take Stock next week, and nxious to reduce the stock h as possible, we have all Heavy Clothing down holesale cost.

s and Heavy Suits in thers should certainly tunity, and come and

### IIVIDEND INVESTMENT and and Colorado g Company

t Pueblo. Colorado, that being the central Arizona. Colorado, New Mexico and Utah hich fuel, lime, and fluxes can be cheaply ac Colorado Coal and fron Co. and from the valuable land grants and other subsidies, mediately.

o, and Utah for six years has been \$193.

blo, its smelters are taxed day and night to mands ready cash in the market. In-e smelting of ore in large quantities gen-PROFIT, and as the Company designs a E PER DAY, it should not only return 7 the Company's Bonds, but should also pay ent among its managers are several RE-HUSETTS, such as Hon. E. R. Tinker,

EREST AT 7 PER CENT., IRST MORTGAGE upon the it price of the Stock is \$1 he loth day of March, 1884. s \$1.25 per share (Par ry references given upon application to

LL, Banker, &c., 4 P.O. Sq., Boston, Mass.

SEEDSMEN & FLORISTS . 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., New York

A A W	THE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	
arling.	228 Love Among the Reses.	
7'3 Gra76.	202 Cld Arm Chair (as sung by Bart)	7-)
the Hill.	239 The Sailor's Grave. [in the Gard	en
0,	212 Farmer's Daughter; or Chicks	D.S
as Strangers	3:3 Oh! Dem Golden Slippers.	
Door-	246 Poor, but a Gentleman Still.	
Love, in My	243 Nobody's Darling but Mine.	
Provers.	231 Put My Little Shoes Away.	-
usn't Touch.	252 Darling Nellie Gray.	
t in the Par-	255 Little Brown Jug.	
	256 Ben Bolt.	4
I'm Weeping	257 Good-Bye Sweetheart	
old Ground.	250 Sadie Ray.	
en You Can.	2:0 Tim Finigan's Wake.	
1 Songs.	273 The Hat My Father Wore.	
	276 I've Galy Been Down to the Clt	1p3
for Thee.	277 Kiss Me Again.	
Kildare.	279 The Vacant Chair.	
Mother Died	230 The Sweet Sunny South.	7
amp Ground.	233 Come Home Father.	
ny. Don't Go.	234 Little Maggie May.	
ed You.	235 Melly Bawn.	
Poor House.	288 Sally in Our Ally.	
Me, Darling.	200 Poer Old Ned.	
	232 Man in the Moon is Looking.	
im? [other.	205 Broken Down.	
to Love An-	200 My Little One's Waiting for Me	n.
Mother.	301 I'll Go Back to my Old Love Age	ain
I'll Forgive.	302 The Butcher Boy.	
er's Dying.	305 I'se Gwine Back to Dixie.	
nem I'm Old.	308 Where is My Boy To-Night	
	310 The Five Cent Shave.	
the Sea.	319 Linger, Not Darling.	
	326 Dancing in the Sunlight.	
O cents; any	twenty-five songs for 15 cents; ar	17

ones, post-paid for 4) cents. Remember, we will sones, post-paid for 4) cents. Remember, we will and one or three cent postage stamps. Valuable C CO., 122 Nassau Etreet, New York.

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### CHARDSON'S NEW METHOD For the Pianoforte, PRICE, \$3.25.

els' Third Mass. (80 cts.) by out. Is full of the best effects. Ditson & ublish 100 Masses by the best composers. No d music is finer than this. ocal Echoes. (\$1.00). By Perkins lar Songs. (50 cts.) are conquering the country. A great suc-

instrel Songs. (\$2,00). World Minems of English Song. (\$2,00) OLIVER DITSON & CO. Boston H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

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HE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The Mail, Printing COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Torente, C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director. Articles Wanted.

# The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

### Farms Wanted. Specific Articles.

Subscribers can do The Mail good service by elling advertisers that they read their adver-iscments in The Mail. Michigan Farm Lands.

Advertisements inserted under this neading, 5 cents per word with insertion, or 20 cents per word for five insertions. MPROVED AND UNIMPROVED HARD-WOOD lands for sale in Wexford county, fichigan, in lots to suit purchasers; convenient o railroads, markets, schools, &c. For particu-ars address W. P. SMITH, Manton, P.O.,

VOL. XI. NO. 621.

TOWO HUNDRED FARMS-OF ALL SIZES

## Farms for Sale.

CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER—WITH provincial and 16 county maps and best farm list in Dominion—sent to any address on receipt of 15c. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adeaide street east. TARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ON TARIO—send three-cent stamp for list to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent,

FIRST-CLASS FARM: FOR SALE — 150 agres; 120 cleared. Address RONALD MCDONALD, Stayner. OLD FARM-130 ACRES-80 FREE FROM

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV.

75 ACRES FIRST-CLASS LAND-WITHIN one mile of Simcoe, county Norfolk; 65 cleared, baiance hardwood; soil, sand and clay loam; 425 apple and 425 peach trees, apples just bearing; brick dwelling, frame drivehouse, and barns, in excellent repair; good water and fences; land highly cultivated. Apply to CHAS, MAR-LATT, Simcoe.

100 ACRES-BLACK CLAY LOAM-GOOD dwelling and barns; county of Haldimand; plenty of water always; terms easy. Apply to L. B. FRADENBURGH, Upper P.O.

### Properties to Lease.

STORE TO RENT IN THE VILLAGE OF Midland—a blacksmith and carriage shop, together or separate, as may be required; immediate possession given. For particulars apply to JAMES ELLIOTT, owner, Midland P.O.. Ont. TO RENT-FOR A TERM OF YEARS-IN the town of Peterboro', on Hunter street, near the iron bridge, that well-known establishment, formerly occupied by McDoneil & De Sautel, as blacksmith and carriage factory, There is on the premises two large blacksmith hops, one large wood shop, paint, and finishing ooms, large stables, a good comfortable dwell ssion can be given erms liberal. For further particulars apply to OHN O'NEIL, on the premises.

### Live Stack.

FOR SALE - IMPORTED SHORTHORN L bull, 21 months old; also two home-bred, 1 and 12 months; from imported cows. JOSEPI S. THOMSON, Whitby, Ont.

### Live Stock by Auction.

YRESHIRE AND JERSEY CATTLE AND A 200 horses to be sold by auction at GRAND' Repository, Toronto, March 11th and three fo owing days. See particulars in another column UCTION SALE - EIGHT MONTHS A credit imported Shropshire sheep-on Tuesday, March ith at Stirler's farm, four miles south of Guslph; forty shearling and two shear ewes, lambed or in lamb, to one of the finest and bestbred rams ever brought to Canada; ewes are now such ling lambs that weigh forty pounds; my sheep were selected by Wm. Gordon Precce, of Shrewsbury, one of the best judges of Shropshire sheep in Ehgland; first-class pedigrees; visitors by rail send card and call at the Commercial hotel, Guelph, JAMES GLENNIE, Guelph, Ont.

BREEDERS - THE UNDERSIGNED I will dispose of, along with his farm stock and implements by public aution on Thursday, the 28th inst., the celebrated Percheron stallion, "Leviathaan," and several Clydesdale breeding mares. W. H. NESBIT, Trowbridge, county Parth.

### Bertilizers.

PERTILISERS — SEND FOR GIRCULAR and price-list. PETER, R. LAMB & CO.,

### Situations Hacant.

WANTED - YOUNG MEN TO GO TO W ANTED 100 MG MARIA 10 GO TO TEXAS to learn and envage in stock raising; fine saddle horses to ride; delightful climate; a rare opportunity to engage in the most pleasant and profitable vocation of life. For further particulars address, enclosing two three-cent stamps, MANAGER, Don Carlos Stock Ranch, Leon Springs, Bexar Co., Texas, U. S. A.

## Situations Wanted

A S MILLER-FIRST-CLASS-OLD OR NEW process; single man; best of reference ress D. H. WAGNER, Cargill P.O., Ont.

### Agents Wanted.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY SELLING
"Horses their Feed and their Feet" which
all horse owners want; price, 50 cents; send for
terms. Address FOWLER & WELLS, 753
Broadway, New York.

### Business Chances.

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE — IN Orono, county of Durham. Apply to LOS-COMB & LEITH, Bowmsaville, or to the undersigned, who is retiring from business. J. WADDELL, Orono, Ont.

FOR SALE — A THREE-RUN WATER-POWER grist mill and circular saw mill, in Western Ontario. Address CONSTELLA MILLS, Shetland, Ont. TOR SALE - A BUTTER AND CHEESE

### factory in the village of Clifford. Apply to McEACHERN, Clifford P. O. Money to Loan.

D. PONTON. 25 TORONTO STREET, Toronto-money to loan on improved city arm properties at 64 per cent.; mortgages chased. A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN

A on farm property; interest low; terms to uit borrower. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. MONEY TO LOAN IN LARGE OR SMALL sums, according to length of time and character of security. Apply to the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, corner Toronto and Ade-

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL M estate at lowest rates of interest; spectitention given to farm applications; farm will save money by applying direct to me. E. KNOTT, 48 Adelaide street east. Toronto.

### Baenical.

DR. RYERSON—SURGEON FOR THE EYE, Ear, Throat, and Nose, to Toronto General Hospital—317 Church street, Toronto; hours, 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m. Saturdays excepted.

### Matarrix.

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

### Business Caras. ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon. DONALD S. MCKINNON, HAMILTON Ont., Sewing machines retailed at whole prices. Send for circular,

WANTED-ASPILE DRIVER, ADDRESS, with terms, ANGUS BELL, Singhamp

MANCER CURE-\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX Cancer Cure cures without use of knife, e only permanent cure in the world. Send o 3c. stamps for particulars. S. C. SMITH, aticook, Q., Canada.

### Miscellaneous.

25 BEAUTIFUL NEW MIXED CARDS—chromos, snowflake, transparent, &c.; 10c.; agents' samples, 60 cards, 15c. Queen City Card House, Toronto.

### Personal.

DAKOTA-PARTIES DESIRING INFOR-MATION relative to free homes, with cor-rect maps, circulars, and reliable facts, free of charge. Applyso HARRY MERCER, Travel-ling Emigration Agent C. M. and St. P. railway.

WANT TO HAVE A QUIET TALK WITH every farmer in Optario by mailing him gratis a little book concerning land and a map showing the same. Please write your name and address upon a postal card, and address J. ARMSTRONG, 1 Victoria street, Toronto.

### DOMINION LICENSE ACT.

Provisions with Respect to Applications for As every application for a license to sell liquor must be filed with the chief inspector on or before the 1st March next, a synopsis of the provisions of the Dominion Liquor Li-

pplicant to the Board of License Cor applicant to the Board of License Commis-sioners of the district in which it is intended that the license shall have effect. Every-petition for any other license authorized to etition for any other license authorized to e granted by the Act referred to must be filed with the chief inspector at least five days before the day on which the meeting of the board is to be held. In case the application is made by a person who is not already a icensee, or that the license is desired for emises not then licensed, the petition must e accompanied by a certificate signed by onethird of the electors entitled to vote in the polling sub-division in which the premises reerred to are situated. In organized districts the certificate must be signed by at least

TEN OUT OF THE TWENTY useholders residing nearest to the premises in which the applicant proposes to carry on business. This certificate must bear testiony to the fitness of the applicant to have ch license granted to him, to the adapta ility of the premises in which it is proposed o carry on the business, and to the desira-ility, on the ground of public convenience, having such business carried on in the eighbourhood referred to in the application. A fee of ten dollars must be deposited by the applicant with his application, the money beg required to cover necessary expense ling sub-division in which the applicant proposes to carry on business have the right to object to the granting of the license, presenting in their petition the grounds on which their objection is taken. Five or more out of the twenty householders residing nearest to the premises referred to by the applicant in his petition have the same right or

privilege. Any petition against the granting of a license must be lodged with the chief pefore the day appointed for the meeting of the board. When the casef inspector has obtained from the applicant the certificate obtained from the applicant the certificate authorizing the issuing of a license, he shall, upon the payment of a fee of \$5, issue the license to which, the applicant is entitled. Before the applicant may be considered entitled to the license, however, he must enter into a bond in the sum of \$500, with two sureties to be approved of by the one inspector, conditioned for the payment of all fines and penalties which he may be considered. ines and penalties which he may be condemned to pay in respect to any offence Liquor License Act then, or thereafter in force. Also, in any province in which, in order to raise the revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes, a buty has been imposed on any license, before the license issues the person entitled to it must establish to the chief inspector that he has paid or tendered such duty.
Until the first day of May, 1884, all the laws of the Provincial Legislatures of the on passed for regulating or restrain ing the traffic in liquors shall be as valid and effective to all intents and purposes as in enacted by the Parliament of Canada. Sub ject to these provisions the Dominion Liquor License Act came into force on the 1st Janu-

### May following. FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ary, 1884, but the licenses to be issued therender shall not be operative until the 1st

Meeting of the Committee of the Presby-terian Church in Canada. The Committee of the Presbyterian Church Canada (western section), to whom is entrusted the foreign work in China and India of representatives from Quebec, ontario, and Manitoba. The following gentlemen constitute the committee :—Dr. Wardrope Convener, Prof. McLaren, Toronto; Dr. Moore, Ottawa; S. Lyle, Hamilton; A. D. McDonald, Seaforth; J. S. Black, Montreal; McDonald, seaforth; J. S. Black, Montreal; A. H. Scott, Owen Sound; Dr. Jardine, Brockville; J. B. Fraser, Annan; T. Lowry, Toronto; S. H. Eastman, Oshawa: J. K. Smith, Galt; Edmonson, Lanark; J. Gray, Windsor; J. Ferguson, Chesley; J. S. Burnet, Martintown; W. A. McKay, Woodstock; J. Smith, Toronto; Murray, Kincardine: R. J. Beattie, Guelph: James Robert. dine; R. J. Beattie, Guelph; James Robert-son, Winnipeg; D. D. McLeod, Paris; and the following elders: Dr. McDonald, W. B. McMurrich, Watson, Reid Davidson, Cassels,

Gordon, McMillan, Thomson, Morris, and The Rev. H. Mckay, late of Manitoulin island, who was present and addressed the committee, received an appointment as mis-sionary to the Indians of the North-West. Arrangements were made for the designation service in the city of Guelph, and within St. Mr. McKay will proceed to his new field o

labour as soon as possible after the day above A number of important letters from the lifferent missionary fields were read. Correspondence, bearing date Dec. 31st, 1883, from the Rev. G. L. McKay, of Formosa, bore testimony to the safe arrival of Mr. Jamie son, recenty appointed to China, and his wife at Tamsu. Another letter from Hamilton, Bermuda, brought encouraging tiding regard ing improvement in the health of Rev. K. F

Important correspondence from the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., of Princeton repre-senting the Presbytern Church (North) in the United States, and from the Rev. M. H. Houston, D.D., of Waynesboro', Virginia, representing the Presbyterian Church (South), was presented. The object of the correspon dence was to secure the mind of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Canadian Church as regards the co-operation, in the foreign of the different missionaries represen ing different branches of the Presbyterian Church throughout the world, so that if possible some common understanding might be arrived at, and announced at the Genera June of the present year. The mind of the committee was expressed, and instructions were given to the convener to convey the re quired information to the gentlemen representing the Churches above named.

G. H. M. Johnson, a distinguished and highly respected Mohawk chief, died at his residence, Chiefswood, on Tuesday evening, Deceased was a recognized leader in all thing pertaining to the welfare of the Six Nation Indians, and his counsel will be greatly missed by them. He was 68 years of age.

## UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

Stock in the northern part of Texas is sufering greatly on account of the severe

A Philadelphia business firm has be med \$100 for using an advertisement similar to a postage stamp Mrs. Kerkendell, wife of a wealthy mer-chant of Parkesburg, W. Va., has eloped with a tramp printer. Scarlet fever is raging in Ware, Mass. In

ome parts of the town whole families of hildren are dangerously ill. During 1883 there were 2,169 fires in New ork city, involving a loss of \$3,512,000. The uninsured loss was \$136,000. The will of Mr. Wendell Phillips leaves nis entire property, valued at \$200,000 to \$250,000, unconditionally to his wife.

Elias Long, formerly a resident of Free-port, has been lynched in Colorado. He pretended to be a physician, and prescribed medicine which killed a man. Great indignation has been aroused over the revelations before a Kentucky legislative committee of maitreatment of the insane at the Anchorage Asylum near Louisville.

insufficient to sustain life, and all the gam having been destroyed.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Western Union Telegraph Company is responsible for gross negligence of agents in transmitting messages, and that it is immaterial what is printed at the head of the The death rate among the Marquis Demone's sheep, in the Little Missouri country, in the Bad Lands of Dakota, is the result of

poison by enemies. The loss of 6 000 out of 12,000 can be accounted for on no other ground. The City Council of Chicago has fixed the rate for licenses in accordance with the pro-positions of the Harper High License Act. Small liquor dealers declare that whiskey is malt liquor, and they will sell it under a beer

It has been discovered that a gang o New Yorkers have been driving a large trade in counterfeit divorces, sending them broad-cast over the United States, and receiving for them a fee of from one hundred to one hun-

A letter has been received from Pullman, Illinois, the writer of which professes to be able to give information which will lead to the recapture of Phipps, the wife murderer, who escaped from Sandwich gaol in company with Greenwood, another murderer under sentence of death. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics ports that 12,015 immigrants arrived in the

United States last month, of which 3,500

were Germans. The arrivals for the seven

months ending January 31st, 1884, were 250,000, as against 283,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The will of the late Eliza Eddy is now eing contested in Boston. She was an earnest supporter of the woman suffrage move ment, and left the residue of her estate to Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone Black well. The complainant is Albert Bacon, who married a daughter of Mrs. Eddy.

Some idea of the beer-drinking propensity of the people in the United States may be gathered from the following statistics:—In New York city 3,239,000 barrels were brewed in 1883; in Poiladelphia, 1,023,000; in Milwaukee, 986,300; in St. Louis, 943,000; in Recoklyn 238,000; in Chicago 676,000

Brooklyn, 836,000; in Chicago, 676,000. es of the 71st regiment of the companies of the 71st regiment of the National Guard excepting two have resigned on account of dissatisfaction with the man-agement of Col. Rose. The colonel says the secure his removal.

A fearful accident, due to the floods, oc curred in Cincinnati on Friday morning. Por-tions of three brick dwellings which had been undermined fell in, burying many of the occupants in the ruins. Twelve people are known to have been killed, and there is a probability of more lives having been lost. A call is issued to the wool-growers of Col

orado, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico to meet in convention in Denver in March for the purpose of forming State organizations to prevent further re-duction in the tariff, which threatens the existence of the wool-growing industry of the The will of Col. Hunt, a millionaire lun

berman of Roscommon county, disclosed that he had bequeated \$5,000 to Caroline Brown the mother of Artemus Ward, and similar amounts to Eli Perkins and Josh Billings. Hunt was a lover of humour, and owned an extensive library made up mainly of humorous literature.

Archbishop Feehan returned to Chicago om a visit to the Pope on Sunday afternoon He was excerted home by a procession of ten thousand persons. Over a hundred thousand assembled along the three mile march to wit-ness the parade. Except General Grant's welcome, the ovation exceeds anything of the

kind previously witnessed in Chicago. Standing Bear, a Sioux Indian from Ros bud agency, called upon the Secretary of the Interior at Washington recently to enquire whether or not an Indian had the right to keep a store. He had opened a shop at the agency, but a white man told him he had violated the law by doing so. He was much pleased when assured of his right to engage

A verdict of \$7,500 was rendered against the Central Hudson at Troy on Thursday in favour of Mary Byrne, who when ten years old was run over by a train and her right leg cut off. The case began fourteen years ago.
The present is the fourth trial. It was sent back by the Court of Appeals. The plaintiff once recovered \$4,000, once \$6,000, and was

On Sunday John Schwartz was taken t the hospital at Lancaster, Pa., suffering from smallpox. His wife was sent with him, but she escaped, and after wandering through the streets was captured and sent back. She escaped a second time and took refuge in a friend's house. When the police were about to apprehend her she jumped from the root and was fatally hurt.

The Boston Journal is authority for the statement that the night watchman in the Erie county, N.Y., penitentiary got drunk-the other night, and the convicts took his keys and revolver from him, unlocked all the cells, and had a general good time, but did not attempt to escape, although there were 400 of them. The noise they made awakened the other officers, and the normal condition of affairs was soon restored.

## Predictions of Approaching Decease Correctly Fulfilled,

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 19 .- On Saturday morning Fanny Scott, a coloured cook em-ployed by Judge Hilton, told the Amily to at a hearty breakfast as she would be des before dinner time. Two hours afterwards she died. When her invalid husband was told of the circumstances he said he would die on Sunday at the same hour as died. The prediction was fulfilled.

Accident to a Canadian. DETROIT, Feb. 13.-A Canadian name Joseph McCardell accidentally shot himself while hunting at the camp of R. G. Anschutz, on the Ausable river. The ball entered his left side at the breast and came out.

just below the shoulder-blade on his back. Mr. Colby assisted him to the camp, where Mr. Anschutz dressed his wound, and imme-diately sent him to East Tawas, but doubts

are entertained of his reaching there alive He was about 25 years of age. His folks

Proposition to Establish a Colonned Territory with a Local Negro Gerenment.

RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—Senator Kiernan, exchairman of the Democratic State Committee, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, introduced a resolution yesterday requesting the representatives to Congress to bring to the attention of the Government the propriety and necessity of providing a territorial reservation for the exclusive use and local government of such of the negro race as may prefer a negro population, and to locate a negro Government to demonstrate their capacity of self-government and the highest development of their race.

Pleuro-Pueumonia in Cattle. HUDSON, Feb. 16.-Prof. Grow, a well known authority on pleuro-pneumonia, to-da examined the herd of Edwin Angell, in batham, which was reported to be intected The professor says the herd has not the slightest indication of disease. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—The State vete

Breath on the Glass of a Coffin—Other Evi-WARREN, O., Feb. 15 .- Kitty Gilmour daughter of a physician died on Monday after a short illness. The body was placed in a vault yesterday morning. In the afternoon the undertaker noticed evidences of breath on the glass of Miss Gilmour's coffin. The body was removed and efforts made to restore the lady, but without success. The restore the lady, out without success. Ine face is flushed and the limbs limp. The body was examined this afternoon by three physicians and pronounced dead. It was again placed in the vault this evening.

Attempts to Shoot His Parents in a Fit o MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 19.-Wilbur Williams, aged 34, until recently an inmate of an insane asylum, became possessed of a shot gun this morning while temporarily deranged, and in an altercation with his mother shot her in the neck. His father interfered and endeavoured to wrest the gon from him, but failed and fled, the lunatic firing at him and shooting him in the hand. The son then with the empty gun rushed wildly about the neighbourhood, causing a panic among the people. He was finally secured by a posse of men, disarmed and locked up. The woman will probably recover.

A Woman Killed by Bullets Meant fo Her Husband-Arrest of the Suspected Murderers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 15, -- Jas. Hunter, a wealthy farmer living seventy-five miles east of here, in Green county, lately received east of here, in Green county, lately received a large sum of money. He, with his wife and other members of the family, were sitting round the fire last night, his wife being in a rocking chair, when a gun was fired through the window, three bullets passing through Mrs. Hunter's head, killing her instantly. It is supposed it was intended to kill James Hunter, but his wife rocking to and fro received the shot intended for her husband. Two brothers named Moore have been arrested on suspicion. They had a rifle earrying the same sized bullet that was found in Mrs Hunter's brain. Their tracks correspond with those found at Hunter's window.

OBITEARY NOTES. The death was announced at Wanning on Thursday of Mr. T. G. Furnival after a brief illness. Deceased was the son of Mr. T. profession as a pharmaceutist with Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, Ont. upwards of for years, passing with high benours. He left for New York to advance himself in the profession he had chosen, and after rem

there about a year concluded to try the North-West, where he has been for about eighteen months. Captain Isaac May, a well-known steam boat owner, died in London, Ont., on Monday of cancer of the lip after two years' suffering, aged 63 years. Captain May was long a resident of Toronto, and engaged in lumber operations on Lake Simcoe and the North Shore. He was the owner of several barges on the lakes, and the pioneer of the steamer route between Cleveland and Port Stanley. The captain was a staunch Conservative all his life. He leaves a widow,

six daughters, and three sons. At 11 o'clock Monday morning, Mr. J. Watson Hall, Master in Chancery in Guelph, breathed his last. For several weeks the deceased had been suffering from a painfu nd protracted illness, and his unexpected by his friends, as for many day past no hopes have been entertained of his recovery. Mr. Hall has for the past eighteen years filled the position of Master in Chan-cery, and during that time was known only as a careful servant of the Government and an obliging official to the public. He was comparatively a young man, being only in his 48th year. Two brothers, including Ald. Hall, three sisters, his mother, a wife and

The death is to-day announced of Mr. Jos N. Hardy, one of the earliest settlers of the wnship of London. Mr. Hardy was born in Menagh, Tipperary, Ireland, in May, 1800, and came to this country in 1818, settled on the plains near Nissouri, and on his father's death in 1819 moved to the sixth conces of London, where he resided till 1839, wh he moved to the township of Hay and settled kept the post-office there for five years. He then removed to the Dorchester station take charge of the Matthews lumbering bus ness and store, was appointed to the magistra cy, and kept the post-office for twenty years For the last ten years he resided in London.

Mr. Hardy was township clerk when the

Municipal Act first took effect in Upper

Canada, and was a staunch Conservative in

politics. He was the last survivor of the men who left the Old Country in the ship Bruns wick for the special purpose of settling th township of London. He leaves a widow two sons, and three daughters.

### Death of A. W. Lauder, M.P.P. We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. A. W. Lauder, M.P.P., for East Grey,

which took place about noon yesterday (Wednesday). Mr. Lander has not been in robust health for some time, but no one imagined he was seriously ill. A few days ago be became seriously ill, and after a period of lowness and a brief rally, he succumbed to a painful illness. Mr. Lauder was the son of Thomas D. Lauder, of Durham. He was born in 1834, and educated at Canobie and Langholm. He was called to the bar in 1864. From 1867 to 1875 he sat for South Grey. In 1875 he was returned for East Grey. He was a consistent and faithful Conservative. His attention to his duties in the House was very conscientious. His speeches was marked by a courtesy and good Ve do not think he ever gave very serious offence personally to any opponent, yet never for a moment hesitated in supporting strongly his own conservative view of the situation. His education speeches, and his speech this year on the address, contain much valuable material. He rarely prepared a speech, trusting always to the impulse of the moment. He will be much missed in the Legislature, especially, of course among his own friends. especially, of course, among his own fried On Wednesday the Legislature adjou out of respect for the memory of the de

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

General Gleanings from Distant Lands.

### EUROPE.

American bacon imported into France is to be subject to official inspection at ports of A St. Petersburg despatch save the tribe f Merv have taken the oath of fidelity to

Attempts, which have proved fuble, have been made to fan the anti-Jewish feeling at Kief to the point of a general massacre of the Laws.

The submission of the Merv tribes to Rus ia is regarded as being worse for England than the Soudan disasters by the press of Bermany. The Crown Prince of Austria on Tuesday

exposed an American spiritualist as a frau-while giving so-called spirit manifestations in he Imperial palace at Vienna. The relations between England and Russ

are stated by a St. Petersburg journal to be based upon mutual recognition of each other's interests, the two being perfectly reconcilable. The Black Watch, the Gordon Highlanders, the 16th Rifles, the 18th Hussars, a battalion of Egyptian troops with English officers, and an Egyptian camel battery manned by British artillerymen have been ordered to Suakim, and are expected these rithers were the support of the surface of the s A Rome despatch says the general opins that the attempt against the train on wh ing Humbert was travelling has a serious significance. The Pope has congratulated

A sudden increase of activity is manifest by the French ministry of marine. The vice-admiral of the Mediterranean fleet has been summoned to Paris for consultation, and inforce him.

Our correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Italian Government have determined to observe a policy of the strictest neutrality in regard to Egypt, and that the idea of inter-vention is emphatically repudiated by the Prime Minister. A Rome despatch says a train on which

King Humbert was returning from the hunt on Saturday was fired into by four men on the road-side. A bottle of gunpowder with a lighted fuse was thrown on to the train, but one of the guards threw it off. A Berlin despatch says expressions of scorn and indignation are heard on every side with reference to the impotent and pusillaning British statesman who is described as the

penses, portend more than an expedition to relieve Tokar. It is believed it is intended to orator of the Bulgarian atrocities and the author of the Soudan massacre. Berber route. The Pope, commenting on the hostilities in Tonquin and the Soudan, exclaimed, "The Church has small cause to thank the great officials that Osman Digna's forces are m ing at Tokar for the purpose of making a deswestern powers for services in behalf of re ligion and civilization. When Africa and Tonquin are pacified we shall be at the point perate attack upon that place. Some alarm is felt because the defenders of the town are

where we were half a century ago. The official organ at Berlin editorially offers a dignified protest against the retaliatory measures before Congress as the result of the prohibition of American hog products in Germany, concluding with an intimation that reprisals or threats are not likely to intimidate the German Government.

two hundred women and a number of chil A Paris despatch says the Parliamentary dren. Yemen, in Arabia, is in full revolt. project for the construction of an overhead railway across the channel from France to England. Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister o Marine, opposed the project, saying such a work would be dangerous to shipping, and anyway it was necessary to obtain England's

calling him "Sultan of the Soudan." Ad-dressing the people, General Gordon said, "I came without soldiers, but with God on anyway it was necessary to obtain England's consent.

A Vienna despatch says:—In the Lower House of the Reicharath lately Count von Taafe, Minister of the Interior, said the exceptional law would be applied solely to stop the plotting of anarchists, and pretent the attract of the form assassins. Socialism, he thought, could be cored in some other way than by the suspension of liberty, and the Government were considering plans to bring.

The people at Khartoum hailed Gen. Government were considering plans to bring.

this about. At a circus at Cairo on Saturday an Italia acrobat unfurled the Italian flag, when an English officer walked into the arena and seized it amid great excitement. The acrob soon recovered the flag and waved it tri umphantly, when he was struck by a French man. A melee ensued, and finally some English officers managed to separate the combatants and caimed the tumult. The Italian consul has demanded satisfaction for the insult to his flag. It is hoped that the affair will be amicably settled.

General Stephenson has apologized in the name of the British army to the Italian consul at Cairo for the insult offered the Italian

flag by a British officer at a circus on Friday The French Government have called the attention of the English Cabinet to the dam

The establishment of a first-class army st tion at Merv, which would command the whole of Central Asia, is suggested to the Russian Government by the Governor of Turkestan. Torpedoes have been placed in the river a

ger of a massacre at Cairo if the English gar rison is weakened.

Pekin. If Bacninh is attacked the member of the French embassy will receive their pas ports. The approaches to Bacninh are guard A Paris despatch says many Christians have been massacred in Annam since the beginning of January. The Annamite Minister of War is implicated. The Chinese Viceroy, prior to the capture of Sontay, ordered the Black Flags to murder every Christian found in the

The German sanitary commission has di covered the cholera germ in a water tank at Calcutta, and also found it in a suburban village where cholera made its appearance The same microscopic organism has been discovered in the lower intestines of cholers victims in Egypt. A Suakim dispatch says:—Differences among the sheikhs of the rebel tribes as to whether the attack should be made on Suakim

efore the arrival of the British troops, has led to discontent in Osman Digma's camp Some sheikhs who urged an immediate attack on Suakim hold aloof from the force ncentrated around Tokar. Gen. Graham with a full complement roes, is timed to reach Suakim Sunday next and advance on Tokar Tuesday. This leaves eight days still before relief is possible. Re cements have been hurriedly despatched rom Gibraltar and Malta. The Sixteent

Rifles and fifty mounted infantry arrived to-

day. The British troopship Orontes has taken to Trinkitat part of the Tokar relief expedi-The Christian missionaries, comprising six nuns, two prieste, and a layman, are in a most deplorable position. Another priest and a layman have become Mussulmans. They receive a monthly stipend and dwell apart from the Christians. The latter live in straw huts outside the town, and are destitute of food, clothing, and money. Their negro novices have been enrolled in the army

A Vienna despatch states that a Persian statesman says that the rumour was current throughout Central Asia that the Russians would lead the warlike tribes into the rich plains of India as soon as England was in difficulty, and that this did more to cause the submission of the Turcomans than all the ability of the Russian generals. He says Russia is using the Afghans as an advance

Russia is using the Afghans as an advance guard.

It is asserted that the court of Hué has punished the mandarins who permitted the massacre of Annamite Christians in the provinces of Phanhos and Nghen. Two mandarins who were instigators of the massacre were conveyed to Hué, tried, and executed.

La Patrie says over fifty Christians were considered that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

## 9040 100 PRICE THREE CENTS.

that the mission houses were demolished. Bands of men in the pay of the mandarins of Nguien and Vontoung are pillaging and murdering and crying, "Death to the Christians!" The vicariate of Eastern Cochin China is endangered. Christians in the vicinity of Tourane are fleeing to Puinhoin, hoping to find the French there, Kingdom.

massacred in the neighbourhood of Hué, and

The Bey of Tunis has given M. Rondaire authority to carry out the scheme for trans-

forming a portion of the desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

The English officers commanding the

Egyptian regiments at Cairo threaten to resign unless they are allowed to co-operate in

the Suakim expedition. Probably one bat-

Gen. Gordon has had a proclamation posted

at Khartoum recognizing El Mehdi as Sultan of Kordofan, remitting half the taxes, and placing no restrictions on the slave trade.

The Arabs of Khartoum express great satis

and are expected there within a week.

at a considerable distance.

El Mehdi has delayed the circumcision

his son until it can be performed in the palace at Khartoum. From fear of assassins El Mehdi has surrounded himself with a life

guard. Visitors are permitted to approach

only on all fours and even then must remain

Wylde has returned to Cairo from Abys-

sinia. He reports that four tribes hostile t

El Mehdi are awaiting an opportunity to at-

tack him. The Hadindomah tribe, however

also stirring up rebellion in Yemen, Arabia

Since Admiral Hewitt assumed command at Suakim everything has been put in man-of-

war order. Perfect justice is dispensed, and the inhabitants are content. The facts that

preparations are being made at Cairo to transport a large force to Suakim, and that Mr.

Hadstone asks for £250,000 to defray ex-

elieve the Kassala garrison and open the

A Cairo despatch says :- It is believed by

short of ammunition. General Gordon tele

graphs, "I have formed a committee of defence with well-to-do families

of Berber. Precipitate action may throw them into the arms of the enemy. Patience

alone is requisite." He asks the authoritie at Cairo to send arms and ammunition fo

the Berbertines. The rebels killed at Sinkat

Gordon's Reception at Khartoum.

ordon as their deliverer. Geu.

Wolseley has ordered the expedition to Tokar to be finished in three weeks, within which

time the troops are to return to Cairo. Gen. Gordon has telegraphed that

the people of Khartoum had received him well. He also said that El Mehdi would not

yet advance. He was trying to raise the tribes, but would not succeed, the general

GENERAL

The first sugar refinery ever established in Havana is in course of construction in Car

denas, and will soon be ready to commend

at Arequipa, Peru, and in the neighbourhood The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Severa persons were drowned.

A three years' truce has been arranged

tween Chili and Bolivia. By its terms Bolivia is prevented from securing Peruvian ter-

Lieut Kimball, of the United State

steamer Tennessee, says work on the Panama canal is being rapidly pushed. If it is con-tinued at the present rate the canal can be

Revolting accounts are to hand of the reatment inflicted by the Government of

THE ORANGE ORDER.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of On-tario West.

ALLISTON, Feb. 19. - The twenty-sixth an-

nual session of the R. W. Provincial Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario West was held to-

day in the town hall. There was a very large

attendance of members and visitors, amongs whom were Bros. Major Bennett, G.M.; H.

A. L. White, D.G.M.; W. W. Fitzgerald A.D.G.M.; Rev. Rural Dean Cooper, G.C. Rev. Wm. Walsh, D.G.C.; James Norris, G

Sec.; Dr. J. A. Burgess, D. G. Sec.; E. F. Clarke, G. Treas.; Arthur Robb, G.D. of C.

Wm. Douglas, G. Lee.; W. J. Parkhill, D.G.M. R.A.; J. T. Jones, R. Black Institution, and about two hundred delegates from the various districts and counties in Ontario

The Grand Lodge was called to order at 2

session. The committee consisted of Bros. Henry Perkins, George Watson, F. Somers,

C. McAvey, John Hoag.
The Grand Master then delivered his an-

nual address, which was received with enthu-

The report of the Grand Treasurer, Bro.

rrears. Th report was referred to the proper

ommittee.

An address of welcome was presented by

the County Master of South Simcoe, Bro. W. M. Lockhart, and a cordial invitation ex-

ended to a banquet to-morrow evening in

The congregation of Knox church, Galt,

will shortly vote on the undecided question whether they are to have an organ or not.

the Temperance hall, which was accepted

p.m., and after the usual opening ceremon a committee of five brethren were appoint

to strike the standing committees

ritory or an outlet to the sea.

pened in five or six years.

until a vital spot was reached.

thought, if concessions were made them.

On General Gordon's arrival at Khartoun

talion will be sent as a compromise.

eported to be spreading.

of death.

The rebellion in Arabia against Turkey i don the day it was issued. Bradlaugh was elected again on Tuesday in It is now rumoured that Cetewayo's death was due to poisoning, and a post-mortem ex-amination will be made to ascertain the cause

a larger vote than ever before. Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northote are blamed by the Times for not boldly leclaring the Conservative policy. The Nationalists have unanimously nomi-

nated John Deasy as their candidate for nember of Parijament for Cork city. Conervative opposition is expected. The second trial of Robert Elliott, Swords,

Magrath, and Lestrange, charged with con-spiracy to murder William Smyth, terminated in the disagreement of the jury.

sand people in Sheffield Wednesday night. The Government has decided to reinforce the army of occupation in Egypt. A bat-tation of infantry and a battery of artillery have been ordered to proceed from Malta to Egypt immediately.

The Duke of Richmond stated on Tuesday.

A company having Mr. Parnell and Mr.

Jacob Bright among its directors, has been formed under the Irish Tramways Act for the purpose of taking practical measures to ameliorate the condition of Ireland. The papers regarding General Gordon's mission to the Soudan have been laid before the Imperial Parliament. They show that he has the fullest liberty of action, and that the most powerful in the Eastern Soudan, has declared for El Mehdi, whose emissaries are

Soudan for Egypt. Lord Randolph Churchill has been elected president of the National Conservative Union. This indicates that he will succeed Sir Stafford Northcote as leader of the Conserva-tives. Sir S. Northcote's son and other members of the union threaten to secode.

man and brought to a stop Thursday after-noon in Bond street while on his way to the House of Commons. The Premier released himself from his assallant, who offered no further molestation. The attack is said to have been the result of a wager. Two thousand persons attended a meeting in London on Friday under the auspices of the Patriotic Society, at which the Govern-

Sixty Irish members of Parliament of all shades of politics have signed a memorial to Mr. Gladstone asking that the purchase clause of the Land Act be amended so as to

stone said despatches had been received from General Gordon stating that the reported

The debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's notion of censure was resumed in the House

Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the In the House of Commons on Fiday, in the debate on the motion condemning the

Haytı on instigators of the recent rebellion In many cases the wretched victims were tied to fences and shot from the ankles upwards efray the expenses of the British expedition In the House of Commons on Monday,

In the debate this evening on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion censuring the Government, W. T. Marriott (Liberal) made a violent attack on the Government, accusing it of vacillation and inconsistency. He declared the Government had lost the confidence of

nad received no news of the fall of The report of the Grand Treasurer, Bro. E. F. Clarke, was then presented, and shows a most gratifying state of the finances. The total receipts for the year have been \$1,962, a sum considerably in excess of last year. It detailed the receipts from every lodge in the province arranged in counties, and appended was a statement of the lodges still in In the Commons on Tuesday the debate upon Sir Stafford Northcote's motion ceusuring the Government was resumed.

Mr. Ellis Bartlett (Conservative) spoke

English advice, perhaps permanently.

Sir Stafford Northcote said the present Government had spoiled the late Government had not answered the charge of inconsistency and vacillation, and a division on his motion

### GREAT BRITAIN.

## Items of Interest from the United

The first edition of the Queen's diary reached a sale of ten thousand copies in Lon-

Northampton for the fourth time, receiving

The Government's Egyptian policy was denounced as a sacrifice of the national honour and prestige by a meeting of fifteen thou-

in the House of Lords that more stringent provisions would be introduced into the bill for the prevention of the introduction of con-tagious diseases by imported cattle.

he is decidedly opposed to reconquering the

Mr. Gladstone was suddenly seized by a

ment's Egyptian policy was condemned. The meeting also declared that the trade route to Central Africa must be secured and the revival of the slave trade prevented.

authorize the Government to advance the whole purchase money to tenants and extend the period for the re-payment of the money. A mass meeting was held in London on Saturday for the purpose of denouncing Saturday for the purpose of denouncing the Government's Egyptian policy. The hall was thronged, and an overflow meeting was organized in St. James' square. Baron Borthwick presided. Lord Randolph Charchill made a speech, in which he prophesied that Mr. Gladstone would hereafter be known as "Sinkat" Gladstone. A meeting was also held at Birkenhead, participated in by Mr. David Matter hember of Participated.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

massacre of women and children was improbable. The efforts of the rebels were confined to inciting their neighbours to revolt. In no instance had the rebels in one district invaded the soil of their neighbours. Events in the vicinity of Suakim had not endangered the safety of the garrisons at Khartoum and

of Commons on Thursday.
Sir Wilfred Lawson, Radical, moved in amendment, "That this House decline to express an opinion on the Government's policy in Egypt."

Mr. Labouchere seconded the amendment.

He censured both Whigs and Tories.

Government's Egyptian policy, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, one of the under Foreign Secretaries, said most extensive measures were being taken on the cast coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade, and the debate was Mr. Gladstone stated that England would

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an inquiry by Sir Stafford Northcote regarding Gordon's action, said the appointment of El Mehdi as Sultan of Kordofan and the remission of taxes were within Gordon's powers. The true meaning of the order regarding the revival of slavery could not be understood from the telegraphic summary published. The Gov-erument preferred to await the receipt of the full text of the original order. No telegram

had been received confirming the rumoured disbanding of the Egyptian army.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign, Secretary, announced that England had addressed a note to the French Government relative to British losses incurred through the bombardment of ports of Madagascar by the

the country and the Liberal party. The truth of this he would test by voting for Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, and then resigning his seat in the House and offering himself for e-election. The debate was adjourned. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary for War, said this evening that the Government

in favour of the motion. He said that the Government by allowing the destruction of General Hicks' army had brought about the present situation in the Soudan, and had thereby earned the exectation of the world.

The Marquis of Hartington said that the dovernment had not abandoned the hope of a native Government for Egypt, which Government, however, might have to be aided by

would not settle the question.

The division was taken on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, and it was defeated by a vote of 311 to 262.

Rev. E. J. Stobo, pastor of the Belleville Baptist church, has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Quebec Baptist church,

with prayer.

### DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

The Belleville stove foundry now employs Telephonic communication will be opened in the spring between Kingston and Amherst

Boys have been annoying the post-offic officials of Belleville by throwing snow into the street letter-boxes. The Northern Fair directors have decided to hold their fall snow on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following the Western

Vagrants seeking protection in the police station at the Limestone City will have to work out their accommodation by whitewash-

Kingston School Board have decided to supply all the public schools with Ten Com indiment cards, so that they may be opened

Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., of Montreal, was sworn in on Saturday before the Common Pleas Divisional Court as a member of the bar of Ontario. The Bay of Quinte Bee-keepers' Association

llevilie on Tuesday. About twenty members were in attendance and the proceedings were interesting. The vote on the Ontario Temperance Act

at Beamsville on Monday was 62 in favour o the prohibition by law and 66 against, the by-law being lost by four votes. Last week there was shipped from Sand-

wich breeding house a large quantity of whitefish eggs, to be placed in the rivers and lakes in Scotland and England. A petition to the Dominion Government sking that a harbour of refuge be established at Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, is being cir-

lated at different points along the river and

ake shore. The post-office savings bank statement fo January shows:—Deposits, \$550,071; with-drawals, \$486,394; deposits over withdrawals, \$63,777. The balance due to depositors on 31st January was \$12,785,687.

At a meeting of the License Commissione of the county of Ontario, held in the court-house at Whitby Monday, Mr. J. R. Philp, of Whithy, was appointed license inspecto or Ontario county under the McCarthy Act. A deputation from Mildmay visited London a few days ago as a deputation to the London Bank, and asked that a branch, of that institution be established there. The request will be taken into consideration at

The Conneil of the Limestone City are at loggerheads with the School Board over finan-cial matters, the latter having refused to reduce their estimates as requested, and the City Treasurer refuses to honour their

The by-law granting a bonus of \$10,000 and loan of \$10,000 to Messrs. Green Bros. & Co., to assist them in rebuilding their agri-cultural works at Walkerton, destroyed by fire on Dec. 26th last, was carried by a ma jority of 74.

The Toronto Board of Trade on Tuesday passed a resolution protesting strongly against Mr. Hickson's proposal to Sir John Mac donald to secure any further monopoly of railways in Ontario being received favour ably by the Government.

The vault in Wilton cemetery was forcibly entered Friday night and two bodies stolen one being that of the late John Suider, the other that of a young woman. Several other caskets were undisturbed. The desecration was not discovered until Monday. An order was made on Saturday by Mr

Dalton, Q.C., in Chambers, on the applica-tion of Patrick Kearns, unseating Dr. Mc-Connell as reeve of Brockton, with costs, on the ground that he has not been expected, perty qualification. A new election vill In Kingston recently Dr. John St waited on the Mayor at the latter's surgery

and served him with papers in co with the former's election protest. After a very brief conversation the Mayor rose and ning the stove door consigned the doon The Globe informs us that the writ for South Oxford was issued and forwarded to

the sheriff on Thursday. The motion autho izing it did not pass in the Legislature until 4.30 o'clock that afternoon. Mr. Mowat appears to be in a desperate hurry to get another upporter into the House. The Dominion License Commissioner and organized on Saturday at Belleville, Mr. R.

Gordon, of Hungerford, was appointed license inspector for the county. The sub-inspectors are as follows:—F. Connell, Trenton, for West Hastings; Irvine Ray, Tyendinaga, for East Hastings; Jas. Cook, Rawdon, for North Hastings. The Collector of Internal Revenue at Wind sor has detailed excise officers to go through the division, which extends from Chatham to

Amherstburg, and ascertain how generally the law requiring the destruction of stamps on oil barrels is being observed. Numerous barrels have already been confiscated at seve ral small towns back from the border, Mr. Edward Meek issued a writ of sum

mons on Saturday on behalf of Mrs. White, the administratrix of James White, one of the victims of the Humber disaster, claiming \$15,000 damages from the Grand Trunk rail way under Lord Campbell's Act. This is the writ issued in consequence of the accident, and it is to be followed up with further proceedings without delay.

A large manufacturer in Windsor has de-clared that if the Town Council gives bonus to the Barnum Wire and Iron Works as an nducement for it to remain in Windsor he will demand the same privileges and be able to show just as satisfactory reasons why he should get them. He claims that one business enterprise is as much entitled to municipal recognition as another.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held in Ottawa on Thurs-day, there being a large attendance present. annual report was presented. Lansdowne spoke, paying a graceful tribute to last year's Shoeburyness team, and com-plimenting the association on the success it had achieved in disseminating a knowledge of scientific gunnery. His Excellency also an-nounced his intention of continuing the prizes offered for competition by the Marquis of Lorne. Major-General Luard was unanimously re-elected president.

Mr. Dalton, O.C., in Chambers last week granted summonses in the nature of writs of Messrs. H. C. Odett and Patrick Delmon, jr., as councillors for the municipality of the township of Anderdon, in the county of Essex. The applicant in each case is Mr. Peterson, who moves on the ground that the gentiemen named have not the necessary property quali-fication. The seats are claimed for Messrs, Joseph Drouillard and Nelson Papst respec-Argument is expected this week

Mr. Elliott, of Milton, moved absolute a summons in Chambers on Monday in the nature of a writ of quo warranto to void the election of Dr. Buck and John Husband as first and second deputy reeves of the town-ship of Traialgar, in the county of Halton, the ground of corrupt practices. Mr. dlaw appeared for the respondents. Mr. ton directed a reference to the County Judge at Milton to take evidence as to the corrupt practices, and upon the return of

The argument of the election case of Walpjohn was heard on Friday before en's Bench Divisional Court. The is one brought to recover \$1,000 ies against Apjohn, a Grit returning at Rat Portage, for corrupt practices Algoma elections. The plaintiff that Apjohn refused to allow a of electors to take the oath or vote at

Toronto assizes before Mr. Justice Cameron and a jury, and a verdict was awarded in fa-vour of the plaintiff with costs. Mr. Mac-lennan, Q.C., and Mr. Prootor moved on Friday to set aside the verdict on a number of grounds, which will be found in the legal column. Mr. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. Meek column. Mr. Osler, Q.C., and Mr. Meek supported the verdict. Judgment was re-

Judgment will be given in the North Vicria case on Monday. In the North Ontario case judgment was delivered on Monday, in Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Mr. Justice Burton holding that the petition against Mr. Gould, Reformer, the member-elect, should be dismissed with costs, Mr. Justice Osler, while he agreed in the maine with his colleague, was of onjoin that

maine with his colleague, was of opinion that the respondent should bear a portion of the

Contested Elections

South Eigin Conservative AYLMER, Feb. 15.-The following are the fficers elected for the ensuing year at the neeting of the Liberal Conservative Associaion of East Elgin to-day :- President, Dr. W. Marlatt; First Vice-President, Moses Leeson; Second Vice-President, W. G. Emery; Secretary and Treasurer, D. H.

The following local presidents were also lected :—St. Thomas, T. W. Crothers; Yarmouth, Joseph Marlot; Malahide, Francis Lee-son; Bayham, Hy. Godwin; South Dorchester, V. Martin; Vienna, R. McCauley; Spring-ield, H. L. Dance; Aylmer, Edward Walker; Port Stanley, Major Ellison.

Implement Manufacturers in Session. A few of the leading implement manufacturers of the province met in London on Fri-day in order to discuss the question of self-binders. Among those present were:—Adam Cochrane, of St. Thomas; J. K. Osborne, of Brantford; John H. Tilden, of Hamilton; John Harris, of Harris & Son, Brantford; and Wm. Elliott, of this city. The idea was to discuss the question of the price of self-binders, of which articles it was admitted, there had been season a large over-produc-It was thought advisable to guard

against this during the coming season, and, possible, arrange to have the number limit-The matter of prices was also talked over, and an arrangement may be entered into with a view of guarding against the cutting

Inquest on the late Mr. Beall-Verdict of the Jury. Whitey. Feb. 18.—The inquest on the ody of Jabez P. Beall, who was fatally injured near Whitoy station on Carson, coroner. came on to-day before Mr. Carson, coroner. Mr. J. E. Farewell, County Attorney, appeals jured near Whitby station on Tuesday last, peared and conducted the inquest on behalf of the Crown. Mr. W. W. Pope was present on behalf of the Grand Trunk railway. Dr. Eastwood stated that he attended the deceased and that he told him several times that he jumped from the train, that his ticket was for Toronto, and he did not say anything to the conductor about stopping at Whitby. He also told Messrs. Sebert and Lawrence that he jumped clear of the train, but got back in some way. No person saw him until after he was off the train. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence.

Gazette Notice The Gazette contains the following :-The appointment of Hayter Reed, Esq., ember of the Executive Council of Rec the Government of the North-West Territories during the absence on leave from Regina of his Honour Edgar Dewdney, Lieut-Governor of said Territories.

Juchreau de St. Denis Lemoine to be

ergeant-at-arms of the honourable the Senate Benjamin Walker Ross, of the township of Cockburn island, district of Algoma, Ont., to be an out-port collector of her Majesty's A proclamation amending the boundaries of

brooke and some other liquor license districts.

The announcement that the Canada Temperance Act will be declared to be in force in

Cumberland, N.S., after the expiry of the present licenses.

lering Away of a Belleville Lady ing Insanity—Fears of Suicide. Belleville, Feb. 13.—The sudden and nysterious disappearance of a lady who resided in this city, and was well known and highly respected, created a great sensation ere to-day, Mrs. Moynes, wife of J. C. Moynes, a commercial traveller, became insane about three months ago through illness went to Ottawa with her husband last week n Monday they returned to Brockville, and Mr. Moynes having business there, left his wife on the train. Mr. Moynes reached here this morning, but found his wife missing. Inquiries were at once made, which showed that Mrs. Moynes had come safely to Belleville and had left the station, whilst a woman answering her description had been seen walking towards Canifton on Monday evening, but no further trace of the missing woman could further trace of the missing woman could be got. A searching party was organised and began a search at noon. There can be no doubt that the unhappy lady has relapsed into insanity, and it is feared that she may have committed suicide. Her little children were looking for her in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk station this morning,

Provincial Appointments His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor ha en pleased to make the following appoints

ments, viz. —
James Smart, of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, Esquire, to be sheriff in and for the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, in the room and stead of William Patrick, Esquire, deceased.

Dugald Brown, of the city of St. Thomas, in the county of Elgiu, Esquire, to be sheriff in and for the said county of Elgin, in the room and stead of Colin Munro, Esquire,

Hiram Jeremiah Scripture, of the village of Brighton, in the county of Northumber-land, to be bailiff of the Eighth Division Courtof the united counties of Northumberland and Durham, in the room and stead of Thomas

Bidwell Pake, resigned.

George C. McKay, of the village of Embro, in the County of Oxford, to be bailiff of the Ohird Division Court of the said County of Exford, in the room and stead of John Mo Donald, resigned.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has

been pleased to appoint the following gentle-men commissioners under the provisions of "The License Act of 1876," in and for the indermentioned districts, viz.:—
Durham (East):—Edward Budge, John Maguire, B. P. Ross. Glengarry :- James Fraser, Wm. Bathurst,

Hastings (West): -Albert Rockwell, M.D. James Clark, Thomas Alfred O'Rourke, Monck-Stephen Haney, Hugh Crawford, Charles Priestman. Huron (East)-Robt, Miller, W. J. Shannon, Thos. Wilson.

lames Dingwall.

Kent (East)—Isaac Swarthout, Augustus Crane, Wm. Ward. Ontario (South)-Yeoman Gibson, Andrew nnis, Stephen K. Brown. Renfrew (North)—Horace James Church, Capt. Patrick Duggan, Wm. A. Hunter. Nipissing—J. L. Caverhill, Francis Mundle,

apoleon Gauzerin. QUEBEC. Settlers at Lake St. John, Quebec, and the inhabitants of the county of Chicoutimi, have voted the handsome subsidy of a quarter

sion into the district.

Another hitch has occurred in the long. deferred payment of the circulation of the Exchange Bank, it having to be again de-

ferred owing to a dispute on a question of in-terest with the Federal Bank.

One of our most beneficent institutions, one brought to recover \$1,000
against Apjohn, a Grit returning
that Apjohn refused to allow a
felectors to take the eath or vote at
the case was tried at the last

One of our most beneficent institutions, which admits all who are sick without regard to nationality or religion, the Montreal
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One of our most beneficent institutions, which admits all who are sick without regard to nationality or religion, the Montreal
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selections.

The case was tried at the last

constantly augmented in the same way, and by donations like that of Mr. Geo. Stephen, who lately gave \$50,000 for a new wing. The amount of an insurance policy in the Phoenix Mutual was declared irrecoverable by Mr. Justice Mathieu, in Montreal because deceased became addicted to intemperance after his life was insured. A provision was inserted in the policy to the effect that acquiring drinking habits vitiated it.

A newly married man who, with his bride rrived in Montreal on Tuesday night for th neymoon, was disagreeably surprised ing served next day with a writ of acti or ten thousand dollars for trifling with the affections of a young lady of Montreal, who laims that she has waited thirteen years for

he fickle swain to redeem his prom Mrs. Grace, a respectable married woman living in St. Gabriel, just outside of Montreal, went a few evenings ago from he home to the telegraph office for a despatch, when she was attacked by a scoundrel who followed, knocked her down, and rifled her pockets. The villain was then joined by confederate and between them they dragged her insensible to a lonely place where they committed an outrage upon her. Fortunately their names are known and the police are searching for them, but they have evade arrest so far. The victim has been confine to bed by the brutal treatment she received, and is being attended by a physician.

Three Mysterious Deaths.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18 .- The adjoining village of St. Laurent has been thrown into ferment by the mysterious deaths of Mrs. Gravel and her two children after great agony from what looks like poisoning, but how it was administered to them is not known. The curé of the parish reported their deceas to the coroner of this city and he has opene an inquest, but so far nothing can be dis-covered until the medical examinations are completed. The other members of the family were also ill, but are better, and no further danger is apprehended.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The city of Winnipeg has a menagerie, in the possession of which, however, it is no happy. We have already referred to one o its "elephants." According to the Sun is has two others, the Louise bridge, which is roposes to give away, and a so-called park The latter is really a swamp, which cannot be made useful, much less ornamental, for less than \$15,000.

A meeting of farmers and business m was held in the hall of the Ontario house, in Moosomin, N.W.T., on the 5th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of erecting an elevator and flour mill on the joint sto rinciple. There were about fifty present peeches were delivered by several nent gentlemen favouring the project. Hudson Bay route was agitated and highly A committee was appointed favoured. canvass the whole question and report at the next meeting

An agent from the Farmers' Union lanitoba called into Moosomin, N.W.T. the other day, and put up posters for a farmers' union meeting and lecture. After a few hours' dodging about from place to place he learned to his great surprice that the subject was rather distasteful to the people of that locality. He tore down his posters and left for a more congenial atmosphere. It he had convened the meeting he would have eceived an unmistakable expression in the way of a resolution for the Government and he Canada Pacific railway.

MARITIME PROVINCES. The Legislature of Prince Edward Island

Mrs. Angelique Comeau died at Cape Bald, N.B., on the 6th inst., at the age 105 years, 1 month, and 6 days. She indoubtedly the oldest inhabitant of the Maritime Provinces.

An interesting point in regard to the new License Act has been raised by the Mayor of St. John, New Brunswick, who refuses to act on the license board on the ground that the exclusive right to issue liquor licenses is yested in the city corporation by the charter granted by George III. in 1785.

CASUALTIES. .

near Chatham on Monday by a passing rail-A youth named Thomas Maloney, son of the porter of the Grigg-house, London, was

drowned on Monday evening while trying to rescue a dog. Walter Helm, of Hagersville, Ont., con mitted suicide with a revolver on Monday evening. No cause is assigned for the deed, as he was a well-to-do merchant,

Theophilus Smith, while chopping a tree his farm in Lobo recently, was struck by a falling limb and instantly killed, leaving widow in destitute circumstances.

A young man named Sweet, 19 years old son of a farmer in Niagara township, shot himof accidentally on Saturday week. He was out shooting rabbits, when he slipped and fell, and the concussion discharged the contents of the gun, which passed into his forearm, shattering it so badly that amputation was necessary. The poor fellow walked half a mile after the accident before reaching sleigh to take him home. He lost a larg quantity of blood.

Explosion of Gunpowder in a London Hardware Store, London, Feb. 18.-London was to-day the victim of a gunpowder explosion which shook the centre portion of the city to its founda-tion, and caused intense excitement among

the people for an hour or two. Standing or hmond street looking south at a quarte to ten o'clock it appeared as if a locomotive boiler had burst. The street was in a cloud of dust and missiles were flying in the air.
The explosion took place at the large hardware store of Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs, in
the Waterloo block. The roof was raised odily, the walls of the top floor were blown out into the street, and the roof settled down on the floor of the next flat. Imprisoned there were three of the employes of the firm. FLAMES BURST OUT,

and several who had gone to the roof to remove the débris were forced back. Forum ately a number of heroic men climbed to the roof of the next building and were lowered to the place, and after forty minutes' incessant work were successful in extricating alive Frank Shaw, book-keeper, and Percy Ince, corresponding clerk, from the burning debris. The third man was Donald Smith, the clerk n charge of the floor, and his body was not ound until two hours afterwards,

BURNED TO A CRISP, nd his legs broken. He was a native of Scotland, not long out. He lived in Toronto before coming here, and has a brother there, Shaw was burned and crushed with failing ricks and both legs broken by beams of the roof falling upon him. Ince was hurt so seriously that he died at two o'clock. His

eet were burned off and his chest roasted. They were all unmarried men.

The loss in Hobbs' is covered by insurance The cause is said to be a clerk smoking in the upper storey and throwing a waste match ssly around.

quest was held on the body of Donald Smith at the city hospital to-night. After viewing the bodies of Smith and Ince the testimony of the only other person in the room at the time was taken, viz., Frank Shaw, who was so seriously hurt. He was able to answer the questions of the Crown Attorney intelligently, and described how the explosion occurred to the best of his knowledge. He said while he was sampling some wine Ince took up a quantity of gunpowder from a small keg and rubbed it on a small piece of board, which he held in his hand, and remarked to Shaw how fine the grain was. Shaw at this time had his back to Ince, and replied that he did not know much about it. Ince then took a small

coarse powder was placed. The next he knew was the débris falling upon him from every lirection. He is reported much easier to-

London, Feb. 19.—Frank Shaw, the third victim of the powder explosion at Hobbs.
Osborn & Hobbs' warehouse, died to-night.
During the forenoon he seemed quite restful
and slept at intervals, but shortly after noon and slept at intervals, but shortly after noon he relapsed into a comatose state, and the physicians saw that his chance for recovery had gone, and he died as stated. Shaw's father was buried five weeks ago. Deceased was a young man of splendid parts, and was well known as the renowned breeder of black Hamburg fowls, having taken prizes all over the States and Canada with his birds. He will be buried by the will be buried by the Masonic fraternit having been initiated into the order in Novem

The post-office at Elsinore, Ont., was ente ed by burglars the other night who carrie N. S. Appelby, ex.M. P. P., Belleville, a rested for forgery, but admitted to bail, h left the country.

Burglars entered Dr. Bentley's drug store Newmarket, recently, and stole a bottle o brandy, leaving in exchange a chisel. Burglars entered the residence of Willia Weir, Hamilton, and after roughly using his left, as they could not find any money. Henry Coops, of Trenton, Ont. has been sent for trial for making use of a warehouse receipt for 250 bashels of peas, contrary to

Joseph Ferdinand Finnigan of Fergus, w rrested in Toronto on Monday, accused of tealing \$100 from a resident of the form Wm. Cummings, coloured, has been sent t

the penitentiary for five years for assaulti Mrs. Carrol and Miss Graydon, of St Car Wm. Kent, coloured, while drunk, entered the home of a family named Jordan, als coloured, and attempted to outrage Mrs. Jor dan. A struggle ensued between Jordan and Kent, resulting in the death of the latter. The affair took place near Digby, N. S.

John Keays, secretary-treasurer of the school board in the township of Cumberland has been arrested on suspicion of embezzlin \$250 of the funds of the school. Some time ago information was given by Mr. Keays to the effect that he was robbed of this money, but as there were no appearances of any vi lence being used, or anything of that kind several interested parties had him arrested

Murderous Assault on a Farmer WELLAND, Feb. 12 .- At the court-hou this morning, before Judge Baxter, a couple of men, said to bear rather a bad character were charged with having feloniously shot at James Wilson, a coloured man living at Crowland, near Welland. The names of the prisoners were Richard and David Hanna and on the charge sheet also appeared the name; of Jerome Hanna, but the police had been unable to find him, he having mad himself scarce and slipped over to shelter be

neath the American flag.

After hearing the evidence against the risoners, counsel addressed the court, whe is Honour dismissed David Hanna with caution, saying that he had placed himself a perilous position. He had no doubt in his own mind that he was at Wilson's house and assisted in the attack, but the evidence was insufficient to convict him. He hoped never

to see him before him again.

Addressing Richard Ranna he said that this was the third time he had placed himself in peril of his liberty. During his last term of imprisonment he had nursed the pirit of revenge. Instead of repenting on sevil ways he had plotted to take the life of Wilson. It was very fortunate for him that Wilson had managed to miss the bullet intended for him. Had this had the effect prisoner desired, the latter might now be on trial for murder. He would place him where he would be unable to commit such outrages, and send him down to Kineston for eight nd send him down to Kingston for eight CANADIAN CHIEC BAILWAY

FIRES. Ex alderman Kent's pottery, Hamilton, was destroyed last week. No insurance. The main building of the Oshawa Sto Co's works, Oshawa, was destroyed on Mor Loss about \$35,000. Leary's grist mill, Cannington, containing 5,000 bushels of wheat, was destroyed last

week. Insurance \$12,000. A building in Chatham, Ont., occupied by the Waggon Manufacturing Co., and an ad-joining dwelling were destroyed last week,

sausing a loss of several thousand dollars. Destructive Fire in Elora. ELORA, Feb. 19 .- A a quarter past thre this morning fire was observed issuing from the building owned by Chas, Allan, on Mill street, opposite Victoria bridge, containing two stores, one of which was occupied by Messrs, Grant Bros, with a \$10,000 stocko dry goods and groceries. The ground floo of the other store was vacant, but overhea were the library and law offices of Mr. John Jacob. In a few minutes the building with ies entire contents became a total loss. The losers are as follows:—Messrs. Grant, stock \$10,000, insured in the Northern for \$5,000 Mr. J. Jacob, law library, \$4,000, insurance unknown. Mr. Charles Allan, building, \$3,500; insured in the Royal for \$2,500. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Dominion Rifle Association The annual meeting of the Dominion Rife Association was held at Ottawa on the 18th, when Hon. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons, was elected president. Hon. Mr. Caron, in seconding the motion for Mr. Kirkpatrick's appointment, made the gratifying announcement that the Govern ment grant would be increased to \$10,000 His Excellency also contributed \$500 to th

funds of the association. The following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents:—For Ontario, Lieut.-Col. Allan Gilmour; for Quebec, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet; New Brunswick, Col. Botsford Mova Scotia, Lieut. Col. A. K. Mackinas Manitoba, Hon. M. A. Girard; Britis Columbia, Hon. W. J. McDonald; Princ Edward Island, Hon. Mr. Haythorne,

The new council met in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the following members of the staff were appointed:—Chairman of the Council, Lient, Col. Hon. L. R. Masson, of Terrebonne; to the Executive Committee, Capt. Perley, in place of Capt. O'Grady, and to the Finance Committee, Capt. Perley, in place of Lieut. Col. White. Major Wicksteed and Capt. Toller were elected auditors. The council is composed as follows:—Ontario—Col. Gawski, Major Mason, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, Lieut. Macnachtan,

Lieut. Col. Macdonaid, Lieut. Machachtan, Lieut. Col. Otter, Lieut. Gourdeau, Lieut. Col. White, Lieut. Col. Panet, Lieut. Col. Williams, Lieut. Col. Bacon, Lieut. Col. Vance Graveley, Lieut. Col. Gibson, Capt. Casey, and Major Macpherson. Quebec—Major Blaiklock, Lieut. Col. D.

T. Fraser, Capt. Prevost, Capt. Hood, Capt. Balfour, Lieut. Col. Masson, Lieut. Col. Mc-Eachern, Major E. Bond, Mr. Hall, M.P., and Lieut. Col. Worsley.

New Brunswick—Major Tilton, Capt. Per ley, Lieut. Col. Beer, Capt. Toller, John Boyd, and Josiah Wood, M.P.

Nova Scotia—Maj. Gen. Laurie, Mr. Stairs M.P., Mr. D. B. Woodworth, M.P., Lieut. Col. Bradley, Lieut.-Col Bremner, and Macdonald, M.R. \*\*\* Manitoba—Lieut.-Col. Scott, Hon. 1 Royal, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, and A. W. Ross, M.P. British Columbia—Hon. Mr. Nelson, D. E Baker, M.P., Hon, Dr. McInnis, and Lieut.-Col. Ross.
Prince Edward Island—Major Dogherty

Capt. D. Stewart, Capt. Brecken, M.P., an Surgeon Malloch. TO THE AFFLICTED. If you are suffering from Consumption Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Cross Eyes, Club Feet, Crook ed Limbs, Spinal Curvature, or any chronic disease or deformity, write us for information. Whave a staff of eminent Specialists, and are in position to successfully treat any chronic disease or deformity by correspondence or at our offices.

### ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

FIFTH PARLIAMENT .- FIRST SESSION

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13. BILLS INTRODUCED.

following bills were introduced and ead a first time :-To permit the Supreme Court to admit John Robertson Miller to practice as a solicitor; to incorporate the Toronto Tenement House Association; to amend the Act impossheep; to legalize, confirm, and declare valid a certain by law of the city of Kingston; to improve the Liquor License Act; to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and of diseases ing fruit trees. DIVISION LINES.

Mr. GRAHAM enquired whether it the intention of the Government, during the present session, to introduce any legislation having for its object the relief of division lines in rural municipalities from the operation of the Real Property Amendment Act of Mr. MOWAT said the subject was under

the consideration of the Government ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BOUNDARY. Mr. MORRIS asked whether the Parliament of Canada had passed an Act to declare and establish the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in accord-ance with an Act respecting the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec passed by the Legislature in 1875, whereby the establishment of the said boundary was made subject to ratification by the Legislatures of Ontario, Quebec, and the Parliament of Canada; and if not, whether at any times and if so, at what times, applications were made by the Government of Ontario to the Government of Canada, with respect to obaining the ratification by the Parliament of anada of the conventional boundary estabished as far as Ontario was concerned by the

said Act, and what were the responses thereto.

Mr. MOWAT said that the Parliament of Canada had not yet passed the legislation lluded to in the question. An Act was passed by Ontario, and a corresponding one by Quebec in 1875. The last communication with the Dominion Government he could find was in 1876, when the Government of Canada was requested to pass the Act ratifying the establishment of the boundary. The answer given was that Quebec had not preferred a similar request. He did not find sny official communication since then. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether it was absolutely necessary that the Dominion should pass this legislation, as both provinces having accepted the survey, he suppose both parties were bound. It would be, how ever, more convenient if the Dominion Parlia-ment would pass the Act referred to.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS GRANT Mr. ERMATINGER asked whether the intention of the Government to discontinue the grant of the Agricultural and Art Association for the purposes of the Provincial Exhibition. And, if so, whether will be apportioned among any and what district exhibitions Mr. A. M. ROSS said it was not the in-

cention of the Government to make any change in the grant at present. PROPOSED PARK AT NIAGARA FALLS. Mr. HARCOURT moved for a return of copies of all correspondence with the Govern-ment, or any member thereof, relating to the project of establishing an internation on, or provincial park at Niagara Falls. In making the motion he expressed the hope that the opinion of the House would be unanimous on this subject, which was of great importance from a Canadian view. Thousands of tourists from came annually to Canada to see the Falls of Niagara, and when they returned home the reports they gave of this country did much to dispel the false notions entertained abroad of Canada and her people.

The motion was carr PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. Mr. MORRIS moved :- "That the adoption of such a change in the financial year as ture, carried down to as late a date as may be practicable, to be submitted early in each session, is in the highest degree desirable, and would moreover enable the public acc be properly examined and investigated by the Public Accounts Committee.

Mr. ROSS (Provincial Treasurer) said the Government desired to give the whole House the opportunity to criticise the public ac-counts. He thought that the remedy for the present state of affairs was not to be found in changing the date of the financial year, but in bringing down the public accounts for the past year at such an early date in the session as to afford members a full opportunity of making a thorough and complete examination in the committee. Next year he thought he might almost promise that the public accounts should be ready by the time the debate on the address would be concluded, that was provided the House met so late as it had one this session, which was very prob Mr. MORRIS said that in view of the fact that the Treasurer had promised to facilitate the bringing down of the accounts, and the Government were considering whether they should postpone the meeting of the House to a later period, he would withdraw the

CENTRAL PRISON FOOD. Mr. GRAY moved for a return of all corresondence between the surgeon of the Central prison and any member or officer of the Government, in reference to meat supplied to that institution. In making the motion he stated that last July a quantity of corn beef, about 5,767 pounds, which had been condemned by the surgeon of the Central Prison as unfit for the food of the prisoners, was sent to the city to be offered for sale. The City Inspector condemned and seized the meat and sold it for soap grease. Some ugly rumours had been current about this matter.

Mr. HARDY admitted that last summer

a quantity of the salt beef became very strong, and the prisoners refused to eat it, The attention of the warden was called to the fact by the surgeon, and the use of the meat was at once discontinued. barrels of it were disposed of in the city by Mr. Parks. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to say that no meat should be given to the say that no meat should be given to the prisoners except what was sound and healthy. The motion was carried

THE RAT PORTAGE GAOL.
Mr. MONK moved for a return showing 1. The specifications for the gaol at Rat Portage. 2. Estimates of the cost of its contruction. 3. The tenders, if any, received for the work to be done or any part of it. 4. All reports upon the tenders received. 5. A statement showing what part, if any, of statement showing, under proper heads, the expenditure incurred in erecting said gaol, with the names of the persons paid. 7. A statement showing the amount, if any, yet unpaid on account of the cost of constructing The motion was carried

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.
Mr. GIBSON (Hamilton) moved for a re turn showing what, if any, plans of school buildings of various kinds have ever been prepared by the direction of the Education Department for adoption by School Boards; and also showing how far, if at all, any systems of lighting, heating, ventilating, and draining have been approved of by the de-partment or recommended for general adop-The motion passed.
UNDERDRAINAGE.

Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of the bill respecting underdrainage. He explained that it provided machinery for the settlement of disputes regarding outlets of The bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14 PETITIONS.

By Mr. Freeman-From J. W. Card et al.. against the passing of the Methodist Churches Union bill; also from W. D. Hughson et al., to the same effect; also from

A. McFadyen et al., to the same effect.

By Mr. McKim—From the School Board merston, for the introduction of the ballot in the election of school trustees.

By Mr. Fell—From A. Phillips et al., for amendments to the Game law respecting the By Mr. Drury-From the Agricultural and

Arts, Association, for an appropriation of money to place specimens of the leading breeds of cattle on the Model farm at Guelph. MR. CROOKS' SEAT Mr. HARCOURT presented the report o

the Committee on Privileges and E respecting the case of Mr. Crooks. INTRODUCTION OF BILLS The following bills were introduced and ead the first time. Respecting the Lake Simcoe Junction Rail-

way Company; to amend the Act regarding the planting and growing of trees; respecting Victoria College and Albert College; to authorize the incorporation of the town of Orangeville to purchase land for a post-office site; respecting the city of Toronto: to amend the Division Courts' Act; to amend the Assessment Act; respecting the Toronto and Nipissing Eastern Extension Railway Com-pany; to legalize the assessment of the municipality of Neebing and for other purposes to incorporate the Caskadilla Railway Company: to incorporate the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; to further amend the Joint Stock Companies' Act pr viding for the better inspection of the said companies; respecting the debt of the county of Middlesex; respecting the Gananoque and Rideau Railway Company; to incoporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal iac ; respecting the town of Woodstock : to declare valid a certain survey of part of the

SOUTH OXFORD REPRESENTATION. Mr. MOWAT said that the House having heard read the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections with regard to the case of Mr. Crooks, the matter appeared to be entirely free from any sort of doubt, and he therefore brought it up as a question of privilege. From the evidence on of Mr. Crooks was made perfectly clear, it being placed beyond doubt that he was incurable. The case was therefore with The case was therefore withn the competency of the central authority to deal with, and as it was important that the constituency of South Oxford should not be unrepresented for a day longer than necessary, he moved :-

"That by reason of the incurable mental condition of the Hon. Adam Crooks, member-elect for the south riding of the county of Oxford, as stated in the report this day presented and adopted by the House, the representation of the said riding in this House is hereby declared vacant, and that a new writ forthwith be issued for the election of a member 13 serve in the preor the election of a member to serve in the pre-ent Parliament in the room and stead of the aid Adam Crooks." The motion was carried on a division.

MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES. Mr. O'CONNOR moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Consolidated Muni cipal Act regarding the building and main tenance of bridges. He explained that the bill was intended to place towns in the same osition as villages in regard to bridges.

The bill was read a second time and re ferred to the Municipal Committee. MECHANICS' LIEN ACT.

ading of the bill to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, said that the measure was intende ove defects in that measure. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. ERMATINGER moved that the bill e referred to a special committee. Carried.

Mr. ERMATINGER in moving the seco

THE MUNICIPAL ACT. Mr. BALFOUR moved the second reading The bill was read a second time, and re ferred to the Municipal Committee. EXPENDITURE OF COUNTY FUNDS.

Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting the xpenditure of county funds in certain case It provided for the auditing of accounts by a board of audit composed of the judge, or junior judge, of the County Court and two other ner persons appointed by the County uncil to hold office during the pleasure of the Council.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee BRIDGES. Mr. LEES moved the second reading of

he bill to amend the Municipal Act regard-

ing the erection of bridges. The bill was meant to allow each municipality to construct its own bridges.

The bill was read a second time and ferred to the Municipal Committee. RAT PORTAGE CONSTABLES. Mr. ROE asked if any, and if so, ho many, special constables or policemen are still employed, or under pay, by this province, at Rat Portage, or in its vicinity (2.) What sum per day they are receiving of at Rat Portage, or in its vicinity. are to receive? (3.) Under whose direction

hey are, and what duties they are perform-Mr. MOWAT replied that there were four at Rat Portage and one at Fort Frances. One who acts also as detective, with special qualifications, gets \$100 a month; ergeant, gets \$83.23 a month, and three get \$75 a month. They were under the directi ust now of the sergeant, Wm. Coker, subject to the general supervision of the sti pendiary magistrates. The Manitoba police who were sent to Rat Partage received \$2.50 per day and their board, whereas the Onario men paid their own board. The House adjourned at 6 o'clock

TORONTO, Feb. 15.

PETITIONS. The following petitions were presented By Mr. Gould-From Reach Township ouncil, praying for the abolition of exemptions with a few exceptions. Mr. Drury-From the Township Coun cil of Morrison, praying that the municipal and parliamentary franchise be extended to won en holding the necessary property qualification.

RETURNS. Mr. HARDY laid on the table of the louse a return showing the number of teachers in each High school and Collegiat institute in the province, the salary paid to each teacher and the Government grant. Also an Order-in-Council re Drainage Assessment of the Township of Dunwich.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS. The following bills were introduced and read the first time :—
To amend and consolidate the Acts respectng the Napanee River Improvement Co .-Respecting the City of Toronto. -Mr.

To incorporate the Village of Woodville. Mr. McIntyre.

Respecting the Yorkville Loop Line Railway Co.—Mr. Ferris.

To amend the Act to transfer the securities of the Anglo-Canadian Mortgage Co. to the Omnium Securities Co.—Mr. Gibson,

To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.

(Hamilton).

-Mr. Caldwell.

Respecting a certain by-law of the town of Trenton.—Mr. Sills. To incorporate the annual conference of the Free Methodist Churches of Canada and for a model deed.—Mr. Badgerow.

To authorize the Toronto Street Railway Company to issue mortgage debentures and for other purposes.—Mr. Badgerow. Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company. -Mr. Neelon.
The House adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

BILL INTRODUCED. Mr. BADGEROW introduced a bill respecting pawning and pawnbrokers which RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

CARNEGIE asked whether it was tention of the Government to lay before puse :-- 1. The return ordered by the

House on the 16th February, 1881, on motion of Mr., Miller, seconded by Mr. Mack, with reference to the railway subsidy fund, 2. The return ordered by this House on the 18th February, 1861, on motion of Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Merrick, with reference to the amounts expended for drainage works, etc., and if so, when such returns might be

Mr. A. M. ROSS replied that the first return had not been brought down, but he thought that the information asked for in that return had been furnished to the House and country in the papers attached to the an-nual finaucial statement of the late treasurer n 1882-3, with the exception of the present value of the amount due railways on the

subsidy.

Mr. CARNEGIE said it was that very inormation they wanted to know. He asked what the present value of the securities was. Mr. ROSS said he did not known whether the Government were in a position to say as to that. The present value depended upon the state of the market. In reply to the se ond question he would say the return had not yet been brought down, but if desired it would be furnished.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENTS Mr. ERMATINGER moved the second eading of his bill to amend the Municipal Act. He explained that the bill proposed to reduce the qualifications for reeves and councillors and voters in incorporated villages to that obtaining in townships. He said he hought the bill might go to the Municipa The bill was read the second time, and re

ferred to the Municipal Committee. MUNICIPAL CHANGES Mr. MEREDITH in moving the second eading of bill No. 72 to amend the Consoli

reading of bill No. 72 to amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, said it proposed to make two or three changes in the law, the most of important of them being contained in the first section, having reference to the constitution of Boards of Police Cor The matter had engaged the attention of the public, and it was being felt that, owing to the very large expenditure these boards con-trolled, they were not sufficiently rethey were not sufficiently re sponsible to the people. Several methods had been proposed by which the boards could be made more efficient, the one he favoured, and which was incorporated in the bill, providing that two members of a city or town council should be added to the boards, thus with the Mayor, practically making three elective members. He believed that this change had been recommended by the convention which met recently in Toronto, and on the whole he thought it would be the best way of dealing with the present difficulty. Another matter the bill proposed to change was the appointment of auditors. As the las stood now the auditors of every municipality audited the accounts of each year after the year was closed. This had not been found to work well in large cities, and Toronto had obtained special legislation where-by the auditors were enabled to examine each month's accounts immediately on its expiration. The bill proposed to extend this provision to all cities This bill was read the second time, and re-

erred to the Municipal Committee. MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS. Mr. HARDY laid on the table the 16th annual report of the Inspector of Prisons, Public Charities, and Asylums for the Insane; the sixteenth annual report of the Inspector of Common Gaols, Prisons, and Reforma-tories; return of all Acts passed by the Legis-lature of Ontario and disallowed by the Dominion Government; return of amounts expended by the several municipalities from 1871 to 1881-2, and designating the different services for which made; return of municipalities in which public markets were in palities in which public markets were in existence on the passing of the Act repecting market fees; return of correspondence between the Governments of Ontario and the Dominion and Quebec respecting outstanding accounts; return of emoluments received by he registrars of Ontario for 1883.

The House adjourned at 4.30. TORONTO, Feb. 19.

FIRST READINGS. The following bills were introduced and read a first time :-To enable free grant settlers to obtain fur-To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act.

-Mr. Ferris. To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act.—Mr. Gibson (Huron).

To amend the Railway Act of Ontario.—

Mr. Wood. GOVERNMENT PRINTING. Mr. ROSS (Huron) moved that this House concurs in the agreement laid before it by command of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, bearing date the first day of December, 1883, and expressed to be made between Squire Frank Wilson of the one part and her Majesty the Queen of the other part. He said it was well known that the Government printing contract had expired in December, and he thought the new contract was a satis

factory one for the province, being more advantageous than the one which had expired. Mr. CREIGHTON said he did not rise for the purpose of making any objections to the contract, but there had been a great deal of discussion in the public press in connection with some of the circumstances attending the letting of the contract. He was not going to open up the matter, but simply to point out that he thought the discussion which had taken place had shown the necessity of a change being made in the mode of tendering. As hon, members, no doubt, were aware a number of tenders were sent in, that of Mr. Wilson being the lowest, Hunter, Rose & Co. second, and the Grip Company third. It had been stated in the public press that the gentleman whose tener was the lowest was not in a position to io the work, and although the contract was entered into with him, it was well known that the work was being done by the company who put in the third lowest tender, it had also been stated, whether correctly he did not know, that there had been collusion between the parties, and that if the Grip Company had been second instead of third Mr. Wilson would have thrown up his ten-

mpress on the House the necessity of tenderers being required to make a deposit as a bona jides of their tenders.

Mr. G W. ROSS said he did not think there was much in the contention that a de-positshould be required. The plan had been dopted at Ottawa, and in one or two cases the deposits had not only been forfeited, but a bonus had even been paid to parties to re-lieve the tenderer from fulfilling the contract.

der. He made these observations simply to

The motion was adopted. CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES. Mr. WATERS, in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the Municipal Act. aid it provided a method of deciding disputes



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## **DOMINION PAR**

FIFTH PARLIAMENT-SE

THE SENA NEW SENAT Mr. James G. Ross, of

troduced by Sir Alexand Mr. Chapais, and after m declaration, took his seat. ADDITIONAL MILIT Mr. DICKEY, in preser dling attention to the establishment by the G additional school of militar the accommodation of Prince Edward Island, st claims of those provinces, a benefits which they woul school nearer and more co one at Fredericton. Sir ALEXANDER CAN was not in a position to an

of the hon, gentleman, not notice. He did not think an inconvenient place for arguments brought forward attention.
The motion was adopted. THE NORTHERN Mr. HAYTHORNE pres

calling for papers with regar condition of the steamshi and spoke of the enormous to contend against in crossi Georgetown during the wir was sometimes nineteen said it was impossible for a to force her way through although she had done bett The motion was adopted. Mr. HAYTHORNE pres with regard to the necessit

Northern Light, and said

marks had been anticipated

discussion.

The motion being adopted

journed at 5.45 p.m. THE GRAHAM I Some formal business which passed its second re ferred to a select committ The House adjourned at

FRENCH REPRESE Mr. BELLEROSE gave so not fairly represented in cording to the census of right to twenty-four Senato gin, whereas there were on asked the following quest in view of the few members in this House, as compared people of the Dominion th tends appointing a gentlem in place of the late Hononr of Cape Breton, N. S. ? Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL ment would be made by h Governor-General on the sponsible Ministers, and t duty of these Ministers to hand the advice they inter

THE ABSENT SI Mr. SPEAKER read a co the clerk of the Senate, day to the effect that he had Hon. W. H. Dickson a certifi port of the committee apporthe order and customs of the the order and customs of the privileges of Parliament in a sence of the said W. H. Die in the Senate for two constand that it would be taken in on February 8th; and anotion, dated 4th February clerk had notified Hon. W. the consideration of the said struck out of the orders of struck out of the orders of The House adjourned at :

A FRENCH-CANADIAN Mr. BELLEROSE comprench-Canadians were not erous in the Civil Service. of a total of 3,530 employ the French language, and t 005, the total salaries, onl paid to French-Canadianscomparison of six to one census of 1881 it was shown Canadians constituted one-lation of the whole Dom fore, considered they had a plaint, and asked whether n consideration of the c number of employes in the French-Canadian origin, int librarian speaking the Fr replace the late Mr. Alpheu Sir ALEXANDER CAM did not think the jealousy s by the hon. gentleman gen the provinces. If it did; fo french-Canadians of Prince were to set up such indivi-should not the Scotch ar same? He was unable to tion asked for by the hon. doubt when the appointment his Excellency the Gover Ministers would give suc necessary, and for which th sponsible to Parliament, bu

unable to discuss beforehand THE ABSENT SE The order of the day bein tion of the report of the Co leges of Parliament, Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, tha the Senate beg to conve league, the Hon. Walter H the expression of their sin severance of the tie which nected them, and which has by his failing health, and that they will cherish ples of their association with years in the Senate of Can Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL by Hon. Mr. Botsford, tha Speaker be requested to co of the foregoing resoluti

Dickson. Carried. HOUSE OF CO PRIVATE BI

The following private bill and read a first time :-To incorporate the Rom copal corporation of Pontia Respecting the Erie and THE INDIAN Sir JOHN MACDONAL bill further to amend the I The bill was read a first THE PATENT Mr. WHITE (Renfrew)

further to amend the Pater The bill was read a first RAILWAY MA Sir CHARLES TUPPE Landry, said the St. Charl railway would be opened for 1st next. THE LAKE ST. JOH

Mr. DUPONT, in movin nected with the grants to the claims of the Lake St. Mr. CAMERON (Invers liberal subvention should be from the Straits of Canso t bourg, C. B.
Sir CHARLES TUPPER

as pointed out by the first so of the benefits derived fro railways inured to the Fed

n the 16th February, 1881, on motion r, seconded by Mr. Mack, with e to the railway subsidy fund. rdered by this House on the 18th 1861, on motion of Mr. Meredith. by Mr. Merrick, with reference to unts expended for drainage works, d if so, when such returns might be

M. ROSS replied that the first reot been brought down, but he that the information asked for in urn had been furnished to the House ntry in the papers attached to the anal statement of the late treasures with the exception of the present the amount due railways on the

ARNEGIE said it was that very in on they wanted to know. He asked present value of the securities was S said he did not known whether nment were in a position to say as The present value depended upon e of the market. In reply to the seion he would say the return had en brought down, but if desired it

NICIPAL ACT AMENDMENTS. ERMATINGER moved the second of his bill to amend the Municipal He explained that the bill proposed the qualifications for reeves and ors and voters in incorporated villages bbtaining in townships. He said he the bill might go to the Municipal ill was read the second time, and re

he Municipal Committee.

MUNICIPAL CHANGES. EREDITH in moving the second of bill No. 72 to amend the Consoli-Junicipal Act, said it proposed to o or three changes in the law, the important of them being contained in ction, having reference to the conof Boards of Police Commissioners. er had engaged the attention of the and it was being felt that, owing to the ge expenditure these boards conthey were not sufficiently re-to the people. Several methods proposed by which the boards could ore efficient, the one he favoured, h was incorporated in the bill, proat two members of a city or town uld be added to the boards thus nembers. He believed that this had been recommended by the con ich met recently in Toronto, and whole he thought it would be the best ling with the present difficulty. matter the bill proposed to change

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TORONTO, Feb. 19. FIRST READINGS. wing bills were introduced and

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end the Railway Act of Ontario. -OVERNMENT PRINTING

Gibson (Huron).

COSS (Huron) moved that this House in the agreement laid before it by d of his Honour the Lieutenant-Govaring date the first day of December. expressed to be made between ank Wilson of the one part and her the Queen of the other as well known that the Government contract had expired in December, ought the new contract was a satisfor the province, being more ad ous than the one which had expired. REIGHTON said he did not rise for ose of making any objections to the but there had been a great deal of in the public press in connection of the circumstances attending the the contract. He was not going to the matter, but simply to point out thought the discussion which had lace had shown the necessity of being made in the mode of As hon. members, no doubt, a number of tenders were, sent of Mr. Wilson being the lowest, ose & Co. second, and the Grip It had been stated in the ss that the gentleman whose tenthe lowest was not in a position to rk, and although the contract was nto with him, it was well known work was being done by the comput in the third lowest tender. it been stated, whether correctly he know, that there had been collusion the parties, and that if the Grip y had been second instead of third on would have thrown up his ten made these observations simply to n the House the necessity of ig required to make a deposit as a of their tenders. W. ROSS said he did not think

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t and second stages, and all diseases of st and second stages, and all of the Spir-throat and lungs, by the aid of the Spir-invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, surgeon of the French army. ffice, London, Eng.; Branches, Mont-onto, Boston, and Detroit. cians and sufferers can try the Spirometer lonsultation free. If unable to call perand be examined, write for list of quesid copy of "international News," publishthly. Address, 173 Church street, Tor-13 Phillips' square, Montreal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. FIFTH PARLIAMENT-SECOND SESSION. THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14. NEW SENATOR. Mr. James G. Ross, of Quebec, was in-troduced by Sir Alexander Campbell and Mr. Chapais, and after making the usual declaration, took his seat.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY SCHOOL. Mr. DICKEY, in presenting his motion salling attention to the expediency of the establishment by the Government of an additional school of military instruction, for the accommodation of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, strongly urged the claims of those provinces, and referred to the benefits which they would derive from a chool nearer and more convenient than the

one at Fredericton.
Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said he was not in a position to answer the questions of the hon, gentleman, not having received notice. He did not think Fredericton such an inconvenient place for a school, but the arguments brought forward should receive The motion was adopted

THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Mr. HAYTHORNE presented his motion calling for papers with regard to the present condition of the steamship Northern Light, and spoke of the enormous difficulties she had to contend against in crossing from Pictou to Georgetown during the winter, when the ice was sometimes nineteen inches thick. He said it was impossible for a vessel of her build to force her way through such obstacles, although she had done better than had been

xpected.
The motion was adopted. Mr. HAYTHORNE presented his motion with regard to the necessity of replacing the Northern Light, and said that most of his renarks had been anticipated in the previous

The motion being adopted the House adjourned at 5.45 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15. THE GRAHAM DIVORCE. Some formal business was transacted in onnection with the Graham divorce bill,

which passed its second reading and was referred to a select committee The House adjourned at 7.30 p. m. MONDAY, FEB. 18.

FRENCH REPRESENTATION. Mr. BELLEROSE gave some figures to prove that the French population of Canada was not fairly represented in the Senate, According to the census of 1881, they had a right to twenty-four Senators of French oriwhereas there were only seventeen, and asked the following question:—"Whether, in view of the few members of French origin n this House, as compared with the French people of the Dominion, the Government inds appointing a gentleman of French origin n place of the late Hononrable Mr. Bouringt,

f Cape Breton, N. S. ? Sir ALEX, CAMPBELL said the appointment would be made by his Excellency the Governor-General on the advice of his responsible Ministers, and that it was not the duty of these Ministers to disclose beforehand the advice they intended to give.

THE ABSENT SENATOR. Mr. SPEAKER read a communication from the clerk of the Senate, dated 26th January, to the effect that he had forwarded to the Hon. W. H. Dickson a certified copy of the report of the committee appointed to consider order and customs of the Senate and the privileges of Parliament in regard to the absence of the said W. H. Dickson from his seat n the Senate for two consecutive sessions, and that it would be taken into consideration February 8th; and another communication, dated 4th February, saying that the clerk had notified Hon. W. H. Dickson that the consideration of the said report had been struck out of the orders of the day February

OTTAWA, Feb. 19. A FRENCH-CANADIAN COMPLAINT. Mr. BELLEROSE complained that th French-Canadians were not sufficiently numerous in the Civil Service. He said that out of a total of 3,530 employés, only 627 spoke the French language, and that out of \$2,136. 005, the total salaries, only \$456,803 were paid to French-Canadians-in both cases a mparison of six to one, whereas by the census of 1881 it was shown that the French-Canadians constituted one-third of the population of the whole Dominion. He, therefore, considered they had good cause of com-plaint, and asked whether the Government consideration of the comparatively small umber of employés in the Civil Service of French-Canadian origin, intends to appoint a

librarian speaking the French language to replace the late Mr. Alpheus Todd. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL said he did not think the jealousy so often exhibited by the hon. gentleman generally prevailed in the provinces. If it did; for if, instance, the French-Canadians of Prince Edward Island were to set up such individual claims, why should not the Scotch and Irish do the same? He was unable to give the information asked for by the hon. gentleman. No doubt when the appointment was made by his Excellency the Governor-General, his Ministers would give such advice as was necessary, and for which they would be responsible to Parliament, but which they were

THE ABSENT SENATOR. The order of the day being the consideration of the report of the Committee on Privi

leges of Parliament,
Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, that the members of the Senate beg to convey to their late col-league, the Hon. Walter Hamilton Dickson, the expression of their sincere regret at the severance of the tie which has hitherto coned them, and which has been occasioned by his failing health, and beg to assure him that they will cherish pleasant recollections of their association with him for so many years in the Senate of Canada. Carried. Sir ALEX, CAMPBELL moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Botsford, that his Honour the Speaker be requested to communicate a copy of the foregoing resolution to Hon. W. H.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13. PRIVATE BILLS. The following private bills were introduced

and read a first time :-To incorporate the Roman Catholic Episcopal corporation of Pontiac. Respecting the Erie and Huron railway.

THE INDIAN ACT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced the bill further to amend the Indian Act of 1880. The bill was read a first time.

THE PATENT ACT. Mr. WHITE (Renfrew) introduced a bill further to amend the Patent Act of 1872 The bill was read a first time. RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, in reply to Mr. Landry, said the St. Charles branch line of railway would be opened for traffic on July 1st next. THE LAKE ST. JOHN RAILWAY.

Mr. DUPONT, in moving for papers con ected with the grants to railways, advocated the claims of the Lake St. John railway to a Mr. CAMERON (Inverness) urged that a liberal subvention should be made to a railway from the Straits of Canso to Sydney or Louis-

bourg, C. B. Sir CHARLES TUPPER said it was a fact, as pointed out by the first speaker, that many of the benefits derived from building local railways inured to the Federal Government

rather than to the Local Governments, and from that point of view the Federal Govern-ment probably should aid these local roads. Last session and the session before such roads were sided. In some cases the lines had been proceeded with and the money drawn. In other cases arrangements had been made to carry on the work. In some further cases the amount granted was not sufficient to ac complish the object in view. In such cases it would be the duty of the Government not only to examine the action of the last session, but to ask the House to review the grants, in order that where actually required the appropriations might be increased somewhat. The motion was carried.

PRIVATE BILLS. The following bills were read a second time:—
To authorize the transfer of the Welland

To empower the bondholders of the St awrence and Ottawa Railway Company to vote at meetings of the company.

To amend the Acts relating to the Mani toba and North-Western Railway Company. To amend the Act to incorporate the Ontario Pacific Railway Compani To incorporate the Quebec Railway Bridge

EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) moved the House to committee on his bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, so as to allow prisoners to testify on their own behalf. The motion to go into committee, was carried on division :- Yeas, 86; nays, 81. The committee reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

ompany.

RETRACTION. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) said that in refer nce to his motion a few days ago for papers relating to the sale of the Government supply farm at Fish creek, coupling the name of another Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. Dewdney) with that of Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille in the charges he then made, he had to-day received a communication from that gentle-man stating that he had no interest at the time referred to, and had no interest now, in the purchase of the farm. Of course he (Mr. Cameron) was bound to accept the statemen The House adjourned at 11.25 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.

CHILD LABOUR. Mr. CURRAN presented a potition from the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, praying that an Act be passed pro-hibiting the employment of children under twelve years of age and requiring that children under fitteen be employed not more

than half-time. PRIVATE BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and ead a first time :-Respecting the Real Estate Loan Company f Canada; to amend the Act incorporating the Great American and Short Line Railway Company and to change the name thereof to Montreal and European Short Line Railway Company: respecting the Great Northern Railway Company; to incorporate the Niaga ra Frontier Railway Co.

SUPERANNUATION FUND REBATES. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, in answer to Mr. Curran, said it was the intention of th overnment to place a sum in the estimates sufficient to reimburse to certain persons in the employ of the Department of Railways and Canals on the Lachine canal, such per sons not being members of the Civil Service. any sums of money that were charged against them for the superannuation fund, under the nisapprenension that such persons belonged to the Civil Service.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEFENCE. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, in answer to Mr. Baker (Victoria), said there had been some correspondence with the Imperial Gov rament in reference to the desirability of the continued maintenance of the naval str tion at Esquimalt and of securing the contin tions presence of at least one of her Majesty's ships in British Columbian waters. he frue Hon, Mr. CARON, in answer to an en-

quiry from the same member, said the ernment had now under consideration the 8th and inserted on those of February 19th.

The House adjourned at 3,50 o'clock.

necessity of increasing the fortifications in the vicinity of Victoria and Esquimalt, the establishment of a School of Gunnery at Victoria, and generally the improvement of the strength and status of the militia in British olumbia. It was not the intention of the overnment to establish a naval brigade and orpedo corps in British Columbia.

SEDUCTION. The House resolved itself into a committee n Mr. Charlton's bill to provide for the punshment of seduction.

On the 1st clause, providing for the punishnent of seduction, Mr. FOSTER moved that the provision setting forth the making of subsequent mariage a bar to prosecution be struck out.

The motion was carried. The second clause, providing for the unishment of persons who by fraud inveigle emales into houses of ill-fame, was passed. The bill was then reported as amended.

AFTER RECESS. FRAUD IN CONTRACTS.

Mr. CASGRAIN moved the second reading f the bill to amend the Act for the prevenion of fraud in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys. The bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS

Mr. MASSUE'S bill for the prevention of raud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers, was read a second time and eferred to a special committee. AMHERSTBURG CUSTOM HOUSE, Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for copies f reports of architects, and all other papers

connection with the selection of a site for the Amherstburg Custom-house and post The motion was carried. SEIZED COAL OIL BARRELS. Mr. PATTERSON (Essex) moved for copies of correspondence respecting the seizure of coal oil barrels at Sandwich, Windsor, and

The motion was carried.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING. Mr. McMULLEN moved for a return of all sums paid by the Government to the Gazette Publishing Company of Montreal for printing, advertising, or any work done or material furnished during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 in detail. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN said he had no objection to furnishing the information but he would suggest to the hon. gentleman to add in his motion the words, "And all other newspapers," after the word Montreal, and to alter the resolution so as to make i call for the same return for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. (Laughter.) The motion was amended in the manne

sted and carried. The House adjourned at 10.30.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

METHODIST UNION. Mr. WHITE (Hastings) presented the petitions of a number of members of the Methodist Church, praying that legislation ecessary to the consummation of the Metho list union be not passed.

PRIVATE BILLS. following bills were introduced and

ead a first time: To incorporate the Traders' Bank of Canada; to empower the Sovereign Fire Insur-ance Company to relinquish their charter and to provide for winding up their affairs; relating to the Roman Catholic diocese of Ot-

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S REPLY. Sir JOHN MACDONALD presented the essage from his Excellency the Governor-General, thanking the House for its reply to the Speech from the Throne.

ORANGE INCORPORATION. Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) introduced a

bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Associa-tion of British America. (Hear, hear.) The bill was read the first time on a divi-C. P. R. LOAN.

Mr. CURRAN resumed the debate on the Pacific Railway Company. After the exhaustive addresses delivered on this question by the Minister of Railways and the leader of the Opposition and others, he could hardly hope to add anything new, but he would discuss it from the position of a patriotic citizen, who, as an outside observer, was watching the battle between the contending watering the House. If there was one thing more pleasing than another to one who had watched the debate, it was the nthusiasm with which every assertion of patriotism on the one side of the House ha been received and the enthusiasm with which shose on the opposite side had repelled every at railway to the Grand Trunk Railway Comack made upon their want of patriotism. On going back into the political history of Canda, it would be found that when the great nestion of a national line of railway was first party in the old Province of Canada, they had to fight against the bitterest opposition from the predecessors of the hon. gentlemen opposite, who tried to crush in its infancy the Grand Trunk Company, just as they were now seeking to crush the Canada Pacific Railway Company. way Company. Again, when the leaders of the Conservative party were desirous of establishing a steamship line across the Atlantic, which would give the people in-creased postal and other facilities, they were preased postal and other lacingles, whose opposed by the so-called Liberal party, whose successors now claimed to have a monopoly successors now claimed to have a monopoly when of the patriotism of the country. When the great question came up of laying the corner-stone of Confederation, in which the opiner-stone of Confederation, in which the present leaders of the Government took a most prominent part, the advocates of that scheme were opposed at every step by hon, gentlemen opposite, who fought not to tear down the flag of the Dominion, but that it never should be raised. (Opposition cries of "Ob, oh.") If the Confederation debates f "Oh. oh.") If the Confederation debate vere referred to it would be found that there

were only one or two in the ranks of the and they soon repented and backed down apon the slight amount of patriotism which had inspired them. The same course was seen in the Intercolonial railway, the Nation Policy, and now in the last scheme, which was to unite the Atlantic with the Pacific rovinces of the Dominion, they were as contant as ever in their opposition. Mr. FISHER said the promoters of the Pacific Railway Company had already made

a great deal of money. These gentlemen got their stock at forty cents in the dollar. It was now worth fifty-five cents. In that transaction alone the gentlemen had made a fortune. Besides that they ad drawn in interest at 121 per cent. during construction. In view of this the eople would be somewhat astounded at their ppeal for additional help.

Mr. GIROUARD (Jacques Cartier) said the last speaker had quoted the French Con-servative papers La Minerve and Le Monde against the resolutions. Regarding the statements of those papers he had only to say that he did not regard the utterances of party organs while the House was in session as th Mr. FLEMING said it was unfair to repre-

sent that this contract would fall to the ground if the proposed loan was not ad-

vanced. The company had not made any such statement, and they did not come to Parliament on bended knees. The company asked for a loan, and stated that they were n arrears several millions of dollars. But most of this indebtedness was incurred in equiring control of, or an interest in, other nes not included in the contract, so that a portion of the proposed loan, if granted, would go into those outside enterprises.

Mr. FERGUSON (Welland) said that after the thorough discussion which this subject had received from all points of view, he would not trouble the House with a repetition of wearisome details. He had been struck, however, with the lack of patriotism displayed by the Opposition members during the whole course of the debate. Not one of them had uttered a patriotic sentiment or the first word

of praise for our great North-West country.
It would be well for them if they had the pariotism of their illustrious predecessor, Hon. eo. Brown, who, when the building of the Intercolonial railway was made one of the conditions of the union of the provinces into one Dominion, said he would rather build six ntercolonial railways than jeopardize Conederation. Mr. McMULLEN opposed the loan. He neld that the Government had made a mistake n agreeing to build the Canada Pacific railway in ten years. It made a second mistake n handing the road over to the syndicate on

erms which were far too liberal. It was now making a further mistake, for he was of opin-on that the loan would never be repaid. At this point Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced Mr. Temple, member or York county, New Brunswick. Mr. STAIRS said that the last speaker, in stating that the Opposition did not question the security for the loan, gave the whole case f his party away. The whole question was what is the security. If the security was not good, the loan was a bad one. If it was good, the loan was a good one. As the Opposition did not challenge the security, it would seem that it was good and, in view of that, they

ould not consistently oppose the loan.

Mr. LANDERKIN complained complained that Yankee workmen and Yankee contractors and been engaged on the road, and that some Yankee material was used in it. (Opposition applause.) This was too bad. Besides this, he understood Chinamen had been employed in British Columbia. He was opposed to em-ployment of these foreigners. (Laughter.) Mr. BRECKEN said the contention made by the member for Queen's, Prince Edward Island (Mr. Davies), that the money to be advanced was not a loan but purely a gift sh in their estimate of the value of the lands which were being given to the company, yet all those lands were to be held by the Government as security for this loan. It would be a great injury to the country if the tide of mmigration to the North-West was checked ts great natural capabilities were allowed to remain undeveloped, and the brilliant future foretold for it by Nord Lorne and other friends of Canada in the Old Country were not realized. In no better way could the revenues of the country be better expended

than in improving the country and developing The House adjourned at 1.10 a.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18. SABBATH OBSERVANCE. Mr. PATERSON (Brant) presented the pe-tition of the town of Paris, for legislation to secure the undisturbed and peaceful observ nce of the Lord's day, and its inestimable privileges. FACTORY LEGISLATION.

Mr. SMALL presented the petition of several citizens of Toronto, praying for the passage of the Factory Act. CANADA PACIFICRAILWAY RETURNS. Sir CHARLES TUPPER laid on the table a statement showing the net price received by the Canada Pacific railway for each lot of ten millions, comprising the thirty millions stock issued by the Canada Pacific railway; also the consideration paid by the Canada Pacific railway for the St. Lin branch of the

Laurentian railway.

THE EXCHANGE BANK. Mr. HOLTON asked (1) has the Minister of Finance, since the suspension of the Ex-change Bank of Canada, demanded or obtain-ed any security for the repayment of the \$100,000 advanced to that the strength of the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie's letter of guarantee, and if so, what security? (2) If the Minister of Finance has obtained no such security, has he caused any legal pro-ceedings to be taken for the recovery of the said sum of \$100,000, and if so, what are they? (3) If no such security has been obtained and if no legal proceedings have been taken for

ecurity has been taken for the advance. security has been taken for the advance. I am advised by the Minister of Justice that the debt to the Crown is by law entitled to procede other debts. Instructions have already been given to seek to enforce this right as against the assets of the bank. If the Government cannot realize the full amount of the claim in this way, Mr. Ogilvie will be abled a proper to make good the second to the control of the claim in this way, Mr. Ogilvie will be abled a proper to make good the second to the claim in this way. will be called upon to make good the de-

INDIAN TROUBLES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Mr. BAKER (Victoria) enquired if it was the intention of the Government, owing to recent troubles with the Indiana at Metlakatla and the near approach of the Canadian Pacific railway through the Rocky mountains into British Columbia, to detail a troop or squad of mounted police for service in that Western

section of the Dominion.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that under the present law the functions of the mounted police were confined to the North West and without an alteration in the law no portion of the force could be compelled to go to British Columbia or any other province of the Do-BRITISH COLUMBIA IMMIGRATION Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, in answer to

an enquiry of Mr. Baker (Victoria) said it was an enquiry of Mr. Baker (Victoria) and it was the intention of the Government to erect em-grant sheds in Victoria for the temporary accommodation of the increased number of immigrants who will arrive there this spring, consequent upon railway construction, the prosecution of the public works and the throwing open of railway lands to settlement.

Hon. Mr. POPE, in answet to an enquiry from the appearance. from the same member, said the immigration agent at Vancouver Island was appointed by order-in-Council on the 4th December last, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The quarautine officer was appointed on the 18th August last, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, with

LIFEBOAT SERVICE. Hon, Mr. McLELAN, in answer to Mr. Platt, said he visited the locality at Welling ton, Ont., during the past season and had an estimate made of what would be necessary to erect a boat-house there. The estimate had been approved by the engineer of the depart ment, and the work was carried out accord ngly. It had not been decided to make any change either as to the relative position of dimensions in what is known as the range lights at Weller's Bay, Ont. LIQUOR LICENSE INSPECTORS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in answer t Mr. Irvine, said it was the intention of the Government to make a pecuniary allowance to inspectors appointed, or to be appointe under the Liquor License Act of 1883 counties which have adopted the Canad Temperance Act or the Dunkin Act. MEASUREMENT OF LOGS. Hon. Mr. COSTIGAN, in answer to Mr.

Hall, said it was not the intention of the Government to take any step to establish a uniform standard rule for the measurement o BENEFIT INSURANCE SOCIETIES. Sir LEONARD TILLEY, in answer t Mr. Lister, said it was the intention of the

Government during the present session to introduce legislation on the subject of benefit mutual insurance sccieties now doing busi ness in Canada. C. P. R. GUARANTEE. Mr. PATERSON (Brant) enquired if the sum of \$14,951,863, four per cent. funded debt 1883, Canadian Pacific railway, mentioned in the fifth page of the estimates of 1884-5 recently laid upon the table, was

new loan, and if so when was it contracte and where and at what date was it repay able? Sir LEONARD TILLEY This is the ir Sir LEONARD TILLEY—This is the interest on the guarantee. On the 17th of August, 1884, there will be payable \$305,-729, and on the 17th February, 1885, the next payment, amounting to \$292,344, will be due, making for all \$598,074 to be paid on account of this item during the next year. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

LOAN, 13 The debate on the adoption of the resolu-tions providing for advances to the above railroad was resumed by Mr. Lister, who spoke against any further spins of money being given to the company. He was replied to by Mr. Orton, who advanced strong rea-sons why the Canada Pacific raflway should receive the needed assistance. Messrs, Cameron (Huron), Rykert, and Armstrong also addressed the House at some length, after which an adjournment took place at 1.20 a.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19. [The proceedings in the Commons will be found elsewhere, under the heading "The Railway Loan." The details there given of Mr. Blake's attempt to sow dissension in the ranks of French Canadian members are set forth at sufficient length to forever stamp him as a traitor to Ontario and an enemy of the Dominion.]

SESSIONAL NOTES.

The delegates from Regina, consisting of Major D. L. Scott and Mr. N. F. Davin, had an interview a few days ago with Mr. tention of the Canada Pacific railway to build a line north of Regma and south, that meanwhile no difficulty would be thrown in the way of any private company; on the contrary the Canada Pacific railway would be inclined to assist a private company. On Thursday the Minister of the Interior received the delegation, who presented the memorial fro Regina reciting the resolutions :- 1. That the end of the terminal division should be brought back to Regina. 2. That railway acilities north and south should be given 3. In favour of representation in Parliament.
The Minister promised to lay the memorial and representations of the delegates before the Government and inform the delegation of the decision arrived at.

A story is told of a young sophomore, the newly appointed editor of a college paper in New England, who, on his way home in vacation some years ago, made the acquaint \*\*Englishman, I perceive, so new!" said the scountry.

"Englishman, I perceive, so airily began our college boy. The stranger bowed. "You must find much to amuse you in this country.

We are so very crude, so new!" said the scountry. ophomore, who was an Anglo-maniac "There is one thing, however, on which flatter myself we compare very favourably with John Bull—our newspapers. The journalists of this country rank high, sir—high!" Having received a cvil reply he continued: "I am myself an editor. Like to look at a copy of our paper?" pulling out a small sheet from his pocket. "Now you have no idea—pohody, not up the profession. have no idea—nobody not in the profession can have any idea—of the labour and menta strain involved in that small sheet. Keep it There may be a paragraph or two in it that i worth considering, even if does come from this side of the water." His companion changed his place soon afterward, and the amused conductor, who had overheard the conversation, said to the young man: "Do you know who that was!" "No." "It was Mr. Walter, of the London Times."

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPORT ING .- "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation 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 beverag which may save us many heavy doctor's bill which may save us many neavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a (3) If no such security has been obtained and if no legal proceedings have been taken for the recovery of the amount of said advance, is it the intention of the Government to institute such proceedings, and if so, against milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins († 1b., whom, and when?

Sir LEONARD TILLET—No additional states a weak point. The best substitute is the Grand Trunk managers dispute his states advice of a physician. The best substitute and proceedings that his Government to man sperior the Grand Trunk managers dispute his states and trunk managers dispute his states.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-Genera OTTAWA, Feb. 15.-The report of the Postmaster-General was laid upon the table this afternoon. From it we learn that the general increase in postal business of all kinds, noted in last year's report, has continued during the year now under review, and much has leg the year now under review, and much has been done by this department to supply a corresponding extension of postal accommodation to the public throughout the Dominion. The postal service in Manitoba and the North-West has continued to expand during the past year, and the completion of the Canada Pacific railway to Calgary, 846 miles west of Winnings, has negle it possible to provide of Winnings. of Winnipeg, has made it possible to provide mail service to that point by train. A mail service is now being arranged be-tween Calgary and Fort McLeod, about 100 miles.

Two hundred and twenty-four additions post-offices have been established in Canada since last year's report, making the total number 6,395 in operation on 1st November

The salary commissions allowed to post masters, in compensation for their services have been recently revised, and wherever as increase in the postal business was found to warrant it, the compensation allowed to the postmaster has been augmented in the lik proportion.

Postmasters have furtuer been notified that

a similar revision will take place annually in the month of October, and the amount of

commission allowed for salary will, under such revision, be increased or be liable to reduc

tion, as the correspondence of each office may be found to have increased or diminished since the previous annual revision took place The number of post-offices authorized to The number of post-offices authorized to transact money order and Savings Bank business was increased by 22 during the year ending 30th June, 1883.

Arrangements have been perfected under which money orders are now exchanged between Canada and Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Barbadoes, and Jamaica, in addition to the United Kingdom and the United States as higher and Food and the United States, as before; and France will, it is expected, be soon added to the list. From one table we find that on 1st Novem per, 1883, there were 6,395 post-offices in the Dominion, of which Ontario had 2,617; Quebec, 1,210; Nova Scotia, 1,130; New Brunswick, 883; P. E. Island, 252; British Columbia, 66; Manitoba, 201; Keewatin, 6 and the North-West Territories, 29. Th

number of letters, &c., sent by post through out the Dominion was as follows :- Letters 62,800,000; post cards, 12,940,000; registered letters, 2,650,000; free letters, 2,600,000 newspapers and periodicals posted otherwise than from the office of publication, 7,402,000 books, circulars, pamphlets, samples, and patterns, 8,724,000; parcels sent by parcel post, 463,200. Of the letters Ontario is credited with 34.

500,000, post cards 8,500,000, registered let-ters 1,650,000. Manitoba and the North-West are credited with 3,400,000 letters; while New Brunswick's quota is 4,200,000. In the matter of registered letters Manitoba and the North-West come third, being beaten only by Ontario and Quebec. No one fact shows more clearly the wante growth. clearly the rapid growth of the North-West The number of Post-Office Savings Bank in the Dominion, on 30th June, was 330. Th amount of money orders issued in year ended 30th June was \$9,490,890, and the total amount deposited in the Post-Office Saving Banks during the year was \$6,826,266.

GRAND TRUNK HISTORY. Mr. Geo, Laidlaw's Views of that Railway'

To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,—Until recently, ever since I came to Canada, the Globe has been denouncing the Grand Trunk Company for its political intermeddling, corruption, mismanagement "smash-ups, and crash-ups," its monopoly and chronic hostilities to new railways. Wh started the narrow-gauges there was not s live charter on the statute books of Upper or Lower Canada—so effectually had the man-agement of our railways killed our railway credit—and that for the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway was the first bill tabled before the new Government of Ontario after Confederation. The Grand Trunk there and then headed a vigorous opposition to the granting of the charters, and opposed the building of the two railways—even got the City Council to petition the Local Government not to grant the charters. This city was then assessed for \$25,000,000, and had about 45,000 of a population. The Globe championed the cause of the new independent railway, and notwithstanding the combined influence and expenditure of the railway companies, char-ters were granted, bonuses voted, and the lines built for about \$16,000 per mile, as against \$50,000 to \$100,000, which the old lines had cost. The new lines, unable to get independent entrance to the city, had to make terms with the Grand Trunk. To stil further create a competition which would in-ure to the benefit of the city of Toronto, I projected the Credit Valley to be built exactly as it now is. Again, the Globe fought on the side of the again, the Goos rought on the side of the new independent railway, and after protract-ed and desperate struggles in this city, many towns, and counties, handsome bonuses were voted, and the line graded for 165 miles. I went to London for the rails, and after four teen months' struggle with the never ceasing opposition of the Grand Trunk, I, assisted by Mr. Geo. Stephen and Mr. I. Harris Sanders got the rails. I there met the treasurer the Quebec Govornment endeavouring to ne-gotiate funds to build the North Shore. He also encountered the bitter hostility of the Grand Trunk. Its then president even going the ridiculous length of asking for the aid of Lord Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonies to prevent the Province of Quebec from build ing the railway. \* \* \*
The Grand Trunk has captured the whole

The Grand Trunk has captured the whole Midland system, to wit, the Midland, Grand Junction, Whitby and Port Perry, Victoria, and Toronto and Nipissing, the Great Western, Port Stanley, London, Huron, and Bruce, Wellington, Grey, and Bruce; wants the Northern system, and now comes arrogantly before Parliament, aided and abetted by the active influence of the Globe and its party, and asks the Globe and its party, and asks what? That those independent competing railways in Ontario it has not as yet captured the Government of the day should cause to be handed over to the Grand Trunk. that Ontario should become an unique "preserve" for the Grand Trunk, and that the people should be paying taxes for rail-ways diverted from their original purpose is ways diverted from their original purpose is a disquieting outlook for the farmer, etc. In the past the "readers" of the Globe were taught to be anti-Grand Trunk, antinonopoly, to favour independent railway competition and a court of railway comm sioners—a poor man's court as against the railways. Where are they now? Betrayed! No George Brown in the Globe now! Men are masquerading under the cloak of his name and newspaper who have sold the Globe and its party and as far as they can the province to the Grand Trunk, and have gone into a new business wrecking. To wreck the fai fame, prestige, and progress of Canada, by wrecking its great enterprise to the Pacific and with it its present and best Govern ment. To wreck the Canada Pacific and hand it also to the Grand Trunk is a notable road to power and glory for the heirs of George Brown's policy!

Fora quarter of a century the Globe has violently attacked Sir John A. Macdonald and his party for assisting, nursing, and fostering the Grand Trunk. Notwithstanding its early mismanagement, its subsequent unpopularity for its ill-judged and shortsighted opposition to every new railway proposed anywhere in Canada, and in face of a strong demand supported by the Globe, for a court of railway commission to check the irrepressible vagaries of its tariff, and provide a modus vivendi between it and other lines, Sir John Macdonald, much to my surprise and Globe dis-gust, would not take any heroic measures looking to coercing the Grand Trunk. Now the Grand Trunk managers dispute his states-

army or navy to maintain, don't require like the minor States of Europe to give half of all our taxes to maintain military or naval forces to protect our territories and property at home or abroad, or spend blood and treasure in taking a piece now and then from a neighour. To incorporate more completely into our political and commercial existence a country greater than the territories of most of the great powers of Europe, to open up our Western provinces and seaboard to the industries and commerge of our Eastern people, to open up a short cut to every port washed by the great Pacific ocean, we have not to fire a great Pacific ocean, we have not to fire a shot, nor move a ship! Only to lend four or five million pounds sterling with the "whole

spent more money to revenge the death of a-couple of indiscreet missionaries.

The case of the company and the Government is so simple, straightforward, and conclusive, that it is already accepted by the conclusive, that it is already accepted by the country. When Parliament has approved it I have no doubt, and I believe the country has no doubt, the Canada Pacific railway will go on and be finished in its own unequalled style, and in the time named Yours, &c.

circus" for security! The parent State has

G. LAIDLAW. RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor-General Petitioned on the Subject—Reasons Why they Should be Appointed. To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, &c., &c., &c., in Council:

The petition of the undersigned respec That it is derogatory to the personal man-hood of the individuals doing the business of the country to feel themselves helpless in the hands of railway officials that may from delays and discriminations ruin their business, and whereas railway eompanies, by reason of

and whereas railway companies, by reason or extensive patronage, contracts, passes, special rates, and newspaper relations, besides the control of the carrying trade, seek to thwart the policy of the Government and control its action over grave affairs of State affecting its dignity and future greatness, and That it is not expedient that the "carriers" of the country shall become its rulers or dominate its policy, because unlike other trades, by reason of the application of railways, what was formerly divided in many separate hands has now become consolidated in Canada in the hands of two or three companies or their managers with irresponsible power of direct and discriminating taxation;

in the future to the subjugation of the land-holders, and all other workers in the country, to be the practical serfs of their "carriers;" Therefore your petitioner humbly prays
That your Government will cause to created a court of railway commissioners of experienced judges, with summary powers to adjudicate between railways, and between railways and municipalities, companies or

That the enormous patronage and voting power which as in the past may be exercised

individuals, and Your petitioner also humbly prays that it may be made unlawful for any representa-tive of the people having a seat in Parliament to be in receipt of fees, or retainers, o to accept contracts or passes from a railway company or its agents, and

Your petitioner also prays that the staff and employes of any railway company indebted to the Government, as in the case of the Civil Service, may not vote for candidates for Par-liament as long as the railway shall be in-debted to the Government and people of Canada, and
Your petitioner humbly prays that your

Government will cause to be investigated the hearing of all recent leasings, amalgamations and changes in tariffs, with a view to take such action in the management of Grand Trunk affairs as will promise the speediest repayment possible, on an equitable basis, of the twenty-five or thirty millions due the people and Government of Canada, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

METHODIST UNION. A Warm Discussion on the Private Bills. OTTAWA, Feb. 19 .- In the Private Bills Committee this morning the question of the Methodist Union was brought up on the bill now before Parliament to ratify the amalgamation of the four Churches, as approved at the recent united conference. The question had an additional interest given to it from the fact that a number of petitions have been presented to Parliament from a section of the Methodist Episcopal Church opposing the union, making it necessary that the views of the promoters of the union should be laid before the committee. There were preon behalf of the bill Rev. Drs. Rice and Carman. Associate General Superintenden

of the United Methodist Church, and Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., of Montreal. SPEECH BY REV. DR. RICE. Rev. Dr. Rice, on being introduced to the committee, detailed the circumstances con nected with the inception of the union move ment many years ago, and the various stages through which it had passed up to the fina adoption of the basis at the united conference at Belleville last fall. In the local con ferences of the Canada Methodist Church where there was equal lay and clerical repre sentation, the measure had been received b a very large majority, and in the other Metho dist bodies, under different forms of Church government, it had been accorded a similar reception. He thought, therefore, that the promoters of the bill had the strongest pospromoters of the bill had the strongest pos-sible case that could be presented in the fact that these four bodies, with their divergent

interests and varying conditions and form of Church polity, should join together sunanimously in support of a common union.

Bishop Carman, the next speaker, as re presenting the Methodist Episcopal Church heartily concurred in all that the previous speaker had said, and pointed out that the great majority of the signers of the petition opposing the union appeared to be children and others who could not be said to fairly represent any section of the Church. Had the question depended on petitions, instead of the 40,000 in number which had been forwarded in opposition to the bill, it would have been easy to have had thousands of petitions sent in in its tayour. There was no desire to take any undue advantage or to proceed on any other than a constitutional way.

Mr. White (Cardwell) suggested that Mr.

McLaren, Q.C., should be heard on the legal

McLaren, Q.C., should aspect of the question.

Mr. McLaren said the bill proposed to

Mr. McLaren said the bill proposed to carry into effect in as simple a manner as possible the scheme of union, of which the preceding speakers had spoken. The bill, however, asked for no extraordinary powers. It merely proposed to give such authority the united body as this Parliament could give, leaving all the necessary legislation re garding property and so on to the provinces The measure was practically

A RATIFICATION OF THE UNION. which had been consented to by an overwhelming majority of the people of all the Churches. There were some objections to the mion, but these he understood referred not so much to the union as to the manner o carrying it out. He would propose, as the bill dealt so closely with the union, that the basis of union should be incorporated in the bill as one of its schedules.

After further explanations had been made

by the clergymen present, the preamble the bill was declared unanimously proven. The bill was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Ives, Caron, Mulock, Wells, Cameron (Victoria,) Taylor, Jamieson, Mc-Master, and Lister, to consider and report upon the details of the measure.

Do no violence to the liver and genera system by repeated doses of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such persoinus drugs, and the use of the such persoinus drugs, and the use of the such persoinus drugs.

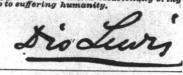


THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

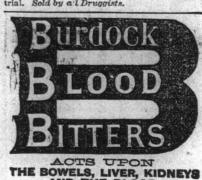
His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Oure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, svallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a scrious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.





It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous: changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the interpretate of the strength to the whole system. Such is the interpretation of the strength to the whole system. Such is the canding in a few hours' time. If not of too long standing. It is warranted to force entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmicss to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians' having consumptive patients, and who, having failed no cure them with their own medicine, we would recommend to give Allen's Lung Balsam a trial. Sold by a \*1 Druggists\* commend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM and Sold by a l Druggists.



AND THE BLOOD.

M. PATTERSON, Druggist. WILD CHERRY for over twelve years, and have found it to be the most reliable preparation for Coughs, Colds, &c. I have never known it to fail, and do not hesitate to recommend it before all other preparations of the same class." WM. JOHNSTON, Smith's Falls, Ont., says he years, and it gives good satisfaction to his cus

W. T. BARKER, Druggist, Trenton, Ont. writes, "Mrs. John Kirk, the wife of a farmer iving about ten miles from this town, in the rear of the township of Murray, has cured herself of a cold which threatened cons of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

NOTICE TO YOUNG & OLD

The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of London, has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases arising from whatever cause. This is no new discovery, but has been tested for over twenty years, and has cured thousands. No cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who address to 463 Yonge Street, Toronto. CANCER CAN BE CURED!

Thousands bear testimony to the fact. Send for circular giving particulars. Address, L. D. McMICHAEL, M. D., 63 Niagara Sh., Buffalo, N. Y.

Samples of Dr. R. W. Read's Celebrated Asthma Relief A) I IIIIA sent free to any who ask. Immediate relief guaranteed. 50c. and \$1.00 pack-A, ETHRIDGE, Rome, N.Y.

THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE For the Cure of STAMMERING, and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of the country, address \*UTHERLAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, TESTIMONIAL.-I have ben treated at the

Sutherland Institute and am perfectly cur ed. THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P.O., Ont. CONSUMPTION I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of lettanding have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my fain its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, rether with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease.

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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 errors right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or omissions inlexal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves l'able for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for adver-tisements must be mounted on solid metal

cks. condensed advertisements on the third pag-prices given under their respective headings THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per e of solid nonparell. CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE -Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Vanted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted, rticles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per ord for five insertions.

yord for five insertions.
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TORONTO THURSDAY FEB. 21, 1884.

## WARNING.

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

### A BASE BUT UNSUCCESSFUL

ONE of the basest attempts at wholesale bribery in the annals of Parliamentary Government has just been unsuccessfully practised at Ottawa by Hon. EDWARD BLAKE, which appears to have been no less than the purchase of the whole of the Conservative following from the Province of Quebec. It is no secret that the Government of that province is in financial straits, and that representatives that Government have been for several days at the Dominion Capital for the purpose of endeavouring to secure " better terms from the Dominion Government. The demands of these gentlemen were not recognized by Sir John MacDonald, and this fact becoming known to Mr. BLAKE, that gentleman, prompted by some diabelical agency, made corrupt overtures to the supporters of the Government of from that province, with a view to securing their opposition to the scheme for assisting the Pacific Railway Company, and the consegent defeat of Sir John's Governmen The Quebec members met and considered the overtures, but notwithstanding the fact that the Premier did not interfere with their consultations, to their credit be it said, they spurned the bribe, and retrue to their allegiance. member of the Government, it appears, succumbed in a moment of weakness, and believing, no doubt, that the Government would fall, sent in his resignation. This was Hon. John Costigan. Minister of Inland Revenue. His place will be easily

filled by a more worthy man.

The infamy of the whole business abides for ever with EDWARD BLAKE, whose treachery to his country in this nefarious transaction leaves an indelible stain on his political reputation. He had hatched a diabolical plot to saddle Ontario for ever with a huge railway monopoly, to destroy the prospects of the great North-West, seriously endanger the very existence of the Dominion.

We rejoice in the fact that our com patriots in Quebec had more regard for the welfare of the Dominion and for their own onour than for a temporary advantage to their province, and in taking the course they have chosen in rejecting the bribe they have taught the Ontario traitor a lesson in political morality, which we have no doubt will be lost on him, but which, nevertheless, he should never forget.

### THE VAIN APPEAL.

THE appeal made on Friday last by the Grit organ here, for the support of the French Conservatives in opposition to the Canada Pacific railway loan, has produced no good result. It has called attention t the fact that, after years of violent and virulent abuse of the French Conservatives; after an especially severe course of abuse of them in reference to the boundary question, the Grit organ is ready to eat all its words -a shocking meal they would make-if by so doing it could gain even a temporary support from the French members. I this proposition was made on the authority of Mr. BLAKE-and it was certainly made in his interest, and his name was used in the offer-then his character as a consistent and honourable public man has received its last shock; it has no vitality left for

The Montreal Witness, a sheet much given to small-souled canting and snivel-ling, but mostly Grit in its politics, cannot stand the Globe's latest dodge, and, as we have already shown, rebukes the Gri

organ. It says: If the Globe represents the views of the leader of the Opposition and of his party, then we do not see that there is much t choose between the two parties has always denounced Sir John Macdonald for pandering to the French-Canadians of this province for their support. It has always charged him with sacrificing the interests of the other provinces, especially those of Ontario, to those of the Province of Quebec, because the representatives of that province se pured him in power. No one has characte in severer terms the raids or proposed raids of this province upon the Dominion treasury, and no one has more bitterly stigmatized the lemands for better terms so constantly being nade, and yet the Globe to-day is found unand yet and shamelessly making on behalf party the bid of better terms to the res of this province for their votes on midian Pacific railway question. Vote Blake into power, it says, and you may

trust to getting your price. We have little doubt that the Globe is misrepresenting Mr. Blake and that he will repudiate its declara-

When Mr. BLAKE has repudiated th organ's declaration perhaps the Witness will let us know. We have very little confidence that he will do so.

The Montreal Gazette points out another effect of the Government organ's appeal, n an article of much ability. The organ'

anguage was as follows: "If the proposed vote of thirty millions of dollars to the C.P.R. has alarmed Ontario i has terrified Quebec. To us it means a vas and needless waste of public funds; to Que bec it means all of that, and, in addition. creates a serious obstacle in the way of Dominassistance to that province.

"Why cannot they unite with the French Liberals for once in assisting Mr. Blake to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm us all, and after that national danger is averted let them state their grievances with confident that no wrong shall be done them."

This was, as has been shown, a shame ess bid for Parliamentary votes. Gazette points out one effect of it in this

'The claims of Quebec for a considera tion of its financial position can be dis-cussed all the more readily now that it is admitted by the leading organ of th Opposition, the personal organ of its leader, that those claims should, on public grounds, be considered and gen-erously dealt with. The Globe will learn that it is not a crisis, and that it has fallen into the mistake of accepting the agitation of political adventurers out of Parliament for the sentiment of the public men in the House of Comm Happily, the mistake has led to an avowal of the greatest importance in the discussion of questions now pressing for solution at the hands of Parliament." Obviously all that the organ has done i to give itself, its leader, its principles, its party, and its position as an Opposition ournal gratuitously away.

### THE HAPPY FAMILY.

local Grits are many. Mr. Mowar has declared himself out of tune with Mr. BLAKE, and disappointed with Mr. MAC-KENZIE, on the boundary question. Mr. O'CONNOR has intimated his opinion that the arrangement on the boundary question was "a compromise "-though Mr. Mowar has vehemently asserted the contrary. Mr. WIDDIFIELD has declared that there have been "blunders" in the Education Department-although the whole Cabinet are responsible for the acts of the Minister of Education. Mr. McMahon has reproached the Government for not appointing an experienced member of the Local Legislature Minister of Education. It is very well, known that the Treasurer ship was given to Mr. A. M. Ross over the heads of other men who were at least as fit for the position. and who had the promise of the Premier to encourage hem. In our last issue a very brief ac count was given of a scene between Mr WATERS and Mr. FRASER regarding the Parliament buildings, in which the Minister had to suffer the unwelcome and unac-

justomed criticism of his follower. We do not wonder at these signs of disagreement. The wonder is they are so few, when we reflect that the causes disagreement are so many. It is obviously sible that the men who are following Messrs. Mowat, Hardy, and Parder of be just now in a complacent micoc They know they are committies themselves to a line of political po which cannot for four years be pursue with credit. With the whole weight of legal authority against them, what hope the damaging guilt of those cypher telegrams upon their shoulders how can they e self-possessed? With Mr. Ross in the Education Department, how can they sure of the future. If the Grits in the House were a little more callous they would be less restive in following their leaders. If they were a little more conscientious they would not follow them at

MR. HOUDE'S MOTION. Mr. Houde, a young Quebec member of character and ability, has placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons a resolution in favour of repealing the Temperance Act of 1883. He bases his motion on the ground that by the decision in The Queen v. Hodge, the previous decision in the case of The Queen v. Russell was said to have been intended to agree with the decision in the Court of Appeal. This seems to Mr. Houng to involve the unconstitutionality of the Act of 1883. We think he does not sufficiently grasp all the facts of the cases.

What was the decision in the Court of Appeal? Let Mr. Houde examine the case as reported and he will see that the decision was simply this:

1. That certain sections of the Crooks Act were, as a matter of police regulation, within the powers of the Local Legisla-

ture : and 2. That the Legislature had power to delegate their powers to boards of com-

Chief Justice Spragge fully appreciated the imperfect nature of the issue raised in the court below, for after setting out the argument that the Legislature had no power to delegate its functions to a board f commissioners, he says: "It was upon this second ground that the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench now appealed from rested." It was just that second ground that he decided, and no more. He said: "I do not propose to 'attempt a definition of the powers conferred by the Imperial Parliament by British North America Act, upon the Dominion Parliament and the Pro

vincial Legislatures respectively." When the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council come to state their views on the points in the decision in the Court of Appeal, what is it that they

Two questions only appear to have been discussed in the Court of Appeal, 1st, that the Legislature of Ontario had not authority to enact such regulations as were enacted by the Board of Commissioners, and to create offences and annex penalties for their infraction; and, 2nd, that if the Legislature had such authority, it could not delegate it to the Board of Commissioners, or any other authority outside their own legislative body. "This second ground was that on which the judgment of the Court of Queen's

Bench rested." It is obvious to any English lawyer that the decision in the Court of Appeal was imperfect and did not go to the root of the case; and it is therefore not a sufficient foundation for Mr. Houde's motion. When the judges of the Privy Council come to state the effect of their own decision on the relations between the two

Parliaments, local and general, their lan-

They say:—
"Their lordships did not think it neces-

sary in the present case to lay down any general rule or rules for the construction of the British North America Act. They considered that the powers intended to be conferred by the Liquor License Act when properly understood were to make regulations in the nature of police and municipal regulations of a merely local character for the good government of taverns, &c., and such as were calculated to preserve in the municipality peace and public decency, and repress drunk-enness and disorderly conduct." t is therefore very clear that the issue between the rival authorities of

Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature was not raised at all in the Court of Appeal ; was not settled in the Privy council; and cannot be settled by Mr. Houde's motion.

MR. MOWAT'S POSITION.

THAT Mr. Mowar should wish to retire from the Local Government is quite reasonable. It is very obvious that no man with a sensitive conscience could consent to prolong indefinitely his political association with the men by whom Mr. MOWAT is surrounded. It is equally obvious that no man with ordinary prudence would desire to prolong the risks and dangers to his reputation which must have made themselves very apparent to Mr. Mowar in the course of the last two or three years. Thus prudence and propriety alike impel Mr. Mowar to the only resource left him

that is untenable, and from company that has grown distasteful. But while we recognize the prudence and the propriety of Mr. Mowar's wish to retire, we are not disposed to allow him to indulge in that luxury of penitential reirement without feeling that he has, willingly or unwillingly, committed great evils in Ontario. He has allowed his former standing as a man and as a judge to THE signs of disagreement among the be made a cloak to cover the politica iniquities of Muskoka and Algoma, and the political hypocrisies of the boundary spute, which has ended in compromise and surrender. That he has been the willing victim of his colleagues we may be loth to believe; but the fact that they have used him to their profit and his dis advantage is one that is patent to his

for safety, viz., retirement from a position

friends as well as his opponents. The reasonableness of his retirement obvious. It will be well for him if he escapes in time from a structure in the nevitable collapse of which he must necessarily be crushed. When he goes-if he goes-all will go to smash, of course. His lleagues, who have been living, po cally, by the use they have made of Mr. Mowar, may feel that they can carry on without him. What Mr. Mowar's own opinion is, we shall not venture to hint

THE ONTARIO GRITS AND THE RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

In the speech of Mr. LAUDER in the Legislature, to which we have before referred, there were some words which we deem worth recalling, since they carry very briefly a good deal of very solid

"He then spoke of the assumption of the

control of railways by the Dominion Government. There was no man in the House so much to blame for what had been done at Ottawa as the Commissioner of Crown Lands He had been chairman of the Railway Com mittee for eight years, and it was his duty to have seen in every case where a railway was chartered that checks were put upon amalga-mation—(hear, hear,)—and the absorption of the smaller railways by the larger ones. He invariably refused to do so. He acted in this way with regard to the Huron and Erie railway, and he ioned a provision allowing the Grand Trunk railway to control and run the Stratord and Lake Huron railway. If they came a little further east they found running powers given over the short roads by the oner of Crown Lands and his Railway Committee, and now, forsooth, he cried out and said it should not be done. (Cheers.) The Commissioner allowed this amalgamation to take place, permitted the large roads to control the smaller ones, by which the greatest injustice was done to every other railway. A session or two ago one of the Commiss not going to make a statement which he was ashamed of—the hop, member for East Nor-thumberland (Mr. Ferris) pressed a bill in the interests of a clique—(cheers)—to amalgamate the Midland railway, the Nipissing railway and the Grand Junction railway with the Grand Trunk railway, the greatest corpora-tion in Ontario. He asked who it was sano posite who now whined about the Dominio Government. Since the amalgamation took place the Midland, the Nipissing, and the Grand Junction, all purely provincial roads had come under the control of the Dominion

Mr. LAUDER exposed what is really the ease, that the Local Government is really run by railway rings, Messrs. EDGAR JAFFRAY, and COOK, and the Grand Trunk influence, and any other influence that can be made useful to aid Mr. Mowar and his colleagues-all can obtain any favour they ask from the subservice Ministry. This session may not be so scandalous, because the Opposition are stronger, and the Government will not dare so much. But all has been done that could be done. And so much has been done that the position of the Local Gov ernment and its organ as the agents and servants of the Grand Trunk railway and other rings is now very clear to an india naht province.

### MR. LAIDLAW'S LETTERS.

On Saturday we published a long letter from Mr. George LAIDLAW on the relations of the Globe and the Grand Trunk railway to the present controversy regarding the Canada Pacific railway loan. This morn ing we publish from the same hand the substance of a petition addressed to the Governor-General-in-Council, asking for the appointment of a court of railway commissioners, and reciting the history of the railway enterprises which he and his friends have engaged in for the develop-

ment of the country. We have no need to claim at the outset for Mr. Laidlaw, any authority to speak on the question; his right to do so will be respectfully admitted by every man of middle age in this province. As a Reformer'who fought the battle of reform by the side of GEORGE BROWN and was at all times high in his confidence, Mr. LAIDLAW has some right to a hearing from the remnant of real Reformers in Canada. As a business man who has seen the origin and growth of the railway system of Ontario, and has left his mark on the history of railway building, Mr. LAIDLAW has the right to a hearing from the business world. Such hearing he will have from the old Reformers and business class. He asks it also from Parliament The exposure which Mr. LAIDLAW makes

of the present dishonest position of the Globe with regard us the Grand Trunk railway is very effective. On Saturday the organ attempted a feeble defence. It welcomed the aid of the Grand Trunk to the oject of defeating the Canada Pacific lway, even at the cost of making Ontario ributary to the Grand Trunk autocracy. As Mr. LAIDLAW points out, this is a complete abandonment of the Globe's old position of nostility to the Grand Trunk in the interests of local competition. Now it is wi ling to seek local competition on a large scale and join the Grand Trunk-for no better

ing of North-Western development.
As Mr. LAUBER pointed out, in a speech o which no answer was ever made, either in the House or in the press, the whole policy of the Grit Railway Committee of late years has been to encourage every scheme for the choking off of local competition and every plan for the aggrandizement of the Grand Trunk. The change of management in the Globe office, by which the Grand Trunk railway be-

purpose, apparently, than the defeat of the Canada Pacific railway and the check-

came, as it were, a director of the organ has no doubt effected a change in its policy.

If the hands of George Brown could grasp the pen' for editorial purposes just now, we can imagine that a surprisingly sharp change of tone would be noticeable But even his memory seems to be not respected now in the office of the organ which he founded.

### A SHOCKING THREAT. In the letter which Mr. HICKSON has laid before the country, and which was written on February 2nd to Sir John Mac-

DONALD, he says: "MONTREAL, Feb. 2, 1884. DEAR SIR JOHN, —My cable advices from ondon intimate that the daily papers pub London intimate that the daily papers par-lished there yesterday all protest against any further aid being given by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, so ng as that company continues to go out of its legitimate sphere to compete with and injure the Grand Trunk Railway Company. This only confirms the views which I ex-"I am urged to protest against the course being pursued, unless the Government are prepared to take measures to guard against public funds granted, or to be granted ng used to damage private interests in

other Canadian railways.
The result of persistence in the course which has been pursued in the past by the Canadian Pacific Company, or those ontrolling that company, can only be a total destruction of credit, endangering the large investments of the Government in the Canadian Pacific railway, and retarding the settlement and progress of the

country, This is a deliberate threat of financial war on the Dominion of Canada by a company which owes us \$30,000,000.

---The Montreal Herald contains, in egard to this letter, the following editorial statement :-- "We may state, without violating confidence, that it is well understood that the Grand Trunk has directly threatened the Canadian Pacific railway, in so many words-in the event of their not acceding to the terms laid down by Mr. Hickson-with assailing them at every point, and, not stopping here, with attacking the credit of the Dominion Government in the money markets of England, and preventing the Government, if possible, from negotiat-

ing another loss Part 12 - WHEND If this be true, and there is every likelihood of its being so, there need be no doubt as to what sort of acceptance the eople of Canada, and especially people of Ontario, will give to the chal-lenge. It will take the shape of the quickest endorsation of the Government's action; the most active encouragement of the competing Canada Pacific railway and the sharpest enquiry into the affairs and standing of the Grand Trunk railway. Ontario will not consent to be made the footstool of Sir HENRY TYLER and his

The way in which "my cable advices from London," as Mr. Hickson
calls them, have been manufactured may be judged from the following sample con-

ributed by himself: "LONDON, Feb. 4, 1884. "Most determined opposition all Cana-dian Pacific and kindred securities being organized in press and other places here on account of Government monies being used to help former to compete with (Grand) Trunk by Ontario and Quebec.
Are Pacific authorities still unwilling to enter into any arrangement with (Grand) Trunk for joint working of Ontario and Quebec? Think we might negotiate for joint lease. This is different to former proposal for sale of road absolutely to (Grand) Trunk. If reply favourable would send out experienced man to nego-

tiate when thought necessary." It will be observed at once that the rganization of the "most determined opposition" was quite well known to fr. Hickson's London correspondent, who could also, no doubt, have given us some idea of the means by newspaper offices were flooded last year with articles on the Canada Pacific rail-The articles in question the most glaringly dishonest that have ever been circulated in the press of any country. The "most deter-"mined opposition" in the "mined opposition" in the case was not more honest. he present advices" might as well have been written n the office of Mr. HICKSON at Montreal They were doubtless genuine despatches. but they expressed no genuine feeling among English business men. And we trust that neither the Government nor the Parliament of Canada will submit to be bullied into acquiescence in impossible demands by Mr. Hickson's despatches concerning an "organized," and no doubt well-paid-for, opposition in London, with which the Grand Trunk agents were no loubt quite familiar.

### CAVING IN ALL AROUND.

Mr. BLAKE in despair is appealing to the "Bleus." Mr. Mowar, in a fit of petulance, has abandoned Mr. BLAKE. And the Globe, in a fit of hypocrisy, abandons Party." The situation is getting intensely comic. The Education Department is accused by its friends of being full of blunders. Mr. Mowar is told by his friends that he has effected a "compromise." Mr. FRASER is informed by his friends that his views are unwise. Mr. Ross is told in effect that he is not wanted. The new Treasurer, with whom we have no quarrel, is obviously not wanted also. There is a very decided disposition to encourage Mr. Mowar to retire, and it is said he intende to do so at the close of the session. And the organs, official and non-official, begin to re-echo the views of THE MAIL that the politics of Ontario are too full of partisan-ship. Some of the organs are serious and

sensible; but the chief Grit organ, whenever it abandons the "dem'd horrid" grind" of sheer Grit politics is always ridiculous, and is ridiculous when it talks of "too much party spirit," as it does in its

-In the article in question we read as follows: "For many years past" Ontario has had a Premier and Ministers who have carefully husbanded the re sources of the province; vigorously and consistently stood up for provincial rights; sedulously avoided the very appearance of a scandal; and wisely and vigorously administered all our local affairs." When this is translated into the language of fact, it means that for many years Ontario has had a Government

1. Has been selling its property and calling it "income," and bragging about a "surplus," (provided out of capital) which has never been stated at the same amount for two years in succession, and which is at this moment a solemn mystery to every man who has ever undertaken to study the finances of

2. Has been trading with cynicalpus dishonest persistence on a "Provincial" Rights" cry in which not one of its members believes, and which, after it had been used for the last time in vain, was abandoned by Mr. Mowar in the grasp of Attorney-General MILLER.

3. Has been guilty in Muskoka and Al-

goma of a series of deplorable scandals of otorious character, most of which will come before the courts, and some of which have already been exposed in the Legisla 4. Has systematically traded on the in-

fluence obtained by the Crooks Act, in order to capture the "temperance vote while at the same time it was engaged in an unholy traffic in licenses for political This is the Government of which the or

gan has been the solid supporter during all these years; and it is in favour of such a Government that the organ demands the abolition of party.

-The organ says:

"Mr. Mowar's personal character is above suspicion. The most embittered partisanship has never dared to call this in question. His soundness and reliability as a constitutional lawyer are universally acknowledged. He is emphati-'cally a 'safe' man, who has about him no rash compromising impulsiveness. and at the same time no unreasoning and antiquated conservatism.

The organ always manages to make Mr. Mowar, like Mr. Blake, ridiculous-why, it is not our business to enquire.

1. It is true no one has ever accuse Mr. Mowar of having personally picked pockets or of being a burglar in disguise But the readers of the Globe must be aware that personal character and political character are very closely intermixed and our charges have been pretty explicit. 2. We have charged Mr. Mowat, on the authority of Judge Hughes, with having, in defiance of the license commissioners, given a license for political purposes to a tavern with the reputation of

3. We have charged Mr. Mowar, on the authority of the evidence given in South Renirew on oath, with having dabbled in licenses and license inspectorships as means to a political end, the surroundings of the case being particularly vulgar and disgust-

4. It is now in evidence, on authority. not questioned for a moment, that with Mr. Mowar's knowledge and consent Pas-DEE, and BURDEN, and WHITE, and the BULL Purs and Sluggers of the Algoma election expedition indulged in corruption, intimidation, and illegalities which will be proved

Mr. Mowar may be a very "safe" man and a very holy man, but we venture humbly on behalf of common manners and average decency, to put in a strong plea against such very "safe" and such very "holy" dodges.

-Finally, we are compelled to read If, accordingly, the members of the Opposition wish to raise themselves in the estimation of the general public, and really to benefit the province, they can in no way accomplish this more effectu-'ally than by sinking partisanship; cut-'ting themselves adrift from Dominion politics and combinations: cordially assisting to perfect such measures as come before the House, and unitedly rallying to the maintenance of the local rights of this great province.'

The comicality of this can easily be per-

ived. If the Opposition efface themselves the Grit organ will be pleased, and will express its pleasure in the most turgid sentences. On behalf of the Opposition we decline the overtures. The partisanship with which the cublic are offended is the partisanship of Mr. Mowar and his followers. The shameless backdown on the boundary award shows that Mr. Mowar's course was partisan till the moment of his submission. The increase in the strength of the Opposition shows that the public tide is running in their favour. The acceptance of their policy shows that they are the governing force in the province. The men who are following Mr. Mowar know right well that they may have to face another back-down next session on the license question, and, per-haps, one on the boundary question also. These men are not anxious to provide an absolute defeat for themselves at the next elections, or before that time, and we venture to say that those who contemplate seriously the abolition of partyism, contemplate, also, as part of the plan, the abolition of Mr. Mowar and his coleagues.

### BDITORIAL NOTES.

The Uxbridge Organ Company has lately received an order from Mentreal for one hundred organs, and has been running until ten o'clock each night for the past six months. The National Policy, of course, had nothing to do with this.

The Algoma Pioneer says :-

"It is a point worth noting that in his defence of Mr. Apjohn, the deputy returning officer at Rat Portage, Mr. Bethune argued, that Rat Portage is not in Ontario, and con-sequently is beyond the jurisdiction of this court.' This plea is set up by an eminent barrister and Reformer after all the fuss and fury of a whole brigade of Pattulloites to assert the contrary. It is needless to add that the judge ruled that, for all the purposes sought by the action, Rat Portage was within his jurisdiction."

The Kingston News calls the attention of the so-called friends of Manitoba farmers to the following fact :-

"The G.T.R. received \$15,000,000 from Parliament of Canada, besides innumerable bonuses from towns along the line. Yet in 1862 the freight rates for wheat charged by the G.T.R. were 40 per cent. higher than the present rates of the C.P.R. Perhaps the best moral to attach to this little bit of information is that no country can be opened up in a day." It must be remembered also that one dollar

then was equal to two in the present style of

## RAILWAY

Splendid Majority for the Government.

A SOLID SEVENTY

Blake Attempts to Bribe the Frenchmen,

THE ONTARIO TRAITOR SNUBBED.

Blake Deserted by Some of His Followers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19 .- This has undoubtedly MOST SERIOUS PAYS OF THE SESSION.

There had been rumours of disaffection among the French followers of the Govern ment, who for the last few days have been engaged in considering the question of material aid from the Dominion Government to their own province. A deputation from the Government of Quebec have been here during the past week for the purpose of urging on Sir John Macdonald the necessity of "better erms," in view of the fact that province had contributed largely ts exchequer to the construction of railways, portion of which has been disposed of to the Canada Pacific, at a figure far below its riginal cost, and another portion to the Grand Trunk on similarly unfavourable terms. In view of the fact that the Dominion contemplated giving additional aid to the Canada Pacific railway, it was urged hat some consideration should be given to

QUEBEC'S DEMANDS TO BE RE-IMBURSED. The Government's following from Quebe vere asked to consider these claims and o urge them on the Government. dovernment were indisposed to recog nize their validity, and on learning this, the leader of the Opposition made grossly corrupt overtures to the French members, promising that the better terms demanded would be willingly granted on the understanding that they would vote down the Pacific railway loan, sacrifice their leader, and defeat the Government. A caucus was MR. BLAKE'S OVERTURES WERE SUBMITTED

and condemned, and ultimately rejected. It it evident that the bid which appeared in the Globe of Friday last had been sent to the French members with the intimation that these were his sentiments. Sir John Macdonald had such confidence in them that he refused even o believe for a moment that they had any doubts of him and were willing to exchange him for Mr. Blake. Doubtless he knew the schemings and turnings of the Opposition, their determination to offer everything they could think of in the shape of a bribe, grand old man made no offer, showed no fear, maintained that all would be right, that his French supporters were true as steel, and that Mr. Girouard had voiced their indignation at the insulting proposals the Opposition, in their greed for office, had so plentifully poured into their ears all through the day poured into their ears all through the day in the hopes of winning them from their allegiance. The strong faith of Sir John Macdonald in them has been justified. The conduct of the Quebec Conservatives under great temptation is greatly to their oredit, but it is no more than the people at large would expect from them in such a grave crisis. They have always been loyal to Sir John Macdonald, and their action in this matter, as shown by the majority of seventy for the Government, is consistent with their past loyalty to their leader.

THE MAJORITY. A vote of 132 to 62, or a majority of 70 in a House of 194 members, is so decided a triumph for the Government that our friends feel jubilant at the result. The country is to be congratulated on the Govnt's success. The success has been won in Parliament because members felt that the people were on the side of the Ministry. And the people were so disposed because th aw that the Government had ourageous and statesmanlike effort to sustain the railway company in a time of crisis, and to save the country, at any political risk, from the disturbance and loss likely to be caused by the cessation of the rapid progress on the Pacific railway. The courage which marked the Government policy in 1879 and in 1880-81 in inaugurating a railway policy, characterizes it now in sustaining that policy. And the confiden of the public which was so fully given when the Pacific railway contract was first made, s again bestowed when that contract is reviewed and strengthened by additional guarantees. The following is the list of mem-

ers who voted on the division :-YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Allison (Lennox). Armstrong, Auger, Bechard, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbel Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Catudal, Charlton, Cockburn, Cook, Davies, De St. Georges, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Gunn, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk Landerkin, Laurier, Lister, Livingstone, Mac kenzie, McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, Mc Mullen, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt. Ray, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Scriver, omerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce) Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Thompson Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wheler, Wil son, Yeo-Total, 62.

NAVS-Allison (Hants), Bain (Soulanges),

Baker (Mississquoi), Baker (Victoria), Bar nard, Beaty, Bell, Belieau, Benoit, Benson

Bergeron, Bergin, Billy, Bioudeau, Boi-duc, Bossé, Bourbeau, Bowell, Breck-en, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cochrane, Costigan, Coughlin, Chapleau Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Daou son, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Daoust, Daw son, Dodd, Dugas, Dupont, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Frechette, Gagné, Gault, Gigault, Gifouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Hackett, Hag-art, Hall, Hawkins, Hay, Hesson, art, Hall, Hawkins, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Houde, Hurteau, Ives, Jamieson, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinney, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kent) Landry (Montmagny), Langevin, Macdonald (Kings), Macdona Macdonald John), McDonald (Cape Breton), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillau (Middlesex), McMillan (Vandreuil), McDongald, McCongald, Greevy, McLelan, McNeil, Massue, Methot, Mitchell, Moffat, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Onimet, Orton, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pope, Reid, Riopel, Robeitson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shaker peare, Small, Smyth, Sproule, Stair peare, Small, Smyta, Spitch, Tupper Tasse, Taylor, Temple, Tilley, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Valia, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), White (Rental White (Hastings), White (Rental Park) (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Ren-frew), Wigle, Williams, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright.

Total, 132.
The following gentlemen did not vote: Sir Charles Tupper, Messrs. Abbott, Colby, Bryson, Cimon, McCallum, Guilbault, Amyot, McCarthy, Sutherland, Glen, Harley, Well, Bain, and Burpee. The first named ten would have voted with the Government, which would have placed the vote thus :-Yeas, 67; nays, 142, or a Government majority of 75. Messrs. McCarthy, Colby, and McCallim were unavoidably absent from the

city. No doubt some of the foregoing genemen were paired.

Mr. Ross (Lisgar) broke away from the Op. sition on the railway loan and made a good speech in favour of the resolutions. He spoke strongly against the Globe and the London ertiser for inventing falsehoods injurious to Manitoba and the North-West and stick-

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

been fully exposed.

ing to their false statements after they had

Manager Van Horne's Reply to Mr. Hickson. OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Mr. Van Horne, gener-l manager for the Canada Pacific Railway Company, has this morning issued the following reply to the correspondence of Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Truuk, addressed to the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. MONTREAL, Feb. 14, 1884, To the Right Honourable Sir John A. Mac

donald, K.C.B., Ottawa: SIR, -I have just read a series of remarkable letters from the general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, addressed to yourself as Prime Minister of Canada, in which he in substance suggests the

INTERVENTION OF THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT to bring about the surrender of the acquired lines of this company in Ontario to the Grand Trunk in exchange on terms for the North Shore railway between Montreal and Quebec. In the absence of any other information than that contained in the printed correspondence, might seem strange that this-being a business proposition for the exchange of pro-perty—was not made directly to the Canalian Pacific Railway Company, but on the Ath inst. a direct proposition was made to the President of this company by a cable message from one of the most prominent supporters of the Grand Trunk in London, in the following words:—
"London, Feb. 4, 1884.—The most

DETERMINED OPPOSITION TO ALL THE CANA-

DIAN Pacific and kindred securities is being organized in the press and other places here on account of Government moneys being used Trunk by Ontario and Quebec. Are th Pacific authorities still unwilling to enter nto any arrangement with the Grand Trunk for the joint working of Ontario and Que bec? Think we might negotiate for a joint lease. This is different to the former proposal for the sale of the road absolutely to the Grand Trunk. If the reply is favourable would send out an experienced man to negotiate when thought necessary." To this A NEGATIVE REPLY WAS IMMEDIATELY RE

The Ontario and Quebec railway has been leased and firmly bound to the Canadia Pacific railway for a term of 999 years, and we will be unable to treat for its sale until the end of that time, but I am prepared with the authority of our board of directors to ne gotiate with the general manager of Frand Trunk railway for the purchase of the North Shore railway should his company, as may be inferred from the printed correspondence, wish to dispose of that property. Canadian Pacific Company have not for a moment lost sight of the importance of a con nection with the City of Quebec nor have they wavered for a moment in their intention provide or secure such a connection at the earliest possible date. A connection was provided for in 1882 over the North Shore ailway by a contract with the Government of the Province of Quebec, but the freedom nd usefulness of this connection have been destroyed by the acquisition of the control o the Canadian Pacific company must no

PROVIDE AN INDEPENDENT CONNECTION as best they can, but as the Grand Trunk pendent of the North Shore railway, it would em that here if anywhere should be applied the principle maintained by the general manager of the Grand Trunk concerning the

essary duplication of lines. Whether or not the Ontario and Quebe system is an unnecessary duplication of the existing lines is a matter that I feel may safely be left without argument for the people of the country to decide ; but in this conin existence when it became apparent, from

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF THE GRAND TRUNK. from its adverse interests, and from its control of nearly all the lines in the Provinces Ontario and Quebec, that in order to make the Canadian Pacific railway a truly national line, to ensure its commercial success, and to enable every community in Eastern Canada to profit from its construction, it must reach the chief business and manufacturing centres of the Dominion by lines of its own or by means of friendly connections. Steps were therefore taken to this end by the friends of the Canadian Pacific Company, and the result is the Ontario and Quebec system, which includes the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railways

THE CONTROL OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAIL the only independent outlet from Montreal to the south and east, has also been secured by the Canadian Pacific. A glauce at the railway map of Ontario will show that the Ontario and Quebec system is admirably ocated for the purposes of the Canadian will be seen that when this system is supple mented by the construction, by friendly hands of, the proposed connection between Gravenhurst and Callander, the Canadian acific will be brought in connection with, or within easy each, of all important points

Canadian Pacific of PERFECT INDEPENDENCE s manifest when the fact is considered that the Grand Trunk Company have a line of their own to Chicago, and that not one of heir passengers or one pound of their freight from any point going to the North-West car ander, or any other point east of the great akes, without direct loss to the earnings of the Grand Trunk.

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ince is concerned. The necessity to the

When the Ontario and Quebec line is completed it will be superior to the Grand Trunk n distance, in grades, in equipment, and in every other particular, and its cost will be less than one fifth of that of the corresponding section of the Grand Trunk. It will pass through a well developed country, and will have from its opening a large local business, and will be so situated as to command its full share of through traffic. I have no hesitation therefore in asserting that the lines by means of which the Canadian Pacific Com pany will secure independence will not cost them one dollar, but on the contrary will add argely to their profits. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.

W. C. VAN HORNE, General Manager.

The Chiltern Hundreds The "Chiltern Hundreds" is a British Parliamentary fiction which serves very useful purposes. The Chilterns are a chalky hill-range in Buckinghamshire, over which the Crown used to place a salaried steward. The emoluments of the stewardship were done away with long ago and the office is now merely a nominal Crown appointment. It is a rule that no member of Parliament can resign his seat so long as it lasts. At the same time it is a rule that no man can be a member of Parliament who holds an office under the Crown. When, therefore, a member of Parliament finds himself in the awkward predica-ment of Mr. Bradlaugh and wishes to resign, he accepts the "Chiltern Hundreds," and thus conforms with all the necessary forms of parliamentary procedure. In short, the "Chiltern Hundreds" is a polite, euphonism for a member getting out of the House of Commons in the best way he can,

The Hamilton Spectator is anxious that the new Parliament buildings should be built in that city. It will have plenty of time to for-mulate its reasons, and argue the matter, as the Government has confessed that it is afraid to do anything in that line.

### ONTARIO LEGI

Continued from Se between county councils an al councils with regard t bridges between two municicounty. It also provided for tion of the representation of Mr. PHELPS opposed to the bill relating to the eand said no good reason had the change. With regard

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Mr. WATERS moved th of the bill to amend the ditches and watercourses. every ditch or drain men the Act must be continu The bill was referred Committee.

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ONTARIO DRAIN. The bill to amend the ab four) was read the second that a private individual in should not be able, against rest of the community, to pality to make repairs, but quire at least one-fourth o originally petitioned that the constructed.

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A CASE FOR INVE Mr. FELL moved for a Mr. FELL moved for a rall correspondence, petitic respecting the appointme magistrates and Division C provisional county of Halib of all correspondence, pet memorials, or other papers Government or any member to the said appointment. to the said appointment, since said appointment wa of each communication resp he made the motion simply benefit the public service the position of stipendiary reason to believe, was a defa cipality to the extent of \$2,0 openly that he had taken t ance to the United States ance to the United States. who occupied the positi should be men of unblemis the indications in this case to lead one to that concl

The debate was adjourn PUBLIC ACCO Mr. HARDY presented The House adjourned at

NOTES OF S Hanlan sailed from San James Reardon, of Hami for last season's Hop Bitte offer from Chester, Pa., wh A skating race at St. Th

ales, for \$100, between (

L. Smith, both of St. Th the rink on Saturday ever by Ferguson. Captain Paul Boyton, lonesome and lengthy vo saving suit, has concluded own canoe any longer. I Miss Maggie Connelly of nounced to take place the tine's-day, and the home of to be in New York.

The Uxbridge Ont. Crici to place a stronger team that this season, several go taken up abode there, cricketer, Mr. Walter Crowith the Peterborough and this season. this season. Quite a few people asser nall Toronto to witness tion between Paul Patillo t was a poor exhibition of

and both being adepts in little but slap and cline nighting and Moriarty easi money which the referee aw ing is dying. Mr. R. J. Hancock, of V the famous trio Eole, Eolist not believe in racing hors three years old. When he stipulated that he should n was a 3-year-old. Eolist times as a 2-year-old, and I self until he was 3 years. I the price lately paid by Geb named was \$12,000. War duced three sons, who have Hancock for \$25,000 in the

this, too, as untried colts. While a boxing enterta on at Mike Cleary's in New day morning, Tom Allen mounted the stage in ring had been bad friends since when Farrell hurt his righ Allen's head. Farrell spar an opening, but Allen dash left and right hand blows, rell open his eyes. In the ever, Farrell was the fresh In the third round Farrell ing right-hand cross-cour Allen went down as if shot, The assembly fancied th broken. Fifteen minutes and restoratives brought As soon as he could star rushed to the dressing-roovalise, threw up his sparring Cleary and departed.

Trickett's star again w when he was beaten by Be matta championship course warm favourite in view o cesses. The contest was pant, being the final heat f of £150, presented by Mr. of deciding who should, in sence of Laycock, be pitted. The event took place over the on Dec. 8. Beach and Tr A lot of speculation, however the concluding heat, odds to Trickett. Still he never a ghost of a chance against had covered a mile, and wa anyhow. Laycock is still hoped to begin practice contest between the Sh

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Second Page. between county councils and city or municipal councils with regard to the erection of bridges between two municipalities in the same county, It also provided for the optional reduction of the representation of county councils.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the amendment in the bill relating to the erection of bridges, and said no good reason had been shown for With regard to the reduction of representation in county councils, he thought this matter should be left to the

The bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee. DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES.

Mr. WATERS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting ditches and watercourses. It provided that every ditch or drain mentioned in sec. 3 o the Act must be continued to a proper out-The bill was referred to the Municipal

Committee. RESPECTING MORTGAGES.

Mr. WHITE moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting short forms of mortgages. He explained that it provided that proceedings under power of sale were not to be taken until the time limited by notice has elaused, also that no costs be incurred after the payment of the amount required to stay proceedings. It The bill was read the second time and re ferred to a Special Committee consisting of the mover and seconder, Messrs. Meredith, Gibson (Hamilton), Gray, and Fraser, Ross, (Middlesex), and McIntyre.

ONTARIO DRAINAGE ACT. The bill to amend the above Act (Mr. Balfour) was read the second time. It provided that a private individual interested in a drain should not be able, against the wishes of the rest of the community, to compel a munici-pality to make repairs, but that it should require at least one-fourth of the number who originally petitioned that the drain should be

Mr. MEREDITH objected to the principle of preventing a private individual, whose lands might be flooded, from getting a man-The bill was referred to the Municipal Com-

PROTECTION OF SHEEP. Mr. CHISHOLM moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act to impose a tax on dogs, and for the protection of sheep. The bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

PLANTING AND GROWING OF TREES. Mr. MONK moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Act to encourage the planting and growing of trees. It provides that all trees standing on a division line shall be common property, and enacts that penalties shall be imposed on persons destroying or The bill was read the second time and re-

ierred to the Municipal Committee. A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION. Mr. FELL moved for a return of copies of all correspondence, petitions, or memorials respecting the appointment of stipendiary magistrates and Division Court judge for the provisional county of Haliburton; also, copies of all correspondence, petitions, resolutions memorials, or other papers forwarded to the Government or any member thereof relating to the said appointment, either prior to or since said appointment was made, with dates of each communication respectively. He said he made the motion simply with the desire to benefit the public service. The person in the position of stipendiary magistrate, he had reason to believe, was a defaulter to the municipality to the extent of \$2,000, and had stated openly that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. He held that thos who occupied the position of magistrates should be men of unblemished character, and the indications in this case were not such as

to lead one to that conclusion. The debate was adjourned. PUBLIC ACCOUNT Mr. HARDY presented the public accounts

The House adjourned at 5.30.

NOTES OF SPORT.

Hanlan sailed from San Francisco for Syd ney, N.S.W., on Sunday. James Reardon, of Hamilton, Ont., pitcher

by Ferguson. Captain Paul Boyton, the hero of many lonesome and lengthy voyages in his life-saving suit, has concluded not to paddle his own canoe any longer. His marriage with Miss Maggie Connelly of Chicago was announced to take place there on St. Valentine's-day, and the home of the happy pair is to be in New York.

The Uxbridge Ont. Cricket Club promise to place a stronger team than ever in the field this season, several good men having taken up abode there. The thorough cricketer, Mr. Walter Crosswaite will play with the Peterborough and Lindsays clubs this season.

Quite a few people assembled in Occident hall Toronto to witness a sparring exhibi-tion between Paul Patillo and Jack Moriarty. It was a poor exhibition of the slapping order, and both being adepts in that art there was little but slap and clinch. There was no nighting and Moriarty easily "earned" the money which the referee awarded him. Box-

Mr. R. J. Hancock, of Virginia, breeder of the famous trio Eole, Eolist, and Eolite, does not believe in racing horses before they are three years old. When he sold Eole it was stipulated that he should not run before he was a 3-year-old. Eolist was only run three times as a 2-year-old, and Eolite he kept him-self until he was 3 years. It is stated that the price lately paid by Gebhardt for the last-named was \$12,000. War Song has now pro-duced three sons, who have been sold by Mr. Hancock for \$25,000 in the aggregate, and

this, too, as untried colts. While a boxing entertainment was going on at Mike Cleary's in New York early Monday morning, Tom Allen and Bob Farrell ounted the stage in ring costume. had been bad friends since five months ago. when Farrell hurt his right hand in hitting Allen's head. Farrell sparred cautiously for an opening, but Allen dashed in with vicious eft and right hand blows, which made Farrell open his eyes. In the next round, how-ever, Farrell was the fresher and cooller man. In the third round Farrell let drive a swinging right-hand cross-counter hit, landing on the point of Allen's jaw. It was a crusher. The assembly fancied that his neck was broken. Fifteen minutes of hard rubbing and restoratives brought him to his senses. As soon as he could stand on his legs he rushed to the dressing-room, grabbed his

valise, threw up his sparring engagement with Cleary and departed. Trickett's star again waned on Dec. 8, when he was beaten by Beach over the Paramatta championship course. Trickett was a warm favourite in view of his previous successes. The contest was particularly important, being the final heat for the Hunt prize of \$150 presented by Mr. Harst with trickets. of £150, presented by Mr. Hunt with a view of deciding who should, in the enforced absence of Laycock, be pitted against Hanlan. The event took place over the champion course beat Rush and McDonald without any trouble. A lot or speculation, however, took place on the concluding heat, odds being freely laid on Trickett. Still he never appeared to have a ghost of a chance against Beach after they had covered a mile, and was eventually beaten anyhow. Laycock is still on crutches, but hoped to begin practice in January, and a contest between the Shark Islander and

Beach was certain to be arranged as soon as the first named was sufficiently recovered.

On the Toronto Exhibition Grounds on Saturday afternoon J. Warwick and J. Wright ran a three-legged race against time. The distance was 75 yards; the runners to beat 10% seconds. They ran in 9 1-5 second The performance was a remarkable one, and will constitute a best-on-record. There was a spare attendance at the time of the trial, two o'clock being a little toe early on the Exhibition grounds for most of the sports. Besides this, little interest attached to a race merely against time. War-wick and Wright had been pretty heavily backed to win. The time-keepers were Ross Mackenzie, J. A. Ewan, and P. D. Ross The race was on the plank assle in machiner hall, and the course was measured by the time-keepers before the start. Warwick and Wright stripped to the buff with the exception of trunks and light sleeveless jerseys. They were hitched together in the usual way, Warwick's left leg and Wright's right leg being attached by two straps, one between thigh and knee, and one between knee and ankle. They made a standing start, going off themselves when ready, and time being off themselves when ready, and time taken from the first bend forward of their odies. They kept on from the third break ran like a piece of machinery without a trape of awkwardness and unsteadiness, and finish-ed in splendid style. The three watches gave 9 1-5, 9 1-5, and 91 seconds respectively The trial was repeated for the satisfact of their backer. Bull, and the slowest of the

hree watches made the time 93 seconds. There is no record, accepted or otherwise, approaching 9 1-5 seconds for 75 yards in this kind of race, and at 100 yards the accepted record is, it is believed, 123 secs. To have beaten this for the hundred yards, Warwick and Wright, had they gone on, would have had along 31 seconds and as they finished had a long 31 seconds, and as they finished strong, there is scarcely a doubt but that 3 seconds would have been enough for them, and that they could thus have got well inside the best hundred-yard performance. Warwick and Wright are old hands at the

game, having as long as two or three years back been campaigning together. They are reported to have beaten in Bloomington, Ill., some time ago, running three-legged, a fair man over a level hundred yards. Warwick, who is by long odds the fastest of the pair, has at present the reputation of being about the only man among the first-class proefes-sionals in the country who has always run on the square, or in other words, has not been

thereunder.

M. U.. King — The tenant has no right to cut standing timber without the landlord's permission. The standing timber forms part of the freehold; the tenant has no right to injure, or even to change, the character of the freehold. The tenant cannot justify cutting down timber even by showing that he thereby improved and increased the value of the freehold. Drake v. Wigle, 33 C. P., 341, and Goulin v. Caldwell, 13 Chancery, 493.

Chancery, 193.

Subscriber, Welland.—Qu.—A agrees to sell Ba farm, provided there is certain timber on the land; they leave this question to C. who finds there is more timber on the land than represented. Can A compel B to take the farm? Ams.—If there is a legal agreement in writing between the parties it can be enforced, but if the agreement was only verbal there has been no sufficient part performance of it to make it a binding agreement. (2.) Landlords cannot sell after hours. (3.) An account can be collected if not barred by the statute, even where it has not been rendered. (4.) The sheriff may employ an anotioneer to sell, but he can only take his poundage and fees the same as though he had sold himself.

R. W., Dickinson.—Qu—Can the Township Council be compelled to complete a ditch commenced by them and left half finished? Ans.—Individuals promote or secure the construction of ditches and drains in the manner and by the authority provided in sections 570 to 611 of the Municipal Act of 1883. Any person damaged by the works has a right to compensation under the Act and a common law right to damages also.—but he must elect which remedy he will adopt.

J. M., Heathcote.-The voter must vote when ds. A. Heatacle.—In a voter must vote where his name is on the voters list, the most he could get would be a tendered ballot in any other place. If the voter's name has been omitted from the list in certain places, he should try and see that the list is corrected next time.

see that the list is corrected next time.

A. D., Frankford,—Qu.—I took 25 bushels of wheat to a mill to be ground, the miller agreed to give me 40 lbs. of flour for each bushel of wheat—the mill was burned down and the wheat also. Can I compel the miller to pay me the price of the wheat or give me the flour? Ans.—If the bargain was that the identical wheat which you took to the mill was to be ground, and the flour from that wheat given to you—the miller is only liable for negligence. He was not an insurer of the wheat—but if the bargain was that you sold the wheat out if the bargain was that you sold the wheat out and out to the miller se that it became his property and agreed to give you flour for it, at the rate of 40 lbs. to each bushell,—the miller is now indebted to you and can be compelled to give you the flour or its value.

A.D. Lakett.—Qu.—"A sold real estate to B and gave B a deed of it, the deed was not registered. A then bought a separator and gave an agreement reciting that he owned the land in question and agreeing that it should be security for the payment of the day."

for the payment of the dead to B. Ine agreement was registered before the deed to B. Is it bind ing on the property as against B's claim T' Ans—Yes. The person whose document is first registered, in the absence of fraud, has the first property of the pro

GENERAL Reader, Cobourg.—Who is the owner of the

C., Exeter.—To what Church does Mr. Dalton McCarthy belong? Ans.—To the English Church

W. J. M., Milton.-Where can I get the pi

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—What is the Baroness Burdet-Coutts-Burdett's address? Ans.—London, Epgland,
J. R., Byng Inlet.—What is the duty on silver plated table cutlery coming from the United States? Ans. 20 per cent.

HOBART.—From your symptoms it is evided you are suffering from a severe attack of indigestion. Consult a doctor.

digestion. Consult a doctor.

CAMERON,—Where can I get a copy of the game laws? Ans.—From Mr. Robert Wilson, president of the Toronto Gun Club, King street, city.

SUBSCRIBER, city.—Has the Dunkin Act been submitted to the people of Toronto since 1873? Ans.—Yes; it was submitted and defeated August 6, 1877.

gust 6, 1877.

C. R., City.—Which are the three most popul ous cities in the United Kingdom? Ans.—London.4,754,312; Glasgow (municipal and suburban 674,055; Liverpool, 553,425.

674,095; Liverpool, 552,425.

Lex. Rocklyn,—What do the terms "et al." and "et ux" mean? Ans.—Et al. is short for the Latin words et alii, meaning "and others." Et ux. is short for et uxorem, "and wife."

P. A. S., Niagara Falls.—When do the next Civil Service examinations come off? Is it necessary to send in one's name beforehand? Ans.—Address Secretary Board of Civil Service Examiners, Ottawa.

Constant Reader Lindson Care

aminers, Ottawa.

Constant Reader, Lindsay.—Can you giv correct date of the big wind in Ireland, in orde to decide bet? Ans.—We cannot decide any be upon a question so worded. There have been several! big winds" in Ireland.

LAKEFIELD.—Would you please let me known to remove grease out of ground hog skin and a simple way of tanning them and oblige Ans.—Probably some of our readers who have had experience in handling ground hog skin will give the required information.

EUCHRE.—A and B are playing suchre, wins. Do the rules of the game oblige (I) A double or, otherwise increase the stakes, or continue to play until B gets back what he lo if B demands it? Ans.—(I) Certainly not. Certainly not. A can quit when and where

Decamy pleases.

ENTERPRISE.—Can you tell me the best book for a steam engineer's guide; one giving full information as to running and caring for an engine and boiler, and where it can be purchas add Ana—Address your query to Watson 8

ed? Ans,—Address your query to Wats Son, Mechanical Engineer, 150 Nassau at New York.

New York.

CANNAN.—Define the term "stock-in-trade" is your query department. Ans.—Stock-in-trad is the stock that the trader or merchant deals in and should not be confounded with fixtures, &c A grocer, for example, buys and sells groceries which is his stock, but the counter, scales, &c are not a portion of the stock.

STARK AVENUE, Chicago.—What, if any peouniary benefit does England derive from Canada? 2. Who pays the salary of the Gover nor-General? 3. Which are considered the better, American or Clyde-built vessels? Ans—1. None, except in the way of trade, as she does from any other country. 2. The Dominion of Canada. 3. Clyde-built vessels.

does from any other country. 2 The Dominion of Canada. & Clyde-built vessels.

STAKEHOLDER, Paris.—At the last general election for the Ontario Legislature a bet was made, in which I am stakeholder, that the Mowat Government would not have a majority of ten. A division being taken on Tuesday, 5th inst., the Government was sustained by a majority of 12. Am I justified in handing over the money to winner without consent of losing party? Ans.—Yes.

Port Perry.—In a race trotted on the ice, is a horse that wins first place in one heat and two third places better than a horse that wins three second places and one fourth? There is a dispute here, and we would like your opinion. Ans.—There seems to be a mistake in your question. If you mean, "Is a horse that wins first place in one heat and three second places and one fourth?" the answer is, Yes.

R. E., Bryanstown.—How long was Mr. Mac kenzie in power after the boundary award was given? (2) Can the trial of any member of the Ontario Govarnment proceed during the session? (3) Why has not the Algama election trial come off before this? Ans.—(1) The Boundary Award was delivered at Ottawa Aug. 3, 1878. Mr. Mackeznie was defeated at the general election held Sept. 17, 1878. (2) We do not know what you mean. (3) We do not know.

E. B., Syracuse, N. Y.—Can you inform me how much the Queen gave the sufferers in Ireland in their late distress. One professor in the University here lately in one of his lectures said she gave \$150 only; another said she gave one half

not know.

### QUERIES AND REPLIES

LEGAL R. G. B., Dereham.—Qu.—"Can a saw mill wher make use of the highway for saw logs to he inconvenience of the public?" Ans.—There hould be some township or county by law for oleventing and removing any obstruction upon my road. See that the by-law is enforced. iny road. See that the by-law is enjorced.

W. B. S., Sun Bridge.—The person who clears i portion of the land of another does not thereby acquire a right to the land cleared. There must be an actual taking possession and continuous occupation of the land for over ten years, and even then the ten years occupancy does not con

nature at the time it was occupied A. L., Orangeville.—Qu,—"A sold his farm to B; at the time of the sale C had wood cut on the farm. Can C enter on the land and remove the wood without B's permission after B takes possession?" Ass.—C cannot enter upon the premises without B's permission, unless B bought with notice of C's contract with A.

with notice of C's contract with A.

N. H. & Co., Tees water,—Qu.—"If a joint stock company is formed and parties take stock, to be paid fon in five equal annual calls of 20 per cent. each, are the stock holders liable to the creditors of the company before the expiration of the five years?" Ans,—If a creditor of the company fails to realize the amount of his claim from the property and assets of the company he can have the individual stock holders assessed for the amount of their unpaid call; and realize his debt in that way—R. S. O., cap. 149, sec. 35. Where one person has a judgment and execution against another, and the judgment debtor owns stock in an incorporated company, the stock may be seized and sold in the manner provided by cap 68, R. S. O.

INOURER, Chippanya,—Ou,—"Where, a swing

Indurer, Chippawa.—Qu.—"Where a swing bridge crosses a navigable river, whose duty is it to provide a person to swing the same!" And,—The owner of the bridge, thiese the Act or by law authorizing its construction makes other provision. J. R. N., Rockwood.—Qu.—"Where a mar sells and conveys to snother sixty acres of land more or less, and it turns out five acres short

more or less, and it turns out nive acres short, must there be an abatement in the price?" Ans. —This is a proper case for an abatement in price—the parties could not, in using the term "more or less," have contemplated so large a deficiency in quantity as five acres.

H. H. W.. Melancthon.—A ratepayer cannol compel a council to open up a road for him, but he may make application by petition for the opening, and, in case of refusal or neglect, may apply to the county council; but there is power in the individual to compel either coun

James Reardon, of Hamilton, Ont., pitcher for last season's Hop Bitters, has received an offer from Chester, Pa., which he will accept.

A skating race at St. Thomas, distance two miles, for \$100, between Chas. Ferguson and L. Smith, both of St. Thomas, came off at the rink on Saturday evening. It was won by Ferguson.

The Gore's Lending Community of the property is in his possession he should give it up to the executors to be by them distributed among the lawful devisees.

lawful devisees.

T. H., Gore's Landing.—Qu.—"I purchased a farm, possession to be given on the first of March, the tenant now living on the farm has removed all the straw, &c. Can I claim any damages, and from whom?" Ans.—If it was part of your bargain that the straw, manure, &c., were to be left on the place and they were removed, you can claim compensation from the vendor.

vendor.

F.W.C., Clifton.—Qu.—"If a jeweller warrants a watch to keep time for five years, must he repair it when it gets out of order, or must he take back the watch and return the price?" Ans.—It all depends upon the wording of the written warranty, or the warranty may be so framed as to be practically useless.

CITIZEN, Toronto.—Qu.—" Can one who is suspected of being a deserter from a British regiment, who has been in this province two years, be arrested by a policeman on suspicion without

ment, who has been in this province two years, be arrested by a policeman on suspicion without a warrant ?" Ans.—The general rule is that the person who arrests another without a warrant always incurs the risk of an action. And in case of a fail are to convict, he will be liable in iamages unless he can show that he had reasonable and probable cause for his action and was acting in the general discharge of his duty.

M.H.G., Westbrook.—Qu.—"If a father dies intestate, leaving children by two wives, will the children by the first wife inherit any of the property acquired by their father during the second marriage?" Ans.—All of the children inherit equal shares both of the real and personal estate.

inherit equal shares both of the real and personal estate.

INQUIRER, Proton.—Qu.—" Where a lease mentions that the tenant shall pay rent and taxes, is he obliged to pay the tax caused by the erection of a new school-house in that section?" Ans.—If the tax for the new school had been imposed before the tenant leased the property, he would be liable for this school tax as well as other taxes, but if a new tax was imposed for the erection of the school-house, after the lease had been entered into, as between the landlord and tenant, the landlord must pay the tax. The new school-house is in the nature of a permanent improvement, and notwithstanding the covenant in the lease on the part of the tenant to pay taxes he cannot be held liable for such taxes.

T. G., Durham.—Qu.—"A tenant covenants in his lease not to cut any standing timber on the premises except for rails, for buildings or for firewood. Can the tenant cut up and sell the down timber?" Ans.—Yes. The tenant has a right to make what profit he can out of any timber which falls down. The landlord cannot take the down timber, and cannot come upon the premises at all except for the purposes and as mentioned in the lease.

H. L. Hagersville.—Qu.—"Where a mortgage

premises at all except for the purposes and as mentioned in the lease.

H. L., Hagersville.—Qu.—"Where a mortgage is payable by instalments, and four of the instalments are past due, can the mortgage, when the fifth instalment comes due, compel me to accept the four instalments that are past due by paying the interest on them up to date? or am I entitled to six months' notice or six months' interest in respect of those instalments?" Ans.—It would appear that the six months' notice or six months' interest cannot be claimed or collected in a suit for foreclosure or sale in case of default, but it may be demanded by the mortgage from the mortgage, when the mortgage seeks to pay off the arrears or the mortgage.

W. H., Allandale.—Qu.—"Is a husband liable for debts contracted by his wife after marriage, apart from the question of the wife's separate estate?" Ans.—The wife can render her husband liable for debts contracted for household and personal necessaries, while they are living together as husband and wife, where no notice has been given by the husband that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife, and the husband has been accustomed to pay the debts contracted by the wife for such articles.

LEX, Hamilton.—Where a first is drawn pay-able at a particular place the drawer cannot in his acceptance change the place of payment; the holder is not bound to take such an accept the holder is not bound to take such an acceptance, and may protest as for non-acceptance. But if no place of payment is named in the draft or bill the acceptor may mention in his acceptance a place of payment, which will only be equivalent to a general acceptance, and the holder will be obliged to take it.

niscondict, might even exclude a scrutineer, out it would require a very grave case to justify brotled chicken to a sick person. This on the face of it shows it to be fidiculous? Ans.—In 1847 the Queen gave £2.000 sterling out of her private purse. In the last distress in 1879, she was the first (Dec. 24, 1879) to give £500 to the relief fund opened. but it would require a very grave case to justify such exclusion.

R.H.H., Hepworth.—The statute of limitations dees not run sgainst the Crown. Your ten years possession of a lot for which a patent was never issued will not avail you anything. Your right to have a grant of the patent is strengthened by your improvements on the lot, that is all.

W. S., Compton.—Qu.—A absconds, leaving property; B obtains a judgment and seizes the property; oan C, who is also a creditor but has not obtained a judgment, pay B's debt and take and hold the property for his own? Ans.—No. C should obtain a judgment as soon as possible and then share in the proceeds of the sale of the goods esized under B's execution. A sthe case at present stands, C has no claim at all to the goods and could not hold them (even if he obtained possession) against a judgment and execution creditor.

CAPTAIN, Port Carling.—Where a municipality.

private purse. In the last distress in 1879, she was the first (Dec. 24, 1879) to give 2500 to the relief fund opened.

J. L., Amagan, Oni.—Can you give me the names of the victims of the Humber disaster, or send me a paper in connection with it? Also give me the name of the sadiutant of Toronto, and of whoever enlists men for the North-West Mounted Police. Ans.—I. Have sent you paper. 2. The deputy adjutant-reneral of the Toronto district is Lieut.-Col. R. B. Denison. 3. There is no reconsisting officer here, or east of Winnipeg, except at uncertain intervals; at such times due notice is given. The Ottawa efficial is F. White. Comptroller North-West Mounted Police, Department of the Interior.

T.. Solina.—Have Quebec and the Lower Provinces each two houses, Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council? 2. If so, how are the Councils elected, and 3. What are their functions? Ans. 1. Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have each a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. In Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the Councillors are appointed for life by the Local Government as seats fall vacant. The Assemblies are elected by the voters. In Prince Edward Island both Council and Assembly are elected. 3. Have no space to go into such a question. Buy Todd's Parliamentary Government.

M., Arden, Ont.—Givè address of manager and secretary of the Optario and Quebec; (2) of the Toronto and Ottawa, and (3) the usual method of assessing railroads sight of way? Ans.—The General Superintendent of Ontario and Quebec railroad is Mr. W. Whyte, Toronto; the secretary-treasurer is H. E. Suckling, Toronto. (2) The Toronto and Ottawa is in a semi-disorganized state; Mr. John Leys, solicitor, Toronto. (2) The Toronto and Ottawa is in a semi-disorganized state; Mr. John Leys, solicitor, Toronto. (2) The Toronto and Ottawa is in a semi-disorganized state; Mr. John Leys, solicitor, Toronto. (2) The Toronto and ottawa is in a semi-disorganized state; Mr. John Leys, solicitor, the roilway company endeavours to cained possession) against a judgment and execution creditor.

Captain, Port Carling.—Where a municipality or the Government takes possession of the lands of a private individual for road purposes, the individual is entitled to compensation for the lands taken and the damage he sustains, and there must be some legislative authority authorizing the taking of the land; it cannot be done otherwise even by the Government.

ENGLISHMAN, Acton.—Qu.—"I am in receipt of a salary of \$500 per year, am I entitled to a vote? I also have a house free." Ans.—You are entitled to yote either as as a householder (if the house and lot you occupy are worth \$200, and you are assessed for the property as tenant or owner) or on your income provided, you allow yourself to be assessed for four hundred dollers of it, and pay the income tax in respect of that amount. See that your name is entered on the assessment roll and voters' list in one form or the other, and you will then have a vote. w.M.M., Markham.—Qu.—" Has a municipal council power to pass a by-law prohibiting a culy qualified elector from voting provided his taxes were not paid on the 14th December last ?" Ans.—The council of every township, city, town, or incorporated village may pass by-laws for disqualifying any elector from voting at municipal taxes due by him on or before the 14th December next preceding such elections. Sec. 490., cap. 18, 1833.

W. W.; Whitby.—Qu.—"Can a member of a council be employed by or do work for the municipality and sit at the council board and vote on his own account? (2) Can a councillor hold his seat in the council while he has a number of unsettled claims against the municipality?" Ans.—We think the councillor in question is disqualified on both grounds, and that he could be unseated under sec. 77 of the Municipal Act of 1883 (sec. 57 of the old Act) and the cases decided thereunder. company endeavours to purchase in the ordinary way the land required for its line. If the company cannot purchase reasonably, arbitrators appointed by Courts of Justice decide what the proprietors shall receive from the company.

Do Good to Your Neighbours.

Do you know of any one who has seed— wheat or oats, barley, or corn—of some new variety to sell? He can tell 85,000 farmers all about it. b inserting an advertisement on the first page of THE WEEKLY MAIL, and all that it will cost or 20 cents each word for 5 times. Just think what a chance this is. To send

a circular to the same number of people the postage alone would be \$40.00. If the article is good for anything, surely purchasers will be had among these 85,000 families. Does anyone want to sell a farm? How can he for anything like that money tell so many farmers, men who want to buy farms, about it? It is not always your neighbour that will give the highest price for your property. It may be some one who lives thousand miles away, who wants to buy just such a property as you have for sale, Do you want to buy some blooded stock? Insert an advertisement in THE WEEKLY

MATE and you will have hundreds of offers

and you can select for yourself both in quality and price.

Does your neighbour want to sell some first-class animals? 85,000 farmers read The WEEKLY MAIL every week, and surely he can find purchasers among that number.

Does he want the farming community of
Canada to understand that he is a breeder of thoroughbred stock of any kind? Would he like to have them remember, when they want some particular breed of animals, that he has them, and is always ready to supply?

Does he want to get the pick of the orders Then let him keep a standing card on the first page of THE WEEKLY MAIL. A breed-

If a man has anything that he wants to sell can do it at small expense by advertising in THE WEEKLY MAIL.

Remember the rates for these advertisements on the first page. Five cents a word for each insertion, or twenty cents a word for five insertions.

er's card of twenty words will cost only \$20, and will bring him in hundreds of dollars,

besides giving his herd a reputation all over

BIRTHS. BELT-At the Mission-house, Arthur, on Feb. 13th, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Belt, B.A., or a GREENE At 116 Chapter streets the wife of Rev. R. W. E. Greene, of a son.

LYTLE—On the 16th February, at 200 McCaul street, the wife of T. A. Lytle, of a son. SYMONDS—At 103 D'Arcy street, on 15th Feb., the wife of H. Symonds, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. BRETHOUR-MCCREA-On the 3ist of January, by the Rev. W. Pollard, James Wesley Breshour, of Sa..nich, V.L. to Jessie McCrea, of Admiralty Island. Island.

CRAIG-Moon-At Medonte, on the 12th of February, by the Rev. James Harris, Abrahan Craig, of Craighurst to Susan, youngest daughter of the late Edmund Moon, of Medonte. JENNINGS—MOISAAO—On February 14th, at All Saints' church, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Frederick W. R. Jennings, of Guelph, to Mar-garet, youngest daughter of the late Douglass McIsaao, of this city.

McIsaac, of this city.

JONES—ARMSTRONG—At Tilsonburg, on the
15th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister
by the Rev. J. S. Ross, M.A., Lieut.-Col. Charles
S. Jones, of Brantford, to Ada, youngest daugh
er of the late Robt. Armstrong, Esq. KAINS-CADDY-At the residence of Mrs. Cunningham, Fenelon Falls, on the 13th of February, Tom, fifth son of the late George Kains, Esq., St. Thomas, to Alice Merion, second daughter of the late Henry Caddy, Esq., Peterboro.

ter of the late Henry Caddy, Esq., Peterboro'.

LAUDER-WILSON-At Toronto, on 7th inst., by the Rev. Canon Dumoulin, Rector St. James', John Henry Lauder, Pickering, to Miss Kate Wilson, of Scarboro'.

MOORE-SARGENT-At Auburn, N.Y.. Feb. 6, 'at St. Peter's church, by Rev. John Brainard, D.D., James B. Moore, of Boston (formerly of Toronto), to Irene, only surviving daughter of the late Rufus Sargent.

STUART-MURRAY-At the residence of the bride's mother, Esquesing, Ont, on the 13th inst. by the 'Rev. M. C. Cameron, B.D., P. Stuart, M.D., L.F.P., and S., &c., Millon, to Lizzie C., only daughter of the late Robt, Murray, Esq.

BURR—At Galetta, on the 2nd January, 1884, Joshua Burr, sen., aged 68 years, deeply regret-ted by all. ted by all.

Bell.—In Dundas, on Friday, February 15th,
Harry, youngest son of T. J. Bell, of the Dundas
Standard, aged eight months.

BUTTERFIELD—At Port Hope, on Monday
Feb. 18th, William Butterfield, aged 77 years.

CAMPBELL—At Dominionville, on the 7th of
February, Eliza Jessie, aged 8 years and 8
months, eldest daughter of Colin B. Campbell,
Postmaster. CAMPLIN—At his residence, 10th con. Reach on 18th inst., Jacob Camplin, aged 69 years months. months.

CHAMBERLIN—In this city, on the 18th inst.,
Edna Blanch, infant daughter of Mr. James
Chamberlin, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Donovan—At Peterborough, on the 16th inst.,
Margaret relict of the late-Daniel Donovan,
aged 87 years. The deceased was a resident of
Peterborough for the past thirty-nine years.

ELIOT-Suddenly, at 50 Mrty-line years, on Friday, the 15th Instant. Annie Beatrice Eliot, wife of Granville Percival Eliot, Esq., and daughter of the late Honourable John Crawford, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. HALL—At Guelph, on the 18th inst. James Watson Hall, Master of the High Court of Justice at Guelph, aged 47 years.

HENDERSON—Near Maitland, Ont., February 7th, Emily E. beloved wife of Rufus C. Henderson, aged 56 years. HYNES-At 107 Parliament street, on the 15th instant, James Edward Hynes, printer, aged 59 years.

KENT—In the village of Bracebridge, on Sunday, February 17th, Darwin Kent, formerly of Whitby, in his sixty-second year.

LAMB—At St. Catharines, on the 10th inst., Catherine Rogers, relict of the late James Lamb, Esq., in her 70th year.

Massey—On Tuesday afternoon, February 12, at his late residence, 391 Jarvis street, Charles A. Massey, vice-president and manager of the Massey Manufacturing Company, in the 35th year of his age.

of a daughter.

McKENZIE-On the 16th inst., at.Wood Dale Cottage, Dundas, Dinah, the wife of Thomas H. McKenzie, aged 69 years, eldest daughter of the late John Sydney Smith, M.D., of Brighton, England.

McMURRICH-At Guelph, on the 16th February, Malcolm Vickers McMurrich, son of J. Playfair McMurrich, M.A., aged seven months.

ROBERTSON-At his residence, 36 Lowther svenue, on the 16th inst., Charles Robertson, late manager of the Freshold Loan Company, aged 73 years. TAYLOR—On the 13th inst, at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Holmes, 72: Yonge street, George B. Taylor, aged 29 years and 6 months. TRIMBLE—At Queenston, Ont., on the morning of the 14th inst., Brenda, infant daughter of Dr. R. J. Trimble.

WILLSON-On the 15th inst., at 37 Wellington street south, Hamilton, the wife of Frederick James Willson, of a son,

Auction Sales.



GREAT SPECIAL AUCTION SALE MARCH 11, 12 13, and 14, OF Thoroughbred Cattle and 200 Horses. of all Descriptions and Classes. We have received instructions from Mr. John Darrol, of St. Catharines to sell Without Reserve his herd of Thoroughbred Jersey Cathe—Cows, Heifers, and Bulls; Brood mares, Stallions, and

THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRES. Catalogue on application. Catalogue on application.

As entries are rapidly arriving from our most prominent farmers and breeders this will undoubtedly be the most important sale of cattle ever held in Canada. Entries should be made at once to appear on Catalogue which will be published in a few days.—GRAND & WALSH, The Great Annual Spring Sale of 500 Horses, April 16th. 16th. 17th, 18th, and 19th. Entry Book now open.

Railways.

## **CRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE. SEASON 1884

Intending settlers from Canada are hereby otified that this company will adopt EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES AND FARES

Minnesota, Dakota,

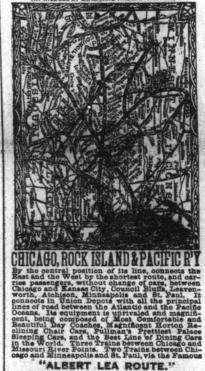
Montana, Manitoba, and The North-West,

AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COMMENCING ABOUT MARCH 3rd. A series of special settlers' trains will be started from different sections of the country. Notice regarding dates, rates, and fares will shortly be issued.

JOSEPH HICKSON, Montreal, Jan. 14th, 1884.





A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Neshville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneap-olis and St. Paul and intermediate points. Pall Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
Baggage checked through and rates of fare al, ways as low as competitors that offer less advantages. For detailed information, get the Maps and Fold-GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, t your nearest Ticket Office, or address
E. R. CABLE, E. ST. JOHN,
Vioe-Fres. & Gen'l M's'r, Gen'l Thi. & Pass. Ags.
CHICAGO.

Lands for Sale.

MANITOBA HOMESTEADS. The Montreal and Western Land Company (Limited) still offer to actual settlers free homesteads in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Their lands have the three requisites of good soil, good water and plenty of wood and are already well settled. The Company aids homesteaders in building houses and breaking ground. For pamphlets giving glowing letters from actual settlers there write to ORUMMOND BROTHERS & CQ.. Montreal or Winnipeg, or to the Company's agent, GEORGE B. FISHER, Redpath, Assinibola.

THE PART OF THE PA not devastate their crops and ruin their homes I have 300,000 Acres for sale. Easy payments long time; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES Lansing, Mich.



Richardson's Galvanic Batteries Richardson's Galvanic Batteries
cure Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Gout,
Swollen Joints, Neuraigia, Dyspepsia, Lumbago, Aches and Pains, Pains in the Bones,
Sciatios, Scrofuia, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Uljoers, Sores, Tumours, Boils, Carbuncles, Vertigo, Nervous and General Debility, Loss of
Manhood, Impotence, Seminal Weakness,
Female Complaints, Barrenness, Liver Complaint, Fever and ague, Brigut's Disease, Disbetes, Catarrih, Sore Throat, Bronchitig, Asthma,
Pleurisy, Jaundice, Diphtheria, Constipation,
Hysteria or Fits, Heartburn, Weak Stomach,
Flatulency, Quincy, Pustula Affection, Piles,
Bisease of the Heart, Dropsy, Gravel, Spinal
Diseases, Paralysis, Weak Back, Loss of Memory, Wasting Decay, Malarial, Fever, Chills,
also every form of Female Weakness. Sample
by mail, 75c.; 3 for \$2; 6 for \$3; 1 dozen, \$4.50.
1. IEEE & CO.. 517 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal, Sole Agents. The Press.

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xamine the lists of "Farms for Sale" and "Farms

Daily and Weekly Mail

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Music.

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MR. HERMANN STRACHAUER, whose pure and devated taste and decided talent as a composer elevated taste and decided talent as a composer well fit him for the task, has here given us, in an octave book of 170 pages, 25 very beautiful quartets, in the form of the higher church music. Half are his own, and half arrangements from the great masters. Choir leaders will find this a treasure.

Price in boards, \$1.00.

LUDDEN'S PRONQUNCING DICTIONARY OF MUSICAL TERMS (\$1.25) in all languages, is a most handy and convenient book for all musical people. READING FOR THE MUSICAL MILLLION is found Ditson & Co.'s most interesting Books of Musical Musical Research Programmes and Pro in Ditson & Co.'s most interesting Books of Musical Literature, every year more popular, and worthy of purchase for Public Libraries, and by all students of music. Lives of Beethoven, (81.50; Cottschalk, (81.25); Chopin (81.25); Handel (\$2.00); Mendelssohn. (\$1.25); Rossini, (\$1.50); Schumann, (\$1.25); Mozari, (\$1.50); Von Weber, (2 vols., each \$1.25), and many others. Send for lists.

WAR SONGS, 50 cents. Everybody is sinking them. Immensely popular book. GUITAR AT HOME, (\$2.) New, large, and fine collection of bright and popular music. Lists furnished. Any book mailed for retai

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DOMINION LICENSE ACT

LICENSE DISTRICT OF THE COUNTY OF YORK Public notice is hereby given that all applications for licenses must be made to the undersigned not later than SATURDAY, the 1st DAY MARCH, 1884.

The application must be made by petition of the application must be made by petition of the application must be accompanied with a fee of \$10, the said petition, with fee to be enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, on or before the first day of March, 1884.

Every applicant who is not at the time of his application a licensee under the Provincial Legislature Act, or whose premises are not now licensed, must forward with his application a certificate signed by one-third of the electors entitled to vote in the polling sub-division in which the premises sought to be licensed are situated such polling sub-division will be the one used in last election for the House of Commons).

The Board will meet on the 29th March to consider applications.

Forms of certificate will be supplied upon applications. applications.

rus of certificate will be supplied upon aption at my office, Court House, Toronto.

J. T. JONES.
Chief Inspector.
Court House, Toronto, Feb. 20, 1884. Tens.

PENCERIAN

Periodicals.

NO. 4.

Here Are Some Questions that will Test Your Knowledge of the Scriptures. Can You Answer them all Correctly ?

Look at the 39 Magnificent Rewards to he Given. The Most Elegant Yet Offered by Truth or any Publisher in the World. Each Competitor Must Send Two Dollars with Answers, Whether a Present Subscriber to Truth

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Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of Truth, assures us that these prizes will be given without favour or partiality to the first thirty-nine persons sending correct answers to each of the following Bible problems:— CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

No. 1 .- Next to Methuselah who is the oldest man mentioned in the Bible?
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The above questions are propounded by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., of Barrie, one of the best known and popular ministers of the Methodist Church in Canada. Truth says that unless more interest is taken in these Bible questions, no more prizes will be offered. Surely it is worth a trial anyway, as everyone gets the value for their \$2 in any case. Some of our readers had bet-

er try their skill.

Remember that each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize. And don't forget that every competitor whether a subscriber or not must send two dol-lars with the answers to the Bible problems, for which Truth will be sent to any desired address for one year. Don't miss the best chance you may ever have. Bear in mind every competitor must send the two dollars, for one year's subscription to Truth with their answers,

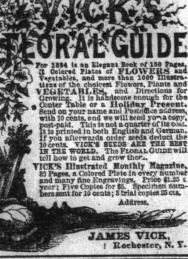
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will only remain open till the 12th March. Names and address of prize winners will be given in *Truth* of 15th March. Long lists

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### AN UNDERGRADUATE'S RING

My large gold signet-ring was nowhere to be found. It was given to me by my father on the night before I left the paternal roof to commence life as a freshman at All Saints' College, Cambridge. 'My dear George," said he that evening

over his wine, "you are now going to begin life as a s a man." I assumed an air of great seriousness and

responsibility and readily acquiesced. My father went on in the most orthodox and pa-

perhaps you know, in your struggle through the world; but Idon't think you are like the general run of young fellows, and your mothe and myself have decided to do a thing which we would not be warranted in doing unless we had perfect confidence in you."

Here he paused for a few moments and

sipped his wine. This," I thought, "means that the dear old governor is going to double my allow-ance." So I assured him of my intentions of ance." So I assured him of my intentions of rendering myself fully worthy of any unlimit ed amount of confidence that he might care

hestow on me. "Yes, my dear boy," continued my father. putting down his glass, "I believe you will do your best, and in the meantime I will e in you: hands the old signet-ring of our

family. Here it is—be careful of it, and it may perhaps remind you that on you depends not only your own success in life, but the reputation of an ancient family."

I was rather crestfallen, I must confess. From the flourish of the paternal trumpet I had expected nothing less than a double allowance, However, I concealed all traces of disappointment and thanked my father very energetically, promising never to let it depart from my keeping. And now, after depart from my keeping. And now, after only a month's possession, the ring had disappeared.

I had first became aware of the fact in the

hall while engaged in dissecting the leg of what must have been in his day a most athletic turkey. I happened to glance at the little finger of my right band, and to my horror no ring was there. I don't know why I had not noticed its absence before. I had rushed late into the hall from the Union, and so perhaps that might account for it. As it was, I let my knife and fork fall into th plate and stared stupidly at my finger.

I felt in my pockets and brought out a huge handful of silver which, in my nervous nes. I dropped, to the great discomfort of the waiter, who had to go on his hands and knees was nowhere to be found.

I fully remembered having it with me when

I left my rooms; in fact I noticed it on my hand when I "sported my oak." or, in plainer English, when I shut my outer door. Be-tween then and dinner I had only been to the

Union to wash my hands.
"It must be there," I thought, and leaving the leg of the aforesaid athletic bird to remain in its pristine unsevered state I rushed out of the hall. In the lavatory of the Union it was nowhere

to be seen.
"No one had found a ring of any sort," the olerk said, but I had better put up a notice. So a notice was accordingly put up, and I fettred in a thoroughty dejected and dispirited state of mind.

I went to my rooms and searched in the vague idiotic way common to everyone on such occasions. I believe I even looked in the coal-box and under the grate; but, need less to say, with no success. At length, in the hopelessness of despair, I gave up the search and settled myself with a pipe in front of the fire.

A couple of days passed without any tidings

of the ring. I gave it up as lost, and wrote a penitential letter to my father, which I posted with a heavy heart on my way to hapel one evening.

As in all college chapels, the seats in All

Saints' were ranged longitudinally in three tiers down the building. In the first two tiers sat undergraduates of the first and second years, and the top row of stalls-was reserved for dons, bachelors, and

hird-year men.

My favourite place was a corner of one of the seats in the second tier, at the end of the building. By turning half round, which, owing to the nature of my improper thing to do, I could obtain complete view of the Rev. Jonathan Minchin, dean of the college, whose stall was situated above mine and just a little to th

He was a tall, lean man, with dull, caver nous eyes and thin brown hair confusedly straggling over half of his head and nearly the whole of his face. The colour of the la ter was nearer that of a healthy mummy than anything else, saving the end of his nose, which seemed to have assimilated the colour of a red pocket handkerchief which he was continually applying to it. His manner was on the whole kind and courteous, though excessive nervousness sometimes got the bet ter of his judgment, and obtained for him certain amount of unpopularity, especiall efforts to catch all the summer that we could out of the flying terms, must have vexed his soul very much indeed.

While standing up in chapel my attention used to be divided between this interesting personage, the various carvings in wood and stone, and, of course, my prayer-book. used to gaze-when he was not looking-o should become like that when I was a don. I am not a don yet, by the way, nor is there any likelihood of my ever attaining to the privieges of the high table; but these were dreams of my first freshman's term, when the tripos was a vague idea, hidden in the distant future, and when everything else was bright

and hopeful. No; everything was not bright and hopeful that evening when I went into the chapel after posting the letter. I had violated the confidence that my father had reposed in me, and I had the prospect before me of a tre-mendous outburst of wrath on his part for so doing. I was in no humour to attend to the Psalms, or even to my friend Dollman's facetions remarks, which he artfully made during tions remarks, which he artfully made during the responses; but I put my hands in my pockets beneath my surplice and commenced my usual investigation of the dean. My eyes fell upon his white hand, doubled up on the cushion beside his prayer-book, and also, to my intense bewilderment, on a signetring adorning his little finger.

It was my ring!

I literally gasped for breath. That it was my ring there could be no mistake. My eyes were only a few inches off from it, and I recognized every familiar mark. There was the curiously chased thick rim and the large blood-stone seal : and there carved on it, was the crest of the Sherwood family—a shaggy-maned fabulous animal, a griffin, I think, with a serpent's sting protruding from its mouth, and a castle tower

round its neck by way of a collar.

The more I looked the more impossible I felt it was that I could be mistaken. Suddenly Mr. Minchin caught my gaze fixed on the ring, and hastily drew his hand under the sleeve of his surplice. His other hand fidgeted nervously with the tassel of the cushion; and until the end of the Psalms he custion; and until the end of the realms he kept his eyes steadily on his prayer book. After the first lesson, when we all rose for the Magnificat, I saw that both of his hands were visible, but the ring had disappeared. I puzzled over the matter for the whole of the evening, and took Dollman into my confidence; but Dollman chose to be what he

ed, "to have him up—detectives, handcuffs, and all that sort of thing, don't you know. Next morning we'd have in the papers, 'Alledged Fradulent and Daring Robbery by a Dou,' or 'Shocking Conduct of a Dean; Barefaced Outrage—"
"Do be quiet, and don't talk nonsense," I

said testily. "Can't you see that I am in a

rings and guilty surpliced deans, one of the most amusing of which was a vision of the Rev. Jonathan Minchin struggling hard with a castellated collar which seemed to have been changed from the griffin's neck to his. l rose late, and was just finishing break-lest when my gyp, a little bald-headed, bandy-legged old man came in.

He deposited his old top-hat, with his handkerchief inside, in a corner of the room near the door, and advanced toward the

breakfast table.
"Good mornin', sir," said he. "Very strange thing, sir, but beggin' yer pardon, sir, I think I saw a ring yesterday very much like the one you lost, sir," and he held his head on one side just like an old parrot. "Did you really, Juggins!" I exclaimed "Where did you see it?"

"That's where it's strange, sir," answered Juggins pausing, with the coffee-pot in his hand. "I told you afore, sir, that I waits upon Mr. Minchin, sir; and—and—sir—"
"And you saw the ring in his rooms?" I interrupted, with a judicial air.
"Yes, sir; that is what I was agoin to

say, sir," replied Juggins, looking rather re-lieved; "very strange thing, sir. Never seen any joolery in Mr. Minchin's rooms afore. Peculiar, ain't it, sir?" and Juggins went on clearing away the breakfast things. Now, all this happened in my first term when my ideas of the race of dons and thei vague. I might venture to say without much exaggeration that I knew more about the or dinary South Sea Islander than about a col lege don; and my own tutor filled me with greater awe than the king, queen, and all the royal family of the Cannibal Islands could possibly have done. I have since learned that the average don is a man like anyon else, and that, far from spending his life in feasting at the high table, or drinking old

port in the common-room, he does more work in the course of the day than any six average undergraduates, and judging from my gyp's account, our dean's daily labours must have equalled those of the whole undergraduate part of the university put together. Among the other gentlemen on whom my gyp waited, the only don was the Rev. Jona-than Minchin, and thirsting for ethnological information, I used, very reprehensibly to encourage him to gossip about the ways and habits of that reverend gentleman. Juggins,

being of a loquagions disposition, was never averse to a friendly chat, especially if there was any chance of its leading up to a quart of ale which, in defiance of our dean's Blue Ribbon precents, it not infrequently did. this way therefore it came about that I established confidential relations between myself and my bandy-legged attendant.

Hitherto all the confidences had come from him to me, and now I thought there would

be no harm in reversing the proceedings; so in the fulness of my heart, I told him all knew concerning the disappearance of the ring. This course of action, I confess, was rather infra dig.; but again I must bring for-

ward my freshness as an excuse.
"Werry peculiar. sir," said Juggins, when
I had finished. "Perhaps Mr. Minchin picked it up in the Union."

"By Jove!" I exclaimed suddenly, jump ing up and pacing the room in a frantic man

ner. "How foolish! how on earth could I have forgotten? I see it all now; of course "Have you found it now, sir?" asked Juggins, evidently astonished at my vehemence.
"No!" I replied; "but I remember now -how stupid not to have thought of it before —that while I was brushing my hair Mr.
Minchin came into the room and rinsed his hands in the very next basin to the one which

ment or two, so that I forgot all about it un-"That don't look much like findin', do it sir?" said Juggins in an alarmed manner; more like-

I had been using. He only remained a mo-

"Stop Juggins, we must not be too rash and mind you, for goodness' sake don't say a syllable to anyone."

So Inggins promised, and I fully believe he kept his word.

A morning or two afterward I was smoking my after breakfast pipe and reading over again a letter from my father; he seemed to be in a state of furious wrath, and prophesied for me a future compared with which the career of Hogarth's idle apprentice would simply be noble and honourable in the highest degree. I had proved myself utterly undegree. I had proved myself utterly undegree and convinced my father of Mr. Minchin's nefarious ways. My carellessness in losing it was excussed, and I was commended for my vigilance in securing it again; and in fact, the industrious apprentice would again; and in fact, the industrious apprentice would again; and in fact, the industrious apprentice. The formula of the evening and as the French say, went back to my streep, namely, the two lamb-like, common-place young ladies above mentioned. Their innocent practice of the evening and as the French say, went back to my streep, namely, the two lamb-like, common-place young ladies above mentioned. Their innocent practice of the evening and as the French say, went back to my streep, namely, the two lamb-like, common-place young ladies above mentioned. Their innocent practice of the evening and as the French say, we apprentice would be added to my visit and the evening and as the French say, we apprentice would be added for my visit and the evening and as the French say. my after-breakfast pipe and reading over again a letter from my father; he seemed to be in a state of furious wrath, and prophesied

He experted shor ly to hear, &c. My father is a dear old governor, but he has a temper of his own, which sometimes, especially when it is directed toward myself makes me quite sorry for him. I was gla over this epistle in front of the fire, meditating a reply, when my door opened, and Jug-gins made his appearance with a scrap of paper in his hand. He did not put his hand lown, as was his unvaried wont, but stood in a nervous way turning it round and round. There was evidently something out of the

mmon in question. Anything the matter?" I asked. "Mornin', sir," replied Juggins, in a hesi-tating manner; mornin', sir. I think I have done something I didn't ought to, sir, but I found this 'ere paper, sir," and he handed me what seemed the remaining end of a burned

I took it lazily from him, but no sooner had my eye fallen on the writing than my attention was painfully concentrated on it. It ran as follows :

"- need you make such a fuss about the ring? Why not have the old seal taken out and a new one put in? No one would be a bit the wiser. Yours. "AMELIA GI-

Juggins had found it, when he was making the dean's fire that morning, lying on the trivet. He would scorn-so he said-prying into a gentleman's letters; but his eye caught the words "ring" and "seal" on this scrap paper, and so he had brought it to me. He implored me not to say anything about it, as he would lose his place if found out, and he had a wife and family to support. I felt inclined to say that the less Mrs. J. was supported the better; for she was my

bed-maker, and a more unintelligent creatur am sure never harassed the soul of man. A human being who could put methylated spirits into my lamp instead of kerosene oil, and then be cross when I gently expostulated with her, does not deserve support. I did not tell him this, but assured him magnificently that he should not suffer and con oled him with a quart of beer.

I wrote to my father, informing him of the proof I had against the dean. It was a clear case. I leave my ring for a moment on the ledge above the row of basins in the lavatory of the Union. The dean comes in, catches sight of my property, and immediately walks off with it. I see my ring two days afterward on his finger, and my gyp also sees it on his dressing-table. He is evidently nervous, and takes some person of the fair sex into his confidence. She in a letter, part of which is found, advises him to have the seal changed, and no one would know anything about it In the olden days it was quite evidence enough

to hang him.

My father's reply was characteristic.

"The idea of Mr. Minchin being a thief," he wrote, "is simply preposterous. As to your seeing it on his hand, and as to the mysterious burned letter—to read which was informatike on your post. nfamously ungentlemanlike on your part-al

that I can say is summed up in one word, and that is—bosh!"

This was decidedly depressing for me. I could expect no help from home, and I determined to take the matter into my own hands. What was I to do? I could not act

upon that idiot Dollman's advice and go to the dean and say: 'Please, sir, you've got my ring, and pleas sir. I want it. Neither did I feel inclined to drag the police into the affair; in fact, such a course

would be out of the question. I saw no method of pursuing any definite course of action; so, with a prudence worthy of Scotland Yard, I determined to let the thing drop for the present.

"It would be an awful joke," he continued; and I could get nothing else out of him for the rest of the evering.

I passed an unsettled sort of night. My alumbers were disturbed by nightmares of The uneventlul days passed on, and the term

was drawing to its close. The "little go"—which, as everybody knows, is an ordeal that must be gone through by all undergraduates except a privileged few—was at hand, and I was reading violently in order to pass it. But mingled with Pailey's Evidences and Euclid's Elements, vague, sinister ideas as regards my ring were continually passing through my brain.

One morning these ideas were brought to-gether into a definite form. Juggins was as usual clearing away the remains of breakfast and talkative as ever, "Do you know, sir," he remarked casu "I saw that ring this mornin' agen,

"Dear me!" I replied from the depths on yarm-chair. "Where was it?" "On Mr. Minchin's dressing-table, sir." "H'm!" I said, and went on with my reading. Juggins disappeared into my bed-room, and left me in possession of a daring

"Juggins." said I again when that worthy reappeared, "could you manage to let. have a look at that ring? Come now!" a I stood up and laid my hand on his shoulder.

Juggins looked positively aghast. I never imagined that his muddled-up features could have assumed so vivid an expression.

"That would cost me my place, sir."
"Chut! Who is to find it out? You can put it back again. I'll give you a sovereign f you let me have a look at it."
Juggins hesitated. He was an honest man, but an English sovereign is a sovereign all the world over, and it exercised its due sway

upon his prejudices.

"Very well, sir," he said at length, "I'll try, but if I lose my place I'll come to you, sir," and he retired gracefully from the The next morning I was roused from my lumbers by Juggins entering my bedroom.
"I've found it, sir," he said in a hoarse

"The dean's at morning chapel. I "In his breeches pocket, sir," he replied tragically.
This was rather comic, but I restrained all

signs of amusement, and gravely examined I was not mistaken; it was the identical ring which my father had given me. I had it now in my own hands, and resolved to make

grand effort.
"Look here, Juggins," I said calmly, "I've got the ring now and am not disposed to let it go again. This frightened my gyp to such an extent that he could hardly speak. He stammered out somethisg relative to his ruin and his wife and family; but I preserved my stern

demeanour, and continued: "I'm going to keep the ring now, and you an doone of two things; you can either re port the matter to the dean, or you can go back this moment, force a hole through the ocket of the trousers in which you found the ing, earn five pounds, and never know anyhing at all about the matter.

Juggins was in an agony of despair. He mplored me to give him back the ring—even engaged himself to claim it from the dean as my property; he would do anything if I would only give it him back. But I was stern as the villain in a three-volume novel, and had Juggins in my power. With a sor-rowful air he pocketed the bank-note, and left me to continue my slumbers. But sleep did not visit my eyelids again that morning. I was delighted at the success of my scheme, and in the exuberance of my feelings, I a once got up and, regardless of the untidied and fireless state of my sitting-room, wrote a long flowing letter to my father.

Nevertheless, with all my triumphs, cer ain fears arose within me as to the warrantableness of my proceedings, and I was very much relieved when Juggins informed me later on in the day, that the dean had taken

he loss very quietly.

He merely asked the gyp if he had seen a ring anywhere about the rooms, and hearing that he had not, simply remarked that he must have dropped it, as he had discovered a hole in his pocket. So nothing more was

heard of it that term.

I left Cambridge, and convinced my father

The two succeeding terms passed in their uneventful way. The "little go" was already a nightmare of the past. The May week with all its gaiety, had been danced and and boated away long ago, and the long vacation was offering me all its delights.

One of the chief of these was the pros pect of a visit to an old friend of my father's -a widower, with a delightful old country use in Devonshire, and the sweetest and prettiest of daughters in charge thereof.

When, in the fulness of time, I arrived there, the house was full of visitors. So full that, on the first evening at least, I found no opportunity whatever of saying any of those pretty, tender, little speeches which I had prepared long beforehand for the benefit of awest Lucy Underward, my host's only daughter. If I did repeat them, they were wasted on the desert air, as exemplified by the blank minds of two simpering, common-place young ladies, and the unromantic heart of an elderly strong-minded spinster, whose conversation though learned, was most femininely illogical, but whose looks suggested the complete works of Jevons, Mill, and

Aristotle put together.
She was one of those ladies who always suggest to me the whole essence of boarding-scnool, or a Complete Child's Guide to Know-ledge, with anappendix for adults thrown in. She had exhausted all my stock of ready in formation, and was taxing my invention to the utmost, when to my great relief, my worthy host came up. He brought with him a fresh victim to be offered up to Miss Mc-Frinder's encyclopedic thirst, and liberated

I was departing from my late opportunity when Mr. Underward caught me by the

'I want to introduce you to Mrs. Gibbons," he said. "She is awfully nice, and you must know her." "Delighted, I'm sure. Is she that pretty woman sitting on the sofa?"

'Yes," he returned, as we were cro "I want you to know her, as she is soon going to be married to a Mr. Minchin lean of your college, I think."
'What!" I exclaimed, rather recoi

But there was no getting out of it, and I was duly presented.

She was a handsome woman of about fiveand-thirty, with a bright complexion and grey eyes that insisted upon being lively in spite of a certain expression of sadness in them. Her manner was charming and naive; and although my introduction to her was against my will—recalling, as it did, such unpleasant reminiscences—she put me at my ease at once. After a few minutes I was quite enchanted with my new acquaintance, and found myself talking to her as if I had known

her for years.

"Are you one of the Sherwoods of Derbyshire?" she asked apropos of my mention ome incident occurring in that my native "I have the honour to be the eldest son of

the present representative of that family." ] d, smiling. How very odd-"Oh, Mrs. Gibbons, every one has com

sioned me to ask you to play something," exclaimed Lucy Underward, coming up and breaking in upon our conversation. "Your playing is so lovely, and we don't often get "I'm very sorry for you," replied Mrs. libbons rising. "You must be in a bad way

Gibbons rising. "You must be in a bad way my dear; but I'm always happy to make my "And were it not so hackneyed, I should and ornamental, if I can be allowed to say so," I remarked as I led ner to the piano.
"They don't teach you such pretty speeches up at Cambridge, I'm sure," she returned with a bright smile, and settled herself in

front of the instrument. She played with an exquisite feeling, some of Chopin's charming little ctudes, and I turned over the pages almost in a dream.

A subdued chorus of "thank you's,"

"This is a pleasure I never dreamed of,"

said I in a low tone. She took no notice of my tribute to her pow ers, but, running her fingers lightly over the keys, turned to me, and said:

"Excuse me, Mr. Sherwood—I hope you won't think it strange—but is that a family

won't think it strange—but is that a family ring you have on your finger?"

I was taken by surprise. What on earth could she have to do with my ring? However, I remarked that it belonged to my father as head of the family, and I politely handed it to her to look at She examined it

How very remarkable!" she replied. now very remarkable!" she replied, giving it back to me. "A most strange co-incidence. Do you know, I sent a ring, the facsimile of this, last October to Mr. Minchin, of All Saints' College, Cambridge, which he lost in a most mysterious man

My heart gave a big thump. My whole inner man seemed to be about to emulate the Scriptural devils, and leap out of my mouth. The whole room was turning round.
"What!" I exclaimed; and then added in confused, stammering fashion, "You don't near to say that you sent this ring to—" "Of course not," replied Mrs. Gibbons, smiling. "How could I? But I sent a ring

the exact counterpart of this."
"But how did you get it?" I asked re overing a little self-control with a great effort.
"I suppose that appears strange to you. I was just going to tell you, when Miss Underward claimed my services, how odd it was that I should meet you, a I think I am a very

distant cousin of yours.".

I bowed and smiled in a vague and feeble way, mumbling out my delight at discovering so fair a relative. Mrs. Gibbons continued:
"My mother's maiden name was Sherwood,

and she, on her death, left me a family signet I stuck manfally to my galvanized smile, but my brain was whirling round and round. At that moment Miss Underward came up to

the piano.
"You are not going to leave off so soon, Mrs. Gibbons? "Why WILL you use such awful formal-"Why will you use such awtil formative?" replied that lady turning round.
"Why not call me Amelia?"
Amelia! I could wait no longer. What apologies I made or how I left the room I

know not to this day. I got out somehow. and rushed madly upstairs, almost frighten ing to death on the way a servant with a tray

full of crockery.

I heard a confused smash of cups and saucers behind me, and fled into my

What an utter and complete ass I had been making of myself. I opened my pocket-book and took out a burned piece of note-paper. There was the signature—"Amelia Gi—"—and down stairs was the writer thereof— Mrs. Amelia Gibbons.
The whole mystery was solved—Mr. Min-

chin had no more committed a theft than-gracious Heavens! But 1 had been a thie all the time. I had committed a felony in the eyes of the law. The bare idea filled me with horror, and the cold perspiration stood in big drops upon my forehead. What was I to do? Apparently nothing but to rail against my fate. It was all Juggins' fault, I concluded, after the first few cool minutes of reflection; and I made use of very bad language indeed with reference to that estimable personage. Could I explain matters amicably? was my next thought. Could I give Mrs. Gibbons back the ring and treat the whole affair as an amusing misunderstanding?
If I did so what would everyone think of
me? I shuddered at the idea. I am a hamed
to confess that I lacked the moral courage to

My own ring was lost entirely, without a doubt, and no one would be a bit the wiser doubt, and no one would be a bit the wiser if I remained in possession of the one at present on my hand.

With this resolution L went down again to the drawing room. There I explained my hasty flight by the investion of an important letter which was obliged to go by the last

tal exertion on my part, and the evening pas-

sed away with no further incidents. night. "A quiet conscience makes one so erene," says Pope ; and having no conscience at all must be quite as good ; but a conscience fraught with guilt, and a chance, moreover, of that guilt being found out, is a decidedly

inplea ant thing.

I was extremely vain next morning of the air of self-possession I assumed. I explained my general air of seediness by means of a fictitious toothache. I talked to Mrs. Gibons in an airy way about the connection between our families, and even heard without between our ramilies, and even neard without flinching a muscle an announcement from my host, that the Rev. Jo athan Minchin, dean of All Saints' College, Cambridge, was coming down next day to make a short visit. I had resigned my, all to fate. Circumstances prevented my taking an abrupt leave of Mr. Underward, and compelled me to prolong my visit to the bitter end.

Mr. Minchin made his appearance on the norrow, and two or three days passed very pleasantly.
Although, in his nervous and bashful wa he monopolized nearly all Mrs. Gibbon's at tentions, I did not grudge him his opportu-nity. For he showed himself to be as pleas ant and unassuming a companion as one could wish, and besides Miss Lucy had a little

shining quarter of an hour now and then to spare, which I improved to the best of my advantage. None but a passing reference to the ring had been made, and I came near to erasing the unpleasantness of the subject from my mind altogether. I have little doubt that I should have succeeded eventually had not an event occurred which, were it not necessary for the

completion of this story, I should lock up in the cupboard in company with the rest of my family of skeletons. On the fourth morning of Mr. Minchin visit Mrs. Gibbons, the dean, and mysel were alone in the breakfast-room, the rest of the household not having yet descended. Mrs. Gibbons was sitting in an arm-chair near the fireplace, looking shyly up at her affianced, who was standing on the hearth

rug reading his letters. I was standing or he other side of the table engaged in the same occupation. I had just come to the end of an affection ate, ill-spelled communication from a younger brother, and was putting it in my pocket, tea and coffee service from one of the Baronwhen my eye fell upon a small packet which I had not hitherto noticed. It was enclosed in a registered envelope, and bore the Cam

bridge postmark.
I opened it with some curiosity, and discovered a small cardboard box, containing a letter and a vast quantity of cotton-wool. At this moment Mr. Minchin sneezed loud-ly, causing me to start and drop the box, cotton, wool, and everything on to the floor. I heard somethining hard roll across the room, and was just going in search thereof, when the dean

stooped down and picked it up.
"Here it is, Sherwood," said he, handing me something. "But—but—wait a minute—goodness gracious! How did you get this? Gibbons. "I made the same mistake myself. Mr. Sherwood has a ring exactly like yours."

two !" cried Mr. Minchin, noticing the one on my hand. Mrs. Gibbons looked from him to me in unaffected astonishment.

I tried to speak, but my tongue refused to do my bidding. I have had one or two extremely mauvais quarts d'heures in my life; but for real genuine, concentrated essence of end me to those few seconds nisery, recommend me to those few seconds.

I stared blankly at the dean and the dean

"But this one came by post, and he has

regarded me with equal amazement.

"There is some mystery in this, Mr. Sherwood," said he relapsing into into his most academical tones. "Will you have the goodness to elucidate?" "One is yours and one is mine," I replied.

stammeriug, and forcing a ghastly attempt at a smile.
"I don't understand you. Will you kindly step out on to the verandah with me and
explain?"

There was no getting out of it now. In the schoolboy phrase, I was "in for it;" and, with a beating heart, I followed him out of

he room.

Never shall I forget his kindness and consideration when he had heard my story.

He condemned severely the course my gyp had taken in the matter, but owned, in a pleasant way, that evidences were very strong against himself. He also owned freely that he had been rather bashful about the ring, which Mrs. Gibbons had sent him as a keepsake. So many other dons had got married, and chaffed all round accordingly, that he was very sensitive on the point. ne was very sensitive on the point.

We then returned to the breakfast-room, where I found the whole household.

I read the letter inclosed in the packet. It

Dere Sir : I send you your ring, which my wife found it in one of them old weskits you sed I might have. We have made a great misteak, and I am very trubbled about it. ] emane, sir, yours respectfully, PETER JUGGINS. "Don't be too hard on Juggins, Jonathan

ran as follows:

dear," said Mrs. Gibbons after breakfast, when she had heard the story, "He must be an honest fellow to send back the real 'Well, for your sake, Amelia, I won't,' said the dean, and he put his arm round her waist, whereupon I discreetly retired.

My father, when he heard of my fiasco, conjured up the gallows as a likely end for

me. He has since changed his opinion, and at present I believe I am going to be Lord Which of the two fates will be mine I can-not say. But of one thing am I certain—and it is that my unfortunate and wretched signet-ring shall never bring me into trouble again. -London Society.

### A NEW STORY.

Next week will be published the first in stalment of a new story, entitled "Pride and Prejudice; or, Thorns and Orange Blossoms, written by the authoress of "Romance of a Black Veil." which will be a sufficient recommendation, as that story was one of the most popular that ever appeared in our columns.

### WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Love, Letters If thou, Miss, would'st L E V 8
My woes with X P D N C,
And me no more M A C 8
Say thou are not mine N M E, True love in its M N C T
My boldness must X 10 U 8;
So let no N M R C T
My daring hopes L M N 8. Thy beauty & X L N C
My efforts will X L R 8,
And always O B D N C,
To thee from me shall M N 8, For thou art my F N E T, I hail thee as my D E T; And if I love with N R G, Ascribe it to my X T C.

Fashion Notes All fashionable breakfast gowns are nov made either with a Watteau plait or in prin

cesse form. Swiss bodices and white girdles of velvet pointed back and front, are worn with grand mother dresses of cashmere or surah. Gloves worn for evening are very long-a least one yard, and oftentimes one and a half. They are worn much wrinkled, and extend to

The tournure is reaching quite prominent proportions; but, let us add, the old-time hoop is not restored to favour, not is there a prospect of its being so. Velvet dresses are handsomest when made

all of one kind of velvet and trimmed only with a little lace, black or white, or both, or tinted to match the colour of the dress. Pekin velvet with chocolate ground and

velvet. Mutton leg sleeves have been adopted by French modistes, and are now coming to us in imported toilets, after a prolonged snubbing, which they encountered when the esthetic element first introduced them. A favourite dress is the front and sides of

empleted by a long pelisse of plain brown

one material; the waist or corsage, as it is termed, and train of another. The waist may have a tiny basque skirt, or may curve to a peak, and be edged with lace or a ruching of the fabric. For entirely, black dresses for the early spring the handsomest sating are being provided for the greater part of the dress, to be

enriched by a vest and skirt front of elaborate embroidery done on satin, or else on net that is laid upon satin. Few alterations have taken place in the present fashions for children-a matter of ne importance to mothers of large families -for the stylish dressy costumes of elder sisters worn one season can easily be adapted

for the younger ones at a later period. Ladies with very high broad foreheads yould do well to adopt a fringe to relieve the height, this giving a more feminine appearance a classical head may wear wavy Grecian bands and the coil or braid, low behind, seen on old statues which should be our models of grace and beauty, especially in this respect.

For and About Women. Mrs. Webb, the widow of Capt. Webb. has had employment till now in one of the departments of the Foreign Exhibition in

Mary V. Young, Brigham's seventeentl wife, died a few days ago. There are still sixteen widows of the worthy left, all but two of whom live at Salt Lake.

A lawyer, trying to browbeat a female wit-

ness, told her she had brass enough to make a saucepan. The woman retorted, "And ou have sauce enough to fill it." Miss Maud Ely-Goddard, of New York, tall, graceful, brown-eyed and golden-haired young lady, well known in the Newport cir-cle as a remarkable horsewoman, is about to marry Prince Poniatowski. Among the wed ding gifts is a coronet of diamonds from the Princess Katherine Poniatowski, a tieara and ecklace from the Princess Louise, and a gold

ses Rothschild. A woman always wants to be a man bsolute strain of having to keep pure and repectable is so great on a man that he never ireams of wanting to be a woman. There would be a nice row in the world if a man had o stand the same judgment as a woman and uffer the same penalties for offences against ocial rules. And yet I believe that if women had all the privileges of men they would de-cline to make use of one-half of them. If their curiosity were satisfied once, their taste would rise against indulgence.

In a recent English magazine there is a pretty story of Harriet Martineau's lawn at She could get no turf for love or noney; but one morning she found a cartload of turi lying on the gravel, which had been pitchforked over the wall. On a bit of paper, pinned to a slab of the surf, was scrawled: "To Harriet Martineau, from a lover of her 'Forest and Game-Law Tales.'— Poacher." Archbishop Whately, A Poacner. Aronoisnop whately, who hated Miss Martineau, happened to be a guest at Dr. Arnold's house at Loughrigg at guest at Dr. Arnold's house at Loughing at the time. When he heard the story he shook his head. He was asked whether he doubted the genuineness of the letter. "Doubt it? Of course I doubt it," was his answer; "the woman wrote it herself."

How to Become a Housekeeper. "Bread!" exclaimed a Vassar college girl.
"Bread! Weil, I should say I can make bread. We studied that in our first year. You see, the yeast ferments, and the gas thus formed permeates everywhere and

transforms the plastic material into a clearly obvious atomic structure, and thenwhat is the plastic material you speak of?"
"Oh! that is commonly called the sponge." "But how do you make the sponge"
"Why, you don't make it; the cook always attends to that. Then we test the sponge with the thermometer and hydrometer and a lot of other instruments, the names of which I don't remember, and then hand it back to the cook, and I don't know what she does with it then, but when it comes on the table

The Care of the Hair.

The Care of the Hair,

The hair is the covering of the roof of "the homeofthought and palace of the soul. Where baldness, which sometimes occurs in quite young persons, is hereditary, it is doubtful if anything can be done to prevent or remedy it. Avoid "restoratives" and other nostrums and, as a rule, do not use pomatums or oils upon the head upon the head. A certain hair "balm" was very popular

many years ago and did wonders, if the directions were followed. The "balm" was to be used night and morning, first rubbing the scalp with a stiff brush for five minutes before applying the stuff. The thorough use of a moderately stiff brush will greatly pro-mote the health of the scalp and prevent the falling of the hair without a "balm" or other preparation. The hair should be occasionally washed, and if there is much dandruff, the yolk of an egg will be most efficient in re-moving it. Work the egg with the fingers well into the hair, a little at a time, to brit it in contact with the scalp; then wash it out thoroughly with water, and the hair will be beautifully clean and soft. Avoid all sham-pooing liquids; those used by barbers are strong potash solutions. They call it "Salts of Wormwood" and "Salts of Tartar" and of Wormwood" and "Salts of Tartar" and use it without knowing its real nature. It is very effective in cleaning, but ruinous to the hair. If the falling of the hair is not prevented by thorough brushing, some stimulating application may be made. Cantharides is most commonly used. Half an ounce of the tincture of cantharides added to a quart of bay rum will answer better than most

Stood by the Customer.

puffy. This indication increased until my body began to fill with water, and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains and was 'Anything I can show you to day?" asked I consulted one of our most prominent physicians and he gave me no hope of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that the jewler.
"Well, ahem, yes," replied the young lady s she placed a package on the counter. these ear-rings come from here?

slightest hope of my recovery. In this condition a number of months passed by, during "And are they solid gold, with real which time I had to sit constantly in an eas chair, not being able to lie down, lest should cheke to death. The slight pains pearls?"
"Um!" to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense and a good portion of the time I "They were a Christmas present you see."

And the jeweller retires to the rear of the

"Did they cost \$45?"

store and whisperingly inquires:
"Joe; who bought these?" "A young dude who is probably that girl's

'What was the price?" 'And what were we to say if she called?" "Forty-five—solid gold—real pearls."
"Yes—ahem—you know," says the jeweller as he returns to the counter—"happy to inform you that the original price was \$75,

but as the purchaser is one of our best customers we let them go for \$45. Bring 'em in any time you want \$70 in cash."

Exit young lady looking tickled to death.

A Wife's Secret. I called on a bride of a few months early ne morning and found her pouring the break-ast coffee for her husband. She was fairly fast coffee for her husband. She was fairly submerged in the foamy billows of a sea-green robe, and on her head was a cap of more in-tricate construction than I could describe in half a column. After she had kissed he spouse good-by for the day and we were alone n her boudoir, she threw off the head dress.

"And you feel apparently well now?"
"Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eatheartily, and both the doctors and my friends and changed the elaborate gown for a plain are greatly surprised and gratified at my re-markable restoration, after I was virtually in one.

"Goodness me?" I said, "is it possible that you achieve such a careful toilet simply for your husband?"

"Safe to bet on it, Clara," was the reply.

"You mean to marry some time? Well take my advice. When you have once taken a husband keep him. Don't let the charm of faccinates by heaven the same of the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly, troubled with a pain in her back, caused by kidney trouble, has also been cured by means of this same great remedy, and

fascination be broken through your own care-lessness. The greater danger, don't you see, and full skirt of elegant costumes that are | is that the sameness of one wife, right along, will tire him on you. Now, you can't effect any actual changes in yourself. Whatever ovelty of person you present must be ex-

raneous. Isn't that so "I guess it is."
"Well. I came to the conclusion that the time to show myself in new aspects to my hubby was in the morning. Nightgowns can't be varied much, and one can't fix her hair to any extent for the bed; so I have made it a point to get a great number of odd toilets to appear in before him at breakfast. This captures him anew every morning makes him think about me all day, and brings him back to me at night an ardent

I quote this advice for what it is worth. Anyhow, it seems reasonable, doesn't it?"

Children's Fashions,

People who have the dressing of little girls, especially those who can take the time to make their clothing, and who are not re stricted in the kind or quantity of material

ind a constantly increasing source of pleasure n the pretty ideas which seem to have no nd, and the charming suggestions, revivals and appropriations from all sorts of sources, which make the girls and boys of to-day more like the figures in a story book than the practical outgrowth of a practical age. The most stylish outdoor garments of the season have been and are the pelisses with capes, or the cloaks with dolman sleeves and plaits in the back, which the cape-sleeve, beginning at the shoulder, discloses. A very handsome cloak of terra cotta red plush is made in this fashion, and trimmed with gray fox fur. A checked pelisse, fawn colour in tone. with lines of black, gold and brown, made with a cape, and trimmed with black made with a cape, and trimmed with black (dyed) fur, in very narrow bands, round the edge of cloak and cape. For small girls, of from 6 to 12, the blouse dresses are almost universal in dark red, navy blue, or gray cashmere. These dresses are made with shirt fronts, kilted skirts, and princess or plated backs. Very stylish little dresses are made of eashmere, with embroidery finish put on as border. They are made of the "trobe" dresses no longer fashionably worn "robe" dresses no longer fashionably worn by ladies, and a single pattern will make two frocks for children between 8 and 12. The front of these is finished jacket-fashion, and simulates a vest, which closes with small buttons matching the colours. A charming little dress for evening wear is of cream surah, the flounces trimmed with insertion and frills of cream lace, the pattern of small ivy leaves and buds being well displayed on a network ground. The gathered bodice is drawn in at the waist, and continued as a deep, flounce-like basque to about half the length of the skirt. Rows of insertion form a wide collar at the neck, let into the material with good effect. A sash of crepe silk of dark red, the ends finished with a self-coloured berry" fringe, looks well with a dress of grey twilled cashmere, the ends crossed behind and passed under a group of gathers placed below the waist at the back of the skirt. Charles I. suits for boys' evening wear, or for "pages" costumes at weddings, are made in all rich shades of navy blue, myrtle green, and deep Bordeaux velvet, the close-fitting babit and trim knee breeches ornamented with cut-steel buttons; the deep collar and cuffs of pointed guipure, of bold autique design. Of course it is very seldom that real velvet is employed, velveteen being equally as rich looking and more durable, become so easily "rubbed up."

Dr. Crawford, of California, says': "Consciousness may remain to the dying almost to the diasolution, but generally they lose the power of thought long before actual death. In cases of death in which there seems to be suffering, the writhing and spasms are due to reflex muscular action. Fear weakens the nervous system, and, consequently, hastens death; and the reverse of fear may prolong life."

A CAPTAIN SAVED.

Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.

facts bearing upon the matter, a representa-tive of this paper was despatched yesterday

to interview the gentleman in question, with

the following result :Captain W. H. Nicholls, formerly in her

Majesty's service, is a man well advanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the

world. Endowed by nature with a strong

onstitution, he was enabled to endure hard

ships under which many men would have suc-

he preserved his constitution unimpaired. A

feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly,

that his appetite was uncertain and chang-

ain times, and correspondingly energetic at

ing, that he was unaccountably weary at cer

others; that his head pained him, first in

front and then at the base, of the brain, and

that his heart was unusually irregular in its

action. All these troubles he attributed to some passing disorder and gave them little

attention, but they seemed to increase in violence continually. To the writer he said:
"I never for a moment thought these things

amounted to anything serious and I gave them little, if any, thought: but I felt myself growing weaker all the while and could in no

"Did you take no steps to check these

symptoms?"

"Very little, if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away, and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticed that my feet and analyse.

my feet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared

fearful at times that it would attack my heart,

neither myself nor any of my family had the

was wholly unconscious. When I did re-cover my senses I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I en-dured. I was unable to eat or even swallow

duids. My strength entirely deserted me, and I was so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death. The doctors could not relieve me, and I was left in a condition to

die, and that, too, of Bright's disease of the kidneys in its most terrible form. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gen-

tleman who had suffered very much as I had

and I resolved to pursue the same course of

treatment which entirely cured him. I ac-cordingly began, and at once felt a change

for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone

from my abdomen and diminished all over my body, and I felt like another man.

continued the treatment, and am happy to

wonderful, almost miraculous, power of Warner's Safe Cure, which I consider the

my family and myself have constituted our

selves a kind of missionary society for sup-plying the poor of our neighbourhood with

As the writer was returning home he re-

flected on the statements of the noble old man with whom be had conversed, and was

impressed not only with the truth of his assertions, but also with the sincerity of all his

acts. And he could not but wish that the

roubles which become so serious unless taken

time might know of Captain Nicholls' ex-

perience and the manner in which he was

aved. And that is the cause of this article.

By the way, says a New York correspond

dent, the fashionable name for ladies' dresses is now "gown" or "frock." Worth no longer

fabricates dresses, but frocks and gowns, and the sound falling upon unaccustomed or

long disused ears is quaint and rather pleasant. A famous dressmaker here is

making some marvelous "gowns" and "frocks" for Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs.

W. Vanderbilt, and Christine Nilsson. Patti

all her dresses along. One of Mrs. Grant's dresses is of rich black silk, with the front

breadth embroidered by hand in passion flowers and leaves. The stamens and pistils are

in small steel beads, while the flowers are

worked with black twist and in raised pat

terns. The court train is lined with pale pink

satin. The corsage is square and the sleeves come to the elbow. With this will be worn

as head-dress an aigrette of pale pink feather and a jet buckle mixed with steel.

One for Mrs. Vanderbilt is of heavy sating

and embossed velvet. The petticoat is of

cream-coloured satin, hand-embroidered with

shaded brown flowers and foliage. The court

train is of ultra-marine blue, lined with the

palest blue. The corsage is low. No sleeve

He Was Certain the Boy Would Improv

An old negro and his son called on the edi-

"I wants my son ter work in yer office.

"Oh, at fust he kaint do nuthin' much, but

perhaps edick yer paper, but arter awhile, when he learns mo' sense, he ken black yer

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Head Colds. Watery Discharges from the Nost and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored and rayages checked.

and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth and Flesh. Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catsrrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sandrors's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine. Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

to speak of.

tor of a newspaper.

"What can he do?"

boots an' sweep de flo'.'

IS THE CRY
OF A
SUFFERING NERVE

oes not affect American modistes and brings

ands who are suffering with minor

most valuable discovery of modern times.

say that I was entirely cured through

vay account for it.'

imber of years ago, however, he

How a Member of Her Majesty's Service Escaped Destruction—His Graphic Ac-count,

We will always be pleased of enquiry from farmers on ing agricultural interests, a given as soon as practicab Some little commotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time the matter was a subject of general

DRY OR DAMPEI DELORAINE—"Please information of the preferable to feed chop, whether cattle, horses, &c."

Slightly damped, sprin WARTS ON A

AGRICULTI

CHESTERVILLE .- "I have a that has warts on it. If yo through the columns of yo prescribe a cure I would be Apply calamine ointment The ointment is composed onate of zinc to four parts

INDEFINITE LA

You must endeavour to the complaint that causes it is a strain apply a linin equal parts of tincture of c ture of arnica.

PEAS AND O

Some years ago C nadian

PLYMOUTH R W. L. M.—Will you kindly points upon Plymouth Rock never been able as yet to find to points on these fowls in an Perhaps some of our reade

who make a business of ra largely in them. They are g fine table birds, and suitable the farmer.

ROTHSAY .- "I have a value years old in spring, who is loo is scoured a good deal, and is the bowel passage. Her feed And I gave her a physic think And I gave her a payor the the scouring. I think the passage. She drops a pin-v She is all right when on grass black matter comes form her Your colt is suffering from result of teething, or it ma parasites you ailude to. raw linseed oil and one ou and repeat in three days. oats with a little flaxseed, night a powder composed

LIVE STOC

The Breeders' Gazette says different breeds.

terial. Mistaken feeding s Barley is perhaps the mo bian horses, and until recen grain fed to European cavals American corn has been su some extent, and has been

cheaper than corn, and not e thing by feeding it wholly which have not been used t Some time ago there was a advocacy of oats for horses. had discovered avenine in t a strong nerve stimulant, attributed its good effect on had long before discovered only they hadn't given suggested now that this av equally stimulating to milk Well, we know that oats

undoubtedly good for fav duction. Curb is generally an in but it may also be caused blow. It appears on the ba below the hock joint, and by looking from one side as the legs, where a bulge wil below the hock. The swe puffy, and is caused by in ndon which plays over The treatment is to apply ings to reduce the inflamm ward use blisters. The expe

Vermin on St Unless the stock is kept and cleanly, vermin are far cumulate in winter than in a not only the case in refers (Acari), which swarm in and by their attacks on birds worry their victims out of improvement, but certain ot tophagi) attacking the legs and sheep, often suspend ascend upon the hairs a no irritation during the and it is only on the return they return to the skin and characteristic form of mange the filthier the barn, the m will be these pests; while c wash with a weak solution usually put a period to thei is with lice and ringworm, proportion to the closeness of the buildings and poor animals. Animals with t

> A Delicate but Success A correspondent in East

ROCK PRAIRIE, WIS., much fed to hogs in Canin your next week's Marker field peas to sow in when nearly ripe, also quired to sow an acre, we cultivated peas for fodder, b almost gone out of date, peas mix them with oats. mixing with oats is to supp field peas will do for seed.

than an ordinary interest answer the above. During

Plymouths have rapidly

INTERNAL IRRI

potash one drachm, and half a dracham.

tween English Shire and Class slight that they should no A young colt can have no good, sound timothy hay a hay will surely produce hear encourage all sorts of infla of the limbs and joints, bees ing and has not sufficient

way. They are especially and flesh-forming material,

ably inherit the blemish any is no no need to delay the foal's account.

Young pigs are exceeding digestion from swallowing hastily, or from overfeeding, food. As a rule, pigs are fe centrated food, as grain, wi as potatoes or turnips, or ev corn fodder cut up small, wo them. When this happens t taken at feeding time in fit and linger a short time, Sometimes an immediate dos the pig, but not often, as the of tongestion of the brain or only prevention is to feed and never permit them to g especially upon meal. A fa of 100 pounds weight is thre food a day, or two pounds it

quarts of milk or bran slop.

usually harbour the greates sites. which speedily maining vigour of constitutional Live Stock Journal, Ci

following, which proves the tario some of the most such

ans on the continent:—
"In the summer of 1881
son, of Whitby, purchased in
young entire horse whose at

### A CAPTAIN SAVED.

Member of Her Majesty's Service ped Destruction—His Graphic Ac-

Hamilton, Ont., Spectator. ne little commotion was occasioned sevmonths ago regarding the experience of ntleman well known in this city, and at time the matter was a subject of general ation. In order to ascertain all the earing upon the matter, a representathis paper was despatched yesterday rview the gentleman in question, wi

following result:—
aptain W. H. Nicholls, formerly in her ty's service, is a man well advanced in no has evidently seen much of the Endowed by nature with a strong on, he was enabled to endure hard inder which many men would have suc-Through all privation and exposure served his constitution unimpaired. er of years ago, however, he began to strange undermining of his life. He d that he had less energy than formerly, is appetite was uncertain and changhat he was unaccountably weary at cer es and correspondingly energetic at s: that his head pained him, first in nd then at the base of the brain, and his heart was unusually irregular in its All these troubles he attributed to passing disorder and gave them little n, but they seemed to increase in vio never for a moment thought these things to anything serious and I gave little, if any, thought: but I feit myself g weaker all the while and could in no

ount for it.' Did you take no steps to check these

Very little, if any. I thought they were temporary in their nature and would ass away. But they did not pass away. increasing. Finally, one day, after than a year had passed, I noticed that eet and ankles were beginning to swell that my face under the eyes appeared This indication increased until my to enormous proportions. I was ed with acute rheumatic pains and was at times that it would attack my heart. sulted one of our most prominent physi-and he gave me no hope of ever recover-He said that I might live several hs, but my condition was such that myself nor any of my family had the t hope of my recovery. In this cona number of months passed by, during time I had to sit constantly in an east not being able to lie down, lest ld choke to death. The slight pains

at first experienced increased most terrible agonies. My thirst ttense and a good portion of the time I wholly uncon ious. When I did remy senses I suffered so severely that ries could be heard for nearly a mile. can have any idea of the agony I en-I was unable to eat or even swallow My strength entirely deserted me, was so exhausted that I prayed day night for death. The doctors could not ve me, and I was left in a condition to and that, too, of Bright's disease of the eys in its most terrible form. I think I ald have died had I not learned of a genwho had suffered very much as I had resolved to pursue the same course of ent which entirely cured him. I acngly began, and at once felt a change ne better going on in my system. In ourse of a week the swelling had gone my abdomen and diminished all over ed the treatment, and am happy to hat I was entirely cured through lerful, almost miraculous, power of er's Safe Cure, which I co valuable discovery of modern times.

And you feel apparently well now?"
Yes, indeed. I am in good health, eat ilv. and both the doctors and my friends atly surprised and gratified at my reable restoration, after I was virtually in ave. My daughter, who has been ter troubled with a pain in her back, by kidney trouble, has also been cured ans of this same great remedy, and family and myself have constituted ourng the poor of our neighbourhood with nedy which has been so invaluable to

the writer was returning home he reon the statements of the noble old with whom he had conversed, and was sed not only with the truth of his asons, but also with the sincerity of all his And he could not but wish that the les which become so serious unless taken might know of Captain Nicholls' exence and the manner in which he was And that is the cause of this article

the way, says a New York corresponw "gown" or "frock," Worth no longer the sound falling upon unaccustomed or disused ears is quaint and rather sant. A famous dressmaker here is ocks" for Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. anderbilt, and Christine Nilsson. Patti not affect American modistes and brings dth embroidered by hand in passion ers and leaves. The stamens and pistils are all steel beads, while the flowers are ked with black twist and in raised par The court train is lined with pale pink The corsage is square and the sleeves e to the elbow. With this will be worn d-dress an aigrette of pale pink feather for Mrs. Vanderbilt is of heavy satin possed velvet. The petticoat is of ploured satin, hand-embroidered with led brown flowers and foliage. The court is of ultra-marine blue, lined with the st blue. The corsage is low. No sleeves

Was Certain the Boy Would Improve old negro and his son called on the ediwants my son ter work in yer office,

What can he do ?" Oh, at fust he kaint do nuthin' much, but naps edick yer paper, but arter awhile, en he learns mo' sense, he ken black yer s an' sweep de flo'.



lanford's Radical Cure.

ad Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nost Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous dache and Fever instantly relieved. hoking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and ring restored, and ravages checked.

Mugh, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, is in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strenth Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

The bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solt, and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one pack of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sandprond's DICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch et, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Bloss, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co. oking mucus dislodged, membrane clea

Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Tired Muscles, prevents Dis-IS THE CRY SUFFERING NERVE

AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

DRY OR DAMPED FEED ?

DELORAINE—"Please inform me which way is preferable to feed chop, whether dry or damped, for cattle, horses, &c," Slightly damped, sprinkled lightly with

WARTS ON A COLT.

CHESTERVILLE.—"I have a three-year-old colt nat has warts on it. If you or your readers nrough the columns of your valuable paper resoribe a cure I would be very much obliged." Apply calamine ointment every second day. The ointment is composed one of part of car-bonate of zinc to four parts of lard.

INDEFINITE LAMENESS.

MANITOBA—"I have a colt foaled last June. le got lame in the left fore-leg about the middle of September and seems to be lamer going out of the stable. Please let me know how to treat the

You must endeavour to locate the seat the complaint that causes the lameness. If it is a strain apply a liniment composed of equal parts of tinegure of camphor and tincture of arnica.

### PEAS AND OATS.

ROCK PRAIRIE, WIE.—Believing peas being much fed to hors in Canada, please let me know in your next week's MAIL the name of best, earliest, field peas to sow, so as to turn-the hogs in when nearly ripe, also number of bushels required to sow an acre, will greatly oblige. Some years ago Canadian farmers largely ultivated peas for fodder, but the practice has almost gone out of date. Those who now sow peas mix them with oats, and use about two bushels of each to the acre. The object in mixing with oats is to support the peas. Any field peas will do for seed.

### PLYMOUTH BOCKS.

W. L. M.—Will you kindly let me have the points upon Plymouth Rock fowls, as I have never been able as yet to find anything relating to points on these fowls in any poultry book? Perhaps some of our readers who take more than an ordinary interest in P. R. fowls will answer the above. During the past ten years Plymouths have rapidly risen in public estimation until now fully seven-tenths of those who make a business of raising fowls deal largely in them. They are good winter layers. ine table birds, and suitable for the fancier or the farmer.

### INTERNAL IRRITATION,

ROTHSAY .- "I have a valuable young colt, 3 years old in spring, who is loosing her teeth. She is scoured a good deal, and is very itchy around the bowel passage. Her feed is hay and oats. And I gave her a physic thinking it would stop the scouring. I think there is worms in the passage. She drops a pin-worm at odd times. She is all right when on grass. There is a lot of black matter comes form her when she scours." Your colt is suffering from a slight irritation of the stomach and intestines, either a result of teething, or it may be due to the parasites you allude to. Give six ounces of oil and one ounce of turpentine, and repeat in three days. Feed on boiled oats with a little flaxseed, and give every night a powder composed of bicarbonate of sh one drachm, and powdered gentian

### half a dracham. LIVE STOCK.

The Breeders' Gazette says the difference between English Shire and Clydesdale horses is so slight that they should not be regarded as different breeds.

A young colt can have no better food than good, sound timothy hay and cats. Clover hay will surely produce heaves, and corn will encourage all sorts of inflammatory discusses of the limbs and joints, because it is too hearing and has not sufficient bone making made terial. Mistaken feeding spoils a good many

Barley is perhaps the most healthful grain for horses. It is the staple food of the Arapian horses, and until recently was the chief grain fed to European cavalry horses. Of late merican corn has been substituted for it to some extent, and has been found cheaper. At 50c. a bushel of 48 lbs. barley is but little cheaper than corn, and not enough to risk anything by feeding it wholly to valuable horses which have not been used to it.

Some time ago there was rather an extreme advocacy of oats for horses, because chemists had discovered avenine in the oat, which was a strong nerve stimulant, and to this they attributed its good effect on horses. Farmers had long before discovered the same thing. only they hadn't given it a name. It is suggested now that this avenine in the oat is equally stimulating to milk secretion in cows.
Well, we know that oats are good feed any They are especially -forming material, and are, therefore undoubtedly good for favouring milk pro

Curb is generally an inherited blemish, but it may also be caused by a sprain or a blow. It appears on the back of the leg just below the hock joint, and can be best seen by looking from one side across the back of the legs, where a bulge will be seen a little below the hock. The swelling is soft and puffy, and is caused by inflammation of the endon whim plays over the hock joint. The treatment is to apply cold water dressings to reduce the inflammation, and afterward use blisters. The expected foal will probably inherit the blemish any way, and there no no need to delay the treatment on the

foal's account. Young pigs are exceedingly subject to in digestion from swallowing their food too hastily, or from overfeeding, or from improper food. As a rule, pigs are fed too much concentrated food, as grain, when bulkier food, as potatoes or turnips, or even clover hay or corn fodder cut up small, would be better for them. When this happens they are generally taken at feeding time in fits or convusions, and linger a short time, and finally die Sometimes an immediate dose of oil will save the pig, but not often, as the trouble consists of congestion of the brain or apoplexy. The only prevention is to feed pigs reasonably and never permit them to gorge themselves, especially upon meal. A fair ration for a pig of 100 pounds weight is three pounds of solid food a day, or two pounds if given with four

quarts of milk or bran slop. Vermin on Stock.

Unless the stock is kept in good condition and cleanly, vermin are far more liable to accumulate in winter than in summer. not only the case in reference to then lice (Acari), which swarm in dirty hen-roosts and by their attacks on birds and quadruped worry their victims out of all growth and improvement, but certain other acari (Dermatophagi) attacking the legs of horses, cattle, and sheep, often suspend active operations, ascend upon the hairs and give rise t no irritation during the warm season and it is only on the return of winter that they return to the skin and produce their characteristic form of mange. The closer and the filthier the barn, the more troublesome will be these pests; while cleanliness, and a wash with a weak solution of tobacco will usually put a period to their ravages. So i

known. Shortly after landing it was dis-covered that the animal had been injured in the region of the scrotum. At first it was thought to be only temporary, and that he would soon recover. but this hope was not realized, and an examination disclosed the fact that he had been ruptured. Instead of the swelling subsiding it continued to increase until it got to be as large as a common pail. This did not arise so much from a protrusion of the abdominal viscera as from the formation of a fatty substance which reatly interfered with his usefulness. Under the circumstances the owner was anxlous that something should be done in the way of a surgical operation and with this object in view he consulted leading veterinarians, who were of opinion that death was inevitable. The owner then decided to consult C. J. Brodie, . S., of Claremont. That gentleman after aking an examination thought that he ould perform an operation which would prove ccessful. Some two months ago the oper ation was performed, which consisted in returning the viscera and by means of com-pression sloughing off the abnormal deposit. By this method a natural structure was ormed, the scrotum was reduced to its natur al size, and the most sanguine expectations of the surgeon have been fulfilled."

### THE FARM.

Rust and smut feed differently on th wheat plant. Rust is usually on the stalk and feeds on the pabulum prepared for the seed, but smutfeeds on the seed itself. It sometimes happens that leached wood those that are unleached. This is especially the case in old heaps of leached ashes that have absorbed ammonia and formed saltpetre

At this season there is great danger that wheat under heavy snowbanks beside fences will be smothered. An efficient preventive of injury is to take a crowbar and punch holes to the ground which will admit sufficient light and air to the plants to keep them from injury. It is not a very heavy job to do this, and few bits of work that can be done in winter will pay better.

by being kept protected from light and mois-

A phosphate of great value to the farme can be easily made from waste bones, hair. horn, leather, etc, with little or no expense. Pile on a floor under cover, or in a shallow box, one part of bones to three parts of unleached ashes. Keep the pile moist and stir with a shovel occasionally. The animal mat-ter of the bones will be decomposed by the carbonate of potash of the ashes, and in two nonths the bones and horns can be cut with a shovel. The advantage of treating bones with sulphuric acid instead of ashes lies in the production of a little more soluble potash, and in the less time required to complete the operation. It would hardly pay the farmer o use sulphuric acid, however .- American

To Keep Potatoes From Spoiling. The farmers generally, and sorghumites in particular, are in the habit of raising and ating Irish potatoes, and said potatoes are in the habit of sprouting in the spring, so as to exhaust the nutritive qualities of the potatos and it withers, is insipid and unhealthy. In order to evade these detriments, I have been in the habit of killing the germ of the potatoe by immersing the potatoes in very strong, cold brine during two minutes. Any refuse salt will do to make the brine of. Then dry them and store in a dry, dark place. They will not sprout, and will keep hard and sound until early potatoes are fit to dig, thus length-ening their usefulness something near two months, which is equal two one-sixth part of the entire crop. It will be seen that the amount thus saved in the aggregate will amount high into figures, as well as the conrenience of their use in the scarce time beween crops. I have used this during the ast ten years with uniform success. - Cor-

The new Western method of planting et is worthy of notice to Eastern farmers of times alled 'listing;" why or whereign, does not appear. It consists in the use of a double ould-board plough, which opens the furrow, and a dropper which is operated by a wheel and gears in front, so that the seed is dropped in the furrow behind the plough. A scraper comes after and covers the seed. In this way several acres a day can be planted, and the middles can be ploughed at leisure after the corn is planted. This hastens the planting very much and is a method that could no doubt be adopted elsewhere than in the West with advantage. The corn can only be cultivated one way, but this is quite a common practice now everywhere, and is economical, as it increases the yield 25 per cent. over that of the old-fashioned hill systen this quio planting has the advantage of get-ting the corn ahead of the weeds, and so saving much after-labour in cultivation.— N. Y. Times.

Management of Heavy Clays. Though vegetable matter is highly impor-tant for heavy clays, it does not follow that green manuring is always helpful to immediate fertility. We have known large growths of fodder corn and Hungarian grass ploughed under late in the season, when the wheat crop following was rather injured than benefited n some cases it makes the soil too porous, thus causing it to absorb and retain a large amount of water which alternately expan and contracts by freezing and thawing. It other instances the green manure ploughed under late in the fall turns sour, forming the green scum on the surface which is the com mon indicaton that humic acid is being generated to poison all vegetable life. green manure is ploughed under early in the season, however, it never fails to produce good results. Its fermentation not only increases heat, in which heavy soils are usually leficient, but it disintegrates the particles of soil and thus makes available much plant food that would otherwise have been locked up in clods, 'While it is true that these green nanures give back to the soil no mineral ele ments not first taken from it, yet the fact is undoubted that soils abounding in clay will endure this exhausting process longer than any others. That which heavy soils must suffer from is a system of cultivation and crot ping which exhausts their due proportion of vegetable matter. When this is gone the labour of tilling is greatly increased as the crop is lessened.—American Cultivator.

### THE DAIRY.

A combination sale of Jerseys took plac A combination sate of season when 72 animals were disposed of, the average price paid being \$190.76 per head. The highest price \$190.76, per head. The highest price paid was \$530, which was given for Kin's Cowslip, a cow two years and five months old.

Mr. W. Home, in the Country Gentleman, says the majority of obstructions in cow's teats are caused by calves and clumsy milk. ers. He condemns the use of straws an quills to remove obstructions, as frequently they are drawn into the bag by the cow own act, and greater trouble than formerly

A practical housewife says she has learned not to mix in cream skimmed the day the churning is done, as she has found that it will not come with the rest. She says she gets just as much butter with this cream left out as if put in. One day's cream is therefore always left over for the next churning, when it comes all right. The Jerseys surpass the Devens as butter

soda daily in some soft mash. To prevent loss of flesh the cow should have soft food and plenty of nutritious gruel. The raw spots should be dressed with strong solution f borax morning and evening.

It is said that one of the most successful of Illinois dairymen keeps 100 cows, but never raises a pound of hay. He feeds his cattle on oorn fodder, cut when in blossom, bound and set up till cured, or till winter, when it is removed to the barn. He gets seven tons of this dry fodder to the acre, and claims that it is worth as much as the best of hay.

In a cow which for ten or more months in a year is to be milked twice a day the teats are of great importance. If too small, or from any cause the cow "milks hard" it will be very difficult to get the work done faithfully, especially if it is left to hired help. Generally the cow that has very small teats will not be thoroughly stripped, and will therefore dry several weeks before she should, making an unnecessary expense in feeding making an unnecessary expense in feeding

Bitter Cream.

No doubt some of you have noticed that your cream at this season of the year has a bitter taste that you cannot account for. You feel that you have done your duty in keeping your cream vessels scaled, and have had a nice, sweet place to keep it in. This bitter taste is produced by keeping your cream too long at a low temperature. It is claimed that the acid that produces this taste will not form when the cream is kept above 45 de prees, hence we often find our patron's cream bitter, who think they are taking the best of care by keeping it "cold and sweet." The remedy then would be, as to temperature, to keep your cream a very little above 45 degrees at all times if you wish to furnish the best cream.—Dairy Farmer,

Setting Milk. We said some weeks ago that thousands of dollars would be wasted by not churning in the right way, and at the proper time. We now say there will be other thousands wasted bo not setting the milk at the right time after it is drawn from the cows. Folks who have made butter their lifetime are plenty, who don't know that cream rises most rapidly and in its greatest perfection, when set as hot as when milked, and cooled down to forty within two or three hours. The more degrees it can fall, through 98 to 40, in that time the better. Hence those who let their milk stand around an hour or so in the cold, before being set, are making four-cent hogs out of their rich skim milk, instead of higher priced butter.

The Colour Line in Jerseys. A correspondent of the Jersey Bulletin writing on the above subject deals plainly with those who advocate solid colours, taking the ground that too much attention may paid to the breed in this respect to the character. He says:—
"I know, by personal observation, that the most intelligent breeders on the Island of

Jersey have no sympathy with this solid colour fancy on the part of men who are bent on advancing their pecular ideas of beauty, even at the expense of pecuniary profit; and some of them are of the opinion that the English demand (backed up by the advocates of solid colours in America), which has led many islanders to breed for horns, heads, and colour, to the comparative neglect of udders, has been a serious evil, whereby the bree has lost in practical quality for practical results far more than it has gained in beauty.

"Let me ask, just here, if the above fact did not do much toward the decline of the Jersey in public favour which so disheartened preeders a few years ago? The islanders, so far as I could learn, have no prejudice in favour of solid colours; but, for the same reason that the Chinese colour their tea green to gratify the whim of English and American consumers, they have aimed at solid colours and black points to the neglest of more worthy considerations. I write with no axe to grind, no herd to "boom," no cattle to sell; and, even when I shall offer Jerseys in the market, to judge from present indications. I shall be quite as likely to come with solid colours as the contrary."

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The American Poultry Journal, devoted to poultry, pigeons, and pet stock, is a monthly publication of merit reflecting credit on the editor and publisher, Mr. C. J. Ward, Chicago. The Journal is as replete with intercago. The Journal is as replete with inter-esting matter pertaining to poultry, &c., as an egg is full of meat, and all admirers of the feathered tribe who wish to become better acquainted with their stock should peruse its columns. The subscription price is one dol

The descriptive catalogue of seeds, &c. issued by Mr. Wm. Evans. Montreal, has been received, and comprises about 120 pages, freely illustrated. The publisher announces that he has this year imported a small quantity of bearded spring wheat, which was grown in the north of the Government of Tula in Northern Russia. It is free from mixture of any kind, and it is said to be a fine sample. Mr. Evans raises his own seeds, —or a large proportion of them—and can re commend them as being fresh and of the bes quality. His thirty years' experience in the seed business, and his intimate knowledge of the cultivation of vegetables and flowers en-ables him to select those varieties best suited for the needs of our soil and climate.

Twenty-five Years in the Poultry Yard, -. eat little publication that may be called poultry manual, as it contains a great deal of matter relating to the management of poultry that will be found useful alike by the profes sional and amateur. Special attention is paid to the diseases of fowls, and if the directions given were followed out by those into whose hands the book falls, a deal of anxiety would be removed. The work is published by A. M. Lang, Concord, Ky., and may be obtained

Poultry Exhibition at Bowmanvfile BOWMANVILLE, Feb. 15.-The Bowmanville Poultry Association held their first exhibition in the Town hall, and it proved a splendi success. There are over two hundred pair o fowls on exhibition. The show was patronised by the public beyond the expectation of the managers. The exhibition began on Tuesday and closed on Thursday of this week. The best-show of Leghorns, Brahmas, Cochins, Dorkins, and ducks were by T. T. Coleman, of Bowmanville. Messrs, Brown & Hodge, of Columbus. exhibit a fine lot o geese (one pair the largest we ever saw o gray geese), turkeys, Brahmas, Hamburgs and Polands. Mr. A. Hobbs, of Bowman ville, came in for a fine display of Houdan and Dorkins. Mr. Wm. Hall, of Newcastle exhibited a large and remarkably fine displa of games, some eight or nine varieties, Among the other exhibitors were W. Wolfe, of Bowmanville, brown and white Leghorns; D. T. Morris, Hamburgs; Thomas Black and Joseph Paterson, bantams; George Wright and Jacob Heads, a large lot of Plymouth Rocks, the great American favourites; VA. Pope and J. H. Kydd, white-creste olack, and golden Polands; and T. Black Among the extra attractions wer a trio of golden (Japanese) pheasants by J. Jeffrey, and a young brood of Legborns (new chicks of 1884) by J. H. Kydd. The association has just one hundred members.

is prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been is with five and ringworm, which increase in several proportion to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition of the animals. Animals with the least vitality about the greatest number of parasites, which speedily undermine what restains a proportion to the closeness and uncleanliness of the buildings and poor condition of the sailure. Animals with the least vitality will do more butter in a year than a Devon, while a Devon cow may and will very often yield more butter in a year than a Devon, while a Devon cow may and will very often yield more for two or three months at first than the Jersey. The Devons are excellent summer cows, while the Jerseys will last all the year round, and will be dry but two months, or less.

A Delicate but Successful Operation,
A correspondent in East Whitby sends the following, which proves that we have in Ontario Some of the most successful Operation.
A correspondent in East Whitby sends the following, which proves that we have in Ontario some of the most successful Operation.
Care should be taken, not to permit other cach spool, they will be sure of getting the summer of 1881 Mr. Thomas Wilsease. The treatment should be sake for Belding, Paul & Co's own to railway corporations should be received with a cow suffering from this disease. The treatment should be sake for Belding, Paul & Co's own to railway corporations should be received with a cow suffering from this disease. The treatment should be sake for Belding, Paul & Co's own to railway corporations should be received with a cow suffering from this disease. The treatment should be sake the northing is the more supparent than in the comparatively such as the constitutional allege of the more specified of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap functional product of the industry was to be for a cheap functional product of the industry of the contraction of the soil and the produced the produced the very land to their continue of the outland of the internation of the contraction of

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS.

secessity of Legislation re Foul Broad in A meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association was held at the City hall, Toronto, on Thursday, commencing at two o'clook. Mr. S. Corneil, of Lindsay, president of the association, occupied the chair. There were also present:—J. B. Hall, Woodstock; Dr. Thom, Streetaville; Jacob Spence, Toronto; M. Ramer, Markham; S. J. Pettit, Belmont; J. D. Evans, Islington; S. Ramer, Markham; C. W. Post, Murray, and others.

The subject of foul brood was at once taken up by the meeting.

taken up by the meeting.

Dr. Thom said foul brood was more pre valent in Canada than elsewhere, and many bee-keepers had been victimized by it, him-self amongst the number. By vigorous mea-sures of precention he had prevented a recur-rence of the evil, and had at last got rid of Mr. Hall said he had been cleaned out by

the fell disease. His apiary had been diseased by his bees visiting an infected hive some three miles away. His bees had all died, and he had now not one of the original After some further discussion it was move y Mr. PETTIT, and seconded by Mr. Hall,

"That it is desirable to have legislation for the suppression of foul brood." The motion was parried, and the question s to the best method to be followed in order o-obtain the desired tend, was next discus A question as to the cost of drafting a bill drew from Mr. Pettit the statement that it would cost nothing as it was a public bill. It it was a private bill it would be necessary to

Mr. Spence moved, seconded by Dr. Thom, "That a committee of five be appointed, to be named by the president, to obtain information and take the whole matter of legislation into consideration, and report at the next annual meeting of the asso-

In amendment Mr. Perrir moved that the neeting go into Committee of the Whole in make arrangements for immediate legislation. The amendment being put and carried, Mr. J. B. Hall took the chair, and Mr.

Pettit read a list of sums given to other societies, and said that they were equally deserving as the object was an important After discussion Mr. S. CORNETT submitted the following heads on which to procure legis-lation and Messrs, Corneil, Hall, and Dr. Thom were appointed to arrange for an interview with a member of the Ontario Govern ment with the object of getting the bill taken up by some member of the Local Legislature nterested in the matter-the Act to contai clauses, similar to that governing the preven-tion of the spread of the disease known as

yellows" in peaches and other trees, with the following modifications:—The Act to be entitled "an Act to prevent the spread of the

An informal discussion then took place on the question of the sections for hives, a few of which were shown by Mr. J. B. Hall, of Woodstock, and fully explained. In the matter of the request for legislation Dr. Thom and Messrs. Pettit and Spence were appointed a committee to push the

legislative measures.
It was decided to ask the North American Bee-keepers' Association for a distinctive badge for the Ontario Society. Dr. Thom referred to the few meetings held by the society, and said that the time of the annual meeting was most inopportune. At the next annual meeting he would try and arrange to have at least three or four general meetings in the year.
Unanimous votes of thanks were passed to

the city corporation for the use of the hall and the press representatives.

Some informal business having been transacted the meeting adjourned.

### THE ONTARIO GRANGE.

Annual Convention Commenced in Toron The annual convention of the Ontario Pro-vincial Grange was held on Tuesday in Temperance hail, commencing at 10 a.m. Worthy Master, R. J. Doyle, presided. forenoon was occupied in receiving the cre-dentials of delegates, of whom there were between 70 or 80 in attendance from all parts of the province, and in appointing the various committees. These committees were composed of the following :composed of the following:

Press Committee—R. Wilkie, J. C. Shepley,
R. W. Noxon, W. H. White.

Finance Committee—Geo. Hood, — Darby,
Hugh Reid, P. McLachlan, and Wm. Clark.
Committee on Agriculture—S. T. Pettit. Jesse
Trull, P. Shire, S. G. Wigle, — Reazen, D. Patterson, R. Goodfellow.

Education Cammittee—D. Wright, P. Hepinstall, J. Shunk, J. Devoins, D. H. Morden, Jas.
Wilson. Wilson.
Committee on Constitution—Thos. F. McLeod, John Ramsay, J. Logan, J. Brandon, J. Kippin.
Committee on Commercial Relations—Thos. S. McLeod, G. B. Miller, John Salmie, John McLeod, G. B. Miller, John Salmie, John Mc

S. McLeod, G. B. Miller, John Salmie, John MoManus.
Committee on Good of the Order—P. McKenzie, J. Spence, J. McDougall, and Mrs. Balachy,
Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Wikie, and Mrs. Van Kamp.
Committee on Temperance—Mrs. Doyle, Mrs.
Sheppard, Mrs. White, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Sethbridge, and Mr. S. G. Wigle.
Legislation Committee—Jabel Robinson, Robt.
Currie, John McManus, J. C. Shepley, H. Glendenning, James Connell, and A. Gifford.
Claims and Grievances Committee—Robert
Currie, W. H. White, A. Servos, D. H. Morden,
T. S. McLeod, Eli Crawford, J. P. Palmer, and
Charles Moffatt.
Insurance—R. J. Doyle, Jesse Trull, D. Wright,
Robert McMordis.
House and Home Committee—Sisters S. A.
Nelles, Garbutt, Reazin, Wood. Trull, Clark,
Moffatt, Shire, Frazer, O'Neill, and Bro. Wood.
Committee on Officers' Reports—G. H. Chrysler, George Lethbridge, Levi Van Kamp.

MASTERS REPORT.

MASTERS REPORT. At the opening of the afternoon session th Master's report was read. After welcoming those present the Master referred briefly to the fact that the harvest of last year had not been so bountiful as in years past. He con-gratulated the meeting upon the prosperous condition of the Grange, and said that to-day condition of the Grange, and said that to day there was a greater appreciation among the members of the benefits derived from co-operation than at any time in the history of the Grange. As loyal crizzens they submitted to laws of which they did not approve, but they conceived it to be their duty to them-

in the Grange by members and others. The report to the Dominion Grange for the last quarter of 1882 carried dues for about 15,000 members, while that for the quarter ending 1883 carried dues for over 20,000 members.

### ONTARIO'S DAIRYMEN.

annual Meeting of the Western Associa London. Feb. 13.—The Western Ontario Dairy men's Association began its sessions to-day in the City Hall. The attendance was large, ther-being a number of delegates from distant sec-tions of the Province, and from the neighbouring

States.

The chair was occupied by the President, Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., of Stratford, C. E. Chadwick, of Ingersoil, acting as secretary, Among the gentiemen from a distance who took part in the proceedings were Prof. Brown. of the Guelph Agricultural College; Prof. Barnard of Quebec, Director of Agriculture; and Prof. Arnold, of Rochester. Prof. L. B. Arnold, of Rochester. N. Y., read a paper on the process by which food is converted into milk. He regarded the cow as more a machine than a "chemical laboratory," as she was sometimes referred to. It is important to select easily digestible food for cows. Hence the value of vegetables cut in their early stages. Dairymen require a knowledge of the chemistry of foods, because, lacking it, tons and tons of food are wasted, particularly in the winter. In milking the most important points are regularity, skilfulness, and cleanliness. A machine for milking is of little use that cannot manipulate the udder like the human hand. A large amount of milk is secreted while milking by the hand process. The milk is secreted most readily when the udder is not full. "I have GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF MILKING MACHINES GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF MILKING MACHINES

as at present constructed," said the professor as a rule milk if formed from food in excess of as at present constructed," said the professor. As a rule milk if formed from food in excess of that required by the animal to sustain life. The food supply must be full and constant, and to make a profit the food must be produced by the dairyman himselt and be raised cheaply. Grass, fodder, corn, peas, and odts, young clover, either dry or green, make good food the summer, and cheap enough to produce milk at a cost of 30 cents per 100 pounds. When cows come in in the spring, by having a good supply of early cut hay and roots, a well-preserved ensilage, with a little bran or meal till grass comes, and then plenty of grass in its season, and when this begins to fail beginning on a good supply of soiling crops and feeding all the cows can utilize till the close of grazing, and then, as in the spring, feeding, early cut fodder with roots or ensilage or both, a continuous large flow will be kept up through the whole milking season, and the largest quantity possible will be obtained. He said the cause of a frequent stoppage of milk was a species of infiammation just at the place where the teat adjoins the udder.

THE NERVES TO PUCKER UP,

THE NERVES TO PUCKER UP, closing the orifice. One way to remedy this was by flattening out one end of a knitting-needle for helf an inch, sharpening cach side, and then carefully running it up through the formation, and then back, making a double cut. Another remedy was by inserting a small silver or ivory tube, with a little bulb at the end. He isaid it didn't pay to milk three times a day, because that encouraged secretion. All the big yields of milk are obtained in that way. Food was rendered more digestible in winter by boiling or steaming, but the aroma and certain introgenus properties were lost. He would not undertake to say whether the loss equalled the gain or not. The milk of the Jersey cow would produce 25 percent, more cheese than that of the Holstein. It only required four-fifths as much milk from the Jersey cow to make a pound of cheese as from the common cow.

more cheese than that of the Holstein. It only the feel of the following modifications:—The Act to be entitled "an Act to prevent the spread of the contagious disease known as foul brood in bees." the inspectors to be nominated by the Executive Committee of the Ontario Association and one delegate from each local association, and the expenses to be defrayed by the Government.

The committee appointed proceeded at once on their mission.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The association met. again at hali-past seven, Mr. Corneil in the chair.

Mr. Corneil, as chairman of the deputation appointed to confer with Attorney-General Mowat on the possibility of obtaining legislation from the Provincial Parliament in reference to the prevention of foul brood in bees, said that they had obtained an audience with Mr. Mowat who, after hearing the case, said he would consider the matter and would advise the committee to obtain copies of laws on the subject passed by other legislative bodies. They could then submit the whole matter to the Provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered.

The SECRETARY Was instructed to write to bodies. They could then submit the whole matter to the Provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered.

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The SECRETARY Was instructed to write to collegistative some time age. Held was also requested to obtain as as much information on the subject as possible to enable the Local Legislature to deal fully with the matter.

An informal discussion then took place on the matter to the provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered.

An informal discussion then took place on the matter to the provincial Parliament when it could be fully considered.

The SECRETARY Was instructed to write to considered the condition of the service of the condition of these initiations causes butter-makers to improve their products.

Mr.

imitations causes butter-makers to improve their products.

Mr. Craig. of Woodstock, advised the Ontario farmers to devote attention more extensively to the cheese, leaving the fields of the North-West to produce grain for some years at least to come. In reply to Rev. Mr. Clarke he said oleomargarine was made from sweet suct oil, coloured and favoured, and butterine from a superior quality of lard mixed with 25 per cent, of the very best Eigin butter with an addition of cotton seed oil. To Prof. Barnard he said the artifical cheese had died a natural death in the States.

An essay by Mr. Robert McAdam Jr. The subject was the demands of the cheese trade and the defects in the supplies. It was contended that the alleged danger from overproduction was a buxbear, and that demand for good dairy products must certainly increase. In Great Britain upwards of \$80,000,000 was last year paid for cheese and butter. He pointed out the danger of inexperienced makers being permitted to manage factories for the sake of saving a few dollars; they were almost certain to ensure losses before the season passed. The standard qualities of cheese are solidity, close texture, fine fisvour, mild, rich, sound, handsome, and clear looking.

SECOND DAY,

The President Mr. Baliantyne, announced that the Ontario Government had taken steps for establishing a creamery at the Experimental Farm, Guelph.

Mr. C.C. Buell. of Illinois, then discussed the present state of the cream gathering creameries of the United States. He pointed out that during six years past Illinois, lowa, Minniesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio had established over 900 cream-gathering creameries. The percentage of butter manufactured at the cream-gathering creameries (Fairiamb system) ranged from 78 to 90 per cent. He said the drift of evidence regarding the workings of the Fairlamb system was more favourable to gathered cream butter than one would expect under the circumstances. Only occasionally in the West has a cream-gathering creamery been located in the midst of a well developed dairy region. But wherever this has been done the result was altogether favourable so far as quality and market value of the product are concerned. The trouble lies with those who furnish the loream. During the past two months butter made under favourable circumstances has been bringing 35a. to 35c. per pound in the large markets, and the farmer has in many instances received for his cream in the pail more money than what the same cream churned and marketed by himself would have brought in New York city. The creamery system has had such an effect as to make the productive but cheap lands of the west almost equally as remunerative in dollars and cents as the best lands of the east when devoted to the hutter dairy.

Mr. Buell's paper provoked along discussion, one point under debate being the difficulty arising from varying qualities of cream, and another the methods of testing. The value of retaining the skim milk on the farm was pointed out.

The Presidant said the development of the Canadian beef export trade had curtailed dairying. Attenion was called to the importance of having an intelligent, houest, and skilful man to skim and gather the cream from the farmers.

Prof. Brown said the volum SECOND DAY.

5,000, Mr. Davidson said he had secured 6,780 pounds of milk from an 800-pound Ayrshire cow, nearly of milk from an 800-pound Ayrshire cow, nearly eight and a haif times her own weight

Mr. Caswell said if it could be shown that in Western Ontario more money could be made ou of butter the dairymen would take hold of it An enormous amount of money was annually lost murdering butter.

The President said the reputation of Western Ontario butter was notoriously had, and he here were the said the reputation of the said the said the reputation of the said the sa

show their experiments to be theroughly satisfactory. No one had ever yet been able to produce untainted fodder by this method, and at the Experimental Farm the milk from ensilage while yet warm emitted a peculiar smell, and the butter was nell a solon.

while yet warm emitted a peculiar smell, and the butter was pale in colour and not the most inviting in taste.

Mr. McAdam, of Rome N.Y.. wanted to know if a really good article of butter had ever been produced from ensilage feeding, but no one ventured an affirmative reply.

Prof. Brown said for calf raising skim milk was estimated at half the value of unskimmed milk. Mr. Curtis, of Syracuse, N.Y., said Prof. Sinborn, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, found that skim milk was worth 25c, per 100 pounds, when pork sold at four dollars per hundred. Several speakers bore out Prof. Brown's estimate of the value of skim milk, viz., 50 per cent, of unskimmed. Prof. Barnard said this was a most important element to consider in fostering the creamery industry.

The Nominating committee reported that the following be the officers of the Association for 1831:—President, I.R. Richardson, Strathroy; 1st Vice, H. Parlges, Woodstock; 2nd Vice, H. S. Losee, Directors—John Steiner, Hamburg; Adam Spears, Castorville; E. Caswell, Ingersoll; H. McCartney, Brucefield; Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Stratford; W. Slimigton, Camlachie; J. H. Masters, Cookstown. Auditors—John Craig, Woodstock, and John S. Pearee, London. The report was adopted.

Pro. Barnard, Director of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, in referring to the work being carried on at the Outario Experimental Farm under the direction of Prof. Brown, bore testimony to its excellence, asserting it to be worth thousands and thousands of dollars to the Province.

thousands and thousands of dollars to the Province.

Several speakers, including the President, spoke in high terms of the services rendered by Mr. Harris, as Inspector in Western Ontario, during the past season, and he was tendered a cordial vote of thanks. A resolution was also passed confirming the action of the Executive Committee in appointing an instructor.

Mr. McAdam, in reply to Mr. Leitch, said the proper proportion of sait for cheese was about loz, to 3 be, of curd. The proper method was used with 56 bs. of curd. The proper method was to weigh the curd and sait. The finest cheese in Scotland was produced in this way. There was no guesswork about it.

Mr. Ballantyne said the quantity of sait depended almost entirely upon the quality of the curd at the moment when it was applied. For early cheese use little sait and plenty of rennet, and more sait when the cheese was intended for long keeping. He said a great deal of harm was done by cheese-makers following the unreliable and ufficient to the sait question all the evils that cheese was helr to. He and Mr. McAdam agreed in advising makers (competent ones) to rely on their own experience on many of these difficult points in manufacture.

### HON, ADAM CROOKS. Evidence as to His Insanity—His Seat De-clared Vacant,

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met on the 13th for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition of William Fewster and other electors of South Oxford

requesting the House to declare Mr. Crooks' seat vacant in consequence of that gentleman's insanity. Mr. Harcourt occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. Mr. Mowar, in opening the proceedings,

said that he proposed to put in as evidence certified copies of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, where Mr. Crooks was leclared to be of unsound mind. Mr. MEREDITH hoped that the Attorney General would not press the course he pro-posed to take. There was no necessity for them to proceed with this great haste. The

etitioners should certainly be notified that

they might be present, as also Mr. Crooks

friends. He would like the proceedings to b conducted decently. He therefore moved, "That it is not expedient to proceed with the taking of evidence until notice has been given to Mr. Crooks, or it be shown by evidence before the committee that it would be unsafe to serve he committee that it would be unsaid to see in with notice, or until notice has been given to the committee of his person and they have been given an opportunity of being present, or represented, when the evidence is being taken."

Mr. FRASER moved the following amend "That all after the first word 'that' in the amendment be omitted, and instead thereof there be inserted these words, the com-mittee proceed with the taking of such testimony as may be ready to be placed or given before the committee, subject to the committee

The committee then divided on Mr. The committee then divided on Mr. Fraser's amendment, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Mowat. Blezard, Caraden, Ferris, Fraser, Graham, Hagar, Hart, McKenzie, McMahon, Morin, Rayside, Sills, Snider—14.

KAYS.—Messrs. Breveton, Broder, Ermatinger, French, Gray. Meredith. Merrick. Metcaife, Morris, Ross (Cornwall), White—11.

The amendment was carried.

The committee then proceeded to take evidence, the first witness by Mr. Mowat called

being
Dr. Spragge.—He deposed that he was
acquainted with Mr. Crooks and had accompanied him to the asylum at Hartford. When he saw him last he had exaggerated ideas of his own importance and power. He thought himself supreme and intended to revolutionize everything; that there would be universal peace and happiness all over the be universal peace and happiness all over the world; no wars or rumours of wars, and no use for the Chief Justice, as he would have nothing to do, and would find places for everybody. Mr. Crooks was suffering from paresis, and it was highly improbable that he would recover. He (Dr. Spragge) still held the opinion that he could not recover, and that he will not live more than two The disease had been an insidious one, growing upon him for the last two or three years.

Dr. CLARK deposed that he had been superintendent of the Toronto asylum since 1875. Paresis was an incurable disease.

Persons suffering from it imagined themselves great personages, capable of doing great deeds, having millions of money, in fact endowed with grandioue ideas. The physical indica-tions were a thickening of the tongue, indistinct articulation, usually a tremulousness the lips as if about to weep, indecision walking, and a weakening of the prehensile powers. From the symptoms exhibited in Mr. Crooks, from the physical indications, and from the statements made by his friends and relatives, he would say that Mr. Crooks

was suffering from general paresis.

Dr. John Hall said he had been Mr. Crooks' medical adviser for the last thirty years. When he had first been called to see him in January, 1883, he thought he was nim in January, 1995, he thought he was suffering from an attack of epilepsy. Before he went to England the symptoms were those of paresis. He was advised to consult Dr. Berridge, of London, and refrain from anything which would excite his brain. When he (the witness) found that Mr. Crooks had not consulted the English doctor, and had engaged in legal work, he formed a very un-favourable opinion of his case. Later on the symptoms as related by previous witnesses were most marked. In his opinion the dis-

ease was an incurable one.

The Committee on Privileges and Election met again on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Harcourt in the chair. The enquiry into

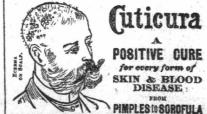
the case of Mr. Crooks was resumed.

Dr. Heney Palmer Straanes, superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, deposed that Mr. Crooks was under his care. He considered that the patient's case was hopeless and that the disease would be terminated by death in a couple of years. He knew of n case where recovery had taken place after the development of the disease.

Messrs. Richard Evans, R. H. Bethune, and G. D. Dawson, relatives of Mr. Crooks, stated that they had no hopes of his recovery

and had no objection to raise against the holding of a new election. The Committee adopted the following report:—That the fact of the lunacy of the Hon. Adam Crooks has been established by an order in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice and by evidence taken before your committee; that your committee proceeded to enquire into the allegation of the petitioners that there is not the slighest the petitioners that there is not the slighest hope that he will recover, and have examined Dr. Edward W. Spragge, a friend and intimate acquaintance of Mr. Crooks, Dr. John Hall, who has been his physician for many years, Dr. Daniel Clarke, superintendent of the Toronto Asylum, Dr. H. B. Stearnes, superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Iusane, where Mr. Crooks is now confined, and also Richard Evans, his brother-inlaw, Mr. R. H. Bethune, his nephew, and Geo. D. Dawson, also a relative, the three last named gentlemen composing the committee appointed by the court for the management of his personal estate. Your committee are of the opinion that the malady of Mr. Crooks must beyond a doubt be considered as incurable; your committee beg

also to state that the proceedings in the Court of Chancery took place without Mr. Crooks being served with any notice on evipence, that it would be useless on the one hand, and might endanger his life on the other, and that like evidence was given better your committee and your committee. ore your committee, and your committee has therefore proceeded without notice to Mr. Crooks : that the three gentlemen constituting the committee of his personal estate appointed by the Court of Chancery were exmined before this committee, and stated that they had nothing to suggest why his seat should not be declared vacant, and that they had no hope whatever of his recovery. committee have endeavoured, in the first place, to ascertain what has been the law and practice of Parliament in cases similar to the present, and have examined into the several precedents. In similar cases Parliament appears, heretofore, to have enquired into the nature of the alleged malady and to have granted or refused a new writ, according as there seemed to be a temporary or permanent ncapacity of the member previously return. Your committee, for the reasons already stated, recommend that the seat be declared vacant, and that a new writ be forthwith is sued.



PIMPLES TO SOROFULA TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, SCALP, AND Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply. Copper Coloured, Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the cause. CUTICURA. the great Skin-Cure, instantly allars Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA Soap, an exquisite Skin beautifier and Tollet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches, and baby humors. Cuticura Remedies are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street. Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patients body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin. healthy skin.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Stebbins, Belcher are, and are, Everett Stebbins, Beichertown, Mass., write: Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas, ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him until he is now as fair as any child.

H. E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y. citred of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing by Cuticura Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a justice of the peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich. writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything, Permanently cured by the CUTICURA REME-DIES from a Skin Humor. Sold by all Druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass, Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases,"

### Ladies' Journal Competition.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dominion

NO. 4.

Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved. for Which One hundred and Thirty-One Costly to be Given to the First & One Hundred and Thirty-One Persons Sending

Correct Answers. The publisher of the Ladies' Journal, of Toronto, Canada, announces another Bible competition, which he says may be the last inless more interest is taken in the plan.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS: 1st.—What City named in the Bible is the oldest now existing in the World? 2nd.—Name the first sale of land recorded in the Bible? 3rd.—Who is the first recorded in the Bible as being buried in a coffin ?

These questions are propounded by the Rev. Prof. Welden, of Toronto Baptist College, and Rev. E. B. Harper, Barrie, Ont., a leading Methodist minister of Canada. The publisher of the Ladies' Journal is reliable, and these rewards will certainly be distributed without favour or partiality to the FIRST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS. in order received, sending correct answers to the foregoing Bible problems. The questions have been made so difficult, we have no doubt that it may not be necessary to give all

the prizes. If, however, one hundred and thirty-one persons should send correct an-

swers to all the questions, we will stake our

w and cheerfully handed over to the suc l ones. Please mention that you saw this notice in THE MAIL. Bear in mind that everyone competing must send FIFTY CENTS by post-office order, scrip, or small coin (no stamps) with their answer, for which they may have the Ladies' Journal sent to any desired address for one year. Aside from the beautiful prizes offered, the Journal is the best half-dollar's worth pub-lished. It consists of twenty pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of new music, household hints, a short story, full page illustrations of latest American and English fashions, with complete letter-press descriptions. In short, just the paper to suit ladies particularly, and interest anyone.

'The Ladies' Journal is issued monthly, single copies 5 cents, annual subscription fifty cents. The proper address is Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada, if any of our readers wish to compete. The contion remains open till 20th March only.

HERE ARE THE REWARDS: 2nd—Five O'Clock Tete-a-Tete Extra Triple Silver-Plated Tea Service, about.

Srd-One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch.... ith-One elegant heavy Black Silk Dress

6th—One Extra Heavy Silver-Plated Cruet Stand, with bell attachment. 7th )

6 Half-Dozen Sets of Triple Silver-Plated Teaspoons, 6 Half-Dozen Sets of Triple
Silver-Plated Teaspoons,
each \$5.
36 Beautifully Bound Volumes
of Shakespeare's Poems,
each \$2.50.

61 Elegantly Bound Volumes
Tennyson's Poems, each
\$2.25.
10 Handsome Triple SilverPlated Butter Knives,
each \$1.

NEARLY \$1,000

worth of valuable and costly presents to be given away to the first one hundred and thirty-one persons sending correct answers to each of the Bible problems given above.

\$987 25

### ONTARIO ACCOUNTS David Mills Still a Pensioner of Mr. Mowat. PATTULLO'S AND BURDEN'S BILL Interesting Particulars as to the Algoma Fraud. The following are some of the principal stems in the public accounts of Ontario which were on Tuesday laid on the table of the REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE. Surplus. \$ 400,622 This is an apparent balance of \$400,622; but we notice such items as "Woods and Forests," \$505,547. which as a conversion of capital into income we decline to recognize as Actual deficit ..... \$101,925 ELECTION EXPENSES, NORTH-WEST BOUNDARY. G.N.W. Telegraph Co., telegrams... Hevald Printing Co., bamphlets N. W. Ont. Ewart. Bodwell & Wilson. copies of depositions. McLean v. McDonald... J. P. MacDonell. account of services G. Burden. services and expenses as Commissioner G. Burden. sundry disbursements... T. Hodgins, services making searches at Osgoode hall, Ottawa, and Quebee...... dary question..... Hon. D. Mills, retaining fee re boun-400 00 TELEGRAMS !!! The following accounts for telegrams are very suspicious. The activity must have been reasurer's Department..... CROWN LANDS CHARGES nization roads......\$ 123,497 00 forest ranging..... 21,389 00 29,501 00 Unorganized Territory. H. F. Holmes, lumber... W. Oliver & Co., lumber... Dick, Banning & Co., lumber... Exewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company, lumber... Manning, McDonald & Co., lumber... William Lindsay, timber... William McKenzie, timber... R. Murphy, teaming lumber... William McKenzie, timber. B. Murphy, teaming lumber. T. P. Watson, blacksmithing. Buck & Curry, blacksmithing. James Thompson, chimneys. John Winton, painting. G. A. Kobold & Bro., provisions. Hulson Bay Company, provisions. Chadwick & McLelland, hardware. Winnipeg Iron Works Co., hardware Jacob Hose, hardware. Other items, making a total of....\$ 10,810 00 MUSKOKA ELECTION. J. E. Lount..... THE ALGOMA BUSINESS The following account is modestly headed "Northerly and Westerly Part of the Province":-Notman. Stationery. Carswell & Co., Dominion Statutes... J. Power. Police furnishings... I. Shorey & Co., Police clothing... W. H. McKay, Services as Bailiff and Ganier. F. J. Apjohn, Allowance as Division Court Clerk.... Court Clerk. . Coker, Services. . Dent, Services. . McLaughlin, Services. . undry Persons, Services as Special 145 00 145 00 Constables. J. Skully. To pay passages of men to Rat Portage. H. Totten, Travelling expenses. A. D. Stewart, To pay express, duty, etc. 80 00

6,877 79 To this must be added \$10,000 as cost of the Rat Portage gaol, making in all \$19,289.65; to which add \$6,452 under the head of boundary" and you have \$25,742 of a bill that is probably much larger if we could get at all the items at all the items.

H. Dyce, Compensation for loss of

W. D. Lyon, Sundry disbursements... Pay lists, Men employed as Con-

Construction of the constr	To be Voted					
SERVICES.	For Current Expenditure.	On Capital Account.	For othe purposes.	er		
O'-D O	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ 0	c.		
Civil Govern- ment Legislation Administra-	178,897 34 110,350 00					
tion of Jus- tice Education Public Instig tutions	299,001 00 518,496 00					
mainten- ance Immigration.	594,754 00 31,950 00			Salthan		
Agriculture, Arts, Liter- ary and Sci- entific Insti-				300		
tutions Hospitals and	150,290 00					
Charities Maintenance and repairs of Govern-	92,869 18					
mental and Departmen- tal Build-	38,090 00		-			
Public Build- ings-						
(1) Repairs (2) Capital	15,300 00	1. 1.				
Account Public Works		183,959 65				
(1) Repairs	11,550 00					
(2) Capital		38,415 00				
Colonization Roads, 1884. Balance of ex- penditures		122,550 00				
of previous		36,596 52				
years Charges on Crown	1			***		
Refund Ac-	79,400 00		Ba Car and			
Miscellane-			40,826 6	35		
ous Expen-	53,778 50					
Unforeseen and Unpro- vided	50,000 00					
在1950年的新疆市中的	2,221,726 02	381,521 17	40,826 6	55		
Current Exp On Capital 2 Other purpo			2000年1月1日日	43 J.		
Amount of			AMERICAN PROPERTY AND INCOME.	-		

25 40

5 00 222 21

2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2	buyers and selling at a decline remained small from the neigh States' markets have varied very the week; and wheat's seems to that quarter as we find it of market is entirely in the hand with prices actively 6 to 70 h than it is in England. There nothing of an export trade exis in the late caples to give any
om this sum are to be deducted a de- se in certain expenditures, leaving the ace of increase as above, \$87,790.21. he total increase over the estimates of	this direction. The quantity country is warmly disputed, that there is very little wheat hands of farmers, while the becountry is full of wheat, becau been high enough to draw it or

been coming slowly; receipts in the West last week only 464.000 bushels, against 455,000 in the preceding week, and 986,000 in the corresponding week last year. Western markets are admittedly dult. In New York, however, there has been an improvement on flour, as buyers have been willing to pay what holders wanted a fortnight ago. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumplation at lake and Atlantic ports, and on rail and on the Mississippi river, and afloat on New York canals, destined for tide-water:

1884. 1884. 1883. 1883. 1882.

1884. 1884. 1883. 1883. 1882.

Corn, bu... 13.253.219 12,770.788 10,576,733 17,887,770 Oate, bu... 5.311.482 6,523,633 4,029,082 2,933,208 Barley, bu. 2,538,980 2,690,789 1,929,054 2,671.880 Rye, bu... 2,482,476 2,518,295 1,556,401 1,167,792

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

\$337,162.11.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. STOCKS. W.

STOCKS.

The market this morning was quiet but steady. Montreal was wanted at a rise of 1, and sold below at 1814 and 1813. Ontario was wanted as before. Bids for Molsons declined 1, with none offered. Toronto was held 4 with bids 4 higher, and sold in Montreal at 175. Merchants wanted at a rise of 4, with a sale in Montreal at 1124. Commerce sold thrice at 121, and closed with seliers 4 lower and bids 4 higher. Imperial unchanged. Federal sold once at 136, thrice at 1864, and once at 183, closing at an advance of 1. Dominion was held 1 higher with bids 4 lower. Standard sold once at 1121 and once at 113, closing with bids advanced 2. Hamilton unchanged.

Miscellaneous stocks quiet. British America unchanged. Western Assurance weak, being offered at 103 without bids. Bids for Canada Life declined 1. Consumers' Gas sold at 149 and closed with buyers at 148. Dominion Telegraph sold twice at 88, and closed with bids advanced 2. Ontario and Qu'Appelle was offered 1 lower without bids. North-West Land rose 4. Loan and Savings stocks were quiet. Building and Loan was wanted at 103, and Farmers' at 120. Bids for London and Canadian rose 4 to 144, with sellers at 145. Bids for National Investment rose 4. The Land Security Co. was offered as before without bids. Dominion Savings was offered at 115 with 113 bid. Outario Loan and Savings offered at 121 without bids. Rest unchanged or unquoted.

In the afternoon some sales were made. Commerce sold twice at 121, and closed at a rise of 1 Imperial sold four times at 131. and closed with bids advanced 4, and holders I higher. Federal sold thrice at 136 and once at 136, closing with bids advanced 4, and holders I higher. Federal sold thrice at 136 and once at 130, losing with bids advanced 4, and holders I higher. Federal sold thrice at 136 and once at 130, losing with bids advanced 5, and once at 138, once at 109, Bids for Toronto fell 4, as did those for Dominion. Standard was offered 1 lower, with bids 2 lower than in morning, and bids 2 lower than once, after board, at 109 275 00

Charles	12.00 м.		4.00 P.M.	
Stocks.	Askd.	Bid	Askd.	Bid
	70		11/24	Dia.
Montreal		1841	1854	181
Ontario			1024	1002
Molsons		114		114
Toronto	1751	1742	1751	1744
Merchants'		112	2222	112
Commerce		1203	1211	121
Imperial	1361	130 <sup>2</sup> 136		131
Dominion	195	1934	1361	1361 1931
Standard	115	113	114	1131
Hamilton		114		114
Miscellaneous.				112
British America	1121	111	112	110
Western Assurance	1103		1081	118
Canada Life		400		
Confederation Life				
Consumers' Gas		148	****	148
Dominion Telegraph. Montreal Telegraph.	89	87	88	85
Lybeter Cotton Co			****	
Noxon Bros. Man. Co.	110	****	****	****
Ont. & Qu'Appelle L.	Co. 91			****
North-West L. Co	62	61	62	61
Railways.	- 4	-	02	01
T. G. & B. stock, 6s				
Canadian Pacific bond	is	••••		
Loan Commanica				
Canada Permanent				****
C. P. (new stock)		****		
Freehold		1651		
Western Canada		187		
W. C. (new stock)		****		****
Union Can. Landed Credit		131	1,000	****
B. & L. Association		123	****	****
Imperial S. & Invest	1101	103	****	****
Farmers' L. & Saving	1101	120	****	** **
Lon. & Can. L. & A	145	144	****	****
National Investment.	110	1011	****	****
reopies Loan		1034	1000	****
	0 90			
London & Ontario The London & Cecurity The London & Loan Huron & Krie			ente	rear!
The Land Security	1424	2	****	****
Lamioba Loan		115]	****	****
		2111	****	****
Dom. Savings & Loan	115	1131	****	****
Ontario Loan & Deb Canadian S. & Loan	1.00	100	****	
London Loan	123	120		****
London Loan,		** **	****	
Brant L. & S. Society		****	****	****
Hamilton Provident Brant L. & S. Society Ontario Invest. Ass Farmers' & Traders		••••	** **	****
Farmers' & Traders		••••	****	****
Farmers' & Traders British Can. L. & Inv	est	• • • •	****	****
Manitoba Invest. Ass.	000			****
English Loan Co		****		** **
Manitoba Invest, Ass. English Loan Co Agricultural L. & S. C. Royal Loan & Say. C.	0		****	
Royal Loan & Sav. Co	0			
	William Patrick			-
MORNING SALES-C	commerce.	20, 2	0. 10 at	121 :
Federal, 20 at 136, 30, Standard, 2 at 1124, 20	20. 18 at	136	, 32 at	136 :
Standard, 2 at 1124, 20	at 113; (	onsu	mers'	Gas.
			at 88; (	Cana-
ua r crinanent, 200 bio	Inr news	nek		
			0, 30 at	121 .
Imperial, 2, 7, 10, 10 136; 10 at 136; West 20 at 108; and 30 at 100	at 131; I	eder	al, 7, 2	. 1 a;
20 at 1084, and 30 at \$109	ern Assur	ance,	20 at	108

I Loan & Sav. Co	Diers.	1
Daniel C C	FLOUR, F.O.C,	
RNING SALES-Commerce, 20, 20, 10 at 121;	Superior extra, per 196 lbs \$5 00 to \$5 10	
rai, 20 at 136, 30, 20, 18 at 1364, 32 at 136;	Extra 1 75 0 00	
ral, 20 at 136, 30, 20, 18 at 136; 32 at 136; dard, 2 at 1124, 20 at 113; Consumers' Gas, 49; Dominion Telegraph, 20, 30 at 83; Canagraph, 20, 30	Fancy and strong bakers' none	
49; Dominion Telegraph, 20, 30 at 88; Cana-		
ermanent, 200 bid for new stock.	Superfine none	
	Superine	
rial. 2, 7, 10, 10 at 131; Federal, 7, 2, 1 at 10 at 136; Western Assurance, 20 at 108; 1081 and 30 at 109 after beard	Cornmeal, small lots 3 40 2 50	1
10 at 1364 : Western Assurance, 20 at 1081	BAG FLOUR (per haz 98 lbg huge motume black	1
1081, and 30 at 109 after board,	not 8c. more), by car lots, f.o.c.	
	Fortes man have	-
DEFEN TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	Spring wheat, extra, per bag 2 20 2 25 none,	1
EKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO	Spring wheat, extra, per bag none,	-
	GRAIN, F.O.C.	1
WHOLESALE MARKETS.	GRAIN, NO. C. Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none	
	No. 2 1 07 0 00	
THURSDAY, Feb. 21.	" No. 2.	
	Red Winter none	
		1
PRODUCE.	" No. 2 1 09 1 10	-
wook hee boon a spirit	No. 2. 109 110 No. 3. 109 110 No. 3. none. Outs (Canadian), per 34 lbs. 0 33 0 34 Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs. 0 77 0 00	
week has been a quiet one on produce, e has been little of anything offered, and are have not been inclined to push sales of that Prices	Outs (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 33 0 34	5
e has been little of anything offered, and	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 71 0 00	
of that. Prices have, consequently, been	" No. 2, 0 67 0 00	
	" Extra No. 3 0 67 0 00	13
well maintained. But as buyers have not	" Extra No. 3 0 62 0 63	
very anxious to operate there has been no overment; indeed the feeling at the close ather easier in sympathy with a declining many outside. Specialty	"Extra No. 3. 0 67 0 00	5
ovement; indeed the feeling at the close	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0	3
ather easier in sympathy with a declining		3
	Куе 0 63 0 00	
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
well abandoned and operators appear to resigned themselves to watching the ecofevents. Stocks in store have been on orrease and stood or Moredone		
resigned themselves to watching the	Wheat, spring, do 1 08 1 13	3
e of events. Stocks in store have been an	Wheat, goose, do 0 82 0 84	
crease, and stood on Monday morning as	Barley, do 0 60 0 68	
vs :- Flour, 625 bbls : fall wheat 69 797 bush	Wheat, Isli, per bushel   \$1 00 to \$1 10 Wheat, spring, do.   108   113 Wheat, goose, do.   0 82   0 84 Barley, do.   0 60   0 68 Oats, do.   0 36   0 37 Peas, do.   0 72   0 75 Rye.   do.   0 69   0 75 Rye.   do.   0	
wheat 79 302 hugh a cate will have	Peas, do 0 72 0 75	
196 307 bush : near 29 495 bush : 027-	Rye, do 0 72 0 75 do 0 62 0 00	
acrease, and stood on Monday morning as- ws:—Flour, 625 bbls.; fall wheat, 68.787 bush.; g wheat, 79.302 bush; oats, nil. bush; bar- 196.307 bush.; peas, 32.425 bush; rye, nil; set on the corresponding date last year:—	Cloverseed, do 0 62 0 00	i
ist on the corresponding date last year: . 3.275 bbls; fall wheat, 249.000 bush.; g wheat, 112,799 bush.; oats, 2.061 barley, 121.700 bush.; peas, 11.118; rye. 6,567 bush. English quotations a fall of 1d. on spring and No. 2 white t, and of 3d. on No. 1 white during the . Markets, however, have been reported let and steady during the last three days, at for cargoes, and though Mark Lane is reported.	Dressed hogs per 100 bg	
wheat 119 700 bush.	Dressed nogs, per 100106   8 00   8 25     Beef, hind quarters   7 00   90     " fore "	្ន
· harley 191 700 bush.; Oats, 2,061	Beer, find quarters	1
, barrey, 121.700 bush.; peas, 11.118	Chickens per pair	
foll of 1d bush. English quotations	Ducks do 0 70	t
a lan of lu. on apring and No. 2 white	Geese, each 0 65 1 00	2
Markets be No. I white during the	Turkeys each 100	I
. Markets, nowever, have been reported	Turkeys, each	r
let and steady during the last three days, at	Datter, pound rolls 0 22 0 25	
for cargoes, and though Mark Lane is report- being dull to-day, we have on the other side he case Liverpool and country markets y; Paris in the same condition on both than flour, and French country markets arn dearer. English imports for last week on the increase and amounted to 220,000 to 0 quarters of wheat, and 195,000 to 200,000 is of flour, but as we are without any state- as to home deliveries it is impossible to	Do, large rolls 025 none. Do, tub dairy 017 019	
being dull to-day, we have on the other side	Do. tub dairy 0 17 0 19	
le case Liverpool and country markets	Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 17 0 19 Eggs, fresh, per doz. 0 33 0 35 Potatoes, per bag 0 80 0 58 Apples, per bbl. 2 75 3 50 Onions, green, per peck 0 25 0 00 Cabbage, per doz. 0 25 0 00	7
y; Paris in the same condition on both	rotatoes, per bag 0 80 0 58	I
t and nour, and French country markets	Apples, per obl 2 75 3 50	f
arn dearer. English imports for last week	Cobbara per peck 0 25 0 00	
on the increase and amounted to 220,000 to	Cabbage, per doz 1 00 1 50	8
0 quarters of wheat, and 195,000 to 200 000	Caulinower, do none.	t
is of flour, but as we are without any state.	Celery, do 1 00 1 50	r
as to home deliveries it is impossible to	Turnips, per bag 0.40 0.50	88
is of hour, but as we are without any state- as to home deliveries it is impossible to any estimate of the total supply. There ittle change in the quantity of flour and it in transit for the United Kingdom he 14th instant, when it was equal to 000 qrs. of wheat against 2,065,000 on the lit, and 2,377,000 in the preceding year, lave of late been remarking that the cable ses of imports and exports seemed to indi-	Cabbage, per doz         1 00 1 50           Cauliflower, do.         none.           Celery, do.         1 00 1 50           Turnips, per bag.         0 40 0 50           Carrots, do.         0 60 0 65           Tomatoes, per bush         none.           Beets, per peck         0 25 0 00           Parsnips, per bag.         1 00 0 00           Rhubarb, per doz.         2 00 0 00           Melons, do.         none.           Beans, per bush.         0 50 0 60	d
ittle change in the quantity of flour and	Tomatoes, per bush none.	f
t in transit for the United Kingdom	Beets, per peck 0 25 0 00	
he 14th instant, when it was cone to	Parsnips, per bag 1 00 0 00	3
000 grs. of wheat against 2 065 000 on the	Rhubarb, per doz 2 00 0 00	
it. and 2,377,000 in the preceding week	Melons, do none.	p
ave of late been remarking that the achie	Beans, per bush 0 50 0 60	
es of imports and exports seemed to indi-	Beans, per oush	
rather short supplies at home, and mail ses now corroborate this view. In them we	Radishes, per bush	E.
es now corroborate this view. In the	Hay, per ton	
t stated that in the four meets. In them we	Straw, do 5 50 8 00	t
ary the net imports of wheeks ended 26th	Straw, do 5 50 8 00	
inted to 1 080 000 ore edding to and flour	DROFFERANG	7
ses now corrosorate this view. In them we to state that in the four weeks ended 26th ary the net imports of wheat and flour inted to 1,089,000 qrs., adding, to which the used farmers supplies of 500,000 qrs. the supplies would be brought up to 1,580,000, set a consumption of 2,000 000 grs.	PROVISIONS,	
supplies would be brought with	TRADE—Has generally remained quiet.	•
et a congruention of 2 000 000 up to 1,580,000,		•
ist a consumption of 2,000,000 qrs., computed		C
winter rate owing to below the ordin-	in rather better supply, but all offering has been	
less four weeks at rather below the ordin- vinter rate, owing to the mildness of the her. This would constitute a diminution of	wanter and readily taken at 18 to 190 and	F
one in the would constitute a diminution of	casionally at 20c, for very fine. Median oc-	1
ours, in the stocks since the beginning of	ever, has been totally neglected on the	-
and in support of this view we find	been no demand for shipment and there has	I
0 qrs. in the stocks since the beginning of ear. And in support of this view we find ted that stock of wheat at Bristol had de-	wanter and readily taken at 18 to 19c. and oc- casionally at 20c. for very fine. Medium, how- ever, has been totally neglected, as there has been no demand for shipment, and better sup- plies of choice have relieved local dealers from	
from 125,000 grs. on January 1 to 110,912	the necessity of taking second-class in default	

0 60 d Bordeaux e end of De-cat and flour s was 2.108,-end of 1882, at with red

HOPS—Seem to have been mactive at generally unchanged values, the range being from 23 to 26c. for small lots to local brewers; and country-lots worth about 22c., but nothing doing.

WHITE BEANS—A few country-lots have changed hands at \$1.50 to \$1.65 according to quality, and dealers have been selling small parcels at \$1.75 to \$2.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has generally been quiet.
HIDES—Green have been selling as before, all offered being taken at previous prices. Cured in steady demand, with cars sold at 8c.
Calfskins—None offered and prices nominal.
SHEEFSKINS—Have been offered rather slowly, but quite as freely as wanted. Prices steady, but unchanged, at about \$1 for green and 75 to 90c. for country lots.

WOOL—Beoidedly quiet all over, with values much as before, at 16 to 17c. for coarse fleece and 18 to 20c. for medium to choice, but very little offered. Super has sold to a small extent at 22c., and extra at 28c., with a quiet demand from the factories at 23 to 24c. for super and 30c. for extra. factories at 23 to 24c. for super and 30c. for extra.

TALLOW—Still quiet, and taken at 6jc. for rendered and 3jc. for rough, with cars held at 6j to 7cc. and not taken.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, 97.25; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.25; No. 3 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$5.25; calfskins, green. 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured. 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, green, 80 io 90c.; wool, fleece, 16 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool super, 22 to 23c.; extra super, 28 to 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 3jc.; rendered, 6jc. Total bu.55,668,078 56,290,251 40,279,361 42,791,873 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:— Feb. 14, 11.30 a.m.
Feb. 15, 2.30 p.m.
Feb. 16, 11.30 a.m.
Feb. 19, 11.30 a.m.
Feb. 19, 2.30 p.m.

We cannot do better than repeat the remarks of last week as the situation is entirely without change. There was not sufficient business done during the week to warrant a change in the quotations, but the tendency was towards easier rates. The run waslarge and consisted principally of inferior grades, which are not wanted at present, and farmers will save money by keeping them at home, Quotations are given unchanged, Cheese.....69 0 69 0 70 0 71 0 71 0 71 0. FLOUR—Any sales made have been sales of uninspected lots by sample. or by brand, on p.t.; offerings of these seem to have been small but sufficient, and prices steady at about equal to \$5 to \$5.10 for superior extra, and about \$5.75 for extra. Market closed unchanged, with no movement reported, and values apparently much as before.

BRAN—Scarce and steady with solve attacks.

is they would command pright run of fair to good cattle	esent prices for a
CATTLE.	
Steers, averaging .200 to 1,350 .100 to 1,200 .950 to 1,000 .nferior .alves, per head	Rough to Prime None. 41 51c, per lb. 4 42 34 4 86 to \$10 each.
40 to 160 lbs	4 to 44c. per lb. 4 44 None. None. None.

se extra. Market closed unchanged, with no movement reported, and values apparently much as before.

Bhan—Scarce and steady, with sales at \$13.

OATMEAL—Nothing doing in car-lots here: but we understand that considerable sales have been made outside at prices equal to about \$4. Small loss here have sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wheat—Has been scarce, and any offered readily taken. No. 2 fall bas been wanted at \$1.07 to \$1.08, but not forthcoming. No. 3 fall sold on Monday at equal to \$1.04 here, and on Tuesday at \$1.04 f.o.c. on such. No. 1 spring sold in the latter part of last week at \$2.107, but other grades unchanged in value. On street fail was sold at \$1 to \$1.00; spring at \$1.09 to 100 "None.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Feb. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 200 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet and steady. Price unchanged, but favour buyers. Quotations—Superior extra, \$5.00 to \$5.00; extra superfine, \$5.30 to \$3.10. and goose at \$3 to \$4c.

OATS—Have been fairly steady. Sales, were made at \$3c. on T. G., and B. track on Thurs day; at equal to 34c. here on Saturday, and at 33c, on track on Tuesday, which price would have been repeated yesterday. Street prices have usually stood at \$6 to \$7c. but \$3c. was paid for one load yesterday.

BARLEY—A fairly good demand has been maintained through the week. No. 1 has been scarce and rather easy, but sold last week at 71c. No. 2 changed hands at 68c. f.o.c., and equal to \$1.00 to \$1.00

GUELPH. Feb. 20.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$3.10 to \$3.25; fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.07: spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.04; barley, \$0 to 62c.; peas, 65 to 70c.; oats, 30 to 35c.; cattle (live weight), \$4\$ to \$6c.; oats, \$7.50 to \$8c.; mutton, 7 to 9c.; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.25; hides, \$5.50 to \$6; sheepskins, \$1; wool, 19 to 20c.; butter, 20 to 25c.; eggs, 23 to 25c.; cheese, none; hay, 6 to 9c.; potatoes, 60 to 79c.

KINGSTON.

Feb. 20.—Flour, No. 1 super. \$2.80 to \$3.10; fall wheat. \$5c. to \$1; spring wheat. \$1 to \$1.07; barley, 53 to 58c.; peas, 75 to 78c.; oats. 55c.; cattle (live weight), 4 to 5c. beet. 5t to 8c.; mutton, 7-to 8c.; dressed hogs, 7t to 8c.; hides, \$5 to \$7; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1; wood, 18 to 20c. butter, 18 to 22c.; eggs. 27 to 30c.; cheese, 12 to 124c.; hay, 55 to \$8; potatoes, none; corn, 73 to 80c.; rye, 56 to 58c.

Feb. 20.—Flour, No. 1 super, none; fall wheat, 90c. to \$1.02; spring wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.07; barley, 50 to 64c; peas, 70 to 71c.; oats, 32 to 33c.; cattle (live weight), \$1.04 46c.; beef, \$5.50 to \$7; mutton, 8 to 9c.; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8; hides, \$5; sheepskins, 50 to 75c.; wool, 18c.; butter, 15 to 23c.; eggs, 23 to 25c.; cheese, 12 to 12je.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 70 to 75c.

HAMILTON, Feb. 20.—Flour, No. 1 super, none; fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.10; barley, 55 to 60c; peas, 70 to 75c; oats, 35 to 37c; dressed hogs, 72 to 81c; butter, 21 to 25c; eggs, 30 to 35c; cheese, 12 to 13c; potatoes, 75 to 85c.

Feb. 20.—Wheat, spring, \$1.75 to \$1.90; oats, \$1.03 to \$1.05; corn, \$1.30 to \$1.40; sheepskins, pelts, each, 51 to 90c.; shorts, \$18 to \$22; bran, \$16 to \$18; hay, \$8 to \$11; stray load, \$2 to \$8. Produce—Exgs, retail, 23 to 30c.; butter, pound rolls, 22 to 25c.; dressed hogs, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8; beef, per cwt., \$5.50 to \$8; mutton, per lb., 6 to 8c.; tallow, rendered, 6 to 6 c.

BRANTFORD.

Feb. 20.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.50 to \$6.00: wheat, fall, 95c. to \$1.08: spring, 95c. to \$1.05: barley, 48 to 60c.; peas. 70 to 78c.; cats, 23 to 34c.; cattle/live weight, \$5.00 to \$6.00; beef. \$7.00 to \$8.00; mutton, \$8.00 to \$9.00; dressed hogs. \$8.00; hides, \$5.00; \$6 and \$7 for No. 1; sheepskins, 95c. to \$1.00; wool. 18 to 25c.; butter, 22 to 24c.; eggs 23 to 25c.; cheese, 13 to 14c.; hay, \$7.50 to \$8.00: potatoes, 65 to 70c. per bag; corn, 72 to 75c. per bush. BRANTFORD. NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Feb. 20, 10.10 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.09\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid for March; \$1.12 bid for April; \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for May; \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for June. Corn—60c, asked for May; \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for June. Corn—60c, asked for May; \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for June. Corn—60c, asked for May; \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Corn—512\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$1.13\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Corn—52eady; \$22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for February; \$62\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$62\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$6\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$62\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$62\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$62\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Oats—Quiet; \$41\(\frac{1}{2}\) c, for March; \$22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May; \$43\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$22\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May; \$43\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Receipts—Flour, \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) bils.; wheat, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) bush.; barley, \$5.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) bush.; pork, \$23\(\frac{1}{2}\) bils.; whiskey, \$35\(\frac{1}{2}\) bils.

Feb. 20,—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—

\*\*X8 easier, 5. On the \$1. for May. 
\$1. for May. 
9.51 a.m.—Wheat—934c, for March; 994c. for May. 
Receipts—Flour, 6,180 bbls.; wheat,

Books and Stationery.

## GOOD BOOKS AT LOW PRICES-The Talisman. Woodstock, Fair Maid of Perth. Anne of Geierstein. The Nasby Papers. Major Jack Dowoing. The Bigelow Papers. No. 1. The Bigelow Papers. No. 2. Orpheus C. Kerr. Hans Breitman. 'aeh Billings. cam Slick. No. 2. Sam Slick. No. 2. Sam Slick. No. 3. The Antocrat. The Professor. The Professor. The Professor. The Professor. Sam Slick. Sam Slick Nicholas Nickleby. Waverley. Gey Mannering. Aniquary. of Udolphos. I. of Udolphos. I. Vol. I. Vol. II. Free Black Dwarf. Bride of Lammermoor. Heart of Midothian. Irews. Clinker. ickle. Vol. II. ic Mysteries of Udolphos, IL Amella, Amella, Tom Jones, Vol. II Tom Jorès, Vol. III Josoph Andrews, Humphrey Clinker, Peregrane Pickle, Vol. II. Roderick Random, Valentine Vox. No. 1. Valentine Vox. No. 1. Valentine Vox. No. 2. The Siwss Family Robinson, We will send any of the above books, post paid, on receipt of 25c. 6 for \$1.25; 1 doz., \$2.00. JAMES LEE & CO., 517 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

Electric Belts.



15.000 bush.; corn. 6.000 bush.; cats, 1.000 bush.; rye, 450 bush.; barley, 18.000 bush. Shipments—Flour. 5.330 bbls.; wheat, 2.000 bush.; corn, none; cats, 1.000 bush.; rye, none; barley, 4.000 bush.

DETROIT. DETROIT.

Feb. 20, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) for cash; \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for February; \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid. \$1.07\(\text{ asked for March}; \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid. \$1.07\(\text{ asked for April}; \$1.08\) bid. \$1.08\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked for May; No. 2, 96c. asked.

12.00\(\text{ noon.}\)—Wheat—\$1.04\(\text{ for cash or February; \$1.04\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March; \$1.06\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; \$1.08\(\text{ bid for May; No. 2, 96c.; receipts, 19,000\) bush.; shipments, 15,000\(\text{ bush.}\)

OSWEGO,

Feb. 20, 11 a.m.—Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 80c.; No. 1 Canada, 86c. Rye—Held at 67c. in bond.

1 p.m.—Wheat—Unchanged; white and red State, \$1 to \$1.11. Corn—Steady; old rejected, 64c.; new, do., 51c. Oats—Quiet; white State, 41c, Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 80c.; No. 1 Canada, 86c. Rye—Firm, but quiet; Canada held at 67c. in bond. No shipments of barley to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. EAST BUFFALO.

week at 71c, f.o.c. and 3c 3.0. 2 sold last reack on Monday, which seemed shift for on track on Monday, which seemed shift for on the seemed shift for one shift for one the seemed shift for one shift for one shift for one the seemed shift for one shift

EUROPEAN MARKETS. LIVERPOOL.

Feb. 20, 11 a.m.—Flour, 10s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat. 7s. 10d. to 8s. 2d.; red winter, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 5d.; No. 1 California, 8s. 1d. to 8s. 5d.; No. 2 California, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; corn., new, 5s. 2d.; old. 5s. 5d.; barley, 5s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 5d.; peas, 6s. 6d.; pork, 78s. 0d.; lard. 49s. 6d.; bacon, 48s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.; tallow, 40s. 0d.; cheese, 71s.

LONDON. Feb. 20, 11.30 a.m.—Consols—101 11-16 for money, and 101½ for account. Bonds—1½'s, 115½; 5's, 10½; Erie, 27½; Ill. Cen., 136½; Canada Pacific, 56±.

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BUY THE WROUGHT-IRON FRAME Champion Combined Seeder and Drill, manufactured by Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa, Ont. It has no equal. FARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL MFG, CO.Y (Limited), Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. CRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, Thorse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapers: send for illustrated catalogue. L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont. ONTARIO PUMP COMPANY, TORONTO, Ont. manufacturers and dealers in windmills, 17 sizes, 1 to 40-horse power, for pumping, grinding feed, sawing wood, running straw outlers, or any other machinery. Send for illustrated catalogue of above, and L. X. L. feed mills, &c., &c.

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