and Commissioner. McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

OMPENDIUM.

Street, St. Louis, Mo. month are from R. W. MILLER, Greenbush th old and new) are given below:

[From The Christian Advo-cate, New York City.] "The large and attractive advertisement of Prof. Gas-kell, in this week's issue, is well worthy of attention from our younger readers. His system of teaching prac-

Jersey City Business College, BOX 1534, NEW YORK CITY P.O. e again, and we will look it up.

COMPLETE INSTRUCTOR DCIETY DANCES

Excursions.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY:

Manitoba, Minnesota and Dakota,

The first of a series of personally conducted through passenger trains for Winnipeg and the North-West will leave Toronto at 12.50 p.m., and Hamilton at 2.30 p.m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1881,

and 20th April, 1881.

Through Freight Trains for emigrants' effects and general merchandise, under the direction of a special agent of the company, leave on 28th Feb., 14th March, 4th and 18th April.

For rates and all other information gray to the company of the company of

MANITOBA PRITTIE'S POPULAR EXCURSIONS

First One, 3 3rd March 1881

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The Man Printing Company, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay Streets, Toronto, C. W

Riot Among Irish Soldiers at Aldershot.

PROF. HIND'S FISHERY CHARGES.

Libel Case. THE MEMBER FOR NORTHAMPTON.

Trial of the Lawson-Labouchere

Great Loss of Life by a Railway Collision in France.

A serious riot occurred this afternoon at Aldershot. Soon after five o'clock a large number of soldiers belonging to the 18th Royal Irish, together with Irishmen belonging to other corps, commenced a disturbance in Short street, a disreputable place. They shouted in loud tones "Hurrah for Ould Ireland," and other cries, and flourished knob-sticks. They were soon joined by large numbers. It being too early for night pickets the few day provosts tried to secure some of the leading rioters, but, utterly failed. The provosts were driven from one end of the street to the other by the Irishmen, who armed themselves with sticks. The roadwho armed themselves with sticks. The road being newly laid with gravel the rioters had plenty of ammunition. The shouting was heard all over the town; the mounted police galloped to the camp, and the authorities ordered the assembly to be sounded in the first and second brigades. They fell in and were immediately marched into the town. With fixed bayonets they attacked the rioters, and broken heads and windows assembled. ensued. The provost marshal and field offi-cers of the day were on the spot. Every public house and dancing saloon was cleared, and the rioters were taken prisoners in great numbers. The provosts were badly treated. Some of the prisoners were rescued. The town was in an uproar, and all the shops were closed. The riot last nearly three hours. It is attributed to drunkenness, arising from a too free celebration of St. Patrick's day,

THE HIND CHARGES. In the House of Commons to-day Sir-Charles Dilke said the Government had received certain representations from Professor Hind concerning the fisheries award. They referred them to the Dominion Government, and requested Professor Hind to send any further communications to that Government Sir Charles had already stated that Professor Hind's allegations were unworthy of serious attention. The Government, he said, considered no good purpose would be served by giving currency and importance to groundless and incredible reports,

LONDON, March 18. THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE LIBEL. The Lawson-Labouchere libel case opened to-day. Mr. Labouchere conducted his own defence. He pleaded that the statem alleged to be libellous are true and for public good. The cross-examination of Mr. Labouchere caused much hawson by Mr. Labouchere caused much amusement. Upon Mr. Lawson stating that he refused to fight a duel with Mr. Labouchere because the latter is a professional libeller, and had for years libelled himself and his

PUNISHING PREDATORY SÁVAGES.

habitation of the tribe on the coast of Liberia who plundered a German merchant ship. One native was killed and nine hostages taken. Liberia agrees to pay one thousand jounds compensation for the plundering.

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERE CASE,

The Pope's encyclical has been issued pro-claiming a jubilee from March 19th to No-vember 1st for Europe, and to the end of the In the Lawson-Labouchere libel case, Mr. Labouchere's plea, in justification of the dlegation that Mr. Lawson is a disgrace to journalism, covers fifty-five pages. He declares that the Daily Telegraph (Mr. Lawson's paper) is conducted professedly on Liberal principles, but, in fact, is sold for the pecuniyear for the rest of the world.

50 to 49. The majority included two Ministers. A crisis is regarded as inevitable.

In consequence of the close vote on the resolution of want of confidence, the Ministry has resigned. The Duke d'Avilla is consultant the ing the King respecting the formation of a new Cabinet.

A Paris despatch says:—Near Bondy sta-tion this morning a train collided with an empty waggon left carelessly on the line, and twenty-two persons were killed and injured. AN ASSASSIN'S SENTENCE.

Pietracu, who some time ago attempted to assassinate M. Bratiano, Roumanian Premier, has been sentenced to twenty years at hard labour. His two accomplices were each sentenced to nine years.

THE CATTLE QUESTION.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Chaplin moved "that this House is of opinion that the recent outbreak of foot and mouth that the recent outbreak of foot and mouth disease among cattle is entirely owing to the importation of diseased animals from abroad, and that the landing in the United Kingdom of foreign live animals from countries known to be infected should be prohibited." Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, said the Government intended to meet port of landing compulsory. Mr. Mundella quoted statistics showing the large quantity of cattle imported, especially from America, and pointed out that a diminution of the supply would enormously increase the price of meat. After some debate the motion was rejected by 205 to 147.

NOTES. The Arms bill has received theroyal assent.

Lord Beaconsfield's health has much im-It is announced that Mr. Ruskin's health is M. de Lesseps will go to the Isthmus of Panama in June.

Mr. John Ruskin, the famous writer on In the House of Lords to-day the Arms bill passed in committee. Queen Sophia, of Sweden and Norway,

Italy has decided to construct another colossal ironclad superior to anything now A beginning will be made in arming the navy with breech-loaders instead of muzzle-

count Pecci, the Pope's brother, has had an attack of apoplexy. The symptoms are One thousand one hundred persons have left Berlin for Bremen and Hamburg to em-

A large quantity of arms have been seized by the Austrians in theminaret of a mosque at Banjaluka in Bosnia. A Madrid despatch says:—A bomb with a fuse not lighted has been found in front of the Duke of Ossuna's palace.

The German Emperor has received a very cordial telegram from the Czar congratulating him on his birthday.

In Committee of Supply to night the vote for 134,060 men for the army during the forthcoming year was agreed to.

The French President has accepted the invitation of the United States to send representatives to the Yorktown centenary cele-

The New South Wales Parliament has voted £40,000 to assist emigrants from the United Kingdom willing to pay half their

Gambetta, at a meeting of the Union of Commerce at which 8,000 persons were present, said he had always used and should never cease to repeat the words, "I can

clares that the Daily Belgerpan (Mr. Lawengan (Mr. Lawengan) is conducted professedly on Liberal represents and the Daily Belgerpan (Mr. Lawengan) is conducted professedly on Liberal represents that the prosecutor's and the time that the prosecutor of the Union of Commerce at which 8,000 persons were prepared to be a proper of the Union of Union of

for the Chiltern Hundreds, and added that if he had the application could not have been refused. Mr. Gorst, in view of the fact that Mr. Bradlaugh's appeal will be shortly heard, refrained from pressing the subject of granting a new writ for an election for Northampton.

London, March 22.

London, March 22.

London, March 22.

Further Trouble Expected at St. Petersburg.

ANOTHER PLOT DISCOVERED.

Reports from the Headquarters of the Nihilists.

A WARNING TO THE NEW OZAR.

France.

LONDON, March 17. A St. Petersburg despatch says:—A bomb found in the pocket of the assassin Roussakoff is made in a zinc case containing glass tubes, two filled with vitrol, and two with Bartholdy salts india-rubber tubes with fulminating

formed that a mine had been laid in a small street on the Newsky Prospekt, nearly opposite the Annitchkoff palace, the residence of the new Emperor. A detachment of sappers accordingly began explorations from a small shop, the owner of which disappeared three days ago. The street was barricaded at both ends to prevent the public approaching. The sappers on opening up the ground and searching the cellars discovered a mine in the above mentioned shop. The mouth of the mine was in the shop-keeper's dwelling-room, concealed under an ottoman. dwelling-room, concealed under an ottoman. The mine passed under the street leading to the riding school whence the Czar was re-turning on Sunday. Eight more arrests have een made, and a quantity of explosives dis-

A revolutionary proclamation discovered at Roussakoff's domicile declares that the Nihilists will continue their work, and warms the new Emperor to beware of his father's fate. THAT MINE.

The excavation of the mine near the res dence of the new Emperor was continued to-day. The gallery leads from the small shop to the middle of the street. Telegraph wires ex-tend along the gallery, and the elements for an electric battery were found in the shop. The mine will be flooded and removed. The shop mine will be flooded and removed. The shop mine will be nooded and removed. The shop was taken in January by a peasant named Baronege, and a man and wife named Rosiloff, who have disappeared. Suspicions against them were aroused by the neighbours seeing Rosiloff's wife smoking cigarettes, a custom unusual in the peasant class.

THE "INTERNATIONAL" AGAIN. A Berlin newspaper reports a statement that the assassination of the Czar was instigated by the International Society, having for its watchword, "The murder of monarchs, and the overthrow of Governments."

AN OFFICIAL MANIFESTO. The Journal de St. Petersburg states that evidently an official manifesto will forthwith be issued announcing that pacific views are held by the new Czar. It is stated the Czar desires to have a chancellor to direct the administration of foreign affairs. Prince Orloff and General Ignation are mentioned in this

LONDON, March 18. A St. Petersburg despatch says :- A revo-Several land meetings were held in Ireland yesterday. Mr. Dillou, at a meeting at Woodford, county Galway, strongly aspersed the Irish judges.

Copenhagen advices state that the illness of the King of Sweden and Norway is thought to be alarming, especially as he is of a consumptive tendency.

The Popula analysis has been invested and several months ago that Nibilists from Chicago and Sweden and Norway is thought to be alarming, especially as he is of a consumptive tendency.

The Popula analysis has been invested and several months ago that Nibilists from Chicago and Sweden and Norway is thought to be alarming, especially as he is of a consumptive tendency.

The Popula analysis has been invested and several months ago that Nibilists from Chicago and Sweden and Norway is thought to be alarming. several months ago that Nihilists from Chicago had re-entered the country.

THE LATE CZAR'S ASSASSIN. Rochefort writes from Geneva that Roussa-koff joined the Nihilists only a few days before the assassination of the Czar, hence the incredulity of the Geneva refugees when Roussakoff's name was mentioned as one of the assassins. Rochefort states that up to Monday night at least Roussakoff had confessed nothing. The Nihilists pretend they keep informed of what passes in the prison, and in a few days will be able to publish accurate reports of all interrogatories to which curate reports of all interrogatories to which Roussakoff submitted. It is said that had the first shell missed the Emperor, three others would have been thrown before he reached

the palace. ANOTHER ARREST. ANOTHER ARREST.

It is announced that a man has been arrested who is habitually addressed by his accomplices as "My Lord." The Agence Russe declares that this appellation is given by the Nihilists to Jeliaboo, the instigator to the plot to blow up the imperial train near Moscow. This man was arrested on the 11th inst. He appears to be one of the leaders of the Nihilists.

Nihilists.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY APPRECIATED. In the House of Commons to-day a message from the Queen was read thanking the House for the address relative to the late Czar, and also a letter from Prince Lobanoff, Russian ambassador, to Earl Granville, communicating the Emperor's warmest thanks to the Commons and Lords.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA. A Berrlin despatch says:—Great satisfaction is felt here over the circular of the Russian Foreign Office, as it is said to be strictly in conformity with the autograph letter of the Czar to the Emperor William. The idea of holding a European Congress for the repression of anarchical intrigues is again being ventilated.

LONDON, March 19. Rochefort sends from Geneva the following account of an interview with a Nihilist named Krapotkin. He says:—The murder of the Czar was fixed for four days earlier than it was committed. The exiles in Geneva, who had grown very uneasy at hearing nothing, were wild with joy when the news of the assassination arrived.

TROUBLE FEARED AT ST. PETERSBURG. A Brussels despatch says:—Grave reports regarding the situation at St. Petersburg are circulating here. Telegrams sent to St. Petersburg have not been replied to, and the telegraph lines between the two capitals are believed to have been cut. It is rumoured in well informed circles that another attempt to blow up with dynamite has been made. A revolutionary movement is suspected.

Rochefort telegraphs to Paris a violent diatribe from Geneva against the late Emperor. He asserts that 33,000 persons were transported to Siberia last winter. A Nihilist correspondent at Geneva states that the Czarewitch was to have been blown up with his father, and was only saved by the provi-dential circumstances of his having returned to the palace alone on the 13th. THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

London, March 22.

Liabon advices state that the vote of want confidence in the Ministry in connection the Lorenzo Marquez treaty was desided in the Upper Chamber last night by

In the Holloway came to her death on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, 1881, at her late residence in Stouffville, by an abortion produced by her own act."

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The following was the order of the procession:

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The following was the order of the procession:

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The following was the order of the procession:

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The following was the order of the procession:

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The following was the order of the procession:

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The following was the order of the procession:

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great pomp."

The removal of the body of the late Czar to the cathedral in the Peter and Paul fortress to day was "conducted with great p

Following came the clergy dressed in black velvet, embroidered with silver. Next came the funeral car, richly ornamented with gold, and drawn by eight horses, four or the oldest generals in the army holding the corners of the pall. Immediately behind the car walked the Emperor Then came the Grand Dukes, Ministers, foreign princes of the pall.

A NEW MANIFESTO of the Nihilist Executive Committee predicts grave events, says the same correspondent. Vera Sassalitch is reported to be in Genova with Krapotkin and other Nihilist leaders." The French Government has despatched several detectives to Geneva to watch the Nihilists and their French allies. Terror reigns in St. Petersburg, and a large number of arrests are being made.

POLICE SUSPECTED.

Major-General Mravinsky, belonging to the prefecture of the police, who was first deputed to search the cheesemonger's shop in Little Garden street, and who reported finding nothing suspicious, is being subjected to a judicial examination. It is thought the investigation will lead to the reagnation of the prefect of the police.

FOREIGN SOCIALISTS ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

FOREIGN SOCIALISTS ABRESTED IN FRANCE.

day of the extreme Radicule oclearing the anniversary of the outbreak of the Commune, the police arrested several persons, including Ferkosoff, chief of the Nihilists in Paris, and David, a German Socialist. The Custom House officials have seized on the frontier two portmanteaus containing photographs, which the Nihilists were endeavouring to convey into France. The French ship Corale embarked a quantity of Orsial bombs at Pampelona for St. Petersburg, but on putting into Dunkirk, learning of the assassination of the Czar, immediately acquainted the Russian consul of the nature of her cargo.

LONDON, Masch 21. The St. Petersburg newspapers report numerous arrests during the last few days. At the house of one of the persons captured the police found 700,000 roubles. A man upon whom were found arms, poison, and 20,000 roubles was arrested last night. It is stated that two dynamits stores have been discovered,

A correspondent shows by personal experience that the headquarters of the Nihilists are located at Geneva.

London, March 22.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The indictment against the prisoners Roussakoff, Telejekeff, Micheloff, and the woman Helfmann, will be communicated to them, and they will be allowed seven days for the preparation of their defence by counsel.

paration of their defence by counsel.

NIHILIST SYMPATHIZERS IN TROUBLE.

The editor of the Citoyem of Paris has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and 2,000 francs fine, the manager of that journal to three months' and 2,000 francs fine, the editor of the Juvenal to six months and 2,000 francs, the manager of the Revolution Socials to the same, and MM. Rochefort and Delperree, editor and manager of the Intransigeant, to 1,000 francs each for articles applicating the assassination of the Czar.

A REVOLUTIONIST RENDEZVOUS.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the police on Sunday discovered an important rendezvous of revolutionists on the island of Yasili, Ostroff, in a tobacco shop Compromising papers and a number of male disguises were found.

A despatch from Geneva states that the correspondent of the *Intransigeant*, who is supposed to be no other than Dragomanoff, the reputed chief of the Nihlists, this morning declared that Rousskoff has been merciing declared that Roussakoff has been merci-lesslyput to the torture in the presence of Gen-eral Loris Melikoff. Roussakoff was "electri-cized" by powerful batteries, and forced by the intolerable agony he suffered to answer the questions put to him. As nothing is said in the despatch concerning the nature of the questions, or of the answers, it is prudent to receive this news with caution till more is known on the subject.

ITEMS. Mourning flags hang from every building at St. Petersburg.

The Emperor and Empress have taken up their residence in the Winter Palace.

It is believed the Grand Duke Vladimir advocates at rong repressive disaspress.

advocates strong repressive measures. It has been decided to erect a religious me mento on the spot where the Czar fell. The amount of dynamics found in the Nihilist mine is now placed at eighty-seven

The students of the St. Petersburg and Moscow universities have opened a subscription for a silver wreath for the tomb of the

A Paris despatch says:—Placards con-gratulating the Nihilists on the assassination of the Czar have been posted here, and one arrest has been made.

of the Czar have been posted here, and one arrest has been made.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the rector of the university recently told the students they would be invited shortly to discuss impending reforms.

The principal assistant of General Federoff, ex-prefect of St. Petersburg, and several police officers of the district where the mine was laid, have been dumissed.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The ground dug up where the mine was discovered has been refilled, the doors of the shop in which the mouth of the mine was situated scaled up, and a guard stationed at the premises.

A LIQUOR LAW QUESTION.

The Dunkin Act as Affected by the Scott Act—Judgment in an Kastern Townships Gase.

MOXTREAL, March 22.—The following judgment was delivered in the Court of Appeals to-day maintaining the Temperance Act of 1864. The case was that of Noel v. the Corporation of the county of Drummond. The Chief Justice, Sir A. A Dorion, delivered the judgment of the court. He said the case came up as an appeal from a judgment during the granting of licenses for the allowing the granting allowing the granting of licenses for the said of intoxicating liquore within the county. The plaintiff, a lessident in Richmond, had taken a write of injunction the granting point of the county. The plaintiff a lessification Act expressly placed exclusively, ander the power of the Federal Parliament the regulation of all matters of trade, and that the Act of 1864 was passed by the local Parliament. This was true enough but in the Confederation Act there was also a clause stating that all the confederation Act there was also a clause stating that all the conf

A Plot to Blow Up the Lord Mayor

DEFENCE OF THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE

Great Increase of Crime in the County Kerry.

A Difference of Opinion Between Archbishops Croke and McCabe.

ANTI-IRISH MEETING AT NEWCASTLE

LONDON, March 16. Justice Fitzgerald, in opening the Kerry assizes, said 463 crimes had been reported in the last seven months, which was sevenfold of the record for the same period in the previous year. There was, however, some decrease in the record of crime for last week.

A Dublin despatch says :—When the relie party of Orange labourers arrived at Ballana sill to work for Canon Fleming, the labourer who previously refused to work asked to be reinstated.

reinstated.

A Loughrea despatch states that two hundred policemen have been despatched by special train in all haste to the Clifden district, where a disturbance has arisen between the Catholics and the Fleming relief expedition. It is reported that one man has been killed. There is a very bitter feeling in the district because of the large number of processes recently served there.

At midnight a policeman observed fire on the ground near the wall of the Lord Mayor's official residence, and found a wooden box with a fuse connected, to which some lighted paper had been recently applied. The officer extinguished the fire. The box contained forty pounds of gunpowder. The official report regarding the attempt says the policeman found the box in the recess of a window facing the end of George street under the Lord Mayor's private apartments. The brown paper in which the box was wrapped was smouldering. The box contained fifteen pounds of coarse gunpowder with a fuse ounds of coarse gunpowder with a fuse brough a hole in the box, and the end of the through a hole in the box, and the end of the fuse close to the smouldering paper. An explosion would have occurred very soon. At a meeting of the Common Council to-day the Lord Mayor said the explosion would probably not have injured the Mansion House, but would have damaged the Egyptian Hall and adjacent private houses, and entailed serious oss of life. He was not at home at the time. One account says an Trish newspaper was found amongst the packings of the powder.

It is stated two American newspapers were found with the powder box discovered near the Mansion House. The corporation of London have offered £100 reward for the discovery of the perpetrators of the crime. Additional

tion that the ladies have put aside their modesty, and accuses the Archbishop of insulting some of the most exemplary devotees of the Church. Mr. Sullivan maintains that the objects of the Ladies' Land League are purely charitable. ARCHBISHOPS DIFFERING.

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, has written to Mr. A. M. Sullivan congratulating him on his reply to the Lenten pastoral of Archbishop McCabe of Dublin. Archbishop Croke says he unreservedly adopts Mr. Sullivan's sentiments against Archbishop McCabe's monstrous imputations.

PRECAUTIONS AT ST. STEPHEN'S. Great precautions have been taken for the safety of the Houses of Parliament since the discovery of the plot to blow up the Mansion House. The police in and around the buildings have been reinforced, and cellars are examined. There was a disturbance among the Irish soldiers in camp at Aldershot on St. Patrick's day, and many arrests were made.

New York, March 17. Mr. Brennan, secretary of the Land League at Dublin, cables to the *Irish World* that a movement has been started to present Davitt with £10,600 on his release. An appeal for subscriptions will be made to America.

The Irish programme is believed to be to abstain from obstruction till after the transfer in the English Radicals from the Knowing that the English Radicals from the English Radicals from the English Radicals from the Section of the Government on the Irish question, and approving Sir Charles Dilke's support of the Government, is regarded as a significant indication of provincial hostility to every form of obstruction.

obstruction.

A Dublin correspondent says Mr. Parnell's absence from Ireland is much commented on. It is believed he is afraid of arrest, though such fear is thought here to be groundless in view of the immunity of Dillon and other leaders.

THE TRANSVAAL WY &

atisfactory Termination of Negotiations.

PEACE VIRTUALLY ASSURED.

Details of the Arrangement Accepted by the Boers.

PROLONGATION OF THE ARMISTICE be Given Up.

LONDON, March 17.

members of the Boer triumvirate were present, the terms of the British Governmen were to a great extent accepted, concession were to a great extent accepted, concessions being made by both sides. It is stated that the Boers desire to be more directly represented on the proposed commission, and object to the troops remaining in the country.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said an arrangement had not yet been made between Gen. Wood and the Boer leaders, but negotiations for such an arrangement were progressing. It is not, he said, in the interest of the public service to give any information as yet.

The Times says:—"It is confidently believed in well-informed quarters that the arrangements which Gen, Wood has been empowered to make with the Boers are such as Parliament and the nation will approve. We do not doubt the Ministry have fully realized the necessity of insisting that the Transvanal shall remain subject to the parament authority of the Parising that

that the Transvaal shall remain subject to the paramount authority of the British Crown, not merely formally, but practically."

A Newcastle, Natal, despatch says:—The opinion is gaining ground that the Boers will not accept Gen. Wood's conditions of peace.

A Prospect Hill despatch says the armistice has been prolonged in consequence of Lord Kimberly, having telegraphed that he is unable to accept the Boer's proposals.

Despite the peace, parties of British troops are being vigorously pushed toward the camp at Mount Prospect. It is affirmed that the Boers are fortifying Laing's Nek. The Boers now acknowledge that they lost fifty men in the battle of Majuba Hill.

In Committee of Supply £446,000 for army expenditure val war and £210,000 extraoport service for the Transval was Cheletone street that a tall.

tion of the population cannot be de-upon to accept the existing government the country.

London, March 22.

A Prospect Hill despatch says an armistice of forty-eight hours has been concluded to terminate the negotiations. The terms of the truce are that all arms, munitions, and other property captured by either aide shall be restored; the Transvaal shall be granted independence subject to conditions to be hereafter settled by a royal commission; the Boer Government shall commience after the commission reports. Meanwhile the British garrisons are to remain in the Transvaal without interfering with local affairs. The Boer forces will disperse forthwith. Captain Elliott's murderer is to be delivered up to justice.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said the Government had received a telegram from General Wood, stating that an arrangement had been made with the Boers, who substantially accept the British conditions. The conditions of peace with the Boers are:—The suzeramty of the Queen; British control of foreign relations, and the establishment of a British Resident in future at the capital (the Boers, however, are promised complete self-government); a royal commission, consisting of Governor-General Robinson, Gen. Wood, and Sir John Devilliers, will be appointed to consider the position of the natives, the regulation of frontier affairs, and the question whether any, and what, portion of territory eastward within a certain limit shall be severed from the Transvaal. The conditions also provide for the dispersal of the Boers forthwith, and the temporary maintenance of British garrisons, which are, however, not to interfere with local affairs. General Wood promises not to advance or send warlike stores into the Transvaal. The House received the announcement of the terms with prolonged cheers. THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

A MNAL INTERVIEW YET TO BE HAD.

A Newcastle despatch says:—The final interview at which the negotiations between Gen. Wood and the Boers will be completed takes place to-morrow. It is stated that the royal commission will meet at Heidelberg. The armistice will probably be formally prolonged two months, pending a final settlement. A FINAL INTERVIEW YET TO BE HAD.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DSTSCRIPT.

ENGLAND AND GREECE.

ATHENS, March 23:- In the debate in the mption from military service, Tricoupis de recated the measure as unnecessary. The pre precated the measure as unnecessary. The present system gives 80,000 men with 30,000 reserves. Both the Government and the Opposition consider war inevitable, and are aware that the above numbers will be sufficient. if Opposition consider war inevitable, and are aware that the above numbers will be sufficient. aware that the above numbers will be sufficient, if Greece is unsupported, but it is impossible after the publication of the last English blue-book to doubt that England will abide by the decision at Berlin, provided Greece remains true to herself. England certainly will not assume the initiative, but if Greece takes the lead England will assuredly give her support. Tricoupis declared himself persuaded that if Greece went to war she would obtain the boundary line fixed at the Berlin Conference. The Premier urged the adoption of the bill because, though war might not be inevitable, it was very near.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

sm if Sealed Up—Barking Against Switzerland.

Sr. Petersburg, March 23.—The Golos prints an article from Professor Martens, the well-known writer on international law, strongly urging international cooperation against conspiracy. If Russia, he says, could seal up her territory against plots emanating from Paris, Geneva, and London, she could soon settle the accounts with the Nihilists. Everybody knows the spot in Geneva where Russian emigrants mature their devilish schemes of murder, yet the Swiss authorities leave them alone because contemporary international law forbids their extradition. The Conservative Russian pressurge as measures of reprisal against Switzerland, a rupture of diplomatic relations, a general expulsion of Swiss from Russia, a prohibitive tariff against Swiss merchandise, and encouragement to Germany to sanex Switzerland.

St. Petersburg, March 23.—Col. Dorjib-ky, wounded at the time of the assassination of the Czar, has been granted a pension of 6,000 roubles. Peasants are flocking from all parts of the country on a pious pilgrimage to the spot where the Emperor fell.

American Horses at Lincoln.

LONDON, March 23.—At the Lincoln spring meeting the Lincoln Cup for two-year-old colts, fillies and geldings, five furlongs, the third place was won by Keene's North Star. The second place in the Lincolnshire handicap was won by Lorillard's four-year-old Mystic.

Berlin, March 23.—On Monday 1,100 persons left for Bremen and Hamburg, on the way to America from two railway stations only. The emigration is so large that the companies are obliged to charter extra steamers.

Truce with the Boers,
LONDON, March 23.—The News understands
that Gen. Woods' main object in the nego
tiations with the Boers was to obtain ade quate guarantees for just treatment for th

BALTIMORE, Md., March 23. — Ann. Stewart is, arrested and charged with the brutal treatment of a little mulatto girl under her guardianship. The neighbours testify that the child was bound with ropes in February and laid upon the snow in the yard to suffer.

It is on record that shipwrecked mariners have sometimes been driven by thirst to drink salt water, with the result of going mad imhave sometimes been driven by thirst to drink salt water, with the result of going mad immediately afterward. But we do not remember any instance of a sailor attempting to scuttle the ship in which he was sailing for the purpose of getting at the water outside. This was the defence put in by a Russian tar who has just undergone trial at Liverpool for various crimes and misdemeanours on the high seas. Having done that which he ought not to have done, he sought refuge from punishment in the hold. Here he remained at bay for several days, hurling lumps of coal and iron at all who ventured to approach him. In vain were muskets and revolvers brought to bear upon the dauntless mariner; the darkness of the hold prevented his assailants from taking good aim; while he could see them so clearly that several were injured by his missiles. The skipper, therefore, established a blockade by fastening down the hatches until a passing ship kindly reinforced the besiegers, and carried the stronghold by assault. It was then discovered that the resolute Russian had made considerable progress with a hole through the ship's timbers, and it was this ugly fact which he attempted to account for on the plea of raging thirst. The desperate man seems to have really determined to sink the vessel and all on board her, including himself, sooner than admit he had been in the wrong.—London Globe.

interview at which the negotiations between Gen. Wood and the Boers will be completed takes place to morrow. It is stated that the royal commission will meet at Heidelberg. The armistice will probably be formally prolonged two months, pending a final settlement.

THE WINTER PORT.

Report of the Halifax Delegation to Ottawa—nent.

HALIFAX, March 22.—The winter port delegation reported to a meeting of the City Council and citzens to-day the result of their mission to Ottawa. The Government were quite prepared to erect an elevator and Richmond, but the delegates riged the necessity of extending the Intercolonial further into city tide water at West's wharf, which would be in the interest of both the city and the railway. Sir Charles Tupper capressed his approval of this scheme providing it would not cost too much. It was suggested that the railway might be brought down through Water street to West's wharf if the city would provide the right of way and give a piece of land and water front owned by the city, and if West's whatf if the city would provide the right of way and give a lease of property owned by them for 999 years. The price had been fixed, and an offer of West's property in bond had been obtained. Sir Charles Tupper gave the delegates to understand that if this terminus could be decided upon the Government wand facilities in connection with making Halifax; Canada's wintershipping pork.

A young man at Ottawa has been left \$10,000 by the death, of an uncle in Savannah, on that it was not so formitable constructed, so that it was not so formitable constr

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, March 14. PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills, passed their

stages :- To incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

—Mr. McCarthy.

An Act respecting the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company.

—Mr. Williams.

CHIEF JUSTICE WOOD.

Mr. SCHULTZ moved that the petition of H. J. Clarke, Q.C., and others, against the conduct of E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of Manitoba, be printed in the Votes and Proceedings.

Mr. BLAKE opposed the motion on the ground that it was debatable, and the House had agreed that debatable motions should

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. RYAN (Marquette) moved for the correspondence, &c., in the custody of the Department of Justice with reference to the conduct of the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the

ice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the province of Manitoba.

Mr. BLAKE—I object to that.

Mr. McCUAIG moved for a special committee to enquire into the allegations set forth in a certain petition presented to this House on the 4th of March instant against the conduct of the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in the province of Manitoba.

Ir. BLAKE-I object to that. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY REFUNDS. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House

"1. That it is expedient to provide that the Governor-in-Council may from time to time make regulations for accrtaining the quantities and values of fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts, nuts, and iron bridges manufactured in Canada and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the organic construction of way Company in the original construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, as defined in the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 14, and also the quantities and values of all telegraphic ap-paratus manufactured in Canada and used by the said company in the original construction and first equipment of a telegraph line in connection with the said railway; and for ascent taining the persons in Canada from whon such fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes bolts, nuts, and iron bridges manufactured in Canada and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the original construc-tion of the Canada Pacific railway as de-fined in the Act 37 Victoria, chapter 14; and also for the quantities and values of all telegraphic apparatus manufactured in Canada and used by the said company in the original construction and first equipment of a telegraph line in connec-tion with the said railway; and for ascertaining the persons in Canada from whom such fish-plates and other fastenings, spikes, bolts, and nuts, and iron bridges and tele-

graph apparatus respectively have been pro-cured by the said company.

"2. That the Governor-in-Council, with the assent of the Treasury Board, and on such terms and conditions as may be thought proper, may pay over to the persons in Canada, from whom such articles as aforesaid in Canada have been procured, sums of money

and nuts, \$11,200; and on telegraph instru-ments, \$600. The object of the resolution was to enable the Government to fix the amount of material, the rate of duty, and the

amount of the drawback.
SirRICHARDCARTWRIGHTsaid the hon gentleman had not included the value of iro bridges. If these were included the total amount to be refunded would be larger than the House contemplated. He would call the attention of the House to the fact that this was the introduction of a bounty system. In some respects he would prefer giving bounties to continuing the protective system, because under the former system the people would see exactly what protection costs. He would like to know what was calculated as the amount to be refunded on iron bridges.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant) said this was merely a temporary expedient in order to tone down the excitement of the manufacturers consequent upon the adoption of the syndicate contract, which permitted certain articles to be admitted free. The excitement could be only toned down for a time could be only toned down for a time, however, particularly if manufacturers were treated in the matter of drawbacks as they had been treated already by the Customs Department, which had deprived them of three or four million dollars in the way of drawbacks due to them. Mr. BOWELL said the hon. gentleman Mr. BOWELL said the hon gentleman, like a good many others who were constantly demanding drawbacas for their friends, had failed to look into the facts connected with these requests. Neither the Government nor the department had made the regulation with which it was impossible to comply. In the instance to which the hon gentleman referred the Government had no claim as yet put into their hands or into these hands or into their hands, or into those of any officer of the department, on which it would be possible to come to a correct decision regarding the amount of drawback even regarding the amount of drawback even on articles on which they admitted that the manufacturer should receive a drawback. He had all the documents, and some of the items in the demand to which the hon. gentleman referred included pig iron and iron purchased at Londonderry, and the hon. gentleman would now see the difficulty that any officer or head of department had to satisfy the demands of those who asked for drawbacks. All they required—and it was not an impossibility—was that the manufacturer should give the amount of the articles imported, and the quantity which had gone turer should give the amount of the articles imported, and the quantity which had gone into the making of the particular articles to which the drawback was granted, and on proof of export the drawback to which the er was entitled was invariably

The resolutions were adopted and reported. SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply. On the item, amount required for surveys, \$300,000, Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that Sir JOHN MACDONALD explained that surveys had to be made considerably in advance of the settlement. The cost of the work under the new system had been reduced from about five cents to three cents an agre. Three hundred townships had been surveyed last year. Iron stakes were placed at the four corners of each township lots; but the sub-divisions were marked by mounds and pounds.

The item was passed.
On the item to pay D. Girouard for railway ties lost in transit, \$2,640,
In reply to Mr. Anglin,
Mr. COSTIGAN explained that during the ate Parliament, when it was thought that he (Mr. Costigan) could be involved in this transaction affecting his seat in the House, Mr. Girouard had been brought to Ottawa, and great interest was taken in him. But no sooner was it found that a case as desired could not be made than all interest in Mr. Girouard ceased.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—That is

l interest in Mr. Gironard ceased, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—That is

"Order.")
Mr. COSTIGAN (to the chairman)—I dispute the right of the ex-Finance Minister to stand up in this House and accuse me of uttering a deliberate falsehood. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—No man

who makes a statementlike—(cries of "Order, order," during which the hon. gentleman was forced to take his seat.)

Mr. COSTIGAN—I tell the hon. gentleman

Mr. COSTIGAN—I tell the hon. gentleman again that I deny his right to accuse me of uttering a deliberate falsehood. (Applause.) I know that he would not dare to make such an accusation unless he found himself shielded by the rules of this House. (Cheers.) I declare to the hon. gentleman that he would not dare make such a charge to me outside of this House. (Cheers.)

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—I repeat, sir, it is—(Cries of "Order," during which the hon. gentleman could no longer proceed.)

Mr. COSTIGAN—I think that the hon. gentleman forgets what is due to this House in making use of such language. I again state what I said betore, an interest was taken in Mr. Girouard at that time, and I can go further and state that the leader of the late Government declared that a clear case was made out against me and would unseat me, and this was at the very time when I advised my friends not to commit themselves to the whitewashing Act introduced by hon. gentle. my friends not to commit themselves to the whitewashing Act introduced by hon, gentle-

men opposite. (Cheers.)
Mr. ANGLIN went into the history of the ransaction at some length.

Mr. COSTIGAN explained that Mr. Gir-Mr. COSTIGAN explained that Mr. Girouard had delivered and afterwards removed ties on the direction of the late Government, and pointed out that the latter had paid a claim for ties which had been burned in the woods, but which had never been delivered. The item passed.

The outmittee rose.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 15.

SUPPLY. The House resolved itself into Committe of Supply. CONCURRENCE.

The House concurred in the items passed in Committee of Supply which were not de-batable. The House adjourned at 1.20 a.m.

OTTAWA, March 16. INLAND REVENUE AMENDMENT ACT. Mr. MOUSSEAU moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Inland Revenue Act, 1880. He explained that the intention was to prevent the re-use of stamped boxes and packages for the enclosure of smuggled tobacco, and as the imperial gallon was now the legal measure, barrels of the dimension of twenty-five gallons could be employed.

The bill was read a second time.

In committee, Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) expressed a hope Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) expressed a hope that manufacturers would be given time to consider this proposal, and that the bill would be postponed for a year. He urged that the manufacturers who used imported leaf should be allowed to use. Canada twist, only paying four cents a pound duty, while if they mixed this with imported leaf they should be permitted to do so on payment of 14 cents per pound duty. He read a letter from Mr. Saxton, of the Globe tobacco works, Windsor, giving his views on the subject, and advising the imposition of the same duty on cigarettees. giving his views on the subject, and advising the imposition of the same duty on cigarettes and cigars, and he (Mr. Patterson) hoped that regulation would not be adopted, which might have the effect of closing this important estab-

Canada, from whom such articles as aforesaid in Canada have been procured, sums of money not exceeding the amount of Customs duty which would have been payable on such articles respectively if imported into Canada at the time they were so procured by the said company."

He explained that certain articles were named in the Pacific railway contract which were not mentioned here. Steel rails, for instance, were omitted, but they were free until 1883. Telegraph wire was omitted because it was not manufactured in the country. The refunds of the articles mentioned as manufactured in the country would be as follows:—On steel fish plates, \$33,876; on rail spikes, \$39,100; on other spikes, \$1,490; on bolts and nats, \$26,281; on other bolts and nuts, \$11,200; and on telegraph instruments. \$600. The object of the resolution. ally from the n ssex-might be taken into consideration.

SUPPLY. Concurrence in the estimates was resumed. On the item, Pembina branch, Canada Pacific railway, Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved that the amount \$50,000 be reduced by \$28,000. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—In regard to the Pacific railway, has the Govern-ment the power to fix the tolls now on such portions of the road as may be finished, and to fix the tolls again later on as the road is

completed?
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I am glad that the hon gentleman has asked that question, because it enables me to state what the intenbecause it enables me to state what the intention of the Government is in that regard,
It is simply this. The position of the road
will be continually altering until it is finally
completed, and it will be highly inexpedient to fix one scale of rates,
now to continue in force for all time.
For instance, when the Pembina branch
is handed over, the Government will approve
of a scale of rates for a limited period, no
tolls to be collected until the order-in-Council
authorizing such tolls is passed. The order tolls to be collected until the order in Council authorizing such tolls is passed. The order in Council passed will be for a limited period, and at the expiration of the limit of time the tolls must be raised. At the expiration of ten years, when the road is finished, there will be a final adjustment of tolls.

The item was reduced and concurred in.
On the item, \$300,000, Dominion Lands,
Mr. ROSS (Middlesex) moved that it be provided that no part of the \$300,000 should be expended in publishing the improvement.

extravagance.

A division was called and the amendment

was lost by the following vote: -Yeas, 29; nays, 67.

The House adjourned at 1.55 a.m.

SUPPLY.

The House went into committee on the supplementary estimates for 1881-82. On the item \$25,000 towards the construc

tion of the Murray canal, Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT asked

what the canal would cost.
Mr. POPE said it would be about \$700,000,
Sh. BICHARD CARTWRIGHT — Are

there to be two guard locks?

Mr. POPE—I cannot say whether there

will be any.
Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT — And

you cannot say whether there will be any

Mr. POPE—Oh, yes, there is no doubt that there will be a canal. On the item \$8,000, Chatham public build-

ings, Mr. LANGEVIN stated that this was for

the site. The site would cost from \$5,000 to \$8,000, and the building would cost as much

OTTAWA, March 18.

The House adjourned at 1.15 a.m.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

THE NEW LOAN.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House

Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House into committee on the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to authorize the Governor-in-Council to raise by way of loan under the provisions of the Acts 35 Vic., chap. 6, and 38 Vic., chap. 4, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole eighteen million dollars in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament, as set forth in the Act 43 Vic., chap. 10, section 4."

The resolution, he explained, simply pro-

The resolution, he explained, simply pro-vided for the borrowing of money to furnish the sums which had been voted to be spent

on capital account and in the redemption of the debt during the year. If the Pacific railway deposited twenty-five millions of dollars with the Government, there would of course be no loan negotiated.

The motion was carried.

The resolution was carried in committee and a bill founded upon it was introduced and read a first and second time.

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT IN BOND.

Mr. WHELER enquired whether it is the

ntention of the Government to amend the order-in-Council dated 1st day of April, 1880, especting the importation of wheat in bond

OTTAWA, March 17.

provided that no part of the \$300,000 should be expended in publishing the speeches of any member of the House, as was done in respect of the vote for 1879, when part of the vote for Dominion lands was spent in publishing the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Langevin, Plumb, and White.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the late Finance Minister used to publish his budget speeches at an annually increasing expense to the public, and certainly the railway speech of the Minister of Railways should be published. The resolution was altogether inaccurate, as Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Langevin, and Mr. White's speeches were not charged to Dominion lands. He could assure the House that the Government would only publish what they thought on their responsibility as a Government would convey really useful information to the country.

The amendment was lost and the item carried.

On the motion to we into Sun John Langevin to the motion to the site Sun John Langevin to the sun John Langevin Lang

Carried.

On the motion to go into Supply on the supplementary estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1882,

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT stated that

the estimates for the year 1880-1 were \$25, 305,000, to which had been added supplementary estimates amounting to \$721,000, making a total of a little over 26 millions. mentary estimates amounting to \$721,000, making a total of a little over 26 millions. The first estimates for the year 1881-2 were \$26,189,000, and the supplementary amounted to \$285,000, making in all, allowing for a few small deductions, \$26,465,000, to which beyond doubt other supplementary estimates would be added. He begged to move that the Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved, "That the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,000; that the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,000; that the estimates for the year 1882 amounted to \$26,465,000; that a very large proportion of this expenditure consists of fixed charges, or of charges of a permanent character, which, when once created, are either incapable or very difficult of reduction; that recent legislation and the completion of existing engagements will result in a steady increase of the fixed charges within the next few years; that experience has shown that the consequence of the rapid increase of fixed charges is to produce great embarrassment to public finances, and that the House views with regret the proposal of the Government to expend for the year 1882 \$1,615,000 more than the expenditure for 1880; and \$2,962,000 more than the expenditure for all purposes in 1872." doubt of such wheat being ground and sold for consumption in Canada without the duty being paid thereon.

Mr. BOWELL—Mr. Speaker, an order-in-Council dated 21st April, 1880, provides that no imported wheat maintractured into flour shall go into consumption in Canada without the duty being paid thereon.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said a sufficient answer to the hon, gentleman's motion was to be found in the statement he had already made, in which he showed conclusively that the expenditure was less per head of the population now than it was in 1874-5, 1875-6, and 1876-7. But he might point in addition to that to the facts that the expenditures were all incurred, as the introducer of the resolution had admitted in the well-known circular he published in London, upon works which were directly or indirectly remunerative. The fact was that the Opposition when talking of the expenditure left out of the question altogether the revenue which that additional expenditure caused. Suppose for instance the introducer of this resolution came in possession of a railway which cost him \$500,000 a year to run, but which brought in a revenue of \$500,000. A friend might say, "Look here, your expenses have increased in one year from \$10,000 to \$510,000; you are extravagant." But what would the hon, gentleman reply? He would point out that his additional revenue and his additional expenditure balanced, and that he was in consequence financially in no worse position than before. (Hear, hear.) In the case of the expenditure of the country the case was even more favourable, for the additional revenue was more than the additional expenditure. (Hear, hear.) Take for example, the Post-office Department; there was an increase in the cost of its management; but besides the additional accommodation given to the public there was an additional expenditure. (Hear, hear.) As to the Intercolonial for changing it.

ENLARGEMENT OF MANITOBA. ENLARGEMENT OF MANITOBA.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the second reading of the bill to make provision for the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba. At the time, he said, when the province was hewn out of the great North-West its-boundaries were very circumscribed, and it was well understood that they were but temporary. It was now proposed to enlarge the province so as to take in certain large settlements west of the province now. The new boundaries would be as mentioned in the bill. The bill was read a second time and the louse went into committee.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD stated that the Sir JOHN MACDONALD stated that the conventional boundary would still exist, but the sconer the boundary was settled, as it was purely a legal question, the better. The covernment had long ago offered to submit the matter to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the highest court in the empire, but the Ontario Government had remaded to consent to the proposition, putting themselves in the wrong at once.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—They rejected the offer contemptaously.

er contemptacially.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Yes. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Yes. Besides that, the member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills), who had been the agent of Ontario in the boundary matter, became a member of the Dominion Government, and with charge of the very department which had to deal with the subject. This being the case there was additional reason why the matter should have been sent to the highest tribunal of the empire for settlement. To that tribunal it must go eventually. which was larger than the additional expend which was larger than the additional expenditure. (Hear, hear.) As to the Intercolonial railway, they had spent two millions on purchasing the River du Loup branch, for which they had to provide interest and sinking fund, while they had to increase the expenditure in managing these 120 miles of roadway. They had also opened 100 miles of railway in the North-West, and this required an increased expenditure; while they were receiving in return from the Intercolonial not less than the half a million which was the average under the administration of hon, gentlemen opposite—(hear, hear)—but a sum sufficient to pay expenses. (Applause.) Consequently they were able to reduce the taxation of the people for the current year below what hon.

settlement. To that tribunal it must go eventually.

Mr. DREW wished a settled question as to which province belonged the right to control the municipal organization of places affected by this legislation. He thought it should be provided that the eastern boundary of Manitoba should extend to a certain fixed line until the real boundary was described.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that if Prince Arthur's Landing and the people there were not within the boundaries of Ontario, the laws of this province could not there be enforced, and all proceedings under them would be illegal; and if this place were not in Ontario it was in and would be governed by the laws of the North-West Territories. It was a matter of no consequence whether there was a conflict or not between the laws of Ontarie and the North-West, or of Manitoba and Ontario. In either case there would be a conflict. It must arise, Any one man at Prince Arthur's Landing could resist the approaches of the officers of the law and bring the matter to an issue.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—Don's tell them so or they will do it.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It had been done, and if a man were sued he could question the authority. They could not admit they were able to reduce the taxation of the people for the current year below what hon, gentlemen opposite had imposed in 1875-6. (Cheers.) He did not know by exactly how much their expenditure had been enlarged by the management of the additional sections of railway, but the sun was very large. Hon. gentlemen opposite had increased the public debt from time to time and had entered into engagements, the interest on which and the sinking fund had increased their obligations by something like one and a quarter millions for the year referred to. For the purpose of comparison, taking

increased their obligations by something like one and a quarter millions for the year referred to. For the purpose of comparison, taking all these facts into consideration and the increased expenditures on necessary mobile works and canals, it was clear that the objections of the hon. gentleman fell to the ground. If the expenditure was swollen, the receipts were also increased. But this was not what hon. gentlemen opposite wished to go on to the country. They carefully kept out of sight the fact that with increased receipts taxation had been reduced by the Government. (Cheers.) He was satisfied that though our expenditure would go on increasing it would be diminished to some extent as they transferred certain public works, such as the Pembina branch, and if their receipts decreased from this cause, their expenditure would likewise be reduced. (Hear, hear.) The test of the whole question—and he challenged hon. gentlemen opposite to upset or destroy the position of the Government with reference to this matter—was this: the amount of taxation shown by the Customs and excise dues collected. The Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It had been done, and if a man were sued he could question the authority. They could not admit that, until the dispute was settled, Ontario owned the land under consideration, and the boundary was so fixed in order to compel the Government of Ontario to be reasonable, and not to insist on an award which could not be supported in any court in the world, or by any judicial tribunal in the world, or by any judicial tribunal in the world. But the Ontario Government would come to their senses very quickly now they would find that they must do so. To use a common expression, the Ontario Government was afflicted with land-hunger. They had got an award, and they were resolved to have the territory right or wrong.

Mr. MILLS asked why the Government, had not taken the initiative in taking the matter to the highest tribunal for settlement.

was this: the amount of taxation shown by the Customs and excise dues collected. The Government placed themselves on this platform, and asserted that to-day, deducting what they had a right to subtract, the surplus unexpended in the treasury, taxation imposed through Customs and excise receipts was not so great as it was in 1874-75, or 1876, according to a fair estimate of the population. No matter how much hon. gentlemen opposite might resolve, the country would Sir JOHN MACDONALD—There was no-thing to appeal against. The award is of no

Mr. MILLS—You have no right to go be-fore the Judicial Committee without an appeal, Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I repudiate altogether any responsibility for the arbitra-tion. I did not belong to the Government which authorized it, nor did I support that Government.

opposite might resolve, the country would understand these plain, facts and appreciate the position of the Government, as they could satisfactorily show that they had not increased the taxation per head of the population, while at the same time they were going on developing the resources of this country and affording facilities for improved nostal Mr. MILLS—Ye voted the money. Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Your majority did that.

Mr. MILLS—There was no division.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I did not vote on developing the resources of this country and affording facilities for improved postal Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I did not vote for it, I never voted for it, and the hon, gentleman ought not to say so. The hon, gentleman ought not to ask why we did not bring it before the Privy Council. I am surprised at the hon, gentleman making that statement. The hon, gentleman knows that we could not go to the Privy Council without the consent of the province of Ontario, and the reason why is this. This is a mixed question of law and fact. If the Government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion Government agreed as to the facts of the case, then a case might be prepared stating those facts so agreed upon, and then there might be mutual submission, under that case, of any questions of law which might arise. But we cannot hand it over to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. And what is more, they would not accept the duty of trying matters of fact, and of going into all the evidence, and of hearing both sides as to the difference of facts under the clause to which the hon gentleman referred.

Mr. BLAKE—Does the hon gentleman reserved. and railway services and making expendi-tures which would eventually reduce the debt of the country, and relieve our people of the taxation to which they would otherwise be subjected. (Cheers.)
Mr. RYKERT pointed out that for the Mr. KYKERT pointed out that for the current year there were extraordinary expenses, such as those incurred by the taking of the census, which amounted altogether to \$2,411,379. In making a comparison of the expenditures between this and any other year these two and a half millions had to be omitted from the calculation. By taking these ted from the calculation. By taking these extraordinary expenses into consideration it would be found that the expenditure of the present Administration was far below the extravagant expenditure of the late Government. He hoped that when the Opposition members tried to prove that the Government was extravagant they would not omit to give all the facts, pointing out how they them-selves had got power on a promise to reduce expenditures, and how they lost it by reckless

gentleman referred.

Mr. BLAKE—Does the hon. gentleman say that it was the duty of the Government of Ontario to yield to his version of the facts? Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Not at all. But it would be a failure of duty under the circumstances for the Dominion Government to accept the Ontario Government's idea of the facts, for according to my idea the whole of the facts were distorted. The whole case of the facts were disterted. The whole case was given away before the arbitrators. Anybody who reads the case will see that it was most wretchedly managed on the part of the Dominion Government. An inferior man—a respectable man in his way—was chosen (Mr. MacMahon) to conduct the whole case, instead of employing the first legal ability of the country, and instead of the Minister of Justice himself conducting it before the arbitrators. The whole case was thrown away, and, as it looked, was almost deliberately thrown away, as it were. Never was such a case so specified, so given away, as was the case of the Dominion in the very face of the papers.

Mr. DAWSON said it would be with extreme reluctance that the people of the Thunder Bay district would join the Province of Manitoba.

The bill was reported.
On the motion for the third reading,
Mr. MILLS introduced an amendment as

"That pending the final-settlement of the western boundary of Ontario the eastern boundary of Manitoba be notextended eastward of the limits declared by the award of the arbitrators appointed by the governments of Canada and Ontario to be the western limits of the

and Ontario to be the western limits of the province of Ontario."

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Under that amendment the boundary never could be settled.

The amendment was lost on the following division:—Yes, 20; nays, 92.

Mr. DAWSON moved in amendment to the motion for the third reading of the bill that the present eastern boundary of Manitoba along to the northern limit of the said province shall be the boundary line of the said province on the east. His proposal was that the boundary of Manitoba should remain as at present laid down, but that it should extend to reach the extended northern boundary of the province.

tend to reach the extended northern boundary of the province.

The amendment was lost on division.

Mr. BLAKE then introduced an amendment to provide that the existing conditions under the conventional boundary agreed upon by the Government of Canada and Ontario in 1874 should not, pending the settlement of the true boundary, be affected prejudicially to the interests of either of the contracting parties or of those of the inhabitants of Thunder Bay, Prince Arthur's Landing, or other parts of the territory which had been left under the control of Ontario, and were represented in this House Ontario, and were represented in this House as part of that province. nt was lost.

to the memory of Sir George E. artier, \$10,000, Mr. BLAKE alluded to the oppose member for Lambton to the pr

Mr. BLAKE alluded to the opposition of the member for Lambton to the proposition to give the deceased statesman a public funeral, and thought that the events which followed very shortly after this vote were proofs, if proofs were needed, of the soundness of the position then assumed, that it was not a right or expedient thing that a party leader, at the hands of his political friends who controlled at the time the destinies of the country, should be given public honours of this description at the expense of the country, should be given public honours of this description at the expense of the people of the country. If any rule were to be adopted he thought that he could name names which were entitled to this distinction as much as those of any other man that could be named. There was Joseph Howe, D'Arcy McGee, and George Brown, who were just as well entitled as any other persons that could be named to this distinction. Two of them, at any rate, died in the midst of their active political life, and the third, having but recently withdrawn from this Chamber, was engaged at the time of his death in the discharge of a high political office. No proposal was made in these cases or in any other case, as far as he knew, for these distinctions, and it seemed to him that it was invidious that this course should be taken and such a precedent be set; and he had on these grounds to record his own dissent from the proposition now before the House.

Mr. LANGEVIN regretted that the hon gentleman had taken this course, and was of opinion that it would have been well if the Opposition, now that the political strifes of the deceased statesman were over, had offered no objection to the perpetuation of the memory of a man whose name had become a part of the history of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACDOUGALL said the House could not object to this recognition of the services of Sir George Cartier, who laboured not

of Sir George Cartier, who laboured not merely for his province, but for the empire, and who had succeeded in quieting the apprehensions which existed in his time as to the future of both Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. MILLS said that both Reformers and Conservatives would object to the Conservatives would object to the erection of a monument. (No, no.) He would like to know, if a monument was necessary to keep the memory of Sir George Cartier, why monuments were not erected to the memory of Baldwin and Lafontaine.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I was not in the House of the second second

the House when the leader of the Opposition made his remarks, but I regret that under

the House when the leader of the Opposition made his remarks, but I regret that under any circumstances the hon, gentleman should have been induced to offer this opposition to a vote which I believe will be accepted by the majority of the people of this country as a fitting testimonial to the memory of a great man. The hon, gentleman who has just spoken says there were othet men who deserve to be remembered. That may be so, but it is not the slightest reason why the vote should not pass. Sir George Cartier served long and faithfully in this Parliament, and if Upper and Lower Canada, if the two races, instead of being thrown into hostile camps, have lived on harmoniously together as subjects of the same sovereign, it is due to that lamented statesman. Look back to the time before George Cartier came to the front as a prominent statesman. Remember the suspicion, the jealousy, the hostility which raged between the two races in Upper and Lower Canada. Sir George addressed himself at once to that great evil. He almost changed himself from a Frenchman into an Englishman in order to do it, and it was his pride to state that he was a French-speaking Englishman. He tried in every way to obliterate the distinctions and jealousies which arose from circumstances to which I de not wish more particularly to allude just now, and very much under his direction the jealousies and the burning questions which separated the races and placed them in hostile camps were removed. Sometimes he almost, in order to make the two peoples act together, bordered on raising the suspicion among his fellow-countrymen that he was too much of an Englishman. But very soon the

in order to make the two peoples act to-gether, bordered on raising the suspicion among his fellow-countrymen that he was too much of an Englishman. But very soon the beneficial consequences of his self-sacrificing efforts were felt, and he was at once accepted by the vast majority of his fellow-countrymen in Lower Canada as a representative man, of whom they were all proud, in whom they could place their fullest confidence. Sir, you must remember the circumstances of his death. He did not, like some of those whose names have been mentioned, retire from public life before he died. He died in harness, a victim to the labour of his lifetime, fighting the battles of his country, and carrying the administration of affairs to a successful issue. We all remember how death was written in his face, as faithful to his trust

written in his face, as faithful to his trust and his duty he sat in the place now occupied by the Minister of Public Works just before he was compelled to leave this House and this country to die—I may say for his country. It roused the good feelings, the better feelings, the affectionate feelings of the people of Canada, without reference to political differences, when he died, and when his remains were brought from England to be buried in his native soil there was a general wail of sorrow that a man so great and so true should have fallen, and, sir, this is a fitting testimonial to his memory. (Applause,) I am sure, sir, it must be against the better feelings of the hon. gentleman opposite that his sense ef duty should induce him to take the step he has taken. He must feel painfully the circumstances under which he offers opposition to this vote, and I must say and do not think the hon, gentleman's course will strengthen to this vote, and I must say and do not thin the hon. gentleman's course will strengthen him either among friends or foes, all of whom must think that there is a want of generosity, a want of liberality, a want of good taste in him; while the whole country will say that one statesman ought not to show his enmity to the memory of another in this way, uncalled for unnecessary and in some degree

to the memory of another in this way, uncalled for, unnecessary, and in some degree discreditable. (Applause.)

Mr. TASSE passed a high eulogy on the services which Sir George Cartier had fendered the Dominion.

In reply to Mr. Casgrain, and the services which services rendered by Sir George Cartier to his country formed the finest inscription that he could have, and his name alone, "Sir George Etienne Cartier" would contain more than any other inscription which could be devised. (Cheers.)

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said that the comments of the Premier were unreasonthe comments of the Premier were unreason able and uncalled for, as owing to the posi tion taken on the previous proposition the leader of the Opposition could not consist-ently have done aught than record his dissent to this proposal. Sir George Cartier had done more and sacrificed more to bring about Confederation than any other gentleman, with the exception of George Brown, and to these two gentlemen the credit of making Confederation possible was chiefly done.

WAYS AND MEANS. The House went into committee, and on the motion of Sir Leonard Tilley adopted resolutions granting the necessary sums out of the consolidated fund for the years ending the 30th of June, 1881 and 1882, and reported.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY then introduce the Supply Bill, which was read the first second, and third times.

LOAN BILL On the motion for the third reading of the bill to authorize the borrowing of a sum not exceeding eighteen million dollars, Sir LEONARD TILLEY stated that besides they had power to borrow seven m ons.

The bill was read a third time and pass.

The House adjourned at 11.30 p.m.

OTTAWA, March 21. FROM THE SENATE. Mr. SPEAKER announced that the Senate ad passed the various bills sent to it for rati-

BELLECHASSE AND CHARLEVOIX. Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I wish to make The bill was then read a third time and assedured an announcement which I think will be satisfactory to both sides of the House. It is quite clear that every Opposition must admit that a Government, to be successful, must be on the item to provide for the cost of a strong; and the stronger it is the better.

(Cheers.) And here is another from Malbaie:—"Though sick and confined to my bed for three weeks, I was elected by my friends on Saturday morning as one of your supporters.—F. X. Cimon." (Cheers.) PROROGATION.

The customary three taps summoned the Sergeant-at-Arms to the door of the Chamber, to find there the Usher of the Black Rod. The latter official, upon advancing, announced that his Excellency the Governor-General awaited the attendance of the Commons in the Senate, to which House the Speaker and the members immediately proceeded.

In the Senate his Excellency, who was attended by his aides-de-camp, was pleased to tended by his aides-de-camp, was pleased to assent to the following bills:

An Act to incorporate the English and Colonial Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the European, American, Canadian, and Asiatic Cable Company

An Act further to amend an Act respecting An Act further to amend an Act respecting certain savings banks in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to continue for a limited time the charters of certain banks to which the said Act applies.

An Act to enlarge and extend the powers of the "Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien."

An Act to incorporate the Credit Foncier of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to amend the Consolidated Railway Act.

An Act to amend and consolidate the laws An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Government railways.

An Act with reference to the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and the Central Prison of Ontario.

An Act to incorporate the Acadia Steamship Company (limited).

An Act further to amend the Acts forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, and forty-third Victoria, chapter eighteen, as respects duties of Customs.

duties of Customs.

An Act to authorize the raising by way of loan of certain sums of money required for the public service.

An Act in amendment of the Act respect-

An Act to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba.

An Act to provide for the allowance of drawback on certain articles manufactured in Canada and used by the Canadian Pacific Canada and used by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

An Act to prescribe a declaration to be taken by employés on telegraph lines under the control of the Government, and to provide for the punishment of telegraph operators and employés who divulge the contents of certain telegrams.

An Act to amend the Act 36th Vic., cap. 60. respecting the Montreal Harbour Com-

60, respecting the Montreal Harbour Co nissioners.

An Act to increase the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward

An Act further to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.

An Act to remove doubts as to the power to imprison with hard labour under the Acts

respecting vagrants.

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.
An Act to amend the Indian Act of 1880.
An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Railway Com-An Act to amend the Acts relating to the

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the New Brunswick Railway Company.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of a company to establish a marine telegraph between the Pacific coast of Canada and Asia.

An Act respecting prize-fighting.

An Act further, to continue in force for a limited time the Better Prevention of Crime Act of 1878.

An Act to amend the law respecting documentary evidence in certain cases.

mentary evidence in certain cases.

An Act to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875 An Act to amend the insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts.

An Act to correct a elerical error in schedule B. to the forty-third Victoria, chapter twenty-two, amending the Bank Act, and continuing the charters of certain banks.

An Act to amend the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter in the charter of certain banks. toria, chapter sixty-one, entitled "an Act to incorporate the Assiniboine Bridge Com-pany," and to change the name of the said

An Act to amend the general Inspection
Act of 1874, and the Acts amending it.

An Act to reduce the capital stock of the
Exchange Bank of Canada and otherwise to
amend the Act respecting the said bank.

An Act to incorporate "The Montreal
Board of Trade and Exchange."

An Act to extend the Act establishing one
uniform currency for the Dominion of Canada.

uniform currency for the Dominion of Canada to the Province of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Canada Guarantee Company, and change the name of the said company "The Guarantee Company of North America." "The Guarantee Company of North America."
An Act to incorporate the Dominion Salvage and Wrecking Company.
An Act to incorporate the Wrecking and Salvage Company of Canada.
An Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Accident Insurance Company of Canada, and to authorize the change of the name of the said company to the Accident Insurance Company of North America.
An Act to provide for the salaries of an additional judge of the Court of Queen's Bench and an additional judge of the Superior Court in the Province of Quebec.
An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Act 43 Vic., chap. 36.

An Act to continue in force for a limited time the Act 43 Vic., chap. 36.

An Act to incorporate the Association known as J. Winslow, Jones & Co. (limited).

An Act respecting the Canadian Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

An Act to incorporate the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company.

An Act respecting La Banque Ville Marie.

An Act to incorporate the Ontario and Quebec Railway Company. Quebec Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

An Act to incorporate the Hull Mines Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan

An Act to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company of Canada.

An Act to provide for the correspondence of certain provisions of the Act respecting the navigation of Canadian waters with the provisions for like purposes in force in the United Kingdom.

An Act relating to the Canada Military Asylum at Quebec.

An Act to incorporate the Moncton Harbour Improvement Company. bour Improvement Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky Mountains Railway pany.

An Act to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880.

An Act to amend the Acts incorporating the Montreal, Portland, and Boston Railway Company.

An Act to remove doubts as to the due con-

An Act to remove doubts as to the due construction of section 12 of the Northern Railway Company Act, 1877.

An Act to amend the Act 40th Vic., chap. 10, entitled an Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs.

An Act respecting the Northern Railway Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the Ontario and Pacific Junction Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Northern, North-Western, and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. An Act to incorporate the Napierville Junction Railway and Quarry Company.

An Act respecting Naturalization

Aliens.
His Excellency closed the session with the following speech:—
"Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"In relieving you from your Parliamentary duties, after a long and laborious session, I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the assiduity you have shown in their performance.
"The measure for transferring to a company of capitalists the responsibility of constructing and operating the Canadian Pacific railway will I am assured.

(Hear, hear.) I would like to read two telegrams addressed, and both dated to-day, to myself, viz:—

"Your Pacific policy and national tariff were approved by thirty-two majority in Bellechasse, a Liberal county. I am elected exertion to dispose of, without delay, the lands granted in aid of their undertaking, and for that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My Ministers will, however, not relax their efforts in the same direction, and it is believed that by the united action of the Government and the company a large influx of valuable settlers may be confidentially anticipated. Such an immigration must tend to enhance the value of the public domain in the North-West. While the system of making free grants to actual settlers will be maintained in its integrity, the lands reserved for sale by the Crown will, it is believed, be disposed of at prices sufficiently, eventually, to repay the whole of the expenditure of money by the Dominion in the construction of the railway.

"The extension of the boundaries of Manitoba will confer the privilege of local self-government on the people already resident in, or who may hereafter occupy, the area now added to the province, and by enabling the Legislature to establish municipal institutions in its enlarged limits tend greatly to add to the welfare of that interesting region.

"The amendment of the naturalization laws will, I trust, have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which emigrants from Europe have hitherto laboured, and of attracting a large influx of population from the old world.

"The consolidation and amendment of the the general railway acts, and of the laws relating to Government railways, has improved and systematized our railway legisla-

lating to Government railways, has im-proved and systematized our railway legisla

proved and systematized our railway legislation.

"I am pleased to observe that you have not been forgetful of the interests of the Indian population of the North-West. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts to induce them to forsake their nomadic habits, and betake themselves to pastoral and agricultural pursuits, will be successful. By no other means can their civilization be promoted, the Indians themselves rendered self-reliant and self-supporting, and the Dominion treasury relieved of the burden of rescuing them from their apparently chronic state of destitution.

"The extension of our telegraphic system

"The extension of our telegraphic system by cable in the River and Gulf of St. Law-rence will aid the fisheries and the commerce of Canada, and increase the safety of its waters.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "In her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted, and heartily congratulate you on the improved condition of the revenue." "Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I bid you now farewell, and trust that when Parliament re-assembles we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on Canada having meanwhile enjoyed a season of peace and rosperity."

The Speaker of the Senate announced that The Speaker of the Senate announced that it was his Excellency's pleasure that the House should be prorogued until May 2nd.

His Excellency then withdrew, and the proceedings of Parliament were terminated.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

Nomination of Candidates. Colborne, March 18.—The nomination of candidates for East Northumberland to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Keeler took place here at noon to-day. Mr. Kennedy, of Warkworth, is the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Crouter, of Brighton township, the Reform. The attendance of electors was very large. The attendance of electors was very large, and great interest seems to be taken in the

THE BY ELECTIONS.

Return of the Conservative Candidates for Bellechasse and Charlevoix.

Quened, March 20.—The elections yesterday in the counties of Bellechasse and Charlevoix were to fill the vacancies caused by the annulling of the elections in those counties by the Supreme Court. In the case of Bellechasse Mr. Larue (Liberal) was unseated and disqualified; in that of Charlevoix, and disqualified; in that of Charlevoix, Mr. Perrault (Conservative) was unseated. Mr. Perrault yesterday again contested the county with Mr. F. X. Cimon, also Conservative, and was defeated by the latter by amajority of 89 votes. In Bellechasse Mr. Amyot had for an opponent Dr. Bilodeau (Liberal). The full returns are not yet in all, but with two parishes to hear from they give Bilodeau a majority of 31.

LATER.—It is reported that a courier has brought the intelligence that the result is changed by the full returns, which will show Amyot elected by a majority of over 40.

NORTH PERTH.

Annual Meeting of the Conservative Association—Election of Officers, Etc. LISTOWEL, March 16 .- The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of North Perth was held at Milverton this afternoon, Perth was held at Milverton this afternoon, and was largely attended by representatives from the townships of Mornington, Ellice, Logan, Elma, and Wallace, from Listowel, Stratford, and Milverton. Mr. George Draper, of Listowel, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year: Mr. G. B. Pierson, of Milverton, vice-president, and Mr. A. St. George Hawkins, of the Listowe Standard, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, and other business transacted. A resolution was unanimously concurred in expressing the association's satisfaction with the faithful, thorough, and efficient manner in which Sir John Macdonals and his colleagues are conducting the affain of the country, and approving of the Government's policy in reference to the building of the Canadian Pacific railway by the syndicate. The meeting also expressed by resolution in antice confidence in the events. the Canadian Pacine railway by the syndic-cate. The meeting also expressed by resona-tion its entire confidence in the worthy repre-sentative of North Perth in the Dominion Parliament, Mr. S. R. Hesson, and heartily approved his course in supporting the Gov-

THE BRANTFORD INDIANS.

Deputation to the Governor-General-In dian Grievances Ventilated. OTTAWA, March 17.—The Brantford Indian deputation who waited on the Governor-General claim that a few years ago quite a number of Indians got into debt with merchants of the locality, and it was agreed that these debts should be paid out of the general fund providing the debtor agreed to it, the money thus paid to be made good by the allowance being kept back until the account was squared. The Indians claim that more debts were paid than were consented to, it addition to which the amount was kept out of the fund and charged against all the Indian and not against the debtors alone. They state that the annual allowance per head hat also decreased; that whereas they used to get as high as \$8.65 each now they only receive about half that sum. The Indians think that the local superintendent, Mr. Gilkison, is to blame for these things, and want the Government to make an enquiry in regard to the management of the reserves near Brantford. His Excellency received the deputation kindly, and told the interviewers to have their complaints put in black and white, when he would lay the matter before the proper department. Mr. Davis, the interpreter states that in addition to the facts given regarding the mission of the deputation, there are about 3,000 Indians on that reserve near Brantford, which consists of some 42,000 acres. The members of the deputation left for home, and will send down a written me morial shortly in regard to the matter. OTTAWA, March 17 .- The Brantford Indian

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in as incurable lung disease or consumption Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsa act directly on the inflamed parts, irritation, give relief in asthma, bro coughs, catarrh, and the throat which singers and public speakers are to. Sold at 25 cents a box everyth

THE SESSION OF

General Review of its ings and Transacti

SKETCH OF THE MEASURES

The Strength of the Conser Unimpaired. At the close of the third se

Mackenzie's Parliament, it was i his power was rapidly passing immense parliamentary majority he had at first over-awed opposi pressed the people had begun to of wavering. It was evident the was spreading among the p could not be checked radical change of policy, change the Government had making. Surpluses, promises of mises of purity, promises of had miserably lacked fulfilment ernment had lost credit. The begun to lose confidence. The certainly lost prosperity. And kenzie had appealed to the pospring of 1877, or even after the cof that year, we believe that he of that year, we believe that he fallen as completely, though not a majority so great, as he was to He had three years of opportuni and his Cabinet had been found every attribute of statesmanship not shown even the common car serving their offices.

STRENGTH OF THE CONSERVATIVE At the close of the third session Parliament Sir John Macdonald self with a majority larger than supported him in the first. No sign exists in the Ministerial ranks. exists in the Ministerial ranks, among the people has cost him a Commons. And the reasons for things are obvious. By the conf opponents, his Government has fulfilled its promises regarding Policy. The people are the will series of bold, able experiment acquisition of trade proposition. acquisition of trade, population for this country. The trade of has enormously increased. Publis restored. The public credit yond danger. The treasury is need be. And the one great about which the people doubted and the term of its completion placed under contract. And thave been accomplished in less years, during at least half of country still struggled with the eleprevious period of depression. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SC.

The session just closed will be in the political and commercia Canada. It is impossible to incli the liberal space we allow ourse plete history of the session in ever enough can be said to indicate to the reader the main features of the reader the main features of the concluded. The Pacific railway of course, the main topic of debat contract the Opposition bent strength. Of its obvious weak strength. Of its obvious weak took very fair advantage, and vantages that were not fair. Bu one fatal element of weakness tack, the power of which they of they had given the public to und they would attack the Government what contract was made. The record was such that had the weaker than it was they would been at some loss in attacking in complain of the cost?—they had build the road on a more costly they protest against alien they had themselves propo in far larger quantities for the Did they denounce the "se bargain?-they had but a few bargain if the terms were satisfathey object to expenditure on Superior and British Columbia they had themselves actually caders for those very sections. mand the substitution of the Saul line for the Lake Superior line themselves been the most vigoro tors of the Sault Ste. Marie lin national enterprise. Did they national enterprise. Did they and misrepresent certain clauses tract as giving the syndicate too rethese very weaknesses had be against by the Government; and cate readily entered into explanments. They certainly did their Opposition to misrepresent the which they knew they could not now that the whole affair is over now that the whole affair is over ment the agitation is over too, ing uppermost in the public min of wonder that so much could hav out of so little, and that an arran ly to be productive of so much have been misrepresented as the prolific parent of so much evil. I now, we think, looks forward we degree of confidence to the speed of operations on the railway. I that great possibilities in the wa employment, and population are the successful operation of the Pa THE CONSOLIDATED BAILWA

The legislation of the session 1 portant, notwithstanding that bills have been comparatively for not demand from the Gove activity in legislation; a perio tration will produc benefit to the people. The conso amendment of the Railway Acts sary measure in order to give m guard to the public interests. guard to the public interests, probably no overpowering reas syndicate's dealing with its stool quireso rigid regulation; but the patisfied that all the accusations sition have been met by legisl places beyond doubt the meanin tegarding the rights of the syndica tolls on the railway. This Act, planations made by Sir John Mac his policy of proceeding from tim revise all tariffs by order-in-Couplaces beyond doubt the r completion of the road, will affor and the people of the West in p the guarantee they could desire tortion will be permitted—if a tempted-and we do not think will be made.

THE ALIEN ACT. The Act regarding aliens, and ments made with Great Britain dians of Germans naturalized in will accomplish, has in fact a what had for years been sought in THE LANDS ACT.

The new Lands Act will inaug more liberal and, we hope, more policy of settlement in the Under that Act encouragement wealthy persons to settle emigrar in the North-West; more time intending settlers for the purpos up their homestead grants and their families; facilities are offere for obtaining their lands in advaarrival, so that they need lose n ginning farming operations; and are to be given to persons desiron lands for grazing purposes, to esta tanches in the Far West.

CUSTOMS AMENDMENT A Customs Amendment A we called special attention, affor a ses of damaged goods from the which under the law the authors or unwilling, were compelled and it more effectually guards from those fraudulent evasions only rob the treasury but are be followed by most favourable ze sults, and ensure the rapid completion of this great national enterprise it will be the duty and the interest of the company to use every exertion to dispose of, without delay, the lands granted in aid of their undertaking, and for that number to promote it projection from or that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My for that purpose to promote immigration from abroad on an extensive scale. My Ministers will, however, not relax their efforts in the same direction, and it is believed that by the united action of the Government and the company a large influr of valuable settlers may be confidentially anticipated. Such an immigration must tend to enhance the value of the public domain in the North-West. While the system of making free grants to actual settlers will be making free grants to actual settlers will be maintained in its integrity, the lands reserved for sale by the Crown will, it is believed, be disposed of at prices sufficiently, eventually, or repay the whole of the expenditure of ey by the Dominion in the f the railway.

"The extension of the boundaries of Manicoba will confer the privilege of local self-government on the people already resident in, or who may hereafter occupy, the area now dded to the province, and by enabling the egislature to establish municipal institutions its enlarged limits tend greatly to add to welfare of that interesting region.
The amendment of the naturalization

"The amendment of the naturalization aws will, I trust, have the effect of removing the disadvantages under which emigrants from Europe have hitherto laboured, and of ttracting a large influx of population from e old world.

The consolidation and amendment of the

e general railway acts, and of the laws reating to Government railways, has improved and systematized our railway legisla-"I am pleased to observe that you have

not been forgetful of the interests of the Indian population of the North-West. It is greatly to be hoped that the efforts to induce to forsake their nomadic habits, and betake themselves to pastoral and ricultural pursuits, will By no other means can their civilization b By no other means can their civilization be promoted, the Indians themselves rendered self-reliant and self-supporting, and the Do-minion treasury relieved of the burden of rescuing them from their apparently chronic state of destitution.

"The extension of our telegraphic system

by cable in the River and Gulf of St. Law-rence will aid the fisheries and the commerce waters. Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

"In her Majesty's name I thank you for he supplies you have so readily granted, and heartily congratulate you on the improved condition of the revenue. 'Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: "I bid you now farewell, and trust that when Parliament re-assembles we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on Canada having meanwhile enjoyed a season of peace and

The Speaker of the Senate announced that was his Excellency's pleasure that the onse should be prorogued until May 2nd. His Excellency then withdrew, and the proceedings of Parliament were terminated.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND

Nomination of Candidates. COLBORNE, March 18.—The nomination of candidates for East Northumberland to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Mr. Keeler took place here at noon to-day. Mr. Kennedy, of Warkworth, s the Conservative candidate, and Mr. Crouter, of Brighton township, the Reform The attendance of electors was very large, and great interest seems to be taken in the

THE BY ELECTIONS.

OURBEC, March 20.-The elections vesterdy in the counties of Bellechasse and Charlevoix were to fill the vacancies caused by the annulling of the elections in those counties by the Supreme Court. In the case of Bellechasse Mr. Larue (Liberal) was unseated and disqualified; in that of Charlevoix, Mr. Perrault (Conservative) was unseated.
Mr. Perrault yesterday again contested the
county with Mr. F. X. Cimon, also Conservative, and was defeated by the latter by ajority of 89 votes. In Bellechasse Amyot had for an opponent Dr. Bilodeau Liberal). The full returns are not yet in all, but with two parishes to hear from they

LATER.—It is reported that a courier has rought the intelligence that the result is changed by the full returns, which will show Amyot elected by a majority of over 40.

NORTH PERTH.

Annual Meeting of the Conservative Association—Election of Omeers, Etc.

LISTOWEL, March 16.—The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of North Perth was held at Milverton this afternoon, and was largely attended by representatives from the townships of Mornington, Ellice, Logan, Elma, and Wallace, from Listowel, Stratford, and Milverton. Mr. George raper, of Listowel, was elected president the association for the ensuing year ; Mr. G. B. Pierson, of Milverton, vice-president, and Mr. A. St. George Hawkins, of the Listowe Standard, secretary-treasurer. An executive committee was appointed, and other business transacted. A resolution was unanimously oncurred in expressing the association's satis faction with the faithful, thorough, and effi-cient manner in which Sir John Macdonale and his colleagues are conducting the affair of the country, and approving of the Government's policy in reference to the building of the Canadian Pacific railway by the syndic cate. The meeting also expressed by resolution its entire confidence in the worthy representative of North Perth in the Dominion Parliament, Mr. S. R. Hesson, and heartily approved his course in supporting the Gov rnment.

THE BRANTFORD INDIANS.

Deputation to the Governor-General—In-dian Grievances Ventilated. OTTAWA, March 17.—The Brantford Indias leputation who waited on the Governor-teneral claim that a few years ago quite a number of Indians got into debt with mer-chants of the locality, and it was agreed that these debts should be paid out of the general fund providing the debtor agreed to it, the money thus paid to be made good by the allowance being kept back until the account was squared. The Indians claim that more debts were paid than were consented to, is addition to which the amount was kept out of the fund and charged against all the Indian and not against the debtors alone. They state that the annual allowance per head has also decreased; that whereas they used to get as high as \$8.65 each now they only receive about half that sum. The Indians think hat the local superintendent, Mr. Gilkison, is to blame for these things, and want the Government to make an enquiry in regard to the management of the reserves near Brant ford. His Excellency received the deputa-tion kindly, and told the interviewers to have their complaints put in black and white, when he would lay the matter before the pro-per department. Mr. Davis, the interpreter, states that in addition to the facts given regarding the mission of the deputation, there are about 3,000 Indians on that reserve near Brantford, which consists of some 42,00 acres. The members of the deputation left for home, and will send down a written me

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an nourable lung disease or consumption Brown's Bronchial Troches do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsams, but act directly on the inflamed parts, allaying irritation, give relief in asthma, bronchitis, oughs, catarrh, and the throat troubles which singers and public speakers are subject to. Sold at 25 cents a how everywhere.

norial shortly in regard to the matter.

THE SESSION OF 1880-'81.

General Review of its Proceedings and Transactions.

SKETCH OF THE MEASURES ENACTED.

The Strength of the Conservative Party

At the close of the third session of Mr. Mackenzie's Parliament, it was manifest that his power was rapidly passing away. The immense parliamentary majority with which he had at first over-awed opposition and impressed the people had begun to show signs of wavering. It was evident that a revolt was spreading among the people which could not be checked without a radical change of policy, and that change the Government had no idea of making. Surpluses, promises of reform, promises of purity, promises of economy—all had miserably lacked fulfilment. The Government had lost credit. The people had begun to lose confidence. The country had was spreading among the people which begun to lose confidence. The country had certainly lost prosperity. And if Mr. Mackenzie had appealed to the people in the spring of 1877, or even after the good harvest of that year, we believe that he would have fallen as completely, though not perhaps by a majority so great, as he was to fall in 1878. He had three years of opportunity and trial, and his Cabinet had been found wanting in every attribute of statesmanship. They had wn even the common capacity of preserving their offices.

STRENGTH OF THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY. At the close of the third session of the new Parliament Sir John Macdonald finds himself with a majority larger than that which supported him in the first. No sign of wavering exists in the Ministerial ranks. No agitation among the people has cost him a vote in the Commons. And the reasons for this state of things are obvious. By the confession of his opponents, his Government has more than fulfilled its promises regarding a National Policy. The people are the witnesses of a series of bold, able experiments for the acquisition of trade, population, and wealth for this country. The trade of the country has an experimental Public confidence. for this country. The trade of the country has enormously increased. Public confidence is restored. The public credit is placed beyond danger. The treasury is as full as it need be. And the one great public work, about which the people doubted as to its cost and the term of its completion, has been placed under contract. And these results have been accomplished in less than three years, during at least half of which the country still straggled with the effects of the

country still straggled with the effects of the previous period of depression. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY SCHEME. The session just closed will be memorable in the political and commercial history of Canada. It is impossible to include, in even the liberal space we allow ourselves, a complete history of the session in every aspect; but enough can be said to indicate to the intelligent

enough can be said to indicate to the intelligent reader the main features of the period now concluded. The Pacific railway contract was, of course, the main topic of debate. On that contract the Opposition bent all their strength. Of its obvious weak points they took very fair advantage, and some advantages that were not fair. But there was one fatal element of weakness in their attack the power of which they did not see tack, the power of which they did not see: they had given the public to understand that they would attack the Government no matter what contract was made. Their previous record was such that had the contract been weaker than it was they would still have been at some loss in attacking it. Did they complain of the cost?—they had proposed to build the road on a more costly plan. Did they protest against alienating the land?—they had themselves proposed to alienate it in far larger quantities for the same purpose. Did they denounce the "secrecy" of the bargain?—they had but a few weeks before proclaimed their willingness to accept the larger in if the terms were satisfactory. Did bargain if the terms were satisfactory. Did they object to expenditure on the Lake Superior and British Columbia sections? they had themselves actually called for tenders for those very sections. Did they demand the substitution of the Sault Ste. Marie line for the Lake Superior line?—they had themselves been the most vigorous vituperators of the Sault Ste. Marie line as an antinal enterprise. Did they point out and misrepresent certain clauses in the contract as giving the syndicate too much power?

—these very weaknesses had been provided against by the Government; and the syndicate readily entered into explanatory agreements. They certainly did their best as an Opposition to misrepresent the contract

Opposition to misrepresent the contract, which they knew they could not defeat; but now that the whole affair is over in Parliament the agitation is over too, and the feel-ing uppermost in the public mind is a feeling of wonder that so much could have been made of wonder that so much could have been made out of so little, and that an arrangement likely to be productive of so much good should have been misrepresented as the probably prolific parent of so much evil. The country now, we think, looks forward with a great degree of confidence to the speedy beginning of operations on the railway. It is obvious that great possibilities in the way of trade, employment, and population are involved in the successful operation of the Pacific railway scheme.

The legislation of the session has been important, notwithstanding that Government hills have been comparatively few. We do not demand from the Government much activity in legislation; a period of careful administration will produce greater results of benefit to the people. The consolidation and amendment of the Railway Acts was a necessary measure in order to give more efficient guard to the public interests. There was probably no overpowering reason why the syndicate's déaling with its stock should requireso rigid regulation; but the public will be satisfied that all the accusations of the Opposition have been met by legislation which places beyond doubt the meaning of the law regarding the rights of the syndicate to collect tolls on the railway. This Act, and the ex-THE CONSOLIDATED BAILWAY ACT. regarding the rights of the syntax tolls on the railway. This Act, and the ex-planations made by Sir John Macdonald as to his policy of proceeding from time to time to revise all tariffs by order-in-Council till the completion of the road, will afford the public, and the people of the West in particular, all the guarantee they could desire that no extention will be permitted—if any were attempted—and we do not think the attempt will be made.

THE ALIEN ACT. The Act regarding aliens, and the arrange ents made with Great Britain for recogn ion by Germany of the civil status as Cana-dians of Germans naturalized in this country, will accomplish, has in fact accomplished, what had for years been sought in vain under

The new Lands Act will inaugurate a still more liberal and, we hope, more successful policy of settlement in the North-West. Under that Act encouragement is given to wealthy persons to settle emigrants on lands in the North-West; more time is allowed to the north-west; more time is allowed to in the North-West; more time is allowed to intending settlers for the purpose of taking up their homestead grants and transporting their families; facilities are offered to settlers for obtaining their lands in advance of their arrival, so that they need lose no time in beginning farming operations; and liberal terms are to be given to persons desirous of leasing lands for grazing nurposes, to establish cattle

CUSTOMS AMENDMENT ACT. The Customs Amendment Act, to which we called special attention, affords relief in asses of damaged goods from the specific duty which under the law the authorities, however unwilling, were compelled to enforce, and it more effectually guards the revenue from those fraudulent evisions which not mly rob the treasury but are an injury to

fair trading, and are condemned by all fair

PRIZE-FIGHTING. The Act respecting prize-fighting will enable our magistracy more perfectly and speedily to prevent or punish those degrading scenes from which all trace of manliness has disappeared, which have taken place, by way of invasion, too often in our territories.

A PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY. > The Act to empower a company to be formed by Mr. Sandford Fleming to lay some 1,400 miles of ocean cable between the Pacific coast and Japan may possibly be productive of important results. The twenty years' monopoly which Mr. Fleming asked for, one which the House of Commons was saidently not in the company and actions the second secon

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND JUDGES.

MONTREAL HARBOUR. MONTREAL HARBOUR.

The proposition to relieve the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal to the extent of one per cent. in interest, of several thousands per annum in buoying the St. Peter Lake channel, and of the abolition of the sinking fund, has, as we have on several occasions pointed out, an important bearing on the question of the future free navigation of the St. Lawrence. If, as seems clear, this concession enables the Harbour Commissioners to free shipping from a tax of \$60,000 to \$70,000 per annum, the wisdom of the step will at once annum, the wisdom of the step will at once be recognized. In all probability had the Government proposed to accept the whole debt the House might have agreed to the pro-position; but in these things it is well to pro-

BAILWAY COMMISSIONERS. Several important legislative projects now remain over for settlement at a future session. Mr. McCarthy's Railway Commissioners' bill is obviously a measure that will cause a good deal of discussion, and coming up again next session it can hardly be postponed if he presses it. Possibly it is of a character to entitle it either in its present or in an amended shape to the consideration of the Government as a measure deserving official sanction.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN FACTORIES. Dr. Bergin's bill regulating the hours of labour in mills, factories, and workshops, &c., was, after two sessions of experiment, withdrawn on a promise made by Mr. Langevin that the whole question would receive the consideration of Government before the next session. The question is one that, in view of the rapid development of manufactures and the consequent increased employment of women and children, must obtain consideration, and the sooner the better. If there is an evil to be corrected better. If there is an evil to be corrected, it is well to correct it when it is small, as when it is big it acquires political and financial strength and resents interference.

THE SUPREME COURT. Finally Mr. Girouard's bill to limit the Finally Mr. Girouard's bill to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was also postponed till next session, on a promise from the Premier that the question touching the Supreme Court, which disturbs the minds of the representatives of the Province of Quebec, should receive careful at-

The report of the Civil Service Commiss must be added to this list of subjects for Cabinet consideration. After an investigacabinet consideration. After an investiga-tion of eight months or more, and a vast amount of labour, the report has been pre-sented and found valuable. Therefore it is likely that the Government will feel bound to bring in a measure altering at least the system of nomination and appointment next year, and amending in some obvious particu-lars the status and organization of the out-side service.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. The Budget Speech of the session was, as we pointed out at the time, too strong to be assailed with success. A Minister with a surplus is a dangerous person to assail, when the assailant is a person who never had any surpluses. A probable surplus of \$2,000,000 this current year, and a probable surplus of \$1,500,000 on the next year—these are facts \$1,500,000 on the next year—these are facts of great consequence in the House of Commons, where their significance is clearer than it is even to the most astate of the outside public. Sir Richard Cartwright's speech was, as he himself confessed, an imperfect criticism of the budget; and, as we have shown, Mr. Blake's amendment, about which he appears to have consulted nobody, was certainly not a strong document. That Sir Leonard Tilley should on his third budget presentation, after in his first pointing out an actual deficit of \$1,900,000, and a constructive deficit of \$3,200,000, should be in a position to be asked by the 000, and a constructive deficit of \$3,200,000, should be in a position to be asked by the Opposition for a reduction of taxation because his surplus is so large—that is, we say, a position in which most Finance Ministers would be pleased to be placed. Sir Richard Cartwright never occupied that position. The financial management has been as generous as it is successful; for the estimates of expenditure include items for necessary public works and purposes in every quarter of the Dominion. We need hardly dwell at any length on this aspect of the session.

this aspect of the session. THE NEW BAILWAY ACTS, One of the most noticeable features of the session was the great and encouraging activity in private legislation. Railway bills in particular have been many and important. The Ontario and Quebec connection, the Sault Ste. Marie project, and the western schemes of railway extension—these were, of course, among the most remarkable. The effect of the successful launching of these schemes on the trade of the two larger provinces, and of the west, will have to be closely watched. It is to be hoped that the purely speculative element is as small as possible, and that projects that have practical men at the head of them will have practical progress. The number of bills asked for for the purpose of railway construction in the North-West shuts out of doors the argument that the syndicate was going to monopolise the railway connections of the new territory. The Sault Ste. Marie project will prove a formid-bie rival to the Lake Superior line. The future of these enterprises will be looked for with the greatest interest. One of the most noticeable features of the

THE SENATE'S PROCEEDINGS. The Senate has played an important part in the business of the session. Owing to the illness of several of the Ministers at one time, and the prolonged illness of two of them, many, if not most, of the Government measures were first introduced in the Senate, and debated there with an ability which, when we look back over the speeches, which, when we look back over the speeches, confirms our high opinion of the value of the Chamber and the ability of many of its members. The syndicate debate in the Senate was a remarkable one. It was our misfortune to be unable to do justice to speeches like those of Sir Alex. Campbell, Hon. Mr. McPherson (the Speaker), Hon. Mr. McLelan, Hon. Mr. Miller, Hon. Mr. Boyd, and others, who discussed the syndicate contract and the bills relating to it with a freshness and ability which we could recognize, but owing to want of space could not sufficiently record. The passing of the Almon amendment in the Senate was a remarkable occurrence in itself, and that expression of Senatorial opinion must have a more or less impressive effect on the public mind. We hope in future sessions to be able to devote more attention than heretofore to the proceedings of the Upper House, to which the country can always look for experience and ability on public affairs, and to which the present Government owes so much for encouragement in adversity and support in power.

must be traced to the weakness of the cause advocated. Mr. Blake and his friends proceeded by resolution. One gigantic resolution and twenty-five little ones were hurled at the Pacific railway project. One was moved against the budget; one against the swelling of expenditure; and three against the management of the North-West. In all these cases there is the obvious weakness that the men who moved these resolutions against an Administration that is in a large measure successful, were once members of an Administration which notoriously failed in its policy regarding the Pacific railway, the finances, and the public lands. We do not think the Opposition have made any headway in the country, in spite of the resolutions. They certainly have made no headway in the House.

OPPOSITION SLANDERS.

The tornado of slanders which the Opposition press threatened for the session did not arrive. The illness of Sir Charles Tupper was a lucky accident for the Opposition, for it enables them to say that they did not care in his absence to bring up slanders which he alone could deal with. A faint effort on the Murray-Oakes case was all they were capable of; and the debate in the House, and the documents we published, have, we think, put an end to that. The fact is that the illness of Sir Charles Tupper had httle or nothing to do with the abstinence from slanders which we mention. The Opposition leaders in the House are ashamed to echo the slanders of obscure persons in Grit sheets. After four personal challenges, and the closing of three sessions, the party leaders still hang back from the obviously degrading task which the Grit press has tried to force on them. And a Ministry which has been so active, and his had so many wrongs to right, is singularly happy in its freedom from attacks from which the late Government were not free. The session closes leaving Sir John Macdonald more powerful than ever in Parliament. We see no signs to indicate that he is less powerful than ever with the people. OPPOSITION SLANDERS. powerful than ever with the people.

BASELESS CLAIMS.

Washington, D. C., March 21.—The chief accountant of the Bank of England wrote to the United States Consul-General in London, enclosing a handbill by one Alfred Prudence, enclosing a nandolli by one Alfred Frudenee, notary public of St. Louis, in which he mentions his employment in the bank, speaks of the immense amount of treasure awaiting claimants of which his connection with the bank afforded him accurate personal knowledge, and gives the Bank of England as a reference. The accountant declares that this use of the bank's name is wholly unthis use of the bank's name is wholly unauthorized, and says there has recently been a marked increase of the previously large number of groundless applications for unclaimed moneys received by the bank from the United States. Nearly the whole of these applications are, as far as the bank is concerned, based on erroneous data obtained probably from very old lists of unclaimed dividends which referred to funds long since reclaimed, or from advertisements that appear when reclaims ere made. These applications involve considerable expense for the supposed heirs, and much unnecessary trouble and correspondence to the bank. The accountant thinks something should be done to counteract the effect of such circulars as Prudence's.

A SAD STORY.

The Downward Road of Drunkenness What a Respected and Pretty Woma Came To. HALIFAX, March 18 .- A couple of years

HALIFAX, March 18.—A couple of years ago a well-known and highly popular Dominion official in this city died leaving a young widow and seven children. He had accumulated some little property, and at the time of his death owned a nice little cottage in one of the best quarters of the city, and had been with his pretty young wife and family living a life of comparative ease and comfort. His children so neatly dressed clean and comfort. dren, so neatly dressed clean and looking, were the admiration of the neighbourhood. His widow had the amount of a life insurance policy, and the little property left by her husband. The property was sold, and the family moved to another part of the city. Times began to get hard with them, the money slipped away, and worse than all the mother had become a drunkard. The children were growing up in ignorance and want. Balliffs' and sheriff's officers' visits soon decimated the little furniture they had. They removed to a few rooms in a tenement house on Grafton street. Here one by one the few remaining articles of furniture were disposed of, and the amount realized used by the or, and the amount realized used by the drunken mother to satisfy the craving of her appetite. Drunkenness seldom comes alone, and it came out that the mother, who is about thirty years of age, had a paramour of seventeen. Her children, one of whom was a cripple, were so neglected and dirty, ignorant and half-starved, that the S.P.C.C. interfered, and had her arrested for cruelty to children. The above facts came out in evidence this morning, when the woman evidence this morning, when the woman was examined. The St. Vincent de Paul Society have undertaken to have the children looked after, and will provide the mother

RERNHARDT AT NIAGARA.

Prospect House, Niagara Falls, March 20.—Mile. Sara Bernhardt and party, accompanied by manager Henry E. Abbey, arrived at the Prospect house this morning. Previous arrangements having been made by Mr. Marcus R. Meyer for their reception, everything was in readiness. Four carriages waited for them at the depot, and quickly conveyed them to the hotel. Mile. Bernhardt was spellbound for a moment at the scene, as she alighted at the depot, and quickly conveyed them to the hotel. Mile. Bernhardt was spellbound for a moment at the scene, as she alighted from the carriage and stood on the verandah of the hotel, and turned her gaze on the mighty cataract. She stood alone, away from the party, and seemed to take in the whole view, giving vent to her feelings by exclaiming in broken English, "Beautiful," "grand," magnificent." She seems very susceptible to cold, for, although the day was moderately warm, she was plainly wrapped in a long furlined dolman, and over that wore a mink tippet. She had stood only a few minutes when she turned and ran into the hotel wringing her hands and calling to the attendant for a fire. She was ushered into a cozy room with a good fire on the first floor, and expressed her thanks by saying, "Good, good." Breakfast was set in a private pariour at 11.30, after which the party lost no time in making themselves ready to see the Falls, as they only had three hours before departing. The carriages were again brought into requisition. Just as Mile. Bernhardt was leaving the hotel Master Isaacs, a bright little lad, dressed in sailor fashion, was entering. She caught sight of the little fellow and called him to her, but, childlike, he ran through the office. She ran after him, and finally caught the youngster in her arms and most affectionately hugged and kissed him. She wrote in French in the hotel private album: "How good God is to have created such beautiful things—with enthusiasm signed, Sara Bernhardt, 1881."

A start was made for Table Rock, the whole

the hotel private album: "How good God is to have created such beautiful things—with enthusiasm signed, Sara Bernhardt, 1881."

A start was made for Table Rock, the whole party at this point going under the Falls and viewing the remnants left of the winter scenery. This awe-inspiring view, with the rushing waters thundering down over their heads, took complete control of Mile. Bernhardt. She looked up and muttered her admiration in French. She had to be fairly dragged away from the scene. The party proceeded to the Burning Spring, and joked and chatted over the burning water, then on to the Whirlpool Rapids. They took a hurried view of the scene, and drove rapiply to Goat Island, Prospect Park, and the ice mounds.

CRUELTY AT AN ASYLUM.

London, March 16.—It is stated that the inmates of the Middlesex House of Refuge are beaten and otherwise ill-used by those in charge. A man named Sessions and his wife left the institution on the 12th, and are now at Katerville. They say that one old man was struck for not eating his supper, another for remonstrating with the assailant, and an old woman had a chair jerked out from under her a few days before she died. The attention of the inspector is called to this.

A DOG'S BITE.

And What Came of it—A Lingering Death from Gangrene of the Throat,

BUFFALO, March 17.—Dr. S. S. Green has Buffalo, March 17.—Dr. S. S. Green has had in charge a very bad case, where a young man aged seventeen, named Henry Dillon, died last evening of gangrene of the throat caused by the bite of a dog. About two weeks ago Dillon was engaged in unloading a waggon on Seneca street when a large Newfoundland dog sprang at him, and seized and lacerated his throat in so bad a manner that his fangs penetrated the trachea, causing grangrene, of which he died in great agony last night. During his sickness he has suffered excruciating pain. The dog is still running at large. It is stated that although the owner knew that poor Dillon has suffered from this attack, he has evinced no sympathy for him or caused the death of his vicious brute.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

New York, March 16.—The Tribune says the two Polar expeditions to be sent north this summer, one to Lady Franklin Bay and the other to the north coast of Alaska, are part of a Polar observation enterprise in which several European nations are partici-pants. Russia promised to occupy two stations, one at the mouth of the Lena, in eastern Siberia, and the other on the new Siberian island. Sweden promised to occupy North Cape, in Finland. Denmark will establish a station at Unavaragila Creenland North Cape, in Finland. Denmark will establish a station at Upernavik, Greenland. Germany is expected to send an expedition to the island of Jan Mayen, east of Greenland. Holland will occupy the mouth of the Ob and Spitzbergen. Austria will occupy Nova Zembla. Canada will probably occupy Melville Island. Italy will fit out an expedition to the southern hemisphere.

RAMPANT BIDDULPHERS.

Alleged Arrest of One of the Donnellys-A Case of "Spoiling for a Fight." LONDON, March 19.—The Biddulph factions London, March 19.—The Biddulph factions are again heard from. It is said that a few days ago James Carroll was standing outside Barney Stanley's store, at Lucan, when Bob Donnelly came along and rubbed against him. Carroll paid no attention to him, but moved on and out of his way. Donnelly, however, it appears followed him up, and watching his chance passed him, again giving him a shoulder, this time sufficiently to jostle him. Still Carroll preserved his temper, and instead of striking Donnelly, drove down to Squire Ferguson, in London township, where he laid an information, and it is reported Donnelly has been arrested. James Carroll visited the city yesterday. He is much im

Donnelly has been arrested. James Carroll visited the city yesterday. He is much improved in health, and is actively engaged in selling agricultural implements. Purtell was in his company at the time.

At Lucan on Friday a desperate pugilistic encounter took place between Bawden and Feeheley, two very powerful and muscular men. The fight was a desperate one, and resulted in a victory for Bawden. So soon, however, as they got their breath they went however, as they got their breath they at it again worse than ever, pounding each other till their faces were a mass of blood. It is claimed that Bawden got the worst of it the second time.

MINING IN HASTINGS.

The Ontario car works have secured a contract to build five hundred cars for the Canada Pacific railway. The total cost will be about \$100,000.

A meeting of citizens of Ottawa will be called shortly to discuss the advisability of encouraging manufactures by a money grant and exemption from taxation.

A woman on one of the Maria a scarcity in that city.

A strike among the masons, bricklayers, and carpenters of Newark, N.J., began on Monday. Workmen from other cities are arriving and accepting employment.

The horrible discovery has been made that tons of infected rage are being constantly shipped from Mexico to the United States to be used in the manufacture of paper.

A Chicago despatch says:—Nine bundred. prise being displayed in Marmora as in Madoc, and the prospects of gold mining in the former township are bright, as are the prospects of iron mining in the latter. Mr. Austin Gallagher, one of the editors of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, and one of the directors of the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company, who has for several days been on a visit to Marmora infor several days been on a visit to Marmora inspecting the property of the company, was in
this city yesterday, and says as soon as the
frost is out of the ground the company intend pushing forward the works which it has
been decided to establish on their property
this summer. It is expected to have fifteen
blocks of houses and a new mill constructed.
The mill will have a capacity of treating 125
tons of ore per day, and the quantity that
would be treated would be fully 100 tons besides. The machinery necessary tor the mill,
large permanent hoisting and pumping
engines, two air compressers, and fourteen
rock drills, all the latest improved inventions,
are to be imported. The number of men to
be employed in the mines this year will probably reach 400, some of these being skilled
miners from Nevada and Colorado. Mr. M.
E. Ganjot has been appointed superintendent miners from Nevada and Colorado. Mr. M. E. Ganjot has been appointed superintendent of the mine. Mr. Ganjot has been connected with mines in Europe, Colorado, Nevada, and the Pacific slope, in the Lake Superior mining region, and in Japan, having been sent out by the Washington Government as chief of an engineering staff.

THE HOG CHOLERA SCARE.

United States Representations to European Governments—The Exist of the Disease Denfed. of the Disease Denied.

Washington, D.C., March 17.—The representations which have prevailed abroad respecting the health of American cattle and swine, and the policy of several European Governments of excluding all importation of these animals and restricting or prohibiting the importation of their flesh, have had the urgent attention of the State Department. The Ministers at London and Paris have been instructed to lay before the governments to which they are accredited the sense of this Government that injustice is shown toward the food products of this country by the atti-

Government that injustice is shown toward the food products of this country by the attitude assumed in Europe. The English Minister here has admitted that the report sent to England regarding the prevalence of hog disease in this country was erroneous. Minister Lowell has been positively instructed to deny the report, and Secretary Blaine has sent the following to Minister Noyes:—

"Your course respecting the pork decree of the French Government is approved. The statements of the acting British consul at Philadelphia have occasioned excitement and widespread comment here, leading to correspondence with the British legation and the boards of trade. The hog cholera is confounded with trichinosis, which is an entirely distinct disease. But the representations redistinct disease. But the representations regarding the hog cholera are very greatly exaggerated. The most searching investigation fails to support the basis for the published statements. The mortality among very young swine from cholera has been less this young swine from cholera has been less this year than for several years past, and the condition of full-grown hogs, which are alone used for packing and export, is this year exceptionally good. The British representative at Philadelphia has apparently been misled by designing speculators, to the great injury of the legitimate trade. Deny in the strongest terms the report of the British consul should the French Ministers appeal to it as justifying them in interdicting or restricting the American pork trade."

Although some people wonder how it is that so many of their friends and neighbours buy the Wanzer sewing machines, the reason is not hard to find. It is simply because the perience and ability on public affairs, and to which the present Government owes so much for encouragement in adversity and support in power.

WEAKNESS OF THE OPPOSITION.

The Belleville City Council have appointed a committee to consider the best means of proceedings of the Opposition during a water supply for the city.

The proceedings of the Opposition during the control of the scene, and drove rapiply to not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation in the scene, and drove rapiply to not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force rapiply to not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find. It is simply because the new force representation is not hard to find to find the first representation is not hard to find the first representation in the force representation is not hard to find the first representation in the force representation in the force representation is not hard to find the first representation in the force representation is not hard to find the first representation in the first representation is not hard to find the first representation in the first representation in the first representation in

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS. (BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. ters are in demand at Ottawa at At Belleville the slei inded, lasted 120 days.

Fall wheat in the vicinity of Belleville presents a healthy appearance. An infirmary is being added to the Protestant Orphan's Home, London. A gentleman of 77 and a lady of 72 were married at Belleville on the 16th.

The Canada Temperance Act has been carried in Shelburne by a majority of 700 or 800. Ald. Laverdure, of Ottawa, has lost two children by diphtheria, and a third is now ill.

Nearly nineteen hundred British immigrants settled in the province of Quebec last The Montreal Irishmen are raising a fund

to buy a homestead in Canada for The Kingston police have established a li-brary, the books having been donated by the

Three and a half tons of census stationery was received at the Halifax post-office on

tawa. They look forward to an active trade this season. Full returns give Mr. Cimon 89 majorit n Charlevoix, and Mr. Amyot 33 majority i Bellechasse.

A Believille gentleman has been prospecting at Kingston for the establishment of sash factory.

It is said that three loads of sugar from the Moncton, N.B., refinery were sold in Ottawa on Wednesday. Thirty carloads of phosphate have been shipped from Kingston to Chicago. It is worth \$12 per ton.

Mr. Bernard, M.P., was stricken with paralysis at Ottawa on Tuesday, and is in a

A Chaudière firm has received no less than 67,000 bushels of oats from Osgoode station one during the winter. Two parties are in communication with the Ottawa City Council with a view of establishing manufactories in the city.

The officers of the 56th Battalion will meet

in Kemptville on the 30th inst. to arrange plans for attending the brigade camp.

At the Wentworth assizes Mrs. Blaisdell, the Lynden abortionist, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labour.

A committee of Halifax citizens is preparing the prize list for the Dominion exhibition which is to be held in that city next fall.

A considerable amount of brick is being shipped from Belleville to Campbellford for the construction of the new woollen factory.

Col. Rhodes, of Quebec, has ordered a fresh lot of 200 migratory quails for distribution. His importation last year was fairly successful The New Brunswick Legislature Tuesday

by a vote of 29 to 3, read the third time the bill in favour of abolishing the Legislative Fitteen cars of sugar were shipped over the intercolonial railway from Halifax to Hamlton, Ont., on Wednesday, and seven cars to

The medals awarded to the successful ex-hibitors and others in connection with the Paris exhibition have been received and dis-

The proprietors of the Mississippi iron mine shipped by rail on Monday, for Erie, Pa., over 100 tons of ore, of which there is a scarcity

A woman on one of the Manitoba specials going west on Thursday gave birth to a child. She was taken from the train at a station near where the child was born.

The schooner Marco Polo, lately seized for infraction of the revenue laws, and now lying at Rondeau harbour, has been ordered to be sold by the Customs authorities on March

The proposal to erect a cotton mill at Kingston seems likely to be successfully carried out. Over \$75,000 stock has already been subscribed and provisional directors

William Anderson, of Riverside, Albert county, N. B., has fallen heir to \$50,000 by the death of an uncle in New York. Several other persons by the will also receive similar The Oddfellows of Ottawa, who are ge

up a demonstration for the 24th of May have extended invitations to the Ogdensburg Watertown, N.Y., and other lodges in tha Stock for the iron smelting works to be established at Kingston is being solicited, and the promoters are meeting with success. The smelting will be done on the Wilson

It is reported that Senator Trudel and other capitalists intend establishing a large boot and shoe manufactory at Ottawa if the City Council will encourage the enterprise by

ranting a bonus. There is a scarcity of labour on the railway works in British Columbia, and labourers are offered \$1.50 and \$1.75 per day. Skilled labour is also in demand. Mr. Onderdonk is

oming east to get men. The Middlesex County Council committee met at London yesterday to discuss the ques-tion of tolls on roads. It is a foregone conclusion that these imposts will soon be abolished, and that the market fees will be thrown off voluntarily by the city.

off voluntarily by the city.

Hon. Mr. Webberburn, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, has introduced in the Assembly a bill to abolish the Legislative Council and providing for the continuance of the present House of Assembly under the title of the Legislative Assembly.

Petitions are in circulation in the County of Carleton, asking for the dismissal of Rev. John May, Inspector of Public Schools. The charges made against him are of not visiting the schools, and neglecting to issue cheques for the municipal grants to schools. The Town Council of Carleton Place having submitted their ultimatum to the firemen refusing them more than \$100 as a grant for

the present year, the members of the fire company have resigned in a body. The feel-ing of the townspeople is against the action of the Council. In the British Columbia House on Wedner day, on a motion to go into Committee of Supply, the leader of the Opposition moved that the sums put down in the estimates for public improvements are inadequate. The motion was defeated after a sharp debate by

a vote of 15 to 7. The Prince Edward Island Government bill to abolish the Legislative Council, to fix the number of members of the next Legislative Chamber at twenty-two, and to reduce the number of the Ministers of the Executive from nine to five, has passed the Provincial House of Assembly.

The pulling down of the old wing of the

The Chatham Licensed Victuallers' Association on Monday commenced proceedings against the petition in favour of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of the county of Kent, alleging certain errors and frauds. The friends of the Temperance Act offered to destroy the petition, each party to pay their own costs, which was agreed to by the Licensed Victuallers. The petition was burned in the registry office.

was burned in the registry office.

A correspondent from Devizes says that considerable hard feeling exists between the minister and the members of the congregation of the Methodist church there, owing to the sermon preached by the superintendent of the circuit a few weeks since, and last Sunday, when the minister came to occupy the pulpit, he found the cushion of the seat stuck full of pins with points upwards, which made it rather uncomfortable for him when he sat down.

In the Nova Sectio House of Assembly were

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly yesterday Mr. Smith, of Hants, gave notice that he would move a resolution on Friday for a joint address of the Assembly and Council to her Majesty the Queen, and also a petition to the Lords and Commons of England, praying that their influence should be used with the Dominion Government to obtain for Nova Scotia its proper share of the fishery award made by the Halifax Commission under the ashington treaty.

In the N. S. House of Assembly on Thurs In the N. S. House of Assembly on Thursday the Provincial Secretary introduced a bill providing for an annual grant of \$1,400 to each of the denominational colleges throughout the province, and the abolition of the University of Halifax. When the latter institution was founded five years ago by Act of the Legislature it was provided that all grants should cease to denominational colleges at the end of five years, but the pressure from the denominational bodies now seems so strong that the Government cannot evade it. The question is likely to create much discussion question is likely to create much discussion

question is likely to create much discussion in the province.

At the last meeting of the Elgin Division Grange the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the Legislature of Ontario has twice failed to comply with the petitions of the farmers of Ontario in regard to market fees, and have also admitted the necessity of legislation upon this matter, be it resolved, that we, having just cause for complaint, do that we, having just cause for complaint, do hereby censure the action of the Legislature, and that we pledge ourselves to continue the agitation, and if necessary to make it a leading question at the next general election, and no time-serving, facing-both-ways measure will be accepted."

UNITED STATES. The Rhode Island House has by 16 to 28 rejected the Senate resolution of sympathy with Ireland.

President Garfield has declared his inten-

President Garfield has declared his intention of signalizing his administration by
wiping out Mormonism.

Forty thousand salmon eggs from the Government breeding station were sent to France
and Germany on Saturday.

It is an evil omen for the success of the
World's Fair that Gen. Grant has resigned
the presidency of the commission. the presidency of the commission.

Another heavy snowstorm—once more "the worst of the season"—has blockaded the railways in the north-western States. It is stated that a party of Mormons have settled in Ancora township, N.J., who have announced their intention of practising poly-

There will be a general strike of the mould ers at Pittsburg on April 1st unless the demand for an advance of 10 per cent. is acceded to.

The tinners of Pittsburg and Alleghany have notified the employers that if wages are not advanced 20 per cent. by April 1st they

Canadian emigrants, filling with their stock and baggage 71 cars, have been snow-bound

night. On Wednesday the Arkansas Senate, by 10 to 17, refused to concur in the House reso tion submitting to the people a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in

the State. The Fall River millowners have commenced a general movement for the discharge of all weavers and spinners who are members of the Union. It is believed a general strike

will be the result. General Sheridan telegraphs the War Department confirming the reports that the Indians massacred thirty persons and burned nineteen waggons at Puerto del Chocolate, near Janos, Mexico.

The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill The Connecticut Senate has passed a bill giving women the right to vote at school meetings, and making them eligible for election upon boards of education. No registration will be required.

In the Wisconsin House on Friday a resolution providing for the submission to the people of a constitutional amendment prohibiting

the manufacture and sale of intoxicati iquor was lost by 51 to 39.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature have adopted resolutions of sympathy with the Irish people, and a salute in honour of St. Patrick was fired on Thursday by the Adjutant-Gen. under the instructions of the Adjutant-Gen. under the instructions of the Legislature.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Pennsylvania Senate has negatived a resolution from the House of Assembly expressing sympathy with Ireland, and calling on the people to extend to the Irish tenants pecuniary aid.

Minister Noyes cables that the French Government have agreed that all pork shipped before the passage of the French decree con-cerning pork imported from the United States shall be admitted to France, subject only to

prompt inspection.

Official figures received from Matamoras show that tons of intected rags are being constantly shipped from Mexico to the United States for the manufacture of paper. The matter is being investigated with a view to punishing the effenders. The Irish National Land Industrial League

The Irish National Land Industrial League of New York reports collections aggregating \$6,000 since the date of its organization, a year ago. At Sunday's meetings in New York and Brooklyn large accessions to the membership were announced.

W. D. Baldwin, a prominent merchant of Shochell, N. C., while returning home on horseback recently at night was attacked by a pack of fifteen or twenty village dogs, and so furiously that the citizens were aroused, the militia called out, and the dogs hunted down and killed.

On the ground of religious duty, Miss Hattie Deul, Iowa City, aged 52, has not eaten a morsel for twenty-five days nor spoken a word for three years. The persuasion of her friends is useless, and she is slowly wasting away. Miss Deul has always been highly respected.

In New York on Mouday a young negro,

In New York on Mouday a young negro, delirious with smallpox, escaped from his nurse, and rushed naked into West Twenty-seventh street, thence through the crowds on Sixth avenue and Broadway, where he was captured by throwing a sheet over him. He will probably die.

of the Government not included.

Mr. Richardson, of Mississippi, is said to be the largest cotton-planter in the world. He has many plantations, factories, and mills, and also a great many country stores. He is a man of sixty-two. He has a peculiar habit of rising at two o'clock in the morning, waking his secretary, and dispatching all his business before his seven o'clock breakfast.

Naw let the kings of the earth tremble.

The Greenback Club of San Francisco has cast its weight into the scale in favour of the Nihilists, and has endorsed the murder of the Czar. It is not easy at first sight to grasp the connection between the United States currency question and matters of internal administration in Russia—but then no one is surprised at anything a Greenbacker does.

The Socialist Labour parts with the hard

surprised at anything a Greenbacker does.

The Socialist Labour party, who have a great central organization at Detroit, have published a statement repudiating all connection or sympathy with Schwab, of New York, and his sayings about the assassination of Vanderbilt, Gould, and others. They denounce his utterances as idiotic, and tending to defeat all the aims of their party towards ameliorating the condition of the workingmen.

The Boston Board of Trade has unani The Boston Board of Trade has unanimously adopted a resolution that Congress should enact legislation for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award to persons who lost vessels and cargoes by the depredations of Confederate cruisers, and to those who were obliged to protect commerce under the American flag by the payment to the underwriters of extra insurance because the Govwriters of extra insurance because the Government failed to protect American vessels.

In the celebrated soap cases brought by Alfred Low and Robert Haydon, of London, England, the manufacturers of "Old Brown Windsor" soap, against Barnes, Bancroft & Co., Arend, Morgan & Rogers, Jabesh, Harris and wife, judgment was entered yesterday in favour of the plaintiffs against the defendants for an injunction restraining them from manufacturing and selling soap, and for costs of all suits, to the amount of about \$250 in each case,

in each case.

The American Chargé at Berne complains of the exportation of Swiss paupers and criminals to the United States. He shows by official tables that the proportion of blind and insane, criminals and other persons receiving public support in the United States is greater among the foreign born than the native population, and the proportion of Swiss is greater than that of other European nations. The average cost of assisting an emigrant to the United States is \$33.68, while the cost of the maintenance at home of a pauper is \$19.50. a pauper is \$19.80.

The superintendent of foreign mails has written to the Postmaster-General of Canada proposing that the existing postal arrangement between Canada and the United States ment between Canada and the United States be changed to provide for forwarding letters from either country to the other on which has been prepaid at least one single rate of postage, the deficient postage to be collected and retained by the country delivering them. Under existing arrangements the prepayment of postage in full on all correspondence is compulsory. This rule works a hardship by delaying many letters and subjecting the senders to great inconvenience, and sometimes to losses, when the omission to fully prepay the postage is accidental or caused by ignorance of this requirement.

EUROPE.

The European powers are again talking of a congress to discuss measures for the repres-sion of anarchical ideas. A despatch from Berlin declares that Roussakoff, one of the Czar's assassins, is being tortured to make him confess.

A public subscription has been opened at St. Petersburg in aid of those injured by the explosion which cost the Czar his life. It is probable that a system of supervision will be immediately established in St. Petersburg, accompanied by domiciliary visits to every house in the city.

A Nihilist at Geneva states that the Czarewitch was to have been assassinated at the same time as his father, but that this part of the programme miscarried. At the instance of the Russian Minister in

Denmark the editor of a Socialist journal at Copenhagen has been arrested prosecuted for insulting Russia. Much opposition is manifested in England the presence of the Prince of Wales at the to the presence of the Prince of Wales at the funeral of the late Czar, as another Nihilist outrage is looked for on that occasion.

It is understood that the new Czar will reduce by from 40 to 70 per cent. the pay-ments due from the Russian peasants for

Grave fears were entertained at Brussels on Saturday of a Nihilist rising at St. Peters-burg, inasmuch as telegraphic communica-tion with the Russian capital was found to be interrupted.

The coronation of the new Emperor of Russia will take place at Moscow on the expiration of the period of deep mourning, and the imperial party will remain in that city until the end of the year. The Liberal Association of Newcastle (Eng.) has passed a vote of confidence in Sir Charles Dilke, and a resolution regretting the persistent opposition of Mr. Cowen, one of the city members, to the Government.

of the city members, to the Government.

The nations of Europe appear to have little faith in the speedy advent of the era of peace and good will, inasmuch as they continue to lay in stocks of death-dealing weapons. The men employed at Krupp's manufactory are working night and day in supplying orders for large guns from abroad. Roumania has erdered 100; Greece, 700; Sweden, 50; Holland, 120, and Italy, 400. Krupp, at least, has no reason to sigh for a millennium, which must inevitably ruin his business.

THE ACCIDENT RECORD.

Serious Result of a Bite—Fatally Enjured by a Fall—Found Dead in His Chair.

Montreal, March 22.—While the licensing magistrates were visiting the saloon of a noted character here whose alias is Joe Beef, and who keeps a kind of menagerie, a large Newfoundland dog bit Mr. Dubreuil, the Deputy Clerk of the Crown, who accompanied their Honours. At the time the injury was not thought to be serious, but since then Mr. Dubreuil has taken ill from the effects, and is now confined to his residence, and grave apprehensions are being entertained for his life. A three-year-old boy of Mr. Leblanc, of the city hall, on Saturday last fell through an opening in the floor of the second storey to the ground below, and received such injuries that he died to-day.

Belleville, March 22.—On Monday afternoon a daughter of Mr. James Broad, farmer, living near Massasaga Point, was kicked by a horse on her left side, causing serious internal injuries. Medical aid was summoned, but she is in a dangerous condition.

but she is in a dangerous condition. OTTAWA, March 22.-Mr. Alexander Gar-

rett, mineral agent, was found dead in a chair in his office, Wellington street, this afternoon. The postman went into the office about half-past five o'clock to deliver a postal card. He saw Mr. Garrett sitting in his chair, card. He saw Mr. Garrett stoting in his chair, as he thought asleep, and tried to awaken him. Not succeeding, he communicated with some of the neighbours, and a medical man was sent for, who upon examination pronounced Mr. Garrett dead. A post-moriem examination is to be held.

PETERBORO', March 22.—Mr. Josiah Thompson, while visiting his brothers, Elias and Edward Thompson, who reside in this town, died very suddenly of heart disease at the house of the former on Sunday morning.

Russel house at Ottawa to make way for a new structure will commence about the 1st of May. Tenders have been called for to be received up to Wednesday, 30th, for the carpenter and joiner, upholstering, and iron work, painting, and glazing.

The Industrial Committee of the Ottawa City Council has decided to submit a by-law at the next meeting of the Council granting \$100,000 to be offered as bonuses for the encouragement of manufactories in the city. Two parties, who have the intention of build-A son of Sir Evelyn Wood has been ap-pointed one of the pages to the Queen, our risk.

Give Post-office address in full.

Address THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

Toronto. TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL

Notices of Births, Deaths, and marriages, cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of The Mail. Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of srruss or omissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blacks.

THE WEEKLY MAIL rate of ordinary advertising is 25 cents pe ENSED ADVERTISEMENTS. — Situations, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles to Let. Property Wanted, Houses Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted S Chances, Lost or Found, Personal words or less, 50 cents each insertion ditional word, 2½ cents.

THE WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper published in the Dominion of MAIL BRANCH OFFICES

THE MAIL has established branch offices for he receipt of subscriptions of St. James and St. MoNTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. François Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.—197 Hollis street. H. A. ennings, Agent. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lanceleid Bros., Agents,
LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of
Jarling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1881

THE PROROGATION.

The scene at the prorogation on Monday was very suggestive. Almost the last word spoken in the House was the announcement by the Premier that another seat had been won from the Opposition, while a Ministerial seat had been retained. The "reaction" had been tested with every advantage for the Opposition. Mr. BLAKE's "great speech" had been made; Mr. CHARLTON'S "brilliant statistical ex-"position" had been scattered; the whole force of the Opposition had been utilized on the public mind; formal resolutions, many in number though feeble in force, had been offered for the consideration of the country condemning the Government N MACDONALD refrained on the occasion from any boasting of victory the country will give him credit for the self-

The Opposition of the session has been feeble indeed, but it has been petulant and pretentious too. There had been threats of popular indignation; there had been tions of a "reaction;" there had been obstruction of a somewhat perverse kind; yet after this precious fusillade of fustian, the closing day of the session was marked by the announcement of a new victory for the Administration. If the Premier had indulged in a little penditure in correct the increase; that there have been large expenditures for the Indians; that public works, such as the Intercolonial railway, demand greater expenditure in correct the increase; that ier had indulged in a little burst of declamation we confess we should have found the very strongest defence for public mind. Mr. TROW, whose opposition is consistent but never offensive, was happy in his kindly reference to the Minis-ter of Railways. That his retirement from public life would be a national loss is the opinion of all who admire indomitable energy, great ability, and immense capacity for public affairs. We hope with those who expressed that hope in Parliament that the Minister of Railways will be en-abled by the return of health to take his place next session, and exhibit his cus-

omary vigour. THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THERE is something extremely unrea-THERE is something extremely unreasonable in the attitude of the Opposition upon this subject. The determination of the question as between Ontario and the Dominion has nothing whatever to do with giving Manitoba provisionally the wider giving Manitoba provisionally the wider boundaries it desires. As Mr. Mac-DOUGALL-who on this occasion voted with the Opposition-admitted, the bill introduced by the Government had no bearing upon the dispute raised by the arbitration award. That wider question remains precisely where if was before. All for this object. Indeed, before the debate the new measure proposes is to extend the was over the hon. gentleman seems to limit of "the Prairie Province" to the have regretted the course he had taken. western boundary of Ontario, wherever From the aggressive, in which he excels. that may ultimately be fixed. No diffi- he fell to the apologetic, in which he inculty can arise, such as that suggested by variably flounders. It did not at all fol-Mr. Blake, from a conflict of laws. For years to come the disputed territory will be a burden to whatever province may be in possession of it. Certainly Ontario has no need of additional responsibilities of this description. She possesses already ample opportunities for expansion to the north and west, without troubling herself about the land lying beyond Lake Superior. The plea that sectional jealousy of this province is at the bottom of the measure is baseless. The Dominion is about to enter upon a new stage of existence, and it will require time to decide finally how the territory of the west shall be divided into provinces. The Opposition leader said that what Manitoba really required was expansion westward. We are not so sure of that. Until the territories fill up, it is impossible to settle provincial divisions with definitive with the control of the control Mr. Blake, from a conflict of laws. For required was expansion westward. We are not so sure of that. Until the territories fill up, it is impossible to settle provincial divisions with definitive nicety. Moreover, if Manitoba grows to the importance over, if Manitoba grows to the importance one may fairly anticipate, is it likely that she will rest contented with exclusion from the great chain of lakes?

Mr. BLAKE very properly objected to

West is in the course of being filled up, the territory she claims will, of necessity, be split up into new provinces. The his tory of the various States lying to the south and west of the great lakes indicates such a result in the foture. There is, therefore, no need for haste in the matter. Whatever this province is antilled in therefore, no need for haste in the matter. Whatever this province is entitled in the west there need be no doubt she will secure; but there is no need for unseemly haste when the only consequence will be added expense to a treasury not now over full, with the possible contingency in the future of having spent money to organize provinces which will reap the advantage of our precipitate outlaw.

our precipitate outlay.

At all events, the bill introduced by Sir At all events, the bill introduced by Sir John MacDonald does not, in the slightest degree, compromise the rights of Ontario. It declares that the western boundary of Ontario, wherever that may be, shall be the eastern boundary of Manitoba. The unsatisfactory botch made by the late Government of this question is sufficient reason for delay; and certainly if the end of a session he not the average time for delay. son for delay; and certainly if the end of a session be not the proper time for doing justice to Manitoba—an easy matter comparatively—it is not the time for opening up the wider question raised by the arbitration award. It is noteworthy that whilst the Premier is stigmatized as "cowardly" for the imaginary offence of shifting the burden upon Manitoba, he is also charged with the offence of favouring that province at the expense of Ontario. that province at the expense of Ontario. The organ is nothing if not sectional, and during the recess we expect to have a series of leaders and speeches intended by the Opposition to entrap each province in turn. A collection of literary efforts designed to prove to each member of the Do minion that it is grossly wronged will be refreshing when placed in juxtaposition, the one with the others.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHTS ESTIMATES

We do not suppose that Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT will ever obtain sufficient self-control to enable him to refrain from reference to the year 1873-4. If he fails, as he has, we think, failed, to establish that year as the year of Tory extravagance and corruption, he must be content to let it date as the beginning of a period of Liberal extravagance and folly. We can understand the hankering of the ex-Finance Minister for the year 1873. Criminals are often caught hanging around the scene of their offences, attracted by some mysterious influences. Men who have been ruined on Wall street are apt to keep lounging about the purliens of the great gambling place, and men whose last coin has en swept away by the croupier are very often found gazing with longing eyes at the fatal table. And so Sir RICHARI CARTWRIGHT, having lost a great chance of making a place and a name in the political and financial history of Canada in 1873-4 and the years following, is irresistibly driven to look back to that date, to dwell policy; but the electors of one county preferred to return a Conservative candidate, and in another they have rejected a Liberal. There was very little in the close of the session to make an Opposition feel confident of future victory. There were no leaders to keep up a bold front "Council and the Parliament, as well as "There was no question that" for the party. There was no question that was so burning and blazing as to make an effort to signalize the close of the session peremptory on the part of the leaders. And there was the satirioal commyrents on the whole Opposition of the session in the announcement of victory made in a vein of graceful pleasantry by the Premier. If Sir John Macdonald refrained on the mates are as he states them, \$26,475,650, and on this he founds a charge of extravagance against the Finance Minister, and endeavours to disturb the public mind by a cry of taxation. He ignores of course all the most obvious facts of the financial situation: That the interest on the public debt and the sinking fund together amount to the largest moiety of the increase; that

penditure in consequence of an extension of the line; that the expenses of the census f declamation we confess we should have found the very strongest defence for him in the columns of the parliamentary reports. With the other points of the pleasant speeches made on the last day he public in general will coincide. The regret expressed on both sides of the House at the illness and absence of Sir Chapters Trippers will be exhead in the strongest expressed on both sides of the House at the illnes; that the expenses of the census come out of this and next year; and that the revenue has left the country with a surplus of two millions unspent, which almost balances his alleged charge of extravagance. But when he fixes on that \$26,475,650 as an extravagant estimate he ignores one very important fact in his own history, to which we will estimate he ignores one very important fact in his own history, to which we will call his attention. In 1873-4 he took charge of the finances. In the session of 1874 he introduced an estimate of \$25,-168,000, to which was added a supplementary tary estimate which brought up the amount to between \$26,000,000 and \$27,amount to between \$26,000,000 and \$27,-000,000, and this was when he was prating of economy, when he had less interest on debt and less sinking fund to pay, and when there was less call than now for extraordinary expenditure. Yet he pretends to be shocked that Sir LEONARD TILLSY should after seven years of added capital expenditures, and after nearly \$60,000,000 have been added to our public debt. bring in an estimate no greater lic debt, bring in an estimate no greater than his own of 1874. In the five years

was deposed from his financial place in the Liberal party?

THE CARTIER MONUMENT. THE leader of the Opposition acted most ungraciously when he protested against low, as Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT seemed

spects from any of his contemporaries in public life. The names of Mr. McGer, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Brown were mentioned as equally entitled to a public memorial; and we certainly should be far from desiring to depreciate the public services of any one of them. But they hard-

CARTIER, whose position was, in many respects, unique. He represented a race, and was essentially a Canadian of the Canadians. His early career marked him out as the champion of a people eminently chivalrous, proud, and independent. When he fought at St. Eustache in the When he fought at St. Eustache in the rebel ranks he was simply asserting the rights of his people, as he did throughout his life. Of no other public man who has died during the last decade can it be said that he was, above all things, what it is the fashion to call "a representative man." Louis Papingau was "sentative man." LOUIS PAPINEAU was no such man, for he remained an irreconcilable to the end of his life, and even LAFONTAINE can hardly be said to have done so much in the way of inter-provincial reconciliation as Sir George Carter. It was the latter's good fortune to fill a conspicuous post at a critical juncture. After the disintegration of the great party to which he belonged, and when sectional antipathies were rife, he was the man, above all others, who reconciled those who were estranged, and was magnanimous enough to do justice to both races. For some years he stood, so to speak, as a peacemaker, when passions political were at their strongest, and made opposing factions substantially at one. His services in the cause of Confederation are freely admitted; but it is scarcely conceded, as it should be, that without his practised force and sagacity, the Dominion might never have be, that without his practised force and sagacity, the Dominion might never have been. It is fitting, therefore, that the Canadian Parliament should recognize, in some substantial manner, the public appre-ciation of Sir George Cartier's services Asthe chosen representative of the old people of Quebec, as the connecting link between a period of turmoil and the reign of peace and content, it seems eminently proper to perpetuate his memory by a national memorial, and we can only regret that partisan feeling should have so far mastered the better feelings of the Opposition

CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

settlement duties,

"Mr. Blake—There is a provision in the
Act of 1872, that if the settler is absent more
than six months his right is liable to forfeire.
"Sir John Macdonald—Frequent appli-

grossest irregularities would in time openly prevail, and "homesteads" would come to have no meaning at all. But, as will be observed from the Premier's language, the department always treats with li that is, grants, the request of those who wish, for good reasons, to be absent from their holdings during a portion of the year. We do not think a clearer exposition of the policy of the Government could have been nade. If settlers want special privileges they must take the reasonable trouble of obtaining the official permission which will be their protection; it will cost them only a three cent. stamp—perhaps not even that, as letters to the department are

probably free.

and Mr. Mills, who take a Nihilist view of such matters. And he has no hesitation about talking of a million acres. This indicates great enterprise on his part; but it indicates also that gradual severown gloomy speeches did not prejudice himself against investing in North-West

taking up lands for his sons. And Mr. Wiser's Opposition votes did not weigh a straw with him when, like a sensible man, he took the resolution of going into the cattle business in the great North-West. The Government certainly offer him every advantage. They will not grant him, nor Senator Cochrans either, twenty years' leases with long notices to quit; but they will guard their interests on these points sufficiently; they will not quarrel greatly over the quantity of land leased—though the land sold will be another matter; and they will admit their ranche cattre; and they will admit their ranche cat-tle free of duty. More than this these gentlemen do not desire. We may well-wish Mr. Wisse average. wish Mr. Wish every success. probably command success, for

CREEDS AND CONFESSIONS.

tympanum comparable, in point of utter disagreeableness, with a roll upon "the "drum ecolesiastic." The theological disputant, of professional standing and authority, is perhaps the noisiest, most annoying, and least scrupulous of all annoyances. If an eleventh plague had been eeded in Egypt, and the material at hand, Moses might have surpassed in effect the frogs, the flies, and notably the darkness, by turning a dozen priests into newspaper editors. There is something peculiar about the odium theologicum, inasmuch as, although it affects to be stimulated by zeal for peace and good-will, it is constantly on the warpath. The Church is regarded as nothing if not militant. The bellicose temper of a certain type of persons is familiar enough, and so long as he con-tents himself with pounding the pulpit-cushion, like the Scottish pastor, who "grat and swat and spat like "mischiaf," one can avoid him by keeping out of the sound of his voice. But when On more than one occasion communications have been addressed to us on the suject of the terms as to continuous residence on homestead grants in the North-West. We do not think we can do better than republish for the information of our readers the following extract from the debate on the Dominion Lands Act, the provisions of which were some days ago pointed out fully in The Mall:

"Mr. Charlton—I desire to ask the First Minister whether he intends to provide that the residence upon a homestead should be continuous? Will an absence of four or six months in the year be allowed a homestead settler as in the United States?

"Sir John A. Macdonald—A homestead settler as in the United States?

"Mr. Charlton—In the United States a homestead settler may be absent six months in the year. A young man without means to bring his farm under proper cultivation may want to work somewhere else for six months to obtain the means, and he may do so by the Homestead Act, if he has complied with the settlement duties.

"Mr. Blake—There is a provision in the legitimate pastor. The clerical

marks every utterance. There is all the authoritative assertion of the pulpit without the dignity which commands respect in the legitimate pastor. The clerical editor in fact has turned his back upon the sacred duties of his office, and set himself to the unworthy duty of setting the world by the ears. We do not often see the *Ganada Presbyterian*, and if the number which chance threw in our way last week be a sample of that journal, we shall not be inconsolable if we never "Sir John Macdonald—Frequent applications are made for leave of absence in special circumstances, and the parties are always treated liberally. Persons who have gone on land and put up houses are not obliged to live on the land the year wound; but the conditions to be obeyed within the three years are looked for."

It is perfectly obvious that some terms as to residence and cultivation must be imposed, and must be maintained with some degree of strictness, otherwise the Christianity, is under the manipulation of Christianity is under the manipulation of the Canada Presbyterian. One could almost suppose that the editor had served his editorial apprenticeship on an Opposition journal, so virulently has his blood been inoculated with the gall of bitterness.

In the issue before us he fights the Anglicans with contemptuous ferocity; but his quiver is full of poisoned arrows, and most of them are discharged at the Bystander, which, we presume, may be left to take its own part. All that we wish to point out is the inconsistency and untenableness of the ground taken. To untenableness of the ground taken. To-wards the close of the sixteenth century Queen ELIZABETH and the Imperial Parliament promulgated Thirty-nine Articles, and towards the middle of the seventeenth CATTLE RAISING IN THE WEST.

It is wonderful, considering the gloomy picture painted by the Opposition, not only of the character of the land and climate of the North-West, but also of the misrule to which it is likely to be subject, that so much enterprise should be exerted, and so much money invested, in that ill-fated region. Men are settling there in large.

much money invested, in that ill-fated region. Men are settling there in large numbers. Men are entering into business there. Men are combining to build salways there on a scale of something like magnificence. Senator Cochrana and Mr. Wisaa, and he was not considerable acreage for buildings. Mr. Visaa, intends going into the business with that energy for which he is noted, and with a forethought and metalligence that will probably snable him to succeed in this as he has succeeded in other directions.

The Government propose to grant graving locations for lambays the salways turned out to be valuable farm lands, at the Fremier explained, the Government will feel bound in all cases to consider the interests of those who have large capital invested in cattle ranches, and therefore have turned out to be valuable farm lands, and it was deemed wise, therefore, to hold power to terminate lesses in favour of actual settlement of such lands. But, as the Fremier explained, the Government will feel bound in all cases to consider the interests of those who have large capital invested in cattle ranches, and therefore the discretionary power will be used with the greatest caution, and only on grounds of the discretionary power will be used wi

narrow in their views—better qui frame a test for Christian worthin our Lord and His apostles? Who es of the Godhead, who authored them to perplex generations yet aborn with crude and preposterous seories about grace and Providence utterly theories about grace and Providence utterly irreconcilable to any human conception of divine love or justice? The answer is, they had no warranty from Scripture for what they undertook to do. They voluntarily undertook to vex those whom the Lord had not vexed, to lay snares for conscience, and sow the seeds of scepticism. Their intentions are perhaps unimpeachable, but it is too much now to ask rational men to day to how to a voke which was men to-day to bow to a yoke which was with difficulty borne by their fathers. The Presbyterian says that if a man does not like the standards of his Church he can leave it. We always thought that it was the mission of Christianita. the mission of Christianity to attract, not to repel—to associate, not to segregate, mankind. The modern theologian appears to prefer disintegration rather than com-munion—that communion which is of the spirit and the life, not of the letter which father, art in me, and I in Thee," was the Master's prayer; modern theology adds the proviso, "Yes, if they believe in, "and subscribe to, the Confession of Faith."

PEACE PROCLAIMED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

OUR readers will learn with gratification that the struggle in the Transvaal is at an end, the Boers having accepted the liberal erms offered them by Great Britain. The lespatches which inform us of this fact. are somewhat meagre, because the etails of the treaty remain to be settled by a Royal commission, but they are sufficiently explicit to convey the impression that the misunderstandings which have so long existed between the Boers and their English-speaking fellow-colonists in South Africa are about to be removed once for all. The conditions upon which the people of the Transvaal are to be guaranteed the right of self-government will involve, we presume, federation with the Empire, and from such an alliance with their powerful neighbours nothing but good can result to the Boors themselves, who will thereby secure protection from the inroads of the savage tribes by whom they are surrounded, and will be induced, in return, to give up the system of serfdom which has always been a provoking cause of such inroads. In the meantime the British garrisons will retain the positions which they at present occupy within the disputed territory, prisoners, property, and munitions captured during the war will be exchanged, and the murderers of Captain ELLIOTT will be surren-dered for trial and punishment. This lat-ter stipulation was properly insisted upon. The murder of ELLIOTT is the blackest biot upon the Boer cause and character. It is only by handing over to justice the criminals that they can wipe out the stain, and enable the murdered man's countrymen to refrain from the punishing the innocent along with guilty. The rugged tone of liberty and the cool The rugged tone of liberty and the cool courage displayed by the Boers have won largely upon the sympathies of the English people, who will rejoice at any fair adjustment of the unhappy quarrel, which they had no desire to push to an inevitable result that would only bring utter defeat to their energies and possible or clear. and to become, like Great Britain's other colonial subjects, loyal and contented lieges of the English crown.

THE BEET-SUGAR INDUSTRY: Among the minor matters which have engaged the attention of Parliament of late perhaps there is none more important than the projected beet-root sugar industry. The prospect of the speedy establishment of this new business on a considerable scale will be hailed with pleasure by all who are interested in the prosperity of the country. The past history of this project, it is true, has not been particularly assuring. The matter was mooted good many years ago, and as early as 1873 certain legislative action was taken for its encouragement, but until recently nothing further had been done. There are indications, however, that a better day is coming Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S statement anent the subject, made by him the other day in his place in Parliament, shows that he has confidence in the serious intentions of the persons who have the matter in hand, and that something else beside talk may be ex-pected. From other sources we learn that a syndicate of French capitalists has been formed, and other practical steps have been taken, so that most likely a commencement will be made during the next few months, and made, too, under auspices most favourable to success. It is to be carried on, for the present, we understand, mainly by French capital, and, so far as the manufacture of the sugar is concerned, by skilled workmen from France, who have skilled workmen from France, who have had practical experience in the business. In view of these facts, it is evident that the country, while it has probably much to gain, has little to lose by the experiment. This is a matter, therefore, in respect to which there ought to be substantial agreement and experience and the substantial agreement. ment among patriotic men of all shades of political opinion, and the new in-dustry should receive the cordial support of both parties. Many of Mr. Mill's best friends, we fancy, will regret that he tried to embarrass it by mixing it up with the tobacco question. Tobacco, at best, is only one of the luxuries, while sugar is generally regarded as among the prime necessaries of life. Apart, therefore, from the fact to which Mr. Prums called atten

tion, that of all crops tobacco is the most rapidly exhaustive of the soil, and the further fact that the refuse of the tobacco, after the merchantable part of it has been removed, is absolutely worthless to the farmer, the economic value of the two in-dustries differs so greatly that they are not the matter of the first did not present themselves to Him. In deed, He appears to have purposely uttered to be compared with each other.

The country will be pleased to learn that the legislation which was considered necessary for the protection and encouragement of this important branch of including while he legislation which will be all the more triumphant when it is freed from theological shackles, knew nothing of election. There is nothing in born into the world destined, without regard to their merits, to sternal pardition. Sr. PAUL was the apostolic theologian; but he was didactic only, and imposed no tests upon the neophytes who accepted the Gospel of the cross. Nothing could well have peen simpler than the profession of belief required of early Christian converts. Why the change? Were the Westminster will be insured: first, whether the beets plan made in the success of the enterprise will be insured: first, whether the beets planing so vigorously of the poor quality of gas enplied in this city may rejoice, for their didning so vigorously of the poor quality of gas enplied in this city may rejoice, for their municipality, and also a Justice of the Pasca He had attained the age of seventy years. dustries differs so greatly that they are not to be compared with each other.

The country will be pleased to learn that the legislation which was considered necessary for the protection and encour-agement of this important branch of in-dustry while in its incipient state in 1873 has been renewed and extended. The

secondly, whether in our climate they possess sufficient saccharine matter to make them profitable for sugar manufac-ture. These questions can only be satis-factorily answered by actual experiment; and in order to make the result suffici-ently reliable to be made the basis of a ently reliable to be made the basis of a great industry, requiring the investment of a large amount of capital, and affording employment to a large number of hands, the experiment must not be hastily made, but be extended over a number of years. Parliament has, therefore, not only acted liberally, but wisely, in extending its protection and encouragement over a sufficient interally, but wisely, in extending its protection and encouragement over a sufficient number of years to give the projectors of the new industry ample time for testing thoroughly everything on which its success may be supposed to depend. But while, as we have said, the country will be pleased that Parliament has dealt so liberally with this industry, it will be felt, we are confident, that all has been done for it that could be done in justice to other inthat could be done in justice to other inthat could be done in justice to other in-terests. We can quite understand and appreciate the feeling which led Mr. Colby to seek to get the machinery to be employed in this beet-sugar manufacture exempted from duty, but we cannot but regret that so sound an economist, and so firm a friend of the National Policy, to whom the country is so deeply indebted for past services in the cause of economic reform, in his anxiety to see this new inreform, in his anxiety to see this new in-dustry fairly launched in his native pro-vince, was led to commit himself to what vince, was led to commit himself to what we cannot help regarding as a vicious principle. It will never do to protect one industry at the expense of another, and the probability is that most of the ma-chinery, if not all, can be made just as well here as elsewhere. If not, if this is going to be one of our staple industries, the sooner our machinists learn to make everything connected with it the better.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the nomination in East Northumber land the Grit candidate would not promis an unconditional opposition to the Government, although his opponent pledged them a loyal and generous support. This reticence on Mr. Crout's part shows that Gritsm is not very popular in that constituency.

The Winnipeg Times publishes a letter from Kansas. The writer gives anything but a roseate view of his experience in that State. He says: "I was very much taken in about Kansas. The land laws in Manitoba, I be-lieve, are much better than here." Mr. Blake ought to paste these sentences in his

A correspondent writes from Saginaw Mich., that the lumbering season being about over, men are leaving the Saginaw Valley for Canada at the rate of from twenty to thirty per day. Our Reform friends in making up their exodus statistics will please give us credit for these men, who at certain seasons of the year go abroad to pick up money to spend in their own country.

The Montreal Spectator advises Mr. Blake to reduce the length of his speeches. If he should take this wholesome advice, it would be well for him to also apply the pruning knife to his parliamentary motions and amend-ments. The exhaustive—and sometimes ex-hausted—gentleman should remember that the orator who cannot strike oil in an hour must either have a bad gimblet or be boring n the wrong place.

Mr. Wiser, M.P., is wiser than the foolish virgins of his party, who denounce the Cana-

The failures reported last week for the United States numbered one hundred and fifty, an increase over the record of the preceding week of about 15 per cent. The largest number in any State was 27, in New York. The New England States had in New York. The New England States and 24, the Middle States 40, the Southern States 40, and the Western States 29. All Canada had only seventeen failures for the week, a most excallent showing.

The deficits on the Intercolonial railway since 1876-7 are as follows :--

deficit is simply enormous, nearly \$500,000 in the time passed. In spite of Mr. Anglin's denial that there was any saving at all on the six months of the year now current there has been for the first time a surplus of \$26,000.

The Galt Reformer occupies an advanced position among the weekly journals of this position among the weekly journals of this province. In politics the Reformer is a stal-wart Grit, but it is nevertheless patriotically Canadian according to its lights. It believes that Canada is the proper place for Canadians, and expresses the deliberate opinion that "Kanasa is very far from being what it is represented to be and not to be compared to presented to be, and not to be compared to Manitoba and the North-West as a field for emigration." Mr. Blake ought to subscribe for the Galt Reformer.

Mr. Cimon, member-elect for Charlevoix, telegraphed Sir John A. Macdonald :- "I am elested as your supporter." But the Ottawa Free Press knows better, and hails Mr. Cimon's election as Conservative defeat. Even the Globe was unable to reach this sublime summit of of audacity. As a reactionist organ the Free Press takes first prize and diploma. The election of Mr. Amyot in Bellechasse is a clear Conservative gain, and shows plainly that the people of that constituency have not read Mr. Blake's "amendments in two volumes." Perhaps they were too husy.

too busy. Æmilius Irving, Q. C., was appointed commissioner to inquire into the charges made against Judge Squier of Huron county. closed the investigation last week, and will report to the Government between now and the first of July next. The chief charge preferred was that of habitual drunkenness, but how far that and the other accusations were borne out by the eyidence taken does not appear from the reports published in the local papers. The Signal professes to have it on the best authority that if Judge Squier is dismissed, a prominent London lawyer will dismissed, a prominent London lawyer will immediately proceed against six other county judges on similar charges.

The St. Marys Argus is disgusted with both

day of deliverance is at hand—that is if the Wizard of Menlo Park" can at last be be lieved. He is said to have stated to a relieved. He is said to have stated to a reporter recently that his electric light had been perfected in all its branches, and that steps had already been taken to introduce the light in Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Cincinnati, Washington, and other cities. There was some hitch, Edison said, in New York regarding the laying of the wires. Edison and his shareholders have so often, like the boy who cried "wolf," screamed "light, that few people will now believe in the invention until they see it and realise its blessings if blessing it is to be.

if blessing it is to be. The Port Hope Guide wants to run Mr. Blake for East Durham in 1883. The Time says that it would be an honour to defeat Mr. Blake, and feels certain that the Conservative Blake, and feels certain that the Conservatives of East Durham are equal to the undertaking. But the Opposition leader is not so green as his Port Hope organ would have us believe. He has a safe constituency in West Durham, and has no desire to experience afresh the disgust with which his rejection by South Bruce filled him. If the East Durham Grita really wish to please and honour their leader, let them give him a dinner. He could not be elected in either Toronto or Montreal, but he can and will be dined in both these cities. he can and will be dined in both these citie

The Opposition reminds one of Artemus Ward's militia company—every member is an officer. Failing Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenzie assumes the baton, with Mr. Charlton a good third. Sir Richard Cartwright com-mands a battalion of his own, consisting of himself. Mr. Paterson, of Brant, has charge of an awkward squad, which fights the battle of protection to confectionery. Mr. Hunt-ington marshals the Turveydrops, and serves under the banner of deportment. But when the session is about over, and, all the other officers have gone upon furlough, the member for South Perth leads himself forth to the fray. The remaining subalterns, such as Messrs. Anglin and Rymal, generally follow their noses, and with the usual results.

The Boston Advertiser refers to the fact that an agent of the Dominion Government is now travelling through the Eastern States diffusing information about the new North West, and says :- "The Government of Can-West, and says:—"The Government of Canada is thoroughly alive to the value of emigration as a means of developing the resources of the country." It also says:—"The growth of Winnipeg is one of the wonders of the day, as it has in the last nine years increased from a population of two or three hundred to thirteen thousand, and now that the place is becoming a railway centre the development will be still more rapid. It is evident our energetic neighbours are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunities there seems to be how occurring for bringing into their country suitable emigrants."

The Essex Review calls attention to the fact that through the influence of the N. P. additions are being made to the industries of Windsor. It says :

"Mr. Mummery, of Detroit, naturalist and taxidermist, has opened a branch of his busi-ness in the Sutton Block, to retain his Cananess in the Sutton Block, to retain his Canadian trade, and promises to erect a museum on a large scale this coming summer. Messrs, Selling Brothers & Sinn, wholesale crockery dealers, finding that they can only retain their Canadian business by locating on this side, have opened a branch in the Crawford house block, and intend to push operations as far as possible."

Facts like these are the best refutations of the wholesale denunciations of the N. P. ut-tered by members of the Opposition.

represents Hants county in the New Brunswick Legislature, propounds a scheme for the reduction of the cost of government in they had no desire to push to an inevitable result that would only bring utter defeat to their enemies and no gain or glory to themselves. Secured in what we may term their provincial independence, the people of the Transval cannot fail to acquire broader and more progressive views quire broader and more progressive views than those they have hitherto possessed, \$500 per annum instead of \$800. Mr. Smith thinks it no part of the Speaker's duty to dispense the hospitalities of the House, and argues that the custom of his so doing is assabsurd one. He proposes to pay the presiding officer of the Legislature for what he does, and not for what he gives away.

A respectable gentleman writes us from Ballintrae to complain of the unnecessary expense to which the ratepayers of York county were recently put by the action of a coroner. A man named Nesbitt, of unsound mind, was found some weeks ago stark and stiff in the snow with a razor in his hand and the razorcase in his pocket. There was no suspicion
of foul play in the minds of his friends and
neighbours, yet the coroner in question declared an inquest necessary, and brought twe
doctors from a distagee to hold a post-morten
upon the body. After a considerable exponditure of time and money the to-be-expected
verdict of death by suicide was brought in,
and our correspondent wants to know if the
law justifies such proceedings. We can only
answer that coroners enjoy certain latitudes
of private judgment under the law, and that
if a coroner makes the necessary declaration
he may insist upon holding an inquest; but
there are few "crowners" who would declara
an inquest necessary under such circumstances
as those alleged to have surrounded this case. snow with a razor in his hand and the razor-

Many of our contemporaries have some thing to-say of an anti-Catholic organization alleged to have been recently founded in this city, and they unite in condemning it. The Montreal Witness says:

Montreal Wieness says:

"A telegram announces that some persons in Toronto are attempting to form a secret society to unite Protestants politically against Roman Catholics. The scheme has no hope of success. If such a society were needed surely the Orange society is the organization for the purpose. But Orangeism repudiates politics in theory, and its members are governed by other issues in practice. If Protestants cannot hold their rights by open discussion and personal weight, they will not gain them by intrigue. If they seek advantages that they cannot demand in the light of day, it is surely because those advantages are selfish. The people who generally profit by such schemes are the paid agents, who get salaries, and the managers, who make them stepping stones to position."

Our Montreal contemporary's criticism will meet the views of the majority of sensible Our Montreal contemporary's criticism will meet the views of the majority of sensible men of all classes, but we conceive that it is aimed at a shadow, inasmuch as the rumour referred to is traceable to no authentic source, and probably had its origin in the busy brain of some ingenious newsmonger. Such a society has no mission in this country, and cest only share the fate of the Catholic League, which ended its career so soon as a few of its founders secured appointments from the Grit Government.

OBITUARY.

SPORTS AND PA

TURF.

CANADIAN COLT STAF Most people had forgotten two ago it was proposed in Wastake race should be estable and fillies foaled in Canada and fillies foaled in Canada is crotted in September, 1881.

public may have done, the provace had not forgotten it, and have resulted in securing this scribers, as follows:—J. P. Winder, Bergin, Cornwall: E. M. Stock: A. J. Jarvis, London lier, Beachville; E. Chamber ford; John Forbes, Isaac Ingra Kay, Woodstock; A. D. Wrigh J. W. Russell, R. Barr, Woodstock; A. Barr, Woodstock; A. D. Wrigh J. W. Russell, R. Barr, Woodstock; A. D. Wrigh J. W. Pilkey. Brantford; M. P. J. Pilkey. Brantford; M. Danskin, George McLaughlin, P. J. Pilkey. Brantford; M. Langton; S. James, J. James, Hamilton; Alexander McK. Lynch, Hamilton; G. D. Ma Forbes, Woodstock; James Silton; Philip Grant, Wallacel Cormick, T. A. McCormick, 'banks, Chatham: M. M. Ne Nellis, James O'Neill, Woodstoc The terms are \$20 each, with by the Woodstock Riding and ciation. The association d ciation. The association deredit for having originated sure out of the large number of nountellent field of horses should be

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH 1

London, March 16.—In the the pigeon shooting match for the hip of the world to-day Carver by 40 to 36, and Scott beat Gor 39. The deciding heat at 100 b then shot in four stages. At ott was rather the favourite The scores are:—Carver, 21, total, 79; Scott, 15, 19, 24, 1 Carver thus wins the title of cup, and £650 stakes. Scott he Carver to a match for the cup as within two months.

LORNE CLUB MATCHES AT SARNIA, March 22.—The final Lorne Gun Club, of Sarnia, took on the Sarnia Driving Park. To very fine. The first is a larg dish, won by Joseph Ellison. prize, a fine silver vase, was we Sibson; the third, \$10 in cas man. The grand totals stand Ellison, 52; Geo. D. Dolman, 546; J. Sibson, 51; Geo. Dixon, SHOOTING ON A RIG SC

SHOOTING ON A BIG SO
LONDON, March 22.—The
agreement gives a prize of £2,00
Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott are Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott are thirty contests at 50,000 glass towns of Great Britain Smith The thirty contests are to be contwo months from the date of the winner to receive £1,500, a £500. Smith will supply the glacartridges, and Carver and Scottans, and assistants traps, and assistants. STRAY SHOTS.

An English sporting authority best time for shooting wild fowl or soon after a storm, when t fluttered, anxious, and unsuspic Dr. Carver, of San Francisco, man who shoots under the nam well-known member of the Club, are matched to shoot at pi 31st of March, at the Queen's gradon, for \$500 a side, with the pr creasing the stakes. Both gent stand at 35 yards rise and shoot

The protracted popping at gla which Carver and Scott regaled t at the aquarium, Westminster, in the victory of the former by onsly close score of two points, of 19,472. The American medi takes more pride, probably, in the pigeon-shooting world's prize, the other day. Still, it to find the total of misses of twenty-six in every thousand.

WRESTLING M'MAHON V. MULDOO

New York, March 22 .wrestling match for a gold m gate receipts took place to-n John McMahon, champion co wrestler, and William Mule Roman champion. The condit Best two falls in three, on and-elbow, one catch-as-cat one Græco-Roman. The first Græco-Roman, was won by M minutes. The second bout, col was won by McMahon in six n ing the final bout, catch-as-c jackets, a wrangle ensued, dur audience called for their money the referee decided the match and all bets are off.

> BAYONETTE Denis Helvert Prodded With Triangular Cold Ste

> A fray, which narrowly misse the death of a man named Denis place in Cosgrave's brewery lat afternoon. Helyert, a painter ing in Claremont street, was i when a man named James Arn nally a carpenter and practical tered the place with a belt and onging to the Tenth Royals, taking either to or from his hou on Elizabeth street. Helvert ar quainted, and had several dri and as Armstrong had been di hand, he lost his sobriety ver trifling dispute became more im sobriety became less so, and final in a row. Armstrong was getting when he took to his bayonet and st twice in the hip, one of the such a nature that had it been up it would have penetrated the killed the man. Some of the the brewery came round, and a in a hurry. Constable McIver in a hurry. Constable McIvor pursued him, capturing him at Richmond and Niagara streets citing chase. Helvert was abi the Western Police station and against his assailant, but subser from loss of blood, and was ta cab, temporarily patched up.

MAN V. DOG Revolting Exhibition in the Valley, near Manche

According to a correspondent pool Post, "a town in the Ro was on Saturday the scene of a between a man and a large and dog. The town in question (about twelve miles from Mane man is a tall, burly, and ferocio dividual, who not infrequently the performance of worrying occasionally tries his powerful and glasses. The bulldog is prowess. His master having free ed of the powers of the dog, challenged to fight him a few ni agreement was that the dog sho tame chance as if pitted against ranine species, while the man als hands securely fastened in Everything being ready, a baddressed in a quarryman's garb, 'Go,' upon which the masculi hands and knees awaited the dog. The latter, on being un bounded on by the wild, fan the spectators, and at once is throat of the man, and the is commenced. The yelling of the the spectators of the disgusting on with bated breath. The bri eral futile attempts to seize the but the latter dodging it for a t became impatient and again an ed on the dog. The latter bec

ay of deliverance is at hand—that is if the Wizard of Menlo Park" can at last be be ved. He is said to have stated to a rerter recently that his electric light had en perfected in all its branches, and that eps had already been taken to introduce the steps had already been taken to introduce the light in Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, Cincin nati, Washington, and other cities. There was some hitch, Edison said, in New York regarding the laying of the wires. Edison and his shareholders have so often, like the boy who cried "wclf," screamed "light," that few people will now believe in the invention until they see it and realise its blessings, it blessings it bessings it bessings it bessings it bessings it is

The Port Hope Guide wants to run Mr. Blake for East Durham in 1883. The Time ave that it would be an honour to defeat Mr. Blake, and feels certain that the Conservative of East Durham are equal to the undertaking But the Opposition leader is not so green as his Port Hope organ would have us believe. He has a safe constituency in West Durham, and has no desire to experience afresh the ruce filled him. If the East Durham Grita ally wish to please and honour their leader, et them give him a dinner. He could not be elected in either Toronto or Montreal, but can and will be dined in both these cities.

The Opposition reminds one of Artemus Ward's militia company—every member is n officer. Failing Mr. Blake, Mr. Mackenie assumes the baton, with Mr. Charlton a od third. Sir Richard Cartwright comgood third. Sir Richard Cartwright commands a battalion of his own, consisting of himself. Mr. Paterson, of Brant, has charge of an awkward squad, which fights the battle of protection to confectionery. Mr. Hunt-ington marshals the Turveydrops, and serves under the banner of deportment. But when the session is about over, and all the other officers have gone upon furlough, the member for South Perth leads himself forth to the fray. The remaining subalterns, such as Messrs. Anglin and Rymal, generally follow eir noses, and with the usual results.

The Boston Advertiser refers to the fact that an agent of the Dominion Government is now travelling through the Eastern States diffusing information about the new North-West, and says :- "The Government of Canada is thoroughly alive to the value of emigration as a means of developing the resources of the country." It also says:—"The growth of Winnipeg is one of the wonders of the day, as it has in the last nine years increased from a population of two or three hundred to thirteen thousand, and now that the place is becoming a railway centre the de-velopment will be still more rapid. It is vident-our energetic neighbours are not slow to avail themselves of the opportunities there seems to be now occurring for bringing into heir country suitable emigrants.

The Essex Review calls attention to the fact hat through the influence of the N. P. addiions are being made to the industries of Windsor. It says:

"Mr. Mummery, of Detroit, naturalist and taxidermist, has opened a branch of his business in the Sutton Block, to retain his Canalian trade, and promises to erect a museum on a large scale this coming summer. Messrs. Selling Brothers & Sinn, wholesale crockery dealers, finding that they can only retain their Canadian business by locating on this side, have opened a branch in the Crawford louse block, and intend to push operations as

Facts like these are the best refutations of the wholesale denunciations of the N. P. ut ered by members of the Opposition.

A gentleman of the name of Smith, who resents Hants county in the New Brunsrick Legislature, propounds a scheme for he reduction of the cost of government in that province. He proposes to reduce the number of members of the Provincial Executive from nine to five. In this Province of Ontario his proposal would not be considered an unreasonable one. He also attacks the perquisites of the Speakership, and urges that Mr. Speaker should for the future receive thinks it no part of the Speaker's duty to dispense the hospitalities of the House, and argues that the custom of his so doing is assuable to the proposes to pay the presid-ing officer of the Legislature for what he does, and not for what he gives away.

A respectable gentleman writes us from Ballintrae to complain of the unnecessary expense to which the ratepayers of York county were recently put by the action of a coroner. A man named Nesbitt, of unsound mind, was found some weeks ago stark and stiff in the snow with a razor in his hand and the razor-case in his pocket. There was no suspicion neighbours, yet the coroner in question de-clared an inquest necessary, and brought twe doctors from a distance to hold a post-morten upon the body. After a considerable expenditure of time and money the to-be-expected verdict of death by suicide was brought in, and our correspondent wants to know if the law justifies such proceedings. We can only answer that coroners enjoy certain latitudes of private judgment under the law, and that coroner makes the necessary declaration he may insist upon holding an inquest; but there are few "crowners" who would declare an inquest necessary under such circumstances as those alleged to have surrounded this case.

Many of our contemporaries have some thing to say of an anti-Catholic organization alleged to have been recently founded in this city, and they unite in condemning it. The Montreal Witness says:

"A telegram announces that some person in Toronto are attempting to form a secret society to unite Protestants politically against Roman Catholics. The scheme has no hope of success. If such a society were needed surely the Orange society is the organization for the purpose. But Orangeism repudiates politics in theory, and its members are gov-erned by other issues in practice. If Protestants cannot hold their rights by open discussion and personal weight, they will not gain them by intrigue. If they seek advantages that they cannot demand in the light of day, it is surely because those advantages are sel-fish. The people who generally profit by such schemes are the paid agents, who get salaries, and the managers, who make them stepping-stones to position."

Our Montreal contemporary's criticism will meet the views of the majority of sensible men of all classes, but we conceive that it is aimed at a shadow, inasmuch as the rumour referred to is traceable to no authentic source, and probably had its origin in the busy brain of some ingenious newsmonger. Such a so-ciety has no mission in this country, and car only share the fate of the Catholic League, which ended its career so soon as a few of founders secured appointments from the Grit Government.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Thomas Racey, registrar of the county of Halton for a number of years past, died or Monday, in his eighty-minth year. Mr. Racey had held official positions in the country for many years, and was a very active and thorough business man.

thorough business man.

Mr. Jacob Hespeler, of Hespeler, died very suddenly at that place on Tuesday afternoon. He appeared to be in his usual health up to within a few minutes of his death, when, it is thought, he was seized with apoplexy, and expired almost immediately, without uttering a word. The deceased gentleman may be said to have founded Hespeler, having taken up his residence there over twenty years ago. He established a very extensive business, and made Hespeler a prosperous village. He was for many years reeve of the municipality, and also a Justice of the Peaca He had attained the age of seventy years.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

TURE

CANADIAN COLT STAKES.

Anadian colf stakes.

Most people had forgotten that a year or two ago it was proposed in Woodstock that a stake race should be established for colts and fillies foaled in Canada in 1878, to be crotted in September, 1881. Whatever the public may have done, the promoters of the race had not forgotten it, and their labours have resulted in securing thirty-two subscribers, as follows:—J. P. Wiser, Prescott; Dr. Bergin, Cornwall; E. McGee, Woodstock; A. J. Jarvis, London; James Collier, Beachville; E. Chambers, East Oxford; John Forbes, Isaac Ingram, John Mo-Kay, Woodstock; A. D. Wright, Harriston; J. W. Russell, R. Barr, Woodstock; W. Danskin, George McLaughlin, R. C. Stinson, P. J. Pilkey, Brantford; Mitchell Price, Langton; S. James, J. James, Charles Mills, Hamilton; Alexander McKay, Michael Lynch, Hamilton; Grant, Wallaceburg; T. McCormidt, T. itton; Philip Grant, Wallaceburg; T. Mc-Cormick, T. A. McCormick, Thomas Fairbanks, Chatham; M. M. Nesbitt, J. H. Nellis, James O'Neill, Woodstock.

by the Woodstock Riding and Driving Asso-ciation. The association deserve every credit for having originated such a race, and out of the large number of nominators an ex-tellent field of horses should be forthcoming.

THE GUN. THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH IN LONDON. London, March 16.—In the third stage of London, March 16.—In the third stage of the pigeon shooting match for the championship of the world to-day Carver beat Graham ay 40 to 36, and Scott beat Gordon by 40 to 39. The deciding heat at 100 birds each was then shot in four stages. At the beginning Scott was rather the favourite in the betting. The scores are:—Carver, 21, 18, 21, 19—total 79, Scott 15, 19, 24, 16 tests 77. total, 79; Scott, 15, 19, 24, 16—total, 74.
Carver thus wins the title of champion, the cup, and £650 stakes. Scott has challenged Carver to a match for the cup and £200 a side within two months

LORNE CLUB MATCHES AT SARNIA. SARNIA, March 22.—The final match of the SARNIA, March 22.—The final match of the Lorne Gun Club, of Sarnia, took place to-day on the Sarnia Driving Park. The prizes are very fine. The first is a large silver fruit dish, won by Joseph Ellison. The second prize, a fine silver vase, was won by Joseph Sibson; the third, \$10 in cash, by G. Dolman. The grand totals stand as follows:—Ellison, 52; Geo. D. Dolman, 50; J. Monro, 46: J. Sibson, 51; Geo. Drivon, 47. 46; J. Sibson, 51; Geo. Dixon, 47.

SHOOTING ON A BIG SCALE. London, March 22.-The Reeves-Smith agreement gives a prize of £2,000, for which Dr. Carver and Mr. Scott are to shoot in thirty contests at 50,000 glass balls in any towns of Great Britain Smith may select. The thirty contests are to be concluded within two months from the date of the first one, two months from the date of the lines the winner to receive £1,500, and the loser £300. Smith will supply the glass balls and cartridges, and Carver and Scott the guns,

STRAY SHOTS. An English sporting authority says that the best time for shooting wild fowl is just before or soon after a storm, when the birds are fluttered, anxious, and unsuspicious.

Dr. Carver, of San Francisco, and a gentle-man who shoots under the name of Mr. Rover, a well-known member of the London Gun Club, are matched to shoot at pigeons on the 31st of March, at the Queen's grounds, Hendon, for \$500 a side, with the privilege of increasing the stakes. Both gentlemen are to stand at 25 variety isseand shoot at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety isseand about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety isseand about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety isseand about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety isseand about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety isseand about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety isseand about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety is and about at 100 sizes to stand at 25 variety is and at 25 variety is and at 25 variety is and at 25 variety is an at 25 variety is at 25 variety is an at 25 variety is a stand at 35 yards rise and shoot at 100 pigeons

WRESTLING.

M'MAHON V. MULDOON.

New York, March 22.—The mixed wrestling match for a gold medal and the gate receipts took place to-night between John McMahon, champion collar-and-elbow wrestler, and William Muldoon, Græco-Roman champion. The conditions were:—Best two falls in three, one fall collar-and-elbow, one catch-as-catch-can, and one Græco-Roman. The first contest, the Græco-Roman, was won by Muldoon in five minutes. The second bout, collar-and-elbow, was won by McMahon in six minutes. During the final bout, catch-as-catch-can with jackets, a wrangle ensued, during which the audience called for their money back. Finally the referee decided the match was a draw, and all bets are off. M'MAHON V. MULDOON.

BAYONETTED.

Denis Helvert Prodded With Tenth Royal Triangular Cold Steel.

Triangular Cold Steet.

A fray, which narrowly missed resulting in the death of a man named Denis Helvert, took place in Cosgrave's brewery late on Saturday afternoon. Helvert, a painter by trade, living in Claremont street, was in the brewery when a man named James Armstrong, nominally a carpenter and practically a loafer, entered the place with a belt and bayonet belonging to the Tenth Royals, which he was taking either to or from his house. He lives on Elizabeth street. Helvert and he were acquainted, and had several drinks together, and as Armstrong had been drinking beforehand, he lost his sobriety very rapidly. A trifling dispute became more important as the sobriety became less so, and finally culminated in a row. Armstrong wasgetting the worstof it, when he took to his bayonet and stabbed Helvert twice in the hip, one of the stabs being of such a nature that had it been an inch higher up it would have penetrated the abdomen and killed the man. Some of the employés of the brewery came round, and Armstrong left in a hurry. Constable Molver turned up and pursued him, capturing him at the corner of Richmond and Niagara streets after an exciting chase. Helvert was able to walk to the Western Police station and lay a charge against his assailant, but subsequently fainted from loss of blood, and was taken home in a cab, temporarily patched up.

MAN V. DOG.

Revolting Exhibition in the Rossendale Valley, near Manchester.

According to a correspondent of the Liverpool Post, "a town in the Rossendale valley was on Saturday the scene of a terrible fight between a man and a laws was on Saturday the scene of a terrible fight between a man and a large and ferocious bulldog. The town in question (Stacksteads) is about twelve miles from Manchester. The man is a tall, burly, and ferocious-looking individual, who not infrequently goes through the performance of worrying live rats, and occasionally tries his powerful teeth on pots and glasses. The bulldog is noted for its prowess. His master having frequently boasted of the powers of the dog, the man was challenged to fight him a few nights ago. The agreement was that the dog should have the same chance as if pitted against another of the agreement was that the dog should have the same chance as if pitted against another of the same chance as if pitted against another of the same species, while the man was to have als hands seourely fastened in front of him. Everything being ready, a bad-looking fellow, dressed in a quarryman's garb, gave the word 'Go,' upon which the masculine combatant descended to the level of the brute, and on larges any lines awaited the attack of the descended to the level of the brute, and on hands and knees awaited the attack of the dog. The latter, on being unmuzzled, was hounded on by the wild, fanatical yells of the spectators, and at once rushed to the throat of the man, and the fearful combat commenced. The yelling of the crowd ceased, the spectators of the disgusting scene looking on with bated breath. The brute made several futile attempts to seize the man's throat, but the latter dodging it for a time, the crowd became impatient, and again and again hounded on the dog. The latter became infuriated,

and another struggle took place. It was brief, but terrible, the man trying as for life to obtain a grip of the dog, while the brute in turn twisted itself in every conceivable form to seize the man. The man, however, at length espied his opportunity, and, seizing the brute with his powerful teeth by the throat, pinned it to the ground, almost worrying it. On rising to his feet, he presented a most horrible sight, his face and arms having been terribly lacerated during the encounter."

The Sheffield Daily Telegraph gives an account of this revolting exhibition, substantially identical with the foregoing, only entering more minutely into details of the encounter. "This report," writes a correspondent of the London Standard, dating from Bacup, "is correct in every detail, and the circumstances have caused the greatest excitement in Lancashire."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A Fashionable Young Lady of Prince Alber in Trouble. Hamilton; G. D. Mackay, George
Lynch, Hamilton; G. D. Mackay, George
Forbes, Woodstock; James Simmott, Hamilton; Philip Grant, Wallaceburg; T. McCormick, T. A. McCormick, Thomas Fairbanks, Chatham; M. M. Nesbitt, J. H. Nellis, James O'Neill, Woodstock.

The terms are \$20 each, with \$150 added by the Woodstock Riding and Driving Association. The association deserve every credit for having originated such a race, and out of the large number of nominators an exchild was a healthy one, and the doctor instructed the mother how to care for it. He called the following day and found the child in excellent health. As he was leaving Mrs. Eddy informed him that he need not call again. On the Saturday following Dr. Weir, again visited the Eddys, and was surprised to find that the baby was dead. He asked Miss Eddy's mother to show him the body, and she caviled it in and thream it on the table, as one would a dead beast. The body was gaunt, and the doctor came to the con was gaunt, and the doctor came to the con-clusion, after examining it, that it had not received proper nourishment. After leaving the house, Dr. Weir communicated with Coroner Jones, of Port Perry, who arrived at Prince Albert shortly afterwards, and em-panelled a jury on the case. A constable was sent to Mrs. Eddy's to bring her to the inquest, but he was refused admission. The jury, headed by the coroner, then repaired to the house. The bell was rung several times, and considerable noise was made, but the inmates refused to respond. Finally a nephew of Mrs. Eddy's put his head out of the window and said that his aunt would not let them in writing the transaction. window and said that his aunt would not let them in until after twelve o'clock. As it was verging on Sunday morning the coroner withdrew. On Monday, the 14th inst., Coroner Jones empanelled another jury and went to Eddy's and demanded the body. Mrs. Eddy and her daughter said that they did not know anything about the body. Mr. J. A. Farwell, County Crown Attorney, Whitby, was notified, and he reported the case to the Attorney-General. Mr. Murray was sent down from Toronto, and on Friday put Mrs. Eddy and Miss Eddy under arrest, charged with having caused the death of the infant. The investigation commenced at four e'clock on Friday before Coroner Jones. It was continued on Saturday last, and adjourned at six o'clock that day until the 26th inst., the tinued on Saturday last, and adjourned at six o'clock that day until the 26th inst., the prisoners being placed in charge of Constable Jewett. Detective Murray searched the house and grounds thoroughly, but could find no trace of the body, and the opinion is that it has been burned. The mother of the child is young and handsome, and previous to the misfortune which befel her moved in the best secrets.

· HAMILTON AFFAIRS.

The Lynden Abertionist Sentenced for Life HAMILTON, March 17.—Early last night the chief of police was given information to the effect that a cock fight would take place that evening at Rock Bay house. Acting on this information, the chief, with three assistants, drove out and found that the information was actival to the contract of the cont The protracted popping at glass balls with which Carver and Scott regaled their audiences at the aquarium, Westminster, has resulted in the victory of the former by the suspiciously close score of two points, out of a total of 19,472. The American medical gentleman takes more pride, probably, in his winning of the pigeon-shooting world's championship prize, the other day. Still, it is remarkable to find the total of misses of both shooters only 528 glass balls out of 20,000, or about twenty-six in every thousand.—N. Y. Sun.

issued without delay, when the cases will be heard before the police magistrate.

Mrs. Blaisdell, the woman from Lynden accused of abortion and murder, was then called and pleaded not guilty. After a consultation with her counsel, Messrs. C. A. Sadleir and K. Dingwall, however, Mrs. Blaisdell withdrew her former plea of guilty to the charge of abortion, and the murder charge was withdrawn. The judge then addressed the prisoner on the heinousness of her crime, and sentenced her to the Kingston penitentiary at hard labour for the remainder of her natural life. The prisoner took her of her natural life. The prisoner took her sentence very composedly, hardly a muscle of her face moving. Court then adjourned till two o'clock.

two o'clock.

When the court resumed,
The Queen v. Daniel Crosthwaite was taken up. The prisoner, Daniel Crosthwaite, was placed in the dock charged with committing a rape on Cynthia Blaicher, a young married woman, who lived on his property in the township of Barton. He pleaded not guilty, and is defended by Mr. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. C. A. Sadleir. The prosecutrix gave evidence. The substance of the statement is that the prisoner from time to time offered her money if she would permit him to go into the house with her. On one occasion he offered her \$5, saying that he would be a friend to her if she would be a friend to him; he said she would miss it if she didn't take it; she told him she would be a friend to him; he said she would miss it if she didn't take it; she told him she wouldn't take \$100—that she had a good name and wanted to preserve her character; on the day of the assault, when he entered the house and asked permission to sit down, she said he could if he would behave himself. He said he had long been after her, and now that he had a good chance he would have her. She was sweeping the floor and he chased her round the cradle, in which was her infant. He finally caught her by the shoulders and pushed her into the bedroom and there assaulted her. She called out. He promised to bring her \$5 the next day. She made up her mind to leave the house, and was ready dressed to go next morning, when prisoner came in and said he had not the \$5, but would bring it to her again. She told him she felt so discouraged that she did not know what to do. know what to do.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE. Activity Among Members of the Brother hood at Boston.

Montheau, March 22.—Lient.-Colonel Worsley, of No. 5 military district, has received a letter from a veteran in Boston, who rendered the Canadian Government valuable service at the time of the Fenian raid by giving information of their movements, which states that the Fenians in Boston are again actively engaged in drilling.

Whipped by his Wife for Playing Pool.

QUINCY, Ohio, March 22.—Joe and Cinda are the Christian names of a young couple here who were married about a month ago, Joe is given to whiling his time away playing "pool," very much to the disgust of his wife. Last night he was engaged with eight of his companions in seeing who could stick the most balls in the pockets. Cinda followed and requested him to return to his home, but he heeded not. She departed, and all went merrily until the house was closed and the party came down stairs. There the wife met Joseph with a tough apple sprout of the thickness of a man's middle finger. She colared him; she petted him; she put it all over him; to put it truthfully and mildly, she whipped him unmercifully. She is a small, delicate woman, while he is a big, strong fellow; but he was as meek as a lamb. Whipped by his Wife for Playing Pool.

TORONTO ITEMS.

The books lately selected from the Education Depository for the Ontario Agricultural College are being catalogued and packed.

Thirty-five horses were shipped for Boston on Saturday. Mr. Thomas R. Barry, of this city, is making up a string of farm horses which he will take to Winnipeg.

EXPORT OF CATTLE.—The proposed Toronto company for the export of cattle, mentioned some time ago, is taking shape, and a charter will probably be applied for before Parliament rises. The capital is mentioned as likely to be \$1,000,000, in \$100 shares.

MORE SLAUGHER HOUSES.—Preparations

as likely to be \$1,000,000, in \$100 shares.

More Slaughter Houses.—Preparations are being made by the Local Government to go on with the erection of a slaughter house of the latest fashion for the killing of animals to supply meat to the asylums and reformatories in the city. As will be remembered, the Government recently determined not to take the meat by contract any mere, as an inferior quality was being supplied. Since the change the supply has been much more satisfactory.

Guelph Merenny Mr. F. W. Steps has

the change the supply has been much more satisfactory.

Guelph Mercury:—Mr. F. W. Stone has sold thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls to Messrs. W. Macdonald, Blythe, Ont., B. Wemp, Oungah, Ont., and Thomas Lumsden, St. François Xavier, Man. Messrs. Thos. McCrae, George Hood, J. H. Glennie, and another party in this neighbourhood have sold thirty head of Galloway cattle to Mr. Mathews, Kansas, which have been shipped. The majority of these animals are from the stock of Mr. McCrae, Mr. Hood having sold ten and the others one or two each. The lot comprises some of the finest specimens of this breed ever shipped from the county.

Breaking up the Depository.—The Hon. Mr. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, accompanied by Mr. Mills, principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, and Mr. Watson, Librarian of the Legislature, paid a visit to the Educational Depository and museum for the purpose of making selections from the contents for the Agricultural College, the Parliamentary library, and other institutions. Some three thousand volumes, valued at \$6,000, were chosen for the college, besides the better part of the collections of insects and plants in the museum. A number of books and documents were also appropriated for the parliamentary library.

North Oxford Election Petition.—An

mentary library.

North Oxford Election Petition.—An order was made on Tuesday by Chief Justice Hagarty, setting aside the respondent's preliminary objections to Mr. Pattullo's petition, and his Lordship also granted a summons to set aside the cross petition. There has been considerable preliminary litigation in this matter already, as the last day for serving of the petition on the respondent elapsed without service being effected. Mr. Justice Armour was subsequently applied to for an order to extend the time for effecting service, which application was strenuously opposed by the respondent's counsel. His Lordship after reserving his judgment granted an order extending the time.

G. W. R. Manitoban Train.—The Great nentary library.

G. W. R. MANITOBAN TRAIN.—The Great G. W. R. MANITOBAN TRAIN.—The Great Western railway Manitoban special train which left this city on Thursday night carried 356 passengers for Winnipeg, and took up parties at stations along the line. The emigrants were of the best class of farmers, well provided with funds, household effects, and farming stock. They travelled in first-class cars, and reports from along the road show that they are faring finely. The Great Western company intends to pay particular attention to this branch of travel during the summer months, and accordingly has made

made, the police contenting themselves with taking the names of those present, in order that warrants could be served on them to-day. One dead bird and thirty-two live ones were secured by the police and brought to the city. The necessary warrants will be issued without delay, when the cases will be heard before the police magnistrate.

the English like sheep, Mr. Cameron was knocked down, run over, trampled upon, and captured.

He showed his newspaper credentials and note-book, and having established his professional identity, was requested to act as a flagof-truce bearer to enable the English to take care of their wounded. He reached the British camp that night and wrote his despatch of 2,500 words. That despatch was put upon the army field wires and reached the coast. Hence it travelled up the east coast of Africa, over 3,000 miles, and tapped the East Indian wires in the Gulf of Aden; thence on the bottom of the Red sea another 2,000 or 3,000 miles to the Mediterranean; thence on the bottom of the Mediterranean to Italy; thence through Italy and over the Alps and through France and across the British channel to London. Not stopping there, it goes to Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, and speeds across the Atlantic to Newfoundland, thence to New York, and from New York across the continent to San Francisco, and on the following morning it is printed in every daily newspaper in the civilized world—a thousand of them in this country.

A sight so strange that it would pay strangers to come miles to see occurs every night five miles south of this place, on the Cedar Bluffs of the Cumberland river. Every

night five miles south of this place, on the Cedar Bluffs of the Cumberland river. Every evening just about sundown the sky is dankened as far as the eye can see by great flocks of birds coming to roost in these cedars. Your correspondent, accompanied by a native and a lantern, spent a couple of hours last night among the cedars watching this wonderful congregation of every tongue, plumage, and almost every country this side of the tropics. Startled by our approach, great clouds of the chattering tribe would rise from their perches in the cedars and fly off with a noise like deep and distant thunder. We had to scream at the top of our voices to near one another speak. Large limbs of the trees were broken off, caused by the accumulated weight of birds. Hundreds, blinded by our lantern, would fly into our faces. We could pick thousands of them from the branches of the trees. But what seemed so strange about this bird convention was the seeming peace and harmony that existed between the birds. The hawk and dove roosted in peace on the same branch, while hundreds of robins and sparrows circled in perfect safety around the perch of large owls. In the early morning, when these songsters of the groves left their perches in the cedars for the fields of the open country, it was a most beautiful and gorgeous sight to behold. With the blue of the jay, the crimson and red of the fence wren and redbird, the yellow and grey of the yellow and sparrow birds, seemed like some grand and splendid panorama of the floral kingdom, endowed with the power of music, moving through the air in a procession composed of all the colours of the rainbow. Hundreds of people come every night to see this strange wonder. A great many poor people gain almost their entire support by catching and selling these birds.—Somerset, Ky., Special to Cincinnati Inquirer.

A Cheerful Set of Folks A Chearful Set of Folks.

The Lepchas, of India, are Buddhists, short in stature, bulky, and of fair complexion, their features being distinctly of the Mongolian type. They are gross feeders, gorging themselves constantly to repletion, and eating the flesh of the elephant, rhinoceros, and morkey. Their habits are nomadic. They do not usually live longer than three years in one place. They buy their wives for prices varying from forty to five hundred rupees, and, if they have no money, will serve their fathers-in-law as bondsmen in recompense.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Mrs. Adam Andrich, of Guelph, died suddenly of heart disease last Saturday night.

Mr. J. H. Brownell, collector of Customs, Kincardine, has resigned that office, and purposes going back to the newspaper profession. He and Mr. W. Retray, jr., have purchased the Orangeville Advertiser.

This long and severe winter has frozen the ice on the ponds and over most of the river surfaces to a most unusual depth, and fears are expressed that the spring freshet will be more than ordinarily destructive.

Mr. E. Caswell's big cheese train left Ingersoll on Friday per G. W. R. The train consisted of twenty-four cars, and six more were loaded at Norwich and attached, making in all thirty cars. This is the largest shipment ever made in Canada.

The Clifton Review says:—We are sure that every parent who reads this will sympathize with Mr. T. H. Cole, of Lundy's Lane, Within a few hours on Tuesday last, two of his children, Wilson and Thyra, expired, Mr. Cole arrived from Buffalo in time to see the youngest one die.

The banks are sometimes charged with being greedy for their "pound of flesh" when they can get it, but a couple of bankers the other day, in the case of an insolvent builder in Grimsby, accepted 60 per cent. of their claims, and by so doing allowed the unsecured creditors to get one-half the sum due them from the insolvent, Mr. Edward Bowslaugh.

The accounts of the Great Western will say

slaugh.

The accounts of the Great Western railway for the half-year ending the 31st of January, 1881, show a balance (including a dividend of 3 per cent. on the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee shares), after providing for all preference charges, sufficient to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 3 per cent., earrying forward a balance of about £4,000. There was also a balance, on the 31st of December last, of \$75,000 carried forward on the Detroit, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee accounts. waukee accounts.

wankee accounts.

Mr. Samuel Nelson, one of Brantford's oldest coloured citizens, died at Brantford on Monday morning. Mr. Nelson, during the rebellion, was pay sergeant of a coloured company raised in St. Catharines by Capt. Macdouald, and for some years was an enthusiastic volunteer. The deceased was possessed of considerable intelligence for a man in his station of life, being quite a scholar in his way. In private life he was unassuming, and was greatly respected by all. He will be buried on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock.

The Halifax Mail gives an interesting re-

noon at two o'clock.

The Halifax Mail gives an interesting report of Lieutenant-Governor Archibald's remarks at a recent meeting on the subject of the Acadian expulsion. He stated that although at the first glance the expulsion seems wholly inaxcusable, the more he had examined the question the more convinced he had become that if the British were to remain in the country they had no other course to pursue. From the conquest in 1713 to 1755 the Government had repeatedly pressed on the French the importance of taking the oath of allegiance, failing that to leave the country. The Acadians would do neither, and the result was their expulsion.

The Review says the young man Harvey

up parties at stations along the line. The emigrants were of the best class of farmers, well provided with funds, household effects, and farming stook. They travelled in first class cars, and reports from along the road show that they are faring finely. The Great Western company intends to pay particular attention to this branch of travel during the summer months, and accordingly has made arrangements with connecting lines so that passengers may reach their destination with the smallest possible delay. The freight belonging to this party went forward on Tuesday.

A MARVELLOUS FEAT.

How the Whole World Heard From Spitskop Inside of one Day.

The publication of the details of the battle at Spitzkop between the Boers and the English was one of the most marvellous feats of newspaper and telegraph enterprise ever known. The London Standard sent Mr. Cameron, the hardy, resolute, fearless African explorer, with the British advance to report its operations. He accompanied it in its difficult march to the summit of the fatal height. When the Boers made the gallant charge in the face of the English bayonet.

service read by the flickering light of torches, in broken tones, made up a picture of desolation long to be remembered. The bereaved wife was conveyed away from the scene in an almost prostrate condition, while the aged mother was unable to be present to take a last sad look at her loved son.

The Napanee Beaver says:—On Saturday last the proprietress of one of the hell holes with which Napanee abounds received into her house a young girl, almost an infant in years, in company with a young sprig not many months her senior. The parents hearing of the girl's whereabouts immediately took steps to reclaim her, but to the disgrace of her sex the woman brazenly denied all knowledge of the girl's whereabouts, and was only induced to surrender her to the shamestricken parent upon threats of legal proceedings. We hope the police, who have full knowledge of the affair, will mark the above establishment for their next raid. Keep the hall rolling.

The great marvel of healing—the grand climax of medical discoveries is Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all diseases of the Blood, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, Female Complaints, Scrofuls, General and Nervous Debility, and is a reliable Tonic in all broken down conditions of the system. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Supplied by all dealers in medicine.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITE.—
It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips equare, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

663-68

BIRTHS. GORDON-At Chicago, on March 3rd, the wife of Mr. Samuel Gordon, of a son. VIEL—At 34 Mutual street, city, on the 16th the wife of Mr. E. Viel, of a son.
Island of Jersey papers please copy.
SHIELDS—On the 15th inst., at 270 Wellington street west, the wife of James Shields, of a son. MALLOCH—At 65 Renfrew street, Toronto, on the 17th inst., the wife of A. D. Malloch, of a

WINCHESTER—On Friday, 18th March inst., at 145 Dundas street, Toronto, the wife of Mr. John Winchester, barrister-stelaw, of a son.

PRINGLE—On the 18th inst., at No. 6 D'Arcy street, Toronto, the wife of James F. Pringle, of a daughter. a daughter.

KIRK—At 350 Spadina avenue, on Friday, 18th March, 1881, the wife of Mr. James Ferrier Kirk, of a daughter.

HAYWOOD—On the 9th inst., at 535 Sherbourne street, Mrs. James Haywood, of a son.

DIXON-At 64 Murray street, on Saturday March 19th, the wife of F. E. Dixon, of a son. LOVELL—On the 21st March, at 25 Rose avenue, the wife of James S. Lovell, of a daughter. the wife of James S. Lovell, of a daughter.

SCARTH—On the 22nd inst., the wife of W. B.
SCARTH, of a daughter.

MAYNARD—At London, on Sunday, the 20th inst., the wife of Wm. Maynard, jr., Bank of Commerce, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—At Walkerton, on the 14th inst., the wife of David Robertson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

WALTON-JONES—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, John A. Walton to Easse V. Jones, both of this city.

MITCHELL—WATT—On Thursday, the With inst., by the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, Samuel Mitchell, of Toronto, to Maggie, youngest daughter of John Watt, Esq., Oro, County of Sincoe. Ne cards. Watt, Esq., Oro, County of Sincoe. No cards.

McGee-Pearce-By the Rev. M. H. Matthews, at the residence of Mr. William Smith.
Sydenham street, Yorkville, March 17th, 1881,
Mr. William McGee, of Seaton village, to Mrs.
Isabella Pearce, of Yorkville.

JEFFERY-BROWNLES-On 18th March, at the
Manse, by Rev. P. Nicol, Mr. Angus Jeffery to
Miss Elizabeth Brownles, second daughter of
Archibald Brownles, Esq., all of Vaugban.

GRAHAM-WARGO-On the 17th inits, by the
Rev. M. Fawcett, R. H. Graham, Joronto, to
Adelaide Y., youngest daughter of Wm. Watson,
Summarvilla.

MARRIED EWART—BARNES—On the 15th March, by Mr. Green, Samuel R. Stewart, to Har , youngest daughter of John Bar DEATHS.

EEN-In the township of Erin, on the LAWRENCE—In Paris, on February 18, Helen Nisbet, second youngest daughter of the late John Lawrence, M.D., aged 17 years.

Weller. At his residence in Cobourg, on Tuesday, 15th March, 1881, William Henry Weller, Esq., in the 57th year of his age. Davies-At 32 Vanauley street, on the 20th anst., Eliza, wife of David J. Davies, aged 47

years.

Balfour—On the 19th inst., at the residence of George Musson, I North street, Agnes Balfour, daughter of the late Alexander Balfour, of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 87th year of her age. Edinburgh papers please copy.

ERMATINGER—On the 18th inst., at her residence, Oakton, St. Thomas, Ont., in the 73rd year of her age, Aobsah, widow of the late Edward Ermatinger, and daughter of the late Hon. Zaccheus Burnham, of Cobourg.

BRITTON—At 14 Charles street, Toronto, on the morning of Monday, March 21st, Ernie, only child of Dr. W. Britton, aged 8 months and 21 days.

RICHEY—At Barrie, on the morning of the 21st, inst., Isabel, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Richey, in her 18th year. CORCORAN-At Villa Rose, Stratford, on the 22 years.

HARTON—On Sunday, the 20th inst., at No. 191
Mutual street, Mary Jane, only daughter of
James Harton, aged 25 years 3 months.

AIRMAN—On Monday, at the homestead, Barton, Michael Aikman, in his 84th year. ton, Michael Aikman, in his 84th year.

O'HALLORAN—Killed by accident on the G. W. R., March 21st, 1881, Daniel O'Halloran, ir., aged 19 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

WALKER—At her residence, 37 St. Luke street, Montreal, on the 21st inst., Jane Anne McLean, widow of the late Joseph Walker, Esq.

McLean—On Friday, March 18th, at the residence of his mother, township of Clark, lot 8, con. 8, Charles McLean, jr., fourth sou of the late James McLean, Esq., in the 26th year of his age.

GAMBLE—On Sunday evening, the 20th inst. of GAMBLE—On Sunday evening, the 20th inst., of apoplexy, William Gamble, aged 76 years. RACEY—At his residence, in Milton, on Mon-day, 21st March, 1881. Thomas Racey, Raq., Reg-istrar County of Halton, in the 90th year of his

LAING—At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, March 15th, George Edgar, eldest son of Aifred Laing, Esq., of Windsor, Ont., aged 35 years.

HESPELER—At his residence, Hespeler, or Tuesday, 22nd inst., of apoplexy, Jacob Hespeler Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

Medical.

Vegetine.

GIVES THE BEST SATISFACTION. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 6, 1880. VEGETINE has a large sale, and seems to give setter satisfaction than any blood purifying med-B. JACKES,

Cures, Where Other Remedies Fail. TORONTO, ONT., Mar. 18, 1880.

351 Yonge Street.

Dear Sir.—I have known Cuticurs and other blood purifiers to have been used without any beneficial results, and finally. Vegering to have produced the desired cure, giving perfect satisfaction. Sales of Vegerine largely increasing. Believed to be the best known blood purifier. HENRY TURNER. 570 Yonge, corner St. Joseph Street

Loudly in its Praise.

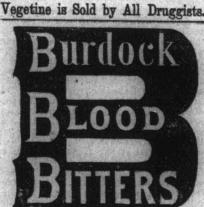
TORONTO, ONT., March 3, 1880. Dear Sir,—Considering the short time that VERTINE has been before the public here, it sells well as a blood purifier, and for troubles arising from a alugsish or torpid liver it is a first-class medicine. Our customers speak loudly in

Cor. Queen and Elizabeth Streets. Gives Tone and Vigour.

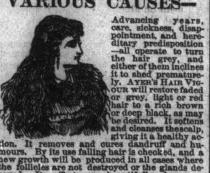
J. WRIGHT & CO.,

TORONTO, ONT., March 25, 1880. MR. STEVENS: Dear Sig.—It is with much pleasure I write you concerning your VEGETINE. I find the sale increasing and find it gives perfect satisfaction. In fact some of my customers say it is, the best medicine they ever took to give tone and vigour to the system.

Yours, etc., HENRY A. KNOWLES, 463 Yonge Street.



VARIOUS CAUSES-



our will restore faded on grey, light or red hair to a rioh brown or deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses thescalp, giving it a healthy action. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are becutifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or colour white cambrie; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

HYDROLEINE (HYDRATED OIL)

Consumption, Winter Cough,

Affection of the Chest, and Wasting Diseases.

The Debility of Adults, and for Delicate Children, invariably producing immediate increase in flesh and weight.

Each bottle in nutritive value exceeds ten imes the same bulk of Cod Liver Oil.

Manufactured by The Hydroleins Company, condon, England.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TORONTO.

HAZEN MORSE,

Baedtcal. RADICAL CURE

DR.J. ADAMS 58 BAY STREET, TORONTO. deferences permitted to persons who have bee impletely cured after having been rupture teen and eighteen years. "Pamphiet on Rus 24.52





bad blood or humors. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED FILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.





DR. L. D. McMichael, 63 Niagara St., Buffalo, N., V., has a positive and wonderful ourse for Gance, without the use of the Knife or Caustic-Eating Medicines. ULCES. TURES, and all SCROTULOUS DISEASES successfully treated. Send for Circular giving full particulars.

HORSE-OWNERS SHOULD NEVER BE
without Mrs. Julye Myers' Veterinary Salve.
It is a sure cure for all Hoof Diseases. It is a sure
cure for Scratches. It is a sure cure for Sprains,
Cuts, &c. It is a sure cure for Bruises,
Saddle
Galls, &c. It is a sure cure for all kinds of Running Scres. It will remove Spavins, Wind Galls,
Splints, &c. For sale by all Druggists. Price, 50c.
and \$1 per box. General Agent for Canada, J.
COOMBE, 155 King st. e., Teronto, Ont. e3rd w

TOWLES LE HUMOR I WARRANT ONE BOTTILLE a perfect cure for all the worst forms of PILES, two to four in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use; I authorize and thank all dealers to return the money and charge it back to me in all cases of failure. None for over twenty years. \$I a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for NEW PAMPHLET FREE. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist Boston. PERRY, DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, Agents, Montreal.

Books and Stationery. YOUNG IRELAND—A FRAGMENT OF Irish History. By Sir Charles Gaven Duffy; two parts; 45c., mailed free. CLOUGH. ER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto. THE ECONOMICAL COOKERY BOOK—
with advice to the mistress and servants;
30 economical dinners and how to serve them.
By Mrs. Warren; 30c., mailed free. CLOUGHBROS., Booksellers, Toronto. DEV. JOSEPH COOK'S BOSTON MONDAY L' Lectures, biology, 50c.; orthodoxy, 50c.; transcendentalism, 50c.; mailed free, CLOUGH-ER BROS., Booksellers, Toronto.



Lantern—Trouble Vanishes — Old Madge can bring you Good Fortune—don't spurn her—She is powerful for Good or Evil. This book sent-post-paid for 25c, currency, or ten 3c, postage tamps. Five Books for \$1 BILL. Valuable Catalogue of 1,009 fast-selling articles for Agents ree, E. NASON & Co., Publishers, 11 Nassan Street, New York.

VENNOR'S WEATHER ALMANAO FOR 1881.

Invaluable to every farmer. Contains full weather predictions for 1881, with much other valuable information. Prices, post-paid, 26c, three for 60c; one dozen, \$2.

MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., MONTREAL P.O.

Miscellaneous. 20 LOVELY ROSE CEROMOS
Ploral Motto Cards, with name post paid, NASSAU CARD CO., Na 3777 a year and expenses to age O GOLD, CHROMO, MARBL FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Moste with name on all, ic. Agent's com to sampics, ic. Heavy gold ring mames. GLOBE CARD CO.,

O ALLLITHOGRAPHED CHROMO Bo two alike, 10c. Agents big of LOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 50 CHROMOS, NAME IN NEW TYPE, 10C, O by mail. Forty agents samples, 10c. U.S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 457-52

5 BEAUTIFUL ROSEBUD, JAPANESE, transparent, comie, and bluebird cards with name 10c.; agents outfit ioc. QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, Toronto.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WILSON B A Perfect Picture.

GUARANTEED THREE YEARS Examine before purchasing any other. Send fer illustrated catalogue and price list.

460-52 Manufacturers, Hamilton, Ont SEED GRAIN

WILSON & CO.,

I am selling seed grains as under :-2nd 1st Quality, Quality Wheat—White Russian, per bush, of 60 lbs. 31.40
Wheat—Fife, prb sh of 60 lbs. 1.30
Wheat—Wild Goose, per bush 60 lbs. 1.10
Oats—Black Tartarian, per bush of 34 lbs. 20.50
Oats—White Australian, per bush of 39 lbs. ... 0.55
A large proportion of the above reas with

A large proportion of the above was raised on my seed farm, "Fern Hill," Scarboro'. COTTON BAGS 26c. EACH. Send in your orders early to secure pro-GEORGE KEITH, Seed Merchant, 124 King street east, Terento, TO BUILDERS

ESTABLISHED 1856. Farrell's Ornamental Depot 347 YONGE STREET.

The largest and most select stock of Plasterers Transcents in the Dominion. The Trade supplied on moderate terms. Senter price list. Business Chances.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS, hotels, mills, and city property; send for list of over 400 farms. ADAMSON & LAMB, FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL—TWO RUN of stones; also good house and fifty acres of land. For particulars address R. FISK, Wal sungham Centre, Norfolk Co., Ont. TARM, BUSINESS STAND, AND TEMPER ANCE HOTEL. Immediate possession. H Burk, Seguin Falls, proprietor. Enquire of W EDWARDS, P. Werks, Toronto. CENERAL STORE AND DWRILLING with 140 acres of land and barn, for sale first-class stand; satisfactory reasons for selling Address S. RITCHIE, Wilbertorce, Ont. 1603. HOTEL FOR SALE, FURNISHED unfurnished, in the village of Athe at the Narrows of Lake Simcoe, convenie Northern and Midland railway stations, to EDWARD O'DONOHOE, Proprietor. LIVERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GOO livery business in one of the most thrivin towns in Western Ontario; will be seld at a re-sonable figure. In connection with a first-clar commercial hotel and an excellent local trad-Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Box 28 MAIL Office. WANTED—A GOOD MACHINIST—EXPENDED with air compressors and rock drills, to erect such machinery and take charge of it. Apply Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Marmora.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CO. STANT employment; light work; no capit required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 44required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 43-5

TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED FOR
the best ploughs, cultivators, and other groutural implements on commission and salary.
To intelligent, pushing men we can offer good oterms. For particulars, address EMPIRE WORKS, 7 to 20 Dalhouse street, Montreal. 62-8

Q 1 OPER WEEK—AGENTS WANTED IN
1 Cevery town in Canada. Address C. W. DINNIS, 213. Yonge street, Toronto.

Q 72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made.
Augusta, Maine.

J ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO
1 learn telegraphing at the Canadian School of Telegraphy, 131 Church street. M. T. FITCH.
Manager.

A GENTS FOR MOORES UNIVERSAY & S.

of Telegraphy, 13t Church street. M. T. FITCH, Manager.

A GENTS FOR MOORE'S UNIVERSALA S-SISTANT and complete mechanic, 1,016 pages. 500 engravings, 1,000,000 facts; best subscription book in the market to-day; exclusive territory; circulars free. J. S. ROHERTSON & BROS., Whitby.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 2, Amaranth; services to begin ist of April, 1831. JAMES A. SPENCE, Sec. S. S. No. 2, Whittington P. O., Ont. 468-2

WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE WOMAN to go to the country; must thoroughly understand dairy work, bread-making, and other duties of a farm house; references required. Apply for two weeks, between ten and one o'clock, Mrs. GEORGE LAIDLAW, \$6 Brose street.

SALESMEN WANTED To begin work at once on sales for fall, 1881, for the FONTHILL NURSERIES THE LARGEST IN CANADA.

We pay good salaries and give steady employment to successful men. Do not apply unless peoan give your whole time to the business.

Address. STONE & WELLLINGTON.

Nurserymen, Toronto, Out.

N.B.—Orders by mail for our celebrated new White Grape Pocklington can be filled durin month of April. Price, \$2 each.

MPLOYMENT. LOCAL OR Trass
perferred. Also SALARY per month
all EXPENSES advanced. Wage
promptly paid. SLOAN & CO., 467-J Tobaccos.

NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO MONTREAL

NORMAN'S ELECTRO HIRANIYA BAMIS AND BAND

IN AN APPLE-ORCHARD.

The house stands somewhere between Plymouth and Modbury, a good distance from the high road, from which it is approached by a tall-hedged lawn.

Apple-orchards surround it on all sides; wildly luxuriant orchards, in which every kind of apple for which Devonshire is famous is to be found. There are a few quince and pear trees interspersed among the apple trees in what is called the home orchard on account of the trees in it encroaching more closely upon

pinks of every shade put the snowy bloom of pear and quince entirely into the minority. There is a court-yard in front of the house; a fine square court-yard, with a pond in the middle of it, with a willow weeping over its border. The stables and coach-house are on one side of this; the dairy and hen-houses are on the other; and opposite the house, at the extreme end of the yard, are the cow-

the extreme end of the yard, are the cow-houses and pig-styes.

There is always a great stir of life and ani-mation in this yard. The hens seem to cackle with louder complacency; the pigs give vent to more sonorous grunts of content; the gob-bling turkey-cock, and quacking geese and ducks, lift, up their respective voices with more animation on this prosperous farmstead than they do on neighbouring lands. Every-thing is scrupulously clean and bright; from the deep red brick pavement which runs along in front of the house to the wooden cat-tle-troughs at the further end of the yard. In tele-troughs at the further end of the yard. In winter carefully-trained holly-bushes, a pyro-canthus, and a scarlet japonica give the desir-able tone of colour to the front of the house. In spring the delicate apple-blossoms make the sweet air blush, and in summer there are masses of myrtle and elematis, of jasmine and cluster-roses, clinging about the eaves, and mingling their white and crimson and buff hues together in delicious hamony.

The place is known as the Little Firs, farm and house, and it has been held by the Ainslie family for several generations of Source.

and house, and it has been held by the Alishe family for several generations of Squire Rfolett. The present holder of the farm is a young fellow of about 27, who wisely follows in the economical footsteps of his forefathers in most respects, but departs from the path they trod in peace and prosperity in the matter of hearing.

ter of hunting.
"No tenant farmer, who gets his whole "No tenant farmer, who gets his whole living out of the land, has time to go galloping about after dogs and foxes; leave that to the gentry, who'd be up to worse mischief perhaps if they weren't trampling over the props, and trying to spoil the hedges and break their own necks," his mother, who lives with Richard Ainslie, and keeps the house with zeal and discretion, tells him. But Richard though he reverse her oningen house with zeal and discretion, tells him. But Richard, though he reveres her opinion, disregards it on this one point. He always has good horses in his stable, and his seat and are not at all inferior to those of the gallant old master of the hounds, Squire foldet himself. Moreover, though Richard Ainshe has cornered the field more than once, and is never known to be in a bad place, it is not after the hounds and the fox only that he rides so unremittingly and well.

The apple-blossoms are in their fullest glory

The apple-blossoms are in their fullest glory just now, and old Mrs. Ainslie, sitting in her comfortable highly-polished-up parlour at the end of the house, catches sight of dozens of the primest trees hung with sheets of rosy bloom. Her soul is glad within her this morning for several reasons. Unless high winds and destructive rains come to blur it, the cider prespect is a fairer one than ever the cider prospect is a fairer one than ever this year, and Little Firs cider always comnands a high price in the market. This is hands a mgn price in the market. And is a pine great cause of gratification. Another is that her favourite young friend, Janie Welbyn, has come to spend the whole day with her. And yet another exists in the consciousness that she has a new cap just out from Plysouth which will appear the whole will appear to the contraction. month, which will presently surmount her was kind, clear-eyed, soft-complexioned face most becomingly. Lastly, she is not indif-ierent to the fact that the chickens now being basted carefully at the kitchen-fire for the one o'clock dinner are bouncing birds, weigh-ing five pounds apiece, being of a most suc-cessfully mixed race which she has carefully bred herself

ured, hazel-eyed girl, whose dress of galatea is moulded as accurately to inded form by her own deft fingers as

shall I be the day I hear it's settled that they are to be married," Mrs. Ainsley thinks as ner eyes follow them; for it is one of the pet schemes of her honest active brain that Janie shall succeed her as queen of the Little Firs

"There's no pinching, nor wasting, nor idleness in the Welbyn's house," she is telling herself in a self-congratulatory spirit, when her reflections on this agreeable point are cut short by the sound of a horse's hoofs clattering over the stones in the court-yard, and of a bright bell-like voice ringing out a de-mand to know if "Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie are at home?" The old mother's face grows curi-ously perplexed and flushed as these sounds greet her ears, for the voice is the voice of

greet her ears, for the voice is the voice of Miss Ffelett, the Squire's daughter, and intuition teaches Mrs. Ainslie that Miss Ffelett's visits bode no good to her son.

But she cannot retain a touch of vexation in heart or manner when the room door is swung open and Miss Ffelett comes bounding In, sweet and full of life as are all the spring influences around her, and beautiful with the beauty of youth and high breeding and gentlest courtesy. She is in her hat and habit tlest courtesy. She is in her hat and habit—she is rarely seen out of these garments until aightfall, indeed—and as she advances, her slender, willowy figure clearly outlined, her lender, willowy figure clearly outlined, her lapphire-blue eyes sparkling with high health and intelligence, her fair face bright and clear in hie as a monthly rose, Mrs. Ainslie feels that her Dick would be blind indeed if he did not see something in her that thrilled him more than Janie's more substantial charms will ever have the power to do.

"I come with a message from papa," says this dazzling young Diana, shaking the old lady's hand heartily. "He hasn't given a tenant's ball since the year I was born, and now he's going to give one on my coming of age—the third of next month, you know. I would come and give the invitation to Dick

age—the third of next month, you know. I would come and give the invitation to Dick and you myself, and I'll tell you what I'm going to wear, and all about it; but I must see Dick too, please Mrs. Ainslie, about the brown colt. I know I'm to have another horse given me on my birthday, and of all things I would like Dick's brown colt; but he musn't tell, and you musn't either, that I've said anything ahout it, for I'm supposed and to know."

She laughs delightedly as she says this, and Mrs. Ainslie is beginning to say how she is sure that the Squire would give this apple of his eye all that her fancy desires, when Belle Ffolett catches sight of the couple out in the orchard.

"Who's that with Dick?" she asks, quickly advancing to the casement and opening it." What a pretty picture they make under the apple-trees. No! don't call them; I like to look at them. I wish I could sketch."
"It's Jame Welbyn, Miss Belle," Mrs. Ainslie says, coming and standing by the side of her young visitor. "Don't you remember her? She's grown away a fine girl since she's been at school in Plymouth."

"And is Dick going to marry her?" Miss Ffolett asks with quick interest. "Yes, I know her again now; isn't she pretty? I'll tap to them, and make them look foolish;" and she taps with her whip on the windowpane, and rings out a clear merry "Good morning, Dick!" without hesitation.

Jame looks round from under the green leaves and pink blossoms happily and undisturbedly as Eve might have looked in Paradise. "It's Miss Ffolett," she says simply. "Oh! isn't she pretty, Dick?" and in her absorbing admiration for the pretty young lady of the land, the girl does not see the nervous agony of confused embarrassment which seems about to overwhelm Dick. Even if she saw it she would not understand it. For Miss Ffolett is "the Squire's daughter," a verue lady who sneeds her clittering life.

minded Janie has no understanding of the "desire of the moth for the star."

"Come in, both of you," cries Belle, with the gracious peremptoriness that is in her manner to all alike, from peasants to Princes; "come in and hear my news." And the pair obey her; the girl glad to go and be questioned and shaken hands with by "dear Miss Belle again," and the man sick unto death nearly at being so near to her, with such an impassable gulf between them.

"Shall I congratulate them?" Belle asked hurriedly, as the young people pass out of sight on their way round to the entrance door, and Mrs. Ainslie shakes her head and says:

"Dick hasn't spoken yet, Miss Belle, but I know what her answer will be, Bless the child, she worships the ground he walks on, and she'll make him a good wife; no wastings and no pinchings for the Welbyns; they're all through of a piece. I couldn't abide a coverslut to come here in my place."

"I think I should like the man to worship the ground I trod on," Belle says; and just then Dick and Janie come into the room, and Miss Fiolett proceeds to tell them about her birth-day ball, and to ask about the brown colt without delay.

Have him? Of course the shall have him; there isn't a wastient.

Have him? Of course the shall have him; there isn't a question about that.

Dick's eyes dance with pleasure at the thought of seeing her on the colt he has bred so cleverly and nurtured so tenderly. His soul burns with the ardour of his desire to give her the colt, but he does not dare to do this. He almost winces as he thinks of the surprise that would flash from her bright blue eyes if he proposed such a thing, and he almost hears the sternly grave tones in which the Squire would refuse the offering for his daughter.

"I had him out in the low meadow, and took him over some timber this morning, and if I'd had a cup of water in my hand there wouldn't have been a drop spilled. He's as clever at his fences already as his mother, Baylaaf, was, and you know what she was, Miss Ffolett? you've seen her many a time."

"Yes, and you rode her so splendidly," the young lady says, frankly complimenting him, without a thought of the way in which her words made the bloed leap along his veins. "I should like to see the colt, Dick."

"I'll bring him out," the young farmer says

"No, no, 11 go to the stables and look at him; and, mind, not a word to papa or anyone about my having asked about him. They want to surprise me," she laughs joyously, "so you must help me to keep the secret I've found out; but if you hear of anyone from our house wanting to buy a horse, mind you offer the brown colt." offer the brown colt."

She is going out to the stables with Richard
Ainslie as she says this, leaving Mrs. Ainslie

Ainslie as she says this, leaving Mrs. Ainslie and Janie in the parlour.

"What a pretty girl Miss Belle has grown."

Janie bursts forth with enthusiasm. "I saw her in Plymouth the other day, riding with her pa and Lord Charles Collingford, one of the gentlemen on board the Admiral's ship. They say in Plymouth that Lord Charles is after her."

"Now, do they?" Mrs. Ainslie responds fervently. With her whole heart would she rejoice to hear that every nobleman's heart in the country was laid at Miss Ffolett's feet. All the better for her son's peace of mind, the old lady deems it, that fair Miss Belle should have many ardent and gallant and suitable adorers. Right glad will she be when one of these is chosen. "Then Dick'll settle himself," she thinks; "settle himself with Janie."

The brown colt "is a picture," and deports

Janie."

The brown colt "is a picture," and deports himself faultlessly, Miss Ffolett, standing by him in his stall, flings her arm round his strong shiny neck, presses her fair cheek down on his satin skin, and vows that "he, and no other shall be her gwin deep horse." and no other, shall be her own dear horse."
Dick, standing about somewhere between the colt's heels and the harness-room door, colts heels and the harness-room door, watches the group with curiously compounded feelings of pleasure and anguish. How good she is to look upon! How graciously she permits him to look upon her! How closely she seems to approach him in her liking, and sympathy, and interest in the colt! How far she is away from him in reality!

reality 1 mixed race which she has carefully bred herself.

Presently she hears voices outside the window, and her face brightens as she looks up and sees her well-grown son walking along ander the glowing apple-trees by the side of a trim figured, hazel-eyad girl, whose dress of gold, if he is such a rough nugget that this lady's eyes cannot perceive his value? Would that he had the rank—aye, and with it the thousand and one traits and character

thousand and one traits and characteristics, habits and manners, and tricks of bearing, that mark the difference between those who wear the rank from mere "men" such as himself. And while these thoughts go surging through his brain, she lifts her winsome, proudly gracious little face away from the brown colt's near shoulder, and says:

"I mustn't selfishly give all my thoughts to the colt, Dick. Your mother tells me that Janie Welbyn and you—"

She pauses abruptly. The man's face is charged in a moment with such passion and such grief that she can say no more.

"My mother shouldn't trouble you with

such grief that she can say no more.

"My mother shouldn't trouble you with the nonsense she thinks about Janie and me, Miss Ffolett." Here Jim, he calls sharply to the stableman, "you haven't given the colt half the grooming he ought to have after the sweating I gave him this morning."

He goes into the harness-room, and comes back a moment or two after, with a couple of fine brushes in his hand. "I'll give the colt a rub down myself Miss Ffolett, he says, stripping off his coat and turning to work with more than groom's ardour. He takes a savage satisfac

groom's ardour. He takes a savage satisfaction in showing himself at his roughest before her. His honour demands that he shall assume to be no more than he is, a working farmer, before this radiant, unmercifully friendly young queen of his soul, who, standing by, says presently:

"I always wish to do that for any horse I like. The darling! look how he turns his nose to you, his dear fine quivering nostrils. How can you help kissing him? I couldn't."

"Miss Belle, will you go in to mother?" he asks despairingly. "She'll think so much of it if you go and praise up the colt to her, because Bayleaf was my father's favourite

because Bayleaf was my father's favourite mare, and mother thinks too much can't be said for the colt."

mare, and mother thinks too much can't be said for the colt."

He looks haggard and harassed, but Belle Ffolett takes no special note of his looks. She merely gives the colt a farewell pat, and then steps across the yard to the house, daintily tapping her pretty little Hungarian boots as she walks, thinking pleasantly of how much somebody will like to look at her when she is on that brown colt's back.

"Dear old Charlie!" she thinks; "I should be just as fond of him if he hadn't a penny and wasn't his brother's, heir." Then, in spite of this asseveration, her spirit kindles within her at the prospect of being a Marchioness, and she goes back into Mrs. Ainslie's parlour with a lovelier light than ever beaming in her eyes, and something in her step that seems like joyous spring itself.

Looking at the brightness and the light-

Looking at the lyightness and the lightness, and remembering that the girl has just come from the stable where her son is, the come from the stable where her son is, the old lady says to herself indignantly:

"She's no business to go on like this, flattering him, poor boy, with looking so happy because he's got a colt she wants to buy! And all her pretty ways make Janie seem set and heavy-like; yet Janie's the wife for him, and the wife he'll have, and this one will be no more to him than the exercised Conno more to him than the crowned Queen on

no more to him than the crowned Queen on her throne."

Belle lingers for a few minutes, babbling on in her happy unconsiousness, and then, without giving a thought to young Ainslie's protracted absence in the stable, she says goodbye to Mrs. Ainslie and Janie, mounts her horse, and rides away to luncheon at a big country house near Plymouth, where she is to meet many of her friends. To one of these, Lord Charles Collingford, she confides a little secret.

secret.

"You can have that brown colt, Charlie," she says, "I have taken the trouble to find that out for you this morning. Young Ainslie, of Little Firs, bred her himself, so you can bring the colt in one hand, and demand me of papa with the other, on my birthday."

then the pair, who are not 'engaged' before the world yet, but who are to be on Belle's twenty-first birthday, proceed to develop and to their own plans to one another, and to hope that Occington and paps will fall in with them.

"Meanwhite, the chickens, a trifle overdone, for Dick found a tiresome lot of things to detain him in the stable, are served on the Little Firs farm-house table, and Janie surveys with secret grateful satisfaction the well-worn table silver and linen, the glittering glass and fine of the glittering glass and fine of the glittering glass and fine if may be sold Wedgewood service, that will all be hers if matters go on as ahe and Mrs. Ainslie, to death with the gossip of the neighbourhood, have arranged that they shall.

The girl does not notice that Dick is suspiciously silent during dinner. It is the habit of her father and brothers, stolid farmers of a heavier type than Dick, to be silent during meals. Nor does it wound the vanity she has not, to find that Dick is alive and astir to get out over the farm after din the remainder of the strength of the savet them alone for a few minutes before he goes out, that Dick prefers to study one of the Plymouth dailies instead of talking to her.

"Is there much news in the papers, Dick?" is the sake. Poor soul, if he answered her that the Kimberley Horse had joined issue with the Home Rulers, and that the whole party had taken a tourist's ticket to Rome via Aighanistan, she would not be much the wiser. But he is very literal.

"There's nothing that you would care to hear, Janie."

"It shere much news in the papers, Dick?" is the sake. Poor soul, if he answered her that the Kimberley Horse had joined is sue with the Home Rulers, and that the whole party had aken a tourist's ticket to Rome via Aighanistan, she would not be much the wiser. But he is very literal.

"There's nothing that you would care to hear, Janie."

"It shere much news in the papers, Dick?" in the first hundred the proving the direct of the proving the direct of the proving the d

her own.

By-and-bye, as the sweet spring-tide even-

By-and-bye, as the sweet spring-tide evening shades are gathering, the girl takes leave of Dick's mother, and starts on her homeward walk to her father's farm.

"Strange of Dick not to come and walk along with you," the old lady says, as her favourite departs: "but men who never neglect their business, even when they're courting, make the best husbands."

And with these comforting words ringing in her ears, Janie is fain to leave without getting another glimpse of Dick.

in her ears, Janie is fain to leave without getting another glimpse of Dick.

But he sees her pass out of the court-yard, and go on alone into the dying light, from his post of observation in the harness-room, whither he has retired to smoke and think.

"She's a nice good girl, but I can't go home with her to-night," he says to himself with a sigh. "I couldn't say anything to her to-night, not after seeing Miss Ffollet; and I know mother thinks I ought to speak out to Janie, or have done with it."

It is the day before Belle Ffolett's birthday, and the Squire has his otter-hounds out.

Everybody who knows anything of either otter-hunting or the Ffoletts is here, for the pool to be drawn is the famous one on the Little Firs Farm property, down at the bottom of the home orchard where thesi presented.

Little Firs Farm property, down at the bot-om of the home orchard, where the river winds mong the apple trees in one of its most pi

turesque curves.

It is one o'clock when they near this point—
the best for the purpose of luncheon that they
will reach for the day. So the hampers are
taken out from the waggonette in which Mrs.
Ffolett is driven discreetly to see the sport,
and the Squire's friends, and every stranger
who likes to do so, draw near to be regaled.
Belle is here with her long otter-pole in her
hand, in a dress and hat of grev serre which hand, in a dress and hat of grey serge which suit her to perfection, and by her side—al-ways by her side—is Lord Charles Collingford, whom she addresses openly now as "Charle," and to whom it is generally understood she is

as they settle to the serious work of the day, and leave a couple of wise old fiounds to watch the hole from whence they know the otter will emerge by-and-bye. "Where is Ainslie? It's the first time he has not been out with us It's the first time he has not been out with us for two years. He must come and drink my daughter's health with the rest. His family are the oldest tenants on the property," he adds, in an explanatory tone, to the Marquis of Occington, who is down here to give his approval of his brother's choice in the most unmistakable way on the morrow. Bonnie pretty Belle is going to be a very great lady; but she feels a heartier pleasure this day in showing her father's tenants and friends how her father's daughter is appreciated than she will ever feel in her more dazzling triumphs in society by-and-bye.

"One of you young fellows run up to the house, and bring Amslie down," the Squire shouts; and good-natured Charles Collingford jumps up and declares he will fetch him out.

out.
"And I'll come with you," Belle says.
"And have a look at the brown colt," she adds in a whisper. And the handsome pair suit the action to the word, and walk away through the orchard to the house to fetch out Ainslie, and look at the colt. But Dick is not at home to-day. His mother thinks he had business in Plymouth. At any rate, he went away early this morning on

the brown colt,
"And is it settled with pretty Janie Welby

"And is it settled with pretty Janie Welbyn yet?" Belle asks, standing up proudly by the side of the young lord, her lover, who is so soon to take her away from her own people.

"Yes, thank God!" his mother says reverently; "Dick has made a wise choice, and will have one of the best and most prudent of girls for a wife."

"I'm so glad! and Lord Charles and I will go to their wedding; won't we, Charlie?" Belle says buoyantly, and then she whispers a few words to her betrothed, and he says:

"Will your son, Mrs. Ainslie, be kind enough to send the brown colt up to the Squire's to-morrow morning?" And then he laughs and adds gallantly: "He's to be the first present my future wife will deign to accept from me, Mrs. Ainslie, so I'm anxious to secure him—at your son's price, of course." cept from me, Mrs. Anslie, so I'm anxious to secure him—at your son's price, of course,"
Mrs. Ainslie makes the handsome, jolly-looking young naval nobleman one of her daintiest mixtures of bow and curtesy; and he goes back presently to the group by the river-side with Beile, declaring himself to be quite enraptured with the Ainslies and their surroundings.

quite enraptured with the Ainslies and their surroundings.

"If I were a girl, I should fall in love with that fine young fellow and this old-picture holm," he says jollily. "Belle, why haven't you found a pretty girl for him to marry? You neglect your duty. Upon my word, I shall have to brush you up, and make you keep your eyes open when I take you to our place;" and then he calls his brother to his aid, and they both begin chaffing her charmingly about her future duties as queen regnant of the house of Occington.

"Mr. Ainslie has found a pretty girl for himself," Belle chimes in. "Papa, you ought to arrange that your two old tenants' children should be married on the same day as your own daughter; I should like it of all things, for the brown colt (lie 'is mine now, isn't he Charlie?) will always be a bond between Dick Ainslie and me.

"You must be married the same day I am "You must be married the same day I am—the third of August." Miss Ffolett says to Dick in the pauses of the quadrille she is dancing with him; "and I shall ask Janie to accept her wedding dress from me, and it shall be made by my own dress-maker. What a pretty wife you'll have, Dick—the very prettiest girl about here; won't you be proud of her?" Dick looks a little wildly at her, but says

"Yes, Miss Floiett; as well then as any time," he says, hopelessly, and she looks at him in surprise, and asks:

"Is it too long off a date? It's only two months from to-day, you know—the third of August. I shall go and tell Janie it is fixed."

Presently the two brides-elect are holding avert converse of the sweet converse together in a corner of the 'Are you very fond of him ?" Belle is ask

"Are you very fond of him?" Belle is asking. "I'm sure you are, and he and you will be such a dear, nice, happy couple; I shall like to feel that two other people are just as happy as ourselves down here the day Lord Charles and I are married. It will be another bond between us. I look upon the brown coit as one already."

The next morning Richard Ainslie receives a cheque from Lord Charles Collingford for the brown colt, which is about three times as much as he would have asked if he could have been persuaded to name a price. He does not say anything to his mother about it, but takes it into the home-orchard and tears it into little bits as he stands meditatively under a tree.

ittle bits as he stands meditatively under a tree.

Then he goes about his daily work. The wedding day is definitely fixed for the third of August, and preparations for the reception of the young wife at the Little Firs farmhouse proceed apace under old Mrs. Ainslie's able management. Janie will find everything in the most perfect order, and the admirable manner in which she has been brought up justifies Mrs. Ainslie's most sanguine anticipations of happiness resulting from the match.

But Dick does not seem happy. The third of August is a golden summer day, and numbers of people from the adjacent villages are assembled about the entrance to the churchyard to see the two weddings about which so much talkohas been made. Miss Ffolett's long train of friends have arrived, and now Miss Ffolett, leaning on her father's arm, walks up the little pathway through the church-yard, and looks round eagerly for the atter bridal party. As she advances to the altar-railings, and the service which is to unite her to Lord Charles Collingford begins, the Welbyns bring their daughter in, and two or three scouts are sent off to see what makes Richard Ainslie a laggard in love this morning.

His mother is waiting for him in the old

ing.

His mother is waiting for him in the old oak parlour, looking happier than she has looked since her husband's death. Her plain coloured silk dress and bonnet suit her well; Miss Ffolett has chosen them as well as Janie's

Where can Dick be? The friendly messengers come in breathlessly from the church where his bride is awaiting him. And there is a search made, gleefully enough at first, anxiously after a few minutes.

anxiously after a few minutes.

Then they find him.

There in the home-orchard, near to that same spot where her husband's father had died by his own hand, the poor mother sees Dick, her son, lying in his wedding clothes, senseless, cold, dead.

They find no marks of violence about him; his face is peaceful enough, poor fellow, now; and the doctor who is hastily called in declares it to be "heart disease," and no word is said to the bereft mother and the poor little girl who loved him so well of the fatally condemning little bottle which they find empty in a

who loved him so well of the fatally condemning little hottle which they find empty in a
tuit of grass close by.

"It is so sad," Lady Charles Collingford
says when she is down for the hunting season
the year of her marriage, as she rides Golden
Pippin surpassingly well after her father's
hounds over the Little Firs Farm; "he was such a nice young fellow, such a friend of mine, and so happy in the prospect of being poor Janie's husband; it almost makes me shudder to pass by this apple-orchard now after such a tragedy."

So he lives for six months at least in her

"Seth," said Mrs. Spicer, "I wish you would go and see to the furnace; that Kate is putting in coal as if she was firing a locomotive." And when Spicer remarked that the gift was perhaps a fallway-cinder-Kate Mrs. S. grew warmer than ever.

emory .- All the Year Round.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Sir William Harcourt and the Parnellite Party.

AMAN NOT LIKED BUT FEARED. The Evacuation of Candahar and the Pros-

pects of the Boer War.

In the ear ranged that they shall.

The girl does not notice that blick is suspicionally silent during dinner. It is the habit of he father and brothers, stolid it is the habit of he father and brothers, stolid it is the habit of he father and brothers, stolid it is the habit of he at father and brothers, stolid it is the habit of he as the property of the store of of the st

Leaving the Irish question for the present, let me tell you something about Sir William Harcourt. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1868. He was one of the new men in the vast majority elected of the new men in the vast majority elected to support Mr. Gladstone, and he entered the House with a reputation for great ability. During the civil war in the United States he wrote a series of letters in the Times, to which the signature "Historicus" was affixed. These letters displayed an amount of learning which surprised the ordinary reader. Much of it, however, was collected for the occasion, and was not the outpouring of a righly-stored and was not the outpouring of a righly-stored.

Dick looks a little wildly at her, but says nothing, and Belle goes on:

"Lord Charles thinks the colt perfection. We're going to call him Golden Pippin, after your famous apples, and I hope to be often down here in the hunting season after I'm married, and then you'll see him."

Golden Pippin! It is not an auspicious name to mention to an Ainslie, for it was on one of their famous golden pippin trees that the grandfather of this present man hanged himself. But Belle has either never heard of this fact or it has entirely escaped her memory.

"Now, look here!" says Miss Ffolett: "If Janie and your mether agree to it, will you be married when bord Charles and I are, Dick?"

"Yes, Miss Ffolett; as well then as any time." he says, hopelessly, and she looks at him in supprises and sake." agreeable. Three months before the dissolution of Parliament in 1874 he was appointed Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's Government. During the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield, he took an active part in Opposition, several of his speeches being the ablest delivered in condemnation of Lord Beaconfield's policy. He and Lord Beaconsfield are on terms of personal intimacy; he has often been a guest at Hughenden Manor, and Lord Beaconsfield has a high opinion of his capacity. He once counted on getting him as a recruit, but the days of Sir William's hesitation are over and his fortunes are now linked with those of the Liberal party. Both he and Sir Henry days of Sir William's hesitation are over and his fortunes are now linked with those of the Liberal party. Both he and Sir Henry James, the present Attorney-General, were desirous that Lord Hartington should be the head of the present Administration. Sir William has a notion, which is entirely unfounded, that he can manage Lord Hartington, while he knows that he has little if any influence over Mr. Gladstone. When the present Administration was framed, Sir William intimated that he would not accept a legal office, having no ambition to be Lord Chancellor after passing through the grades of Solicitor and Attorney-General. Here he is right. He is not a bad counsel, and can conduct a criminal case before a jury quite as well as others who know more law than he, but his purely legal attainments do not rise above mediocrity. His ambition is to be Prime Minister; perhaps if he had the knack of making friends, he might have a better chance. A story is current about a number of gentlemen agreeing that each should invited Sir William Harcourt. There are many men of unpleasant manners who have risen to high offices in the State. Nothing could exceed the frigidity of the great Sir Robert Peel and karl Russell, yet the former was the trusted leader of the Conservatives and the latter of the Liberals. Neither the Earl of Beaconsfield nor Mr. Gladstone is gifted with geniality of demeanour. Many public men owe their Liberals. Neither the Earl of Beaconsfield nor Mr. Gladstone is gifted with geniality of demeanour. Many public men owe their success to making themselves feared. Sir William Harcourt has developed a capacity for this which will stand him in good stead hereafter. His sharp tongue is a potent instrument for his purpose. He has a fine presence, being upwards of six feet in height, and his voice is both powerful and flexible. There are few among the younger generation of speakers who can impress an audience better than he can, and he is decidedly the best speaker in the present Government. best speaker in the present Government, with the necessary exceptions of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM CANDAHAR. The large majority by which the House of Lords has expressed an opinion in favour of retaining possession of Candahar will have no effect on the policy of the Government. The ablest speech in the debate was that delivered by Lord Derby. In conversation one ed by Lord Derby. In conversation one hears more frequent references to it than to any other. The truth is that the problem of Indian policy is not how to extend the area of the British possessions, but how to regulate the finances of the country. If money were no object, it would be comparatively easy to maintain a force at Candahar; but the late Government would have found the financial difficulty an insuperable one in carrying out their policy. What Lord Derby forcibly stated, and what the persons most intimately acquainted with India regard with apprehension, is the possibility of the country becoming bankrupt. At any moment the eight millions sterling derived from the cultivation of opium might cease to be available, and there is no other source from which the like amount can be raised. I understand that the withdrawal from Candahar is but a part of a scheme of policy which has been adopted chiefly for financial considerations.

The same consideration will, in due time, have great weight as regards the policy to be pursued in South Africa. It is scarcely doubtful that the cost of the war with the Boots will not fall abort of ten millions ster-

ling. I have conversed on the subject with gentlemen who have lived long in South Africa, and they assure me that that the conquest of the Transvaal is hardly possible. Unless the Boers succumb after a defeat, and agree to accept the favourable terms which will be offered them, the war may continue for years. A desultory warfare is what they can wage to the best advantage, and is the kind of fighting which can least easily be conducted by regular troops. A hope is entertained, while I write, that a battle which may be fought by Sir Evelyn Wood, before the arrival of reinforcements, will be accepted as decisive, and will be followed by arrangements for peace. If this should prove a mistaken forecast, then nothing will remain but to trust to the large battalions which are being forwarded to the theatre of hostilities.

SIE ALEXANDER GALT.

SIE ALEXANDER GALT. I am sorry to have to state that the High I am sorry to have to state that the High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Galt, has been out of health for a few weeks. He has had a severe attack of influenza which he finds it hard to throw off. He has been working very hard, and his labours have told upon him. The last time I saw him he was evidently in need of rest. A short visit to the seaside will doubtless set him up again.

ECHOES FROM MAJUBA HILL.

Gathered from the Correspondence of the London Papers.

Story of Major Fraser's Wonderful Escape—Confidence Inspired by General Wood's Assumption of the Command—Commander Bomilly's Death.

Aylward, the renegade Irishman, acts Joubert's Military Secretary. The garrison at Mount Prospect now consists of 1,212 foot and 146 horse.

The 58th arrived in the Transvaal 500 strong, and now numbers about 230. It is computed that of the men who re-mained on the hill until the last, in the late fight, not more than one in four escaped.
Only eighteen out of one hundred and twenty
Highlanders returned to camp.

Although the Volksraad has observed neu-trality, the burghers of the Free State are said to lend aid to the Boers of the Trans-vaal in every possible way, commandeering on all sides on their behalf. English resi-dents in the Free State find life almost in-tolerable.

At this moment many of our readers may like to be reminded that the late Sir George Colley was the author of the excellent article "Army" in the new edition of "Encyclopedia Britannica." The article, which occupies some sixty pages, was one of the few writings of the lamented general.—Athenœum.

Commandant Joubert, on the 2nd of March, sent a message to President Brand, through Sir Evelyn Wood, as follows:—
"Your telegram has been received. In reply, the Government and the people of the Transvaal agree with you in wishing that there should be no further bloodshed. It is in the power of the English Ministry alone, against whose attacks we are defending our selves to prevent it. We are willing to selves, to prevent it. We are willing to accept every effort made by your Honour for the restoration of peace so far as it is not in direct opposition to our liberty."

direct opposition to our liberty."

The Times' correspondent says:—"It is hoped that the appointment of Sir Frederick Roberts does not portend the establishment of a military despotism. South Africa is not Afghanistan. The arbitrary exercise of authority, which may be possible and perhaps necessary in Asia, will only result here in a general uprising against British rule. The maintenance of the Queen's empire in these territories depends upon the discretion, moderation, and conciliatory temper displayed by her representatives. Should the flame of disaffection be fanned by administrative in discretions, no one can say how far or how

fast it will spread." Commander Francis Romilly, who died officer wounded, being shot at a great distance. He was standing close to Sir George Colley when hit. He was the son of Mr. Charles Romilly, Clerk to the Crown in Chancery, and Lady Georgina Romilly, eldest daughter of the sixth Duke of Bedford. In 1858 he efitered the navy, became a sub-lieutenant in 1864, and lieutenant in 1866, lieutenant in 1864, and lieutenant in 1866, and in 1877 was promoted to the post of commander on a "haul-down vacancy." Commander Romilly served for some time under the Duke of Edinburgh in the Galatea. He was with Count Gleichen in the Racgoon, and was flag-lieutenant to Sir James Drummond in the Hercules and Lord Warden on the Mediterranean station, and he served with the Naval Brigade in the Zulu war.

The story of Maior Francis coaces in these

The story of Major Fraser's escape is thus told:—"When the 58th Regiment retired on the central ridge, General Colley stood in the right centre, with Colonel Stewart next him, and Major Fraser on his left. The firing then and Major Fraser on his left. The firing then became so heavy that our men, by degrees, melted away from their ground—hardly a matter of wonder, considering the tremendous volleys the enemy kept pouring in upon them. Colonel Stewart ran back to rally the men on the last ridge of hill, and succeeded well. Our fellows there stood shoulder to shoulder, and made a most determined resistance, but to no purpose. They were flanked and shot down on all sides. Here it was that, sword in hand, General Colley fell, shot in the centre of the forehead. Major Fraser then moved to the south-west corner of the the centre of the forenead. Major Fraser then moved to the south-west corner of the ridge, the Boers continuing their heavy firing at a distance of certainly not more than fifty yards, and our men retiring towards the camp suffering severely beneath the continuous storm of bullets which the enemy camp, suffering severely beneath the continuous storm of bullets which the enemy poured upon us. Then Major Fraser suddenly lost his footing, slipped, fell, and rolled down the steep rocks about 300 feet, into some thickly wooded kloofs, where he lay until night came on. He then cautiously felt his way towards where he imagined Mount Prospect was situated—a heavy mist, combined with rain, preventing all probability of finding the true path, but he hoped by some lucky chance to hit a road. He kept on all through the night, stumbling over the rocks, slipping into streams, and soaked to the skin by the rain. To make matters worse the compass he had with him got out of order, leading him straight towards the Boers', position at Laing's Nek. When day broke, discovering this, he kept close in a donga to prevent his being observed, and towards night again moved in the direction of our camp, watching the Boer vedettes, and seizing every opportunity of concealing himself. Although bruised and sore in every part, he managed to reach Mount Prospect about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, having suffered great hardships, and having narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy. He had been about forty-eight hours without any food." hours without any food."

German Syrup is the special prescription of Dr. A. Boschee, a celebrated German physician, and is acknowledged to be one of the most fortunate discoveries in Medicine. It quickly cures Coughs, Colds, and all Lung troubles of the severest nature, removing, as it does, the cause of the affection and leaving the parts in a strong and healthy condition. It is not an experimental medicine, but has stood the test of years, giving satisfaction in every case, which its rapidly increasing sale every season confirms. Two million bottles sold annually. Beware of medicines of similar names, lately introduced. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States in 1868, and is now sold in every town and village in the civilized sold in every town and village in the civilized world. Three doses will relieve any ordinary cough. Price 75 cents. Sample bottle, 10 cents. Every druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950.000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known,

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

A little love, a little glove,
A little rosebud for a token;
A little sigh for days gone by,
A little girl heart broken.

Another man woos Sarah Ann With bank-book well extended; A social crown, a house in town, And Sarah's heart is mended.

Carlyle thought women were especially fite ted to be doctors. Fanny Davenport is to have a close fitting lress made for herself of glass. Of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed.—
Malherbe.

The Massachusetts society for the higher education of women has a balance of 82 cents in its treasury.

Why do girls kiss each other while men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss and the men have. Two women were fined by Justice Wallace, of Chicago, for smoking on the street, though they were neither drunk nor disorderly.

Women of the world never use harsh ex-

Women of the world never use harsh expressions when condemning their rivals. Like the savage, they hurl elegant arrows, ornamented with feathers of purple and azure, but with poisoned points.

Mrs. Mary B. Post has been re elected town clerk and Treasurer of Georgia, Vt. Her husband held these offices nearly thirty years. He died in 1878, and Mrs. Post has acceptably filled them since.

A young woman belonging to a wealthy family at Atlanta, Ga., stepped into a railroad switch-house, removed every particle of clothing, and started out for a walk. This was the first indication of what is pronounced

hopeless insanity.

Miss Flora Torrey, step-daughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, of Paola, Kan., has just been admitted to the bar, after a searching examination. She is a handsome blonde, highly educated, and accomplished in music A delicate compliment is worth preserving and repeating. When a lady asked Quin why there were more women in the world than men, he at once answered:—"It is in con-

formity with the other arrangements of na-ture, madame; we always see more of heaven than earth." In the year 1880 America issued seventy

patents to women. And not one of these was an indicator to be attached to a bed post to show if there is a man under the bed. And yet, think how much getting down on hands and knees such a thing would save women.—

At Edwards, Miss., recently, Mrs. Spaulding, a milliner, killed J. A. Maples with a revolver, and reported to the neighbours that she had shot a burglar. It was soon shown, by a note in his pocket, that she had decoyed

deneral Wood officially reports relative to the Majuba Hill fight:—"All officers behaved perfectly in action on Sunday; two companies 92nd fought admirably, but our men (350 all told) were greatly outnumbered and attacked on all sides. Sir George shot dead in fighting line, Fraser and Hay close to him."

Seen vaccinated, Miss Black?" "Yes, indeed, Mr. White, I should just hat to do of that nasty smallpox. Why, they say that if you die of it you must be buried in the middle of the night and nobody goes to the funeral?" "How very, very sad it is for the corpse, to be gure?"

There is an International Society of Thieves. Two French women belonging to it, passing for Americans, were recently than they "lived in grant they "lived in the grant they style, spent money like water, and were generous to the poor. Their portmanteaux and trunks were all provided with secret recesses, in which they had already amassed considerable booty in the shape of jewellery, deeds, bonds, etc."

bonds, etc."

On a quiet, starlight night one looks upon the surface of a clear and placid lake, and there he sees, reflected from its surface, moon and stars and clouds, the whole of the infinite expanse above. The heart of the true woman is such a lake; in its purity, sympathy, tenderness, long-suffering, and self-sacrifice there is seen on earth the image of the heavenly, of our Divine Mother which is in heaven.—Christian Union.

CURRENT HUMOUR.

Punch thinks that Victor Hugo, on his The man who took a seat in the orchestra when his ticket was for the second balcony felt badly at having to change. In fact he was moved two tiers.—Boston Post.

A tramp printer attempted to carry off bodily the library at the *Patriot* office, but his wholesale thieving was discovered, and he was compelled to drop the book.—Harrisburg

Pig-culiar People.—The Germans examine every American pig to detect its trichinosis. Do they adopt a similar plan with the unoffending Jews, and persecute the race on account of its striking noses?—Punch.

count of its striking noses?—Punch.

It is said that two French philosophers have kept nine hogs drunk for a year, as a scientific experiment. That's just the way some folks cast their pearls before swine. Why couldn't they have let some New York men have the fun of the experiment?—Boston Post.

An Englishman who went to see an Irish friend knocked at the street door and asked, "Does Mr. McGuire live here?" "He does, sorr; but he's dead!" "When did he die?" "If he'd lived till to-morrow," was the response, "he'd have been dead a fortnight."

A zirl heard her father criticised severals.

A girl heard her father criticised severely across a dinner-table. The careless critic paused a moment to say: "I hope he is no relative of yours, miss." Quick as thought she replied with the utmost nonchalance: "Only a connection of my mother's by marriage."

The steam-cars run so rapidly that they get way ahead of a child's age, so that the boy or girl who was fifteen when he entered them is no more than six or eight by the time the conductor comes along. Boast of our progress as you may, but there's no denying that the children are behind the age on railways and at the entertainment ticket offices.—

Boston Transcript.

When a man was called before the justice in Marseilles for having cut his wife in pieces the judge asked him why he had committed such a terrible crime. "I'm just going to tell you," he remarked, cynically, "I share their opinion with our noble deputies. I am violently opposed to divorce; but, sir, I am a partisan to the cause of the total separation of bodies."

A story is told to prove that Donivetti was

of bodies."

A story is told to prove that Donizet'il was the inventor of the ulster. One day at Paris, so it goes, he sent for his tailor to measure him for an overcoat. The tailor found him at the piano surrendering himself to the rapture of composition. Nevertheless, he was persuaded to quit the beloved instrument and deliver himself up to the man of tape and chalk. The tailor made the first measurements, then stopping becan to take the chalk. The tailor made the first measurements, then stopping began to take the length of the garment. "To the knee, sir?" he said, timidly. "Lower, lower," said the composer in a dreamy voice. The tailor brought the measure half way down the legand pansed inquiringly. "Lower, lower." The tailor reached the composer's ankles. "Lower, lower." "But, sir, you won't be able to walk." "Walk! walk! who wants to walk?" with an ecstatic lifting of the arms, "I never walk, I soar."

EFFS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFOR Errs's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comporting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations 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 doctorabils. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist twery tendency to disease. Hundreds of one the 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 nourished frame. "Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocollate Essence for afternoon use, 101-35

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

for the week ending February 26th, 18 19,881 animals were shipped from Ire to England, of which 6,695 were cattle, to England, of which 6,695 were cattle, 542 sheep, 9,301 pigs, and 334 horses. F this return it would seem that the I Leaguers have not yet succeeded in "Boy ting" England, and it will be a bad day Ireland, judging from these returns, we they do. Few people, it is safe to ass have any idea how thoroughly the commentand industrial interests of the Emerald are bound up with the welfare of England.

An extensive land fraud, by which thous settlers have been duped, has just laid bare in Missouri. It appears that Robert L. Lindsay of Ironton, Mo., a ciated with himself a number of pers who secured fraudulent titles to more the million acres of public lands, which were to innocent settlers, who now find t selves without a valid claim to the land occupy. Lindsay has been arrested, what action the Washington Government will take to relieve the settlers from the astrous position in which they find the selves is not yet known.

One of last year's settlers in the Tu Mountain district, North-West Territ writes :- "This is a fine section of coun plenty of wood, good water and good l plenty of wood, good water and good is and will make one of the best settlement the North-West. There are a few grumb of course, but did you ever see a place wout them?" Our correspondent compl bitterly of the rates charged for the trans of freight, and, judging from the figure quotes, with good reason. It is to be he seems taking emigrants to the North-Well do what they profess to do look will do what they profess to do—look them to the end of their journey and care that they are not charged exorbi

The Ontario Government would be do good work if they had the Agricultural mission's report condensed into a handy practical volume. At present it is too l practical volume. At present it is too be to be of any great use in attracting attent to our farming resources and the fertilit our soil. Its very size, as it now is, is ento frighten any ordinary man. Still, twho have had the courage to look into it generally a good word for the work, editor of the New York Scotsman, for stance, says:—"The report shows clenough what a wonderful field for agricu Ontario presents." If the labours of Ontario presents." If the labours of commission are to have any beneficial re it can only be by the report being embedin a convenient, handy volume. It was great mistake to issue it at all in its prahape.

The death-knell of American canned r would seem to be sounded when the papers are found warning people as them. Recently it was the Maine Fo who declared some of the carcases I were unfit for dogs to eat : now it is the Moines (Iowa) State Register which "We have experimented with a good brands, and found none uniformly g concluding by pointing to three r deaths, one of a woman in I was from e canned salmon, and the others of a ma his wife from lunching off canned corned The canning industry in Canada has made considerable headway, but if continue to progress—as we hope it n care must be taken to steer clear of th ways of United States canners N the healthiest meat must in the first ins be prepared, and then care must be that it is properly canned.

Mr. Rauch, secretary of the Illinois of Health, says : Since 1866 eleven have occurred in Illinois by trichino in every instance from eating raw 1 sausage. As a sanitarian I regard to life from this source as practically ar ing to nothing, it being so easily prev by cooking. No doubt more deaths from many other articles of diet that a garded as harmless, no record being m the same." Mr. Rauch in his last sent speculating, and in his reference to en he belittles the danger from trichinosi the investigation of M. Vacher, a F scientist, is reliable, and there seems son to doubt it, ordinary cooking wil destroy trichine. He boiled a piece of more than the average time allowed for cooking, and found the temperature centre of the meat was not calculated the parasite. People, therefore, mus of the meat will destroy the danger. be well and thoroughly cooked.

It has been commonly supposed the land agitation is confined almost entir the south and west of Ireland, and so is measure it is, but the north is not out grievances, as witness the fo petition which agriculturists in that s of the country are said to be langely sign. "We, your Majesty's loyal and lawasubjects, tenant-farmers of the North cland, humbly beseech thee to hear a the grievances we, cultivators of the have to complain of. First, the milliance when the same being appearance went. money that are being annually sent the country to absentee landlords, any return or circulation whatever. That the landlords will neither -Owing to a succession of bad seaso capital has melted away, our stock l come less, our farms barren and stell want of capital. Fourth—The flax t northernmen always depended on to prents is unsalable, or, if sold, we l submit to a price two-thirds less tha submit to a price two-thirds less that we were receiving some years ago. I We have to compete with the Americ their enormous produce exported here cland. We are no longer able to p present exorbitant rents. This is own the consider on the standard or own. We consider our no fault of our own. We consider our as sober and as industrious as any o Majesty's subjects, and beg your Maje use your great influence with your ment to get us a reduction of rent, complete ruin awaits us. To remain and law-abiding we must have fair rensale, and fixity of tenure. By grantin our humble petition, we shall ever pray

Cheese Made from Potatoes. A foreign paper says that cheese is from notatoes in Thuringia and S After having collected a quantity of p of good quality, giving the preference large white kind, they are boiled in dron, and, after becoming cool, they duced to a pulp, either by means of c or mortar. To five pounds of this which ought to be as equal as possed added one pound of sour milk and the sary quantity of salt. The whole is a together and the mixture covered up together and the mixture covered up lowed to he for three or four days, ac to the season. At the end of this th kneaded anew, and the cheeses are pi sheaded anew, and the cheeses are plittle baskets, when the superfluous n scapes. They are then allowed to dr shade, and placed in layers in large where they must remain for fifteer. The older these cheeses are the mornality improves. Three kinds are the first and most common is made tailed above; the second with four controls and two parts of surely and two parts of surely are the second with four controls and two parts of surely are the second with four controls and two parts of surely are the second with four controls are surely a potatoes and two parts of curded mi hird with two parts of potatoes a parts of cow or ewe milk. These have this advantage over other kind do not engender worms, and they kee for a number of years, provided to placed in a dry situation and in well

MEN AND THEIR WAYS.

A little love, a little glove, A little rosebud for a token; A little sigh for days gone by, A little girl heart broken.

Another man woos Sarah Ann With bank-book well extended; A social crown, a house in town, And Sarah's heart is mended.

rlyle thought women were especially fits to be doctors. Fanny Davenport is to have a close fitting less made for herself of glass. Of all things that man possesses, women lone take pleasure in being possessed.—

The Massachusetts society for the higher ducation of women has a balance of 82 cents its treasury.

Why do girls kiss each other while men not? Because girls have nothing better to s and the men have. Two women were fined by Justice Wallace

Chicago, for smoking on the street, though y were neither drunk nor disorderly. Women of the world never use harsh exssions when condemning their rivals. Like savage, they hurl elegant arrows, ornated with feathers of purple and azure,

Mrs. Mary B. Post has been re elected town clerk and Treasurer of Georgia, Vt. Her husband held these offices nearly thirty years. He died in 1878, and Mrs. Post has ptably filled them since.

A young woman belonging to a wealthy family at Atlanta, Ga., stepped into a railroad switch-house, removed every particle of clothing, and started out for a walk. This was eless insanity.

Miss Flora Torrey, step-daughter of Judge W. R. Wagstaff, of Paola, Kan., has just been admitted to the bar, after a searching examination. She is a handsome blonde, highly educated, and accomplished in music nd painting.

A delicate compliment is worth preserving and repeating. When a lady asked Quin why here were more women in the world than hen, he at once answered:—"It is in conormity with the other arrangements of na-ure, madame; we always see more of heaven an earth.

In the year 1880 America issued seventy tents to women. And not one of these was indicator to be attached to a bed post to w if there is a man under the bed. And yet, think how much getting down on hands and knees such a thing would save women. ston Post.

At Edwards, Miss., recently, Mrs. Spaulding, a milliner, killed J. A. Maples with a revolver, and reported to the neighbours that she had shot a burglar. It was soon shown, by a note in his pocket, that she had decoyed to her store, evidently with the intention f murdering him.

Been vaccinated, Miss Black?" "Yes, indeed, Mr. White, I should just hate to die of that nasty smallpox. Why, they say that if you die of it you must be buried in the ddle of the night and nobody goes to the eral!" "How very, very sad it is for the uneral!

rpse, to be sure !" There is an International Society of Thieves. wo French women belonging to it, passing emselves for Americans, were recently rested in Rome, where they "lived in gran style, spent money like water, and were gen-erous to the poor. Their portmanteaux and trunks were all provided with secret recesses, in which they had already amassed considerbooty in the shape of jewellery, deeds, uds, etc.

On a quiet, starlight night one looks upon the surface of a clear and placid lake, and there he sees, reflected from its surface, moon nd stars and clouds, the whole of the innite expanse above. The heart of the true woman is such a lake; in its purity, sympathy, tenderness, long-suffering, and self-sacrifice there is seen on earth the image of the heavenly, of our Divine Mother which is in heaven.—Christian Union.

CURRENT HUMOUR.

Punch thinks that Victor Hugo, on his rthday, should be re-christened Victor Ego. The man who took a seat in the orchestra when his ticket was for the second bal felt badly at having to change. In fact he was moved two tiers .- Boston Post.

A tramp printer attempted to carry off library at the Patriot office, his wholesale thieving was discovered, and he was compelled to drop the book.—Harrisburg

Pig-culiar People.—The Germans examine every American pig to detect its trichinosis. Do they adopt a similar plan with the unoffending Jews, and persecute the race on acunt of its striking noses ?-Punch.

It is said that two French philosophers have kept nine hogs drunk for a year, as a scientific experiment. That's just the way some folks cast their pearls before swine. Why couldn't they have let some New York men have the fun of the experiment?—Boston Post,

An Englishman who went to see an Irish friend knocked at the street door and asked, "Does Mr. McGuire live here?" "He does, sorr; but he's dead!" "When did he die?" "If he'd lived till to-morrow," was the response, "he'd have been dead a fortnight."

A girl heard her father criticised severely across a dinner-table. The careless critic paused a moment to say: "I hope he is no relative of yours, miss." Quick as thought she replied with the utmost nonchalance: "Only a connection of my mother's by marriage."

The steam-cars run so rapidly that they get way ahead of a child's age, so that the boy or girl who was fifteen when he entered them no more than six or eight by the time the conductor comes along. Boast of our pro-gress as you may, but there's no denying that he children are behind the age on railways and at the entertainment ticket offices. -Boston Transcript.

When a man was called before the justice n Marseilles for having cut his wife in pieces the judge asked him why he had committed such a terrible crime. "I'm just going to tell you," he remarked, cynically, "I share their opinion with our noble deputies. I am violently opposed to divorce; but, sir, I am a partisan to the cause of the total separation

A story is told to prove that Donizetti was the inventor of the ulster. One day at Paris, so it goes, he sent for his tailor to measure him for an overcoat. The tailor found him at the piano surrendering himself to the rapture of composition. Nevertheless, he was per-suaded to quit the beloved instrument and suaded to quit the beloved instrument and deliver himself up to the man of tape and chalk. The tailor made the first measurements, then stopping began to take the length of the garment. "To the knee, sir?" he said, timidly. "Lower, lower," said the composer in a dreamy voice. The tailor brought the measure half way down the legand paused inquiringly. "Lower, lower." and paused inquiringly. "Lower, lower." The tailor reached the composer's ankles. "Lower, lower." "But, sir, you won't be able to walk." "Walk! walk! who wants to walk?" with an ecstatic lifting of the arms, "I never walk, I soar."

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMPORT EPPS'S COCOA.—URATEFUL AND COMPORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations 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." fast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may saye 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 tvery tendency to disease. Hundreds of unbele maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. Wa may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Services Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Epps's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use, 101-36

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

for the week ending February 26th, 1881 19,881 animals were shipped from Ireland to England, of which 6,695 were cattle, 3,to England, or which 6,695 were cattle, 3,542 sheep, 9,301 pigs, and 334 horses. From
this return it would seem that the Land
Leaguers have not yet succeeded in "Boycotting" England, and it will be a bad day for
Ireland, judging from these returns, when
they do. Few people, it is safe to assert,
have any idea how thoroughly the commercial
and industrial interests of the Emerald Isle
are bound up with the welfare of England.

An extensive land fraud, by which thousands A settlers have been duped, has just been laid bare in Missouri. It appears that one laid bare in Missouri. It appears that one Robert L. Lindsay of Ironton, Mo., associated with himself a number of persons, who secured fraudule t titles to more than a million acres of public lands, which were sold to innocent settlers, who now find themselves without a valid claim to the land they occupy. Lindsay has been arrested, but what action the Washington Government will take to relieve the settlers from the disastrous position in which they find themstrous position in which they find them selves is not yet known.

One of last year's settlers in the Turtle Mountain district, North-West Territory, writes :- " This is a fine section of country ; plenty of wood, good water and good land, plenty of wood, good water and good land, and will make one of the best settlements in the North-West. There are a few grumblers, of course, but did you ever see a place without them?" Our correspondent complains bitterly of the rates charged for the transport of freight, and, judging from the figures he quotes, with good reason. It is to be hoped agents taking emigrants to the North-West will do what they profess to do—look after them to the end of their journey and take care that they are not charged exorbitant rates for anything.

The Ontario Government would be doing a good work if they had the Agricultural Commission's report condensed into a handy and practical volume. At present it is too bulky to be of any great use in attracting attention to our farming resources and the fertility of our soil. Its very size, as it now is, is enough to frighten any ordinary man. Still, those who have had the courage to look into it have who have had the courage to look into it have generally a good word for the work. The editor of the New York Scotsman, for instance, says:—"The report shows clearly enough what a wenderful field for agriculture Ontario presents." If the labours of the commission are to have any beneficial result, it can only be by the report being embodied in a convenient, handy volume. It was a great mistake to issue it at all in its present shape.

The death-knell of American canned meats would seem to be sounded when the home papers are found warning people against them. Recently it was the Maine Farmer who declared some of the carcases put up who declared some of the carcases put up were unfit for dogs to eat; now it is the Des Moines (Iowa). State Register which says, "We have experimented with a good many brands, and found nose uniformly good, concluding by pointing to three recent deaths, one of a woman in Iowa from eating canned animon, and the others of a man and his wife from lunching off canned corned-beef. The canning industry in Canada has lately made considerable headway, but if it is to continue to progress—as we hope it may—care must be taken to steer clear of the evil ways of United States canners. None but the healthiest meat must in the first instance be prepared, and then care must be taken of the Ranch, says.—"Since 1866 elevan deaths have occurred in Illinois by triphingsis, and it nevery instance from cating fax ham or samage. As a sanitarian I regard the danger of the down man in the first meature of the from this source as practically amount ingo, to nothing, it being so easily prevanted by cooking. As foother or many other articles of diet that are regarded a harmless, no record being made of the states of the read by cooking. As foother are regarded and the care must be taken of the course of the Government in the first instance from cating fax ham or samage. As a sanitarian I regard the danger of the foother of the foot

from many other articles of diet that are re-garded as harmless, no record being made of the same." Mr. Rauch in his last sentence is the same." Mr. Rauch in his last sentence is speculating, and in his reference to cooking he belittles the danger from trichinosis. If the investigation of M. Vacher, a French scientist, is reliable, and there seems no reason to doubt it, ordinary cooking will not destroy trichine. He boiled a piece of pork more than the average time allowed for its cooking, and found the temperature in the centre of the meat was not calculated to kill the parasite. People, therefore, must not the parasite. People, therefore, must not run away with the idea that the mere boiling of the meat will destroy the danger. It must be well and thoroughly cooked.

It has been commonly supposed that the land agitation is confined almost entirely to the south and west of Ireland, and so in great measure it is, but the north is not withmeasure it is, but the north is not without grievances, as witness the following petition which agriculturists in that section of the country are said to be langely signing: "We, your Majesty's loyal and law-abiding subjects, tenant-farmers of the North of Ireland, humbly beseech thee to hear a few of the grievances we, cultivators of the soil, have to complain of. First, the millions of money that are being annually sent out of the country to absentee landlords, without any return or circulation whatever. Second—That the landlords will neither build, fence, drain, nor reclaim land for us. Third—Owing to a succession of bad seasons, our capital has melted away, our stock has become, less, our farms barren and sterile for want of capital. Fourth—The flax that we, northernmen always depended on to pay our rents is unsalable, or, if sold, we have to submit to a price two-thirds less than what we were receiving some years ago. Fifth—We have to compete with the Americans in their enormous produce exported here off free land. We are no longer able to pay the present exorbitant rents. This is owing to no fault of our own. We consider ourselves as sober and as industrious as any of your Majesty's subjects, and beg your Majesty to use your great influence with your Parliament to get us a reduction of rent, or else complete ruin awaits us. To remain loyal and law abiding we must have fair rent, free out grievances, as witness the following complete ruin awaits us. To remain loyal and law-abiding we must have fair rent, free sale, and fixity of tenure. By granting this our humble petition, we shall ever pray."

A foreign paper says that cheese is made from notatoes in Thuringia and Saxony. After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldon and after becoming cool they are of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and, after becoming cool, they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be as equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to he for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture scapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must temain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made. The first and most common is made as desided above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curded milk; the hird with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds; they lie not engender worms, and they keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well closed ressels.

FARM NOTES.

The farmers in the Ottawa district have

Forty-eight cars are being loaded at the lower town depot of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway at Ottawa with oatmeal for shipment to England.

A celery garden of forty-six acres, believed to be the largest in the world, is cultivated in the suburbs of London, and produces annually about half a million plants.

Cold frames can be atilized with great

Cold frames can be utilized with great profit in raising early mint near large cities. It is also well to place a few of them over the asparagus bed to force an early growth.

The heavy frosts of the winter have been yery hard on the fruit trees in the neighbourhood of London. One gentleman, living on the third concession of London township, has lost three hundred plum trees.

Bean poles can be cut at any time if the

Bean poles can be cut at any time if the snow is not too deep to get in the woods. Red cedar makes the most durable poles. It is a good plan before the busy spring days come to gather bean poles and pea brush.

oome to gather bean poles and pea brush.

The Colborne Express says that Mr. Battel, living west of Colborne, had several bags of barley stolen from his barn a few days ago, but has no clue to the thieves. Other parties have also missed grain in a similar manner.

The roots of trees must be access ble to air. It is as easy to kill a tree by burying the roots too deep as to smother an animal. The object of compacting the earth about the roots is to ensure contact of the roots and soil—not to exclude air.

It is none too soon to arrange for the procuring of the needed supply of refuse salt for sowing upon the wheat fields about the time of seeding the land with clover. One hundred to 150 nounds of pork-house salt sown broadcast to the acre is the proper quantity.

Most flower seed are good for more than one year. Asters, stocks, and some other sorts are worthless the second sesson. Of a large number of varieties, a portion will germinate the second year, but not a very high percentage—such as phlox, verbena, and many others.

Mr. Thomas Garbutt, of Springhill Farm, Mr. Thomas Garbutt, of Springhill Farm, township of Peel, has sold to Mr. B. B. Mc-Vay, of Mansfield, Ohio, a span of heavy draught colts, three years old past, iron greys, got by Bay Comet, for \$400, and one colt, two years past age by Doyal Discription.

two years past, got by Donald Dinnie, for \$150—in all \$550. After a post mortem examination lately made on one of the carcasses of poisoned swine belonging to Robert Meadows, at London, some of the remains were left in the yard. The consequence has been that three other valuable

pigs, and ten or twelve fowls, have been poisoned by feeding thereon. soned by feeding thereon.

The Galt Reporter says:—It is reported by some gardeners that plum and pear trees in this neighbourhood have been very seriously injured by the extremely cold weather that we have experienced this winter. In some orchards the trees are said to have been killed outright. We hope there is some mistake in this.

A farmer who sometimes visits the Peel Banner office bought a mare from a neighbour Banner office bought a mare from a neighbour for \$100, and was on his way the next morning to pay the money and bring the animal home, when he met another farmer leading the mare. The whys and wherefores being explained, it turned out that the son, who is one of those boys, got up earlier in the morning than "dad," had sold it to the second purchaser for \$125, and then he washed his hands clean of the transaction.

lean of the transaction. A young man named Pierce, who owned some wild hay at Turner's meadow on the Upper Ottawa, heard that some parties were stealing it while he was in the shanties. On Friday he came down to see if the reports, were true. When examining what was left of the stack he saw a large snake move its head from under the stack. Pierce turned and ran away, pursued by the snake. A man named Armstrong and his son came to his assistance and killed the snake, which measured 16 feet

2 inches.

The agents of the steamship lines trading from Montreal have received the following circular from Mr. Lowe at Ottawa:— "I have instructions from the Minister of Agriculture to inform you that an imperial regulation by order-in-Council requires that no vessel which has carried cattle from an infected port—that is, any port in a scheduled country—shall be allowed to load cattle at a port in a country which is not scheduled within a period of ninety days thereafter. Instruction has been received that such regulations must be strictly observed in the case of vessels carrying cattle from Canadian ports.

"(Signed) John Lowe,
"Secretary Dept. of Agriculture."

The circular caused great consternation among steamship owners, most of whom at once cabled to England for confirmation or denial of the order. The Messrs. Allan received a despatch which was in direct variance with the above order, stating that no change was contemplated from the existing regulations, which impose a quarantine of only thirty days.

Why Ice Breaks Down Trees.

A gentleman recently had his curiosity aroused while the trees were covered thickly with ice, as to the relative weight of the ice and the wood it surrounded. So he cut off a limb, and found that it weighed two and three-quarter pounds; after the ice was melted it weighed two ounces. Two hours later another trial was made; at first the limb weighed four and one-half pounds; after the ice was removed it weighed three ounces. Another trial showed a weight of thirty-two pounds, while the limb alone weighed two pounds, making thirty pounds of ice.

A Sonoma County Stock Raiser.

The item floating around in the newspapers about a Sonoma county farms selling thirty of salt. The whole is kneaded there and the mixture covered up and alled to he for three or four days, according the season. At the end of this time it is saded anew, and the choeses are placed, in the sale was a placed in layers in large vessels, as each placed in layers in large vessels, as a placed in large vessels, and the place of the control of the large vessels, and the place of the control of the large vessels, and the place of the control of the large vessels, and the place of the control of the large vessels.

A Sonoma County Stock Raiser.

The item floating around in the newspapers about a Sonoma county farms reliing thirty of the place of the cheese are placed in large vessels.

A Sonoma county farms reliing thirty of the place of the mixture of the place of the same placed in large vessels.

A Sonoma county farms reliing thirty of the large with the newspapers about a large vessels.

A Sonoma county farms reliing thirty of the large worth of borses alast the mixture of the forms of the same placed in the newspapers and kept a mumber of Merino sheep, including several valuable bucks. These latter (with a few year large vessels, and the promote of the same place o

THE OAT CROP.

Its Uses and Its Value to the F It is related that an Englishman objected to Socialand as a country where the men were fed on oatmeal, which was food only fit forhorses. A Scotchman replied with the remark. "But whan will ye see sic men and sic borses, mon?" He was right. The brawny Clydesdale farmer and his Clydesdale steed can rarely be matched and nowhere excelled; and for ease of digestion and its nutritive character an other lood will surpass oatmeal in its bone and flesh making qualities. Oats is a crop that delights in a cool, moist climate, and a cool, moist soil, but it will grow anywhere where it can have sufficient moisture in the soil and is sown early enough to get well rooted before the hot weather begins to socreth the ground. Being a leafy plant, it soon shades the soil and protects it from the excessive heat of our summer climate. No other small grain better repays for good and careful culture, and none is more worthy of regard for home consumption on the farm and in the homestead. It is a grain that should be consumed on the farm, and not sold from it; and a goodly share of it should find its way into the hands of the housekeeper. The oatmeal barrel may well deserve a place in the store-room by the side of the flour barrel, and may be drawn upon with advantage for every morning meal, and for occasional lunches through the day. In the shape of peridge it will both tempt and satisfy the appetite of young and old, and in the orisp and sweethavoured oat-cake it will furnish an acceptable and satisfying visand to fill up gaps between meals, which the farmer's boy and the farmer himselfs often find to be toolong to pass without bridging over without help. Oatmeal is in favour with them medical profession. They know how wholesome and nutritions it is, and it is growing in favour with them. We are only beginning to learn its value, as well as that of its natural accompaniment, milk. Porridge and milk is a breakfast that never palls upon the appetite or fails to be enjoyed, providing the medi solved him to the boiling water, not be i

amounts to 9 per cent., which is thrife the quantity in wheat and rye. They are very rich in fat and poor in starch, containing 6 per cent. in fat and 55½ per cent. of starch and digestible cellulose, against 66½ per cent. of the latter and 1½ per cent. of the former in wheat. As fat is two and a half times the nutritious value of starch, it is readily seen where the nutritive value of oatmeal consists both as a fattening, and flesh forming. seen where the nutritive value of catmeal consists, both as a fattening and flesh-forming food. It is excelled, however, slightly by corn as a fattening food, but it excels corn in albuminoids to the extent of two per cent., and is, therefore, a more perfect food. In fact, it possesses precisely the right nutritive ratio, viz.: 1 of albuminoids to 6 of carbohydrates, considering the husk with the grain, and 1 to 5, leaving out the husk and considering only the meal of the hulled grain. But this is not all of its value; the straw is worth taking into account, both for its nutritive value and its peculiar softness and palatability. Oat straw contains 4 per cent. of albuminoids, which is a third more than wheat straw, and 36 per cent. of digestible cellular tissue, included as carbo-hydrates, and of which starch could be made by the proper chemical process, and, in addition, 2 per cent. of fat. It is, therefore, considerably more than half as good as timothy hay, and, as a fodder to use with roots and cornmeal, is preferable to hay, as making a better balanced

of fat. It is, therefore, considerably more than half as good as timothy hay, and, as a fodder to use with roots and cornmeal, is preferable to hay, as making a better balanced and a cheaper mixed food.

Now let us consider the relative profit of cets as compared with wheat. If we give this crop an equal chance with wheat, we have seen that 30 lestiels can be grown as easily as 25 bushels of wheat. At the usual relative prices 4 pounds of oats are worth 3 of wheat. This would make 25 bushels of wheat. If the farmer, then, can by good culture produce 80 bushels of oats per acre, he is doing as well as if he produced nearly 35 bushels of wheat. These figures are not intended as an inducement for farmers to grow oats in place of wheat, but to show the profit there may be in giving a crop of oats as good culture as is usually given to wheat or corn, or the most favoured crops.

Oats delight in a cool, moist soil. A newly-ploughed sod is especially grateful to this crop. The seed germinates quickly upon fresh land that has just been turned and harrowed and has not lost its moisture, and when sown early, tillers and spreads abundantly. It is this that brings the heavy crops, for the more straw there is on the ground the more grain there will be, and, without tillering, very thick sowing would be required to get a close stand. English farmers, who often produce 80 to 100 bushels per acre, sow 5 bushels of seed, and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Northern Maine, where heavy crops of oats weighing 48 or 50 pounds to the bushel are produced, the seeding is at least 3 bushels per acre. So the choice of seed is important; the best and heaviest only should be chosen. Of late years the demand for oatmeal has greatly increased, and has made a corresponding demand for plump, heavy oats.

bers) and myself insisted on viewing a flock of sheep grazing on the prairie some little distance away. When about a hundred yards off I commenced calling "Jack, Jack, Jack !—Tommy, Tommy, Tommy!" when to my delight and the extraordinary surprise of the bystanders, the two sheep detached themselves from the herd and came up to me at a gallop. The whole affair was so evident that restitution and subsequent punishment of the thieves followed in due course. The poor animals had been changed as to appearance in every possible way, but memory (and a hope of oats as usual) proved unimpaired. This fact was given in court as evidence, and was verified by the onlookers.—Kenneth, in The London Rield.

WHAT WOMEN HAVE DONE. How Poultry Raising, Properly Conducted, Pays.

From the Pratrie Farmer. Ten years ago a weman who lived in a large New England village was left a widow with four children and a little less than \$300 in in money. Friends, after the fashion that friends have at such times, advised her to "put the children out, and perhaps she could support herself by sewing or teaching;" but, like the plucky New England woman that she was, she made answer:—

"My children shall not be separated while have health and strength to work for hem."

She rented a house with a few acres of land adjoining, invested the greater part of the \$300 in poultry, feed, and "fixtures," and went to work. The friends predicted a

went to work. The Hends predicted speedy failure.

"Did she expect to support a family of five on the profits from a few chickens?"

"Yes, I expect to do just that," she answered. "When I was a girl I always managed the poultry on father's farm, and as I made it pay then, I see no reason why I cannot make it pay now."

"You'll see" said the wise ones. "It's

cannot make it pay now."

"You'll see," said the wise ones. "It's our private opinion that you have thrown away the little money that you had. Five dollars for a rooster!" and eyes were rolled up and heads shook over the "shiftlessness" of the woman who paid "five dollars for a rooster." Last winter I met this woman at a poultry show, and she told me of her success. She had educated her children, paid for her little farm, worth \$800, and had \$300 in the bank.

Another woman, whose husband fell from a building and was crippled for life, took up poultry raising because it was the only thing she could do at home; that was thirteen years ago, and to-day she owns a fine farm well stocked, has money in bonds and in the bank.

bank.

A young woman whose health failed in the close confinement of the schoolroom went to raising poultry because she was obliged to do something for a living, and because the doctors advised mental rest and as much outdoor exercise as possible. In two years her health was firmly re-established, but in the meantime she had found boultry keeping so pleasant and profitable that she refused to teach again. She has been in the business five years, and is earning a fortune as fast as five years, and is earning a fortune as fast ever a pair of woman's hands earned one.

thoughts of raising chickens just because you cannot get such prices in your locality, but wait until I give you a few hints from my experience.

I have kept poultry in the west, where eggs sold at the "stores" for 8 cents a dozen in summer, and poultry sold: in the fall for 7 cents a pound, live weight, but I made it pay. We lived on a line of railroad, 200 miles from a city market, but I soon found out that all; the poultry and eggs from our place, went to the city, and I could not for the life of me see why I sould not ship such things just as well as the merchants, so I sent a thirty dozen package of fresh eggs to a commission house in the city; they sold readily, and there was a call for more. "These small packages of eggs, every one warranted fresh, are just what we want," wrote the commission man. I did some more thinking, and then put on my good clothes and went to the city. Once there it did not take me long to find a grocer who wanted thirty dozen of fresh eggs a week, so I shipped the eggs direct to him, and saved the commission merchant's profits. In the fall I seld my poultry in the

fits. In the fall I seld my poultry the same way.

There was no thoroughbred poultry in the vicinity except that in my yards, and when people began to find out that my chickens were superior to the common mengrel fowls they bought a great many eggs for hatching. There was not one pair of any of the improved varieties of ducks in the county. I sent a thousand miles for a pair of Pekins, and within a month after they arrived everybody had the duck fever, and I was overrun with orders for ducks before a single egg hatched. I also procured some broaze turkeys, and sold every egg that I could spare and every turkey that I raised at good prices. Every woman who goes into poultry raising may not be able to get in these "extras," but every woman who desires to earn money by raising poultry, and goes into the business with a determination to succeed, will be sure to make it pay, even if she sells every egg and every chicken at market prices.

Notwithstanding the growing tendency to lant only three or four varieties of apples, uch as the market demands, and no others plant only three or four varieties of apples, such as the market demands, and no others, I wish to enter a plea for a greater variety for home use upon every farm. There are many kinds not profitable for extended culture, yet more delicious than either of the standard market varieties. One tree each of fifty varieties will occupy only an acre, and is none too much for an ordinary farm. If a local market be at hand, the surplus will pay all expenses, while from experience I would prefer to give up my entire vegetable garden rather than the acre of varieties. Each member of the family has a favourite tree. One prefers the sprightly Summer Rose, another the Aromatic Early Joe, a third the luscious Williams' Favourite, while each in passing takes a dainty Sapson, and all unite in choosing Fameuse and Melon, and meanwhile the incomparable Mother is scarcely allowed to become mellow at all. Then the later varieties are gathered, and through the long winter the geography of each cherished box, keg, and barrel in the cellar is studied with pleasure, unalloyed save by regret for the depravity of favourites which will not bear every year. However carefully made out, a list of fifty varieties is sure to include some kinds which all avoid, but even these keep up a succession for the chickens or pigs. An unexpected profit lies in the fact that such an orchard usually bears more or less in the odd years when your two or three kind orchard leaves you in the lurch. —Country Gentleman.

Messrs. Mathers & Riddell, of Toronto, have introduced into Canada a system now in vogue in Great Britain and the States. There the farmers find it greatly to their advantage to consign their stock to commission salesmen, as they are always sure of getting the full market prices. It is a system very openical, to stock raisers, and will be a great aid in making that braich of farming a paying one.

OFF FOR MANITOBA.

Who are Going, Where They're Going, and How They Go.

A TRIP ON AN EMIGRANT TRAIN.

Already the stream of emigration has commenced to flow to the North-West, and judging from present appearances, it promises to be greatly in excess of last year. The agents representing the rival routes to the "land of promise" are crowded with the correspondence of intending settlers, asking for the usual information as to when and how to go, and from this source it is learned that the number of emigrants from Ontario alone will almost double that of 1880. Heretofore the traffic has been principally over the Great Western railway, but this year that road will have a powerful rival in the Grand Trunk, which, by the purchase of the Chicago and Port Huron branch, has now a direct line to Chicago. In order to accommodate those emigrating,

TEN SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS

were arranged to leave Ottawa during the season, calling at intermediate stations, and ten others to leave Stratiord for the benefit of those in Western Ontario. Two of these excursions have already left, the second and by far the largest passing through this city on Thursday. Six passenger coaches, and thirty-five cars of freight, drawn by two engines, made up the first division, and left Ottawa about nine o'clock on Wednesday, fellowed by the second and still larger division two hours later. The latter contained thirty-seven cars of freight and eight passenger coaches, also requiring two engines, and being accompanied by Mr. T. MoDermott, who looked after the wants of the passengers. On Thursday two specials in charge of Mr. C. Hacking left Stratford ahead of the Ottawa trains, and as night closed in, all four, comprising one hundred and seventeen cars of live stock, freight, and passengers, were lying at Point Edward awaiting the good pleasure of American Customs officials to pass them over. This, however, was not granted until the following morning, and not until after midday on Friday did the last car cross the river. It was here that the advantage of travelling in one large party, and under experienced manwas here that the advantage of travelling in one large party, and under experienced man-agement, became apparent. Mr. T. Ford of the Grand Trunk, assisted by Mr. Caven, accompanied the party from Toronto, and in connection with the other gentlemen in charge of the trains, looked after the bonding of the Manitoba freight and saved the passen-gers much valuable time and money.

As the first division from Ottawa entered the Union station, it might be seen that the emigrants were of a decidedly superior class, and a glance at the loaded freight cars ahead told that they were experienced in farm life. Broken into little family groups, and supplied with an unlimited quantity of provisions, the entire party seemed prepared for the long journey before them, and also to have enjoyed it as far as they had gone. The coaches were first-class, and the seats were arranged by the passengers to suit themselves. Extemporized lounges, covered with rugs and buffalo robes, formed a marked contrast to the usual poverty-stricken appearance and hard seats ON THE TRAIN. robes, formed a marked contrast to the usual poverty-stricken appearance and hard seats of an ordinary emigrant train, and showed that a majority of those on board were in comfortable circumstances. Most of them were going up to settle permanently, but a few were the forerunners of other parties, and were merely going up to prospect. From the time of leaving Ottawa nothing of any importance occurred on the train of its statement of the second of any importance occurred on the train till it neared Belleville, when a woman, one of a party of Poles removing from the Ottawa

GAVE BIRTH TO A BOY. The conductor and train hands render The conductor and train hands rendered such assistance as was possible, and the countrymen of the little stranger celebrated his arrival with an amount of jabbering peculiar to themselves. The patient was furnished with every accommodation that the train could afford, and decided to proceed with the party in preference to remaining at Belleville. AS NIGHT CAME ON

preparations were made for the evening meal, in a manner that reminded one of the longer in a manner that reminded one of the longer passage across the ocean. The little heaters for the time did duty as cooking stoves, and were besieged by those anxious for a cup of tea. The boiling water was shared out till all were served, and from the chests and baskets came edibles of descriptions too numerous to mention. Pipes and cigars were next produced by the smokers in the party, and the time passed away until, as the hour grew late, one head after another disappeared beneath the piles of buffalo robes, and by eleven o'clock the roar of wheels was almost drowned in the chorus of snores that sounded throughout the cars. When the train stopped a few of those unaccustomed to the noise made their way to Point Edward, where they were treated hospitably by the proprietor of the dining-room, and as the hotels were full, forgot the troubles of the day in a doze on the softest side of a station bench.

Amongst the sharpers against whom emigrants should be on their guard is

THE LAND SHARK.

"When I saw you come into the station, I vowed I was going to sell you some land," said one of these gentry to an Irish emigrant who was waiting for the train at the Union who was waiting for the train at the Union station.

"I've got several thousand acres that I want to sell in part or en bloc, and you can buy from me cheaper than the Government," he continued, as the Trishman mentioned his inability to bity his week You can't do better, and if you don't know anything about farming, speculate." A minar is a fool to work out there with his hinds which he can with his brain. You don't know anything about farming, speculate." A minar is a likely young fellow, and if you take the lot I'll put it in cheap, just to give you a start." His eloquence was of no avail, for the Irishman was a law clerk from Dublin who had gone through his money in a two months' man was a law cierk from Dublin who had gone through his money in a two months' sojourn in Toronto, and was on his way to rough it with a \$2 note as his capital. He boarded the train, however, and was willing to sell to anyone for less than cost.

Many of the settlers are of the right kind to build up a new country. "He's been twenty-five years in the service, is now

a CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY,"
said a stout looking Englishman to a reporter
of THE MAIL. The gentleman referred to
was paying the best of attention to a lady
and three neatly-dressed children. "He's
taken up over eight hundred acres about
eleven miles from Winnipeg, and I am going
to farm it for him," continued the speaker. A
conversation with the captain showed that
he had been out last fall and purchased the
land, which he intended to farm on the
most approved scientific principles. Amongst
his effects was a six-horse power engine, that
he had himself constructed during his leisure
hours, and with which he intended to work a
steam plough, in addition to other farming
machines. A CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY,"

steam plough, in addition to other farming machines.

"I'm going to keep store at the Portage," said a Streetsville jeweller. "It's my first trip out, but I have annumber of friends who have tried their luck, and are getting along well. They've been writing to me all along, so I've just packed up and made a start."

"Oh, we had a party of ten or twelve out on a shooting expedition last tall," said a well-dressed and powerful looking young Englishman. "We liked the country, and some of them remained up at Shellrun. I went back home to settle affairs, and came out again on the 14th of last month. I think I'll farm, but will run a store in connection with it if there is any inducement."

"I've been in business for a number of years at Napanee," said a very respectable looking gentleman, "but I thought I would get a little of the Manitoba fresh air. I have taken up 1,240 acres near West Lynne, and am bringing out sufficient hands to work it, as labourers are scarce. All the machinery can be had out there except a self-binder, which I am bringing along. I take out the horses I want, but the bullocks out there can be had just as cheap as at home. From what I've seen I think Manitoba is the greatest

wheat-growing country in the world, and from the rapidity with which it is being set-tled, a man has only to pay expenses, and in a few years the increased value of his land will be a fortune he could not make down

will be a fortune he could not make down here."

Such were the expressed opinions of persons with whom the reporter conversed. The capitalist was confident that his capital, in a short time, would be doubled, and the artisan and labourer saw before him bright and cheering prospects in the Prairie Province.

The run to Chicago was made without any irritating delays. Here the reporter bade good-bye to the excursionists, and again turned his face towards the rising sum.

A Corner in Cloverseed. Dealers in field and garden seeds predict high prices for clover the coming spring. It is believed that nearly the entire stock, which is much smaller than usual, is in the hands of two parties, who have bought with the intention of getting clover "cornered." Our advice to farmers is to endeavour to dispense with cloverseed as far as practicable this spring, and let the holders hold it till they are willing to sell at reasonable rates.—

New England Farmer.

Exporting Queen Bees.

The culture of bees in north Italy has given rise to an industry which appears likely to increase in importance, namely, the supplying queen bees and swarms to various countries in Europe, and to America. The queen bees travel in wooden boxes, accompanied by 200 working bees. The boxes have four slits for air; inside are two small frames, one containing a full, the other an empty, honeycomb; they vary in size according to the distance they are sent. The Italian bees have the reputation of being more docile and productive than any other kind of bees; hence their value. Exporting Queen Bee

Gin Drinking in England. Gin Drinking in England.

Lecky, the historian, says that gin drinking came into England like a flood, in 1724, and became an epidemic; and as long ago as Lord Chesterfield's time he calls distillers "artists in human slaughter." It is true that drunkenness breeds poverty, but it must also be confessed, as Kingsley says, that poverty breeds drunkenness, and the wretchedness of the English poor, especially in hard times, drives many men to the gin-shops. Poor women also are largely victims, both as hard drinkers themselves and as sharing the hard fate of drunken husbands. Cardinal Manning, in stating to Pope Pius IX., shortly hard fate of drunken husbands. Cardinal Manning, in stating to Pope Pius IX., shortly before his death, the English situation, declared that 60,000 people died in England every year from excessive drinking. It also creates much of that brutality so evident in crimes of violence like those of assault, wife-beating, and inhumanity to children. The army and navy suffer frightfully. Lord Coleridge lately said from the bench, that "drunkenness filled the gaols of England, and if they could make England sober they could do away with nine-tenths of their prisons."—Boston Advertiser.

The Destruction of Triching. It is commonly believed that ordinary cooking will destroy trichinæ and render infested meat innocuous. Without doubt, as has been stated in the daily press, "the encapsuled parasites cannot survive a certain elevation of temperature, and death renders them harmless." Is it, however, correct to say that a "complete means of protections in say that a "complete means of protection is furnished by the heat incidental to cookery."

Considerable doubt is thrown on the state ment by M. Vacher, or Paris, whose authority. ment by M. Vacher, or Paris, whose authority is of considerable weight. He affirms that the protection given by cooking is quite illusory, and that in the thorough cooking of an ordinary joint of meat the temperature in the centre is not sufficient to ensure the destruction of the parasite. He took a leg of pork of moderate size and boiled it thoroughly. A thermometer placed within it at a depth of two inches and a half registered after half an hour's boiling 86 deg. Fahr., after boiling for an hour 118 deg., after an hour and a half 149 deg., and after two hours and a half, when the joint was thoroughly cooked, 165 deg. This temperature M. Vacher maintains is insufficient, and we must remember that at the centre, which is still further from the surface than the pulls of the thermometer was placed, the temperature would not be so high. "Triching would escape almost entirely the

Vacher's note was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies, and no doubt has influenced the decision of the French Government to prohibit entirely the importation of American pork .- The Lancet.

A Plucky Woman. CURES RHEUMATISM. Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cure
me after numerous other medicines failed.
CATHARINE HIGGINS. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Oat., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cures me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

A Flucky Woman.

Some time ago, in one of these exchanges the gallery was filled to overflowing. The market was leaping up at the rate of ten cents an hour. One of the heaviest buyers was on the wrong side. He saw his fortune disappearing like mist, at the rate of \$25,000 an hour. For six hours this continued, and he was forced to "lay down," as it is called; to be announced a bankrupt, in other words. His wife was a witness of the whole scene. An hour before the worst came she left the exchange, walked into a dry goods store, took off her sealskin sack and sold it. From that place she went to the jeweller's and disposed of her diamonds and all her silver. When her husband returned home, disconsolate and downcast, she met him at the door dressed in a neat calico wrapper. He had been a clerk before fortune smiled upon him, and she a modest school teacher. She informed him that she had discharged all the servants and that they would live as formerly, she doing the work. She handed him \$5,500 as the result of selling her jewellery, and told him to use it. Joy and hope beamed in his eyes and found a place in his heart again. He went again to the business. In one month he had regained his former position, had redeemed everything his wife had pledged, and was living as formerly. Three times within six years was this man saved in this manner by his wife. To day he is one of the most daring and successful of our speculators.—

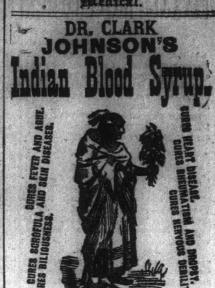
Mixed Metaphors.

Ireland has so long been looked upon as the home of mixed metaphor, that a good deal of

Mixed Metaphors.

Ireland has so long been looked upon as the home of mixed metaphor, that a good deal of the fun has been rubbed out by the suspicion that specimens are made to order. Of this class is doubtless the peroration attributed to an Irish barrister. "Gentlemen of the jury," he is reported to have said, "it will be for you to say whether this defendant should be allowed to come into court with unblushing footstep, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pocket with impunity." In this con nection I will quote a single illustration, which at least has the advantage of being authentic. Early in last year, before the general election, Mr. Shaw, member for the Home Rule party, was addressing a meeting held one Sunday at Cork, with the object of discussing the land question. Mr. Shaw is a sober-minded man, who, on ordinary occasions, finds plain speech serves his purpose. At this time, however, the spirit of metaphor came upon him, and this is what it made him At this time, however, the spirit of metaphor came upon him, and this is what it made him say:—"They tell us that we violate the Sabbath by being here to-day. Yet, if the ass or the ox fall into the pit, we can take him out on the Sabbath. Our brother is in the pit to-day—the farmer and the landlord are both in it—and we are come here to try if we can litt them out." This similitude of the Irish landlord to an animal predestined to slaughter was bold, but timely. The other half of the analogy seemed calculated to get Mr. Shaw into trouble with his constituency.—Belgravia.

It is a little trouble to examine the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, so as to find the words "LANMAN & KENP, NEW YORK," which are water-marked or stamped in pale letters on every page, but it is better to take this small amount of bother rather than to be imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit. Every leaf of the pamphlet around the genuine has these words in it, which though, pale and faint, can be easily seen when held up to the light, and no Florida Water is genuine that does not have this test mark.



The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

Sold Since 1970.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties
It Silmulates the Ptyaline in the Salty
which converts the Starch and Sugar of &
food into glucose. A dedicincy in Ptyaline
cames Wind and Souring of the food in t
stomach. If the medicine is taken immed
ately after enting the formentation of fool
is prevented.

It nets upon the Liver.
It nets upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Norvous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorate
It carries of the Old Blood and makes ney
It opens the pores of the skin and indus
Healthy Perspiration,
It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in to
blood, which generates Scrottla, Errapplas, and
moner or skin diseases and incernal humbrs.

To cam be taken by the more delicate above, and
seed and fooble, care only being regulated to stantish

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I feel fike a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
E. D. CURL

BURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH.

CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simeoe Co., Ont.

The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be best for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time be ore I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY SA VIE SAUVEE

SA VIE SAUVEE
RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES. Temisconata, Quebec,
Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans,
j'etais afflige d'une tousse accablante, avec une
tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque
rien mange, ne pouvant repose mi jour ni nuit;
l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait
decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de
me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en
avoir depense trois petites boutelles seulement,
'e me suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut
dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de
mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu
de ma lettre.

Votre tout devone Ser'tr.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

John G. Seton, Temoin. Si l'on desire plus de testimonies ou informition en regard des merites de la BLOOD SYRUI s'addresser a notre AGENT.

PAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to
pain in my side, one bottle of the RLOOD SYRU
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving appetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN. HEART DISEASE CURED. SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co., On I suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable drop off at any minute. I tried your BLO SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be

MOSES HERINGTON. CRAMP IN STOMACH.
Cross Hill, Waterloo County, Ont
I was troubled with cramps in my stome
and loss of appetite. Your INDIAN BLOO
SYRUP effected a speedy cure. NANCY LE

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatica, and tried everything I could hear of nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well and havegained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly.

DELANA CLEWS.

Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia an
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bes
medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN. Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 81, 12
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN RI
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion
Nervous Headache, and have derived a
benefit from its use; G. F. REYNOLDS, Pali

Dyspensia and Ridney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspensia and Indigestion and Ridney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, after all other medicines failed. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir., After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for aonief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness
io years. I had to give up work. I procur
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully
stored to health in a short time. I gained
pounds in three weeks. I recommend it a
tsgenuineomachdeanser and blood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.
Nackswick, York Co., I
Dear Sir,—My wife has used your IBLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial re

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
West Lorne, Elgin County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your IND SLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange stood at 1084 for round amounts between banks, and 1084 over the counter. Gold drafts \$ to \$ premium.

At New York to-day sterling exchange was unchanged at \$4.83 for demand notes, and \$4.80\$ for sixty-day bills.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 100 3-16 for money; 100\$ for account. Bonds—New 45's, 15; new 5's, 44; Erie, 484; Illinois Central, 139\$.

STOCKS. The market was quiet and bank stocks were a shade easier to-day. Montreal declined j. Ontario sold twice at 1011 and closed unchanged. Commerce sold twice at 1431, closing with sellers 1 and bids 1 lower. Bids for Dominion declined j. Standard sold twice at 1061, and closed with bids wa . Molsons was wanted at 108. All others

offered 8 lower, with bids 1 higher. Bids for Confederation rose 1. Consumers Gas was offered at 152, and bids rose 1, or to 151, Dominion Telegraph was offered I lower, with bids 1 higher. Bids for Montreal Telegraph declined i. Loan and Savings stocks quiet. Canada Per-

manent not offered, but bids unchanged. Union not offered and bids } lower. Bids for Landed fell j. Farmers' wanted as before at 130, but not offered. Manitoba held 1 higher, without bids. Dominion held 1, with bids 2 higher. Bids for Ontario advanced 1, as did also those for Brunt

The following is the official report of the To

1 1 1 1 1

Stooks	Sellers	Buyer	Trans.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Do. 50 per cent. Standard Federal Imperial Moisons Consolidated	185½ 150 102 120 143½ 165½ 120 110 106½ 145½ 124	119 143 164 118 108	36 at 101 50 at 113 40 at 106
Insurance, &c. British America. Western Assurance. Canada Life. Confed. Life Association. Consumers Gas. Dominion Telegraph. Montreal Telegraph. Globe Printing Co. Railways.	154 2224 152 93 130 100	150 219 330 206 151 91½ 128	
Toronto, Grey, and Bruce. Toronto and Nipissing Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent. Freehold Western Canada. Union Canada Landed Credit. Building and Loan Ase'n. Imperial Savings. London and C. I. & A. Co. National Investment. People's Loan. Manitoba Loan. Huron and Erie.	106 121 152 113	205 160 167 150 137 103 119 130 151 112 111	
Dominion Savings & Loan Ontario Loan and Deb Canadian Savings & Loan London Loan Hamilton Provident Real Estate. Brant Loan London & Ont. Invest Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c. County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. City Toronto, 6 p.c. Stock.	1194	1188 1324 123 130 102 110 107 110 108 110	

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-The market has remained quiet, save in bariey, since our last. Prices, however, have been firm and, though closing with the feeling easier than it has been, show no decline on anything, but an oce on some things, during the week.
For generally seem indisposed to press sales,
feeling shows increasing confidence, and of stocks has varied; large shipments of barley to the States have continued to reduce stocks of it, but all else has been on the increase. Stocks stood on Monday been on the increase. Stocks stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 9,613 bbls.; fall wheat, 126.
151 bush.; spring wheat, 93,425 bush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 124,721 bush.; peas, 89,870 bush.; bush.; oats, 22,300 bush.; barley, 124,771 bush.; peas, 59,377 bush., and rye, 13,133 bush.; against on the same date last year—Flour, 17,500 bbls.; fall wheat, 180.889 bush.; spring wheat, 152,485 bush.; oats, 22,300 bush.; barley, 124,771 bush.; peas, 59,377 bush., and rye, 3,785 bush.; harley, 124,771 bush.; peas, 59,377 bush., and rye, 3,785 bush.; harley, 124,771 bush.; peas, 59,377 bush., and rye, 3,785 bush. Snglish advices show markets to have been steady. Associated press despatches show an advance of M. on spring wheat; of 2d. on red winter and club, and of 3d. on white, with a half-penny on corn. Markets during the present week have been steady, but advices quote no actual advances on those days. Further cable advices report the grain trade to have been stronger in all its branches during last week. The cause seems to have been a renewal of the consumptive demand and small home deliveries. The improvement in some provincial markets on Saturday reached 2s. 0d. per quarter. Flour was in good demand both at Liverpool and London, but at unchanged prices; and in the same markets wheat cargoes showed an advance of 6d. to 1s. 0d. Foreign breadstuffs were in very small supply. Of nineteen cargoes

and advance of 6d. to 1s. 0d. Foreign breadstuffs were in very small supply. Of nineteen cargoes

and advance of 6d. to 1s. 0d. Foreign breadstuffs were invery small supply. Of nineteen cargoes

and in the increase. So, 30 stock, and the consumptive demand and small inform 312 to \$13, which is a fall on previous provincial markets on Saturday reached 2s. 0d. per quarter. Flour was in good demand both at Liverpool and London, but at unchanged prices; and in the same markets wheat cargoes showed an advance of 6d. to 1s. 0d. Foreign breadstuffs were invery small supply. Of nineteen cargoes showed an advance of 6d. to 1s. 0d. For an advance of 6d. to 1s. 0d. Foreign breadstuffs were in very small supply. Of nineteen cargoes which arrived at ports of call during the week, eighteen were from America. One-third of the London supply of wheat was from America. The total supplies for last week show an increase. The imports amounted to 250,000 to 255,000 qrs. of wheat, and 150,000 to 155,000 bbls. of flour, and home deliveries to 155,704 qrs. making a total supply equal to 472,394 for 480,704 qrs. of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 17th inst. was 2,400,000 qrs., and 2,044,000 on the corresponding date last year. The total supply would have breaked by the carcase.

FORTATORS—An active enquiry has been heard for car-lots, and they have sold at 65c. Street receipts in fair supply, and prices unchanged at \$1 for inferior, and \$1,25 to \$1.50 for good to fine qualities. MUTTON—The supply has again failen off, and prices have received; mutton has been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1 to \$1.75, 2000 prices firm; turkeys have been worth \$1.000 prices firm; turkeys have been wo on the corresponding date last year. The total supply from imports and farmers' deliveries of wheat in the United Kingdom for the eight weeks ended Merch 5, 1881, have been equal to about 3,319,400 qrs. The supply for five of the cight weeks was less than the week'y consumption, and for three of the weeks the supply exceeded the consumption. The supply of the cight weeks was about 312,594 qrs. less than the oight weeks was about 312,594 qrs. less than the consumption, and this amount has been made good from the reserve stocks reported at the close of December, 1880. The stocks have consequently been reduced in eight weeks about two and one-half million bushels, which is probably the cause of the hardening of prices in the United Kingdom. It is said by a high authority that the present stocks are certainly much smaller than at this time last year; that there will be greater, instead of less, difficulty in procuring the further necessary supplies until the next harvest, supposing the latter to be at the usual time, and that the further course of prices will, of course, mainly depend on the prospects of the coming crop, both in Europe and America; but that the market is on a much safer basis than at this time last year, when the price of American winime last year, when the price of American wintime last year, when the price of American win-ter wheat off the coast was about 10s, per quarter higher than at our latest postal advices. Con-tinental advices for the week ending on the 4th inst., state that in France the agricultural re-ports were generally of a favourable character. The wheat trade during the week exhibited a firm and improving tendency, owing to the ad-vance in the United States and in England, but the general demand was not setive and hyperhe general demand was not active, and buyers were slow to respond to any advance, the unre were slow to respond to any advance, the unre-munerative sale of flour militating against busi-ness. Supplies at the provincial markets were moderate, and prices firm, with 23 advanced; 31 firm; 14 unchanged; and only 4 declined during the week, closing firm. At the ports trade seems to have been quet. Red winter wheat free on rall at Havre was quested at consider the

to have ocen quet. Red winter wheat free on rail at Havre, was quoted at equal to 43s. 6d. per 430 lbs., and at Nantes at 47s to 48s 3d per 480 lbs. At Bordeaux 43s. 9d. per 480 lbs. was demanded. The week closed with transactions almost nil at Marseilles; and quiet at Bordeaux and Nantes, but with less disposition to sell. The imports of wheat during the week in the various ports were as follows: Marseilles, 37.350 ars, at

Havre, 25,000 qrs.; at Bordeaux, 8,250 qrs. At Marseilles the stock in the docks was 206,100 qrs., against 281,000 qrs. at the same time last year. In Belgium the wheat trade was firm; the last cable from Antwerp quoted wheat and rye firm. In Germany the "term" markets were improving for wheat, but without much change for rye. At Berlin the offers on the spot were mostly of inferior wheats, which met a difficult sale. For forward delivery the market was quiet, but firm, prices closing 2 marks higher on the week for early and distant periods. Rye was quiet on the spot, and firm for forward delivery. At Hamburg unusually severe frost during the latter part of the week postponed the re-opening of natyrigation on the upper Elbe. There was a fair demand for wheat, at an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per qr.; on the upper Elbe. There was a fair demand for wheat, at an advance of is, to is, 6d. per qr.; offers were scarce. Yellow Holstein and Mecklenburg selling at 51s, to 52s, 6d. per 504 lb, f.o.b. Red American winter wheat, 47s, 9d. per 480 lb. Term wheat—March 47s., April-May 46s, 9d; June-July 48s. per 504 lb. Austro-Hungarian postal advices state that at Pesth, as well as at Vienna, prices were rather higher for wheat as well as flour, although the latter was not in much demand for England. There is nothing consequence from Russia. Australian views to the 22nd of January state the Adelaide during the preceding fortnight the trade in wheat was chiefly confined to a few. __ing millers, who had orders

to a fex. ling millers, who had orders for flour from South Africa, and who so eagerly competed with each other for wheat that they maintained the price at 4s. 5d. per bushel; but for which competition the price of wheat would have been at least 5d. per bushel under closing quotations, which were 4s. 6d. at Port Adelaide, quotations, which were 4s. 6d. at Port Adelaide, and 4s. 5d. at the out ports. States markets were firmer on Taursday and Friday, the chief cause at New York being the detention of grain-laden trains, which led to a rush to "coyer" sales made for this month. But since then the upward movement has been checked both at the scaboard and in the western markets, though the reaction has been small. Increasing confidence has been felt in the west, chiefly in consquience of the depletion of stocks on the scaboard and in the United Kingdom; some unfavourable crop reports have also find a share in it, but these seem not to be very reliable, though a late spring in the north-west States seems almost a certainty. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in grainary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and scaboard ports, and on rail from Western lake and river ports, and frozen in on New York canals:—

The following statement shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the week:—

20000	geese nor ducks offered. No box-lots offered turkeys would have brought 11 to 12c. per l	of hast
Ħ	FLOUR, f.o.c.	
g	Superior extra, per 196 lbs\$4 90 to	85 00
ü	Extras 4 80	4 85
ğ	Fancy and strong bakers 5 20	5 30
ä	Spring wheat, extra	4 90
g	Superfine non Oatmeal, per 196 lbs 4 10	e.
8	Cornmeal, small lots 3 00	4 25
33	BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c.	o Log
9		
9	Extra, per bag 2 30 Spring wheat, extra, per bag 2 25	2 35
S		2 30
4	GRAIN, f. o. b.	
	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 14	1 15 1 12
ä	" No. 2, 1 11	1 12
ś	Red winter	1 10
3	No. 2, 1 11 No. 3, 1 09 Red winter. non-spring wheat, No. 1, 1 19	1 20
	" No. 2 1 17	1 18
	Spring Wneak, No. 1	1 13
S	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 38	0 00
	" Choice No 2 new 48 the 0 00	0 00
ĕ	" No. 2 per 48 lbs 0 90	0 91
ĕ	" Extra No. 3 0 89	0 90
8	" No. 2, per 48 lbs 0 89 " Extra No. 3 0 82 No. 3 0 71	0 74
	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 72	0.73
ä	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs	0 00
a	10,0	0 87
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
100 COLUM	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush\$1 07 to	81 10
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush\$1 07 to	81 10
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush\$1 07 to Wheat, spring, do\$1 15 Barley, do0 80	\$1 10 1 20 0 95
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne.
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 07 tw Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats, do 0 83 Pyas, do 0 63 Rye, do 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 69	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 07 tw Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats, do 0 83 Pyas, do 0 63 Rye, do 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 69	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, spring, do 115 Barley, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.80 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 750 Beet, hindquarters, per 100 lbs 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0.60 Geese, each no	\$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, spring, do 115 Barley, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.80 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 750 Beet, hindquarters, per 100 lbs 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0.60 Geese, each no	0 \$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, spring, do 115 Barley, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.80 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 750 Beet, hindquarters, per 100 lbs 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0.60 Geese, each no	0 \$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 tt Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Paus, do 0 63 Rye, do 0 63 Rye, do 1 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 60 Chickens, per pair 1 00 Geese, each no Turkeys, each 1 00 Butter, pound rolls 0 20 Do large rolls no Do tub dairy 0 17	0 \$1 10 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 90 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 tt Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Paus, do 0 63 Rye, do 0 63 Rye, do 1 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 60 Chickens, per pair 1 00 Geese, each no Turkeys, each 1 00 Butter, pound rolls 0 20 Do large rolls no Do tub dairy 0 17	0 \$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 900 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 2 1 15 Barley, do 2 1 15 Barley, do 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0 \$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18 0 18 0 18
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 2 1 15 Barley, do 2 1 15 Barley, do 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 75 7 90 0 70 0 70 0 70 0 70 0 70 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 70 1 20 0 20
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Prus. do 0 63 Ryc. do 0 63 Ryc. do 1 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 17 Potatoes, per bag. 0 62 Apples, per bbl 1 0 Onlons, per bag. 1 50	7 75 7 00 9 00 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18 0 18 0 70 1 50 2 10 0 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Prus. do 0 63 Ryc. do 0 63 Ryc. do 1 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 17 Potatoes, per bag. 0 62 Apples, per bbl 1 0 Onlons, per bag. 1 50	0 \$1 10 1 20 0 95 0 40 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 9 00 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 10 1 50 2 00 1 50 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Prus. do 0 63 Ryc. do 0 63 Ryc. do 1 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 17 Potatoes, per bag. 0 62 Apples, per bbl 1 0 Onlons, per bag. 1 50	0 \$1 10 0 94 0 95 0 40 0 70 7 75 7 00 9 00 0 70 0 70 0 8 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 19 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Prus. do 0 63 Ryc. do 0 63 Ryc. do 1 7 50 Beef, hindquarters, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 0 60 Ducks, per pair 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 10 large rolls 1 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 17 Potatoes, per bag. 0 62 Apples, per bbl 1 0 Onlons, per bag. 1 50	7 75 7 00 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 0 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18 0 18 0 70 0 1 50 0 0 50 0 0 35 0 45
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 1 15 Barley, do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Oats. do 0 80 Pgus, do 0 63 Ryc, do 0 63 Ryc, do 0 63 Ryc, do 1 60 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 6 00 Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs. 7 00 Chickens, per pair. 0 60 Ducks, per pair. not clease, each 1 00 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 Do large rolls. not 10 Butter, pound rolls. 0 20 Do large rolls. 0 17 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 17 Potatoes, per bag. 0 62 Apples, per bbl 1 00 Onions, per bag. 1 50 Cabbage, per dox 0 30 Turnips, per bag 0 30 Calcary, per dox 0 30 Turnips, per bag 0 40 Beets, per bag 0 55	7 750 9 00 70 9 00 0 70 9 00 0 70 1 7 750 9 00 0 70 1 7 750 9 00 0 70 1 7 750 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, spring, do 115 Barley, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.63 Rye, do 0.63	7 75 7 00 0 70 ne. 7 75 7 00 0 0 70 ne. 1 75 0 24 ne. 0 18 0 18 0 70 0 1 50 0 0 50 0 0 35 0 45
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new per bush \$1 o7 to Wheat, spring, do 115 Barley, do 0	0 \$1 100 1 200 0 400 0 70 0 60 1 7 7 0 0 24 1 8 0 0 1 8 0 0 1 9 0 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 1 4 0 0 8 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 1 8 0
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, spring, do 115 Barley, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.80 Oats, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.83 Paus, do 0.63 Rye, do 0.63	0 \$1 10 1 20 0 40 0 70 0 70 7 70 9 00 9 00 9 00 1 70 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75 1 75

CHEESE—Firmer; small lots of choice usually bring lie., and the sale of these seems to be the only business doing.

EGGS—Receipts have been fair, but all have been wanted; prices have remained much as before, the usual figure for round lots being 15c.; street receipts small, but prices easy at 17 to 18c.

PORK—Small lots have been in fair demand at steady prices, and selling usually at \$18.50.

BACON,—There has been no movement in car lots reported this week, and the high prices seem to have checked the demand for small lots somewhat. Still holders are firm and not inclined to press sales. Prices have shown little change. Long clear has usually sold in tons and cases at \$1 to 10c., though some quote \$4c. Rolls steady and in fair demand at 11½ to 12c., and smoked bellies 11 to 11½c.

HAMS—In good demand at steady prices; round lots of smoked have sold at 11½, and small lots at 12c. Pickled are held at 10½c. but seem quiet.

LARD—The excitement of last week has subsided, and the large receipts of poor butter are expected to stop the upward movement. The only movement has been in small lots, which have usually sold at 13½c. for tinnets; at 13½ to 14c. for pails, and 1½ to 1½c, for tierces.

Hogs—Street receipts have been small, and prices steady at from \$7.75 to \$8.

SALT—Still, quiet, and unchanged all week. Liverpool has been moving only in small lots; cars are held at 78c; small lots untilly bring \$5 to \$7.6c; dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.40, according to quantity and quality of the bags; Goderich has sold at \$1.10 for cars here, being equal to 80c, at the wells; small lots at \$1.15 to \$1.25.

DRIED APPLES.—Steady; country lots have brought 4c outside; cars on the spot have sold at about \$4c, and small lots of first-class new have sold at 17 to 30c, and one lot of medium at 12c; all other grades have been inactive and nominal.

Inguon: some unfavourable crop resists that a share in it, but these seem very reliable, though a late spring in west States seems almost a certainty, esupply of grain, comprising the stocks at the principal points of accumulation and seaboard ports, and on rail from also and river ports, and frozen in on canals:

1881, 1881, 1880, 1879, Mar. 13, Mar. 15, bush. bu

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

LONDON.

March 23.—There have been very fair markets during the past week. Wheat—Has been offered in abundance, and its price has gone up. Oats—Have not been scarce, and have also advanced in price. Barley and other grain—Deliveries have been very fight. Several loads of hay have been sold every day at various prices, ranging from 39 to 311. Apples have been plantiful, while poistoes laye been scarce. Eggs at present more plantiful, though they were scarces during the week, while butter is not nearly so blontiful as might be expected. Quotations are:—Wheat, spring, poet fool bas, \$1.73 to \$1.73; Delhi, \$1.75 to \$1.85; treadwell, \$1.77 to \$1.84; Clawson, \$1.74 to \$1.82; Cats, \$1.05 to \$1.15. Peas, 98c. to \$1.05, Corn, 98c. to \$1.05. Peas, 95c. to \$1.10. Barley, \$1.40 to \$1.05. Yeas, \$95c. to \$1.10. Barley, \$1.40 to \$1.05. Yeas, \$95c. to \$1.05. Clover seed, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Timothy seed, \$2.75 to \$3. Eggs, retail, 18 to 20c.; basket, 15 to 17c. Butter, per lb., 23 to 25c.; crock, 18 to 20c.; tubs, 15 to 18c. Cheese, 12 to 14c, Lard, 11 to 13c. Wool, 25 to 27c. Potatoes, per bag, 80 to 90c. Apples, per bag, 40 to 60c. Onions, per bush, 75 to 80c. Turkeys, \$1.75 to \$2. Chickens, per pair, 25 to 50c. Ducks, cach, 35 to 50c. Dressed hogs, \$7.25 to \$8. Beef, per lb., 4; to 79c. Mutton, 8 to 10c. Sheep and lambekins, each, \$1 to \$1.60. Calf-skins, green, No. 1, 11 to 124c.; dry, 15 to 17c. Hides—No. 1, 8c., No. 2, 7 to 74c.; No. 3, 64c. Fall flour, per cwt., \$3 to \$3.25; spring flour, \$2.75 to \$3.25; cotheres fine, \$2.50 to \$3; granulated, \$3.25; to \$3.75. Graham flour, \$2.75 to \$3. Cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2. Sherts, per ton, \$14 to \$18.00. LONDON.

OTTAWA.

March, 23.—Apples, \$2.25 to \$2.30 per bbl., according to quality. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12. Chickens, 45c.; turkeys, each, 75c. to \$1.50; ducks, per pair, 50c.; geese, 40 to 50c. Butter, print, per pound, 20 to 22c.; rolls, 17 to 18c.; tubs, 18 to 20c.; per pair, 51c. gegs, 18c. Live cattle—None, but wanted. Beef, per 100 lbs., \$5 to \$7. Mutton, per lb., 6 to 7c. ports, family, per lb., 6 to 7c. Potatoes, per bag, 45c. Grain—Spring wheat, per bush., \$1.25; buckwheat, per bush., none. oats, 34 to 35c.; corn, per bush., 60c.; peas, per bush., 75 to 78c.; ryc, none offered: beans, per bush., 55c. Raw firs—Otter., \$5.50; fisher, \$8: martin, 95c.; mint, \$1.50; bear, \$6 to \$10; cub, \$1 to \$3; fox, \$1 to \$1,25; rat, fail, \$c.; winter, 10 to 124c.; skunk, 20c. to \$1; lynx, \$1.50 to \$2; beaver, per pound, \$2 to \$2.50. Pork—Hogs, live, none offered; beaver, per pound, \$2 to \$2.50. Pork—Hogs, live, none offered; dressed, \$7 per 100 lbs.; mess pork, old, per bbl., \$18 to \$19; new, \$19; hams, 12c. per lb.; smoked bacon, 124c. per lb.; Flour—Double extra, per lb., \$7.60; extra, \$6.75; No.1, \$6; oatmeal, \$4; cornmeal, \$3 to \$3.50; cracked wheat, \$7. Provender, per hundred lbs., \$1 to \$1.10; bran, per ton, \$20; buckwheat flour. per bbl., \$4.50; canafile, per 100 lbs., \$1 to \$1.10. Miscellaneous—Honey, per lb., 10 to 12c. Lard, per lb., 124 to 14c. Homespun yarn, per lb., 50c. Wool socks, per pair, 25 to 30c; mitts, 25 to 30c, per pair. Hides and leather—Rough fides, 7c.; inspected, No. 1, \$10; No. 2, \$9; do. No. 3, \$8; sole leather, No. 1, 27 to 28c; do. No. 2, 24 to 26c; upper leather, 38 to 42c; calfskins, 75 to 85c; pebble, cow, 15 to 18c; buff, 15 to 18c.; split leather, 25 to 32c; harness leather, 31 to 32c; French calf, \$1.20 to \$1.50; French kip, \$1.05 to \$1.15. OTTAWA.

March 23.—Flour, per 100 is., \$2.75 to \$3. White wheat, per bush, \$1.04 to \$1.07; Treadwell, do., \$1.04 to \$1.06; spring, \$1.06 to \$1.09. Oats, 37 to 38c. Barley, 65 to 85c. Rye, 65 to 70c. Peas, 60 to 70c. Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$11. Straw, \$2.50 to \$3. Wood, per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Ryes, fresh, per dozen, 12 to 15c. Butter, 15 to 20c. Apples. per

ST. CATHARINES.

March 23.—Fall wheat, \$1,10; spring do., \$1 15. rley, 90c. Peas, 70c. Rye, 80c. Oats, 40c. HAMILTON.

March 23.—Wheat—White, \$1.11; red. \$1.12 + 11.14. Barley—70 to 80c, Pens—75c, Rye—Ni Date—38 to 37c, Cloven \$4.50. Timothy—\$2.5

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. UNION STOCK MARKETS.

UNION STOCK VARDS, CHICAGO.

March 23, 8.40 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 1,000; market opens alow, with prospects of a shade lower.

10.40 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 1,040; official yesterday, 5,552; shipments, 2,992; light grades, \$5.70 to \$6.00; mixed packers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; heavy shipping, \$0.00 to \$6.50. Cattle—Heceipts, 4,500.

10.30 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 10,000; light grades, \$5.60 to \$6.90; heavy shipping, \$5.60 to \$6.40.

o 36.40.

UNION STOCK YARDS, NEW YORK.

March 23, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Lively, 10 to 11c.; receipts, 1,780. Sheep—Lively; 64 to 63c.; receipts, 3,072. Calvas—Steady, 6 to 74c.; receipts,

EAST BUFFALO. March 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 2 cars; shipments, 7 cars; 1 car to Naw, York; sales, one load light, 56.10; yards have to report 19 cars to arrive probably mostly through stock.

JERSEY CITY.

EAST LIBERTY.

NEW YORK.

12 noon.—Wheat-steady; No. 2 red, \$1.30 asked for cash; \$1.25 to \$1.25\; for March; \$4.000 bush, at \$1.23\; for April; \$1.21\; to \$1.22\; for May; No. 1 white, \$1.21\; to \$1.23\; for cash; \$1.21\; to \$1.22\; for May; No. 1 white, \$1.21\; to \$1.23\; for cash; \$1.21\; to \$1.23\; for March; \$1.20\; to \$1.20\; for April; \$1.18\; to \$1.25\; for May. Corn-steady, at 61c. Oats-steady. Receipts-flour, 23.813\; bush.; wheat. 110,000\; bush.; corn, 110,000\; bush.; barley, 4,000\; bush.; pork, 320\; brls.; lard, 1,576\; tierces; whyskey, \$55\; brls.

CHICAGO. CHICAGO.

March 23.—Opening.—Wheat—\$1.06\(\) for May.
Corn=42c. for May. Oats—34c. for May. Pork—
\$15.20 for May. Lard—\$10.42\(\) to \$10.40 for May;
\$10.55 to \$10.50 for June.

1 p.m.—Close—Short rib. \$7.50 for March; \$7.50
bid for April; \$7.60 for May; \$7.70 bid for June.
Pork—\$14.92\(\) to \$14.97\(\) for April; \$15.10 to \$15.12.\(\)
for May; \$15.25 for June. Lard—\$10.20 to \$10.25
for March; \$10.25 bid for April; \$10.37\(\) to \$10.40
for May; \$10.50 for June.

1.02 p.m.—Wheat—\$1.01\(\) for March; \$1.00\(\) for April; \$1.06\(\) for May; \$1.06\(\) for June. Corn—
38\(\) c. for March; \$9c. for April; \$22c. for May;
\$2 to 42\(\) to 72c. for June; 43\(\) for Junestate Oats—29\(\) c. for March; 29\(\) c. for April;
\$4\(\) for May; \$3\(\) for June.

MILWAUKEE. March 23, 9.45 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.00} bid for April; \$1.05} bid for May.

10.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.00} bid for April; \$1.05} bid for May.

10.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.00} bid for April; \$1.05} bid for May. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bils.; wheat, 3,000 bush.; corn. none; cats, 2,000 bush.; ryc. none; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bils.; wheat, none; carn, none; cats, 1,000 bush.; ryc. none; barley, 4,000 bush.

1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 2, \$1.01} for fresh; \$1.09} for March; \$1.094 for March; \$1.094 for May.

.odalopiepo. 49t to 49tc. for May; 46 to 45tc. for June Oats—No. 2, 36c, dor cash; 57t to 37tc. for May 12 noon.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.08t for cash \$1.08t for cash \$1.08t for April; \$1.10t bid for May. Corn—High nixed, 45tc.; No. 2, 45c. asked for cash; sales 45tc. for May. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bush. corn, 104,000 bush.; oats, 2,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bush.; corn, 67,000 bush.; oats 1,000 bush.

BUFFALO. March 23.—Barley—Quiet: Canada, \$1 to \$1.30: six-rowed State, \$5c. to \$1; two-rowed State, 85 to 90c.

DETROIT. March 23. 1 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.042 for cash; \$1.052 for April; \$1.062 for May; \$1.065 for June; sellers. \$1.03; receipts, 15,000 bush.; shipments, 5,000 bush. OSWEGO.

March 23, noon.—Wheat quiet and unchanged sales 500 bush. white State at \$1.19; red State held at \$1.21. Corn—scarce; mixed western 58c Barley—quiet; No. 1 Canada held at \$1.15. ENGLISH MARKETS.

March 23.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and malze quiet and steady; cargoes on passage—wheat and malze, quieter. Mark Lane—Wheat and malze, quieter. Mark Lane—Wheat and malze quiet and steady. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 230,000 to 255,000 grs.; aloue, 130,000 to 135,000 grs.; flour, 155,000 to 169,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, quiet, steady and unchanged; malze, strong and jd. dearer. On passage from the continent—Wheat, 640,000 qrs.; malze, 190,000 qrs. BEERBOHM.

WILLOW DAIRY FARM, WITH MILKrouse, for sale: 92 acres of good soil, beautifully and healthfully located, one mile from
Saucerties, Possession given immediately. Address, JAMES H. NEWKIRK, Saucerties,
Ulster Co., N.Y.

R. BRADFORD'S ADVICE TO THE FARMERS

As the time for seeding is now approaching I wish to address a few words of caution to the farmers of Canada. Sow at least one-fifth less barley than you did last year, it will pay you better to let the land rest, as in the one case you will get perhaps 50c, and in the other \$1.00 per bushel for your barley next fall, but if you do not want to let the land remain idle sow wild goose wheat, which is a reasonably sure crop, and certain to sell for not more than 10c, per bushel less than the best fall wheat, but you must be careful and pick the tares and wild cats out of the seed.

The New York Brevers' Journal says there is more barley in America this year than is required for maiting purpose, and with the increased use of substitutes, such as rice, grape sugar, and chemicals which that journal says are largely used, and recommends a further increased use of them, if we have as much barley next year as this you will not get more than half its value. I wan Canadiams that drink beer the sign of them, if we have as much barley next year as this you will not get more than half its value. I wan Canadiams that drink beer the sign of themicals is a thick, white, creamy froth on the top of the ale, good beer made from mait and hops having instead a heavy bead. The use of substitutes, I am sorry to say, is adopted by some of our Canadian brewers, and it is not honest or reasonable that they should do so. As Sir John Macdonald gave one half the duty off, viz., \$2c. per bushel on every bushel of barley, they use, and still they went in with the Toronto ring to take the barley at half price, viz., \$0c., and still sell beer at 5c. a glass, fammers having to make up the difference in revenue, and only get half price for their barley. This, I think (although a Reformer), Sir John never intended. His legislation was in favour of the farmer, but our brewers and malster kept it for themselves. Barley was worth here this season \$1.06 per bushel, but our Canadian brewers did not pay it, they fought every way they could to yet your b

Live Stock.

A VALUABLE CARRIAGE STALKION for sale; young British Champion, seven cars old, seventeen hands high, pure Cleveland, say, Apply to C. AUSTIN, Mosborough, Ont. LYDESDALE STALLION - PRINCE OF vton Brook P.O., Ont. 4632 State ATA BARGAIN—THE FAM OUS thoroughbred stallion War Cry. Apply to GRACY, Weston. 463-1

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

nected with agricultural pursuits is called to the following: — The undersigned having commenced the business of COMMISSION CATTLE SALESMEN, AT TORONTO.

all cattle, milk cows, sheep, lambs, and hogs consigned to us will receive our prompt attention. Parties consigning cattle, &c., to us should forward intimation thereof by post or telegraph or send some person in charge. To save expense farmers should join together in making up a carload and put their marks upon their stock. As to security for our intromissions we can refer to our bankers, the Federal Bank of Canada. Our terms are as follows, viz.: On sales being made ramittance by first post, less expenses and 5 per cent. commission. Our Mr. Mathers has been upwards of thirty years in Canada, and has had great experience in buying and selling stock; he is well known in Toronto and the country. We solicit the patronage of all farmers in this new business, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction. We are able at any time to give information in regard to the markets. MATHERS & RIDDELL.

Farms for Sale.

A BARGAIN-100 ACRES-ABOUT 17 MILES west of Toronto, 12 miles north of Cooksville railway station, good land, all cleared, 20 acres of wheat, some meadow and pasture. Want to sell at once to wind up an estate. Easy terms. J. JACKSON, 6 King street east, Toronto.

Ponto.

10 POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, LOTS 28 and 29, Concession "A." Township of Greenock, County of Eruce, containing 180 acres, of which 100 acres are cleared. Soll, clay loam; bush, mostly hardwood; frame house and frame barn. Situate close to Pinkerton Railway Station, Village and School. Apply to WATT BROS., Land Agents, Walkerton, County Bruce. TARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONFA-PRIO: list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, London. 446-52

London.

FOR SALE—IN TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP,
Halton county, 100 acres, clay loam, good
buildings, well watered, good state of cultivation; church and school? miles; Streetsville 4
miles, For particulars apply to D. W. ALBERTSON, Trafalgar P.O.

FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF NOTTAWASAGA, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county
Simcoe. Must be sold. Send for particulars to
E. LAKE & CO.. Stayner, or WILKIN B.
BUTLER, Toronto.

LOR SALE FARMS IN NOTTAWASACA POR SALE—FARMS IN NOTTAWASAGA,
Sunnydale, and Tiny, from 50 to 200 acres,
cleared and uncleared. Apply to LAIDLAW &
NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. Laidlaw, Toronto.

Glanworth.

A68-2

FOR SALE IN COOKSVILLE—A SMALL farm, with develing-house, sheds, barn, cellars, and every convenience. Apply to J. SODAY, Cooksville.

468-2

468-2 TARM FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES—QUAR-TER faile north of Princeton, County Oxferd, eight miles from Parts. Apply R. BUSKARD, Hamilton. 469-1 Hamilton.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 163
acres, 125 cleared, 17 miles from Kingston;
good building, orchard, near railway station,
cheese factory, churches, school, and post-office;
22 scres fall crops, 46 fall plowed; also, farm
stock and implements. Apply to A. SPIKE,
Harrowsmith P.O.

466-3

Harrowsmith 200 aven 466-3 Toronto for sale on easy, terms, or exchange city property. J. JACKSON, Agent, 6 King eet east, Toronto. MANITOBA LANDS OF GOOD QUALITY to exchange for farms in Onterio. Give par and cash price. J. R. BRAI MANITOBA LANDS—WELL STUATED— of good quality; can be exchanged for improved farms in Ontario. Bcx 944, P.O. 469-1

DATO good quality; can be exchanged for improved farms in Ontario. Bex 944, Pt. 469-1

PAINY RIVER COLONIZATION SOCIETY intend settling on the banks of Rainy river in the coming spring. Those desirous of obtaining a free farm in the West will find it to their advantage to become members. The Society beg to thank the public for contributions of seeds, poultry, pigs, &c., already received, and will be happy to receive further contributions, which will be thankfully accepted and publicly acknowledged. For further information address, with stamp, W. F.TRHERWOOD, Secretary, Straetsville, or OLIVER LIVINGSTON, Chairman Carlisle Branch, Carlisle P. O., Ont.

Valuable Farm In Nottawasaga for sale; 100 acres, 70 cleared; good buildings, orchard, and half-acre strawberries. G. L. Darby, Stayner.

100 ACRES—(SANDY LOAM)—70 CLEAR—100 ED, balance covered with hardwood and pine; 8 in wheat, 14 in Rye, 14 seeded, 55 grafted truit trees; spring creek runs through centre; 2 dwelling-houses; 2 barns, and stables and black-smith's shop; 2 miles from Walsingham Centre, county of Norfolk; price, \$2,600, of which \$1,400 down and balance on time. Apply to lock box 255, Simcoe, Ont.

100 ACRES—STOCK—50 ACRES NEW meadow; clay loam; brick house; large barn. C. P. CHISHOLM, Oakville.

100 ACRES—STOCK—80 ACRES NEW meadow; clay loam; brick house; large barn. C. P. CHISHOLM, Oakville. DARE CHANCE—SUPERIOR FARM TO L Sell or Rent—The subscriber having purchased the Rockwood flour mills, shingle and heading factory, offers to sell or rent his old homestead farm, containing 100 acros, 94 acres cleared, being one of the best farms in the county Wellington, at present in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, free from stumps or stones, not one foot of wet or waste land, never-railing supply of water minning, into the barnyard every day in the year. Buildings—Comfortable dwelling-house, with seven rooms, pantry, and cellar; frame hand, seen to no stones and drive-house alfan, minement house, &c., &c., all in good repair; I two larges of orchard in full bearing, large gardent well stocked with best grafted fruit trees, apple, pear, graps, &c., &c. Beautifully situated within six miles of the Royal City of Guelph, and 1½ infles of Rockwood station, G.T.R.R., in the township of Eramosa. Eight acrees fall wheat, and the ploughing done. There will be a large clearing auction sale on the premises on 31th inst., of Stook and Farming Implements, Household Furniture, &c., Possession can be given on or before 1st April. Terms advantageous. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, JOHN MOORE, Rockwood Mills, Rockwood P.O., Ont.

.000.000 Ac

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALEI EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT. CO. VICTORIA.

West half Lots 22 and 23. Con. 8, Carden; 200 acres; 60 cleared; soil clay leam; log house and barn; good roads; nine miles from Kirkfield. CO. SIMCOE.

East half 4th Con., 2 E. H. S. Mulmer, 100 acres; 70 cleared; nearly free from stumps; balance cedar, beech, and maple; good soil; log house, barn, and stable; six miles from Rosemont. CO. NORFOLK. South west 1, 22 Con. 8, Windham; 50 acres; all cleared and fenced; soil sandy loam; frame house and barn; orchard of 60 trees; close to village of Hawtrey, on Canada Southern railway.

A. WILLIS,

Earms For Sale.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES.

Of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan,

the timber lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of great depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settlers' use in building and fencing.

These partially cleared lands are now offered at the low price of from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre, one-fourth cash, and the remainder at purchaser's option, at any time within nine years, with interest payable annually at seven per cent.

Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinae, and Marquette Rallroad, from the straits of Mackinae to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good ag, icultural lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is removed.

The iron and lumber interests of the upper peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the charcoal and lumber that the timber and wood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the settler to make good wages while clearing the land.

Lumber Mills and Charcoal Kfins will be built at various points along the line, and Furnaces are now being erected along the line of the road at Point St. Ignace.

The great demand and good prices for labour, both in winter and summer, make these lands particularly idesirable as homes for the poor man. The lands adjacent the railroad are offered at prices from \$5 upwards, according to location, value of timber, etc. The lands are at your very door, and are being rapidly settled by Canadians.

You pamphlets, maps, and other information, address

W. O. STRONG. Land Commission.

W. O STRONG, Land Commissioner, 39 Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Machinery.



Starr's Kidney Zad.

THE STARR

THE REMEDY, BY ABSORPTION.

FOR

KIDNEY DISEASES

and Complaints attendant thereon.

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back), Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and suppression of, and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhea, Nervous Debility, and all iseases, disorders, and allments the Urinary System (only) is subject to MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them.

31 King Street West, Toronto.

Mire Fencing.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED

"Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencins

Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880, Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors.

When buying barbed wire see that our Trade
Mark "LYMAN BARB" is stencilled on each reel.
Buy no others. Send for circulars.

DOMINION BARB WIRE PENCE CO.,

42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL.

BURNELL'S

FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL

WIRE FENCING.

The Best and Cheapest Farm and Rallway

H. R. IVES & CO.,

Queen street, Montreal.

Excursions.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Manitoba, Minnesota,

and Dakota.

The first of a series of personally conducted through passenger trains for Winnipeg and the North-West will leave Toronto at 12.50 p.m., and Hamilton at 2.30 p.m., on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2nd, 1881,

Calling at principal stations to Detroit, and will be followed by others leaving on 16th March, 6th and 20th April, 1881.

Through Freight Trains for emigrants' effects and general merchandise, under the direction of a special agent of the company, leave on 28th Feb., 14th March, 4th and 18th April.

For rates and all other information apply to J. Molerie, Manitoba Freight Agent; J. Knox, Manitoba Passenger Agent; Wm. Edgar, General Passenger Agent; G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent, Hamilton, or any of the Company's Stationmasters.

F. BROUGHTON.

MANITOBA

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.

PRITTIE'S DOPULAR EXCURSIONS.

(SLEEPING CAR ATTACHED.)

First One, 3rd March, 1881. Fast Freight (two days before), and continue every second week during season. For informa-tion address,

Maoney.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY at lowest rates; present rate 6 per cent. Apply direct and save commission of agents. A. BAMPSON, corner Front and Scott streets, Toronte.

462-26

General Manager.

R. W. PRITTIE, 64 King street east, Toriuoo

Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. For cuts and prices, send to

450 CHAMPION FARM ENGINES

SOLD IN FOUR YEARS! the Most Popular Engine in Canada.

The only Engine Safe from Fire and Explosion. 13 Insurance Companies License the Fire-proof Champion.

see the Traction Engine for 1881 Capacity of works per week:—1 Portable Saw Mill, 1 Portable Grist Mill, 3 Standard Chopping Mills, 6 Champion Farm Engines.

CALL AND SEE THE CHAMPION TESTED. We Test One Every Day.



WM. PARKS & SON COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS, New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

ST. JOHN, N.B. COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single and double and twisted.

CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and

A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John.

AGENTS: 444-52

ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal, WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.

FARM, GARDEN, AND FLOWER DELLE free to all.

Seeds sent by mail free to any part of Canada.

Dealers are invited to send for my Trade List, also quotations for Timothy. ed and Descriptive Cata

WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman, FARM AND GARDEN SEEDS.

JAS. RENNIE, 23 East Market Place,



A GREAT SUCCESS! renounced by all the very best table beverage ever discovered. Now sold by all respectable grocers throughout Canada and the United States from Chicago to Halifax. Cheaper, more palatable and nourish-ing than either tea or coffee.

CET A 10 CENT PACKET AND TRY IT

Fluid Beef. Jehnsten's Fluid Beef.
Its adaptability is general to the invalid, the convale-scent, and the vigorous. To children it secures a strong mus. antitud the perfection of

Sportsmen's Goods. CLIMAX -Y

(0) BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN

Send 6 cts. for our 96 page Illustrated Catalogue of Fire-arms, Watches, Plated-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c., CHAS. STARK.

VQL. IX.

The Fishery Dispute in of Settlement

A PROTECTIONIST REVIVAL

The Land Law Refor

ment in Engla CATTLE IMPORTATION

Divergence Between the Eng formers and Parne

Great Fire and Loss of chester.

There was a large gathering

to-day to witness the laying of stone of the new American Pro stone of the new American Procopal Church of the Holy Tri Avenue de l'Alina. Among it were General and Mrs. Walker, Hyacinthe, and Mrs. Loyson. nonies were conducted by the Bishep Littlejohn, of Long Islan sisted by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Nev. C. Morrison, the curate, at of American and English clergy the prayers and psalms usual up of American and English clergy the prayers and psalms usual up casions, the Rev. Mr. Morgan and the leaden box about to be pstone contained a Bible, Book Prayer, journals of the Genera of the Episcopal Church for the aspecimen number of the "C nace," several religions newspapereport of the Dorcas Society, coremonial and musical services and a number of French and An After the box had been deposite by the trowel Bishop Littlejohn admirable discourse, at the which he announced that the codery amounted to \$23,000. This coder previously collected, will standar excellent conditions. The cone of the handsomest of its It will be 150 feet long by 70 wide be 230 feet high. The architect is street, R.A., of London. The cost about \$500,000, so that the large sum to be raised by privious.

A Rome despatch says the I ordered the Cardinal-Vicar to ins enquiry into the sacrilegious tra ous felies. The Cardinal-Vicar to circular to Catholic administration the world intimating that no been taken from the catacomy ears, and warning them again. The entire osteological specimen to be remains of the early Christreshly dug from the catacombs a been shipped to America.

THE FISHERY DISPITED. THE FISHERY DISPUT



elegrams from Secretary Blame willingness of the Washington accept one or other of the above

It is reported that Mr. Parnell to marry an American heiress.

The plague has appeared at infies south of Bagdad. The Nedfib is increasing.

The Macclesfield election corports that corrupt practices have prevailed there at every election.

New York,
The World's cable special says
League has spent itself in Ireland
organizations are springing up
small tenants and agricultural 1
over England. There is no taint
ism in the movement, but this va
ing spent some centuries in disc
let by the beer shop, have at
mined to make a determined c
prove it. Mr. Joseph Arch, wi
the agricultural labourers' n
or five years ago, is the S the agricultural labourers' no refive years ago, is the Stake by the borough Radicals, be extent by the Nonconformists, we see the abolition of primogenium followed by the divorce of Church Meanwhile the Radical leaders no opportunity of reminding Mr. Glamber of the boroug county franchise was one of the which he was returned to power, they will be content with that for any dwill put off their demands is suffrage until the land question is

AMERICAN TRADE COMPETER
Trade generally continues to be and the long-promised revival is as far off as ever. American presses with increasing severity manufacturers; and Belgium, believes in Chinese walls, is great deal of trade from Sh Brimingham. The farmers are set. Mr. Chaplin's motion the importation of American live thrown out, and with the labourers pressing them from American competition meeting every hand, it is no exaggeration they are growing desperate. To ters worse, they have just had favourable time, the weather being the earth clammy and unkind from the earth clammy and unkind from the earth clammy and unkind from the term of the t AMERICAN TRADE COMPETIT

All over the country people are to question the soundness of free rather of that one-sided and one-betrade under which you admit free of mations which refuse to let you them on equal terms. Five ye man who ventured to doubt the was looked upon as a hopeless, i unspeakable Tory relic, and Mr. I lyor, the great ship-owner and s who has long represented Birker almost hooted in Parliament whe duced a resolution fayouring rectariffs, which in homelier phra applying the same sauce to gander plied to goose. Now, however, the of levying countervailing duties—the way, were recommended by the of experts on the sugar-refin some months ago—is not only occussed at the farmers' clubs and by trade at the great manufacturing of A PROTECTIONIST REVIV trade at the great manufacturing of the subject formal discussion in the Free I Manchester, and when the rectariffs people venture into the trade of the subject formal discussion in the free I Manchester, and when the rectariffs people venture into the trade of the subject in the subject in