Fauquier is founded upon
the following objections:—1. The meeting, of electors in question was not
a meeting under section, 151, that
section relates to meetings of committees for
the promotion of the candidate's election, not
to public meetings of electors.

2. Before the alleged treating, the meeting
had been formally adjourned in another room,
and there was, therefore, no meeting to
treat, and section 161 was not transgressed.

3. In any event, the respondent is within
the exculpatory provisions of section 162.
(1) He was ignorant involuntarily and excusably of the provisions of section 161.
(2) The alleged treating was without any
corrupt intent. (3) The evidence shows

THE RESPONDENT HONESTLY DESIRED

and in good faith endeavoured as few at he

THE RESPONDENT HONESTLY DESIRED and in good faith endeavoured as far as he could to have the election conducted accord-

and in good rath endeavoured as lar as necould to have the election conducted according to law.

The learned judges have assumed that all
the suspicious circumstances connected with
Mr. Shields presence in the riding are to be
laid at the door of Mr. Fanquier. As to this
it is admitted on the evidence that not one
corrupt act is proved against Mr. Shields,
and even if this were otherwise Mr. Fanquier
is not shown to be connected with Shields,
or in any way responsible for anything
Shields may be charged with. This is the
legal position of the case, the evidence being
far too voluminous to set out with any
pretence of particularizing all the facts,
Messrs. C. Robinson, Q.C., H. Cameron, Q.
C., D. McCarthy, Q.G., and Frank Arnoldi
appeared for the appeal, and Messrs. J.
Bethune, Q.C., and W. Johnston supported
the judgment of the court below.

The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland has a membership of 178,105. The total income from all sources last year amounted to £397,288, being £18,570 more than the previous year. The Church collected from May, 1843, to December, 1883, the sum of £10,077,707. The Church is eminently pros-

Asy, 10-sa, to December, 1883, the mm of £10,077,707. The Church is eminently prosperous.

The Aberdeen Free Press tells of a Free Church minister in the Highlands who denounced the growing tendency in his region to disregard the sanctity of Sunday, and offered to give on the following morning a half crown to avery woman who should go home from church without talking about secular affairs. The men were to have a shilling. There were no takers, as no claimants called at the house on the following Monday.

The Old Catholics of Germany report 108 congregations, 35,000 enrolled adherents, one bithop, and 52 priests. During the ten years of the reform up to June last there had been 7,004 baptisms and 3,400 emfirmations, the amount of money contributed by the Old Catholics themselves being \$250,000. In Austria the cause has not died out, and that is nearly all that can be said for it—so great is the persecution to which the Government officials subject the converts.

ALGOMA

Grave Charges A

ARE THEY PROP

In the Court of Ap portant motion was a election case. The per turn of Mr. R. A. Lyo elect for that consti raised for consideration paragraphs complaint committed by mem Cabinet should or shou Mr. Justice Burton, s bers, had ordered out, and this w that decision. Messrs and E. Meek appeare

Messrs. J. Bethune. opposed it.
The paragraphs com spondent read as foile Adam Lyon was put in the said election of and still holding office Ontario, and the mem ernment, and more Oliver Mowat, the A said province, the Hothe Commissioner of C Arthur Sturgis

of the said Hon. James You of the said province i of promoting his ele them was guilty of illegal acts and practi of the said Robert Ad The said the Hon. ( Timothy B. Pardee.

or one of them, in ord of their said candid Adam Lyon, under taking possession of electoral district which of what is known as t caused and procured o sioners to proceed to electoral district, and selves as the ostensi ment of the said pr pretence of seizing th district, or of protecti fictitious or imagina officials of the Govern Manitoba, the said employed under vario

those who were relate slectors of the said dis AT HIGH AND EX the real purpose of th electors and others be bribe and induce ther frain from voting age Adam Lyon at the sai The said Mowat, Young, or some or one aforesaid, and for the the electorate of the s as to secure the ret Adam Lyon at the sa tain moneys that had lative Assembly at under the head of "I expended in the said and "to derray expen repairs of colonization penses re Boundary Av other heads, to be co paid or spent under

or another to or amor the said electoral di and for the purpose of for or to refrain from Robert Adam Lvon The said Mowat, Young or some or one things and without a for such expenditure known as Barrie Islan Island in the said ele work was commenced to the holding of the ing the connection with the said Robert Adam Plummer was being your petitioner state

struction of the sa for the purpose OF CORRUPTI the electors of the s on the said island, k favour of the said Ro induce them to vot voting against him. and under divers of vances the said Mow Young, or some or bribe and to corrupt of the said district didate, the said Rob said district.

And that your pet that by reason of th and dealing of the Hardy, and Young, o and of the illegal practised by them that the pretended e said Robert Adam Ly and should be set Pardee, Hardy, and selves and by their a others on their beha were or was guilty the said election the said election fair one and oug

graphs were pertiner vere material to the the facts there set ou lied on by the petit proved, and it could they would not be, avoided even withou to stand no evide given under any of t etition, and there stice. The charges the issues raised, and simply because the na authority were thus in Mr. Justice GALT

paragraphs were str were asked for under acts would have to Chief Justice HA ELECTION WO and it was but rig should be allowed to

other paragraphs wo The only question we the hon. gentlemen duced. Mr. McCarthy the petitioner to be true and them ; then if he had corrupt acts surely h

who were guilty of be one law as to the one for persons in wrong to strike out because they involve men. Mr. Justice Burro

men in question ha thority these paragr nserted. Mr. McCarthy r was from some suc order appealed from that the order of Mr. be reversed. Mr. BETHUNE, Q.C.

> be varied by allow evidence of the fac charges. Mr. Bethune ag Carthy objected s

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FINAL PROCEEDINGS. WINNIPEG, June 2. - In the Legislature today the House went into Committee of the Whole on the reply to the proposition from Ottawa. The reply was adopted with unimportant alterations, and an addition by Mr. Norquay to the last clause, that the Ottawa delegates be empowered and instructed to e and answer any further communications on the subject, and should no modification to the terms be offered by the Federal Government in supplement of the claims as proposed, then the committee be instructed repare for submission to the House at its next session a full statement of the province's case before its submission to England as adopted by the House on March 17th.

#### MUSKOKA ELECTION CASE. Appeal to Remove Disqualification against Mr. Fauquier Argued.

The appeal in the Muskoka provincial election case was argued on Monday before the Court of Appeal and judgment was reserved. The court was composed of Chief Justice Hazarty, Justices of Appeal Burton and Morrison, and Mr. Justice Galt. The Mustice alection took place on the 18th of koka election took place on the 13th of March, 1883, when Mr. F. G. Fauquier, the Conservative member, was duly elected over his opponent, Mr. Bettee, by a fair majority. A petition was entered by G. Paget and P. L. Mackenzie against the return of Mr. Fauquier, and on the trial which took place before Justices Patterson and Ferguson, the election was voided and the respondent disqualified. The present appeal is from that decision, being confined, however, to the question of disqualification, it being admitted that the election was properly set aside on the ground of qualification, it being admitted that the elec-tion was properly set aside on the ground of corrupt practices by agents. The disqualifi-cation was rested upon the breach by the respondent of the provisions of section 151 of the Election Act, by which its made a corrupt act for the "candidate for the repre-sentation of any electoral district," or any other person. any other person, to "either pro-vide or furnish drink or other enter-tainment at the expense of such candidate or other person to any meeting of elec-tors assembled for the purpose of promoting such election previous to or during such election or pay or promise or engage to pay for ch drink." Section 161 of the same Act disqualifies the candidate so effending for eight years. Section 162 says :- "If it apears to the court or judges trying an election etition that an act constituting in law a corrupt practice was committed by a candidate,

with his knowledge and consent, but WITHOUT ANY CORRUPT INTENT, and in an ignorance which was involuntary and excusable, and that the evidence showed the candidate to have honestly esired, and in good faith endeavoured, as far as he could to have the election conducted cording to law, the candidate shall not be subject to the penalties and disabilities which he would but for this section incur under the next preceding section." The only charge against Mr. Fauquier personally was narge against Mr. Fauquier personally was reating at Comando Creek four days before omination. The learned judges at the trial dmitted that the acts of Mr. Fauquier were one in ignorance, but could not agree that hey were involuntary and excusable within section, and they therefore pronounced udgment for disqualification. The appeal of Mr. Fauquer is founded upon the following objections:—1. The meeting of electors in question was not a meeting under section 151, that tion relates to meetings of committees for e promotion of the candidate's election, not

the promotion of the candidate's election, not to public meetings of electors.

2. Before the alleged treating, the meeting had been formally adjourned in another room, and there was, therefore, no meeting to at, and section 151 was not transgre the exculpatory provisions of section 162,
(1) He was ignorant involuntarily and excusably of the provisions of section 151,
(2) The alleged treating was without any corrupt intent. (3) The evidence shows

THE RESPONDENT HONESTLY DESIRED and in good faith endeavoured as far as he could to have the election conducted according to law.

could to have the election conducted according to law.

The learned judges have assumed that all the suspicious circumstances connected with Mr. Shields presence in the riding are to be laid at the door of Mr. Fauquier. As to this it is admitted on the evidence that not one corrupt act is proved against Mr. Shields, and even if this were otherwise Mr. Fauquier is not shown to be connected with Shields, or in any way responsible for anything Shields may be charged with. This is the legal position of the case, the evidence being far too voluminous to set out with any pretence of particularizing all the facts. Messrs, C. Robinson, Q.C., H. Cameron, Q.C., D. McCarthy, Q.C., and Frank Arnoldi appeared for the appeal, and Messrs. J. Bethune, Q.C., and W. Johnston supported the judgment of the court below. he judgment of the court below.

The United Presbyterian Church in Scotland has a membership of 178, 105. The total income from all sources last year amounted to £397,288, being £19,570 more than the previous year. The Church collected from May, 1843, to December, 1863, the mm of £10,077,707. The Church is eminently prosperous.

The Aberdeen Free Press tells of a Free Church minister in the Highlands who denounced the growing tendency in his region to disregard the sanctity of Sunday, and offered to give on the following morning a half crown to every woman who should go home from church without talking about secular affairs. The men were to have a shilling. There were no takers, as no claimants called at the house on the following Monday.

The Old Catholics of Germany report 108 congregations, 35,000 enrolled adherents, one bishop, and 52 priests. During the ten years of the reform up to June last, there had been 7,004 baptisms and 3,400 esnigmations, the amount of money contributed by the Old Catholics themselves being \$250,000. In Austria the cause has not died out, and that is nearly all that can be said for it—so great is the persecution to which the Government officials subject the tonvertee.

ALGOMA ELECTION.

Grave Charges Against the Ontario Cabinet.

ARE THEE PROPERLY PLEADED?

In the Court of Appeal on Monday an important motion was argued in the Algoma election case. The petition is against the return of Mr. B. A. Lyon, the Reform memberturn of Mr. R. A. Lyon, the Reform memberelect for that constituency, and the point
raised for consideration was whether certain
paragraphs complianing of wrongful acts
committed by members of the Ontario
Cabinet should or should not be struck out.
Mr. Justice Burton, sitting alone in Chambers, had ordered them to be struck
out, and this was an appeal from
that decision. Messrs. D. McCarthy, Q. C.,
and E. Meek appeared for the appeal, and
Messrs. J. Bethuns, Q. C., and W. Johnson
opposed it.
The paragraphs complained of by the respondent read as follows:—The said Robert
Adam Lyon was put forward as the candidate

spondent read as follows:—The said Robert Adam Lyon was put forward as the candidate in the said election of the Government then and still holding office in the said Province of and still holding office in the said Province of Ontario, and the members of the said Government, and more especially the Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Attorney General of the said province, the Hon. Timothy B. Pardee, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, the Secretary of the said province, and the Hon. James Young, the Treasurer of the said province in the interest of the said province in the interest of the said Robert Adam Lyon and for the purpose of promoting his election, were and each of them was guilty of corrupt, traudulent and illegal acts and practice to secure the return of the said Robert Adam Lyon.

The said the Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Hon. Timothy B. Pardee, the Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, and the Hon. James Young, or some or one of them, in order to secure the return of their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, under colour or pretence of their research.

of their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, under colour or pretence of taking possession of a portion of the said electoral district which is within the limits of what is known as the "disputed territory" between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, caused and procured certain so-called commissioners to proceed to Rat Portage in the said electoral district, and there to establish themselves as the ostensible agents of the Government of the said province, and under the ment of the said province, and under the pretence of seizing the said portion of the said district, or of protecting the said portion of the said district, or of protecting the same against a fictitious or imaginary invasion thereof by officials of the Government of the Province of Manitoba, the said commissioners or agents amployed under various pretexts are not set the said commissioners. employed under various pretexts many of the electors of the said electoral district, and those who were related to or connected with electors of the said district electors of the said district

AT HIGH AND EXTRAVAGANT WAGES,

work was commenced and prosecuted prior to the holding of the said election and dring the period that the canvass in connection with the caedidature of the said Robert Adam Lyon and Wm. Henry Plummer was being actively carried on, and your petitioner states that the said pretended construction of the said bridge was undertaken for the purpose of content of the said bridge was undertaken for the purpose of content of the said island, known as Barrie island, in favour of the said Robert Adam Lyon, and to induce them to vote for, or to refrain from voting against him. In various other ways and under divers other prefexts and contrivances the said dustrict to support their said candidate, the said Robert Adam Lyon, in the bribe and to corruptly influence the electors of the said district.

And that your petition shows and charges that by reason of the said corrupt confluct and dealing of the said corrupt confluct and dealing of the said corrupt confluct and dealing of the said corrupt confluct and that young, or of some or one of them, and of the illegal and fraudient device practised by them or some or one of them, selves and by their agent or agents, and by others on their behalf or some or one of them, selves and by their agent or agents, and by others on their behalf or some or one of them, were or was guilty of bribery in relation to the said election by means where the selection was not a free or fair one and ought to be set aside.

Mr. McCarrh entered the selection is the facts there set out were among those relied on by the petitioner. Were these facts proved, and it could not now be presumed they would not be, the election would be avoided even without any proof of agency, were material to the success of the petition; the facts there set out were among those relied on by the petitioner. Were these facts proved, and it could not now be presumed they would not be, the election would be avoided even without any proof of agency, and if the order appealed from was allowed to stand no evidence of these facts could be given under any of the control of the set of the se

to stand no evidence of these facts could be given under any of the general charges in the petition, and there would be a failure of justice. The charges made were pertinent to the issues raised, and could not be struck out simply because the names of persons high in authority were thus introduced.

Mr. Justice Gall remarked that if these paragraphs were struck out and particulars were asked for under the petition, these very

acts would have to be given. Chief Justice HAGARTY said that if these charges were proved the ELECTION WOULD BE AVOIDED, and it was but right that the petitioner should be allowed to prefer them unless the other paragraphs would admit the evidence. The only question was whether the names of the hon, gentlemen were scandalously intro-

the hon, gentlemen were scandalously intro-duced.

Mr. McCarthy repeated in answer that the petitioner believed the charges to be true and intended to prove them; then if he had the right to charge the corrupt acts surely he could name the partied who were guity of them. There could not be one law as to the poor man and a different one for persons in authority, and it was wrong to strike out these paragraphs simply because they involved the characters of these men.

men.

Mr. Justice BURTON said that if the gentlemen in question had not been high in authority these paragraphs would not have been inserted.

Mr. McCarthy replied that probably it was from some such consideration that the order appealed from was made. He urged that the order of Mr. Justice Burton should

but unless the imputation was withdrawn he would have to press his contention and ask the court to reverse the order below. The allegations were believed by his client to be true, and raised material questions, and therefore were not scandalous.

Mr. Bethung refused compliance with the condition, and the court reserved judgment on the appeal.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INDEX FINGERS.

"The question whether the index finger of the human hand is longer or shorter than the third or ring finger does not appear difficult to solve, and yet one is unable to come to any definite conclusion," said a scientist yesterday to a Mail and Express writer. "Authorities differ. The question has been studied in four aspects:—I, in the hands of apes; 2, in the lower races of man; 3, in European man; and 4, in art. It has been found that in apes the index finger is shorter than the ring finger, and often considerably so, the greatest difference, five-sixths of an inch having been found in a male chimpanzee. found in a male chimpanzee.
"What is the result in the lower races of

"Twenty-four negro men had shorter index fingers, and one had the two fingers of the same length. Fifteen negro women had a shorter index finger, in three the two fingers were of equal length, and in six the index was longer."

"How about Europeans?"

"No decisive conclusions have been arrived at in respect to Europeans, but it appears probable that the index finger is longer in women than in men. Among men it is longer in the slight man than in short and thick persons. All

THE MEASUREMENTS OF HUMAN HANDS

were made by tracing the outline of the hand laid down on a sheet of paper, with the axis of the middle finger placed upon a line drawn parallel to the sides of the paper."

"What was the result of the examination in art?" "In all such matters we turn to the art

productions of the ancients, and in this case they do not fail us. The Dying Gladiator has the index of the left hand longer than the ring finger. In the Apollo Belvidere there is no difference. In the Venus de Medict, the Venus Pudica at Rome, and in the Venus by Praxiteles, the index finger is the longer, thus repeating the observations

the Venus by Praxiteles, the index finger is the longer, thus repeating the observations upon living women."

"What do you think all these observations tend to show."

"From these facts—that the index finger is relatively shorter in apes and negroes, and relatively longer than the ring finger of white women of good birth, and that great artists have never made a short index in a hand which represents ideal perfection—it is suggested that the longer index finger represents a higher type of beauty, and that in this respect as in others the female form appears to be the purest."

"Do you think there is much truth in the

Distinguished scientists such as Tyndall. Huxley, Beale, and many others, have demonstrated
that catarrh is due to the presence of living
parasites in the tissues. This discovery explains
why the remedies of the day, such as washes,
snuffs, vapors, etc.; or the more sbeurd method
of pouring drugs down the throat, have always
failed in even alleviating the discase. Catarrh
is now known to be a local disease, and consequently only a local treatment can cure it. This
discovery has been followed by another equally
important, viz., a cure for catarrh, one which has
already been tested on over twelve thousand
patients with surprising results, cases of forty
years' standing being actually cured in from one
to three applications. Full particulars of the
new method of curing catarrh are contained in
an interesting pamphlet published by A.H.
DIXON & SON, Toronto, Canada, which is sent
free by them on receipt of stamp. The Post.

## QUERIES AND REPLIES.

A. B., Ruthven.—Qu.—"The adjoining owner removed the line fence, which had been erected over 25 years, about a rod on to my land, claiming that to be the true line; what course should take?" Ans.—We think that the change in the location of the fence should not have been made without your consent; but you had better consult a solicitor, who after learning the winds of the facts will advise you as to your course.

J. F. C., Norham.—Qu.—"This spring I purchased the stock and good-will of a certain business, the person from whom I purchased agreed verbaily in the presence of witnesses not to carry on the same business in that place; but he has continued the business regardless of his agreement. Can I recover damages against him? Ans.—The sale of a business and the good will thereof carries with it the right to use the business name and to deal with the old customers, and if the vendor starts a similar business and uses the old name and solicits the business of his old customers, he can be restrained by injunction: Labonchere v. Dawson, 13 Eq., 329, and Walker v. Mattram, 19 Chy. Div., 365. The verbal agreement not to carry on a similar business in the same locality, being without consideration, is a nudum pactum and void.

O. S., Holyrood.—Qu.—"My brother died intestate in Australia leaving another brother and myself his nearest heirs. By the laws of Australia does the whole of the property so to the oldest hother or is it equally divided?" Am.—The

ralian colonies; the surviving brothers will the property in equal shares.

M. B., Torouto.—Qu.—" Can a lease be made 000 years?" Ans.—The owner of the fee is can lease it for any length of time. Trusfor the use of a religious body or congregacean only lease for ZI years.

M., Garrison road.—Qu.—"Where property rohased for a religious congregation should leed be made to the congregation or to trusfor the use of the congregation?" Ans.—e religious body has a special Act of Incortion or is incorporated with power to hold estate, provision is usually made in the or Charter of Incorporation as to the mode king and holding real estate. In any case it be held by trustees for the use of the conation.

in the contracted by his wife, he having forbiden are man makes the article simply for his own use, the damage will be very small, but his contracted by his wife, he having for his own use.

J. F. M., Hillsburgh.—Qu.—" Wheat is the penalty per infringing a patented article for his own use?" Ans.—Certainly, if the debtor is worth it.

D. M., Brantford.—Qu.—" What is the penalty for infringing a patent and can a person make a patented article for his own use?" Ans.—The person infringing can be restrained at the suit of the owner of the patent, and the owner can recover against such person whatever damage he may have sustained by the infringement. When a man makes the article simply for his own use, the damage will be very small, but the costs of the suit may be heavy.

J. M. J., Haliburton.—Qu.—"Is a man liable for debts contracted by his wife, he having forbidden her procuring anything on his credit." Ans.—The case of Debenham v. Mellon, 5 Q.B.D. 334, was exactly similar to yours. Therethe husband, who was both able and willing to supply his wife with all necessaries, had forbidden her to pledge his credit. She purchased from a tracesman articles suitable to her position in life. It was her first transaction with this tradesman the husband refused to pay, On action being brought by the tradesman, the court held the husband not liable, as there were no previous dealings and no agency. If the tradesman had previously sold to the wife on credit and had been paid by the husband, the husband would have been held liable. Phillipson v. Hayter, Q.C.P. 38.

S. M. Lindsay.—Qu.—"Where wages are not paid for they evears can interest be charged?"

s certain sum payable forthwith, interest may be allowed as damages from that date. Addison Contracts, page 1,102.

R. B., Southampton.—Qu.—"A. B. and C make a joint note to D. and O pays the note at maturity. Can he make A and B pay him their proportions?" Ans.—Yes. The debt was a joint one, and the joint debtors are each liable to the others for a proportionate part of the debt; 10 C. B. U. S., 561. Reynolds v. Wheeler. Elles on Bills, and Story on Promissory Notes.

L. R., York.—Qu.—"The drain on the side of the road where it passes my farm is too small; it overflows, and the water runs on to my land and forms standing ponds of water: have I any redress against the corporation?" Ans.—You have an action of damages if you have sustained any, unless the overflow was purely accidental. If the standing water and the drain are a nuisance, you can compel the Council to abate the nuisance. Consult a solicitor.

D. M., Carleton Place.—Qu.—"Can a village council at a special meeting pass a by-law raising pediers' ilcenses from 315 to \$200?" Ans.—The Muulotpal Act gives power to the council to pass by-laws fixing the licenses to be paid by hawkers and pediers, but such by-laws must be reasonable and not amount to a prohibition. "Burns' Justices," entitled "Hawkers and Pediers."

A. B., City.—Qu.—"I have contracted with a

AT HIGH AND EXTRAYAGANT WADES,
the real purpose of the said district.

AT HIGH AND EXTRAYAGANT WADES,
the real purpose of the said hiring of the said
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the real purpose of the said selection.

The said Mowat, Hardy, Pardes, and
Young, or some or one of them contriving as
aforesand, and for the purpose of debacading the said
selectorate of the said delection of the said selection of t

B. E., Huron.-Qu.-"Where the chair

GENERAL Son Prow.-J. K. Warren, Ohio, will get supplied by addressing J. A. C., Chisholm, Ont. M., Mansewood.—Is Edward Blake a membe of any secret society? Ans.—We do not know. M., Mansewood.—Is Edward Blake a member of any secretsociety? Ans.—We do not know.

I DURHAM.—Will you be kind enough to give a receipt to prevent hair from growing in moulds. Ana.—Consult a medical man.

B.D. Port Hepe.—Is Little Duck, winner of the French Derby, a mare or a horse! Ans.—Brown horse by See-Saw, dam Light Drum.

Linyon asks:—If there is a company in Ontario that manufactures fruit evaporators. If there is, would you kindly furnish me with their address through The MAIL.

A. W., Lucknow.—A bet B that an athlete that competes for a money prize in games where gate money is taken becomes a professional by so doing. Who wins? Ans.—A wins.

W. T., Niagara Falls.—in the Derby I take Queen Adelaids, Talisman, and Harvester to win against the field. Race decided dead heat. How does the bet stand? Ans.—The amount of the bet is equally divided. See answer to Dead Heater, City.

Sherkeston says:—My cabbage plants have a rot on the stem just above the ground. Some are taken with the disease as soon as they appear nicely above the ground, and others when a few weeks old. I would be thankful to any one giving a remedy for the disease through The Mail.

Thermogory, Carman, Man.—I, Are Morganston.

THORNIGHOFT, Carman, Man.—I. Are Morgan-stic marriages known in Britain? 2. Give in-tances, if any? 3. Is the Duke of Cambridge married, and to whom? Ans.—I. No. 2. George IV.s bona fide marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert is the only approaching case. 3. The Duke of Cam-bridge is not married.

the only approaching case. 3. The Duke of Cambridge is not married.

Cedar Point.—Can you inform me the author's name of the story running through The Mail at present, entitled Pride and Prejudice, etc., and whether the story is published separately, and whether the story is published separately, and whether the story is published separately, and where obtainable? Ans.—Bertha Clay is the authoress of Pride and Prejudice, which is not, as far as we know, published in book form.

C. H., Port Hope.—I. What is the population of Brooklyn, New York? 2. In baseball scores, one of the headings is T. B. Will you tell me the meaning of this? 3. What are the six largest cities of the States? Ans.—I. 506,689 at census of 1890. 2. Total bases made by player off his hita. 3. New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Chicago, Boston, and St. Louis.

ALUMETTE, Pembroke.—What sailing rig is best suited to a catamaran. I am constructing one, 17 feet long by 9 wide. What length of mast, what description of sail, and what extent of canvas? I want simplicity combined with economy. Ans.—We cannot give any useful advice. Perhaps some of our readers can.

LITTLE KENNETH.—I. Is smallpox a contagious disease? In the word "catastrophe" which syllable is accented, the second or third? 3. What are the meaning of the words supercirty and conden? 4. In the scatence, "The bens are bawling," what part of speech is the word bawling? Ans.—I. Yes. 2. On the second. 3. There are no such words; theymust have been misprints. 4. What is the definition of a verb? W.H.S., Belmore.—I. What steamship made the fastest time in crossing the Atheria.

misprints. 4. What is the definition of a verb?

W.H.S., Belmore.—1. What steamship made the fastest time in crossing the Atlantic, and what was her time? 2. What was the shortest time made by the Alaska? 3. What can be done with hens which abnoy the teacher and pupils of a school? Ans.—1. From Queenstown, Ireland, to New York, new steamer Oregon, of Guion line, 5 days, 10 hours, 10 minutes, 2. 6 days, 18 hours, 37 minutes, 3. Kill them after giving one notice to their owners that the hens are a misance.

HAMMOON.—I noticed in The Man Access

the question of professionalism. It is taking money prizes that matters.

L. Battleford, N.W.T.—I. In tossing the cabe is the distance thrown measured from scratch to butt, or from scratch to point. 2. In tossing the caber and in putting the weight how many feet of a run are allowed. Ans.—We regret delay in attending to questions. 1. The toss is measured from the foremost toe of the competitor behind the scratch, to the small end of the caber 2. No distance of run is fixed in the Caledoniar rules for tossing the caber. In putting the shother rules fix a run of not more than 7 feet inches.

FERGUS.—In the following case in a running race which horse is ensisted to third nice.

fourth."

J. R., Guelph.—Being, with others, interested in a sweepstakes on the Derby, and a dispute having arisen on account of the dead heat between St. Gatien and Harvester, holders of both claiming the spoils, please state how, in your opinion, it should be settled, and oblige. Ana.—First and second prizes in the sweep are put together and divided between the holders of St. Gatien and Harvester.

BIRTHS.

BIETHS.

BIGGAR—At 249 Simcoe street, Toronto, on Sunday morning, June 1st, 1834, the wife of Charles R. W. Biggar, barrister, of a son;

BROWN—At No. 11 Czar street, on the 2nd inst, the wife of F. N. W. Brown, of a daughter.

CARVING—In London, on the 1st June, e wife of T. H. Carling, of a daughter.

CORNER—At 149 Mill street, on the first of June, William Corner, of G. T. R. works, Don.

DENISON—At 29 Givins street, on the 27th May, the wife of Mr. A. R. Denison, of a daughter.

HELLMUTH—On the 31st May, at London, Ont., the wife of G. S. Hellmuth, of a son.

MANCHEE—On May 31st, at 118 Bleeker street, the wife of Frank D. Manchee, of a daughter.

O'CONNOR—At Parkhurst, Walkerton, on May the 24th, the wife of Hamilton Parke O'Connor, of a son.

OWEN—At Port Hope, on the 27th inst., the

MARRIAGES,

AIRENS-Cox-On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 2 Mercer street, A. J. Aikens, to Katle Cox, all-of this city. A. J. Alkens, to Katle Cox, all of this city.

CHARTERS—HEIGHAM—On May 8th, a Hunstan, by the Rev. John Heigham Philips, rector of Little Weinstham assisted by the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, vicar of Hunstan, and the Rev. Dr. Duke, rector of Craigwood, county of Down, John Wemyss Charters, eldest son of G. W. Charters, Esq., Stoke park, Ipswich, to Grace Fanny, second daughter of Major Heigham, lately the 17th regiment, Chief Constable of Suffolk.

Gunn, of Wakerton:

HARDMAN—On Tuesday morning, 3rd inst.,
Edward Thomas, only son of Edward J. Hard,
man, aged 11 months.

HEOTOR—On Sunday, June 1st, George Forbes
Hector, of the Metaorological Service, formerly
of the Royal Navy.

HOBBS—In Rochester, N.Y., at the residence
of W. B. Sheller, Esq., 40 Ambrose street, Emily
Matilda Mary, the beloved wife of George
Hobbs, Esq., late 40th Regiment.

KUDD—On the 3rd June at the residence of her

KIDD—On the 2nd June, at the residence of her ion-in-law, 51 Duke street, Mrs. Catherine Kidd, ged 83 years, a resident of this city for fifty-four rans. O'KEEFE—At 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, May 31st, after a protracted illness, Mary Helen, idest daughter of Eugene O'Keefe, aged 20 years, months, and 18 days.

ORR—On Friday, May 30th, the wife of Dr. Orr, laple, of a daughter. PURVIS-On the 28th inst., at her late residence No. 32 William street, Toronto, Mary Purvis aged 62 years.



Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Fills are equivaluable in Constipation, enring and preven this annoying complaint, while they also corall disorders of the stomach, stimulate the land regulate the bowels. Even if they only ex

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills yauable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visis at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

A NEW SYSTEM has been intr RUPTUR

may be supplied through any druggelt, when the supplied through any druggelt, when the supplied through any druggelt, when the supplied Transace justemed in U.S. was Canada, 1674, 1574, and March, 1888, with commerce were desired and the commerce were desired and the commerce were desired and the commerce of Baking Towners.

# HOW TO DETECT AMINUN In Baking Powders Advertised as Absolutely Pure.

HOUSEKEEPERS TEST.

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of AMMONIA.

FOOD TEST. Office of M. DELAFONTAINE.

Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Dr. Price—Dear St.,—I have analyzed Baking Powders advertised as absolutely pure, and find they contain Ammonia. I also find contrary to my expectation that cakes baked with such powders still retain Ammonia. Therefore, I cannot believe any longer that the use of so powerful a drug in baking is indifferent to public health. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, I have used it in my own family for years. It is pure and wholesome.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

CHEMICAL TEST

"COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,"

Chicago, May 3, 1884

C. B. Gibson. Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

Gentlemen,—In Baking Powders advertised as absolutely pure, I have found, on analysis, Ammonia. Considering the source of Ammonia, namely, that of effect and decomposing organic matter, and that it is not entirely dissipated in the oven, as has been conclusively proven in practice as well as by science, I should not think of using a powder ontaining it in my own family, nor of recommending it for general use, but would prefer a Baking Powder made of wholesome materials, such as I have found Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder to be.

Very respectfully, C. B. GIBSON, Analytical Chemist, COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,"

HEALTH TEST Office of G. A. MARINER,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

These examined Baking Powders in common use, advertised as Absolutely Pure, and found Ammonia. The use of such is prohibited in my family; as Ammonia is retained in the fool, and is unfavourable to digestion; and is discharged from the system as useless matter. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has been used in my family exclusively for many years.

G. A. MARINER.



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C. H. Ritchie, W. G. Falconbridge, A. Millard, J. D. Henderson, W. P. Atkinson, F. Turner, Jno. Massey, A. Boultbee, Alex. Morris, J. J. Foy, F. D. Barwick, J. A. Macdonell, W. C. Beddome. June 5th, 1884.



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ed, as there is a long list offered of

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number one reward, the gold watch. The
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rewards are given out. Don't overlook the
fact that the letters must all be postmarked
at office where mailed, not later than the
closing day of this competition, which is June
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these consolation rewards. It will therefore
not be possible to announce the successful
ones, in these consolation reyards, till thirteen days after the close of the competition,
so as to give letters, even from the most remote points, time to reach Truth office. The
full list of the prize-winners in the first and
middle competitions will appear in Truth of
14th of June. Post-office address, and street
and number, when in the city, will be given
of all the prize-winners in order that all may
be satisfied as to the genuineness of the whole
affair.

be satisfied as to the genuineness of the whole affair.

It is the aim of the proprietor of TRUTH to increase the study of the good old Book, somewhat out of fashion now-a-days, and we are certain that he is accomplishing what he set out to do. We wish TRUTH a still greater measure of success than it has even yet enjoyed. It is one of the brightest and best weekly magazines that come to fur sanctum. Every issue consists of 28 pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains something to interest every member of the family. The music, the fashions, the household, the health, temperance, farmers', young folks', and ladies' departments, the stories, short and serial, the Bible enigmas propounded every week (and prizesof valuable books offered), the short, sharp pointed editorial articles on current events, make TRUTH altogether one of the best investments that can be made for a six months' or a year's subscription. Address S. Frank Wilson, 38 and 36 Adelaide street, Toronto, Canada, and don't delay after reading this. Wilson, 33 and 35 Adelaide street, Toronto Canada, and don't delay after reading this but send in the answers and dollar at once and whether you get a prize or not you will be well pleased with your investment. You will certainly get a reward if your answer are correct and they arrive in time.

## THORNS AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS

CHAPTER XLIL

"Look!" said Violet—and she hald out a thin, white hand to Mrs. Carstone—"you see I have done it myself. If a judge or jury, or whoever tries such cases, can gay that I am not married, I can say so myself."

The hand she held out had no wedding ring on it. She had removed it, and seemed to consider that she had by that means in some degree released herself.

"My dear Violet." said the kindly mistress of Ingleshaw, "how foolish you are! Nothing so trifling can undo a marriage."

"I used to think so," replied Violet; "but if Lady Ryvers, with her lawyers and Queen's counsel, can manage it, why should not I?"

"I wish you would think differently of your husband," said Mrs. Carstone. "I do not wonder that you should be very angry with the dowager Lady Ryvers; but I see no cause for anger sgainst her son."

On every point visitor and hostess agreed, except this one. Mrs. Carstone admired Lord Ryvers very much, and could not see that Lord Ryvers had done wrong. Against his mother, for acting what she felt to be a cruel part, she was most indignant; the young husband, who seemed to adore his beautiful wife, was blameless in her eyes.

It was a happy accident by which Violet had met Mrs. Carstone.

"Where should you have gone and what should you have done," asked Mrs. Carstone, "if we had not met?"

"I cannot tell," she replied. "I am thankful to Heaven that I met you, Mrs. Carstone; I could not have found a kinder friend."

"I shall never rest," declared the elder

friend."
"I shall never rest," declared the elder lady, "until we are friends again with that handsome young husband of yours. I shall never forget the way in which he watched you always."
"He has looked his last on me," said Vio

"He has looked his last on me," said Violet.

She had refused to be called "Lady
Ryvers"; she would not hear the name.

"My husband's mother wished to deprive
me of it," she said scornfully; "I will give
it up now of my own free will. I will be
Violet Beaton for the rest of my life."

"You are very wilful, Violet," remarked
Mrs. Carstone, "and some day you will most
surely be sorry for the way in which you
have given up your husband."

The mistress of Ingleshaw was much
amused when she saw how untringly Violet
poured over the newspapers. She, who had
barely heard the word "divorce," now read
most of the divorce reports which appeared
in the newspapers; but amongst them all
there was no dispute between husband and
wife like her own.

wife like her own.

Those days at Ingleshaw were not alto gether unpleasant.
"How little I dreamed," said Violet to

message of the second of the s

could forget all about Ryversdale, Mrs. Carstone was an excellent hostess; her one one idea was to make Violet happy. No one knew her; she was always addressed as Miss Beaton. She was much beloved by all the household; her beautiful face won their hearts. Her manner was so kind and gentle. hearts. Her manner was so kind and gentle; they wished madam had such a daughter; they wished their young master would bring

in Violet's heart, no softening thought of her husband came to her—she did not miss his husband came to her—she did not miss his love, his caresses, his attentions; but after a time she grew restless—nothing more than that—restless in body and mind. She could not remain long in one place. She wandered from room to room, from house to grounds, from field to forest; she wandered on the terraces, in the picture galleries; there was never any peace or rest on her beautiful face. It was the same with all her employments. If she sat down to the piano, she rose in a few and Mrs. Carstone thought she was going to read, the book would be laid down or ex-

ksndly lady asked herself. She could not possibly think she had done right; yet she seemed to be upheld by some lofty sense of

nde.

NDo you never think about your husand?" Mrs. Carstone asked her one night.

"Yes, of gourse I do," she replied.

"Do you miss him?" her friend pursued. "I do not wish to speak about him,"

"I do not wish to speak about him," Violet answered, quietly.

"He must be very unhappy," said Mrs. Carstone; "he loved you so dearly. And he does not even know where you are. He must be in great suspense and distress."

"I wish," cried Violet, impatiently, "you would not talk about him! Do let me forget him; you give me no chance. You mean most kindly, I know, but it irritates me,"

"Because, my dear," said Mrs. Carstone, with great complacency, "your conscience is not at ease."

When she was alone Violet began to reflect on those words. Was Randolph miserable? Was he in suspense? Was he always thinking of her and wondering where she was? Something seemed to rise in her heart and plead for him, but she would not listen to it. What if he had loved her with a love pressing the large of the words. love passing the love of man? What if he had been willing to give up the whole world for her? What if he had surrounded her with loving care and sweet observances? In her anger against him she would not remember these things. He had deceived her, and he had brought the great shares of her life.

She hardened her heart against him; she

which he would not approve," answered Violet, earnestly, so earnestly that Mrs. Carstone smiled to herself, and felt more hopeful of a reconciliation than she had yet. "I must work for myself," the girl continued. "I should have been compelled to do so if I had not met my husband. There is no great hardship in doing it now."

"Perhaps Lord Ryvers may not like it." said Mrs. Carstone. "To my own mind, that seems much worse than living with us."

"He worked himself—worked hard at painting!" she replied. "I must do something. Even if I could, I would not live on your charity, Mrs. Carstone.

"You should not, my dear. If you will remain with me as my companion, I will pay you just the same as anyone else, neither more nor less, and I will be very kind to you."

"I know that; but it would not do. I am quite sure that, if ever it came to my husband's knowledge, he would not approve of it.

Help me in another fashion, dear Mrs.

Carstone. Try to find a situation for me. I could not teach—I do not know enough; but I should make a good companion. Will you I should make a good companion. Will yuse your influence to find me such a situat

"Do you really mean it?" asked Mrr. Carstone, looking at her.
"I do indeed," Violet assured her.
"Then you may consider the situation as already secured, for Mrs. Beresford, who called here yesterday, told me that she had been asked by a friend of hers, who has been a companion and who is giving up the situation, to find a successor."
"What a strange thing!" said Violet, never guessing that it was the pointing of the finger of Fate.

CHAPTER XLIIL

Violet had little difficulty in obtaining the situation to which Mrs. Carstone had referred. Mrs. Bersford made all the necessary arrangements for her, and it was settled that she was to go to Queen's Elm in the following

week.

She had resumed her maiden name; she would not assume any alias. Just as she had taken off her wedding ring and placed it away, so now she laid aside the name that she away, so now she laid aside the name that she disliked and resumed that of her parents.

The dowager and her children wanted to annul her marriage, and they should be gratified; she would annul it herself. Deep down in her heart lay the him conviction that no human power could undo a marriage, that it could be dissolved only by death; but, if the dowager and her children liked to speak of marriage as though it were a ceremony to be set aside at will and pleasure, let them. She would adopt the same view, and so free herself.

Violet looked slightly perplexed.
"It will not be forever." she said. "I shall work my way back to my own class in

The situation promised well, Violet was to act as companion to an elderly lady, Mrs. Ingram, of Queen's Elm, who had lost her husband, and wanted someone to be constantly with her. She had neither sons nor daughters living, only one grandchild. Of this grandchild Mrs. Beresford knew nothing, except that she was very beautiful, and would be a great heiress, as all the accumulated wealth of the Ingram family would be hers.

hers.

The granddaughter, heiress and beauty though she was, did not enter much into Violet's calculations; she did not spend much time at Queen's Elm, and would have nothing time at Queen's Elm, and would have nothing to do with her. Insensibly she grew interested in Mrs. Beresford's account of Queen's Film, one of the oldest manorial houses in the land, and which took its name from the fact of its having once been the residence of Queen Philippa's walk, a grand old oaken room with quaint tapestry called Queen Philippa's chamber; and the long mignificent row of elms, soms of which the royal hands were supposed to have planted, was called the Queen's Grove.

From the number of elms about it the place had taken its name. They also gave the name to the pretty county town of Elm Green, which lay at a distance of five miles from the old manor house. The scenery was very beautiful; there were deep streams, green hills crowned with trees, fertile meadows, and fruit laden orchards.

It was the end of September when Violet reached Queen's Elm. She had been fiercely independent up to the very last. She had refused any assistance from Mrs. Carstone; she refused any assistance from Mrs. Carstone; she refused any escort, laughed at the idea, and seemed to take the keenest delight in ignoring every aristocratic tradition.

Mrs. Carstone had long since ceased all remonstrance; the saw sufficiently clear into Violet's character to be quite sure that neither opposition nor contradiction would be of any use.

The only thing was to let her take her own

neither opposition nor contradiction would be of any use.

The only thing was to let her take her own way—and that Violet did. She reached Queen's Elm on a fine September evening, when the old place was all aglow in the sunset, and as her eyes fell on it she wondered if, after all, there was not some merit in antivuity. Surely nothing could be more lovely than the fine old house, the grey atone almost covered with ivy, the growth of centuries. It was worth a whole mile of modern palaces all gilding and stucce; no money, no art could impart that air of antiquity. And, in spite of herself, in spite of all the ideas that had been instilled into her, she found herself wondering whether it were the same thing with men as with houses—whether there was as much difference between an aristocrat and a parvenu as between an old house the home of many centuries and one built in the most modern style. And there came to her mind as the thought occurred to her, the recollection of two men, perfect types of each—Oscar Carstone the parvenu, the son of the "self-made man," with the outward polish and manner of a gentleman, and her husband, Lord Ryvers, with innate nobility in every thought and word.

For the first time in her life she paused to think if it were possible that the training of Aunt Alice could have been a wrong or mis-

For the first time in her life she paused to think if it were possible that the training of Aunt Alice could have been a wrong or mistaken one. Then the memory of all she had suffered at Ryversdale came to her, and once more her heart burned with hatred toward the class she had been taught to despise.

When Violet arrived at Quen's Elm, she was ushered at once into the presence of Mrs. Ingram. She found her very old and feeble, but dignified and slightly haughty in manner. She was sitting in a large, old-fashioned drawing-room, dressed in a thick, rich black brocade, with point lace at her throat and round her weists, her appropriate with

Mrs. Ingram looked up when Violet entered. She seemed to bring with her an atmosphere of youth, grace, and beauty.

"You are my new companion," she said, in a sweet old voice that had in it a far-off ring and must once have been like music itself. I am very glad to see you."

She seemed surprised at the fair beauty of Violet's face, and she looked at her intently.

tently.

"You are not much like the usual type of companions," she said, gently. "I have had so many!"

A weary little sigh followed the words, and Violet's heart was touched.

A weary little sigh followed the words, and Violet's heart was touched.

"I have had so many," repeated the old lady; "and none of them stay long. When the natural companions of one's life are gone, all seems gone. I have lost husband and children. The only relative I have left is one grandchild—one beautiful grandchild. Ah, my dear, what companions could fill the place of those I have lost.

"None," answered Violet; "but I will do my best."

"Thank you, my dear," she replied. "I think—I am sure you will please me. You have a sweet voice and a beautiful face; but you are young and hopeful. This life will be dull for you."

dull for you."

Violet's fair face shadowed as she remembered what life had done for her.

"I do not like what people call life," she answered. "I shall be bestoontent here with It seemed like a haven of rest, this gran old house with its surroundings, its old-fashioned magnificence, and its faint odour of dead rose leaves. Violet looked at the

fashioned magnificence, and its faint odour of dead rose leaves. Violet looked at the mistress of the place.

"I had better tell you frankly," she said, "that I have never been out as companion before, and that I am quite ignorant of the duties of one. If you will but tell me what to do, I will try my best to do it."

"I can sum up the duties of a companion in very few words," said Mrs. Ingram. "Have you a mother living?"

"No," replied Violet.

"Try to imagine what it would be if you had; and what you would do for your mother do for me."

"I will try," said Violet, gently.

"If I am cross or irritable—and old age is full of crotchets—bear with me; if I am ill, be kind to me. I live in a world of shadows. My lost husband and my lost children are always with me; do not startle me suddenly from my dreams. The most merciful part of my iffe now is my dreams. I want you, "she continued, "not to be always with me, but always near me. I do not rise until late, so that the morning hours will be all your own; my maid attends to me then; but when I am downstairs, I shall wish you to fread to me, to walk out in the grounds with me, to drive out with me, to receive visitors for me, to answer my letters. You will find plenty of employment, and I hope you will be happy."

That evening when Violet had retired to her room and the mantle of night and silence had fallen over the house, she felt a vague longing—for what she was hardly conscious. She was young, every pulse beating with the

onging-for what she was hardly c She was young, every pulse beating with the full tide of youth and life; she feit shut out of the world. This quiet house amongst the trees did not seem to be part of the world she had living in.

It was barely nine o'clock, and yet every

It was barely nine o'clock, and yet every light was out except hers, everyone asleep but herself. The moon was shining brightly. From the great windows of her room abe could see the park and the trees, and the brook that ran its winding course. She could see the lovely alley called the Queen's walk; the moon shone full upon it, silvering the great trunks of the trees and throwing weird shadows of the grass.

A queen had walked up and down there, watching the moon perhaps with sad, passionate eves, watching the sun with longing too great for words. How many hundred years back was it since she did so, and what was Philippa of Hainault like? Had her hearts burned, like the hearts of other women, with love? Had it been forn, like the hearts of other women, with love? Had it been forn, like the hearts of other women, with gradous?

"Oh, dead queen," asked Violet, "did you suffer as I have suffered?"

But the white moonlight lay where Philippa of Hainault had walked, and the trees had no secrets.

What was her husband doing on this moonlight night? Then looking at the hand which bore no wedding ring, she said to herself that she had no husband, yet fell asleep to dream of her artist-lover as she had seen him first in the woods of St. Byno's.

to dream of her artist-lover as she h him first in the woods of St. Byno's,

Three weeks had passed since Violet came to Queen's Elm. The stately spirit of the place seemed in some measure to have entered into her. There was a dignified precision into her. There was a dignified precision about everything which was new to her. All was so old; there was almost sacrilege in the thought of anything modern. The servants were old, and had grown grey in the service of the family; they were servants of the old fashioned type, full of respect and reverence for their superiors, proud enough of the state of life to which they had been called, proud of being good servants and serving good people; there was no absurd aping of their betters, but a quiet reliance on themselves and their own claims to consideration. Everything was so old, with such an-out-of-

the world glamour, that Violet's youth and Violet's beauty seemed almost out of place. Nevertheless she was soon beloved and worshipped by the whole household. They told her that her face was like sunshine; and they

queen.
"Thank Heaven," said the mistress of Queen's Elm to her one day, "that you are a lady, my dear."
Violet started at the words, much as though she had received a blow in the face.

Mrs. Ingram went on:

"No one knows what it is to live on

imate terms with a person who is not a lady.

I have suffered much from it. Of course, all
those who have been with me have had a
certain amount of polish; but in many cases
it has been like the veneer on common

those who have been with me have had a certain amount of polish; but in many cases it has been like the veneer on common wood."

"I am not a lady by birth," stammered Violet. "My father was only a poor doctor; my aunt, who brought me up, had very little to live upon; she was only a governess."

"Pardon me," said the old lady with a smile, "you are a lady; you have refined thoughts, your ideas are all beautiful, dainty and fanciful; you have principle, you have courage; you can enter into the thoughts, the hearts, the lives of others; you are sensitive to the very tip of your pretty fingers, my dear; you never jar upon one in any fashion. I say that you are a lady."

"Now why," thought Violet, "should she judge me so differently from Lady Ryvers who called me vulgar and ill-bred?"

"I have an idea," naid Mrs. Ingram, impressively, "that after all, the aristocracy is but the jest of nature. The world has divided men into different classes; but nature has done the same thing, and in a far more startling manner. Men are not equal in fortune; they are still more unequal in gifts of body and mind. To my thinking, the noble by nature surpass the noble by birth; the two combined should produce perfection. I repeat that I thank Heaven that you are a lady, that your ideas are all beautiful, dainty and refined. Few can understand many things, and to see there was as much difference between a nature like Mrs. Ingram and that of Lady Ryvers as there is between cotton and silk. Lord Ryvers was by birth a lady; Mrs. Ingram was a lady both by birth and nature.

"You remind me," said Mrs. Ingram, "of a gentleman who said that the cawing of a rook, which was not music perhaps, in itself, formed part of the grand hammy of creations. In like manner, to form a perfect world, there must be in it peo-

One warm bright day in autumn Mrs. In-

spect and honour, She learned many things,

One warm bright day in autumn Mrs. Ingram asked her to go with her to the churchyard at Elm Green.

"I want to see my husband's grave, Miss Beaton. I wonder if other people have the same sensation that I have—that being near the grave of one beloved assems to bring that one beloved nearer?"

"I cannot tell," replied Violet. "Since I have been old enough to understand, I have lost no one by death."

Quite suddenly, as it seemed to her, a great storm of emotion swept over her heart and soul. What if "he" died, the one man who had so completely changed the course of her life? Would she care to sit by his grave that she might be nearer to him?

"I am always asking myself questions that I cannot answer," thought Violet.

She had poetry enough and sympathy enough to note the beautiful expression on her companion's fine old face as they drew nearer to the churchyard.

"My husband has been buried twenty years," said Mrs. Ingram, "yet each time I go to his grave it seems to me that I am nearer to him; and in my fancy, as I grow old, my memory of him grows younger. When he was buried, I remembered him as old and feeble; now I find myself thinking of him as young, strong, vigorous, and handsome. My dear, which shall I find him in Heaven? Will he be the old man with white hair who died full of years and honours, or will he be the handsome young fellow who never gave me any peace from the moment he met me until the hour he married me? I often wohder which it will be."

"Heaven seems to me the home of eternal youth, "remarked Violet, reverently.

"Think of the old and the feeble, the weary and aged, who find refuge there," said Mrs. Ingram.

"Death gives back youth and vigour," returned Violet.

"How little we know, child, even the wissest and cleverest amongst us!" cried Mrs. Ingram.

"Death gives back youth and vigour," returned Violet.

"How little we know, child, even the wissest and cleverest amongst us!" cried Mrs. Ingram.

And they came to the pretty churchyard.

"The Ingram

true to one love and one husband leaned on the arm of the beautiful young wife who had so impulsively and impatiently flung aside her obligations and duties. A large white marble cross stood at the head, great elm trees shaded it, birds sung in the green depths, the fresh sweet wind swept over it, bearing the breath of many flowers; it was a garve that seemed to take the bitterness from death. On the marble cross was the simple record of the man's life and death.

"You see, my dear," said Mrs. Ingram, "there is a space left for me, and we shall sleep together there, my husband and I, until the great day of doom. We shall stand together then, face to face, and there will not be the sound of any angry word between us. If ever you marry, my dear, marry as I did—from love."

marriage, the two great crowns, the two great mysteries of woman's life, will come to you. Think, when they do, of all that I say to you now. My husband lived, with me thirty years, and when we meet face to face there will not be the sound of an angry word between us. Think of that, my dear—think of that."

between us. Think of shat, my dear—think of that,"

And Violet did think. She remembered her fiery denunciation, her hot anger, her burning pride, her resentment against her husband—there would be far more than the sound of an angry word between them.

"A marriage such as ours was as heaven upon earth," said the old lady. "For thirty years my husband and I lived in the sweetest peace and harmony, and during all that time we never, Heaven be praised, had one angry word! But there was a secret in this, one that all sensible wives soon learn."

"What is it?" cried Violet, eagerly.

"Forbearance," she replied. "That is the secret of happiness in married life—to bear and forbear, not to have wide-open eyes for each other's faulta, and, what is better still, to love with a grand, generous, noble love

each other's faults, and, what is better still, to love with a grand, generous, noble love that loves in spite of faults."

"Its there such a love?" asked Violet.

"May Heaven send it to you some day!" said Mrs. Ingram. "That is the grandest love of all—not the love that idealizes and believes the object beloved to be perfect—that kind of love always ends in disappointment—but the grand, generous love that is not lessened by faults. My husband had faults; I loved him in spite of them. I had faults, and he loved me in spite of them. We both knew that we were ordinary human beings, and we made allowance for each other. The result was we never had one angry word. 'We have been married thirty years, and we have never had a quarrel, 'my husband said, when he lay dying; nor should we have had one had we lived together fifty more."

we have had one had we lived together fifty more."

"This differs from Aunt Alice's teaching," thought Violet, "and it differs greatly from my practice."

"I thought," she said, slowly, "that, just as there are always sharpest thorns beneath sweetest roses, so the longest thorns are hidden under the orange blossoms."

"That may be; but it is in the power of

hidden under the orange blossoms."

"That may be; but it is in the power of every sensible wife to blunt them; they need never wound. Remember that when you wear orange blossoms of your own."

"Yes, I shall think of you as a wife who had not one thorn in her wreath of orange blossoms," said Violet.

"Say, rather, a wife, my dear, who bent and broke the point of every thorn she found," rejoined Mrs. Ingram.

Violet had plenty of food for meditation as they drove home.

CHAPTER XLV.

Up to this time Violet had believed herself to be perfectly in the right, that the conduct of her husband and his mother had been injured and wronged, and that in throwing off her allegiance to her husband and trying herself to break her bonds, she had acted bravely and nobly. But the hour spent in the churchyard rather changed her ideas. Love was not a matter of caprice, nor marriage a matter of whin; it was the most solemn of obligations. Certainly no woman could do as she had tried to do—break her own bonds.

She began to doubt herself—she who had been so confident in her might and right. What if she had done wrong, after all?

She could not torget Randolph. The handsome face, the kindly voice, the lovelight in his eyes, his constant care for her, his devotion to her; and his mad, passionate love for her, haunted her as they had never done before. She had hardened her heart against him; she had exaggerated her own wrongs; but she could not deaden her memory.

In those days Violet was a study. She was sure of no one feeling or emotion; her brain, mind, and soul were in confusion. Love, revenge, tender memories of by fone days, hatred of all that her husband loved, took

ion of her by turns; she could not tell r she loved Randolph or hated him, possession of her by turns; she could not tell whether she loved Randolph or hated him, whether she wished most to keep sway from him or longed most to see him again. She tried to understand herself, and could not. Was it love of him that kept her awake at night, thinking of him and going over in fancy every hour they had spent together? Was it love that kept the sound of his voice ever in her ears? Was it love or hate? She could not tell; she did not know.

"I cannot understand my own heart," she said to herself; "much less could anyone else understand it."

One morning—she had dreamed of Randolph all night—Mrs. Ingram asked her why she looked so thoughtful.

"I have been trying," answered Violet, "to solve a problem for myself, and I cannot do it. I was wondering whether in any oircumstances whatever a wife ought to leave her husband."

"Certainly not," was the stern reply,

"Certainly not," was the stern reply,
"No matter whether she be in the right or
in the wrong, the world shows its estimate of
such women by ignoring them."

"But suppose that man is cruel to his wife,
ill-uses her, abuses her—what then?"

"I should say that a woman in fear of her
life might be justified in leaving her husband;
but even in that case I do not quite approve
of it. I think this, that, let a man be bad as
he may, his wife should have patience with
him, and try to make him better."

"You would think very badly, then, of
any wife who let her husband for a smaller
matter than ill-usage?"

any wife who lett her husband for a smaller matter than ill-usage?"

"I should despise any woman who thought lightly or acted carelessly with regard to the greatest obligation and the most sacred tie life holds. Women have so much in their power; they have two great weapons, patience and forbearance."

"You have seen only the bright side of marriage, Mrs. Ingram," said Violet, sadly.

sadly, "I have lived many years, and I have seen a great deal of life," replied the elder

woman.

"Suppose that two people did not really agree," Violet went on—"that the husband liked one kind of life, the wife another, and that they had no one thought in common, that the wife hated what the husband loved, and vice versa—would you not think that a reason for leaving each other?"

"No, indeed, I should not, Leaving husband or wife for such trifles as those I should consider madness or wickedness," said Mrs. Ingram.

Ingram.
"Suppose," said Violet, rushing boildly to her fate, "that a man married a girl beneath him in rank, and that, when he took her home, his friends treated her unkindly, even tried to prove that her marriage was not legal—would she not be justified in leaving him?"

legal—would she not be justified in leaving him?"

"Certainly not. Any wife in such a position as that, if she had a particle of common sense, would try conciliation, would do the best to please her husband's family."

"Go one step further," said Yiolet.

"Suppose that the husband had grossly deceived the girl, beguiled her into marrying him by telling, or rather by acting, a deliberate lie—what would you say then?"

"I should still say her duty was to remain with him. The sanctity of the marriage tie is too solemn to allow of its being broken; and, if it were broken on one pretext, it would be on others. There is but one course, and that is to keep it invielable."

Violet carried those words in her heart for many long days.

That same evening a surprise was in store for her. Mrs. Ingram sent for her earlier than usual to her room.

She seemed unusually excited,

"Mydear," she said, "I want you. I have a letter from my granddaughter; she is coming to-night. It is very kind of her. She is so beautiful and so brilliant that she has many invitations; she has given up se retal to come to me."

has many invitations; she has given up se reral to come to me."
"What do you wish me to do?" asked Violet, gently.
"Give orders about her rooms. Gwendo ine is very particular; and, indeed, she is quite right to be so; her life is most pre-Only one word in Mrs. Ingram's answer struck Violet, and that was "Gwendoline,"

a name that was so uncommon, yet horribly familiar to her. The very sound of it seemed to bring the dowager Lady Ryvers before her, she who had spoken so often of Gwendoline Marr. She turned suddenly white about faint, and trembled; yet surely they were many Gwendolines in the world! Why that awful spasm of fear? She must know who this girl was and that at once.

awful spasm of fear? She must know who this girl was and that at once.

"What a pretty name—Gwendoline!" she said. "An old English name, is it not?"

"Yes—one much used in the Marr family. My granddaughter is Gwendoline Marr."

For a few minutes it seemed to Violet as though the ground were opening beneath her feet. Of all the strange fates in the world, it was the strangest that was bringing her hither. Not until this moment did she recognize how jealous she had been of Gwendoline Marr, the girl whom the dowager Lady Ryvers and Lady Lester loved, the girl whom they had all wished Randolph to marry. It had been a smouldering fire, and now suddenly it broke into a burning flame. She was bitterly jealous of her. How they would have welcomed Gwendoline Marr! How they would would have welcomed Gwendoline Marr! How they would would have feld and caressed her. What strange fate had brought them together? Violet knew well that the one great desire of theldowager Lady Ryvers' heart was to find her marriage illegal, so that Gwendoline Marr might take her place.

It seemed strange to her to find Mrs. Ingram still talking.

"Gwendoline Marr will be one of the richest heiresses in England. She has all the Marr estates, and she will have all that I have to leave her. Gwendoline is beautiful too. You will admire her; everyone does. She has many suitors. She will marry well some day. She is all that I have left living in the world."

Still Violet stood motionless, saying to herself over and over again:

vorld."
Still Violet stood motionless, saying to herself over and over again: "I had but one daughter," continued the

"I had but one daughter," continued the old lady, "my beautiful, bonny daughter Jean, and Jean married Sir kandal Marr. She died many years since, when Gwendoline was quite a little girl; yet, although I have so much money to leave her, they would not let my grandchild come to live with me. Lady James has educated her, Miss Beaton. When she has nothing better to do, they let her come and spend a week or two, with me, my bonny Jean's daughter."

Violet did not wonder much that a young, brilliant, and beautiful woman should avoid Queen's Elm if possible,

"I am always well pleased when she comes, she brings so much sunshine and brightness with her. Now, Miss Beaton, will you attend to the rooms? Tell the house-keeper to have good fires made in them. Tell her to prepare the blue suite; Gwendoline likes it."

It seemed to Violet the very irony of fate

her to prepare the blue suite; Gwendoline likes it."

It seemed to Violet the very irony of fate that she should stand there listening to orders as to how Gwendoline Marr was to be made comfortable. She was prompted more than once to cry out that she would not do it. Why should she do anything for Gwendoline Marr, whose name had been made an instrument of torture to her? Then curiosity to see the girl whom the dowager Lady Ryvers wished to take her place reigned supreme.

To be continued.

EPPS'S COCCAC.—GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourisbed frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins () Ib and Ib) by Grocers, labelled—"Jakes Epps & Co., Homosopathie Chemists, London."

THE FAIR SEX. A TOUCHY YOUTH.

A maiden coy, and tall, slim boy
Sat cooing on a stile:
The boy's lip wore a light mustache
The girl's lip wore a smile. "I love thee," quoth the boy, and stroked That faint and downy line; "And I." the siren softly signed, "Would dyo it were it mine."

He left the maiden like flash, A minute to the mile.

Ah! trifle not with youth's mustache
When sitting on a stile. A deserted waste-the old maid's.

Mrs. Plunkett, of Boston, has writte ook urging women to become plumbers. The square parasol is called the "ug' The wife who sits up until 2 a.m. for her

frolicsome husband to come home is for the fast male. The widow of Tom Thumb is being wooed by John Spencer Coyne, a five-foot mining operator of some means. "What is wanted in this country," said

the bride, as she examined the wedding pre-sents, "is silver service reform. That set is plated." "Yes," said a young lady, who had been thumping on a piano for two hours, "that baby is the next house fairly sets me wild

with its noise."

Bertha Clear, the Philadelphia girl who was divorced from the "living skeleton" soon after marrying him, didn't know when she was well off. He died the other day and left

s fortune of \$50,000. A Boston woman warns train boys throng the Globe that "if they throw any of Colone Ingersoll's lectures in my lap I shall certainly throw them out of the window."

The bridesmaids now give presents to the bridegroom, instead of the opposite, as formerly. This insures the groom a full supply of ten-cent neckties before starting.

Stylish young ladies are wearing little gold kangaroos on their watch chains. Oh! the artless things. The moment a man sees a kangaroo he can't help but remember that it A Brooklyn woman wants a divorce ber

she found another woman's false teeth in her husband's pocket. A female must love a man dearly when she will loan him her false eeth to crack nuts with. "I would die for you," she exclaimed, pillowing her head upon his shoulder. "Oh, no you needn't, daring," was the quick reply, "I like red hair."

"Kiss Me as I Fall Asleep" is the title of the latest song. It is intended, we suppose, as a pointer for young men who take their girls to church Sunday evenings. An old lady was asked what she would do with all the corn if it could not be made into whiskey. She replied:—"I would make it into starch to stiffen the backbone of the tem-

favourite amusement is to tear pieces from the silk gowns of ladies it meets on the street. There are suspicions that the dog's mistres has got the crazy quilt manis, and has traine him to do this very thing. "Do you believe that a woman nowaday: would die for the object of her love?" asked a bachelor friend. "I don't know whether she'd die or not," answered the Benediet, "but I've known her to go wild when the trimming didn't anit her."

A young lady in Boston owns a dog who

"Can you tell me, sir," asked a young lady at the book store, "in what order Thackersy wrote his books?" "No, lady," replied the gentlemanly sales gentleman; "but, don't yer know, I guess, it was in order to rethere the sales."

"but, don't yer know, I guess, it was in order to make money."

A dash, a crash, 'thas awful rash, but the roller skates upset her. A slip, a rip, she cut her lip, but the next time she'll do better. A slide she tried; the skates were snide; they proved to be a fetter. No more she'll soar the rink all o'er, because her ma won't let her. One of Detroit's pretty girls who was married recently received her wedding guests under a chime of bells modelled in flowers.

Two of the bells were white, one of pink

On the larger of the bells the monograms the bride and groom were outlined. "I trust your daughter is not one of thos tame, spiritless sort of girls that sometimes apply to us for situations and are too bashful to fill them," said a Boston shopkeeper to a father who was seeking employment for one of his children. "Sir," he replied, indignantly, "my daughter has red hair." That settled it.

An old lady from the country, who attended opera for the first time, entered the Academy of Music just as the trouge were all singing together in chorus:—"Ah!" she remarked, "they don't care now that they have our money. See, they are all singing together so that they can get through sconer."

Academic harmit woman died recently at Shirley, England, and among her effects an old piano sold for half a crown. It turns out to be of the year 1730, thirteen years after the making of the first piano in England, Offers of \$750 have been made for this antique, which is valuable in the history of piano making.

mine making.

Miss Constance Bell, a handsome twelveyear-old girl of Boykin, S.C., came home from
boarding-school and found Dr. Jasper Benson,
an eighty-year-old stranger, sick in her
father's house. She nursed the old gentleman,
and at the end of two weeks, as soon as he was able to walk, they were married, girl's parents giving full consent.

A young man who believes in self-improvement, having recently married, suggested to his wife that they should argue some questions frankly and fully every morning, in order to learn more of each other. The first question happened to be "Whether a woman could be expected to get along without a hat," and he took the affirmative, and when he was last seen he had climbed up into the hay loft and was pulling the ladder after him.

A KEEN REMINDER. "There isn't a button on 'this shirt," dismally observed the young husband, shaking the garment before his wife's eyes.

"I'm sorry, my love: it might have been remedied if I had had time."

"Why, you've got nothing to do. What do you mean by saving if you had time?"

"I mean to say that if there had been no occasion for me to trim over a last spring's

occasion for me to trim over a last spring's bonnet for this spring's wear I would have had time to look after your clothes." SHE DIDN'T GIVE IN. " I've had an awful discussion," said a Bos-

on wife, coming the room where her husband was. "With whom?" he asked. "With a woman over our back fence."
"What about?"
"The functions of transcendentalism; and

"The functions of transcendentalism; we talked, and talked, and talked, and talked, and ted, and to det, and "Did she beat you?"

"No, sir, she didn't."

"Did you beat her?"

"Well—no—I can't say I did."

"You didn't give in, did you?"

"No, sir, I didn't."

"You didn't?"

"No, sir, I gave out, and I are inselected.

"No, sir; I gave out, and I am just a limp as a dish rag after a hard day's washing, and she hung herself over the back of a chair to recuperate. When a woman has a new pair of shoes sent home she performs altogether different from a man. She never shoves her toes into them and yanks and hauls until she is red in the face and all out of breath, and then goes stamping and kicking around, but pulls them on part way carefully, twitches them off again to take a last look and she if she has got the right one, pulls them on again, looks at them dreamily, says they are just right, then takes another look, stops suddenly to smooth out a wrinkle, twists around and surveys them sideways, exclaims, "Mercy, how loose they are," looks at them again square in frost works her feet around so they won't hurt her quite so misch.

takes them off, looks at the heel, the toe, the bottom, and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better-half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so she can see how they look, turns in mirror so she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction, and nearly dislocates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, backs off, steps up again, takes thirty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big and will never do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it and pays no attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It is a very simple matter, indeed.

SAME OLD STORY. The frightful scream of a woman was heard in a York street house yesterday afternoon. Several men who were passing along rushed pell-mell into the house, thinking the woman was being murdered.

"What's the matter?" asked the man who

"What's the matter? asked the man who entered first.

"Oh, oh!" sighed the woman.

"Where is he? Where did be go?" asked another, as he rushed here and there.

"Oh!—in—oh!—that hole in the corner, I think." It was a mouse.

SHE DOTED, BUT HER FATHER DIDN'T. Miss Saffronhue is an esthete, and when some one quoted one of Oscar Wilde's im-becile verses the other night she raised her hands in admiration and murmured:— "Continue, on, do continue. I just dote on Wilde."

on Wilde."
"My child," said her father, who overheard the remark, "when I was your age I had sown my Wilde dotes."
It required five smelling bottles to restore Miss Saffronhue's equilibrium. SHE TOLD HIM WHAT SHE THOUGHT.

A dude who called on a young lady the other night for the first time showed not the alightest intention of leaving, although the young lady threw out various hints about the ipproach of midnight.
"Are not tight pants extremely unconcomfortable?" she asked, for want of some

ore entertaining expression.
"Not at all," he said; "I can sit down with the greatest ease."
"Yes, so I perceive; but I thought it was "Yes, so I perceive; but I minugate impossible for you to get up."

Then the dude jumped to his feet with such suddenness that he sawed his ears off on his collar and ruined the seat of his pants. He collar and ruined the future.—Scissors.

THE U. E. LOYALISTS

BY WM. KIRBY, F.R.S.C. The war was over. Seven red years of blood Had scourged the land from mountain-ton to

sea
(So long it took to rend the mighty frame
Of England's empire in the western world).
Rebellion won at last; and they who loved
The cause that had been lost, and kept their

name,
Passed into exile; leaving all behind
Except their honour, and the conscious pride
Of duty done to country and to king.
Broad lands, ancestral homes, the gathered wealth
Of patient toil and self-denying years
Were confiscate and lost; for they had been
The salt and savor of the land; trained up

In honour, loyalty, and fear of God.
The wine upon the lees, decanted when
They left their native soil, with sword-belts drawn
The tighter; while the women only, wept
At thought of old firesides no longer theirs;
At household treasures reit, and all the land
Upset, and ruled by rebels to the King.

Not drooping like poor fugitives, they came In exodus to our Canadian wilds; But full of heart and hope, with heads erect And fearless eyes, victorious in defeat.— With thousand toils they forced their devious Through the great wilderness of silent woods.
That gloomed o'er lake and stream; till higher rose.
The northern star above the broad domain.
Of half a continent, still theirs to hold, Defend, and keep forever as their own;
Their own and England's, to the end of time,

The virgin forests, carpeted with leaves
Of many autumns fallen, crisp and sear,
Put on their woodland state; while overhead
Green seas of foliage roared a welcome home
To the proud exiles, who for empire fought,
And kept, though losing much, this northern
land

A refuge and defence for all who love. The broader freedom of a commonwealth, Which wears upon its head a kingly crown, Our great Canadian woods of mighty trees, Proud caks and pines, that grew for cen

turies—
King's gifts upon the exiles were bestowed.
Ten thousand homes were planted; and each one. one, With axe, and fire, and mutual help, made Against the wilderness, and smote it down.
Into the open glades, unlit before,
Since forests grew or rivers ran, there leaped
The sun's bright rays, creative heat and

light,
Waking to life the buried seeds that slept
Since Time's beginning, in the earth's dark The world goes rushing by
The ancient laudmarks of a nobier time,—
When men bore deep the imprint of the law Of duty, truth, and loyalty unstained. Amid the quaking of a continent,

Torn by the passions of an evil time,
They counted neither cost nor danger,
spurned
Defections, treasons, spoils; but feared God,
Nor shamed of their allegiance to the King. To keep the empire one in unity
And brotherhood of its imperial race—
For that they nobly fought and bravely lost,
Where losing was to win a higher fame!
In building up our northern land to be
A vast dominion stretched from sea to sea—
A land of labour, but of sure reward—
A land of corn to feed the world withal—
A land of life's rich treasures, plenty, peace;
Content and freedom both to speak and do,
A land of men to rule with sober law
This part of Britain's empire, next the heart,
Loyal as were their fathers and as free!
Nisgars, Ont. To keep the empire one in unity Niagara, Ont.

\*From "The Hungry Year." A tale of the U.E. Loyalists. By William Kirby.



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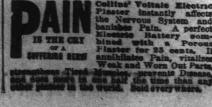
affuenza to the Loss of Smell, Tasse.

Cough. Bronchitis, and Incipient Conc.

Relief in five minutes in any and

Rothing like it. Grateful, fragrant

Nothing like it. G



## AGRICUL

WANTS AN IN Souris.—Would you ple I could procure an incubat able of hatching between 2 me hear through your i venient.

Address F. J. Grenn whose incubators have be at our exhibitions. By vertising columns you this information.

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Vandecar—Will you ple your paper a remedy for a she calved is so that neith get any milk, the milk do down. The cow is young so before. She has been large bag. At first when sh of watery substance from Bathe the bag mor moderately hot water. apply a liniment of Continue this treatment no relief apply iodine of

LICE ON C STROMNESS.—Will you at the best remedy for blue of them in my stock.

If the animals are ha soap 1 lb., and blue oin thoroughly, rubbing we parts. After it has bee off with warm water and ointments should be use trouble is not strongly d oil will afford relief. In 13th was given a rec stockman, who clai with failure.

BONE SI STONEWALL.—I have spavin. He has had it for there a cure, and if so, wi two years is it likely to d

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Pigs may be stopped ting out the gristly which they do the digg which they do the digg which they do that it w it is only slit it will gr Even skim milk is tities to calves inten meal should take its pl at no time be stinted

need not be expected. Cure for A writer in an exching cure for lameness matory fever in the f the assurance that it is Clean out the botton -hold up the leg so a of the hoof upward, h the hoof will hold th in what it will hold w ning over : touch the hot iron; this will so hoof firmly in positi Great care must be take on the hair of the h burned. If all the turpentine in each of speedily follow and the

service in a short time. It is affirmed that a

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hours when applied, i travelled some dista appearing. There is no other for made so profitable as The complaint of dogs ravages in the flocks i more sheep were kept dogs. It is something farm. If there were n nothing but weeds; but the weeds are kept so the dogs would be if every farm had while considering better to displace some as many sheep; for to where one pig is. The lamb for the farmer unknown; a good, sw ton; lambs, too, to and a score of fleeces many dollars. A ne sheep on his farm,

daughter, who cares after the lambs, and

mulated from the profi still, as the farmer sa all over," and if she

will be able to run

flock of sheep as well New York Tribune.

Hay an It is a prevalent an that clover hay is not horses, and that it disease known as supposed that it is which produces the di sensitive lining mer tubes. This suppo take. Clover hay is a not nearly so much so it is ripe, in w blossom exists in th which, being partly irritating effect upon yet we are recommend hay to horses and k cows. Now, heaves and does not arise bronchial membrane membranes, with the them and consequent passages, produces roaring, or wheezy, n the heaving of the of the spasmodic actiduced by disordered in

takes them off, looks at the heel, toe, the bottom, and the inside, puts the toe, the bottom, and the inside, puts them on again, walks up and down the room once or twice, remarks to her better-half that she twice, remarks to her better-half that she won't have them at any price, tilts down the mirror so she can see how they look, turns in every possible direction, and nearly dislocates her neck trying to see how they look from that way, backs off, steps up again, takes thirty or forty farewell looks, says they make her feet look awful big and will never do in the world, puts them off and on three or four times more, asks her husband what he thinks about it and pays no attention to what he says, goes through it all again, and finally says she will take them. It is a very simple matter, indeed, matter, indeed.

SAME OLD STORY.

The frightful scream of a woman was heard in a York street house yesterday afternoon. Several men who were passing along rushed pell-mell into the house, thinking the woman was being murdered.
"What's the matter?" asked the man who

entered first.
"Oh, oh!" sighed the woman. "Where is he? Where did be go?" asked, another, as he rushed here and there.

"Oh!—in—oh!—that hole in the corner, I

It was a mouse.

SHE DOTED, BUT HER FATHER DIDN'T. Miss Saffronhue is an æsthete, and when some one quoted one of Oscar Wilde's imbecile verses the other night she raised her hands in admiration and murmured :—
"Continue, on, do continue. I just dote

"Continue, on, uo consider on Wilde."

"My child," said her father, who overheard the remark, "when I was your age I had sown my Wilde dotes."

It required five smelling bottles to restore Miss Saffronhue's equilibrium.

SHE TOLD HIM WHAT SHE THOUGHT. A dude who called on a young lady the other night for the first time showed not the alightest intention of leaving, although the young lady threw out various hints about the approach of midnight.

"Are not tight pants extremely uncon-

omfortable?" she asked, for want of some more entertaining expression.
"Not at all," he said; "I can sit down 'Yes, so I perceive; but I thought it was

Tes, so I perceive; but I thought it was impossible for you to get up."

Then the dude jumped to his feet with such suddenness that he sawed his ears off on his collar and ruined the seat of his pants. He will be more wise in the future. -

## THE U. E. LOYALISTS.

BY WM. KIRBY, F.R.S.C. The war was over. Seven red years of blood Had scourged the land from mountain-top to

sea (So long it took to rend the mighty frame Of England's empire in the western world). Rebellion won at last; and they who loved The cause that had been lost, and kept their To England's crown, and scorned an alien

name, Passed into exile; leaving all behind Except their honour, and the conscious pride of duty done to country and to king. Broad lands, ancestral homes, the gathered wealth

Of patient toil and self-denying years
Were confiscate and lost; for they had been The sait and savor of the land; trained up The wine upon the lees, decanted when They left their native soil, with sword-belts

drawn The tighter; while the women only, wept At thought of old firesides no longer theirs; At household treasures reit, and all the land Upset, and ruled by rebels to the King.

Not drooping like poor fugitives, they came
In exodus to our Canadian wilds;
But full of heart and hope, with heads erect
And fearless eyes, victorious in defeat,—
With thousand toils they forced their devious

way
Through the great wilderness of silent woods That gloomed o'er lake and stream; til higher rose The northern star above the broad domain

Of half a continent, still theirs to hold, Defend, and keep forever as their own; Their own and England's, to the end

The virgin forests, carpeted with leaves Of many autumns fallen, crisp and sear, Put on their woodland state; while overhead Green seas of foliage roared a welcome home To the proud exiles, who for empire fought, And kept, though losing much, this norther

A refuge and defence for all who love The broader freedom of a commonwealth, Which wears upon its head a kingly crown. Our great Canadian woods of mighty trees,

Proud oaks and pines, that grew for cen-King's gifts upon the exiles were bestowed.
Ten thousand homes were planted; and each

With axe, and fire, and mutual help, made Against the wilderness, and smote it down. Into the open glades, unlit before, Since forests grew or rivers ran, there leaped The sun's bright rays, creative heat light, Waking to life the buried seeds that slept Since Time's beginning, in the earth's dark

womb. The world goes rushing by The ancient landmarks of a nobler ti When men bore deep the imprint of the law Of duty, truth, and loyalty unstained. Amid the quaking of a continent, Torn by the passions of an evil time,

They counted neither cost nor danger, spurned
Defections, treasons, spoils; but feared God,
Nor shamed of their allegiance to the King. To keep the empire one in unity

And brotnerhood of its imperial race-For that they nobly fought and bravely lost, Where losing was to win a higher fame! In building up our northern land to be A vast dominion stretched from sea to sea— A land of labour, but of sure reward— A land of lacour, but of sure reward—
A land of corn to feed the world withal—
A land of life's rich treasures, plenty, peace;
Content and freedom both to speak and do,
A land of men to rule with sober law
This part of Britain's empire, next the heart,
Loyal as were their fathers and as free!

Niagara, Ont. From "The Hungry Year." A tale of the U. E. Loyalists. By William Kirby.



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it. Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing. failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal
Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, forming a complete treatment, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure,
POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



AGRICULTURAL.

WANTS AN INCUBATOR. Sours.—Would you please inform me where I could procure an incubator of small size, capable of hatching between 200 and 300 eggs. Let me hear through your paper as soon as convenient.

Address F. J. Grenny, Brantford, Ont., whose incubators have been awarded medals at our exhibitions. By consulting our advertising columns you could have obtained this information.

#### GARGET.

Vandecare—Will you please give me through your paper a remedy for a cow whose bag after she calved is so that neither the califact I can get any milk, the milk duesn't appear to come down. The cow is young and her bag was never so before. She has been kept well, and has a large bag. At first when she calved we got a sort of watery substance from one teat.

f watery substance from one teat.

Bathe the bag morning and night with moderately hot water, then dry well and apply a liniment of tineture of camphor. Continue this treatment for one week, and if no relief apply iodine ointment twice a week, for three or four weeks.

#### LICE ON CATTLE.

STROMNESS.—Will you give in your next issue the best remedy for blue lice, as there are some of them in my stock. If the animals are badly effected take soft soap I lb., and blue ointment 4 ounces; mix thoroughly, rubbing well into the affected parts. After it has been on a few days wash off with warm water and a brush. Mercurial ointments should be used with care. If the trouble is not strongly developed, simost any oil will afford relief. In our issue of March 13th was given a recipe by a practical stockman, who claims to have never met with failure.

#### BONE SPAVIN.

STONEWALL.—I have a horse with a bone pavin. He has had it for a about one year. Is here acure, and if so, what? If it remains for wo years is it likely to die out without injury? Ordinary treatment, consists in rest, cold applications, continued two or three days. applications, continued two or three days, and succeeded by blistering or the insertion of a seton, or by firing. If firing is resorted to a blister may be applied immediately thereafter. Subsequently liberty on pasturage is beneficial. The longer the disease remains the worse it becomes, as the bones become more ossified.

#### SWOLLEN HOCK.

RUSTICUS.—I have a horse which became badly swollen in one of his hocks some five or six weeks ago. It was very paintil and he could not bear any of his weight on it. Immediately behind the hollow of the outside of the joint a lump formed, which appeared to be full of matter. I opened it, but there was only a very slight discharge of a thin yellowish coloured matter. Previously I had used warm fomentations, but after opening it I applied three cantharidine blisters at intervals of a week. The blisters always gave temporary relief, but in a day or two the lameness would be as bad as ever. The swelling has now almost all left the joint, excepting around the point of the hock, both inside and outside of the joint, and there is no pain in any other part of it, but the lameness is no better. A considerable callous has formed in the past where the lump had previously been. The horse inclines to stand for the most part with the lame leg a good distance behind the sound one. When he does put the sore leg forward he invariably knuckles on the pastern. Will you kindly tell me what course of treatment I should pursue.

keep the horse perfectly quiet. He will likely get over his lameness, but it will take a considerable time.

## LIVE STOCK.

Pigs may be stopped from rooting by out-ting out the gristly part of the angus with which they do the digging. It should be out-whelly out, so that it will not grow again. If it is only slit it will grow again.

Even skim milk is often too valuable in certain localities to be fed in unlimited quantities to calves intended to be reared. But if the milk ration is diminished some grain or justly turn attention to beans as a substitute

manner have been promptly relieved. In one case, although suffering for more than 24 hours when applied, in less than an hour afterwards the animal was fit for use, and travelled some distance, all lameness dis-

## Profits of Sheep.

There is no other farm stock that may be made so profitable as a small flock of sheep. The complaint of dogs and their destructive ravages in the flocks is no doubt true; but if ravages in the flocks is no doubt true; but if more abeep were kept there would be fewer dogs. It is something like the weeds on a farm. If there were no crops there would be nothing but weeds; but we raise crops, and the weeds are kept in subjection. Just so the dogs would be kept in subjection if every farm had its flock. It is worth while coasidering if it would not be better to displace some of the pigs for twice as many sheep; for two sheep can be kept where one pig is. There would be a tender lamb for the farmer's table, a luxury now unknown; a good, sweet, wholesome mutlamb for the farmer's table, a luxury now unknown; a good, sweet. wholesome mutton; lambs, too, to sell at a good price, and a score of fleeces bringing in twice as many dollars. A neighbour has a flock of sheep on his farm, but it belongs to his daughter, who cares for them and looks after the lambs, and has quite a fund accumulated from the prefits; but what is better mulated from the profits; but what is better still, as the farmer says, "the girl is farmer all over," and if she has no better fortune will be able to run a farm and manage flock of sheep as well as any other farmer. — New York Tribune.

Hay and Heaves. It is a prevalent and well-founded belief that clover hay is not a desirable food for horses, and that it provokes the common disease known as "heaves." It has been supposed that it is the dust in the hay which produces the disease by irritating the sensitive lining membrane of the bronchial tubes. This supposition is doubtless a mistake. Clover hay is not necessarily dusty, not nearly so much so as timothy cut before it is ripe, in which the immature blossom exists in the form of fine dust, which, being partly pollen, has a very irritating effect upon the membranes. And yet we are recommended to feed only timothy hay to horses and keep the clover hay for cows. Now, heaves is a nervous disorder, and does not arise from irritation of the bronchial membranes. This condition of the membranes, with the resulting thickening of them and consequent obstruction of the air passages, produces the disorder known as rostring, or wheezy, noisy respiration, but not the heaving of the flanks, which is the effect of the spasmodic action of the diaphram, produced by disordered nervous action, and which is known as heaves. It is more probable that the nitrogenous, quality of the clover hay It is a prevalent and well-founded belief

is the real cause of the disorder, as food rich in nitrogen stimulates the nervons system, while food rich in starch, as potatoes, for instance, has a very favourable effect upon a horse that is troubled with heaves. Cotton-seed-meal and peas are also highly nitrogenous foods, and these, if their use is persisted in, will cause heaves in a horse in a short time. It is a valuable thing to know wherein and how foods differ in respect to their nitrogenous and carbonaceous character, for much of their value in feeding depends upon this difference.—N. Y. Times.

### THE FARM.

The rapid growth and dense shade which buck wheat makes give it great value as a weed destroyer. Even thistles can be kept down by it if the land is sown as soon after ploughing as possible, and the first thistles that appear are pulled or cut out with a hoe. Latest reports from India are to the effect that low prices have checked wheat production in India. Unless prices advance materially, there will be little or none to export. In fact, the increased home demand for wheat is likely to take all that can or will be grown.

to promote their growth.—American Cultivator.

Where crows or blackbirds are numerous tarring the seed is a good method of saving it from their depredations. But the seed should be well soaked before the tar is applied, else it may delay germination and in a dry time prevent it altogether. Usually soaking corn is not so beneficial as is supposed, for the swelling of the seed in the ground is necessary to compact the earth around it so that the roots will take hold of the soil as soon as they push forth. If the seed soaks very long the water is apt to become chilled and the vitality of the seed is impaired.

Shrunken grain will germinate and often produce a good crop, but it will not produce as

THE DAIRY.

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The roots will sake hold of the soil as soon as they push forth. If the seed soaks very long the water is apt to become chilled and the vitality of the seed is impaired.

Shrunken grain will germinate and often produce a good crop, but it will not produce as a sarge a yield as plump seed, and if continued a few years in succession the variety is sure to degenerate. The Clauson wheat originated in a single plant found growing by a stump in the State of New York. Darwin says that the Fenton wheat was found growing on a pile of robbish in a quarry in England. The Chicham wheat was found growing on a pile of robbish in a quarry in England. The Chicham wheat conginated from an ear found growing in a bedge in England. It is well known that many varieties of grain have originated in some single plant differing from its fellows found growing in some exceptional place.

\*\*Clover After Spring Grain.\*\*

\*\*It is generally found by farmers that the clover after spring grain is not so good the following session as it is after winter wheat. Surprise is often expressed at this result, as the ground for spring grain is apparently got in much finer and desper tilth than it can be on soil that has been packed and hardened by winter's rains and snows. In fact, the clover after barley and outs often appears quite as good at handened by winter's rains and snows. In fact, the clover after barley and outs often appears quite as good at handened by winter's rains and snows. In fact, the clover after barley and outs often appears quite as good at hunch more than the clover and the result is that the clover is heaved out by frost. It is probable that the use of the roller on spring grain to compact the surface on apping cultivated land allows a greater absorption of what tatables he rolled the rolled the produced by burni

tities to calves intended to be reared. But if the milk ration is diminished some grain or meal should take its place. The calf should at no time be stinted, or a valuable animal need not be expected.

\*\*Cure for Founder:\*\*

A writer in an exchange gives the following cure for lameness occasioned by inflammatory fever in the foot of the horse, with the assurance that it is a perfect cure:

Introduction of numerous new varieties might justly turn attention to beans as a substitute for it. Beans cost much less than potatoes for seed and cultivation, they are more easily harvested, and realize about an equal return, considering the higher price as a set-off against the smaller number of bushels to the acre. Potatoes are not a high order of food. Indeed, they are quite the reverse, and a large consumption of them has always been associated with a low order of civilization and general poverty of condition. A writer in an exchange gives the following cure for lameness occasioned by inflammatory fever in the foot of the horse, with the assurance that it is a periect cure—Clean out the bottom of the foot thoroughly—hold up the leg so as to bring the bottom of the hoof upward, holding it firmly in a horizontal position, and pour in, say a table spoonful of spirits of turpentine, if the cavity of the hoof will hold that much—if not, pour in what it will hold without danger of running over; touch the turpentine with a red-hot iron; this will set it on fire; hold the hoof firmly in position until all burns, sout. Great care must be taken that none runs over on the hair of the hoof, lest the skin be burned. If all the feet are affected, burn turpentine in each of them. Relief will apeedily follow and the animal be ready for service in a short time.

It is affirmed that animals treated in this manner have been promptly relieved. In one case, although suffering for use, and taravelled some distance, all lameness disappearing. ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

A gardener recommends tying newspapers about celery to bleach it. He finds that in this manner he can bleach celery better, easier, and cheaper than by earthing up.

this manner he can bleach celery better, easier, and cheaper than by earthing up.

Soot sprinkled over cabbages is said to be an excellent remedy for the cabbage worm. Ashes are also good. If cabbages are got out early, and are pushed, the early sorts at least will mostly escape the worm.

Vick's Magazine gives the experience of a gardener who always succeeds in growing radishes free from worms by using constantly for radish-growing a particular piece of sandy ground in the corner of his garden, and by spading in thoroughly every spring two inches of leached ashes.

George W. Walz writes to the Fruit Recorder that he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquor deadly to caterpillars, lice, and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants, and its odour remains for a long time to disgust insect marauders.

An excellent remedy for the lice which infest cabbage and cauliflower is Scotch snuff or tobacco water. Sulphur dusted upon them is also a good remedy for these pests. If they are not destroyed they apread very fast, as one insect without pairing is able to produce several millions in the course of two or three weeks, there being several generations in that time.

three weeks, there being several generations

in that time.

Practical fruit growers have found by experimenting that an application of ground gypsum or land plaster, as it is commonly called, will destroy large numbers of insects which infest apple blossoms and cause them to blight. The gypsum should be thrown over the tree and among the blossoms when they are in full bloom. It is a cheap remedy and worthy of trial.

An expert in strawberry culture asserts that an transplanting the assawberry the run-

An expert in strawberry culture asserts that in transplanting the sarawberry the runners should be left on to the length of eix inches. The ends of the runners are then to be bent down and buried with the roots, and act as suckers to draw nourishment to the plant until new roots are formed. In this way, he contends, plants will thrive under conditions which would otherwise prove fatal.

The American Cultivator says that white-washing trees is a practice which has little to commend it. It does the trees no good except to destroy a few insects, which a wash of soap and water will accomplish much better. The idea that whitewashing repovates and strengthens the tree is false. A wash of

scap and lye and water in June, and again in September, is one of the best treatments apple and pear trees can receive.

Farmer says that a New York farmer observed that some of his apple trees, that had been dressed with unleached wood ashes, bore apples which kept all winter without rotting, while the rest of the fruit rotted badly. His trees were infested with apple tree blight. He finally applied wood ashes at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre, to his orchard, and washed the bodies of the trees with lye. The orchard recovered from the blight, and the apples would then keep well in an ordinary cellar all winter.

By timely rubbing off needless shoots from young fruit trees and grapevines, says the Country Gentleman, the necessity for heavy pruning may be entirely obviated, and there will be none of the loss of wood which has already grown, and no check be given to large amputations. Examine grapevines as soon as the new growth has pushed an inch or two, and select and retain those shoots which give an evenly distributed growth with aufficient space between them. The same care with young fruit trees, as soon as they have fairly started, will give handsome and symmetrical heads.

Cultivating Orchards.

In fact, the increased home demand for wheat is likely to take all that can or will be grown.

The feeding roots of potatoes go deeper than those of corn, and for this reason it is advisable in potato culture to plough and put in the manuse motel deepby. Amother advisable in potato culture to plough and put in the manuse motel deepby. Amother advisable in potato culture to plough and put in the manuse motel deepby. Amother advisable in potato culture to plough and put in the manuse motel deepby. Amother advisable in potato culture to plough and put in the manuse motel deepby. Amother advisable in seed grown and ground is that this deeper ploughing furnishes a mellow seed bed to good depth, and encourages a deeper planting than would otherwise be practicable.

It is seldom good policy to sow cats, or, in fact, any small grain, on newly-turned sod. In its decay the sod falls to pieces, thus loosening the hold the roots of the crop have in the soil. Besides, in a wet assaon there is a greater danger that the sod may take to growing upward, and thus injure any grain crop. Corn or potatoes can be cultivated, and the friable condition of the soil which decaying sod makes is exactly what is needed to promote their growth.—American Cultivated, and the friable condition of the soil which decaying sod makes is exactly what is needed to promote their growth.—American Cultivated, and the friable condition of the soil which he will soaked before the tar is applied, else trees. It the colour of the leaves is good, and they grow well and bear fine fruit, they they are allored the matter, and they are suffering from a want of cultivation or manure, or both. Prof. Beal says that "to judge of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple is like judging of the condition of an apple i

## THE DAIRY.

The Dairyman says:—There are but few practices in the dairy upon which writers on the milject seem sable to agree, but they come about as near it in their advice on the subject of keeping the teats dry while milking as they do on any one point with which we are familiar. As a rule we believe they are right, for the average milker is too careless about keeping his hands clean for it to be safe advice to counsel him to wet the teats with milk, and yet the best milkers we have seen followed this practice. It makes the teats soft and pliable, creating less friction, and consequently less injury, to the skin of the teat. It certainly is the custom of the calf to wet it, which shows what nature intended. If the udder was well washed and the hands kept reasonably clean it would seem to be the best practice.

Marbled Butter,

A correspondent of the Dairyman writes:

"If the butter is drained dry before the salt is added, this marbled appearance will be noticed to some extent, but if the granulated butter when put upon the worker is full of the brine used in washing it out to free from buttermike, it will so dissolve the salt during the working that when ready to pack the objection raised will not exist. The packing would have something to do with it, I suppose, if put into 56-pound tubs. My butter is put in well-glazed one-gallon crocks. About a pound of butter is put in each time, and most thoroughly crowded in with a wooden potato-masher, and it comes out of the crock of as solid colour as one could wish. The whole trouble of marbled butter is, I opine, one of salting it too 'dry' and putting too much in the package at a time when packing."

The Ayrshire.

This breed is a great favourite with many. It is small, scarcely larger than the Guernesy, and is remarkably nimble and hardy, thriving on scant feed and in rough pastures where some of the other breeds would starve. They are bright red or bright red and white, and give a large flow of milk, rich in caseine and fairly rich in butter. The breed has its phenomeral cows, both as milkers and as butter makers. The cream globules of the milk are quite irregular in size, and hence do not readily separate from the milk by ordinary methods of cream raising. But this fact makes the milk all the better for family use, for marketing, and for the cheese this fact makes the milk all the better for family use, for marketing, and for the cheese from the same milk. The Avrshire, like the Dutch-Friesian, may be called a good general purpose cow. The greatest objectious to this breed have been its nervousness and its small teats; but both of these may be overcome by gentle treatment and careful breeding—indeed have been overcome in many cases. For rough hilly pastures, there is no better cow than the Ayrshire. But although she can stand some hard fare, she responds quickly to gentle and generous usage. Well selected and well-bred Ayrshires make a splendid dairy herd. dairy herd.
Sutherland's Rheumatine is a sure cure for

Sutheriand's Rheumatine is a sure cure for Sciatica, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatic Gout, and all Kidney Complaints.

Mr. S. D. Waddy, Q.C., London, has presented the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, through Bishop Simpson, with a Bible which belonged to Rev. John Wesley.

Wesley.

Mr. E. Mitchell, Manager Bank of Commerce, Hamilton, says:—I have no hesitation in pronouncing your great/immedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending it to all suffering from rheumatism.

ONTARIO'S CROPS.

for May-

EFFECTS OF THE PROSTS.

The affects of last weeks frosts on field, orchard, and garden crops are much less serious than was feared. Barley has been injured on low land, and in some localities the clover has been nipped; but the localities of the province no permanent injury has been done, and the prospect continues encouraging for a few of the inland districts, but in the vicinity of the lakes these as well as other fruits are safe. The chief exception to this general account refers to portions of Essex and the neighbourhood of Chatham, in Kent, where great damage was done by the localities of the province; and the neighbourhood of Chatham, in Kent, where great damage was done by the localities of the province; and the neighbourhood of Chatham, in Kent, where great damage was done by the localities of the province; and the neighbourhood of Chatham, in Kent, where great damage was done by the localities of the province; and the localities of th

tion in pronouncing your great/nemedy, Sutherland's Rheumatine, a success in my case, and in heartily recommending is to all suffering from rheumatism.

Carter's Little Liver Pills have no equal as a prompt and positive curs for sick headache, biliousness, constipation, pain in the side, and all liver troubles. Try them.

Jake Gaudaur, not having been taken up by Peterson, of California, has put up \$100 with the St, Louis Globe Democrat and challenges the winner of the Teemer-Conley race to row two miles for from \$250 to \$500 a side.

we done little or no damage to the grain, fruit, ne, or clover crops in this locality.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT John Albery, Meaford, Grey-No damage om late trysts within a radius of twelve miles

"Wentworth's Crime," is by Frank Parks; an anonymous writer describes "Paris Classical Concerts;" there are poems by Dr. T. W. Parsons and Mrs. Piatt; and reviews of important new books, with a good Contributors' Club, conclude an excellent number. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The June number of the Canadian Metho-

The June number of the Canadian Methodist Magazine fittingly celebrates the hundredth year of the settlement of Upper Canada by a number of patriotic and U. E. Loyalist poems and prose articles. A striking article, by Dr. Dorchester, shows by the aid of six engraved diagrams the remarkable progress of Methodism and of missions during the last century; Dr. Stewart writes on the "Obligation of the Great Communications of writes on the "Obligation of the Great Com-mission"; and Helen Campbell tells the touching story of "Jack, the Gaol Bird." There are also finely illustrated articles on English cathedrais, and on Lady Brassey's yacht voyage around the world.

MURDEK IN RAMA.

Tragic Result of a Wife's Infidelity — Her Faramour Kicked to Death by the Hashadd.

Special to The Mail.

DALKYMPIR, June 2.—A horrible tragedy took place near Fenton's tever, on the Monch of the Committee of Friday last. There is a the month of the Committee of Friday last. There is a the place are two caused by the alleged too intumster reisting to feel Edward Story, better known as Edward Steel. Higgins, the murdered man, was a widower with one grown-up son, and was about 55 years old. He had about six weeks ago induced Story's wife to go and live with bim, and kept her for a week. Story after some difficulty induced his wife to refuse to see for the future, and requested Story's premises whenever he liked. Mr. Story surement when has four, to say, in case Higgins called, her paramst were from home, and then his has four, to say, in case Higgins called, her paramst were from home, and then his has four, to say, in case Higgins along presently and was informed thus, but stated his disbelled and demanded to see the child's mother. Story then entered and ordered him to issay in the premises he knocked figure was a smallish man and Story a big, burly, powerful fellow, and on this second refused to see the child's mother. Story show and dragged him out of doors. Here he kicked the unfortunate man to death, breaking every rib lose from the backbone, it is said. Higgins review a horse of a committee of the winds and the committee of the committee MURDER IN RAMA. Tragic Result of a Wife's Infidelity — Her Paramour Kicked to Death by the Hus-band. Special to The Mail.

Hi! my baby! and ho! my baby!
And hew do you do to-day?
Come! papa has just an hour to spare,
And help his little one to play.
What, indeed!
Must I get on my knees,
And be a "big bear"
Your highness to please?

I wonder what next I shall have to do, To satisfy such a young tyrant as you? But high, my baby, and ho, my baby, Whatever you wish to play, I'll give you an hour of froic and fun, Before taking myself away.

Hi, my baby, and ho, my baby,
I'm tired of being a "bear."
Come sit on my foot, and I'll give you aride,
But—tumble off, if you dare!

And you, you rogue, would shirk all the blame.
For bables are all the world over the same,
But hi, my baby, and ho, my baby,
I've no more time for play.
So give me a kiss, and say good-bye,
And—I wish you a very good day.

## MAXY'S PARTY.

Max was to have a birthday party—"a real, truly party"—she told her best friend as they talked together through the garden "Just like a grown-up party, Dolly Mayo. There'li be cake and ice-cream and flowers

There'll be cake and ice-cream and flowers and everything.

"Who'll you sak?"

"Oh, lots of boys and girls—you, of course. Mamma 'n' me have to 'range that between us, and I must go back this minute to talk it over with mamma. I'll have to do that lots, and you mustn't care, Dolly, if I can't play with you much, You'll come to the party, and it'll be just gl-lorious!"

And Maxy ran away in high glee, while Dollie took an opposite direction with equal speed to tell the news at home.

The days came and went as they always do whether we wish them to or not, and at last

whether we wish them to or not, and at last the birthday dawned. It was the loveliest morning, the very brightest of her life, Maxy thought, as she locked at her presents and thought of the pleasures in store for her.

her.

"Oh, I do hope," she said to Dolly, as she and that little maiden, in company with Brosie Miller, watched the setting of the long table, "oh, I do hope that nothing will have to spail my party."

ong tanie, on, 1 do nope saat nothing will happen to spoil my party."

"Something always does," said Brosie.
"Somebody gets hurt, or some girl loses something and cries. What does a party mount to, anyway?"

"Why, Bro Miller, parties are awful it." "Why, Bro Miller, parties are awful nice.
You have a good time. Mamma says it's
worth something just to have a good time."
"I say," persisted Bro, "that they don't
do no good. Some of you girls are stuck up
because you got nice clothes on, and the rest
are mad about it, and they eat up enough to
last a week, and everybody's tired out, and
the house all mussed up. Oh, I know how
'tis."

the house all mussed up. Oh, I know how 'tis."

"My sakes!" began Maxy, her bright face clouded a little. "If you don't like—"

But just here mamma came to the rescue.

"Children." she said, pleasantly, "I think a party once in a while is a very good thing, if it is given in in the right spirit. All you say might be true of one that was given just to make a display. But this is a different thing. It is simply to make my little girl and her friends happy. We will try to do do that, and only that, If any litte girl is dressed 'plainly, we will treat them a little more kindly to make up for that, and the other children will be pretty sure to do as Maxy does. We won't think about ourselves; we will try to make others happy: that's the way to have a good time. Now, Maxy, bring me that basket of flowers."

Maxy's face had brightened before mamma will be haid to find a happier group of children than the one that gathered that afternoon in Mrs. Monroe's pleasunt parlours. Every little face was running over with smiles, and Maxy was here, there, and everywhere, with a bright word and look for each one, helping her little friends to begin the afternoon in the right way. But the day was too fine to be spent in the house, and soon the

fun began.

As Mrs. Monroe stood looking on and thinking what a pretty picture it made—the little girls in their dainty dresses, the manly looking boys in their brief but longedfor knickerbockers, she saw something that gave her pain and pleasure at once. Little Susie Lee stood next to a little girl whose mamma had evidently bestowed much time and attention upon her dress. It was a mass of embroidery and lace. From the crown of her frizzy head to the tips of her dainty slippers she was conscious of being better dressed than any of her playmates. Timid little Sushad not chosen to stand there. Mrs. Monroe felt sure of that. It was only after much coaxing that she had joined the game at all. Poor little Sue! She knew her dress was plain and not new, but it was white as snow and beautifully ironed, and she had hoped that her new slippers that mamma had hardly dared to buy, might partly atone for it. She had not thought they would all be so different from the schoolmates she met every day. A tiny lump came in her throat; it grew and grew until now, as she stood beside Allie Carroll and felt the unwilling touch of her fingers and felt through her downcast eyelids the ill-concealed look of scorn bestowed on her plain raiment, it threatened to choke her. Mrs. Monroe saw it all and longed to help her.

Just at this moment Maxy saw, too. Her bright eyes were just in time to catch the uplifting of Miss Allie's nose and the drooping of Susie's long eyelashes. In a moment she had left the place she was taking beside Dolly, and, was standing between Allie and Susie, and with her sweetest smile was

body seemed happier than ever, and all went home saying:
"I never had such a good time in my life."
As for Allie and Sue, you would have thought they had been bosom friends from badyhood.

badyhood.

And that was not all. When Allie had told her story at home, Mrs. Carroll suddenly remembered that Mrs. Lee was an old friend and had been shamefully neglected.

"I must call on her now," she said, "and thank her little girl for finding my precious chain."

She did call, and as she had a kind heart under all her faults, she could not help feeling sad as she saw the changes in her old schoolmate, and felt how very different her life was now from what it once had been, True, she had known it all these years, but she had scarcely given it a thought. Now it was brought home to her, and as she sat talking to Mrs. Lee she felt ashamed of her long neglect.

"Oh, it is nothing," said Susie's mother, when she spoke of the chain. "Someone else would have found it."
"I don't know; it was nearly dark—the

"I don't know; it was nearly dark—the bush right against the fence. It might have hung there till morning, and been picked up by some one who would have kept it. It might have been gone forever. I shall remember you, little Sue."

How do you suppose she remembered her? Did she give her a new dress, a handsome chain, a gold ring? No, none of these things, though she thought of them all. It occurred to her that Many might know of something that Sue very much wanted, so she laid the case before her.

"Oh, yes, indeed I do," she began, and then stopped and grew red in the face.

"Well, go on," said Mrs. Carroll, with a smile.

"Well, go on," said Mrs. Carroll, with a smile.

"It might cost more than you mean,—and it wouldn't be a present, either."

"Tell me, anyway," insisted the lady.

"Well, I know that Sne wants to take music lessons dreadfully. She cries because he can't."

"And Allie cries because she must," laughed Mrs. Carroll. "Thank you, Maxy, she shall have one term, anyway; but how thoughtless I am; she hasn't any piano."

"But we have," said Maxy. "Mamma will let her practise here."

"Very will, I will see Mrs. Lee about it."
It took some pleading too win Mrs. Lee's consent, for pride rose up very strong; but when she saw how Susie's heart was set on it she could not refuse. Susie's delight knew no bounds.

"If I once begin may be there'll be some way to go on," she said to Maxy. "And it's all because of your party, and because you remembered what I wanted most."

TALKS WITH TODDLERS. WHY JOHNNY STRUCK. "Johnny, why didn't you bring me the bucket of coal I told you to bring before you went to school this afternoon?"
"'Cause I struck; that's why."
"You struck, eh? And why did you strike?"
"'Cause I had a right to; fur didn't you

hear pap say last night that every labourer has a right to strike when he don't git no WHY ADAM NEVER LAUGHED "Pap, how big was Adam when he was borned?"
"He was a man and as large as a man when

made."

"Then he never didn't have any boy fun, did he?"

"No."

"And right away got married?"

"Yes."

"No wonder he never laughed none." . HE SPOKE FROM EXPERIENCE.

"What is this, now?" asked the kinder-garten teacher, as she held up a common dingarren teacher, as she held up a common dining plate.

None of the scholars ventured an answer.

What do you eat out of at dinner when you are at fome?" persisted the teacher, putting the question more directly.

Still no answer.

Again the question was put in the same words, and one scholar, more bold than the rest, ventured to make reply.

rest, ventured to make reply. He said:
"Please, 'm, a tin pan!" "How many drachms make a pint?" ask-

ed a school teacher.

"Four," yelled a little boy springing up.
"How do you make that?" asked the astonished instructor; "the table says it takes 128." takes 128."
"Well, it don't take but four at our house, 'cause I often heard ma say that when she wanted to make a pint with the old man, she gave him about four drams, and then she was solid."
Such reasoning broke the teacher down.

HOW FAR AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD HAS GOT IN GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

Elizabeth is a girl about eight years old.
When asked how far she had got in geography
lesson the little woman said:

"We are in the Alps now. And what do
you think? The girls there wear short red
skirts and a sort of green jacket laced in front
and behind, with puffed sleeves. I don't
just remember what kind of stockings they
wear, but I think they are blue."

"Well," exclaimed the paralyzed parent
when she could recover breath, "but where
are the Alps. child?"

"I don't know," was the artless response,

"I don't know," was the artless response "it doesn't say anything about that." Disfiguring HUMORS,
Itching and
Burning Tortures, Humiliating Eruptions, such as

SALT RHEUM or Ecsema. Psoriasis, Seald Head, Infantile or Birth Humors, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrotulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper-coloured Diseases of the Blood, Skin. and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood puricleanses the blood and perspiration of implies and poisonous elements, and thus rem

Cutioura, the great Skin Cure, instantly allay tching and Inflammation, clears the Skin ar scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the

It would require this entire paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the CUTTOURA RESOLVENT INTERNALLY, and CUTTOURA and CUTTOURA SOAP externally,

Rezema of the paims of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and Salt Rheum on the ears, nose, and sides of the face.

send for "How to Cure skin Diseas." NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Don Agents.

Report of the Bureau of Industries

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Following is a summary of the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for May, to which is added reports from all parts of the province by telegraph on Monday last on the extent of injury caused by last week's frosts:

not materially hurt by frost, but is hadly cut by cutworms in some localities. Clover is scorched, but not permanently injured. Applies and peasare considerably injured, but enough have escaped to make a fair crop. Grapee are almost destroyed, but they will realize a quarter crop. Strawberries are partly destroyed, but enough have escaped to average a fair crop. Raspberries are not injured.

G. R. Patulio, Woodstock—Grain and clover are very little injured. Small fruits and garden stuff have suffered considerably.

C. W. Young. Stratford—Wheat has not been injured to any extent, but barley is hurt in low spots. Peas are badly frosted, especially tender varieties in gardens. More than hall of the strawberry crop is ruined. Grapes are almost totally killed; apples, pears, and small fruit not to bad; potatoes, corn, and tender vegetables are killed off where exposed.

Marion Crawford's "A Roman Singer," and continues that interesting story "In War Time." Rev. J. G. Wood writes of "The Trail of the Sea Serpent," showing what it is and where it has been seen. Two political articles of timely interest are "The New Party," by J. Laurence Laughlin, and a letter from "An Old War Horse to a Young Politician," by William H. McElroy. D. O. Kellog discusses "Penury not Pauperism:" Olive Thorne Miller writes of the thrush, "The Bird of Solitude;" the short story, "Wentworth's Crime," is by Frank Parks; an anonymous writer describes "Paris Classi-

noon in the right way. But the day was too noon in the right way. But the day was too
fine to be spent in the house, and scon the
whole laughing, chattering crowd was out on
the lawn, forming a great circle, and then the
fun began.

As Mrs. Monroe stood looking on and
thinking what a pretty picture it under the

#### NOTES OF SPORT.

collins, the Canadian member of the Buf-

O'Connor and Enright, the Toronto double-scullers, will probably be matched to row Wells and Ball, of Chatham, on June 17.

The grey gelding Aldine, by Terror, who competed lately at Woodbine in the steeple-chase, has been sold to Mr. Cowan, of Mont-real for \$725.

The total money won at the recent Ontario Jockey Club meeting at Woodbine was over \$3,000. Of this, little over one-third went

In Philadelphia on Monday, the Birmingham ped, Wm. Day, made 66 miles 1,290 yards in 20 minutes less than 12 hours, beating out Benny Jones, a local man.

John Largan, the English ex-champion sculler, challenges any man in England over the Thames championship course for £100 a side. Bubear has temporarily retired from capillos.

P. Guy, of Montreal, offers to back T. Moffatt, of the Argyle A. C. of that place, against any amateur in Western Ontario, giving a start of five yards in a quarter-mile or ten yards in a half mile.

The Ontario Jockey Club has decided to been a stake for three-year-olds to be run at the spring meeting of 1885. It will be a weepstake of \$25 each, with \$500 added, wer a mile and a half. Entries will close on an 1, all two-year-olds of this year being ligible.

Eighteen young men of Harrodaburg, Ky., on May 19, after playing ball, started in search of wild parsnips, but got hold of the deadly hemlock instead. The boys were taken violently ill. Two of them died almost immediately, and five more are still dangerously

Manager Bancroft offered a certain college pitcher \$300 a month for last season, but his being a church deacon he could not play ball. To-day, after a costly college course, he see getting \$50 a month clerking it for a Western railroad.—Sporting Life. His name is Hutchinson.—Cleveland Herald.

Arthur Chambers will back Jimmy Mitchell, of Philadelphia, to spar four or six rounds with any 122 or 124 pound man in the country, the match to come off four or six weeks from signing articles; and Chambers is willing to have the men divide the receipts, to have the winner take all.

In his talk with Mitchell in New York last week Sullivan told Mitchell that he (Mitchell)
was the best man he had ever met, The two the Toronto Stock Exchange for June 4: champions agreed to have another meeting at Madison Square garden some time late in the summer, the winner to take two-thirds of the receipts. Sullivan says he will go for Mitchell eccipts. Sullivan says he wi

Prof. William Miller, who has been expected in America for some time to tackle John L. Sullivan in the ring, is said to be crippled for life. While wrestling with Donald Dinnie, at the Exhibition building, Melbourne, Victoria, April 17, he suffered a compound fracture of his leg, and is now in hospital, where his condition at latest advices was dangerous.

An American exchange remarks:—Amateur baseball bids fair to flourish in Ontario this year. Notwithstanding its losses in the acceptance of places on American professional nines by several of its players, Hamilton will lead in clubs and perhaps good players. The United States excels in its professional nines, but we are satisfied that Ontario can send out an amateur club that would have no trouble in taking the best of our amateur clubs into

camps.

In England, E. T. Jones, of Leeds, defeated James Finney, of London, in a 440-yards swimming-race for \$500 and the championship in Waterloo Lake, Roundhay park, Leeds, Eng., May 10. He won by thirty yards in 6 minutes 54 seconds. Over 3,000 persons paid admission. Finney has aways the distance in 6 minutes 12 seconds in the Westminster Aquarium, and although beatable at short distances, is considered unapproachable at anything over two miles.

Charles Rowell, the English pedestrian.

Charles Rowell, the English pedestrian, who was defeated by Patrick Fftzgeraid in of the Guion line, which will sail on Satur-day. Rowell has completely recovered from the effects of the race and is getting fat. He will remain in Eugland until the time comes for him to go into training for his race with Fitzgerald in the fall.

Fitzgerald in the fall.

Mr. John Dyment, of the Orkney Studfarm, Orkney. Ont., has sold to Mr. John Enright, of Dundas, his two trotting-bred mares Lady Almont, 6 years, and Queen Victoria, 5 years, for \$800. Lady Almont and Queen Victoria are full sisters, by the grand bred trotting sire Benedick out of Lady Rysdyk. Benedick is owned by Mr. Enright, who purchased him from the late Mr. Keene Richards, of Kentucky, and was sired by Almout, his dam being Susie Spears, a thoroughbred mare. Lady Rysdyk, the dam of Mr. Dyment's two mares, was bred by James E. Craig, of Albany, and sired by Old Hambletonian. So it will be seen that if breeding has anything to do with making a trotter, these two mares should do the Orkney Stud farm every credit. Before Mr. Dyment hold them, he had trotted Queen Victoria in 2.48, and is convinced that Lady Almont can do much better.

The race which Hanlan won so narrowly from Laycock ou the Parramatta river in Australia on the 22nd inst. seems to have been rather suddenly arranced. Hanlan, it appears, according to the original agreement, was to row Wm. Beach instead of Elias Laygock, but a difficulty, nowever, arose over the stakes, in consequence of Beach refusing to row on the Nepean river, Beach stating that he was willing to meet Hanlan at any time, provided the race was rowed on the Parramatta river. Mr. Hunt stated that in his understanding with Beach nothing was said about any particular course, and to this Beach replied, "I won't take \$5,000 and row Hanlan on the Nepean," Beach was selected to row Hanlan, because in a race between Beach and Trickett on the Parramatta river, April 3, Beach easily defeated his opponent.

The Torentos Retain the Lacrosse Championship.

About 3,000 people paid for admission to the new Rosedale athletic ground on Saturday to witness the first championchip match of the year. The weather was superb, being bright, clear, and not too warm. The ground was in excellent order. Shortly before half-past three the teams faced each other for the first game, the Torontos in their old colours of dark and light blue, and the Montrealers in grey, with scarlet facings. Positions were taken up as follows in the field, the Montrealers defending the upper or northern goal.

Toronto Montreal.

Toronto		Montreal.
	goal	
	point	
. Garvin	cover-point	
J. Drynan )		E. Ellio
W. C. Bonnell	defence field	J. Tribe
F. W. Garvin )		(A. Gardine
A. Blight	entre	W. Griff
R. Macpherson )		D. Patterso
E. H. Gerry	home field {	J. Patterso
L. McHehry		A. McNaughto
A. M. Stowel	home	JT. L. Pato
E. Smith	None	A. Grai
Messrs, R. I	B. Hamilton	and C. A. Me
Tadam anntaine		

high.

In the Hunters class at the show, the Earl of Aylesford's lately imported bay stallion Stylites, by Hermit, was awarded the first prize for general appearance and points.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Stocks.		M.	4. P.	4. P. M.	
Stocks,	Askd.	Bid.	Askd.	Bid	
Montreal	1901	1904	1911	191	
Ontario	. 103	102	104	102	
Molsons	1000	****	****	:11	
Toronto	173	1721	173	172	
Merchants'	1110	108	100	108	
Commerce	1183		123	122	
Imperial	138	1181	119	118	
Federal		138	1374	136 122	
Dominion	192	190	192	191	
Standard		1144	1154	114	
Hamilton		Section 1	120	***	
Miscellaneous.	<b>MISSES</b>	12. Ven	B2225533	STACK!	
British America	117	113			
Western Assurance	1153	1154	1153	115	
Canada Life		****	100.0		
Conteu, Lite Assurance.	The second			18150	
Consumers' Gas	0.0000000	152		8,900	
Dominion Telegraph	86	435,750	10000	3000	
Globe Printing Co Lybster Cotton Co Ont. & Qu'Appelle L. Co	70	(Helico)	20,000		
Lybster Cotton Co	200000		1300	45323	
Ont. & Qu'Appelle L. Co	90	1			
North-West Land Co	414	401	423	49	
Railways.	S CONTRACT	EUS CO	B. 133 (2)		
Canadian Pacific Ry. B.	100	99	****		
Loan Companies.	B20036		204	16-1000	
Canada Permanent	217	215			
Freehold	2222	165	***	***	
Western Canada	187	****	****	***	
W. C. (new stock)	15.190	10.25.22	****	***	
Union Canada Landed Credit		12/2	10.00	***	
Canada Landed Credit.	2	123			
B. & L. Association	12.55%	n 296	12296	***	
Imperial S. & Invest Farmers' L. & Savings,	1 43-334	一批	(A. 4.4		
Farmers L. & Savings,	HJ	11117	****		
Lon. & Can. L. & A		APPS:	100 m		
National Investment	Tan	139	S#8.**	107	
		106			
Real Estate, L. & D. Co.	33320	100.	****		
London & Ontario		113	***	學療	
The Land Security Co	****	140	****	4	
Manitoba Loan	120	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Color Color	***	
Huron & Erie	161	••••			
Dom. Savings & Loan	101	116		5	
Ontario Loan & Deb		125	****	***	
Canadian S. & Loan		100	470000	GOV	
London Loan	9 9350.02	39.5868	100000	7. 200	
Hamilton Provident		125			
Brant L. & S. Society	3000				
Brant L. & S. Society Ontario Invest. Ass	126	4 19 PM		1000	
Farmers' & Traders'	2 10000	33276	Sept.	11 40	
British Can. L. & Invest		1039	No.		
Manitoba Invest. Ass	0.000				
English Loan Co.					
English Loan Co		100			

MORNING SALES—Bank of Montreal, 5 at 190; 5 at 190; 5 ontario, 2 at 102; Toronto, 45 at 172; 5 commerce, 31 at 121; 42 at 122; (after board), 20, 20 at 118; 40; Federal, 15 at 121, 10, 10 at 141; 10 at 121; 10, 25, 10, 29 at 122; Consumers Gas, 13 at 152; 12 at 152; North-West Land Co., 100, 100 at 41; 90 at 40; 100 at 41; Commerce, 20 at 118; Montreal, 5 at 191; Commerce, 20 at 118; Montreal, 100 at 42; Montreal, 5 at 191; Commerce, 20 at 118; Montreal, 5 at 192; Montreal, 5 at 191; Commerce, 20 at 118; Montreal, 5 at 192; Montreal, 5 at 191; Montreal, 5 at

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

THURSDAY, June 5.

Thursday, June 5.

The dullness and inactivity of previous weeks has been maintained through the last. There has been scarciely anything offered, and there has been scarciely anything offered, and there has been very little wanted. The local prices have continued very much unaffected by those of outside markets, and so long as we have nothing to export they will probably remain so. A dull summer seems a matter of certainty for Toronto. The event of the week for local grain circles seems to have been some frost last-week, which was thought at one time to have done some considerable mischief to the growing crops. As full reports, however, come forward it would appear that the damage done has been almost entirely confined to fruits and vegetables, and not very extensive there, while grain would seem to have escaped almost entirely asve in a couple of localities, and with a rather general light dash to barley. General prospects still remain fairly good on the whole. There has not been much variation in outside markets during the week. English quotations show a fall of 36, on four and a rise lid, on corn. Markets have been quiet and stody this week, but during last week were quiet. Supplies last week, were again small. Home deliveries in the whole Kingdom for last week, taking those in the registering towns as 40 per, cont. of the whole were about 125,000 quarters of wheat and \$9,000 to 180,000 barrels of flour, being equal to a total supply of

Total.....30,924,468 31,168,897 40,166,590 22,137,492

APPLES—Nothing doing; but any sound samples could have found buyers at \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel.

Poutray—Prices easier, with rather more in, fall wheat. \$1.00; barley that the state of the to 90c. per pair; turkeys, from \$1.25 to \$2, according to quality.

Superior extra, per 196 lbs.... GRAIN, F.O.C.

ye	**	0 62	U	00
PRICES AT FARMERS' WA	GG	ONS.		
Vheat. fall, per bushel	\$1	00 to \$	1	12
Vheat, spring, do				16
Vheat, goose, do		80	0	90
Barley, do		55	0	600
18.18, do		43		00
eas, do		73		77
tye, do,	0	00	0	00
loverseed, do	98	none.		之图型
ressed hogs, per 100 lbs		00	8	25
Beef, hind quarters		none,		
hickens, per pair	•	none.		
moke do	U	75	U	90
Ducks, do		none.		
urkeys, each		none.		
do. large rollsdo. tub dairy	n	16		20
do largerolla	8.0	none.		20
do, tub dairy		none.		
oggs, fresh. per dozen	0	15		00
otatoes, per bag		80		90
pples, per bbl		75		50
nions, green, per dozen	O	15		20
abbage, do		none.		State of
auliflower, do.		none.		
celery, do	338	none.		
urnips, per bag		none.	93	
arrots, do		none.	93	1000
omatoes, per bushel		none.		
Beets, per peck		25		00
arsnips, per bag	1	25		00
Chubarb, per dozen	0	30	0	00
delons, do		none.		
cans, per ousuel	C 1/2	none.		
Corn, per dozen		none		-
lay, per ton	7	35		00
straw, do	5	00		00

PROVISIONS. TRADE—Seems to have shown some slight im-rovement during the week. BUTTER—Receipts have decreased slightly, but

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows. \$7.00; choice No. 1 steers. \$8.00; No. 2 inspected. \$6.00; No. 3 inspected. \$6.00; No. 3 inspected. \$6.00; No. 3 inspected. \$6.00; calfskins, green. 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, green. 31 to \$1.35; wool, fleece. 16 to 19c.; Southdown, none; wool, super, 90 to 21c.; extra super, 29 to 30c.; wool pickings, 3 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 34c.; rendered, 67 to 7c. LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL,

June 4.—Flour—Receipts, 1,800 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet and weak at generally unchanged rates. Quotations—Superior extra \$5.40 to \$5.50; extra superfine, \$5.10 to \$5.20; spring extra, \$4.50 to \$4.60; superfine, \$3.25 to \$5.75; strong bakers, \$5.25 to \$3.10; pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.2 uniddings, \$3.00 to \$3.10; pollards, \$2.75 to \$3.2 uniddings, \$3.00 to \$3.20; city bags, \$2.80 to \$3.51; middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.20; city bags, \$2.80 to \$3.51 for strong bakers, \$1.15 to \$1.16; cyring, \$4.154 to \$1.17. Corn—71 to 72c. Peas—90 to 91c. Oats—42c. Barley—55 to 70c. Rye—70 to 71c. Ostmeal—\$4.50 to \$4.75. Cornmeal—\$3.60 to \$3.70. Provisions—Pork—\$20 to \$21. Lard—11½ to 13c. Bacon and hams—13 to 19c.; Morrisburg, 17 to 18c.; western, 14 to 17c. MONTREAL,

BRANTFORD.

June 4.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$6,25 to \$6,50; fall wheat, 98c. to \$1.02; spring, \$1.02 to \$1.06; barley, 58 to 60c; peas, 72 to 73c.; cats, 37 to 38c.; cattle (live weight), \$5,50 to 86; beef, \$9 to \$10; mutton, \$8 to \$9; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$6,50 to \$7.50; sheepskins, \$1.10; wood, 17 to 22c.; butter, 15 to 16c.; cheese, 10 to 104c.; hay, \$5 to \$9; potatoes, 60 to 65c.; corn, 72 to 73c.

PETERBORO'.

June 4.—Flour, No. 1 super, none; wheat fall, \$1.02 to \$1.10; spring, \$1.13 to \$1.15; barley 50 to 57c.; peas, 70c.; oats, 36 to 57c.; cattle (liv) weight), 3 to 5½c.; beef, none; mutton, 8 to 10c. dressed hogs, none; hides, 5c.; sheepskins, 50 to 90c.; wool, 17c.; butter, 14 to 15c.; eggs, 13 to 14c. cheese, 9½ to 10c.; hay, \$7 to \$8; potatoes, 70 to 75c.

HAMILTON. June 4.—Red wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; white wheat. \$1 to \$1.08; spring, \$5c. to \$1.08; barley, 58 to 60c.; peas, 65 to 75c.; oats, 39 to 40c.; hides, 52 to 69c.; outter, 14 to 16c.; eggs, 17 to 18c.; cheese, 12 to 13c.; potatoes, \$5c. to \$1.05; corn, 65 to 70c.; rye, 58 to 60c.

June 4.—Flour, No. 1 super. \$5.25 to \$5.50 fall wheat, 75c. to \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; barley, none; peas, 70c.; oats, 42c. cattle, live weight, 5 to 5;c.; beef, 8 to 8;c.; mut ton, 9 to 10c.; dressed hogs, \$8 to 88.50; hides, \$7 to \$7.50; sheepskins, \$1.00; wool, \$2 to 23c.; but ter, 24 to 25c.; eggs, li to 16c.; cheese, 16 to 17c. hay, \$9 to \$10 per ton; potatoes, 70 to 75c. per bag; corn. \$5c. GUELPH.

June 4.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$3.10 to \$3.25; fall wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.13; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.10; barley, 60 to 70c; peas, 65 to 75c; oats, 36 to 38c; cattle, live weight 4 to 54c; beef, 7 to 8c; dressed hogs, none; hides, \$5.50 to \$6.00; sheepskins, \$1 to \$1.25; wool, 17c; butter, 13 to 15c; eggs, 13c; hay, \$7 to \$9; potatoes, 65 to 70c.

OSWEGO.

June 4, 2.00 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.00 for June; \$1.02; for July; \$1.04; for August; \$1.05; for September; \$1.08; for December. Corn—613c. for June; 63c. for July; 64;c., for, August; 65;c.

June 4.—Receipts—Cattle, 1.615; hogs, 5.000; eep, 800. Shipments—Cattle, 1.701; hogs, 5.000; eep, 1.600. Cattle—Offerings light, with some quiry for good cattle; a few loads could have en sold had they been here; the feeling was rong, and prospects look favourable. Sheep dlambs—No change; the market being dul, th few sales made at about former price; tout 16 cars are held over, but the prospects are d. Hogs—The market opened slow, but later ruled more active; sales, Yeak weights, good choice, \$5.25 to \$5.35; few choice Yorkers, 6.61; light mixed, \$5.10 to \$5.20; good mediums, 40 to \$5.50; fair to, good mixed ends, \$4.65 to

LONDON,

5 p.m.—Consols, 39 15-16 for money, and 100 1-100 reacount. Bonds—14's, 114; Erie, 151; Il Con., 121; Canada Pacific, 46;

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS. ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS,

The Mark Lane Express of Monday reviews the English grain trade for last week as follows:

Despite the dry weather and the cold east and north-east winds last week the wheat crop is more than usually promising. The plant is excellent, and would soon respond to suitable weather. If the season is favourable there is the making of more than an average crop. The outlook for barley and oats causes anxiety. The wire worm is busy. In the off coast market there is little scope for business. There were three arrivals. Three cargoes were sold, two were withdrawn, and one remains. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 50.351 quarters at 37s. 7d., against 58.893 quarters at 43s.5d. during the corresponding week last year.

Manufacturers' Cards.

RARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL M'FG COY. (Limited), Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms.

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