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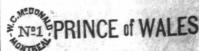


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THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time if the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts the Dominion. Price \$1.00 a year.

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THE WERELY MAIL torms as medium through which to reach the publicating from every Post Office and prominent Postario, and largely in the sister Provinces to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British O.

Meckin Mail.

VOL. IX. NO. 429.

TORONTO FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1880.

Returns of the trade of Calcutta show

steady decrease in the imports of Freuch and English goods, and an increase in American and Chinese goods, as well as vessels engaged therein.

The marble for the pedestal of the Byron

statue, presented by the Greek Govern-ment, has arrived, and in the course of a

few days will be put in position at the back of the Duke of Wellington's house, Hyde

A Constantinople despatch says:—The Porte semi-officially announces that the de-elsion of the Berlin Conference cannot be

PRICE THREE CENTS.

farms tor Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 40 words for 500.; each additional word, 21c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. 215 ACRES—GREAT WESTperty; 130 under cultivation; prics \$9,800. EDWIN
DAVIES, Henfryn. COR SALE-LOT 25, CON. 6 Wawanosh, 100 acres; 90 under oultivation; well watered; good buildings and large orchard. aLLan CRAIG, Westfield. 428-2 FOR SALE-50 ACRES-11 I miles from Teronte, upon which is a stone house; barns, stables and root-house; large orchard, lower and kitches gardens; the Highland Creek lows through the farm. Apply to Mr. GLADSTANE, carboro' P.O.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE IN A choice locality; 107 acres; good buildings soil rich clay loam, 28 miles from Toronto. Apply to WM. McFARLANE, Norval P.O 429-2 LIOR SALE-200 ACRES GOOD wheat land: 190 acres cultivated, three and a half miles from Millibrook: good buildings, fences and orchard, well-watered Apply to GEORGE MAIFEELD on premises, or R. FALLIS, Auctioneer, Millibrook.

\$1,600 WILL BUY 100 good settlement, near Shelburne. Apply WM. Ball,EY, Corangeville, or ADAMSON & CO., \$2,000 WILL PURCHASE 100 acres of land 6 miles from cleared; balance hardwood bush;

Lucknow; 70 acres eleared; balance hardwood bush frame house and barn; one-third cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply to R. CAIN, Lucknow P.O. COR SALE-10 GOOD FARMS in Nottawaga and Sunnidale, which must be sold forthwith; Nottawaga is the Banner wheat township in the Dominion Apply to LAID-LAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW, Toronto 428 2

1()() ACRES NEAR GOD ERICH, 85 highly improved, balance bush; large orchard, living water, fine house, good barns; small property taken as part psyment. CHAS. McHARDY, Goderich P. O. 420-eo-w4 MARM FOR SALE - EAST half of lot 2, con. 1, South Orillia, 100 acres, cleared; substantial frame buildings; spring sk; churches, school, pest office, within one; four miles from to wn of Orillia on main road.

MPROVED FARMS FOR SAIE I have on hand for sale a large list of im-ed farms in the best counties in the Province; on application to W. G. MURDOCH

100 ACRES FOR SALE-LOT 7, lat con. Derby, 4 miles from Owen de county town, situated on Georgian Bay; to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres ed, with other accommodations required on a heared, with other accommodations required on a farm; Ashley poet office on the premises. Apply a GEORGE FOLLIS Postmaster. 424 tf TO RENT OR SELL-A BEAU. TIFUL property in Mooretown, on river St Clair, comprising handsome frame dwelling-house hard and soft water, brick dairy and root-house stable and other outbuildings in good order. The land attached, including garden and orchard choice fruit in full bearing, consists of 3 acres, within twenty minutes walk of Canada Southern Bailway; immediate possession given. Apply to THOMAS A. CARY, Esq., Sandwich, Ont. 428 4

MARMS FOR SALE-A FULL description of over 200 improved farms, also ands, throughout the whole of Western Sn-

wo railroad stations; schools and churches within nail mile; only small cash payment required, balance on long time; as the owner must sell, this is an opportunity rarely met with to procure a farm on the most advantageous terms, and cheap. Apply either by letter or personally to JOHN T. ROUTH, Real Estate Agent, 7 King street west, Hamilton. THREE FINE FARMS FOR

sale in the counties of Kent and Essex. Having been farming for some years nearly 1,000 acres, and not residing on the farm, but living in the Ing been farming for some years nearly 1,000 acres, and not residing on the farm, but living in the town five miles away, I have determined to sell three fine farms. First, I offer 250 acres, five miles from the Town of Chatham, County of Kent, the best farming county in Canada, with the best market town in the Dominion. 210 acres under high cultivation, and 40 bush; 80 acres timothy hay; 100 acres ccrn, which has yielded on this farm 137 bushels to the acre; 5 acres potators; 10 acres beans; 5 acres fall wheat; balance, pasture. Good stable for 8 horses, and new barn building; good frame house and orchard. The soil cannot be beat in the whole world, consisting of about 8 inches of black soil, which is nothing but a bed of manure, with clay bottom; well drained, no stones, no stumps, and no Canada thisties or other bad weeds. I will sell this farm for \$55 per acre, with all crops now growing, which ought to bring \$3,000. I will sell without any cash for five years, excepting interest. Three crops, besides the one now growing, will pay every dollar I sak. Another farm of 200 acres. Same soil; 190 acres under cultivation; 40 acres crn; 20 acres beans; 21 large orchards; 3500. Another farm of 400 acres, in county of Easex, 360 acres under cultivation, and 100 acres bush; 60 acres con; 50 acres beans; 2 large orchards; 3 houses; 2 barns, &c.; 50 head cattle; 4 good horses; 2 waggons, and all kinds of farm implements. I will give all the crops, cattle, and everything on the farm for \$50 per acre; casy terms of payment. For further particulars, apply to JOHN NORTHWOOD, Farmer, Box 845, Chatham.

ffarms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in his column, 20 words for 500; each additional word, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ord}\$. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. IMPROVED FARMS WANTED for insertion in third catalogue for distribution agst British emigrants. Frms supplied on ap-tion to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont. WANTED-100 ACRES OF choice land with some improvements;
price not to exceed \$1,600; north-west Ontario
preferred, with full particulars as to terms, locality,
distance from school, Ohuch of England, etc. Address Box 30, Ancaster P.O.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Nineteen Days Without Food. The Victoria, B.C., Colonist of the 1st inst. has the following:—A few days ago there died at Quamichan, Cowichan district, a farmer, one Francois Dencide, under circumstances of an extraordinary character. About four weeks since Dencide got it into his head that upon Ascension day he would be translated bodily to Heaven, and forthwith began to systematically starve himself, refusing both food and water, after making presents of his atically starve himself, refusing both food and water, after making presents of his stock, farming and cooking utensils, meney, furniture, etc., to some neighbours. After a short time the Government agent, Mr. Fry, wrote down to the Government representing the facts of the case and asking that authority might be sent to commit the man to the lunatic asylum. This lagging reply was returned:—"Sir,—Lunatic asylum full. No room for more patients." asylum full. No room for more patients."

The man continued to starve himself after that almost unmolested, except by some kind-hearted neighbours, who frequently pressed him to take food, but he always declined, and grew thinner and weaker daily. On Ascension day he had been account. weaker daily. On Ascension day he had been seventeen days without food or drink of any kind, and composed himself for death, but he lingered two days longer, dying on the 19th day. An inquest was held and a verdict returned of "death from voluntary starvation while in an unsound state of mind." The jury added a rider complimenting the Government agent for his effort to get the man cared for, and

LATEST CABLEGRAMS

The Week's News the World Over.

STALL STARVING. The Lord Mayor of Dublin telegrap hed to the Mayor of every town in the United States and Canada as follows :-I regret to say funds are still needed 19.r relief of the distress in Ireland. In many district, the pinch is now equal to any previous time. The distress is much felt by small farmers, who gread workhouse relief, but can get nothing else until the crops come in.

UNAUTHORIZED RELIGIO'S IN FRANCE, A Paris despatch says the Minister of the Interior has told the prefects to make a clear distinction between the Jesuit and other unauthorized orders. The Jesuits are not to be invited like others to have themselves authorized, but are ordered to dissolve and by the 30th of June the company of Jesuits must disappear and evacuate their establishments. The other unauthorized orders will receive before the 30th inst., official summons to declare whether they intend submitting to the

The London Standard says:—"We are in a position to confirm the reports of the actual outbreak of civil war in the Argentine Confederation. President Avelinda has, it appears, left Buenos Ayres with an arrow and their in new in the hands of army and the city is now in the hands of

A Lisbon despatch says the remains of Vasco di Gama, the famous Portuguese discoverer, and of Camoens, the peet who celebrated di Gama's deeds in his epic "The Lusiad," were yesterday removed across the Tagus to their final resting place in the monastery of Belem. The occasion was made one of great public rejoicing throughout Portugal.

AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS. The Irish Land League Relief Committee funds towards rendering special assistance to evicted families, provided the principal American committees will consect. The League strongly denounces all emigration

INCENDIARISM IN IRELAND despatch from Dublin stal s that Lord Oranmore's estate in Mayo was set on fire purposely by incendiaries a Sunday last, and several acres of his plantation destroyed. There is much feeling among the local peasantry again Lord Oranmore, for his opposition in Par iament to the claims of the Irish tenantry, and suspicion has fallen upon some of tenants, but no arrests have yet been made. PRESSURE ON THE PORTE.

A Paris correspondent telegraphs French equadron has sailed from the Piræus for Besika Bay. It is asserted an English and Italian squadron will also shortly go there. This, on the eve of the presentation of an identical note, seems significant PROTESTANTISM IN ARMS,

The Protestant Reformation Society are about to hold a series of meetings throughent the country with a view of obtaining the sense of Protestants upon the appointment of the Marquis of Ripon to the Governor-Generalship of India, and of the Esrl of Kanmare to the post of Lord Steward of the Household. The Scotc. Presbyterian community in this metropolis also are about to hold meetings condemning the two appointments, the incumbents of which, they declare, owe allegiance in spiritual matters to a foreign Prince. ent the country with a view of obtainty spiritual matters to a foreign Prince,

ORDERED TO OUTT A St. Petersburg despatch says Col. Pashkoff, leader of the New Evangelical movement, has, at the instance of the Holy Synod, been ordered to quit Russia

BRITISH JURISDICTION IN SOUTH AFRICA The Colonial Secretary has sent instructions to the new High Commissioner in South Africa to avoid extending British jurisdiction in South Africa, on the plea of complications between the Colonists and native tribes, and to abstain from inter-ference with independent tribes.

THE SITUATION IN BUENOS AYRES. A telegram dated Buencs Ayres, June 8, says the Presidential election will occur to-morrow. The candidates are Gen. Rocca, Minister of War, who is favoured by the National Government, and Doctor Lejedos, Governor of Baenos Ayres, Armed forces of both parties are in Buenos Ayres, and apprehensions of a conflict have probably led to the precautionary measures by President Avellaneds, which meagre telegraphic statements have exaggerated into an actual outbreak.

Telegrams dated Buenos Ayres, June 8th, reports that the port is closed. The Standard says:—"We are informed that the announcement that the port of Buenos Ayres has been closed means that gunboats of the national Government have plockaded the harbour. It is possible Argentine Confederation will be started

A Berlin despatch says the Land Tag Committee, by a vote of 13 to 8, have rejected the May laws amendment bill altogether. The majority is comprised of olericals, National Liberals and Progress

Thirty families, consisting of from eight to ten persons each, and fifty or sixty un-married men and women started from Galway on the Allan steamer Austrian fo way on the Alian steamer Austrian for Boston under circumstances of peouliar in-terest. They had been selected from among the poorest of the Connemara dis-tricts. Their passages were paid from Liverpool by Father Nugent, who also ar-ranged with the Alian Line to call at Galway for them. The emigrants arrived yesterday evening accompanied by their priest. They attended mass this morning and went aboard. When assembled on the deck, Father Nugent made an affecting farewell address in Irish. He said they were parting from their own old country for new homes. their own old country for new homes Such a parting was akin to death, for sterile as were the rocks and hills of Con such a parting was akin to death, for sterile as were the rooks and hills of Connemara, every spot was dear to them. The scene was most touching, the ragged women and children weeping and clinging to their olergyman and to one another. Father Nugent gave them a parting blessing, and a last farewell then took place. All the emigrants will go to Minnesota under the care of Father Nugent's agents. Several boxes of clothing were provided, so that the emigrants will be improved in appearance when they arrive in America, The Irish Times speaks of the incident as a scene without parallel in Irish history, and referring to the somewhat unusual participation of the priests in assisting people to go, says:

If they must go, it is a noble manifestation of religious feeling and practical philanthropy to find their dergymen hallowing their remembrance of the land they leave, and preparing for them in America a reception from their religious teachers.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE. A Madrid despatch says the conferen censuring the Government for their heartlessness and neglect. Dencide had resided
at Quamichan fifteen years, and was a
native of France, aged 50 years. Originally he was a Roman Catholic, but recently
embraced the Protestant religion.

A Madrid despatch says the conference
the determine the status of foreigners in
Morocco is at a deadlock over the question
of the right of protection to foreigners,
which may be exercised by Consuls. The
envoy from Morocco insists that the proposals submitted by Austria and Italy,

supported by France, defining the consular authority, shall be materially modified. RUSSIAN JEWISH SOCIALISTS.

The St. Petersburg Bereg publishes a Programme of the Russian Jewish socialists, which declares the Russian system of government cannot be reformed, and must, erefore, be destroyed.

GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT. An Alexandria despatch says the Khedive in addressing his Council of Ministers has expressed his willingness to grant Egypt a constitution and a Parliament, but thought that the majority of the people were not yet sufficiently educated for it.

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS. The Russian Government has decided to hold an elaborate exhibition of photographs nextautumn at St, Petersburg. Phetograph for display will be received from the photographers of all nations, and foreign manufacturers of photographic appliances will be invited to send their latest inventions. BUSINESS FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

Chas. J. Church, broker in the English railway market, and Edward Smith, jr., jobber, with large accounts in Egyptian securities and some American railways, have failed. Smith drew cheques yesterday on the Bank of England amounting to £175,000. The cheques were passed through the clearing house and presented in bulk, when the bank, finding the total amount exceeded Smith's deposit by some thousands, refused to pay any of them. thousands, refused to pay any of them. Great confusion resulted in the hanks and among the brokers, and there is loud com-plaint against the Bank of England for not satisfying the cheques to the extent of Smith's deposit. Herbert Maw, tea and coffee merchant, Manchester, has failed, with liabilities of £70,000.

AMERICA'S OBELISK SAILS An Alexandria despatch says Commander Gorringe has sailed in the steamer Dessonk, having on board the obelisk. A great crowd witnessed the departure. alutes were fired and American and

very coldly received. Private scandals cluster around his name.

THE FAVOURITE OF PARIS. The circus rider Elise is now the favourite of Paris. She shows a letter from the Empress of Austria, inviting her to accompany her Majesty in Ireland next

TRADE DEPRESSION IN INDIA A Calcutta despatch says the President of the Chamber of Commerce expresses fears that India cannot compete with America in the production of wheat. The tea trade is much depressed, and an impression is prevalent that a crisis is close at hand which may disastrously affect many of the Company's planters. many of the Company's planters.

THE DUELLING MANIA. A duel with swerds took place on Saturday on the Spanish frontier between Lanauve, the new Bonapartist member for Riberac, and his opponent at the election, Achille Simon, a Republican. The former was wounded. e received in his recent duel.

A GERMAN EXODUS. Twelve thousand eight hundred and nixty-nine emigrants from Germany wents

FAILURE OF COTTON BROKERS. The Liverpoel market for cotton to arrive was upset on Saturday by the failure of Rushton, Johnston & Co., bankers, with outstanding contracts for June delivery representing about 10,000 bales. Their loss is estimated at £10,000.

THE PLENARY AMNESTY. It is stated that the French Government in consideration of the feeling in the Senate has desided to relinquish their intention of taking the initiative in proposing the Plenary Amnesty and will merely pardon as many Communists as THE NEW INDIAN LOAN,

A despatch from Calcutta states that great excitement exists in the money market there respecting the placing of the new Indian rupes loan. This loan is offered by the Government in shares of par value of 10,000 rupes at £1,000 sterling each, and they are readily taken at an average price of £1,033 16s. each, or at a value representing a premium of £33 16s.

THE POTATO DISEASE. A select committee of the House of Com-A select committee of the House of Commons is now taking scientific evidence as to the cause of the Irish potato disease, with a view to preventing in future such wholesale destruction of crops as resulted wholesale destruction of or in the famine of last year. THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.

The Conference appointed by the Co-signatory Powers of the Treaty of Berlin, to consider what steps it is advisable to take for the purpose of carrying into effect certain provisions of that treaty which have not yet been enforced, meets in that city to-morrow. Representatives of the interested Governments have already arrived, and will be entertained this evening by Prince Bismarck at a diplomatic dinner. It is currently reported that the Prince is adverse to any arrangement looking to an armed intervention in favour of the claims of Greece, and will use his influence to prevent the success of such a programme, should there seem to be a disposition to side with the Greek representative in the matter. He is declared to have said the peace of Europe should not be endangered in so petty a controversy, especially when it is by no means clear that Greece has substantiated the justice of her claims. Astute and well-informed political men here generally agree that the question will be cautiously discussed and then left about in the same shape it is in at present.

The rebellion in Burmah has apparently

Tom Taylor, the dramatic author, is seriously ill from a paralytic affection. Apparitions are reported as having been seen at a Franciscan church in Galway. A Constantinople despatch says the Arab revolt against Turkey is spreading. Two British men of war have been dispatched to the Levant, under search for pirates.

The entry of the Chinese into Russia has been confirmed, and several outpost skir-mishes have occurred. The Bev. Alexander Mackonochie con-

templates a two months' holiday in Canada and the United States. The total scores at the Edinburgh Inter national rifls match were: — England 1,733; Scotland, 1,700; Ireland, 1,591.

A Paris despatch says a committee of the Chamber of Deputies is investigating alleged torturing of Communists at New Caledonia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

obligatory on Turkey, because the parties concerned have not been invited to parti-cipate in its deliberations. The Admiralty have instructed the Commander in Chief of the squadron on the North American station to pay handsomely for any portion of the Atalanta which can be established as having been on board or belonging to her.

The English Government has informed the United States that the supplies and stores left in the Arctic regions by the ex-pedition under Sir George Nares are at the entire disposal of the American expe-

dition now in those regions. The emigration returns from the Mersey for May show forty-five ships with 25,127, passengers salled for the United States, thirteen with 3,907 passengers to British North America, and six with 107 passengers to South America; total emigrants, 29,992, of whom 7,926 were English, 6,330 Irish, 276 Scotch, and the remainder foreigners. Compared with May last year there is the enormous increase of 12,934

emigrants. Salutes were fired and American and Egyptian flags displayed.

The New French Ambassador.

M. Challemal Lacour's appointment as French Ambassador to Loudon has been female who has ever been seen here. Tsin is the interpreter who, on the occasion of the Treaty of Livadia, assisted the unfortunate Chung How, who is at present lying in prison under sentence of death in China. He will act again as inter-preter in the discussion of the difficulties which at present exist between Russia and China on the subject of Kuldja, and the result of which naturally disquiets the keen-sighted secretaries of the Chinese Embassy at St. Petersburg. The date of Ambassador Tseng's arrival is not yet fixed.

> MR: GLADSTONE'S BUDGET. SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S SURPLUS SWAL-LOWED UP-THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH FRANCE-INCREASE OF THE INCOME TAX AND OF THE RATES FOR LIQUOR LICENCES

-A TAX ON BEER.

LONDON, June 10. In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the estimated surplus of Sir Stafford Northcote, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, is already swallowed up by £200,000 for the necessary supplementary estimates. He stated the Indian deficit rendered it necessary to provide for a larger surplus. In view of the negotiations with France, he asked for authorization to reduce the duties on wines to sixpence a gallon for wine twenty degrees of alcoholic strength, and proportionately for higher strengths, the reductions to be dependent more obtaining reductions. higher strengths, the reductions to be de-pendant upon obtaining reductions in French duties on English goods. He proposes to replace the malt tax by a tax on beer, to increase the income tax twopence for half a year, and to re-adjust and increase the rates for licenses for the sale of liquors. He estimates these changes will produce a surplus of £381,000. Mr. Gladstone's propositions were agreed to.

THE IRISH LAND TROUBLES. ONFLICTS BETWEEN THE LANDLORDS AND EJECTMENT - CONDEMNATION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY BY THE

LAND LEAGUE. N. Y. HERALD BURBAU. DUBLIN, June 15. The land troubles in Ireland are be ginning to assume a very serious aspect, Land League meetings are growing in num-bers and scenes of violence are of every day occurrence. The non-payment of rent pro-gramme is bearing its inevitable fruit in the hundreds of evictions which take place every week, accompanied by lawless threats and, in many cases, sangulary outbreaks.
The people assemble in thousands
to resist the process of eviction,
but the landlords, with the assistance of police, are usually successful. An eject-ment in the County Leitrim ended fatally, ment in the County Leitrim ended fatally, so far as one of the assaulting party was concerned. The facts are as follows:—Henry B, Achison, of the County Roscommon, attempted to fence in a farm which belonged to him near Ballinanore, in Leitrim County, from which a tenant had been ejected. The peasantry, to the number of fifteen hundred, swarmed to the spot from the surrounding country, armed with shovels, pitchforks, etc., and attacked the workingmen who were erecting the fence. The Achison party, who were put to flight, turned and fired a revolver, wounding a man named fired a revolver, wounding a man named Mechan, who died later in the evening.

Achison, who escaped, but was subsequently arrested, was protected by the police. Some of the peasantry were also A split is threatened between the Land A split is threatened between the Land League and the Irish Parliamentary party. At a meeting to day, Mr. Brennan said that the League is in receipt of a thousand letters a week from tenants who are asking for assistance to enable them to resist the ejectments, and that it is strange that no steps are taken to forward the bill provid-

A Narrow Escape—A Gallant Rescue. national rifle match were: — England, 1,733; Scotland, 1,700; Ireland, 1,531.

It is rumoured in St. Petersburg that the Chinese have captured the Russian Fort Narien in the prevince of Semire-cherak.

A Paris despatch says a committee of the Chamber of Deputies is investigating alleged torturing of Communists at New Caledonia.

The Empress Eugenie on the 3rd inst. left the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed, and is now returning to Durban in good health.

A Calcutta despatch says many letters

from Abdul Rabman to different chiefs have been intercepted, and create a very unfavourable impression. Commons.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU.

The Heuse of Commons was yesterday afternoon the scene of extraordinary disorder, produced by a question reflecting upon the character of M. Challemel Lacour,

the telegram, "fusilize moi ces gens-ia," contained in the report of a commission of the National Assembly on the subject. The future ambassador was further accused of having been concerned in the plunder of a convent during the Communistic rising. An effort had been made to prevent Mr. An effort had been made to prevent Mr. O'Donnell from making the question, but the Speaker had ruled in his favour. Mr. O'Donnell asked his question amid Conservative applause, and exclamations of dissent from the Liberal and Irish benches, Sir Chas. DILKE's reply on the part of the Government sounded like a panegyric. He denied the imputed crimes, reciting the good reputation of the apparently and the subsessed of the subsesse

good reputation of the ambassador, amid triumphant Liberal cheers. Mr. C'Donnell, who was acting in concert with the active section of the Conservative party, adopted Mr. Parnell's system of tactics so far as applicable to purely English questions. He was not to be suppressed thus summarily, his object was to create such a scandal as would render M. Lacour's position in English society as unpleasant as

possible. The motive for this, too, is found in the extreme ultramontane views of the member for Dangarven, and the desire of his Conservative allies to damage the credit of the Government. There was also a personal feeling of resentment on ac-Gambetta's organ, La Republique Française, on the Irish question, and more especially Mr. O'Donnell's exposition thereof in his letters signed "Un Depute Irelandais."
When Sir Charles Dilke sat down, amid Liberals, he and his friends evidently

faction with Sir Charles Dilke's reply. He reiterated the statements, having taken the precaution to put himself in order by the liberty of speech of a member rallied. the fact that there was no precedent for his attempt to interfere with the liberty of

speech of the House.

Mr. Gladstone replied that such precedent existed, but admitted that it was two hundred years fild. This admission was received with ironical cheers and groans.
Sir William Harcourt next spoke. He

proceeded to attack Mr. O'Donnell in a violent manner, and was met by storms of groans and cries of "Oh." He withdrew or fully five minutes.

The Home Secretary was met every time he attempted to speak with groans and cries that drowned his voice, rendering it impossible to proceed. He was finally com-pelled to submit to the Speaker and with-

annoyance and discontent.
When the wordy contest had lasted for hours, Mr. Shaw, member from Cork, proposed as a compromise that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell should withdraw their motions, and that the Ministry should allow Mr. O'Donnell to complete his statelow Mr. O'Donnell to complete his statement, but the member from Dungarven refused, and insisted upon the right of free speech. Cries of "divide" greeted members attempting to speak until Lord Hartington rose. He had not spoken four sentences when he, too, was called to order for attempting to enlist the Queen's name on his side. Mr. Parnell moved an adjournment of the debate as a trial of journment of the debate as a trial of atrength, which resulted in the Government securing a majority of 106. Major Nolan, on the House re-assembling, moved

throw oil on the troubled waters, pro-posed that Mr. Gladstone should so limit his motion to silence Mr. O'Donnell so that it should not establish a precedent, for assistance to enable them to resist the tejectments, and that it is strange that no steps are taken to forward the bill providing for the suspension of evictions gending the said that some resolution condemning the conduct of the Irish Parliamentary party should be passed by the league. If the party did not pass the bill they would be false to their pledges. The Rev. W. Joyce, speaking of Mr. O'Connor Power's land bill, said that it was only a makeshift, and the Irish party should reject it. Other speakers used equally harsh terms. It was proposed that Mr. Parnell should be directed to come to Dublin to explain the conduct of the party. The whole debate was characterized by a spirit of the greatest hostility toward their representatives in Parliament. The meeting concluded by calling upon the party to pass the ejectment bill and reject the O'Connor Power proposition.

A Wayraw Escane—A Gallant Research. The announcement of the result was hailed with Liberal cheers.

Mr. Gorst, member for Chatham, then

moved the appointment of a select committee, it being understood that if the Government refused to accept this way out of the difficulty, Sir Stafford Northcote would the difficulty, Sir Stafford Northcote would vote against the Government, which he has supported during the discussion.

Mr. O'Connor Power spoke against the committee, but made an eloquent appeal to the Ministers to accept the compromise offered them four hours earlier, reminding the Government of what had been accomplished by nine determined obstructionists in the last Parliament, and warning them that they were face to face with opposition

Violent Scene in the House of

he French Ambassador designate to the Court of St. James.

thought he had scored a victory.

Mr. O'DONNELL rose, expressing dissatisannouncing he would propose a motion.
He was frequently and violently interrupted by the Liberal majority. Finally, Mr. Gladstone rose to a point of order, and proposed that the honourable member be no longer heard. This interference with the liberty of speech of a member relief the Irish party to Mr. O'Donnell's sup-port. Perceiving the danger of the pre-cedent which it proposed to establish, Mr. Parnell spoke, attacking Gladstone's tyran-

pelled to submit to the Speaker and withdraw the too persons observations directed against O Donnell. Challemel Lacour was a family. soon forgotten in the graver question of liberty of speech which Mr. Gladstone's

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader deplored the attack on the liberty of members of Parliament by the Liberal leader. The Ministers were very unhappy in their arguments and language.

Mr. Forster defined Mr. O'Donnell's speech "as contrary to the decapoies of the staff of the s

efforts to speak, but the House refused in the most disorderly manner to listen until the offensive statements were withdrawn.

Mr. O'Donnell replied in a singularly happy manner. Sir William Harcourt visibly weakened. Mr. Gladstone's face betrayed.

an adjournment.
Sir Stafford Northcore anxious to

that they were face to face with opposition as determined and ten times more power-

Professor Rocers reminded the House that the only two precedents for Mr. Glad-stone's motion were in 1458 and 1604, which were somewhat obsolete. Mr. Gladstone, in a conciliatory speech,

The Irish Obstructionists.

any matter they thought fit when moving an adjournment of the debate. He there-fore intended no attack on their privileges and disclaimed any intention of creating the precedent which had alarmed the LONDON, June 15. ority of the House. He expressed a willingness to withdraw his motion, that the honourable member be not heard, if Mr. D'Donnell would undertake to confine himself to giving notice that he would call at-tention at some future day to certain facts in relation to the character of the French ambassador designate. This compromise

Court of St. James.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of Foreign affairs whether the future French ambassador is the same citizen Challemel Lacour who, as one of the prefects of the Provisional Government of September 4th, 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayon Lateour's battalion in the telegram, "fusillez moi ces gens-la,"

TATION HOME

(BY TELEGRAPH.) ONTARIO. The Auglican Synod of Ontario has opened in St. George's Hall, Kingston. The Hull relief fund amounts to \$21,-

Mr. S. Derbyshire, C. E., of Ottawa, will go on a survey of the Western har An effort is to be made to attract the attention of tourists to the Ottawa val-

leclared that he never had an int

deprive members of the rights of discussing

ley, the scenery of which is claimed to be attractive beyond the ordinary. The first of the fast trains from Chicago to New York passed through London at 3 30 am. on Monday. It made the trip from Chicago to London in exactly twelve

Mr. John Hill, who lives in the sixth concession of Marborough, has been awarded the medal given annually by Mr. G. W. Monk, M.P.P., for the best kept farm in

the county of Carleton. A central exhibition for the Ottawa Valley, to be held atternately at Montreal and Ottawa, is being discussed. The proposition was made at the Dominion Ex nibition held here last year.

among New Brunswick marksmen. There has been a satisfactory improve ment in business in O tawa during the past month, and as the money of the mill owners paid to the numerous mill hands now employed is circulated, still better times are looked for. On Saturday a man named Watson

while attending a sawing machine at Samuel Clark's, Marlborough, was killed by the bursting of the fly wheel. A part of it struck him passing through his body. Death was instantaneous. Dr. May, of the Ontario Department of Education, was in London on Saturday,

and at night had a conference with the Several suggestions were offered as to plac-ing the Institute on a better footing. The centenary of the establishment of Sunday schools, in connection with the Church of England, will be celebrated at Ottawa with a union of all the Anglican Sunday school children and tenches in

Kennedy's grove, on the 3rd of July. John Smith, about twenty-five years of age, a resident of the town of Lewiston, N.Y., was drowned in Niagara river on Sunday while bathing, opposite the residence of Mr. Murray Field, Canada side, about four miles from Queenston.

The express train No. 4, from Montreal on Saturday night, ran over a man named Wales, who was lying on the track about two miles east of Kingston, killing him instantly. His body was terribly mutilated. He was a resident of Kingston and leaves

The brigade camp commencing at London on the 24th will consist of the London field battery under command of Major Peters, the 28th (Perth) battalian Cal

Bindsay volunteer company has received orders to of Todleben, to whom he was go into camp for battafion drill at Bowmanville on in a decline, induced by grief.

Peter J. Brown, on Saturday, was elected First Deputy Reeve of Ingersoll by acciamation, in place of Adam Oliver, resigned.

Mr. John Adams was last week elected Reeve of the township of Edwardsburg, in the room of the late Mr. James Keeler, by acciamation. The County Council of Hastings, have granted \$150 to procure helmets for the county companies of the 49th Battallon, and \$50 to the Hastings Rifle Association.

The Government workshops at Ottawa were closed on Saturday, in conformity with notice given some time ago. About seventy five men were discharged.

discharged.

Thirty sheep and lambs belonging to Isaac Barnum were killed on Thursday night, and swo killed and three wounded on the farm of S. Belch, in Thurlow, on Friday night, by dogs. Thurlow, on Friday night, by dogs.

As the Rev. Dr. Cleary has a second time refused the mirre of Kingston, it has been offered to the Rev. Dr. Fortune, president of All Hollows' College, Ireland, who is at present in this country.

A by-law granting aid to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce railway to the extent of twenty thousand dollars by the township of Arbemesia was voted upon on Saturday and defeated by 335 to 185. The rate of taxation in Hastings County has been fixed at \$3.5 mills on the dollar for the present year. The County Council has fixed the equalization at \$12,095,000, an increase of \$158,000 from last year. At a meeting of the Board of the Georgian Bay and Wellington railroad, hold at Durham on Thurs-day, the second section, viz., from Durham to Owen Sound, was placed under contract. Work will com-mence immediately.

mence immediately.

Notice was given in Saturday's Canada Gazette of the incorporation of Michael Fleming and James Gowans, of Sarnia; Heary Howard, A. N. Moffatt and H. G. Barnum, of Port Huron. and J. A. Sloan, of Detroit, as the Northern Transportation Company of Canada, with a capital of \$25,600, in 250 shares of \$100 each. 250 shares of \$100 each.

Messrs. D. MacIntosh & Son are engaged in executing a monument to be easied in Woodstock to the memory of the late Senator Carrall. It will be of a stone called How granite, that has lately been discovered near Arnprior. It is very beautiful when polished, and is even superior in appearance to the marble from the same neighbourhood.

marble from the same neighbourhood.

Mr. Sutton, who proposes to erect a cotton mill in London, Ont., had a long conference with the Finance Committee of the City Council there on Saturday. He asked for a bonus of \$30,000, and said his intention was to form a joint stock company, with a capital of \$300,000. No decision was arrived at, but it is probable the citizens will be asked to give the bounds.

Mr. Jes. Conveyor, of Beath, has been avanded the asked to give the borms.

Mr. Jas. Cameron, of Berth, has been awarded the contract for furnishing the memorial to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Galbrath, M.P. The monument, which will cost \$175, will be in the shape of a column of Bay of Fundy red granite, with suitable pedestal and inscription. The monument is a public one, and the funds were contributed by the Irlends of the late Mr. Galbrath, on both political sides.

tempt of court, having refused to answer uestions put to him.

The number of Canadian emigrants from the Province of Quebec to the United States by way of the Central Vermont and the Delaware and Hudson railways during the month of May was 210 families, representing about 1,300 persons, while for the month of June, up to date, there had been only 40 families, representing about 250 persons. The falling off shows the exodus to be nearly over.

The quantity of hay at present passing over the Occidental railway is larger than at any previous time. One American buyer has a contract for 1,500 tons and another dealer for 3,500 tons, all of which it is expected will pass over the road this week. The management have 175 cars constantly employed in the hay trade alone, and it is stated they will require 300 cars before the

end of the month. end of the month.

Invitations have been received by the Montreal Board of Trade, Corn Exchange and Harbour Commissioners for deputations of their members to visit an analy date the root of the Valley Navigation Company, that, as the invitation reads, they may see for themselves the many advantages which this route offers for the carrying of the grain of the great West to the water tide of Montreal, and the small expenditure incurred to render the same available. In answer to a similar invitation read at n answer to a similar invitation read at the Montreal City Council meeting on Monday evening, Aldermen Green, Allard,

Wood and Laurent were appointed a deputation to inspect the route. An infant two mouths old was found deserted in a pew in the Ba-ilica at Q-rebec en Saturday, and was taken charge of by one of the clergy.

With reference to the petition presented to the Vice Admiralty Court at Quebec in the Atlaya case, it was ordered by the Court that befere putting the matter of seizure and detention of the vessel in course of trial due notice of the petition be given to the Orown.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City Council of St. John, N.B., has raised the licence for commercial travellers from forty to seventy five dollars, and the penalty is one hundred dollars for doing business without a licence.

The contract for bricklaying and ballasting over the entire line of the Grand Southern railway, N.S., has been awarded to Messrs. McCabe, Powell & Co. Twenty Martini rifles have been received by the Provincial Rifle Association, from the Dominion Government, for distribution

The half-yearly collection in the Roman Catholic churches of Halifax, N.S., for the support of Archbishop Hannan and his priests amounted to \$1,800. A large number of farmers of Annapolis Count N. S., are this year experimenting in the cultivition of early amber sugar cane.

The agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany relative to merchant seamon deserters was published in Saturday's Gazette. There is some talk in agricultural circles of Central exhibition being held alternately at Ott and Montreal. The scheme is very favourably tertained at the capital.

Mr. Sichel has lessed the new exhibition

Right Rev. Dr. Redwood, Bishop of Wellington, New Zealand, is at Montreal on a visit. He leaves in a few days for Rome, where he proceeds on official bus

London, Eng., who are at present in Ottawa, are on their way to Manitoba to inspect the country with a view of reporting on it.

Messrs. M. Wylie and D. G. Wylie, of

Liberal leader. The Ministers were very unhappy in their arguments and language.

Mr. Forster defined Mr. O'Donnell's speech "as contrary to the decencies of the House." He was met by groans and cries of "withdraw." He stood firm, however, and insisted that the hon. member be no further heard, but the Speaker refused to put the motion thus showing unusual partiality.

Sir William Harocurt continued his efforts to speak, but the House refused in the most disorderly manner to listen until the offensive statements were withdrawn. Mr.O'Donnell replied in a singularly happy manner. Sir William Harocurt visibly weakened. Mr. Gladstone's face between the singularly happy manner. Sir William Harocurt visibly weakened. Mr. Gladstone's face between the singularly happy manner to listen until the offensive statements were withdrawn. Mr.O'Donnell replied in a singularly happy manner. Sir William Harocurt visibly weakened. Mr. Gladstone's face between the singular partiality to the financial part of the undertaking.

Bindsay volunteer company has received orders to speak the singular part of the undertaking.

Bindsay volunteer company has received orders to speak the singular partial transportation of the arrangement for his transportation of the arrangement in prison at St. Petersburg has told greatly on his health and it is doubtful whether he will survive his fifteen years' exile. He is only twenty-five. When his term is up. he will be set free from confinement, but only then on condition that he never quits the jurisdiction of Siberia. The daughter of Todleben, to whom he was engaged to one of the daughters of General Todleben, has been recently despatched, in company with a number of other convicts, to the fortress of Fakoff, where he will remain pending the completion of the arrangement for his transportation to Saghalien. His confinement in prison at St. Petersburg has told greatly on his heal only then on condition that he never quits the jurisdiction of Siberia. The daughter of Todleben, to whom he was engaged, is

UNITED STATES.

The bill to enforce the eight-hour labour law passed by 150 to 51, in the House of Representatives at Washington.

Prof. Comstock, of the Agricultural Department, has investigated the ravages of the army worm in Delaware, and reports that the pest is now going north. A Fort Keogh special says that 500 ef Sitting Bull's band from the other side of the country came in and surrendered. The

about to come.

A Washington special says that the Democrats talk of introducing a bill next December, creating for Grant the place of General on the retired list, with a hand-A writ of quo varranto has been issued against the officers of the Philadelphia University College of Medicine, to show by what authority the powers of such corration are exercised

Indians were starving, and said more were

The judgment in the case of the Illinois Central railroad v. The People was affirmed by the Supreme Court on Saturday, the Court holding the statute to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination, etc., to

THE FIRE RECORD: CLINTON, Ont., June 10 .- At two o'cleck

CLINTON, Ont., June 10.—At two o'cleck this morning the carriage factory of Cantlon Bros. was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made such headway that nothing was saved. The buildings were valued at \$2,500, and were insured for \$1,000 in the Phœnix Mutual. The stock and tools were worth \$2,500, insured in the Waterloo Mutual for \$1,000. Besides the above loss all the firm's books and notes were destroyed. The blacksmith shop of were destroyed. The blacksmith sho Mr. Gauley had the roof damaged; small; supposed no insurance.

Halifax, N.S., June 10.—A fire broke out this atternoon at Liverpool, in a barn-owned by J. Thompson, and before sub-dued consumed three fine dwelling houses and three barns, the owners suffering being Jeffery Thompson, C. E. D. Snow, S. S. Murray and J. B. Middlemas. Furniture-partly sayed: less about \$6,000. Increase.

partly saved; loss about \$6,000; insured for \$1,200. Four men have been committed to the Montreal gaol for twenty days and fined \$10 each, for taking part in a dog fight in which the stake was \$100, and a man named McManus, a witness in the case, was sent down for ten days for con-

A DAY AMONG THE QUAKERS.

The Feast of the Davidites at Sharon.

A LARCE CATHERING OF FRIENDS.

The Origin of the Sect—Bescription of Their Village and Temple—The Peculi-arities of Their Services and Feast. About four miles from Newmarket, on the Sutton road, nestling under the trees like a chick under its mother's wing, lies the quaint village of Sharon, or as it was ting house of the Davidites or Wilsonites, an offshoot from the main body of the Society of Friends. Years ago, when George the Third was sovereign of these , and when Toronto was a mere trading place, frequented only by Indiana and those venturesome pioneers of civiliza-tion, the traders, a number of hardy travellers from far away Pennsylvania pene-trated these wilds and, becoming enamoured of the land, returned and brought their families and effects hither. They had all

THE QUAKER BELIEF, and when they founded their small settlement in Yonge street, near Newmarket, the recognized mode of worship was the recognized mode of worship was according to the teachings of Fox. Among the emigrants from Pennsylvania who sought the promising land of Canada was a young Irishman named David Wilson. His family came from Ireland to Boston when he was quite young, and being Quakers removed to Buck county in Pennsylvania, where the Society of Friends was atrong in numbers Society of Friends was strong in numbers and rich in possessions. No record has been kept of the youth of David Wilson, nor has he left behind him any information upon the subject. Those in Sharon who have stored in their memories the

which he preached he DENIED THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST. and the consequence was a serious quarrel in the community. With a few followers, Mr. Wilson decided to withdraw from the Yonge street settlement, and in the winter of 1811 they packed their effects upon oxsleds and departed into the wilderness in search of a new dwelling-place. The neighbourhood of Newmarket was then a trackless forest, through which the wanderers resolutely pushed until they reached the open country to the north. Selecting a suitable spet, they first set about build-

York, and, at his departure, the late Mr. Jesse Doan was appointed leader. In 1825, when the Society had securely established itself, it was decided

TO ERECT A TEMPLE, and accordingly work was begun upon it.
It took seven years in building, and was opened for worship in 1832, the work of building being done by the Friends when they could spare a tew hours or days from their fields. The meeting which is larger than the temple house, which is larger than the templ but of similar design was completed in 1838. During the troubles of 1837 the settlement was thrown into a great state of excitement by the arrival of Duggan's troopers, who carried away a number of the male members of the community on charges of sedition, and locked them up in the gaol at Toronto. From that time until 1866, when Mr. Wilson died, very little worthy of note occurred in the village. Though he was eighty-seven years of age when he died, yet he conducted the weekly services at the meeting house until within a short time of his death. During Sharon and neighbourhood. He was the saith, and seem happy and contented in author of "Wilson's Impressions of the their selection. more on account of its peculiar logic than for any value it possesses as a literary work. He also wrote a number of pamphlets and left behind him about two thousand sermons in manuscript, which are treasured as valuable mementos of the author. At his death the vehicles and horses. As the point of gravimementos of the author. At his death the ministry devolved upon his son, Mr. John D. Wilson, who is now in his eighty-third

SOCIETY WAS INCORPORATED by act of the Legislature, and now holds property valued at \$15,000, besides about \$5,000 in funds for benevolent purposes. During the year two feasts are held, similar in character to the old Jewish feasts, one on the first Saturday in June and the other on the first Saturday in September. of people from all parts of the country, but recently interest in them, save among those directly concerned, seems to be de-

The June feast having been announced to take place on Saturday last, a Mail reporter left the city on the morning train and arrived at Newmarket about half-past ten. Half an hour later he was assigned to a seat in the Sharon stage, having for companions a venerable resident of Queens-ville, slightly deaf, and an American lady in gold spectacles, accompanied by her husband. The conversation with the old gentleman from Queensville was not very animated, because, owing to his malady, had to be repeated two times, and often then did tion might have been conducted in a louder key, but shouting could not be ndulged in for fear of frightening the horse. When he got his tongue well under way, however, and found that the passengers were good listeners, which is the next at thing to being good conversers, the companion. He had a fund of stories about the early settlement of the country, plain to be seen that reminiscences were his pet subject. He needed no drawing out, but gradually became more and more eloquent as he dilated upon the great ad-vancement the country had made, since vancement the country had made, since he, a boy, had tracked the pathless forest which once adorned these hills. The American lady shifted uneasily in her seat, a sign that she was anxious to "take a hand" in the talk. Finally, turning around to the old gentleman she asked:

"Long, oh yes, I know them. The Longs live over on the sixth concession. The old man is dead," said he with the utmost simplicity.
"Were you born out here?" she asked again, adopting another mode of attack.

The old gentleman caught the word and

said, "Oh, yes. I was born down on Yonge street, and have lived up in this ion all my life." "Did you know Joseph Hill, who built the first house and mill in Newmarket?" asked the lady.

The old man said that when he was a

once called, Hope. Long before reaching it the traveller can see its snow-white old man appeared immensely pleased to houses peeking out from the sombre shade of their leafy surroundings; but what immediately fixes his attention upon entering the peaceful hamlet are the temple and about 1798, and had settled at about 1798, and had settled at the first data. Newmarket, where he built the first dwelling. When the war of 1812 broke out, he returned to Pennsylvania, and married and settled there. The fair traveller was a and settled there. The fair traveller was a daughter of his second wife. Often, as a child, she informed the old gentleman, she had heard her father recount his Canadian experience, and describe his home in the Canadian wilds. She had longed for years to visit the place which, she might say, without prejudice to anyone, her father had founded, but had never had an opportunity of qualifying her wishes until the present

of gratifying her wishes until the present time. The little lady rattled along at the time. The little lady rattled along at the briskest rate imaginable. She had been in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and had lived for a time in Wisconsin, all of which information was supplied in sprightly language, tinged with the least suspicion of a nasal twang, but she knew of no place she liked so well as Canada. Her husband owned the property in Newmarket opposite to where her father's house had stood nearly one hundred years ago, which she considered a remarkable ago, which she considered a remarkable coincidence. The passengers considered so, too, and the lady smiled and chatted on as A RAIN STORM CAME ON.

which nearly washed the passengers out of tales and traditions connected with this settlement say that when a lad he went to sea and made several voyages to the Indian and Chinese seas. When he came to the settlement in Yonge street he, owing the settlement in Yonge street he, owing men, was appointed to the position of schoolmaster. With his duties in that position he combined those of lecturer in the village meeting house, and soon took a leading part in the management of the affairs of the community. In a sermon which he preached he their seats, and caused them to envy the horse off whose coat the rain drops rolled, that the storm was "jolly," he would pro-bably have been thrown into the ditch to enjoy it, while the infuriated passengers climbed over the dashboard and kicked the horse into a gallop for some place of

About a mile from Sharon, on a grassy slope at the side of the road, is

of pastoral life. The country round about Sharon is a valuable agricultural one, and the descendants of the fathers of the community are rich in lands and money. There is not much business done in the village, in which the old tumble-down buildings of rude architecture are in marked contrast with the pretty vine clad cottages of recent construction, but everytages of recent construction, but every-thing is so neat and clean and comfortablelooking that there can be no doubt as to the prosperity and wealth of many of its inhabitants. Younger settlements upon the lines of railways have drawn trade and attention away from it, but very little change is observable in the vil-lage. Many old faces and forms are hidden away under the waving grass of the grave-yard, undisturbed by the noisy world which s gradually advancing upon the peaceful hamlet they governed so well; but fresh young minds and hands have grown up to fill their places, and to carry out the principles of friendship and charity which were taught them in the picturesque meeting-house behind the trees. Some of the younger members of the society have recently shown a disposition to

DEPART FROM ITS TRACHINGS. and have invited Rev. Mr. Frizell, Presbyhis life he compiled and published three hymn books, of which many editions have to them, which he does every Sunday, but been sold, and which are still in use in

of "Wilson's Impressions of the which is read at present on account of its peculiar han for any value it possesses rary work. He also wrote a num-

tation was your reporter wended his way thither, and found it crowded with men, women and chil-dren to the number of about three hundred. The meeting house is a large wooden building, having a frontage of one hundred feet, a depth of fifty feet, and a beight of fifty a depth of fifty feet, and a height of fifty feet, with an imposing colonnade extending completely around it. The building is painted a clear white and the columns a dark green, presenting an exceedingly neat and clean appearance. It stands in a small park and is surrounded by tall trees. The interior is plain. A row of nine pillars painted green, and eight pillars in rows of four support the roof. Each pillar bears the name of personages mentioned in the Old Testament. The hall is large and well lighted, being furnished with seats withlighted, being furnished with seats without backs, a stationary seat extending around the walls. Opposite the door is a pipe organ of respectable dimensions. It was built by a Mr. Coates, who followed the business of organ builder in Toronto when it was known as Little York, and who more recently resided at Oakville. The walls, which are painted light drab are without orna-mentation of any kind. On feast days the society gathers in the meeting house, and forming in procession, headed by the band, march to the temple, where the services, peculiar to the occasion, are held. The procession was just forming when the reporter arrived. The full band, under the leadership of Mr. J. D. Graham, who has been conductor since 1866, was in attendvenerable locks falling from beneath a broad-brim hat, headed the procession; the members of the society and visitors, male and female, formed two and two; the

THE TEMPLE rancement the country had made, since the pathless forest which once adorned these hills. The same lady shifted uneasily in her eat, a sign that she was anxious to "take hand" in the talk. Finally, turning round to the old gentleman she asked:
"Been living long in these parts?"
"Eh?" queried he, as he leaned forward with his hand behind his ear.
"Been living leng in these parts?" asked haldy again.

THE TEMPLE

is an exact square, 60 x 60, two storyed, seventy-five feet high, with a large golden ball suspended between four small towers on the roof. It also is painted green and white, with doors on each of its four sides. The interior is decidedly plain, and is lighted by immense windows. Immediately inside the door is a narrow stairway, popularly known as Jacob's ladder, forming the segment of a circle from the floor to an opening in the celling leading to a promen-

band struck up a mournful hymn tune, and the line moved off in the direction of the

temple, which is about two hundred yards

from the meeting house.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

ade on the floor above. Only one person ade on the floor above. Only one person can ascend it at a time, and as the lower part is very steep, it is rather difficult climbing. Only strong-minded women venture the ascent, and consequently very few of the softer sex are met with on the upper rromenade. The ceiling is supported by twelve pillars, arranged in a square, each bearing the name of an Apostle, and within the source so formed are four other. within the square so formed are four other pillars, bearing the words Love, Faith. Hope and Charity. Surrounded by the pillars in the centre of the room and raised

slightly from the floor, is a model of the temple, called the Ark of the Covenant. boy he had met Mr. Hill.

The lady smiled and seemed proud, as she informed the venerable traveller that she informed the venerable traveller that in each side. It is lined with a red manual traveller that in each side. It is lined with a red manual traveller that in each side. It is lined with a red manual traveller that in each side. terial, and in the centre is a miniature sltar, upon which lies a copy of the Bible. The model is a very pretty piece of work, THE SERVICE AND THE FEAST.

When the procession reached the door of the temple, Mr. Wilson, attended by the elders, entered, and took a position at the north end. The band, which participates in the services every Sunday, occupied seats made specially for them in front of the elders, and the choir was stationed upon their right. After the audience had been seated some time, and the Spirit had moved them, the choir sang the opening hymn of praise, after which Mr. Wilson rose and said:—

My DBAR FRINDS,—We have met together again

rose and said:

My Drar Friends,—We have met together again to hold our annual June feast. These feasts are intended to express our principles of equality. The house in which we are now assembled is symbolic of those principles. There is no superior finish to one s'de more than another. All the sides are alike. They are also intended to promote and perpetuate friendship with one another by partaking of a meal together and to express our good will to all people. David, Israel's king, asy, "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for breakers to dwell together in unity." It is pleasant to see people so far united as to sit down at the same table and partake of the same bread. Our feasts also afford an opportunity of conversing with one another without which intercourse we would become strangers, and the profit and pleasure of our intimate friendship would be in danger of being impaired. They also afford us the pleasure of a more extended acquaintance with our friends and neighbours.

After another interval of silence the

anthem very creditably, and again every-thing became still. The silence was broken by Mr. Wilson commencing the reading of one of his father's sermons imwas then re-formed, and passed out of the eastern door, across the lawn to the road, down which it turned in the direction of the meeting house, the band playing a sacred air the while. While the services

were in progress at the temple the female providers of the feast had been busily enslope at the side of the road, is

THE VILLAGE GRAVEYARD,
where lie in ashes many of those who were bright stars in their little day in the village councils. The simple plain tastes of the councils and the females to one side of the table, and the females to the leaves a widow and eight children, the councils are sidently formed to the males were shown to seats upon one side of the table, and the females to the leaves a widow and eight children, the leaves a widow and eight children. councils. The simple, plain tastes of the Quakers find expression even in the grave-yard. The green clad slope is surrounded by a neat white fence, while inside the grass is clipped, and well-cared for flowers give their fragrance to the class and the finales were snown to seats upon to eside of the table, and the females to seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts were snown to seats upon to eside of the table, and the females to seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regulation fare at the feasts wildow and eight children, the seats upon the other. Two hundred people sat down. The regu

to eat, so the cunning small boy makes his feast of bread and butter and carries the sweet things off to devour at his leisure. Whatever is left over is sold and the proceeds applied to the charitable fund of the society. Saturday's feast had a greater attendance than any June feast for years. Every one appeared in the best of spirits, and upon all sides friendly greetings were heard. Strangers who had never been at the village before were taken by the hand and welcomed as friends of long standing. Young and old vied with each other in promoting the comfort and happiness. It was timed some of the trees in the yard. It moting the comfort and happiness of all present, and before the feast closed

every one was on such good terms with his neighbour that the gathering assumed the character of a reunion of a large and loving family. Mr. Stokes, the County Engineer; Rev. Mr. Frizell, of Newmar-ket, and Rev. Mr. Frazer, jr., of Bond-head were present. The first named centle. head, were present. The first-named gentle-man, who is well known in Toronto, has the handsomest residence in the village, and a library such as is rarely met with in a country place. He contemplates writing a history of this part of the country, more especially dealing with the Davidites, with lington, received \$5,355.05 for his valuable illustrations from his own pencil. There is ne doubt such a work would be appreci-After the feast, your reporter had a long

and entertaining conversation with Mr. Wilson and Mr. Abraham Doan at the reaidence of the former. These gentlemen are the patriarchis of the Society, and recited its history in the most interesting \$4,000, 4 over \$3,500, 7 ever \$3,000, 6 over \$4,000, 4 over \$3,500, 7 ever \$3,000, 6 over \$4,000, 4 over \$3,500, 7 ever \$3,000, 6 over \$4,000, 4 over \$3,500, 7 ever \$3,000, 6 over manner. They are both very old men, and are passing gracefully and hopefully to-wards the dim realms of the departed; but they assured the writer, if they were not off in Provincial revenues, might fund friendship to all who came from the city, their places would be found worthily filled. there at next feast to extend the hand of friendship to all who came from the city, sonable salaries. To 59 Registrars no less their places would be found worthily a sum than \$195,495 was paid last year for

THE SUPREME COURT Appeal Allowed in the North Ontario

OTFAWA, June 10 .- In the Supreme OTTAWA, June 10.—In the Supreme Court, judgment was delivered in the North Ontario election case. His Lordship the Chief Justice in delivering the Court's decision, referring to the now celebrated Hurd case, said that he could not accept the witness (Hurd's) account of the transaction. It rested almost entirely on his own unsupported testimony, directly contradicted by the respondent and others, and by his own statements at different times. His utter disregard of truthfulness in connection with the matters in controin connection with the matters in contro versy showed that even if uncontradicted, it was unfair to rest upon his testimony. It was hard to believe that any professional man would have so little respectfor himself and for his duty, as to hold conversations which he detailed as having taken place between himself and Molving taken place himself and taken in custody by Mr. Beckwith, of the Board of Works office, where it will be kept until its final disposition is decided upon. himself and McLennan and Paxton, with reference to selling himself and his influence to whoever would buy them. If Hurd's statement was to be believed, Wheeler had purchased the support and influence of a most unscrupulous man, but he was not disposed to place the least reliance on the testimony of Hurd, contradicted as it was by McLennan and Wheeler, and he thought that the latter's statement was the true one, that he only promised to pay his legal expenses, and this was confirmed by Hurd's own testimony. Hurd endeavoured to escape from the effect of that conversation in the most damaging way. His Lordship pointed out a number of contradictions in Hurd's indicated this was one, and said that upon this evidence he was not prepared to condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost help-less. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."

A Lady in Providence, R.I.

To gain the public confidence is essential to business success, and it can only be gained by a steady course of faithful dealing with them. It is by this course that "Messrs. Tuckett & Billings have secured the great success of their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. This confidence is not only a this evidence he was not prepared to condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almosted lepton to condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almosted lepton to condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost help-less. No physicians or medicines did here the meeting of two normal institutes for white and coloured teachers, during the months of July and August, in the State of Virginia.

Prof. J. E. Frobisher has established a College of Oratory at No. 54 East 21st is the gymnasium, connected with the stage, which is indispensable in carrying out the Professor's idea of "blood and breath," or a judicious development of the physical organs, a fluence to whoever would buy them. If Hurd's statement was to be believed, a witness whose evidence ought to be dis-oredited this was one, and said that upon this evidence he was not prepared to con-vict a man of a quasi criminal offence, and take from him his civil rights. He then

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

On Saturday last a pound at Gaspereaux Mountain was torn down and burned by a gang of rowdles.

The City Council of Brantford has pre-

pared a well-written little hand-book on the advantages offered by that city as a manufacturing and business centre. The Brantford people are thoroughly awake, and mean to push on ahead.

Mr. Malcolm Halladay, of Elgin, who has been out on a prospecting trip through Nebraska, has returned. He does not give a glowing account of that section. There has been no rain for six months, and the grain has been blown out of the ground.—

Mr. Markham is hauling about twelve tons of manganese a day from the Manganese mine at Markhamville to Sussex station, to be forwarded to St. John, for shipment to Philadelphia. He is taking out of the mine from twelve to twenty tons

Some of our Grit exchanges are engaged in the task of showing that the decrease in population in certain towns is due to the N. P. We are waiting for the Expositor to attribute the increase of 300 in Brantford's population to the same cause. Very likely we'll have to take it out in waiting.

A cat at Economy, the other day, that was deprived of her young by the ordinary process of drowning, went to the woods on three consecutive days and brought home on each trip a young rabbit, and is at present carefully nursing and raising this interesting family. There is another eat in Polly Bog that has gone into rabbit farming on a similar scale with the tables. ing on a similar scale with that above stated. -Truro Sun.

An engineer has taken the initiative to-wards the formation of a Civil Engineer's Association at Ottawa. Circulars, sug-gesting the advisability of having a grand gathering of the profession at Ottawa this fall have been distributed. It is very likely that the suggestion will be acted upon, there being a very strong feeling that there is necessity for some such organ-After another interval of silence the band played a hymn and the choir sang an ization,

Crops in this part of the country, says the Huntsville Forester, never ked bester at this season of the year than at present, and if the weather continues favour-able there will be no scarcity of produce of any kind. There was a slight frost a few evenings ago—ice being formed on the water in some regions—and it was feared that the crops suffered somewhat, but nothing of any consequence has resulted

About ten days ago Mr. Jacob Sheppard, of Elora, carpenter, cut his foot with an adze. The small toe was nearly severed, but the cut was not thought to be of much account, and Mr. Sheppard limped around. However, inflammation set in, which was followed by gangrene, or mortification of the living flesh, and on Tuesday the suf-ferer died, his case having been regarded

A BUSY VILLAGE,
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A BUSY VILLAGE,
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while for the sample and states are
the states of the new community
christened Dispos, some sprang up around the
meeting-house, the lands in the vicinity
were put under tillage, roads were begun
and everything promised fair for a prospercus future. By travelling through the
percus future, By travelling through the
percus future to the same to the
percus future to the sa

acquaintance.—Tamworth Echo.
The Elora Express has been hunting up
the receipts of Registrars. It says:—
County Registrars are well paid officers. received \$4.484 40. Registrar Lindsey, of Toronto city, passed in the cheques to the tune of \$9,518.15. The Registrar of Bruce received over \$10,000; while 2 Registrars received over \$9.000, 1 over \$7,500, 1 ove

registration fees, or an average to each Registrar of \$3,313. The old Parliament Buildings at Frederioton, N. B., have been completely levelled, and Tuesday a number of work-men were employed taking up the old foundation, when they discovered the corner stone laid eighty years ago by Governor Carleton. It was found at the most easterly corner, and is a native stone 2½ feet x 2 feet, and 2½ inches thick. It bore the Latin inscription distinct as when it was cut nearly a century ago:

HVIVS PROVINCIÆ

PRÆFECTVS ET PATER,
T. CARLETON POSVIR.

The stone when disembedded was viewed

Feels Young Again. "My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive

source of business to the firm, but also a sources of economy which the consumers h in all cases where it follows t, gave invict a man of a quasi criminal offence, and take from him his civil rights. He then proceeded to show that the charge of bribery had not been made out against. Wheeler, and gave it as his judgment that the appeal should be allowed with costs.

Justice FOURNIER in a few remarks expressed concurrence with the Chief Justice.

Trackler Haven concurred. Justices Taschereau and Gwynne dissented. The former thought there had been a gross act of bribery committed.

The Court then adjourned till the 21st inst., when it will again sit to deliver independents.

Sample of "Myrtle Navy; an nis custom ers know what it is, and know in an instant when it has been supplied. There is no room for any dispute about it. No waste of time or postage in writing complaints about it. These may look like trifles to the uninitiated, but they save and anable merchants to perform the custom.

Vegetine thoroughly eradicates every kind of humour, and restores the entire system to a heslthy condition.

Its Value is Incalculable.—For all Dispute the condition of the custom of the condition.

The cost of maintaining the Stratford Collegiate Institute for 1879 amounted to \$4,050.22. The Government grant reached the large sum of \$1,907, or nearly one-half of the cost.

Carrier, the Turcarera, Hanged for Slaving his Wife.

The Ontario County Teachers' Association had their semi-annual meeting the other day. Several interesting and practical series of the country teachers' Association had their semi-annual meeting the other day. Several interesting and practical series of the country teachers' Association had their semi-annual meeting the other day. tical papers were read; and altogether the meeting seems to have been one of

solved required by statute, or desirable for sanitary reasons. This cramming of the school rooms has been going on for some time past, and it is high time that the School Board took decisive steps to rectify the evil.

The current number of the Canadian Monthly Magazine centains a purgent article on the evils of the political administration of the Education Department since the Hon, Adam Crooks took charge of it. The writer shows, too, how enormously expensive the "directing mind" system has proved to be; and how entirely delusive is the idea that substantial parliamentary responsibility has been secured by the "new departure."

A few days ago, the Rev. W. McKee, A few days ago, the nev. w. monee, Public School Inspector for South Simose, delivered an exceedingly interesting lec-ture on "Poetical Literature" at a meet-ing of the Teachers' Association of that county. The speaker enjoined upon his hearers the necessity of a systematic course of reading as the most pleasant, and

any of the family went near it, but now it is quite tame unless a stranger approaches close, when it will scamper out of its nest, flying to some of the trees in the yard. It seems to know each member of the family sufficiently to distinguish them from the neighbours. It no longer objects to the presence of the broom, but seems to endorse the sweeping system, and looks down complacently at the children, no matter how much noise they make. All this familiarity is but the result of two weeks' acquaintance.—Tamworth Echo. within the city, and assessed for P. S. purposes, the landlord and tenant not being supporters of R. C. Separate Schools, have the children of both the right to attend the Public Schools without payment of any extra fee?" the Minister of Education re-

The Galt Board of School Trustees passed a resolution at their last meeting condemning the system of cramming the school rooms, to the great injury of the health of the pupils, and resolved to adopt something like the half-time system for the younger scholars—alterations in the school building were accordingly decided on, and a committee appointed to decide on them and to report what teachers would be neces sary after the coming summer holidays.

The Ottawa Public School Board have generously granted \$100 towards the children's annual school picnic. They have also decided to close the schools on the 18th June to allow the teachers to attend the Teachers' Association meeting on that day. A resolution in effect condemning the action of teachers in announcing a cheap entertainment when requested was earried after some discussion. The Board properly objects to the use of the teachers as "advertising mediums."

The South Grey Teachers' Association lately met at Flesherton. After the regu-lar business had been disposed of, a very interesting paper on "School Hygiene" was read. A good deal of discussion on the subject followed, in which most of the members took part. This subject is one which of late years has received a great deal of attention, but still is one which cannot be too much dwelt upon. It is only by constant repetition that we can get its great importance fully recognized by trustees throughout the country. FOREIGN.

Mrs. Fawcett is President of the University College Woman's Debating Society

in London.

The New Zealanders purpose this autumn sending a deputation to the British Isles to report on secondary education.

In Rhode Island, according to the last report, over 10,000 children, or more than 20 per cent, of those of school age, did not attend any school last year.

One of the most interesting events in the

THE MURDERER'S DOOM. THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

the meeting seems to have been one of unusual interest.

The Guelph Board of Education discovered they had overpaid the contractor for one of their school houses some \$180.
The money was at once refunded by the contractor, it having turned out that the mistake was one of the architect's.

A St. Catharines young lady, Miss Henrichter Charles, has succeeded in obtaining a double scholarship at the Toronto University. We believe that no young lady has, as yet, ever obtained as high honours in the University examination as those won by Miss Charles.

Mr. J. Montgomery, one of the Professors of the Canadian Literary Institute has left that college for Ann Arbor. His friends in Woodstock presented him after leaving with a handsome gold stem-winding watch. Prof. Montgomery was instrumental in the erection and equipment of the country Council of Lincoln refused.

The Guelph Board of Education discourse for the Guelan with Firmness, Comfort of the Great of the Canadian discourse for the June 11.—Benjamin Carrier, the Indian woods, on Inurate the indian woods, on Inurate the indian woods, on Inurative for the ladian woods, on Inurative for the ladian woods, on Inurative for the ladian woods, on Inurative for the sampler buildings we either blown down or badly brown road and the extreme penalty of th

friends in Woodstock presented him after leaving with a handsome gold stem wind, in gwatch. Prof. Montgomery was instrumental in the erection and equipment of the observatory at Woodstock.

The County Council of Lincoln refused to increase the grant to the St. Cathavines Collegiate Institute from \$500 to \$700 by a majority of one. No reason given. The Institute is one of the most successful in the Province, but the Lincoln Council do not seem to be aware of it.

At the Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb we are glad to notice that the inmates are now to be taught various industrial pursuits, such as cabinetmaking, shoemaking, etc. Dr. Carlyle, of the Toronto Normal School, is the examiner this year.

At the regular meeting of the Kingston Public School Board, statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was greatly in excess of the accommodation required by statute, or desirable for saultary reasons. This cramming of the statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was greatly in excess of the accommodation required by statute, or desirable for saultary reasons. This cramming of the statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was greatly in excess of the accommodation required by statute, or desirable for saultary reasons. This cramming of the statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was greatly in excess of the accommodation required by statute, or desirable for saultary reasons. This cramming of the statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was greatly in excess of the accommodation required by statute, or desirable for saultary reasons. This cramming of the statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was greatly in excess of the accommodation required by statute, or desirable for saultary reasons. This cramming of the statistics were given showing that the attendance at the schools was present. Just before the thin, and for the time that all hope seemed to have desirable for

The scaffold is in the hallway on the second floor of the gaol at its narthern side. In the solid stone wall covering the passage a strong iron link is embedded, to which an ordinary half-inch rope was firmly attached, immediately underneath which, in the floor of the passage, were the trap doors upon which the victim stood. These doors were liberated by a bolt, which is reached from the stairway leading from the first floor to the second.

The scaffold is in the hallway on the score liberated will be a strong it on link is embedded, to which is reached from the stairway leading from the first floor to the second.

B. Hays', A. Edmunds', T. Mannels' and A. Kells' barns were all unroofed.

Conestroed, June 12.—At six o'clock a barn on the bank of the Grand river belonging to Peter Kirch was struck by lightning, tearing off pari of the roof and some boards and killing a sieer.

Nearly three-fourths of an inch of rain fell in less than an hour.

DUBLIN, Ont., June 12.—During the storm of yes-draw morning the lightning struck the hourse of Mannels'.

the last hapfing in this city was on the 7th of June, 1859, when the two negroes Moore and Over the executed for the murder of a mail-ostrier.

At the last hapfing in this city was on the 7th of June, 1859, when the two negroes Moore and Over the war executed for the murder of a mail-ostrier.

At that time executions were public, and large numbers of people assembled to witness the turiosity of the public must be satisfied by the newspaper, the death penalty being now inflicted privately, or at least in the presence of only a few necessary witnerses. It was under these conditions that the execution of Benjamin Carrier was conducted, and many who were impelled by curriestly were debarred from witnessing the horrible sight. A large concourse of people was gathered outside the happens of the body as it dangied in the air, in all of which they were disappointed. Truly it was "a deed to shudder at, not to see," Among those, however, who were in the Court House square were the mother and sister of the condemned to eight they burst into tears, left the square, and did not return until all was over.

At THE GALLOWS.

The last happing in this city was on the 7th of June, 1859, when the was on the 7th of June, 1859, when the war were she more enlightened days the curiosity did not return until all was over.

At THE GALLOWS.

The last happing in this city was on the 7th of the struck the house of Mr. Alexe Colquboun, 9th concession of Hibbert, and output, who were executed for manil-ostrier.

Alarge concurse of people was mall-ostrier.

Alarge concourse of people was gathered outside the spot of the struck insensible by lightning. All are to day in a fair way of recovery.

JANUS, Oht., June 12.—During the storm of yes—the was killed. Mrs. Colquboun and one of the children, who were in bed at the time, were also severely secrebed.

QUEEEC, June 12.—Three men standing under tree during last higher the was killed. Mrs. Colquboun and one of the children, who were in bed at the time, were also severely be was killed. Mrs. Colq

over the floor. The residence of Thos. Carwain, farmer, a mile west, was also struck during the storm and damaged the chimney and verandah to a considerable extent. During the last forty-eight hours several heavy storms have passed over this section accompanied by heavy lightning. Farmers are complaining of too much rain.

BRANTFORD, June 12—This morning the lightning killed three cows of Mr. Trotter's on the Paris road. It also struck a chimney at Eagle's place in East Ward.

Kingston, June 13.—The storm on Saturday night was very heavy, and in the East its effects have been very severely felt, the grain being in some places greatly flattened by the strong wind and deluge of water. A barn owned by Mr. P. Dean at Kingston Mills, was struck by lightning and destroyed. It contained about four toss of hay. The storm travelled somewhat like a cyclone and made a fearful wreck of fences and other things in the section of country over which it passed.

when they became of age."

ALL IS OVER.

After the interpreser had concluded, the cap was drawn over the man's eyes, and Mr. Cameron offered a prayer. The drop, a distance of 5 feet 9 inches, was made as the minister concluded the Lord's Prayer, and Benjamin Carrier was instantaneously launched into eternity. A few convulsive shudderings and heavings of the body, a horrified murmur among the witnesses, and all was over. Although all sense of pain was gone instantly, the heart kept up its action for some twenty minutes. At the expiration of half an hour, the body was cut down and placed in a coffin provided by the Council of the Six Nation Indians, and inscribed as follows:

"Ben/AMIN CARRIER. aged 27 years, died June

11th, 1880."

THE INQUEST.

The execution was superintended by the gaol surgeon, Dr. Griffin, and his assistant, Dr. Harris, who announced the deceased to have died on account of the separation of the first and second vertebra, otherwise dislocation of the neck In compliance with the law a jury was empanelled before Coroner Webster, who brought in a verdict as required by the statute. After the inquest the body was handed over to the deceased's relatives.

PERSONAL TAXATION. the How Quebec City Proposes to Raise the Wind.
QUEERC, June 11.—The committee named by the QUEREO, June 11.—The committee named by the City Council to consider the best means of providing against the annual deficit in our municipal finances, have concluded their labours. They will propose to the Council to impose new personal taxes as follows:—Wholesale merchants, \$100; retail merchants, \$10; physicians, \$25; lawyers, \$15, notaries, \$10; sa aries over \$400, of employees generally residing in the city, one per cent.; salaries over \$400, of employees generally residing outside the city, three per cent.; banks, \$2.500; insurance companies, \$750; bank cashiers, \$50; brokers, money changers, etc., \$250.

SUICIDE OF A MINISTER.

A Gang of Masked Men Seize Him and Threaten Tar and Feathers.

Lindbar, June 12.—A somewhat interesting case, in which nearly the whole male population of Little Britain is directly, or indirectly, concerned, he been occupying the attention of R. Lang and M. Deans, J.Ps. at Bell's Hall during the past two weeks. It seems that R. S. Jackson, a cattle drover, who resides in Little Britain, has been the cause of certain domestic troubles in his family which have created a strong sympathy among the neighbours for his wife, who has been the sufferer. It is alleged that Jackson has cruelly maltreated her to such an extent that she was forced to have him bound over to keep the peace. The sympathy of the neighbours for the wife found vent on the night of the 22nd May, in the attempt on the part of a band of masked men to give Jackson fitting punishment. The masked men entered Jackson's house at a late hour, and by force removed him to the street, Jackson struggling all the while to escape. Through the exercise of his feet and hands and repeated calls for assistance from his mother, who lived close by, his captors were compelled to relinquish their hold, evidently fearing that his cries would arouse the whole neighbourhood, and he made his escape. What the nature of the intended nurshaped nurshaped was to have been is Rev S. W. Folger, of Delhi. Ont., Deliber-ately Hangs Himself. DELHI, Ont, June 9.—Rev. S. W. Folger, Baptist minister of this place, hanged himself here to-day from a beam in his barn. The position in which he was found by his son and housekeeper, showed a was found by his son and housekeeper, showed a determination on his part to put an end to his life, as he could have saved himself at any time before death, had he repented. He must have lowered himself gradually by the side of a stationary ladder and died of attanguistion so

MERCHANTS' BANK.

sending a deputation to the British Isles to report on secondary education.

In Rhode Island, according to the last report, over 10,000 children, or more than 20 per cent. of those of school age, did not attend any school last year.

One of the most interesting events in the American educational world will probably be the meeting of two normal institutes for white and coloured teachers, during the months of July and August, in the State of Virginia.

Prof. J. E. Frobisher has established a College of Oratory at No. 54 East 21st street in New York. A notable feature of it is the gymnasium, connected with the stage, which is indispensable in carrying out the Professor's idea of "blood and breath," or a judicious development of the physical organs, as well as of the mental faculties.

The Prussian journals inform us that a dissension has arisen between Prince Bismarck and the Minister of Public Instruction. The latter, wishing to reform German orthography and suppress the letter has in all cases where it follows ', gave instructions to his subordinates for its omission on all cocasions. As, however, the projected reform did not please the Chancut is an account of his colleague.

While very stream of the Mechanic's Bank. Thus, though a number of properties have been dispersed into the hands of the projected reform did not please the Chancut is an accolor, he addressed a circular recently to all the functionaries of the Empire, absolutely forbidding them to carry out the order of his colleague.

While very stream Report of the directors of the Mechanic's Bank. American educations at the meeting on Workean A notable feature of the same time the part with the state of very single of the subordinates for its omission of the projected reform did not please the Chancut in the bank was contemplated. Various parcels of real estate and other property, formerly held as security, have now passed into the hands of the Bank. Thus, though a number of properties have been disposed into the hands of the projected reform did not pl Annual Report of the Directors.

Justice Harry concurred.

Justices Taschereau and Gwynne dissented. The former thought there had been a gross act of bribery committed.

The Court then adjourned till the 21st inst., when it will again sit to deliver judgments.

Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the highly esteemed pastor of St. Patrick's church, Ottawa, has been appointed Vicar General, vice Rev.

They are part of the reasons why the finest quality of tobacous grown can be sold at so cheap a price.

A wreck in Lachine Rapids.

VEGETINE thoroughly eradicates every kind of humour, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

While one of Cavin's ratts from Kingston was descending the Lachine rapids on Friday, it was to please, and its occupants, twelve men, were precipitated into the dashing current. B Daille was trifled to the uninitiated, but they save money, and enable merchants to perform the work of distribution at the smallest possible cost. They are part of the reasons why the finest quality of tobacous grown can be sold at so cheap a price.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

A County in Iowa Swept With Disastrous Results

Twenty People Killed and Missing.

Twenty Feeple Killed and Missing.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 11.—A terrible tornado swept through the south-eastern part of
Pottawattomic County on Wednesday night. The
storm clouds were first seen gathering cast and
west of Wheeler's Grove, the point where the most
destruction occurred, and eravelled an eastward
track about half a mile in width, sweeping everything before it, demolishing farmhouses, barns and
other buildings, carrying some of them bedily hundreds of feet and dashing them to pieces. In one
place a farmer's house, surrounded by a board
fonce, was picked up and dashed to pieces in the

HUSBAND MURDER.

How Two Women Sought to Dispose of

New York, June 12.—Early yesterday morning the wife of Andrew Blackwell, a wealthy farmer near Trenton, crept into her husband's bed-room and cut his throat, probably fatally. The wife is

said to be insane.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., June 12.—Dr. L. E. Aldrich, a practitioner here, was shot by his wife this afternoon, but not seriously hurt. The woman then shot herself twice in the head and once in the breast. She is beyond recovery. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

A WIFE-BEATER IN TROUBLE

hood, and he made his escape. What the nature hood, and he made his escape. What the hearth of the intended punishment was to have been is unknown, but Jackson suspects it was to have been tar and feathers, and the shought that such an indignity was contemplated towards him caused him to have warrants issued against about fifteen young the pullege of a unanidan of being members

PERTH, June 11.-A boy named Jos. Patterson

PERTH, June 11.—A boy named Jos. Patterson was drowned here this evening while swimming and playing on logs in the river. He has been subject to fits occasioned by an injury he received some years ago. He took one of these fits while on the logs and fell into the water and sank. The body has not been found.

New Episcopal Church at Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Ont., June 11.—The corner stone of St. George's Eoglish church at Walton was laid to day by the Grand Master of Western Ontario, Major James Bennett, of Toronto. Several lodges of Orangemen and Orange Young Britons were pres-ent, and over five hundred people and a number of clergymen from the neighbouring places assisted. Everything passed off very satisfactory.

Too Much Wate ..

London, June 18.—Early yesterday morning a couple of young men passing along Maitland street heard screams issuing from a water tank and proceeding thither tound the woman of the house struggling in the water, which was considerably over her head. It seems that the heat was so great that she resolved to take a bath in the tank, but the water had swollen by the recent rains, and was much deeper than she anticipated.

Chicac), June 18—A young woman in male attire, giving the name of Mrs. Maggie Kunns, from Connelswille, Pa., gave herself up to the police last night, asking protection and something to eat. Her story is that her husband left her seven weeks ago, and she was led to believe he had gone to Leadville. Selling off their effects, she secured a suit of boy's clothes and went to Leadville, but could not find her husband. After esarching eight days, and spending all her money, she was obliged to retrace her steps. She walked and stole rides on the trains, and partly worked her way this far, and here expects assistance in reaching her home. Her story is very romantice.

two Great Capitals Much Damage to Property at Hollen and Other Places.

MR. GLADSTONE OUT OF FAV HOLLEN, June 11.—A terrible storm passed over this place at six o'clock last night, blowing the gable end in and roof off the Presbyterian church, and the roof off the drill-shed, and entirely destroy-ing A. Tark's barns. His son and team were in the

The People Disappointed and Dissa with the New Ministry, PARNELL DEFEATS THE GOVERNI

LONDON AND PAR

Letters by Cable from

Metropolis.

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ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF HOLL Proposed Industrial Exhibi at Manchester.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRA

Current Topics in Literary, Scien

BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.] FROM LONDON.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU LONDON June 12. Mr. Gladstone's majority in Parlin already gives signs of instability. The content reaches further than Parlia content reaches further than Parlia and daily finds popular expression. general hope was indulged that whe Liberals came into power they wou verse the policy of the late Governs both in home and foreign affairs, but thing of this has happened. Mr. stoue's Government follows much the lines of policy as its predecessors rel to foreign affairs, seeking excuses to dealing promptly and popularly with questions of great importance to the pef Great Britaiu and Ireland. The drawal of troops from Afghanistan is ing and inexplicable, and it is consistent will probably weaken England's presting and incompared in the consistent of the constant will fail, and that Turkey will become and more demoralized by interference. and more demoralized by interferen her home matters. The new Budg terribly disappointing, the fiscal cha appearing to most people quite unn

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PARNELL SCORES A VICTORY.

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It has fallen to the lot of the Irish to inflict the first defeat on Mr, Glads Ministry. On Saturday morning, a m was made in Parliament calling upon House showing the number of stipen magistrates in Ireland who received a legal training pre to their appointment. For prital reasons the Government re to furnish the required informatio opposed the motion. Unfortunated the Ministry, they did not expect question to be reached on Saturday they allowed their supporters, who bored by the Irish business in progres disperse. The English members abared the House, till by 2 a. m. it was verted into an Irish Parliament sitti Vestminster, and when Sir Free Cavendish challenged a division in b the Government he had the mort tion to find himself in a minority of while Mr. Parnell scored 39 votes, an the first time enjoyed the satisfaction victorious encounter with the Tree

benches. The announcement of th

sult was received by the Irish men with ringing cheers, such as have se been heard at Westminster. MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET. Mr. Gladstone's supplementary be is likely to meet with severe opposi The benefits in the proposed change be confined to England and France, the increased taxation will fall with weight on Scotland and Ire consequently the proposed will be opposed will be opposed strenuously by Scotch and Irish members, who tend to propose a small inc of the duty on beer, so that England be compelled to contribute her fair portion of taxation. Under the new em 100 degrees of alcohol in the fo whiskey would pay 10s. duty, while same quantity in beer would only be 2s. This question has had the effe bringing about a coalition of the Irisl Sootch members, who have hit been always in opposite camps. Parnell has undertaken to the Scotch-Hibernian crueade in vour of the equal taxation of whether whiskey, wine or beer. The justice under which Scotland and I suffer in this matter is so glaring t goodly number of English member join the coalition. The result will d less prove very embarrassing to the ernment in negotiation of a comm treaty with France on the basis of the wine schedule proposed by Mr. Glads

A RIVAL TO PATEL Mme. Semblich made her debut vent Garden to-night as Lucretia bef crowded house. The applause which forth after her first song instantly se seal on her success. The compass flexibility of her voice were immedi apparent, and the doubts of her Dre admirers as to the power of her being sufficient to fill a large house dispelled. In the mad scene her pe dispelled. In the mad scene her p a roar of applause before she sang last note, and she was thrice recalled nore perfect vocalization was never even on the stage where Patti has hit reigned supreme, but she has unque ably a worthy rival in Semblich. A DUTCH DRAMATIC COMPANY

London's dramatic sensation of the is the Dutch actors at the Imperial being somewhat less understood that French company at the Gaiety reven a larger share of adulation, gifted Sarah worshipped last year is what neglected by Society, and an at is made to elevate some of the lad the Dutch company into the position pied by the great French actrees last the Dutch company into the position pied by the great French actress last At least, the World hopes for the crethe English aristocracy that Sarah hardt will not be allowed to mono all the homage of the gilded salom that the beauties of the Dutch green will come in for their share. "A will come in for their share. "A says "there is a charming little soul with a name as pretty as her face, Chr. with a name as pretty as her face, ChiStoetz, whom I respectfully r
mend to Lady Borthwick's n
I should like too to pit
Vanoffelkley, the coquette, agains
Sarah." This is certainly a little
spectful to Mile. Bernhardt, whose is no less superb this year than las
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THUNDER AND LIGHTNING

Much Damage to Property at Hollen and Other Places.

A Number of Cattle Killed.

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Hollen, June II.—A terrible storm passed over this place at six o'clock last night, blowing the gable end in and roof off the Presbyterian church, and the roof off the crill-shed, and entirely destroying A. Tark's barns. His son and team were in the barn at the time and narrowly escaped being crushed to death. The roofs of A. Miller's and T. Thompson's stables were also blown off. Several other smaller buildings were either blown down or badly damaged. Fences were levelled to the ground, and trees from one to two feet in thickness snapped in pleces and carried off. The telegraph line was badly broken north and south of here. The oldest settler admits that it was the most violent storm he ttler admits that it was the most violent storm her witnessed in this section. The loss is estimated

at \$5,000.

GOBERICH, June 11.—Between two and three o'clock this morning a terrific thunderstorm passed over this place. The storm signal mast situated on the bluff adjoining the lighthouse was struck by lightning. The fluid passed down, setting fire to the storehouse, which was burned to the ground, with its contents, consisting of a large quantity of oil and other supplies. The lighthouse dome was injured by the concussion. About twenty panes of glass were broken. The loss is estimated at \$600; ne insurance. The house of Mr. Samuel Papet was struck and in jured considerably, but fortunately no one was injured.

one was injured.

Brantfood, June 11.—Mr. McAllister, a farmer living a listle distance south of Brantford, had four cows killed by lightning last night. The cows were lying under a tree while the thunder storm was passing and strange to say only a limb of the tree shows the effect of the lightning.

LONDON, June 11.—The Presbyterian 'church at Nairn was struck by lightning this morning and totally destroyed. It was erected about three years ago at a cost of \$3,000, and was partially insured in the London Agricultural. About two miles distant go at a cost of 83,000, and was partially insured in he London Ayricultural. About two miles distant rom the church the barn and sheds of Mr. G. Phillip were burnt. A large number of cattle were testroyed in London Township. The house of Wm. aylor in Nissouri was struck and badly damaged: Newmarker, June 11.—This neighbourhood was isted to day, about three p.m., by a thundertorm, accompanied by great wind which, though very severe, was of short duration. The electric luid struck Mr. Edmund Hunter's barn, passing wer the heads of four horses and killing a fifth, the chimney of the Primary schoolhouse was blown he chimney of the Primary schoolhouse was blown wn by the wind, causing great commotion congst the children, who thought the building had been struck by lightning.

HOLLIN, June 11.—The tornado totally destroyed 7. Johnston's barn, which was standing on screw wiss when the storm occurred. The wind heaved from its position and rolled it over broadside. Hays', A. Edmunds', T. Mannels' and A. Kells' arns were all unroofed.

CONESTORA, Unro 12—At six o'clock a barn on he bank of the Grand river belonging to Peter liter was struck by lightning, tearing off part of he roof and some boards and killing a steer.

early three-fourths of an inch of rain fell in less

Nearly three-fourths of an inch of rain fell in less than an hour.

DUBLIN, Ont., June 12.— During the storm of yesterday morning the lightning struck the house of Mr. Alex Colquheun, 9th concession of Hibbert, instantly killing the hired servant Mary Burling, who had just left her own room and entered Mrs. Colquhous's. She had hardly got into the room before she was killed. Mrs. Colquhoun and one of the children, who were in bed at the time, were also severely scorched. children, who were in bed at the time, were also severely soorched.

QUERIC, June 12.—Three men standing under tree during last night's thunderstorm, at Lorette, were struck insensible by lightning. All are today in a fair way of recovery.

JARVIS, Ort., June 12.—This morning during a severe thunder storm, lightning struck a chimney on the residence of C. W. Nash, of this village. The fluid passed down inside the chimney, knocking the stove pipe off the stove and shaking it up lively, throwing spen the stove doors, and ejecting an ashpan full of ashes and scattering its contents over the floor. The residence of Thos. Carwain, farmer, a mile west, was also struck during the storm and damaged the chimney and verandah to a orm and damaged the chimney and verandah to a neiderable extent. During the last forty-eight

e complaining of to much rain.

Brantford, June 12—This morning the lightning liked three cows of Mr Trotter's on the Paris road. also struck a chimney at Eagle's place in East ra. Kingston, June 13.—The storm on Saturday night Kinsoron, June 13.—The storm on Saturday night advery heavy, and in the East its effects have sen very severely felt, the grain being in some laces greatly flattened by the strong wind and eluge of water. A barn owned by Mr. P. Dean at ingston Mills, was struck by lightning and decroyed. It contained about four tess of hay. The form travelled somewhat like a cyclone and made fearful wreck of fences and other things in the setting of country over which it passed. tion of country over which it passed

TERRIFIC TORNADO.

A County in Iowa Swept With

Twenty People Killed and Missing.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, June 11.—A terrible fornade swept through the south-eastern part of
Pottawattomic County on Wednesday night. The
storm clouds were first seen gathering east and
west of Wheeler's Grove, the point where the most
destruction occurred, and bravelled an eastward
track about haif a mile in width, sweeping everything before it, demolishing farmhouses, barns and
other buildings, carrying some of them bodily hundreds of feet and dashing them to pieces. In one
place a farmer's house, surrounded by a board
fence, was picked up and dashed to pieces in the
yard, leaving every board on the fence in its place.
The killed are Jesse Ausler, wife and two children,
Wim Hair, wife and two children, and another
child fatally injured. Alex Ansler, wife and child
were carried in the air almost 150 feet and seriously
injured, the child fatally. A hired man employed
by the latter, name unknown, was killed. Six or
eight others were carried away, and have not been
found. About twenty are reported dead or missing.
Not a house in the track of the tornado was left
standing. Twenty People Killed and Missing.

HUSBAND MURDER.

How Two Women Sought to Dispose of Their Respective Husbands. New York, June 12.—Early yesterday morning the wife of Andrew Blackwell, a wealthy farmer and cut his throat, probably hataily. The write is said to be insane.

ALLENTOW, Pa., June 12—Dr. L. B. Aldrich, a practitioner here, was shot by his wife this afternoon, but not seriously hurt. The woman then shot herself twice in the head and once in the breast. She is beyond recovery. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the tragedy.

A Gang of Masked Men Seize Him and Threaten Tar and Feathers.

Lindsay, June 12.—A somewhat interesting case, in which nearly the whole male population of Little Britain is directly, or indirectly, concerned, has been occupying the attention of R. Lang and M. Deans, J.Ps. at Bell's Hall during the past two weeks. It seems that R. S. Jackson, a cattle drover, who resides in Little Britain, has been the cause of certain domestic troubles in his family which have created a strong sympathy among the neighbours for his wife, who has been the sufferer. It is alleged that Jackson has cruelly maltreated her to such an extent that she was forced to have him bound over to keep the peace. The sympathy of the neighbours for the wife found vent on the night of the 22nd May, in the attempt on the part of a band of masked men to give Jackson fitting punishment. The masked men entered Jackson's house at a late hour, and by force removed him to the street, Jackson struggling all the while to escape. Through the exercise of his fast and hands and repeated calls for assistance from his mother, who lived close by, his captors were compelled to relinquish their hold, evidently fearing that his cries would arouse the whole neighbourhood, and he made his escape. What the nature of the intended punishment was to have been tar and feathers, and the shought that such an indignity was contemplated towards him caused him to have warrants issued against about fifteen young men of the village, on suspicion of being members of the masked gang. The first hearing of the case was held on the 29th, when it was adjourned till the 4th inst., and it was again brought up yesterdence voluminous. Spectators treat the proceedings as a huge joke, and the dignity of the Court is frequently disturbed. A WIFE-BEATER IN TROUBLE

Drowned in a Fit. PERTH, June 11.—A boy named Jos. Patterson was drowned here this evening while swimming and playing on logs in the river. He has been subject to fits occasioned by an injury he received some years ago. He took one of these fits while on the logs and fell into the water and sank. The body has not been found.

New Episcopal Church at Brussel New Episcopal Cauren at Brasses.

Baussels, Ont. June 11.—The corner stone of
St. George's English church at Walton was laid to
day by the Grand Master of Western Onsario, Major
James Bennett, of Toronto. Several lodges of
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clergymen from the neighbouring places assisted.

Everything passed off very satisfactory.

Too Much Wate's LONDON, June 13.—Early yesterday morning a couple of young men passing along Maitland street heard screams issuing from a water tank and proceeding thither tound the woman of the house struggling in the water, which was considerably over her head. It seems that the heat was og great that she resolved to take a bath in the tank, but the water had swollen by the recent rains, and was much deeper than she anticipated. deeper than she anticipated.

Very Remantic CHICAG), June 13—A young woman in male attire, giving the name of Mrs. Maggie Kuns, from Connelisville, Pa., gave herself up to the police last night, saking protection and something to eat. Her story is that her husband left her her husband left her husband le to eat. Her story is that her husband income seven weeks ago, and she was led to believe he had gone to Leadville. Selling off their effects, she secured a suit of boy's clothes and went to Leadville, but could not find her husband. After searching eight days, and spending all her money, she was obliged to retrace her steps. She walked and stole rides on the trains, and partly worked her way this far, and have expects assistance in reaching her home. Her story is very romantic. LONDON AND PARIS. Letters by Cable from the two Great Capitals.

MR. GLADSTONE OUT OF FAVOUR. The People Disappointed and Dissatisfied with the New Ministry.

PARNELL DEFEATS THE GOVERNMENT

only at "The Danites," at Sadler Wells. Besides the play mentioned they have given the drama of "Marie Antol

of way, taken the town by storm, and al

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF HOLLAND.

few evenings that Holland has histrionic

claims which prove that the little kingdom

has a national drama, and exponents for

that drama who may rank in the very highest order of London theatres. Let it

DRAMATIC NOTES.

be recorded.

the Burlington House.

THE OPERA. Mr. Mapleson has scored two hits during

he last two weeks with Lillie Lehman and

'Forza del Destino," will be produced

LITERARY ITEMS.

Some interesting literary items are the

Dutch Actors in the British Metropolis.

ENGLISH ICNORANCE OF HOLLAND.

Proposed Industrial Exhibition at Manchester.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE Carrent Topics in Literary, Scientific, Dramatic and Social Circles.

> BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.] FROM LONDON. N. Y. HERALD BUREAU.

LONDON June 12, Mr. Gladstone's majority in Parliament already gives signs of instability. The discontent reaches further than Parliament and daily finds popular expression. The general hope was indulged that when the Liberals came into power they would reverse the policy of the late Government, both in home and foreign affairs, but nothin the state of the late of the l thing of this has happened. Mr. Glad-stoue's Government follows much the same lines of policy as its predecessors relative to foreign affairs, seeking excuses to avoid dealing promptly and popularly with home questions of great importance to the people Great Britain and Ireland. The with. rawal of troops from Afghanistan is startling and inexplicable, and it is considered will probably weaken England's prestige in India. There is a general impression that Mr. Goschen's mission to Constantinople will fail, and that Turkey will become more and more demoralized by interference in her home matters. The new Budget is terribly disappointing, the fiscal changes

appearing to most people quite unneces-THE GREEK QUESTION, The only foreign question to which Mr. Gladstone is paying immediate attention is the Greek. His Hellenic Majesty has had an interview with the Premier with relation to the extension of the Greek boundaries, and doubtless his Royal consort is harping on the same chord at St. Petersburg. It remains to be seen how far the great English phil-Hellene will be able to give practical effect to his views. Nevertheless the great Powers will scarcely permit England to assume anything approaching a dictatorial settlement of Greek affairs. Mr. Gladstone has re-opened the ball at Constantinople light-heartedly, but the conviction gains ground that men stronger in European policies than he, and nations stronger than England will have

Loona Robinson. The latter resembles in appearance Mme. Pappenheim. She gave a remarkably excellent dramatic delineation and was much chronicled as a prothe ultimate settlement of this ancient nounced success. The Figure says that the Colonel has engaged her for the next American season. Gerater is expected on Tuesday and Campini next week. Verdi's source of dispute. PARNELL SCORES A VICTORY. It has fallen to the lot of the Irish party to inflict the first defeat on Mr, Gladstone's Ministry. On Saturday morning, a motion The Colonel's other promises of new operas remain unfulfilled, Mdlle, Vanzandt has was made in Parliament calling upon the Government to lay information before the House showing the number of stipendiary magistrates in Ireland who had received a legal training previous himself. Mdlle. Vanzandt has a brilliant received a legal training previous to their appointment. For pruden-tial reasons the Government refused to furnish the required information and offer for St. Petersburg, while here she is kept persistently in the background by the manager. It is curious to note how Mapleson's Italian Company is becoming opposed the motion. Unfortunately for the Ministry, they did not expect the more and more Teutonic. Lehman, Robinson, Fremelli, Hauk, Herr Behrens, and question to be reached on Saturday, and they allowed their supporters, who were Candidus all are Germans by birth and descent. To this list Nilsson, the Scandi bored by the Irish business in progress, to disperse. The English members abandonnavian, may appropriately be added. ed the House, till by 2 a. m. it was converted into an Irish Parliament sitting at Westminster, and when Sir Frederick Cavendish challenged a division in behalf the Government he had the mortification to find himself in a minority of 19, while Mr. Parnell scored 39 votes, and for the first time enjoyed the satisfaction of a

be compelled to contribute her fair pro-portion of taxation. Under the new sys.

A RIVAL TO PATTI.

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A DUTCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.

the Dutch company into the position occu-

pied by the great French actress last year

the English aristocracy that Sarah Bernhardt will not be allowed to monopolize all the homage of the gilded salons, but that the beauties of the Dutch green room

will come in for their share. "Atlas" says "there is a charming little soubrette

with a name as pretty as her face, Chripign

Stoetz, whom I respectfully recom-mend to Lady Borthwick's notice. I should like too to pit Mira

Coloring :—

Lawrence Oliphant is engaged upon a book entitled "The Land of Gilead," containing an account of travels and discoveries in Eastern Palestine.

The last volume of the official history of the Coloring and Coloring victorious encounter with the Treasury benches. The announcement of the re-sult was received by the Irish members the Franco-German war by a Germa General of Staff, under the supervision of with ringing cheers, such as have seldom been heard at Westminster. MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET.

General Meltke, is just completed Berlin,
Mr. Justin McCarthy will have a ne mr. Justin Modarthy will have a new novel ready for the January number of an English magazine. His son has in press a work entitled "Women and Graves," being a parody on the longing after death and the undying love of the sensualistic Mr. Gladstone's supplementary budget Mr. Gladstone's supplementary budget is likely to meet with severe opposition. The benefits in the proposed changes will be confined to England and France, while the increased taxation will fall with equal weight on Scotland and Ireland; consequently the proposed budget will be opposed strenuously by the Scotch and Irish members, who intend to propose a small increase of the duty on beer, so that England may be compelled to contribute her fair pro-

The first edition of the revised transla tion of the New Testament is expected to be ready in the autumn. The new literary paper, The Pen, has an appreciative review of Mr. Stoddart's poems, describing him as a very winning and pleasant poet, a charming lyrist, and an accomplished literary artist.

tem 100 degrees of alcohol in the form of whiskey would pay 10s. duty, while the same quantity in beer would only be taxed 2s. This question has had the effect of THE CORDEN CLUB is sending to America large numbers of a brochure entitled "The Western Farmer of America," by Aug. Mongredier, of which the proof sheets are before me. By bringing about a coalition of the Irish and members, who have hitherto means of this work the Cobden Club de sires to disseminate the truth, and shew t been always in opposite camps. Mr.
Parnell has undertaken to lead
the Scotch-Hibernian cruzade in favour of the equal taxation of alcohol, the Western farmer how much he pays for protection. The old free trade arguprotection. The old free trade arguments are put in popular shape, and the book is "respectfully inscribed to the farmers of America by their sincere friend, A. Mongredier." The Cobden Club also make the announcement to the triends of free trade that General Garfield whether whiskey, wine or beer. The injustice under which Scotland and Ireland suffer in this matter is so glaring that a goodly number of English members will join the coalition. The result will doubtfriends of free trade that General Garneid has been an honorary member of that organization since 1869. Meanwhile, America, as a food centre, continues to form a topic of discussion in the British journals. The Queen's baken having received the first barrel of flour of this year's American have a complete the has presented a lost of ess prove very embarrassing to the Gov. negotiation of a commercial treaty with France on the basis of the new Mme. Semblich made her debut in Covent Garden to-night as Lucretia before a crowded house. The applause which burst forth after her first song instantly set the seal on her success. The compass and flexibility of her voice were immediately apparent, and the doubts of her Dresden admirers as to the nower of her voice. We take the liberty of forwarding to you a small loaf made from flour of this year's crop. Such a early production, in the month of May, is a unheard-of novelty, and almost incredible. Of the many wonders we, who have the good fortune the live in the nineteenth century, have been the wit nesses, we venture to think to eat bread which is the result of the 1830 harvest in May, 1830, is no one of the least marvelious. admirers as to the power of her voice being sufficient to fill a large house were dispelled. In the mad scene her perfect intonation and command of voice elicited a roar of applause before she sang the last note, and she was thrice recalled. A

TRANSPLANTING AMERICAN OYSTERS, Much notice is taken of the efforts which are being made to replenish the European oyster beds by American transplants. Recently 1,250,000 American oysters were laid down on the coast of Little Belt, from Gravenshaved to Rolkoeven on the stage where Patti has hitherto reigned supreme, but she has unquestion-ably a worthy rival in Semblich. London's dramatic sensation of the week is the Dutch actors at the Imperial, who being somewhat less understood than the French company at the Gaiety receive even a larger share of adulation. The gifted Sarah worshipped last year is somewhat neglected by Society, and an attempt is made to elevate some of the ladies of the Dutch conversions that the metal statement is made to elevate some of the ladies of

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT COTTONOPOLIS The prospectus of a proposed industrial exhibition at Manchester in August and Septembernextispublished. The exhibition includes machinery, native, textile and other fabrics, mineral products, manufactures, carriages, sadlery, firearms, domestic sanitary appliances, educational and artistic. Exhibitors will be allowed to sell their exhibits on the specific process. bibits on the spot.

from Rotterdam, is an excellent one. The company arrived last week, and on Monday they performed for the first time, the piece chosen for the debut being "Annie Mie," a drama by Rosier Faasen, representing the national life and manners of the dwellers of Zealand. Faasen, the author and principal actor in the troupe, is said to be an Irving in his own country. The English critics attended the first performance, and though they admit that they do not understand the language of the players, they are unanimous in their praise of the excellent stage management and remarkable ensemble, all playing together in a manner seen in London only at "The Danites," at Sadler's Wells. Besides the play mentioned they tions a lyre from Greece, which is supposed to have belonged to Sappho, and the lute believed to have been carried by Blondin in his sentimental and successful search after Cœur de Lion. Speaking of curiosities, Vanity Fair calls attention to the marvellous exhibition of old plate at Amsterdam, which is attracting hosts of strangers. To those contemplating a trip on the Rhine, it will be interesting to know that Colegne cathedral is on the point of completion. The huge bell, founded from bronze captured from the French, will take twenty-three men to ring on the approaching day of inauguration.

SOCIETY TOPICS,

SOCIETY TOPICS. Asoot was shorn of much of its glory by the bad weather and the death of the Empress of Russia, causing the "upper ten" to assume mourning. The King of the Hellenes has been particular to avoid the vielation of etiquette, not attending the races until after the funeral. Vanity Fair boldly affirms that the ouly sentiment excited in London by the Czarina's demise was a sentiment of vexation and disappointment at the necessity to abandon A Dutch drama de militaire will ensue. The Dutch actors have, in a mild sort though they may not reap a great pecuniary reward, they will leave with the highest artistic honours. It is 135 years since a young company of actors from Holland was licensed to according to the Holland was was a sentiment of veration and disappointment at the necessity to abandon Count Munster's ball and esohew the gay tollet at Ascot. On Thursday at Ascot, or rather in London, the weather was extraordinary. At nine o'clock a heavy yellow fog suddenly wrapped the metropolis, giving its inhabitants a foretaste of November weather. Gradually, however, the mist disappeared, and the afternoon cleared up, rejoicing the hearts of those bent Ascotward to witness the great race for the gold cup.

The Chinese Ambassador, Marquis Tseng, leaves London for St. Petersburg in the hope of settling the Kuldja question.

Vanity Fitr says the popular Marquis of Dupplin is engaged to a young American lady, and that the Prince of Wales has given much encouragement to the match.

Life tells us that the professional beaulicensed to perform at the Haymarket. Since that time England has remained, as the Athenœum admits, quite ignorant of the existence of such a thing as Dutch drama. If the advent of the company has brought out no intelligent criticisms in the way of praise, it has adduced an amusing admission respecting the average Briton's knowledge of Holland. According to

the London Figaro, Englishmen con-nect Holland mainly with dykes, cheeses, schnapps, cork-legs, smugglers, and silver skates. Motley threw an electric light upon its history down to the assassination of William the Silent. After that sination of william the Silent. After that the Englishman sees only dim figures, with brooms at the mastheads sweeping the channel of navigators and sailing up the Hudson, and burgomasters swathed in wonderful breeches, struggling with Swedes and English at New Amsterdam and Staten Island. He has heard faintly Life tells us that the professional beau-ties are beginning to go out of fashion, which is a matter for general congratuand Staten Island. He has heard faintly from the depths of history and legends of the Dutch cannon booming at Gravesend and of Dutch skittle balls of a ghostly sort thundering among the Catskills. These and a few historical incidents remain in his mind, but he knew not until the last

The Empress Eugenie returns to Chiselhurst at the end of July. She left South Africa on the 3rd inst.

The question of the monument to the Prince in Westminster Abbey will be brought up in Parliament.

FROM PARIS.

N. Y. HERALD BUREAU, Paris, June 12. The time has not yet come for proclaiming the separation of Church and State in France, but all that has lately happened and is happening here, warrants the belief The "Danites" is to emigrate shortly from Sadler's Wells to the Globe, where it from Sadler's Wells to the Globe, where the will doubtless receive a new lease of its brilliant success. In August, Mr. Rankin leading French politicians hold on the subject. M. Gambetta has not openly deliment a provincial tour of England. The pecting the merits of Albery's "Jacks and Jills," which recently came a cropper at g the merits of Albery's "Jacks and which recently came a cropper at audeville. Albery's friends persist erting that this unfortunate gentler is a writer and dramatist. Rumour that Boucicault will have a new drama for Mr. Jno. S. Clarke, who appears for "or complete the measure. The arguments should call it, opposed to the measure. The arguments should call it, opposed to the measure. The arguments should call it, opposed to the measure. The arguments should call it, opposed to the measure. The arguments should call it. the Vaudeville. Albery's friends persist in asserting that this unfortunate gentle man is a writer and dramatist. Rumour says that Boucicault will have a new drama ready for Mr. Jno. S. Clarke, who appears far from convincing. "The separation of Church and State," says an anenyat the Haymarket in August. The run of "The Shaughraun" will soon be ended at the Adelphi. A second drama by Boucimous writer of a long article in that paper, "is natural and advisable in Pretestant cault is announced to succeed it. Dion's splendid new American posters as Connattract great attention. A weekly journal thinks that they might with advantage disand Democratic countries like America but in France the conditions are entirely different. The Catholic Church has the place a few of the Academicians' daubs in

most powerful organization in the world. There would be serious danger to civil so-clety in adopting a laissez aller—laissez passer policy toward it. Once let the State give up its right to control the movements of the Church, and it will imme diately become a formidable secret society. How the Church, controlled or not controlled, could possibly do more mischief to trolled, could possibly do more mischief to the State than it does already is not very easy to see. "We understand," adds the Republique, "that in presence of the constantly increasing immigration of Irish, even the United States are becoming alive to the grave inconvenience of the separation of Church and State." This will certainly be news to most Americans. It tainly be news to most Americans. It would be curious to know on what the writer bases his very bold assertion.

KING GEORGE OF GREECE. The young King of Greece won golden op'nions during his stay here by his simplicity, affability and readiness of access. He went about a good deal and teok pleasure in surprising his old friends. Early in the morning he would sometimes drop in on General Reed, who has rendered important services to Greece, both by his advice and his influence, and who had mor to do with pressing the question of bound aries than is generally known. King George is the first monarch who has allowed himself to be interviewed by the newspaper correspondents, and it was the Herald man who had the honour of first initiating his Majesty into the advantages of the cus-

The Republique Française holds very decided opinions on the third term question. In its leading article to-day it remarks:— In its leading article to-day it remarks:—
The example set by Washington has been followed by all with pious respect. General Grant essayed to shake off the restraint of this respect. Certainly he rendered his country great services when he vanquished the Southern rebellion, but they are not comparable to those of the founder of American Independence. Moreover, the General gives himself Cesarean airs, and his double Presidentship from 1869 to 1877 has done a very great deal to lower the standard of public morality. Whether he wished it or not, he seems to have grouped around him elements unhappily very similar to those we know as Bonapartism.

SEWERAGE AS A FERTILIZER. It is probable that you can't make silken purse out of a sow's ear, but recent experience shows that silken purses may be rapidly filled by utilizing very much more vulgar and unsavory materials. Since the Paris municipality has adopted the practice of turning the city sewerage into the Gennévelliers district, close to the fortifications, the value of land fertilized there has been increased ten-fold. It is now worth 4,000 instead of 400 frances a hectare, Fastidious people in the neighbourhood. Fastidious people in the neighbourhood, however, have strong opinions on the sub-ject of the ordoriferousness of the system.

TRAGEDY ON A TRAIN. A railway tragedy very similar to that A railway tragedy very similar to that which occured near Miramos took place lately near Antwerp. Three natives of Turnhout, named Vaneyeck, Devoldt, and Corneille Borck, got into a train bound for that town the other day. At an intermediate station they were joined by a wild looking stranger. Hardly had the train started when the new comer drew a knife from his pocket, and made a furious atab at Borck, who fell, mortally wounded. The man then attempted to assassinate the The man then attempted to assassinate the two remaining passegers. A desperate struggle ensued, in which Devoldt and Vaneyeck were horribly out. At last they succeeded in mastering the murderer, whom they handed over to the authorities at the next station. Borok died soon after. There seems to have been no means of communication between the guard and the travellers in the train,

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TELEPHONE. I am now able to give you a few addi-I am now able to give you a few additional details regarding the remarkable improvements in the Gower telephone, to which I drew attention in a recent telegram. The improved instrument consists of a wooden box fastened against the wall, and having a double speaking tube attached to its under surface. The person who wishes to use the telephone places one or both tubes a few inches from his ears, and receives the voice of the speaker at the both tubes a few inches from his ears, and receives the voice of the speaker at the other end of the line so fully and distinctly that involuntarily he starts, looks around to see if the voice does not come from behind him. No effort is required in listening, and the internal mechanism of the instrument is simple and not easily deranged. It can be used with or without batteries, but the best effects are obtained with one or two of Lablanche's cells. These improved telephones insure general adoption of the system.

TALKS OF BOOKS.

Comedy," is just now being favoured with the particular attentions of those absurd the particular attentions of those absurd functionaries, the cansors. His book had already been anathematized by the German autherities, and the French translation is not to be allowed to defile the boards of the railway beek stalls here; yet the censors, good, silly old souls, raised no objections the other day to the free unfiltered sale of a new volume by Aurelien Scholl, with the suggestive title of "Fleurs d'Adultere."

AN AMERICAN ARTIST. Mr. Hilyard, the Boston artist, has just returned here from Algeria with a large stock of materials in the shape of sketches for pictures, for which he has received offers.

SARAH'S CONTRACT. The Paris papers assert that under her contract with Mr. Abbey, Sarah Bernhardt is only to get \$600 a night. Nothing ositive is known on the subject.

Art and Graceful Poverty. (From a Paris Letter.)

English and American students, on coming to Paris, find themselves subjected to much severer criticism than they experi-enced at home. They also find that they must work harder than they before had any idea of, if they would excel in art. In fact, they learn that nothing but unremit-ting drudgery will enable them to take even respectable rank in their profession, no matter how much raw talent or genius

The average cost of living in Paris among the American students is \$650 a year. Some have to get along on \$500, and others swell out on an allowance of \$800 or more. The general custom is to hire a lodgingroom and take one's meals at a restaurant. The evening is usually spent in a café, where, at a trifling expense, we can have all needed comforts, a talk over the work of the day and compare notes on art, or otherwise enjoy ourselves. The poor atu-dents do not feel their poverty in Paris as they do at home, because things are peculiarly adapted here to give comfort to poor people who are intelligent and refined, without in any wise touching on their self-respect. There are so many persons of learning and distinction in Paris who are poor that there is what a what highly highly highly in the people who are the self-respect. where he has access to all the papers and periodicals, and is surrounded by high-bred gentlemen. Here he will see distinguished-looking personages, with heads like the antique busts in the Louvre, and the manners of polished courtiers, many of them decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, sipping their six cents' worth of wine, and reading the papers with an air of prefound satisfaction. One elegant old gentleman whom I have often met, whose apparent poverty is radiated by his exquisitely genial urbanity, and who, I am told, is a member of the French Senate, always drinks three sous' worth of hot milk, and yet he is treated with as much courtesy and deference as though he spent Napoleons instead of sous. The social atmosphere which is exhaled from such a state of things is soothing to the feelings and exhilarating to the spirits of poor students who have to count their pennies on all occasions, and renders life n Paris exceedingly attractive to them.

CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.

Grand Lodge Meeting at Grillia.

ORILLIA, June 10.—The Grand Lodge of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows, M. U., was held at the Oddfellows, M. U., was held at the Oddfellows Hall, Orillia, to-day. The following officers were present:—P. G. Alexander Allen, Grand Master; P. G. Mark B. Thomas, Deputy Grand Master; P. G. Thomas Parry, Grand Secretary; also the following Past Grand Master:—P. G. M. George Boxall, Toronto; P. G. M. Joseph Philp, Hamilton; P. G. M. Jas. Way, Hamilton; and about ronto; P. G. M. Joseph Philp, Hamilton; P. G. M. Jas, Way, Hamilton; and about seventy-five Past Grands and delegates frem all parts of Canada. The following facts are gleaned from the Grand Master's address, viz:—That \$1,447 have been paid to widows and orphans, and \$20 for funerals and relief during the past year. The Widows and Orphans' Fund shows a balance to its gredit of \$10,070. There are balance to its credit of \$10,070. There are sixteen widows and thirty-four children receiving benefit from this fund. The Order has lost by death nine members, and five members' wives. Several new lodges have been opened, and the Order is in a prosperous condition, both financially and as regards membership.

FATAL ACCIDENTS TO CHILD-REN.

A Little Bey Brewned in the Stenebee, and a Little Girl Killed on the Track at Whitby,
PETERBORO', June 10.—A young lad four years of age, son of Mr. John Simpson, an employe of the Auburn woollen mills, was accidentally drowned in the Otonobee river near his father's residence yesterday afternoon. A short time before the accident his father had taken him home from the river, where he had been playing. Unobserved by the family, he returned, and not appearing at tea search was made. The body has not been re-

was made. The body has not been recovered.

WHITEY, June 10.—To-day about 2 p.m., Aggie, aged three years and ten months, youngest daughter of James Pringle, proprietor of the National Hotel, Port Whitby, got out of the house unnoticed into the yard, through which a branch track of the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay railway runs, and on which a flat car was standing. The car was being a flat car was standing. The car was being pushed out of the way and accidentally ran over the child, who had been at the opposite end of the car on the track, instantly killing her.

Herr Goldmark is writing a new opera n "The Stranger." The Japanese edition of the book of common Prayer is nearly completed. Daring his recent visit to London, Mr. Pat Gilmore engaged, it is stated, the services of Mr. S. Hughes, the celebrated ophecleide player, for his autumn concerts at Manhattan Beach.

Earl Cowper, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who has been very enthusiasti-ally received in Dublin, is in the prime of life, with a most agreeable presence, and has the advantage of a princely fortune, with no family and a very handsome and charming wife. She is also a great sportswoman. Few men, it is said, can throw a woman. Few men, it is said, can throw a salmon fly with more dexterity, and many stage have fallen to her Henri rifie on the Polack Mount or in the Isle of Mull. There is not a better game shot in all England than Lord Cowper.

England than Lord Cowper, "

"Are our schools improving?" was a question recently asked with regard to the schools in the State of Massachusetts, and was answered in the following manner:—An examination of the schools by disinterested parties was resolved upon. The examination extended to about two hundred schools, with five thousand pupils. They were practical in character, and were confined to the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The tests in the main were: In reading, a selection from some easy narrative, not previously seen by the pupils; in spelling, the writing of a number of plain English words; in composition, the writing of a letter; in arithmetic, the solving ef easy problems involving the use of the four elementary rules. These tests were very different from those usually applied from the text books used, but were very fair, and well calculated to exhibit the extent of the practical knowledge gained in the schools. The results obtained in this way were very astonishing, showing that while the extent of the practical knowledge gained in the schools.

UNPROVOKED JEALOUSY.

New York, June 10 .- John Gimpel, a NEW YORK, June 10.—John Gimpel, a German fresco painter, whose wife keeps a boarding-house for men on Delancey street, beat his wife this morning until he thought her dead, then flung her out on the stairs, locked the door, set fire to the house, and out his throat. A fireman found him enveloped in flames, and dragged him to the street, where he died. The woman's death is expected. Cause, unprovoked jealousy.

his prisoners. The door was left open and he took the opportunity to lock himself out of gaol, and lock the sheriff in the gaol yard. The sheriff of Alleghany county has arrived here and steps will be t once taken to bring the prisoner before the judge for extraditi

Less of Logs. PETERBORO', June 10.—This morning above Lakefield forty thousand logs, the property of Strickland & Sherin, comprising nearly the whole of the cut of their Lakefield mills for the season, broke boom and came over the dam. They are now on Little lake near here. This will be a serious loss to the firm, as it is impossible to take the logs back and too late to re place them.

He Had to Do It.

New YORK, June 10.—Rsman, who was to have been married last evening to Miss Bertha Weil, but failed to appear, was found to-day in Sweeney's hotel, where he poor that there is what might be caused an aristooracy of poverty here, and everything at the hotel yesterday afternoon, seems to be adapted to minister to their at the hotel yesterday afternoon, and it is supposed that he shot himself the set for the marriage. When had committed suicide by shooting himself about the time set for the marriage. When the fate of Rsman was communicated to Miss Weil, she became almost frantic with grief, and shortly after fainted. Fol lowing is a letter which was found on the table in the room where Rsman committed

My Dearest Bertha—
Dearest and best in this world and next, I had to
do it for certain. Signed, Adolphe.

A NUMBER OF FATALITIES.

Man Killed by the Kick of a Horse at Spencorville -- Children Drowned a Believille, Quebec and Parry Harbour BELLSVILLE, June 12—A little girl about five years old, named Monkes, was drowned yesterday at Bridgewater.

Spanonsville, June 12—On Wednesday, the 26th SPENCERVILLE, June 12—On Wednesday, the 26th ult., a young man named Throop, while ploughing near Spencerville, met with an accident which eaused his death on the following Mondsy. He had occasion to arrange the traces of one of his hozes, a vicious animal, which suddenly kicked him in the breast. He had the best medical attendance, but it was of no avail.

QUEBEC, June 12.—A young girl named Falardeau, of Loretto, on Thursday evening accidentally fell into a pond, and on being picked up died a few minutes afterwards.

old son of Mr. Simpson, who was accidentally drowned while playing at the river near Auburn mills on Thursday, was recovered this evening near Hale's bridge, over nine miles from where the accident occurred.

WYOMING, Ont., June 13.—Hugh McVicar, a young man twenty years of age, son of Duncan McVicar, who lives on the town line between Plympton and Enniskillen, was drowned in Bear creek to-day, while bathing with two or three friends.

Kingston, June 13.—Last evening, about 7.30 o'clock, three men, named Elliott, Wales and Taylor, started out from their homes in this city on a fishing expedition to Kingston mills, five miles below this city on the Grand Trunk railway. They had a plentiful supply of liquor along with them, and during their travel along the track indulged in it very freely. Elliott, while under the influence of liquor, is subject to fits, and several times during the night had terrible attacks. The two men accompanying him worked hard with him to bring the night had terrible attacks. The two men accompanying him worked hard with him to bring the night had terrible attacks. The two men accompanying him worked hard with him to bring the night had terrible attacks. The two men accompanying him worked hard with him to bring the night had terrible attacks. The two men accompanying him to, and several times succeeded in doing so. About three o'clock this morning he had another fit, and Taylor and Wales laid him down and used every effort to recover him, but for a long time unsuccessfully. Wales became angry and lett Elliott and Taylor together, he pursuing his way towards the mills alone. It is supposed that he became stupid from the liquor, and laid down on the track for a sleep, for shortly after the midnight express from the east came thundering along at a high rate of speed, it being on a down grade. The engine driver saw something lying on the track, but could not stop the train, and it ran over Wales, tearing and mangling him into a horrible mass.

MASKED BURGLARS MASKED BURGLARS.

A Net Very Fruitful Visit to a Realdence mear London, Ont. 1 100000, June 12.—On Friday morning early, the residence of Mr. John Bradehaw, situated about three miles from the city, on the 4th concession, was entered by two masked burglars. They made their way to the bedroom of Mr. Bradehaw, and flaring a lamp in his face and that of his wife, demanded money, at the same time pointing a revolver at their heads. Mr. Bradehaw said that his pants, which were in the kitchen, contained all his money, and from this the burglars obtained \$18. They then demanded more, and rummaged the house till they found a box containing \$9 belonging to a visitor, and an old silver watch. A gun was also taken, but the robbers dropped it in the orchard. Mr. Bradehaw is a cripple. There is no clue to the identity of the robbers.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

Mill-Owner Believed to Have Bee Robbed and then Drowned. Rebbed and then Drowned.

BURRITT'S RAFIDS, Ont., June 12.—Mr. Thomas Dell, of the firm of H. & L. Dell, mill-owners, of this place, has disappeared rather mysteriously. It seems he, in company with some friends, were at the Carleton House late on Thursday night. He was last seen leaving for home about 11 c'clock, since which time he has not been heard of. He was in the habit of going home along the bank of the river, which is quite sloping, and it is feared by his friends he may have slipped in and been drowned. KEMPTVILLE, Ont. June 12.—To day the body of Thomas Dell was discovered in the Rideau canal, near Burritt's Rapids: He had been missing since Thursday. Foul play is suspected, as he had \$175 on his person when he disappeared, and he was utterly penniless when discovered.

A STABLE BURNED.

The Tretting Stallion John E. Rysdyk Among the Herses Bestroyed.

St. Thomas, June 13.—What has proved a most disastrous fire broke out this morning, at 2.45 a.m., in the stable owned by Geo. Penwarden on William street, in rear of his hotel. The stable was a total loss, and was only insured for \$300. The contents were also lost, which were as follows:—A span of Shetland ponies and a racing horse valued at \$6,000; two horses owned by John Stutts, of London, valued at \$6,000; two horses owned by the Singer Machine Company and their agent; one owned by John Stutts, of Iona, and two left by strangers over night; also a number of covered buggies, waggons, cutters, sielghs, robes and harness, and five hundred bushels of oats.

Suicide of a Farmer, RODNEY, June 11.—Duncan McInnes, a farmer living three miles west of here, hung himself to a ladder in his barn about four o'clock yestenda afternoon. He was quite dead when found. In sanity is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide.

Shot Himself Near the Heart. ST. CATHARINES, June 12.—Mr. Thomas Westall who resides near Beadle's Nursery, shot himself near the heart this morning, causing, it is believed, a fatal wound. He was brought to Dr. Downey's fitte, who afforded such relief as was in his power it is supposed that the act was dictated by jealousy. Stabbed by an Indian.

LONDON, June 18.—At the Police Court on Saturday an Indian named Joseph Doxtaler was on trial charged with stabing a Westminster farmer named Wm. Murray. It seems that they were going home in a waggon together, when the Indian jumped out, saying that he would not ride with such a man as Murray. Mr. Burray proceeded to drive off, when the Indian approached and said, "Well, no hard feelings," at the same time offering his left band Murray was about to take it when the Indian stabbed him in the breast with a pocket knife that had been concealed in his right hand. The wound is not a serious one. The Indian was remanded.

Hon. Mr. Bowell will shortly pay Halifax an

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A subscription is being raised to preserve themb of Chopin at Pere-Lachaise, Paris. Mr. Edwin Booth's departure from New York for a long residence abroad, and probably for a profes-tion of the English stage, will be sommemorated by a breakfast in his honour at Delmonico's on Tuesday, June 15. Deimonico's on Tuesday, June 15.

In London the dressing-rooms of the artists are merely comfortable. Henry Irving's lodge comes the nearest to pretension of elegance, and Toole's little box at the Folly is quaintly and nicely furnished. The dressing-rooms of the St. James' Theatre are neatly appointed, but as it is not the habit of English actresses to receive their friends in their dressing-rooms, but little money is spent in adornments. Madame Patti's room at Covent Garden boasts a few pictures and flowers, and Madame Albani dresses in a room that is devoid of all pretensions to sumptuosity.

Buring the winter season which has lately closed

nique and to supersede the excessive practice of "studies" and "five-finger" exercise. Its lessons treat of legato wrist touch, accented touch, accented wrist touch, correct motion, general fingering, octaves and sixths, thirds and repeated notes, the stacesto and trills, planissimo playing, sustained notes and cords and the execution of embellishments. The field covered in Mr. Babbitt's brief pamphies is an extensive one, but the directions or explanations are terms and clearly expressed, and while some of his theories may be disputed by certain authorities, there is much that is interesting and useful to musical scholars in the work.

stairs, locked the door, set fire to the house, and cut his throat. A fireman found him enveloped in flames, and dragged him to the street, where he died. The woman's death is expected. Cause, unprovoked jealousy.

ORRIN ROOT'S STORY.

Mew He Lecked Himself out of Gael and the Sheriff Hs.

St. Catharines, June 10.—Orrin Root, the man arrested by the police here on advice from the sheriff of Alleghany county, N.Y., on a charge of attempted murder and robbery, states that it is a put up job to get him back to the other side. He says the only indictment against him is for grand larceny, having bought some old iron which he afterwards found had been stolen. He broke out of gaol he says, because the sheriff was too careless with his prisoners. The door was left open and he took the opportunity to look him.

Perry Davis' Pain-Ailler.

PAIN WILLER. APURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE (HEST TOPO CONE Far INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use

HOME EVIDENCE IN FAVOR

PAIN-KILLER.

Hint No. f. If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in Store in the Dominion? Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a

ter dollar from your wallet,

if this is the genuine made by

PERRY DAVIS & Son, at same

Hint No. 3.

Hint No 4.

Beware of all the worthless

d you in almost every store

you enter, and which some un-principled shop-keepers try to palm off as a substitute for the PAIN-KILLER. These mix-

tures are gotten up expressly

the PAIN-KILLER, but have

genuine PAIN - KILLER in n your locality, (a fact not very likely), you should address

the Proprietors, and by sending them the sum of \$3.00, one

dozen regular sized bottles, or a half dozen large bottles will

be sent, charges prepaid, to the nearest address by railway to

any part of the Dominion.

nothing in common with it

to sell on the reput

mixtures, and dirty, greasy

combinations which are offer

WHY experiment with unknown mixtures without character or reputation, when this world-refriends a world of suffering nowned PAIN-KILLER which has stood the test of over and pain, which at present 40 years, can be had for the same price at any Drug

READ THE FOLLOWING.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 2, 1880. The writer has been selling Perry Davis' Pain-Killer now for the last 22 years, and can confidently recommend it to the public as a sure remedy for Cholera, Diarrheza, Sore Throat, Chronic Coughs, Bronchitis, Burns, Scalds, &c. Have known it to cure a case of Syphilitic Sore Throat of two years' standing, when all the usual remedies failed. The patient took half a teaspoonful in water three times a day, and gargled the throat three times a day as follows: one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, and used as a gargle.

Yours, H. F. MACCARTHY. MAITLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880.

I have much pleasure in adding to the number of the numerou: estimonials you have already received, as to the value of your enowned Pain-Killer. I have sold it and used it in my family Ask your Druggist, Grocer or Shepkeeper, for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER. If he passes it down without ceremony, ask him white extracting the quarter dollar from your wallet, Yours truly, JOHN DUMBRILLE, Druggist

TERRY DAVIS & SON, as same time watch the expression on his face. You can easily tell if his conscience is all right; also examine the bottle closely yourself.

SPENCERVILLE, ONT., Feorwary 20, 1000.

We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, also examine the bottle closely yourself.

SPENCERVILLE, ONT., Feorwary 20, 1000.

We have much pleasure in sectifying that we have kept Perry Davis Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, also examine the bottle closely yourself.

We have much pleasure in certifying that we have kept Perry Davis Pain-Killer constantly in stock for upwards of twenty years, and has become an old, reliable family medicine. No effort is required now on our part to sell it, as it is as staple an article as flour in our trade.

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MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880 It gives me much pleasure to state that during a drug career of

but still occupies the front rank wherever duty calls it. My customers speak very highly of it, and I could send no end of testimonials showing up its merits and intrinsic worth, were it necessary, which it is not. It should, however, be called "Excelsion Pain-Killer." I pride myself in never being out of it. Yours very respectfully, JOHN G. DEANS,

When you ask for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, and the gentlemanly store-keeper, without scarcely looking, remarks, "we "are just out, but have another "article as good or better, "which sells for the same price" Your Scarcet Trurn on your "Yours truly" Yours truly "Yours truly" P. & P. MURPHY.

"which sells for the same price
"viz, 25 cents." Turn on your
heel and say, Good-bye, Sir!
That man cares more for the
two or three cents extra profit
which he gets than he does for
your health or happiness.

I have been using the Pain-Killer for many years with results
that justly entitles me to recommend it. As a family medicine,
we consider it almost indispensable: being good not only as a
pain-killer, but for colds and sore throat, and many other ailments
for which it appears specially adapted. I have used it myself,
chiefly as a limiment, and find it valuable for rheumatism and
pains and stiffness belonging to old age. I pronounce the PainKiller agood and cheap medicine, and worthy of all acceptation,
and send you this certificate that you may assure the public that
it is no humbug.

Yours truly, THOS, GRAHAM.

ESCOTT, ONT . March 4 1880 We hereby certify that we have used Perry Davis' Pain-Killer n our families for several years. We consider it a very useful and necessary article to be kept in all households as a resort in case of accidents and exposure to attacks occasioned by cold.

J. J. DOWSLEY, JOSEPH P. REDMOND. ARCH, GREER. MAITLAND, ONT., February 25, 1880

I have used your _ain-Killer for the last twenty years. I earried it with me all through the American War. I believe I would have been dead long ago, if it had not been for your Pain-Killer. I think it is the best remedy in the world for which it is recommended. Yours very truly, N. W. LAFONTAINE. PORTLAND, ONT., February 26, 1880.

I have sold the Perry Davis Pain-Killer for over thirty years, and the same has always given my customers entire satisfaction, and I have much pleasure in recommending it as a good and reliable family medicine.

PRESCOTT, ONT., February 27, 1880. I have sold your Pain-Killer for the last nineteen years in this place, and feel safe in recommending it to the public for the diseases given in your circular. I can assure you my customers speak well of it as a general family medicine. It takes the lead of all other similar preparations.

Yours, &c.

COBOURG. ONT., March 3, 1880. COBOURG, ONT., March 3, 1880.

If you cannot obtain the sense of Pain-Killer for the past six years, and have much pleasure in stating that its sale in that time has been larger than any other patent medicine that I have on my shelves, and in those years I have never heard a customer say aught but words of the highest praise in its favor. It is an article that seems to have combined in it all that goes to make a first the Proprietors, and by sending them the remy of \$8,00.

Perry-Davis' Pain-Killer will be found in both.

Yours, &c., J. E. KENNEDY. MADOC, ONT., February 16, 1880. Your Pain-Killer as a family cure all has been in constant use in my household for a long term of years, and I would never desire a better one. It never fails me. I call it the "Old Reliable."

Yours very truly, HORACE SEYMOUR. TAMWORTH, ONT., March 4, 1880. For twenty-three years last past I have sold Perry Davis Pain-Killer, and have always found it to give good satisfaction. I have frequently used it in my family, and received great benefit from the use of it in that way. Although many imitations of it have been put on the market, and are pushed hard, yet the old, reliable Perry Davis Pain-Killer holds its own, and is a very popular domestic medicine.

Your respectfully. JAS. AYLSWORTH,

The PAIN-KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals, in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN MNTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhosa, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Liver Complaint, Dyspensia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.

USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Boils, Felons, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Old Sores and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism, Chapped Hands, Frost-hitten Feet, &c. The PAIN-KILLER is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and 50

cents respectively,—large bottles are therefore cheapest,

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, PROPRIETORS.

MONTREAL AND PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Stoetz, whom I respectfully recommend to Lady Borthwick's notice. It is should like too to pit Mira Vanoffelkley, the coquette, against our Sarah." This is certainly a little disrespectful to Mile. Bernhardt, whose acting is no less superb this year than last, but London society is fickle. Nevertheless, this Dutch dramatic company, which hails

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY-A

ROYAL COMMISSION. We are pleased to learn that the Government, not content with putting forward all possible official information, respecting the building of the Pacific Railway, have determined to afford satisfaction and certitude to ever mind that is interested in public affairs, and the method they have adopted is one certain to be approved, inasmuch as it will afford the most solemn and authoritative record of investigations made by persons of varied experience. A Reyal Commission will be issued, we understand, to Judge CLARKE, of Cobourg, Mr. SAMUEL KEEFER, the engineer, and Mr. MIALL, of the Inland Revenue Department, whose services as an accountant and financier were so valuable on the Fisheries Commission at Halifax. Their duties will comprise an investigation into all matters relating to the Pacific railway, the surveys, the contracts, the engineering, and the expenditure. As we said in the beginning, there is, and has always aries amount to over \$20,000. Parliabeen, a great deal of discussion on these subjects, but, we may add, there has also been a great degree of ignorance; and where the ignorance been combined with political enmity and unscrupulousness, the results been discreditable indeed. If the Government have determined to provide for the very fullest explanation and the most luminous exposition of everything connected with the Pacific railway, the public will approve of the determination. Provision has been made in the composition of the Commission for every phase of the investigation. The presence of Judge Clarke will provide for the legal regularity of proceedings and evidence. Mr. KEEFER'S experience as an engineer will be a guarantee of the technical fairness of the investigation; and as Mr. MIALL stands high in the confidence of all parties as a master of accounts and finance, he will be a guarantee of the correctness of theinvestigation in that respect. We suppose that the results of the investigation will be ready for the meeting of. Parliament, and will be presented to the two Houses by message. We have no doubt that numbers will be interested in receiving it, and that the contents will fully justify the reasons for adopting

THE OF COURSIER CASE.

DE COURSIER, having waited until there was no hope of commutation, has cheated the gallows and added self-murder to fratricide—a heavier lead than Cain's. The authorities will, no doubt. make a thorough enquiry into the circumstances of his death, and if the law can reach those who supplied the wretched man with the poison, they should be made to suffer. There is too much of the sentimental in the treatment of murderers nowadaws. DE Coursier was treated as though he had been foully wronged by his brother, and to justify the crime the character of the blackest colours. Some time ago. it our duty to urge the Minister of Justice to investigate it. It was found to be gressly exaggerated, and there was nothing in it to induce the Executive to take a lenient view of the case. DE COURSIER, in fact, murdered his brother not only deliberately but with well studied deliberation; and if ever man deserved the gallows he did. The governor of the gaol is a most excellent tions were taken to prevent the con-demned man from making away with our trade fell off \$46,262,000, and by himself. Still there must have been far the largest decrease was in our trade laxity somewhere. DE Coursier at- with England. In fact, while our imtempted suicide immediately after com- ports from the United States held their mitting the murder, and the gaol officials ought to have been doubly on their guard. It is impossible that he could have carried a bottle of poison in were being Americanized, and we his pocket all these months; it must have the Globe's authority for believing have been supplied to him within the that such a state of things would have last day or two. It is probable that a led to annexation. It is of no consefriend thought it better for him to take his own life than to suffer a disgraceful death, and clearly the unhappy man was of that opinion also; but there was an appalling looseness in such reasoning.

NIAGARA COMMISSION.

Ir will be remembered that during New York visited Ottawa with the view of consulting our Government as to a ada and the State of New York for the of Niagara. Since the suggestion was made by Lord DUFFERIN the whole subject has been discussed with a good deal of intelligent interest in the United States, in Canada, and even in England. The wisdom of preventing the spread of the beauty-destroying features which now mark the near neighbourhood of the grandest display of natural magnificence on the continent is of course admitted by all; but as the right and duty of making the improvement is divided, and as the improvements depend to a certain extent on the private consent of the property owners, the way of carrying out the proper intention has never been definitely tled. We understand that pursuant to the subject should be considered by the Canadian Government, an honorary CONSISTS OF SIRALEX. CAMPBELL, Hon. G. W. ALLAN, Mr. J. B. PLUMB, M.P., and Mr. A. DESJARDINS. M.P., whose gervices will be given gratuitously. These their negotiations may be some feasible and reasonable scheme for saving one of the wonders of the world from ruin by vulgarisation. We hope that this may be the case, and the composition of the Commission shows us hat there are reasonable grounds for hope in the case.

THE MILITARY COLLEGE.

Military College at Kingston was of the French respecting rotation of crops. the land passed in 1874, and the expenditure exhausted, and the wheat area

om year t	0	3	76	2	3,1	ľ	1	12	ķ	3	t)(9€	21	1	8	ls.	TOLLOWS
1875			,											,				\$29,514
1876																		
1877																		26,550
1878																		30,113
1879																		41,422
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Total..... \$199,258 Besides this, payments have been

charged against the Artillery batteries war. The central belt has fallen in the which should have been charged against the College; but leaving them out of consideration, the institution had cost England is now drawing food supplies the country \$200,000 up to the 30th from the Western States. June last, and by this time probably \$50,000 more. The statute provides that vear. but he draws over \$3,000, and Ontario-grown wheat, cost of nearly \$7,000. The Act further to stock-raising and dairying. be aided by two professors "and such | which the Agricultural Commiss the roll reads as follows : Commandant, as instructors, a bugler, two gate ordernumbers thirty-one persons, whose sal- such as are to be found ment has never authorized these apone of those fortunate institutions into the management of which the people's representatives are not supposed to pry. Without discussing the legality of much of the outlay, let us ask what return does the College yield to the country? There were at the last report eighty cadets in attendance, the first batch of bestow four commissions upon as many cadets. But why should the Canadian farmers. d'être, for in his last report he makes a Vest police should take some of them, and that a certain number of appointments in the Public Works and Railway lish aud American buyers. government with a vengeance. Col. HEWETT labours hard and ingeniously

THE TRADE DISCUSSION.

has no field or future here.

THE Globe is opposed to a Customs Inion because it believes the Americanabout the Americanizing of our institu. some of its members as public and high a a Customs Union. The Globe supports story of a girl was brought forward and its theory by pointing out that protectold so circumstantially that we deemed tion has increased the taxation, and it our duty to urge the Minister of arguing that before long the people will find the load too heavy. But our contemporary is aware that the tariff is higher in the United States than in Canada, and, therefore, according to the free trade idea, Canadians in demanding annexation would simply be asking for increased burdens.

The view we maintain is supported by

he figures which, in discussions of this officer, and no doubt the usual precau- kind, are, after all, the only trustown, in spite of the shrinkage in values, quence by what process the Americanzing is done : one-sided free trade, if our experience from 1874 to 1878 goes for anything, would be just as effective in the long run as a Zollyerein. The present tariff put a stop to the American encroachments, and the result is a willingness amounting almost to anxiety on the part of our neighbours to open recithe session a number of gentlemen from procity negotiations. This change is visible in almost every branch of busi ness, but particularly in the sugar trade. During the six months ending the 31st plan for combined action between Can- December, 1878, 66,328,000 pounds were imported, of which 18,414,000 pounds preservation of the beauties of the Falls | came from Great Britain, 42,836,000 from the United States, 5,031,000 pounds from the West Indies, and the rest from other points. In the corresponding period last year 66,348,000 000 came from Great Britain, 6.293,000 from the United States, 42,475,000 from the West Indies, 8,320,000 from the Dutch East Indies, Brazil and the Spanish possessions in the Pacific, and the restfrom other points. In other words, the new tariff is helping us to recover our West India trade which, under the old system, was being Americanized.

WHEAT GROWING AND WEST

ERN MIGRATION CANADIAN farmers are beginning to realize that the experience of the the agreement made last session, that Dominion will follow that of the United States in at least two particulars—the migration of population from east to Commission has been appointed to take charge of the subject. The commission west, and the retrocession of the wheat area from the Atlantic coast. The numerous parties of emigrants weekly proceeding to Manitoba and the North-West indicate the movement of populaauthorities at New York and at tion which is in progress, and which Toronto, and perhaps the result of has naturally created alarm among those debt. who fail to appreciate the lesson to be learned from our republican neighbours. The change in agriculture is equally marked. Not very many years have passed since the flat lands extending along the St. Lawrence in the neigh bourhood of Montreal formed an important wheat growing section, and Lower Canada raised more than sufficient grain for the needs of its people. With bad farming and the ignorance passed westward to Ontario, where it has remained during a comparatively long period. It is, however, again moving rapidly westward, and the North-West will ere long provide the on. Of the bulk of grain for exportat

same period from 54 per cent. to 40, while the trans-Mississippi region has risen from 14 to 42 per

So soon as it is demonstrated that wheat grown in the North-West can \$50,000 more. The statute provides that the commandant shall receive \$3,000 a England at a less price than time mulcts the Treasury for house rent also, has arrived when our farmers should although a house was built for him at a devote their energies more particularly provided that the commandant should such is the case, at present, is a problem other assistants as may be authorized in session should seek to solve. It has by Parliament;" but without any au- been shown that the English wheat pro thority from Parliament, so far as we ducer, who is becoming impoverished in know, the staff has been increased until growing wheat in England at less than forty-eight shillings the quarter, may the captain of cadets, the professor of grow it in Manitoba, ship it to England mathematics, the instructor in mathethen sell it at forty shillings a quarter, matics, the professor of fortification, the and reap a profit of 100 per cent. On instructor in fortification, the professor the large farms of Dakota the cost is military topography, the professor reduced to 5s. 9d., as compared with 48s. of military history, the professor of civil engineering, the professor of chemistry, the professor of drawing, the professor of drawing, the professor of drawing the profe of French and the professor of German. 19s. sterling; or say 20s. for Mani-Then comes the subordinate staff, con-toba wheat laid down in Liverpool, are under rather than over-stated—can lies, and ten civilians. In all the staff only be obtained on very large farms West, where machinery is largely used. Accordingly, we find a strong movement pointments and expenditure; indeed we in the direction of wheat-growing on are inclined to think that the College is gigantic scale. In the United States, the increase in the development of large farms is placed at 20 per cent. per annum, and the increase in the wheat crops exceeds 10 per cent., while the natural increase in home consumption from enlargement of population, falls below 2 per cent. It is argued that the tendency of this increase in the surplus whom will graduate this summer; and production of wheat must tend to a dethe British war office has offered to cline in price, and the destruction of the weakest producers, who are small This is another point to which the Agricultural Commission might properly direct its attention. service? Eogland is not in want of The decline of wheat-growing in Ontario officers. The commandant evidently will not, however, diminish its prosfeels that the College has no just raison | perity, but the reverse. The markets of England require our beef, cheese number of suggestions as to the future and butter quite as much as of the graduates. He thinks the North- our wheat, and there is practically inlimited demand. Our horses are, moreover, eagerly sought after by Engdepartments should be given to them; stock-raising or dairying will prove more hese lads at this enormous expense for cept on the virgin soils of the western our years and then instal them in the prairies, and with the facilities now propublic service? This is paternal vided for transportation of farm products to foreign markets, and with an increasing home market assured to them. o make out a case for the College, but our farmers can launch out into these without success. Nothing can justify branches of agriculture without fear of failure. Let Ontario farmers, therefore, uch a large outlay on a system of codview with calmness the development of dling and training lads in a profession which, in the absence of a regular army, the wheat fields of our North-West and the migration of population towards the

prairie lands. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. THE Central Committee costs \$10,000 izing of our trade would ultimately bring a year, exclusive of the salaries paid to

tions. That is our view also. Our school inspectors by municipal corporacontemporary contends, however, that tions; and the general opinion is that it long and lively discussion took place on a the present tariff will lead to annexa- might be either reduced in numbers or proposition to declare that no persons shall tion, and here we differ from it and say abolished altogether without injury to vote in the election for lay representatives that a return to one-sided free trade the school system. The Committee is to the Synod unless they would Americanize our markets, and de facto the Department of Education, considerable majority, but provision was to justify the crime the character of the ultimately our institutions, as surely as Mr. Crooks looking to it nominally for made whereby only bong fide worshipper murdered man was painted in the ultimately our institutions, as surely as Mr. Crooks looking to it nominally for made whereby only bong fide worshipper will be able to vote. A votere list, after advice," but really for guidance : and that it abuses its power there is no room for doubt. No member of the be voters will be compelled to declare that they are of age, have been habitual worthing and do not into business arrangements with book-publishing firms, but as a matter of fact nearly every man on is grinding an axe in this way.

Dr. McLellan and his associates com pile books by, to put it plainly, stealing some foreigner's brains; and these works, which suffer in the process of adaptation, are thrust upon the teachers, or rather upon the parents of the pupils, through the influence of the Central ring. Mr. Hughes, the Public Inspector, has just published "Manual of Drill," which stolen from the Government drillbook without a word of acknowledgment. The compiler has done his work so hurriedly and committed the plagiarism so boldly, that he has omitted in one or two cases to change the word 'recruit" as found in the drill-book into "pupil." Dr. McLELLAN's "Hand book of Algebra" has been concected on a similar plan. In another case, an American work is pirated en bloc, the only original matter being the words Ottawa. March. 1878." at the end of the preface written by the American author. In other cases, foreign works are Canadianized by altering a sentence here and there : in short, the members of the Committee, who ought to set a good example in such matters, are the most daring and shameless pirates in the country. If this were all it would be bad chough; but after stealing other men's work, they use their influence to have it introduced among teachers. The teacher is in the power of these men, and a nod from them as to the merits of their compilations is quite sufficient. The spectacle of the Central Committee, the highest educational body in the Province, receiving royalties on adaptations which they have stolen from foreign writers and forced into the schools, is not an

minded and clean-handed Minister. EDITORIAL NOTES.

can tolerate the practice, which is dis-

graceful to the Province, is a mystery

to those who know him to be a high

CROOKS

edifying one; and how Mr.

The latest cry of the Rouge press against the Chapleau Government is that M Wurtele, who negotiated the \$4,000,000 loan so successfully, is a Prussian. Politics are at low water down there. It is probably no crime to be a Prussian, but M Vurtele was bormin Lower Canada, and he is a credit to it.

The last statement of the public debt of the United States up to the 1st inst. gives the total amount, including principal and interest now due, at \$2,159,000.236, of which \$1,735,698,400 is interest-bearing The net debt, less cash in the Treasury amounts to \$1,952,386,719, the decrease during the twelvementh being \$74,820.536, of which \$15,928,033 was paid off during the last month

The stars in their courses are fighting against Mr. Crooks. Some of the party journals urge his removal; all condemn his frequent trips to England in search o university professors. And now the old broken out in the Normal School over Dr. McLellan and the other gentlemen there who compile poor books and thrust them on the profession. A commission of enquiry into system would not be amiss.

Mr. Mowat's attention is directed to peculiar state of things at St. Catharines. Some time ago Dr. Comfort, gaol surgeon American wheat crop, the Atlantic coast now produces only 17 per cent., against 30 per cent. the year before the

and he con innes to fill both posts and to draw the salary attached to each. The prices charged for Ans. coal, and Attorney Gene. al will probably agree with draw the salvry attached to each. The Attorney Gene. al will probably agree with us that it is not desirable for a stipendiary magistrate to hold a second office

Three correspondents want to know how the President of the United States is elected. He is elected by the votes of the Electoral College, Each State is entitled to so many electors, according to Congressional representation, or, to speak roughly, according to population. In 1876, at the last Presidential election, the College consiated of 369 electors. These are chosen by popular vote, each of the rival political parties in every State nominating

With the mercury running up to the nineties, hints as to how to keep cool are genous food are essential, but above all things it is needful to avoid worry. It is too hot to fume over trifles, and unnerve the whole system. Quiet ex-ercise in the shade gives tone. A sail on the lake is an excellent tonic for older people, while an afternoon spent on the Island gives enjoyment and health to the

A Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness says we are "trying to fasten" commercial union with the United States on the Liberal party. Not at all, there is no trying about it. The London Advertiser, the mouthpiece of the Liberals as distinguished from the Reformers in this Province, boldly advocates it; in the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Specta-tor, an English Liberal journal, and the Rouge press almost with one voice advocate it also.

Apropos of Prof. Fawcett's bill to authorize the issue of Post Office notes o small denominations in England, the Halifax Herald pointedly says that "if the Opposition in England had the benefit of some of the geniuses who are playing at opposition in Canada, they would at once raise the cry of 'Flat Money,' 'Rag Baby Depreciation of National Credit,' &c. It is noted that, so far, the only adverse oriticism has come from the Liberal Economist, the organ of the money lenders.

The Toronto Tribune, a sound Reform paper, comes out squarely against the agitation for the abolition of the Senate; and after stating the arguments on both sides, says that "situated as this country is, it does not appear to us as a defect in our constitution t why should the country educate remunerative than wheat-growing, ex. abled to call to their counsels men whose personal experience and local standing give them a claim to consideration, even with out the majority vote of any particular constituency. The agitation is about

> The crops are in excellent condition This is the report made by ail our country exchanges. In the Niagara peninsula and Ottawa valley the prospects are specially drown out the sown lands in Manitoba and the North-West, they have passed away, and there is a favourable outlook. The peach and strawberry crops growers. Prosperous times are therefore in store for our farmers, despite the complaints raised by diappointed politicians,

At the Anglican Synod on Friday intend to vote in any other division.

The Democratic National Convention ssembles at Cincinnati on the 22nd inst. Nearly all of the delegates are now elected. Tilden's chances, it is generally conceded, vanished with the defeat of Grant at Chicago, As matters now stand he would be too heavy a load for the Democrats to carry. A classification of 644 of the 738 delegates by the New York *Herald* gives Tilden 185 votes, Bayard 117, Han-cock 84, Seymour 68, Thurman 67, and the remainder among Randolph, Field, English, Hendricks, Morrison, and Solon Chase. Under the two-thirds rule adopted by the Democrats 492 votes are necessary to a choice. As matters stand at present it is anybody's race,

Notwithstanding the rapid progress of settlement in the United States, a vast amount of territory in the West remains not merely unoccupied but unsurveyed, The annual report of the Washin General Land Office shows the area left unsurveyed in many of the Western States as follows:—California, 41 4 per cent.; Minnesota, 26.7; Oregen, 65.3; Navada, 83.9; Nebraska, 17.9, and Colorado, 66.8. In most of the territories the unsurveyed portion is upwards of 80 per cent. of the worthless for agricultural purposes, unless under an elaborate system of artificial irriunder an elaborate system of artificial irrigation, such as will hardly pay until the population becomes sufficiently num to afford a home market for produce.

The Imperial Government propose extend the money-order system by the issue of what are to be called "post office notes" of four denominations, viz., two shillings and sixpence, five, ten and twenty shillings. The two smaller denominations are to be sold for one penny and the two larger for two pence over the face value. They will be made payable at any post office in the Kingdom, to the order of the person whose name is written by the pur-chaser on the back of the note. This is much simpler than the money order sys-tem as now in force, and has the advantage of extending to all post offices instead of merely to the larger ones. It will be apt to prove a great convenience for the transmission of small sums, and will, no doubt, be eventually introduced into the Do-

Bradstreet's Journal makes a good hit at the Customs Union or Zollverein scheme when it says that the discussion is being conducted in a very loose and indefinite manner, which fails to convey an understanding of exactly what is meant by the proposed measure. The relations between the German States which made the Zollverein desirable to them are not to be compared with the situation of Canada to ward the United States; and it is not to be supposed that the German Cus-toms Union would serve as the model of a treaty between the United States and Canada in all important particulars. Some thing definite and comprehensible is wanted, not generalities framed to catch the ear of a Rouge meeting in Montreal

The output of coal in Cape Breton wil this year exceed that of former years by 60,000 or 70,000 tons. Orders had already been received for as much as can be mined, and the whole resources of the proprietors and men will be strained to meet the demands. The great drawback is the want of vessels to carry the coal to the ports of destination. At present American coal is quoted at high rates in this market, but so soon as Nova Scotia coal commences to arrive there will be a break in prices, and our citizens will be able to purchase at very reasonable rates—as low as in previous years. So long as Cape Breton coal France with encouraging results,

The protection movement is stated by the Anglo-Brazilian Times to be rapidly gaining ground in Brazil. At present the tariff comprises duties imposed avowedly for the protection of the native cotton, wall paper, shoemaking, furniture, hat and cap making, basket-work and tile-making industries; and "the tendency, stimu-lated by the example of the United States, is undoubtedly to favour, with increased duties on the imported articles, every manufacture which gains a footing in the country." An agitation is on foot for the repeal of the reduction of 33\(\frac{1}{3}\) per cent. in the import duties on common wines, and a large meeting had been held in May in favour of protecting the Brazilian coasting trade from foreign competition.

Rev. A. Styleman Herring, in a letter to an Ottawa journal on the subject of emigration, speaks highly of the German system of organized emigration by means of clubs. Each would be emigrant family contributes and their friends and relatives already in America also assist. Each emigrant party is under special officers and well drilled in all requirements for the voyage, being thoroughly prepared for all exigencies of sea and land travelling. Mr. Herring anticipates numerous departures of English farmers, traders and the better class of mechanics this season for the North West, and thinks that if the example of the Germans were followed and an organized system of emigration clubs established in Great Britain, aided by corresponding bodies on this side the water nuch of the emigration which now goes to the United States could be directed

The London Advertiser does not understand our position in this Zollverein discussion, and asks for more light on certain questions. Here it is in brief :--(1.) A annexation, because it would incorporate and cut us off commercially from the Mother Country; (2.) When The Mail said, "if the present tariff endangered British connection so much the worse for British connection," it meant just what it said, viz., that if one-sided free trade were essential to the connection, and we had to regulate our tariff to suit English views, the connection would not be worth living for; and (3) we should prefer Canadian independence with our present tariff to s Zollverein and annexation, but (4) for the present we prefer our present tariff and our present status to either independence or annexation.

The increasing prosperity of the Intercolonial railway has compelled the Opposition to abandon their attack on its management. The charge that the departments were overcrowded with officials was soon discarded, as reports proved that Sir Charles Tupper had simply reduced to moderate proportions an excessively large staff employed by his predecessor. The charge that the rolling stock had been allowed to run down was also proved to be false, the truth being that the increased trade caused the Intercolonial to be inconenienced by the lack of rolling stock, as has occurred on other Canadian roads. Instead of the Intercolonial proving an annual drain on the country, the are that it will prove, at least, self-supporting. With receipts at \$160,000 a month, as in April last, which showed an increase of over fifty per cent, compared with the corresponding month of the pre-vious year, the road will pay a snug sum over running expenses.

New Brunswick has taken a bound the front, and can boast of an increase all round in its trade and commerce. Accordingly Reform journals no longer publish articles about New Brunswick's deplorable condition. The prosperity of St. John is easily proved by a few articles. The value of imports in the month of May, 1879 and 1880, was as follows:—May, 1879, \$302,-396; May, 1880, \$375,417. There was a gain in the value of the imports of \$73,021.

As regards the exports, the increase was still larger:—May, 1879, \$289,712; May, 1880, \$381,257—showing an increase of \$164,566. As regards the shipping entered, the comparison stands as follows. ed, the comparison stands as follows:— May, 1879, 134 vessels, 58,680 tons, 1,374 men; May, 1880, 208 vesseis, 71,013 tons, 1.837 men; showing an increase in the 1,837 men; showing an increase in the number of vessels of 78, in the quantity of tonnage 12,333, and the number of men 463. It will be seen, therefore, that in-stead of a falling off in the trade of the port, the very reverse is the fact.

Ontario farmers have good reason t congratulate themselves on the immunity enjoyed by the Province this year from any serious visitation by insectivorous pests. The North-West has been visited by exceedingly heavy rains, which submerged for a brief season all low-lying lands. In Kansas and the Western States terrible drought has prevailed. New Brunswick has been invaded by the Coloby the army worm. The parent insect i a night-flying moth, and the worms start from low, moist districts. The only means of successful defence against their inroads is to dig deep ditches round the fields. With an abundant wheat harvest, large strawberry and wheat crops, and good mar-kets for their cattle and dairy products, Ontario farmers may well be envied by their less fortunate colleagues both East

Half a ton of Souris coal is being sent from Winnipeg to this city in order that its characteristics may be thoroughly ascertained. This specimen of the North-West coal supply will be examined with curiosity by Reformers who are agitating in behalf of Texan and Kansas emigration. To them Souris coal will appear as much decided as one almost devoid of fuel, as does Nova Scotia coal in Toronto. To emigrants and settlers in the North-West the news that cargoes of coal, mined in that region, have been landed in Winbe exceedingly welcome. coal is, of course, a lignite, but it is said to be an excellent one. Practical demonstration has shown that it is a fine fuel, that it exists in large quantities in the Souris country, and that, pending railway com-manication, it is practicable to convey it to Winnipeg by an unbroken water route.

The subject of forestry has latterly received a good deal of attention in the United States, A recent writer on this topic, Mr. B. G. Northrop, of the Connecticut Board of Education, makes a suggestion as to the cultivation of the European larch which may be worth considering here. The larch, he says, combines the qualities of durability of timber, rapidity of growth, and symmetry of form, and grows well in sterile soil and on hillsides, crowding out the useless undergrowth. It is particularly valuable in its fertilizing effects, as its dense foliage on being shed forms a rich vegetable mould. This pro-erty renders it specially adapted for the reclamation of barren regions, a purpose to which it has been put in Europe with satislarch was first planted on the estates of the years' growth have sold for from \$750 to \$2,000 per tere, the land being originally worth but three or four dollars an acre. The experiment has also been tried in

House of Commons, and some of them urge answered by the fact that all tourists. also the abolition of the Senate, they are not prepared to advocate a similar reform regard to the Ontario Legislature. The Peterboro' Review, a Conservative journal, takes the Radicals to task and itself takes up the question by advocating a reduction of one half in the representatives of the P. ovincial Legislature. It shows that the Reform Premier is responsible for uselessly adding an enormous sum to the cost of legislation by increasing the number from 82 to 88 after last census. It says the cost of legislation averages about \$285,000 per annum, or about \$3,250 per member. could not be materially reduced by a reduction in numbers, but on the other hand the length of sessions and the expenses into make the possible saving per member about \$2,500. Multiplying this by the about \$2,500. Multiplying this by the five sessions already held, and the three to be held of the present Parliament, it will make the total cost of Mr. Mowat's addition for these eight sessions alone, \$120,000! Verily the Conservatives are

The Ontario Agricultural Commission. which has been in session in this city during the past few days, has entered upon very important duties, viz :- "An inquiry into the agricultural resources of the Pro vince of Ontario, the progress and condition of agriculture therein, and matters connected therewith." It should be the object of the Commission to make a thorough enquiry into the various matters which will engage its attention, and at the same time great care should be taken to avoid unnecessary expenditure by calling too many witnesses. The opinions of practical farmers should always be sought in preference to of testing the value of various manures. the effect of the rotation of crops, and the best methods generally, of improving the Zollverein would, in our opinion, bring agricultural condition of the Province, are us commercially with the United States community, as well as all others interested often only very limited. The farming in the prosperity of the country, will look terest to the result of the labours of the Commission; and consequently it is to be hoped the investigation about to be entered will be of the most thorough and practical character.

the true Reformers.

General Garfield, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, is one of the most thorough-going and uncompromising Protectionists in Congress. Probably his last official paper, as a member of that body, is an able presentation of the views of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee on a bill for Tariff Revision, in which he takes strong ground in favour of the integrity of the tariff system. This document points out that in all American egislation on that subject, the principle has been kept in view that a given duty being placed on a raw material, a higher should be placed upon all manufactured articles into which it enters, and the further any article of manufacture is advanced the higher duty it shall bear. The proposed revisions struck a vital blow basic principle, taking off or reducing largely the duties on articles in an advanced stage of manufacture, while leaving the raw or partially manufactured material heavily burdened. The report considered the measure indefensible, being pervaded by a spirit of hostility n industries, and recomm a substitute, the appointment of a Tariff Commission to report a comprehensiv measure on the whole subject.

tinued the system of asmited immigration, tinued the system of asm. ted immigration, time to come, to govern the whole of the having a large number of recent arrivals on Dominion, aided by trustworthy officers in hand for whom work cannot be found. In page various sections of the Federal Do-connection with this matter it is not a minion." It declares that men who arrive sendencies of a large number of people and the little consideration with which they will seek a new home, that quite a numwhere were contemplating a move in that direction. There is no question at all as to the bad times in New Zealand. as the government has been obliged to institute relief works to keep the poor to institute relief works to keep the poor from starving. Yet had these intending emigrants been able to get free passages to the Antipodes, we should have had the exodus made the subject of innumerable editorials in the Reform press, in which tween Canada and New Zealand, to the disadvantage of the former, on the sole hasis of a departure of emigrants The fact is there is no more false and miseading ground upon which to argue the existence of prosperity or otherwise than these movements of population, which are influenced by all sorts of sensational rumours, misstatements of interested parties, whims and prejudices, rather than by the actual conditi

Our King street contemporary has utterly failed to whip Reform journals into line on the question of the abolition of the Senate to say nothing of winning over independent rado bug. Long Island and New Jersey have or Conservative journals. In the Lower Provinces the cry has fallen very flat, and the motives actuating the Globe are freely questioned by its own friends. The opinion expressed by the Maritime Farmer, a Liberal paper, may be accepted as a fair sample. "It is not clear," says the Farmer, " the Globe has an honest conviction in the matter, or some private end to serve, or whether it merely wants to vary the monotony of its attacks on the N. P. by starting another subject. It declares, with a coolness that is the drum is not heard so far as the bugle. refreshing, that public opinion is ripe for the discussion, while it is a fact, that until it gave forth an utterance on the subject of abolition, pobody dreamed of harm to the venerable body, or of giving it a hint that it was a needless and costly appanage of constitutional government.

The Globe has manufactured all the public out of place in a country which they have opinion adverse to the Senate, and we do not believe, let it thunder long and loud, as it may, in its columns, that it will succeed in rousing the people of the Dominion to take at this time any interest in the subject." Let our contemporary raise another cry, since that of Senate abolition The old anti-confederates might be wen over if they were not asked

> Islands as lie within our territory. But. no soener do they raise the question than ber of diamonds inventoried to the Crown a number of difficulties crop up. The of France was 7,482, representing a value London Advertiser declares that no course of twenty million francs, and incl could be more dishonest, in such an evena, than to refuse to place the value of the millions and a half. During the reign of than to refuse to place the value of the islands to the credit of the Indian bands to Louis XV. 1,471 of these diamonds were whom they belong. If it is thought neases sold, but others bought, so that when sary to retain a part or all of them for public purposes, the question comes up for son-sideration who is to make the payment into the Indian fund? Is it to be made by the counties upon the St. Lawrence, whose people will mainly use them in the future as they have done in the past, or by the public at large? The people of the North-West and British Columbia and Prince Edward Island will not feel that they are under any special obligation to purchase these islands. Undoubtedly the policy hitherto pursued both by Conservative and Liberal Governments is the correct one, namely, to preserve them as far as pos-sible in their present condition. The larger islands are more or less settled, and the sale of the smaller islands by auction, as is proposed, would realize a comparatively renowned "blue diamond;" and at Waterproposed, would realize a comparatively renowned "blue diamond;" and at Water-small sum. A sail through the Canadian channel is one of the features of a St. Law-he used to carry about him.

Some of our Reform contemporaries are

Reform journals have no idea of the fit-ness of things. While they urge a reduc-tion in the number of members of the Harra of Communication in the standard of the standard whether Americans or Europea. s, select the Canadian channel as affording g. mps:s of true Thousand Island scenery. The action taken generally by the County

Councils in voting down resolutions framed with the object of establishing poorhouses s attacked by some of our Provincial con emporaries. It is held that this objection rests on the fallacy that by shifting the burthen the ratepayers escape payment, and attention is called to the number of vagrants who are supported in prisons. I is true that if the money for their main. tenance comes from the Local Government, its ability to make local grants is dimin ished by the amount so paid. But it i entirely overstating the case to declare, as does the Brockville Recorder, that thousands of vagrants are sent to the Central Prison yearly. The prisoners sent there have been found guilty of crime, not of indigency. The question must be settled on a broader basis, regard being had to the general welfare of community. Poorhouses should not be erected until they are absolutely needed, and that time has not yet arrived. The experience of the Old Land where the orkhouse is looked upon by the labourer and often by the mechanic as a safe retres not be repeated in this Dominion. It would encourage idleness, oppress the honest and industrious, and dwarf the charity of th public, which now mainly sustains such excellent institutions as the Houses of In dustry and Providence. The very an. nouncement to the emigrant that there are no workhouses in this country increases his adependence and stimulates him to put forth vigorous efforts to fight his way to the front in this new land.

and Monday, during which the warriors of the middle ages suspended hostilities, Ireland requires a long suspension of hostilities to enable its people to regain prosperity. If the landlords, the peasantry and the Home Rulers can agree tacity to such a treaty until the next harvest is gathered, a marked improvement may be effected. The Imperial Government Government possess in Mr. Forster an Irish secretary ho has in a marked degree the confidence of the people. Through his efforts an increased grant will be made from the Irish church surplus fund, while among political measures the most important is the proposal to grant to Ireland the house-hold suffrage, established in England since 1867. There is should vote in respect of any house, no matter what its value, when in a small Irish town a valuation of £4 a year must e demanded, which represents an English cottage worth £6 or £7. This exter sion of the franchise must involve a redistribution of seats. At present thirty seven members are returned by Irish borough electors who, all told. number sixty thousand; while Manchester, with over sixty three thousand voters. returns only three members. Portarling ton, with only one hundred and fift voters, sends a member. Any redistribu tion of seats will strengthen the hands of the third party, and in this regard the proposals of the Government have special

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the Dominion, an agitation is in progress for the abolition of Provincial Legislatures, The Mainland Guardian (B.C.) says :- "We, however, are firmly convinced that Provin-As we mentioned some time since, the cial Parliaments should be done away with Ottawa is quite enough, at least for a long in the country immediately before election time, are manufactured into Voters by the payment of five dollars each for a m icense. As a perversion of the privilege of the suffrage, it instances the return of three members for the mining district of Cariboo, with between two and three hundred voters, and Koetenay, two members with twenty-eight voters, while New Westminster, with a population of ten thousand, returns two members, Summing up the case from a Columbian standpoint, the Guardian holds that the municipal system with township and county councils is all the local government they require. At Prince Edward Island, Pro-vincial affairs are in an equally bad condition. "More than half the time," says the Charlottetown Patriot, "the Legislature had nothing to do, and the remainder was spent either in going through the farce of passing bills that were never in-tended to become law, in attempts to strangle free discussion and independent criticism of the Acts of the Government. or in blundering through a little indispens able legislation." The expense of the last sitting of the House of Assembly to the country was about \$9,000, or at the rate of bers were actually warming the red arm chairs. Mr. Mowat should make an extra effort to do something next session. For the summer session, Governmental furctions have been transferred to Mr. Dymond's Agricultural Commission.

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A lieutenant of the Russian Imperial Guard Artillery, while staying at his country house in Putikol, upon leave of absence from his regiment, wa found to be criminally implicated in Nihilist plots, and a detachment of troops was sent to arrest him. As soon as he became aware of the gendarmes' approach, he imparted to his father his complicity in the evolutionary plot. These terrible tidings so exasperated the old gentleman that be blew out his son's brains on the spot. and discharged a second barrel of his revolver into his own breast, inflicting upon himself a mortal wound. Upon entering the house the gendarmes found father and son lying agitating the sale of such of the Thousand Islands as lie within our territory.

From the year 1476 until 1744 the num-Louis XVI. came to the himself the possessor of 9.347 diamonds of different sizes. In 1792 many of these were stolen, including the "Regent," from the Garde Meuble, but shortly after an anonymous letter was received stating that they would be found buried in the Allee Neure of the Champs Elysées, where, in fact, they were discovered. Napoleon I. bought up all the scattered crown jewels he could trace, and this inventory exhibited a total of 37,393 brilliants and precious stones of various kinds, valued at 18,922,477 francs. During the reign of terror France lost irrevecably the "Saney" diamond, purchased by Charles the Bold in 1476; a magnificent opal

THE GALLOWS CHEATE

Robert W. De Coursier Comm Suicide in His Cell.

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Who Provided the Condemn Man with the Poison?

Robert W. De Coursier will not be ex having on Tuesday anticipated the hangment of to-day by committing suicide. The means he employed to end his wretche eristence was poison. When, where, how the deadly drug came into his possesion is as yet unknown to the authorities who have commenced an enquiry into the circumstances of the case, with a view ascertaining that important fact. A SKETCH OF THE FRATRICIDE.

Before detailing an account of the mu derer's tragic end, it might be well freshen the public mind with a bri sketch of the terrible death of the suicide victim and the events that follower rt De Coursier, who was the oldest three brothers, was born at Lambto Mills, where his father kept a tavern. The father, who is said to have shown sym toms of insanity, committed suicide h poisoning himself, and at the death of th mother, who also was troubled with weal ness of the mind, the property was in herited by the brothers. They discer kinued tavern keeping and commenced th manufacture of soda water, which the herited by the brothers. carried on for several years. Edward ar pears to have been of a grasping nature for he quarrelled with his brothers about the division of the property, and retire from the partnership. Edward then be gan legal proceedings against Robert t wind up their affairs, and a complete trangement came about between them. (
the 26th of September last, Robert le Toronto and went to Lambton, where h appeared on the street armed with a gun fie went to the place where Edward wa employed, a waggon-making shop, and enquiring for him, was told that he wa out. Robert then returned to the old homestead, of which he held the key, and sent his brother Henry to Edward with request that he come to the house and h (Robert) would divide the furniture. ward refused to go, and Robert again wen to the shop. As he reached the door Ed ward came cut, and Robert immediately

RAISED THE GUN AND SHOT HIM, When Edward fell to the ground he discharged the contents of the second barrel into the body and coolly walked away homewards. Upon reaching the house he took a dose of prussic acid, and when the constable went to a rest him the constable went to a rest him be found him lying upon a sofs, frothing at the mouth. The dose of poison which he had taken was too large, and instead of having the effect aimed at by De Coursier, soted as an emetic. On the night of the murder he was tried by two Justices of the Peace and committed for trial. At the Assizes in April last he was arraigned for trial. Mr Dalton McCarthy, M. P., defended the prisoner. The eminent counsel made prisoner. The eminent counsel made a powerful appeal to the jury on behalf of his olient, who, he sought to show, was affected with hereditary insanity and not responsible for his acts, but the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, supplemented by a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was

CONDEMNED TO SUFFER DEATH at the hands of the executioner on the 16th of June. After the trial it came out that the real cause of the quarrel between the n by Edward of a girl to whom Robert was engaged. After the condemnation the prisoner's friends made strenuous ef-torts to secure executive elemency, but forts to secure executive clemency, but without avail, and had the prisoner not departed life of his own act, he would have been hanged this morning in the gaol

A TIME OF SUSPENSE. The friends of De Coursier worked might and main to have the death sen-tence commuted. Largely-signed petitions to this effect were forwarded to the author ies at Ottawa, and private influence was A great many persons signed the petitions because they believed the wretched man was insane, others because they believed he had provocation sufficient to commit the horrible crime. While these efforts were being made in his behalf, De Coursier dived in a terrible state of suspense. He was visited almost daily by his intimate friends and two cierical gentlemen. Among the former were his brother Henry, and his cle and aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker. of Yonge street. They waited on him constantly, and did all they could to console the grief and frenzy of their condemned relative, who shuddered convulsively at the thought of his fate. Rev. Mr. Lang-try and Rev. Mr. Rainsford were a strong support to the unhappy man. While they, like his friends, hoped for the commutation of the death sentence, they strongly im-pressed De Coursier with the terrible sin-fulness of his deed, and exhorted him to make peace with his Maker. The doomed man, while admitting that he had com-mitted a dreadful crime against God and man, would invariably refer to many wrongs which he alleged his brother had done him, holding these to be a strong provocation to fire the fatal shot. At imes he would weep bitterly when he saw his mind's eye the gloomy gallows silently waiting to launch him into eter-nity, and his agonized spirit refused to be consoled. He was in a continual state of nervous prostration, falling, as it were, a willing victim to the

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BLESSINGS ON HIS BROTHER and also for himself. On Friday and Saturday he enquired anxiously if any news had arrived from Mr. Rainsford, and on being answered in the negative each time he looked very much disappointed. Sunday naw Mr. Rainsford rerun to the city with the matter still in doubt and when Mr.

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Gen. Farre has determined to abolish drums in the French army, and-terrible loss for nursery maids—the gigantic drummajor. The pros and cons of this question have been long discussed. The roll of the drum, it was argued, was inspiriting, and dear to tradition. But the reasons which have prevailed, are that in actual service s the drum is not heard so far as the bugle, is not so well adapted to convey orders by sound, and, moreover, that the heavily laden drummer cannot carry a rifle, which of the bugler does.

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From the year 1476 until 1744 the number of diamonds inventoried to the Crown of France was 7,482, representing a value of twenty million francs, and including the celebrated "Ragent," valued at two millions and a half. During the reign of Louis XV. 1471 of these diamonds were sold, but others bought, so that when Louis XVI. came to the throne he found himself the possessor of 9.347 diamonds of different sizes. In 1792 many of these were stolen, including the "Regent," from the warde Meuble, but shortly after an anony-mous letter was received stating that they would be found buried in the Allee Neuve of the Champs Electric of the Champs Elysées, where, in fact, they were discovered. From 1807 to 1810 Napoleon I. bought up all the scattered crown jewels he could trace, and this inventory exhibited a total of 37,393 brilliants and precious steam of the scattered lights. ventory exhibited a total of 37,393 brilliants and precious stones of various kinds, valued at 18,922,477 france. During the reign of terror France lost irrevocably the "Saney" diamond, purchased by Charles the Bold in 1476; a magnificent spal known as "the fire of Troy," and the renowned "bine diamond;" and at Waterloo, Napoleon lost a magnificent brilliant he used to carry about him. THE GALLOWS CHEATED

Robert W. De Coursier Commits Spicide in His Cell.

PRUSSIC ACID THE DEADLY DRUG USED.

Who Provided the Condemned Man with the Poison?

Robert W. De Coursier will not be exe nted for taking the life of his broth er, having on Tuesday anticipated the hangman of to day by committing suicide. The means he employed to end his wretched existence was poison. When, where, or how the deadly drug came into his posses sion is as yet unknown to the authorities who have commenced an enquiry into the circumstances of the case, with a view of ascertaining that important fact. A SKETCH OF THE FRATRICIDE.

Before detailing an account of the mur-

derer's tragic end, it might be well to freshen the public mind with a brief sketch of the terrible death of the suicide's victim and the events that followed. Robert De Coursier, who was the oldest of three brothers, was born at Lambton Mills, where his father kept a tavern. The father, who is said to have shown symptoms of insanity, committed suicide by poisoning himself, and at the death of the other, who also was troubled with weak ness of the mind, the property was inherited by the brothers. They discentinued tavern keeping and commenced the manufacture of soda water, which they carried on for several years. Edward appears to have been of a grasping nature, for he quarrelled with his brothers about the division of the property, and retired from the partnership. Edward then began legal proceedings against Robert to wind up their affairs, and a complete esnent came about between them. On he 26th of September last, Robert left pronto and went to Lambton, where he ppeared on the street armed with a gun. went to the place where Edward was employed, a waggon-making shop, and, enquiring for him, was told that he was Robert then returned to the old estead, of which he held the key, and sent his brother Henry to Edward with a est that he come to the house and he bert) would divide the furniture. Edd refused to go, and Robert again went the shop. As he reached the door Ed. came cut, and Robert immediately

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Clocks are awfully dissipated; they keep all kinds of hours.

Green told the prisoner that the rev. gentleman had very little hope, De Coursier said "Well, I cannot believe it; something tells me to hope on." The final message of death reached the gaol on Monday and was conveyed to the prisoner by the Governor. To the surprise of the latter he appeared quits preserved and stater he appeared quits preserved.

he appeared quite unconcerned and did not even start, simply exclaiming "Have you seen Mr. Rainsford?" Continuing the conversation, he said he had felt sure that the sentence would be commuted or at least reprieved, but as it was not to be so, he was quite ready to meet it, adding that

IT WOULD BE ALL RIGHT. This apparently indifferent air was quite inconsistent with the previous outbursts of the prisoner, and kind of puzzled the gaol officials. As it was definitely decided that the law would be carried out, the Governor on Monday set men at work on the scaffold. De Coursier's window looked down on the site where the deathly structure was being raised, and as Mr. Green considered that the sight would not be a very cheerful one for the prisoner, he removed him to a cell in the north-west wing of the building, the same cell that the murderer Williams cocupied before his execution. Other preparations were made for the ghastly event, and a feeling of sadness and gloom pervaded the gaol during the day. A more vigilant watch than ever was kept on the man, for fear that he would do himself bodily haven as he had early following. bodily harm, as he had again fallen into a depressed and melancholy condition,

THE SUICIDE.

At seven o'clock on Monday evening Guard Waites relieved Guard Watson for the night watch. Before he left, Watson was requested by the prisoner to call on Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, and ask them to visit him in the morning. At this time DeCoursier seemed to be resigned to his fate. He passed the evening in talking freely to Waites, who observed that he was more cheerful than usual. After writing a letter to his uncle he went to bed at eleven o'clock and slept soundly. As was his usual custom, Governor Green visited the condemned cell yesterday morning and saw his charge lying on the bed with Waites keeping a strict watch over him. A few minutes later Watson arrived and took the place of the night guard. About this time the prisoner woke up and chatted with Wat. son en various subjects for some time. The guard was struck by his calm and rational nguage and his manner was more cheerful than before. The conversation continued until eight o'clock, when De Coursier suddenly jumped out of bad and ran behind a screen at the other end of the cell. There was a water closet behind the creen, and Watson took no particular notice of his man's movement. After renaining a minute or so there, the prisoner appeared in view and took a drink of water out of a bucket, returning to bed immediately after. He had not been in bed more than two minutes when the guard heard a gurgling sound in his throat, and on running to the bed found the unfortunate creature gasping in the throes of death. Watson at once alarmed the officials, and in less could be cleared up. After a short time jump out of the window, Deputy Governor Ewan found a small blue arriving, he was prevented. glass phial, about four inches long with a glass stopper, in a bucket behind the

An enquiry is in progress.

CONDENSED TO SUFFER DEATH

at the hands of the executioner on the 15th of Jun. After the trial it can out that the real case of the quarrel between the land, overshadows all other mate the price of a sight shower. Along the presented a purse of \$100 to avoid like, and presented a purse of \$400 to avoid like and purse sons of adversity cannot be forever disregarded. Slowly but surely they are facovered that while he rarely failed to exact an increase of rent as a result of improvements effected with their money, he is indifferent to the impoverishment they are now enduring. The other day I ventured to suggest that according to the newspapers landlords are making subtantial concessions to their tenants.
Aye," replied one of the latter, "the newspapers make a great fuss when a solitary landlord allows a trifling" rebate on his rental; they say nothing about the great majority of the landlords, who go on exacting the uttermost farthing in spite of hard times, and who will not release their tenants from contracts which expose them to beggary." "Rather than make the necessary concessions," added another farmer, "the landlords will 'roup out' their tenants." The spread of the faciling which these expressions worse. feeling which these expressions reveal is more rapid than the professional men of Edinburgh or the business men of Glasgow

like to admit.

The feeling is rendered more noticeable by the quiet earnestness with which large numbers of Scottish farmers are preparing to transfer their families and forte other lands. Scotsmen are not fond of leaping in the dark; and in this matter of emigration few of the farmers will choose new homes without a thorough study of the respective recommendations of various fields of emigration, or without a personal investigation when the preference can be narrowed down to a particular locality.
Groups of farmers have been formed with the view of sending out a practical agent

to examine and report.

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

The assessment of Emerson will show

The Dominion Immigration Agency at Winnipeg continues to be besieged by land-hunters after information. The Prince Albert settlement is rapidly increasing; and all the country between it and the South Branch is pronounced most desirable for settlement.

L. D. Kean has purchased four thousand acres of railway land in the vicinity of Swan Lake. He reports the farmers as through seeding, and confident of a good The work of ballasting the Emerson

The work of paliasting the himerson branch with gravel from the new pit opened up at the Ridge is in progress. A force of 120 men are engaged in the work. The Government pays \$1.50 per day. The two instalments of English families who have been induced, through the efforts of Mr. L. O. Armstrong, to immigrate to Southern Manitoba, have arrived. The party numbered fifty-two altogether. Louis de Planville, who came to Manito ba with the first expedition in 1879, as a sergeant in the 2nd Battalion of the Quebeo Rifles, and who afterwards became Chief of Police of Winnipeg, is now general manager of the Pickwick Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.

The work of demolishing and removing the H. B. Co.'s old stockade buildings at West Lynne is vigorously carried on.
Thus do disappear the relics of long ago,
and in their place rise the evidences of later
times and customs.

Dr. Cameron, a medical practitioner from Argyleshire, Scotland, has completed the purchase of the entire block composing the town plot of Huron City, on the boundary line, south of West Lynne. The price paid is said to be \$2,800 cash.

Flour-gold is found in abundance in North Saskatchewan for a distance of 300 miles, from 50 miles above Edmonton down to Battleford. It is found among the rocks and boulders in bed of river, amalgamated for the most part with quicksilver. The colour shows visibly to the naked eye, and can be washed out to pay from \$2 to \$5 per day.

Two Canadians received a practical lustration of the workings of the Herd Law as it obtains in Dakota, the other Thirty-two head of cattle belonging to them strayed over the international boundary line and trespassed on a wheat field belonging to one of Uncle Sam's subjects. It cost our Marais friends \$32 to get the bovines released.

Messrs, McGarvey and Hyman's party

have left Winnipeg for the Souris coal fields. They take with them a portable or drilling, and four months' provisions. Their greatest difficulty will be in crossing the Pembina river, as the boiler weighs on the river of sufficient size to carry it. An Englishman named Harris attempted at once against the than a minute Turnkey Bell was in the cell, being quickly followed by the Governor. Before another minute passed the man was dead. The feeling in the gaol can better be imagined than described. No better be imagined than described. No called for help, when the man tried to called for help. to commit suicide at the Martin House. than a minute Turnkey Bell was in the cell, being quickly followed by the Govercalled for help, when the man tried to jump out of the window, but assistance

> Fears were entertained on account of the heavy rains that visited Manitoba that the crops would be drowned out this season. Fortunately, after a few days of rain, the floodgates of heaven were closed,

He will strive and spend so long as there is a chance of retaining the farm on which his father lived, and on which his own children were born. But the bitter leswould do on the banks of eur eastern Can-adian rivers. The coal area seems to exsons of adversity cannot be forever disregarded. Slowly but surely they are familiarizing multitudes of tenant-farmers with the thought of emigration. The impression is deepened by the utter want of sympathy that exists between the landlord and his tenants. They see that he thinks only of himself. They have discovered the surfaces have been known to ignite from a prairie fire and to burn all winter, see that he thinks only of himself. area around, owing to the intense heat pre-vailing in the coal beds.

The corn is gone, and so is most of the toe. The mother heartless enough to deliberately starve her infant to death, while pre-tending to feed it, lives in Steubenville, Ohio. Her excuse was that she could not be bothered by a child.

Charles Ledwell obtained a divorce from his wife at Jefferson, Ohio, but at the end of a week went to her with a proposal of remarriage. She struck him on the head with a club and fractured his skull.

The estate of the late Mark Hopkins. California is inventoried at \$30,000,000. Of course, there is a lawsuit ever it. He left three-fourths to his wife, appointing her administratrix, and his two brothers claim that she is trying to keep their quarter too.

When people read about or ride upon extraordinary fast trains, they seldom think of the severe strain and excitement to which the brave men who run the engines are subjected. To sit in a passenger coach and glide over a smooth track is a very different thing from standing on the shaking feet board, with hand on the lever, straining eyes and ears to detect a possible California is inventoried at \$30,000,000, Of

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

Collision Between Two Ocean Steamships,

THE WEEKLY MAIL. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JONE 18, 1880.

NO LIVES LOST.

The Steamship Anchoris Radly Damased

The Crew Charged With Cowardice

The Passengers of Beth Vessels Carted in Satety to New York.

NE. YORK, June 15.—The steamer Queen ha arrived, and reports that on June 13th, 300 m. les east of Sandy Hook, during a dense fog, she came into collision with the steamer Anchoria, of the Anchor Dine, which left New York on Saturday Dine, which left New York on Saturday for Glasgow; Both vessels were very seriously damaged. For a while it was thought both steamers would go down. The Queen's bow was stove in The Queen took off all the passengers of the Anthonia, 180 in all, and brought them to this port. The Anchoria is still outside the bar waiting assistance. It has about 28 feet of water in the hold.

A second degnatch says.—The Queen

28 feet of water in the hold.

A second despatch says:—The Queen reached dock at noon. She had a ragged hole in the bow, eight or ten feet below the ganwale, extending below the water line. The iron plates were bent badly and torn. She had on board all the passengers of the Anchoria and half a dozen of the latter's crew. On Sunday, at 1.20 cm. the Anchoria crew. On Sunday, at 1.30 p.m., the Anchoria, when about 112 miles from Sandy Hook in a dense fog, was run into by the Queen. The latter's whistle was heard only a few seconds before the collision. The Anchoria was struck just forward of the hidden ward of the bridge on the starboard side. The bow of the Queen plunged into the stateroom of the Anchoris, in which three young ladies were. The latter's escape was almost miraculous. There was great excitement on board both vessels, but no one was injured. Two compartments of the Anchoria filled with water, and there was every prospect of the vessel sinking, so it was determined to transfer passengers, as the injury to the Queen was not apparently so serious. The transfer was made in boats, the sea being very calm. The passengers state that after the collision the crew of the Anchoria became demoralized, two leaping aboard the Queen before the vessels separated. The men made no effort, it is stated, to save the passengers, but looked to their own safety. Capt. Heddenrick, of the Anchoria, behaved with great coolness, and stuck to his vessel until all the passengers were safely transferred. Some of the passengers had to assist in launching the Anchoria's boats, and as soon as the boats struck the water the sailors were the first to jump into them. Immediately after the collision a boat was sent to the Anchoria from the Queen under the command of third officer Knight, to tender as. mand of third officer Knight, to tender assistance, and all her other boats were got out at once. During the transfer of the passengers Miss Carson, of Rochester, fell overboard, but was rescued. This was the only accident during the transfer. Capt. Heddenrick thought he could bring the Anchoria into port if the Queen would Anchoria into port if the Queen would stand by him. Capt. Williams, of the latter, promised to do so. All the crew of the Anchoria except five or six, returned

until the arrival. The Anchoria's passengers include Bishop Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, of Niagara, and Rev. P. G. Cook, Buffalo. The passengers of the Anchoria passed resolutions thanking the officers and crews of the Anchoria passed resolutions. choria and Queen for their exertions to save life, and presented a purse of \$100 to

to their duty, and a start was made for

New York, the Queen keeping close by

HARLAN AND TRICKETT.

Spirit:—Mr. Barney Thompson, of Sydney, New South Wales, called this week, and exhibited a letter from E. Trickett, authorising him to make a match with E. Hanlan, to be rawed on American waters next fall. This letter was signed and witnessed in Sydney, April 21, and on the following morning, Mr. Thompson sailed for America. While he was on the ocean, two of Trickett's friends then sojourning in London, Messrs. Fitzwilliam Wentworth and Charles A. W. Lett, opened communication by submarine telegraph with both Trickett and Hanlan, and duly authorised representatives of the two scullers last week signed articles for a vace from Putney to Mortlake, November 15. Now Mr. Thompson lands here armed with willingness, authority, and money to make this match, only to find that the ocean cables have talked beneath him as he salled, and arranged a race for Trickett on the thing the affect of the same subject which occupied the meeting during the afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Batch of lateresting Statistics.

Railway statistics are, as a rule, dry and uninteresting to the general reader; nevertheless there is a certain natural curiosity as to the plant and business of local lines. Toronto has six lines which, as five make another th usand miles of road. The plant of the railways which are completed is as follows:—The description of the same subject which occupied the meeting during the afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned.

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**Thompson, who is a keen and appreiative lover of all kinds of sport, will see the sculling at Providence next Wednesday, and after studying American racing at Jeroure Park, Oney Island, and Monmouth Park, will sail for England to meet Trickett there. He joins with us in regretting that the mischlevous relegraph should have stolen away from America this great race.

**The Spirit says:—The confidence which America feels in Hanlan is only equalled by Australia's implicit trust in Trickett. A recent letter from an old friend in New South Wales says: "I could send you more rowing notes, but they would not interest your more rowing notes, but they would not interest your readers, as Trickett is the only one they know any thing about here, and Hanlan's friends will know more than they care about him when Trickett meets (our boy, of Toronto."*

**The spirit says :—The confidence which America feels in Hanlan is only equalled by Australia's implicit trust in Trickett. A recent letter from an old triend in New South Wales says: "I could send you more rowing notes, but they would not interest your more rowing notes, but they would not interest your more rowing notes, but they would not interest your more than they care about him when Trickett meets (our boy, of Toronto."*

These lines are 2,910 miles in length, and they tibutary to them smaller lines which together the violation to the could flow the rallways which are completed is as foliows:—The Grand Trunk, 1,390 miles of road, 434 engines, 274 passenger cars, 4,590 freight, box, and other cars; the Grand Trunk, 1,390 miles of road. The plant of the rallways which are completed is as foliows:—The Grand Trunk, 1,390 miles of road. The plant of the rallways which are completed is as foliows:—The Grand Trunk, 1,390 miles, 216 engines, 274 passenger cars, 4,510 fre

THE ATALANTA.

A Message from the Sea.

ROCKFORT, Mass., June 15.—Capt. Edward Millett picked up a bottle in the water a mile off the harbour. It contained a leaf from a pocket memorandum written apparently in great haste as follows:—

April 17, 1880—Training-ship Atalanta. We are sinking in long. 27 deg. lat. 32 deg. Any person finding this note will please advertise in the JOHN L. HUTCHINGS-Distress. A Piston's Filght.

The Wanzer series of sewing machines to only supplies all the demands of a household with the long and well-known. Wanzer F, and the new and handsome to the journey upon which so many lives depend. What such a labour means is shown, in some degree, in a recent described with the long and well-known is shown, in some degree, in a recent described warder. On the sale on its list a first class leather machine called the Wanzer F, and the new and handsome wanter of the journey upon which so many lives depend. What such a labour means is shown, in some degree, in a recent described warder. On the sale of th

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Examination of Witnesses Commenced.

Mr. Bendle on Fruit-Growing in Gaistle and its Prefitable Character, &c.

Th. Ontario Agricultural Commissioners resumed work on Thursday morning by proceeding with the examinata in of witnesses regarding the culture of fruits. Its anders occupied the chair.

Mr. Bushog, of St. Catharines, was the first witness, and be softwal hation extended over the whole extalogue of the swircipal kinds of fruits, and their adaptation to this Provice, with his experience and opinions regarding the profitable culture of the articles mentioned. With regard to the marketable value of apples, hemal, a very large trade might be developed in them if they were properly packed and the right kind sent to the English market. Our spales would compare favours, by with the American samples, and shey outled be orofitably grown in any settled past of Canada; and any soft drained. The right kind sent to the Wagish market was the medium-sized high colours. apple, and these he had fund to be very popuriss. In Europe. He would recommend the Early Harvess, and Keswick Codile as the best for the summer ess. Ply, and the fall varieties were wall known. Packets. In Mr. Beadle's opinion, ould be very prefitable griw win in Canada, and his experisone had saught him that the Early Canada, which originated near Jord. we, having come up ass seeding in a fence corner, w. with the best. These were other varieties were shipped from the neighbourhoed of St. Catharines to Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Kingston, Ottown and Montreal, and he might say that the largest corchards were in the neighbourhoed of St. Catharines to Toronto, Guelph, Goderich, Kingston, Ottown and Montreal, and he might say that the largest corchards were in the neighbourhoed of Grimsby. He then the fruit when pulled three quarter ripe might be swarieties, and it would ripen very well in the same time of the curcuito could be gathered.—Form this peet to lay cotton sheets under the treut of the would raise all who wished to save their trees from the return of the curcuito could be grown. Th to Miss Eliza A. Manning, all of Hamilton.

Wickson—Alex—On the 9th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Sciomon Cleaver, James Edward Wicksen, of Toronto to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Joseph Alton, Esq., of Nelson, counts at Halton.

WHITNEY—Bald x—At All Saints' church, Toronto, by the Rev. A. E. Baldwin, Clarence T. Whitney, to Lillie, widest draughter of W. Wilcocks Baldwin, Esq., all of Teronto.

BARNUM—CRAWFORD—On the 9th of June, at the residence of G. F. Jones, Esq., of Cobourg, by the Rev. Walter Stennett, E. S. Barnum, only sen of the late E. S. Barnum, Esq., of Gratton, to Mattie, fourth daughter of the late Angue Orawiord, Esq., of Cobourg. Surveyor H. M. Customs.

TUPPER—GALT—At All Saints on voir, Toronto, on the 9th June, by the Rev. Arenur swiowin, J. Stemart Tupper, Barrister, eldest son of the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, R.C.M.G., to Ads Oscopbell, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Galt.

BONGKY—SMITS—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., at 25 Isagella stress, by the Rev. Canon Givins, Mr. Emilo Charles Boackh, of Toronto, to Mess Annie, daughter of John Smith, Esq.

PUTMAN—BURY—On the 24th of May last, at the residence of Henry Potman, Raq., by the Rev. Ext. Balmer, Methodist Minister, Jacob Pytsman, Esq., to Miss Mary Buey, third daughter of John Buey, Esq., all of the township of Niagara.

BANTES—Lawson—On the 15th instant, at the BANTEE—LAWSON—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's mather, 59 Denison avenue, by the Rev. W. L. Ruiledge, James B Baxter, to Meribah E, second dughter of the late Andrew Eawson, all of Toronto. Ottawa papers please copy.

Nalson—Connor—In Ottawa, on the 7th inst., at
Christ's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Lauder,
Mr John Charles Nelson, of Aylmer to Maris, second daughter of the late Robert Conroy, is his lifetime of Aylmer. years.

Loupen—At 46 Breadalbane street, on the morning of the 9th lost, William Edward, infant son James and Julia London, aged 13 days. James and Julia London, aged 18 days.

Davis—At Brockville, on the 6th June, Willson
Davis, aged 76 years.

Hamrson—In Hamilton, on the 7th inst., Francis
Allen, infant son of Edward and Mary Hampson,
aged 6 months and 28 days.

Abrowssn—In Hamilton, on the 6th inst.,
Christopher Abecowser, in the 83rd year of his age.

Moore, Died suddenly, in this city, or the 7th

Wirden—At her mother's residence, George street, Kingston, on the 8th inst. Hannah Scales, widow of the late Rev. James E. Werden, of Amherat Island. Kain—On June 5th, of erysipelas, at No. 2512 South Desplaines atreet, Chicago, Francis Kain, aged 51 years. THE EVENING SESSION was devoted to the examination of Mr. Dempsey was devoted to the examination of Mr. Dumpsey with regard to the concision of the fruit growing industry in the County of Prince Edward. He stated, among other things, that while all kinds of fruits flourished there, strawberries yielded on an average \$,00 quarts per acre, which paid remarkably well. He also gave some valuable additional information regarding a wild plum which is found everywhere in the County of Prince Edward, and which yields immense crops. This plum also escapes the ravages of the curcuite. Mr. Dempsey's testimony on general fruit growing was a corroboration of that given by Mr. Beadle in the earlier port of the day.

The meeting adjourned at ten o'clock.

all the honey we could produce willed and a ready market at home as good prices. Consequently, he thought the culture of bees could be profitably pureued.

Mr. Bral, of Lindsay, was examined upon forestry, and advocated general tree planning, stating the same at present a good market for Canadian hard woods. He said it would pay well to plant wainuts, he having done so eleven years ago and had now from the seed trees six inches in circumference and in full bearing. Any kind of a tree was better than none around farm houses, or upon the roadside, provided the cattle could be kept rom destroying them, and any of our native trees would do to transplant.

The meeting then adjourned at six o'clock until 780 p.m.

THE EVENING SESSICN, which was brief, was devoted to an extension of the same subject which occupied the meeting during the afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned to an extension of the lungs, Florence Louise, the beloved baby of Mary and S. B. Windrum, aged in this city, on Moncay, 14th Jane, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Florence Louise, the beloved baby of Mary and S. B. Windrum, aged in this city.

The meeting the nation of the same for the lungs, Florence Louise, the beloved baby of Mary and S. B. Windrum, aged in the most of Layton, Essex, England, in the Gord year of his age.

CAMPERLD—In Hamilton, on the 13th inst. of consumption, Alexan

million, tons of freight, and 2,654,547 passengers. They earned \$13,337,644 and their working expenses were \$9 838.768. The average speed of the Grand Trunk and Great Western passenger trains is 24 miles an hour; the average speed of the Northern is 26 miles; and the average speed of the narrow gauge lines is 20 miles an hour. Twelve miles an hour is about the rate at which freight trains cross the country.

THE UNBELIEVING JUROR.

Should He Have Been Allowed to Affirm? Shuld He Have Been Allowed to Affirm. TOTTAWA, June 12.—At the Assize Court yesterday, Mr. Mosgrave entered a special plea on behalf of John King, against whom the Grand Jury rerurned a true bill for assaulting a policeman. The plea is based on the fact that one of the jurymen, John Law, is a free thinker and did not take the oath, but was allowed to affirm. The contention of she plea is that the affirmation should not have been allowed as Law is not a Quaker, but did state in Court that it was contrary to his religious belief to take an oath. The point was reserved.

Fratricide and Suicide. CORNYH, June 15.—This morning about eleven o'clock Andrew Johnston, farmer, living two miles from here, was found dead in a w.al, his face and throat cut. His brother, Thomas Johnston, was found in a granary, also with his throat cut. Thomas was of unsound mind, s nd it is supposed

Medical.

MACALPINE On the 4th inst, the wife of R. S. lacalpine, M.D., Parkhill, of a 509.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Mason—May—At Rose Cottage, residence of the bride's mother, on the 9th inst. by the Rev. James Preston, Joseph Mason, Rose Hill Farm, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late George May, Trafalgar.

Swaisland—Wys—On the 9th inst., at Grace church, by the Rev G C McKenzie, Ernest Charles Swaisland, of Glencoe, to Frances Paulina, second daughter of the late John Wye, of Brantford.

POPS—MCDONALD—On June 3rd, by the Rev. W. Herridge, Mr. James Pope, to Miss Jennie McDonald, both of London.

BATTEAN—MANNING—In Hamilton, on the 9th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage, Gore street, by the Rev. J. S. Williamson, H. S. Battram, fruit dealer, to Miss Eliza A. Manning, all of Ramilton.

Woods-Douglas-On the 8th June, at the resi-

dence of the bride's father, 29 Avenue street, by the Rev. John M. King, M.A., Mr. James W. Woode, to Euphermis, eldest daughter of he Druglas, Ley, Surveyor H. M. Customs.

DEATHS

RANDALL - At his residence, Grimshy, on the 8th nst., of cancer, Robert Thompson Handall, aged 57

Moors — Died suddenly, in this city, on the 7th inst., of congestion of the lunge, James D. Meore, son of the late Edward Moore of Hamilton, aged 35

years.

MOCKRIDGE—In Hamilton, on the 9th inst., a Christ Church Cathedral rectory, the residence o Rev. On H. Mockridge. B.D.. (her son), Eliza, widow of the late Rev. James Mockridge, M.A., in her toth year.

McCallum—On Thursday morning, 10th inst, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Herbert Hamil-ton, Eq. Louisa Barrett, youngest daughter of the late Henry McCallum, Eq

BRUNKAU—At Montmeal, on Monday June 7th, 1890, at the age of 79 years, Hon. Jean Casmir Bruneau, retire? Judge of the Superior Court.

SMITH—At Hamilton, on the 9th instant, Nellie only daughter of John and Bessie Smith, aged months.

REESOR—On the 8th instant, at Whitevale, Nellie Dickson, wife of J. N. Reesor, jr., in the 23rd year

PRITCHARD—At North Wakefield, on Thursday, the 10th inst., James Pritchard, father of the late Andrew Pritchard, in the 98th year of his age.

LEPPER—On the morning of the 12th inst, So Winchester street, Mary Anne, beloved wife of Arthur Lepper, Esq., after a long and painful fil-ness, in the 62nd year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, the 14th inst. at 8 o'cleck p.m. Friends will please accept this inti

mation.

Hall—On the 13th June, at 280 Spadina avenue,
Jane, the beloved wife of Alfred Hall, of congestion
of the lungs, aged 29 years.

Ross—Died at his residence in Newcastle, of
Paralysis, William Nicolson Rose, M.D., aged 66

ELLIOTT—On Friday, the 11th, at her renear Mesdowvale, the beloved wife of Wm M P.

BRUCE—At 13 Morsy street, Edinburgh, Scotle on the Sch instant, Mr. Thomas Bruce, late of H

iton, in his Sist year

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

Vectoring is minde exclusively from the infect of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that will effectually eradicate from the system every tain of serversia, serversians the serversians. The serversians is serversians to the serversians of the serversians of the serversians of the serversians. Supply the serversians of the serversians. The serversians of the serversians of

he blood.

For Elects and Eruptive Discuses of the Skin, Pustules, Pittples, Blotches, Batla, Tetter, Sea dhead and Erupwerm, Vicerium has never failed to effect separmanent cure. nas never falses to effect exerctaneers cure.

For a stress to the damps. Reserve, Compliants, Bropsy Fentyl'. Weakstebs. Hencorribeds, arising from internal ulciration, and therine discusses and democrat Beblisty, Vocatives no allegate the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthers the whole system, acts upon the secretive organization and strengthers the bowels. For Catarrit, Syspepsic, Habitust Costiveness, Palparation of the Heart, Head-ache, files, Nervousuess, and General Prestration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such period satisfaction as the Paurine It purifies the block cleanser all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vkerrine have induced many physicians and apotheonies whom we know, to prescribe and use; in their own families.

In fact, Vkerrink is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD STREETIES; et placed before the public.

VEGETINE

IS THE BUST SPRING MEDICINE. Vegetine is Sold by AN Druggists. RADICAL CURE

TRUSSES.

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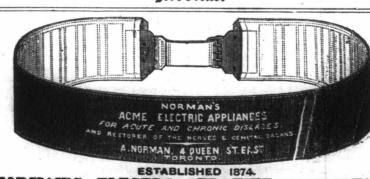
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VIRGINIA BOHEMIANS

(Continued.) XVII.

DADDY WELLES SURPRISED

This serene old Daddy Wells was a great puzzle to Brantz Eiliot. He was made up of piquant contrasts, and afforded a study in human nature. He was hospitable and liberal to his household, but evidently loved money. His guest had a supply of gold; and, when he paid Daddy Welles, the mountaineer's face indicated unmistakable pleasure at sight of the glitterin coin. But he was not close in his dealings. He simply leved the sight of money, apparently. Then, for other contrasts: the guileless smile of the Daddy plainly concealed an acute and observant mind. He was uneducated in books, obviously—it was doubtful, even, if he could write his but, as obviously, he was very well aducated in the book of human nature.

What particularly struck Brantz Elliot, however, was the fact that something mysterious was going on around him; and that of this something Daddy Welles was evidently the mainspring and master-spirit. He had frequently recalled the words of 'stage driver that 'queer stories' were told about his host. There really semed to be some good ground for the stories in quation, whatever they might disappear, and remain absent for two or ys. When the good man returned old raw-boned steed, he would smile in his guileless way, and casually le fall the observation that business took him away oftner than he liked; but as to the

precise character of the business in question, he apparently considered it unecessary to enter into any explanation. Lucin certain roughly clad persons frequently called to see Daddy Welles, and they held confine the confi dential interviews—looking round them now and then, apparently from a desire to satisfy themselves that they were not over-heard. Braniz Elliot had gone out to hunt one morning, but finding no game, had returned, and gone into the sitting-room, where he leaned back in one of the split-bottomed chair to look at the engravings in a new magazine. While thus engaged, he had heard voices, and observed Daddy Welles pass by the house towards the rear in company with a visitor. This visitor was a scare-crow figure in a ragged felt hat, with a sarcastic smile on his tobacco-

stained lips.
"I don't altogether like it, Daddy," said the owner of the ragged hat, in a low tone.
"No danger, no danger, Barney," Daddy

Well, if you say so, it's so, Daddy," the visitor responded; but strangers are mighty onsartain, and it's jest as well to be on the lookout. I wouldn't like to have to empty my double-barrel at anybody in the

Brantz Elliott could not see the face of this morning, patting the head of one of the the speaker, as he was walking away from dogs who sprung up to be caressed. He him, but the tone in which he spoke seemed turned his head and looked into the house. to indicate that a grin accompanied his words. Thence food for thought. The stranger who was mighty uncertain was aption, without receiving a reply, he deter-mined to propound it to Daddy Welles himself. One morning, therefore, he joined his host in the vicinity of the cow shelter, and said, in his straightforward way,

"What's going on here, Daddy Welles?"

A sweet smile illumed the counter. ance of Daddy Welles, and he said, inno-

'Yes," said Elliot; "there's no doubt of the fact that something is going on."
"Why, what makes you think so?"
"A friend of yours came to see you yes-

"Yistiddy mornin'? Well, what were you and Barney tors? I was in the house and heard you. as you went by."
"Whisperin'? Me and Barney!" said

the Daddy, with surprise. "Oh no; he was only talkin' about things in general, as neighbours will, you know, when they drop "So you talk about strangers, and their being onsartain, do you, Daddy Welles?— and of emptying double barrels at 'em in the

mountain?"
"Well, I do declare!" Daddy Welles said, with guileless smiles; did anybody say that?"
"Yes, they did—your friend Barney

"Well, well! but that Barney always was given to foolish ways of talkin'. You see there's a catamount was met in the mounting last week—not a common wildwas met in the cat, but a regular painter—the first seen in these parts for a long time, He's a stranger hereabouts; and if you got a good look at one, you'd think a fight with him was mighty onsartain, indeed, unless you got a chance to empty both barrels at him before he got to you!"

before he got to you !"
"Come now, Daddy; you know your friend Barney Jones didn't mearn a catamount .- Last week? was there one seen I mean to have a pull at him !"

The conversation was apparently passing to other topics, which did not seem i displease the Daddy.

"Agreed!—but about Barney Jones,

persisted Elliot; "what were you and he salking about? It's none of my business, "Talkin' about? Oh yes; he did men-tion he had killed two wolves. They're mighty skeerce now, and nothin' hardly brings 'em but a dead horse."

Brantz Elliot fell into a trap. The con-nection between wolves and a dead horse evidently excited his curiosity in the

horse to do with wolf-hunting, Daddy Welles ?" an air of innocent surprise, "don't you know? Well, that shows you are city-raised, friend, much as you do know about huntin'. That's the way we hunt wolves.
Only last year we got four that way. You

ought to 'a been here."
"Tell me about it!" said Brantz Elliot, with a nunter's ardour. Well, you see, a wolf's a mighty cunnt, and hides all day, and only comes out at night. He won't go in a bear-trap. He jest smells around it, and shakes his head and goes away. In the mornin' he ain't in the trap, and there's your twenty dollars gone !"

Elliot, intent on thoughts of wolves, for

got all about Barney Jones. "Twenty dollars !"
"Didn't you know about that?

law pays twenty deliars for a wolf's hide and sculp—they kill all the sheep and calves they can find, and are worth it. Well, we set a dead horse last year, and made nigh en to a hundred dollars by

"Well, this is the way we did it : You around the sheep-pess; and if a cow and call strayed away in the mounting, the cow came back but the calf was missin. This went on some time, and at last it was on-supportable. So me and some neighbours supportable. So me and some neighbours bought an old horse for five dollars, and

"Well, you see he was the trap. When he was done kickin', we slit him open from he was done kickin', we slit him open from his forelegs along his belly and put strychnine in him, and went back home."

"Strychnine! Oh yes; I begin to unwhich we not be Brantz Elliot's heart."

"Why were you never the wints."

worry our sheep, and the owners won't keep 'em at home, spite of a civil request. We put strychsine in a dead sheep, and on the next day there's a pile o' dead dogs by

that sheep."
Here Daddy Welles laughed cheerfully "And your horse-trap answered?"
"You ought 'a been in the mounting when we went up next mornin'! There were four big wolves, and a wild-cat, and crows, and hawks, no end of 'em, all layin' around dead dead in the around respectively." round dead dead in the snow nearabouts

around dead dead in the snow nearsbouts! They were the very biggest wolves you ever laid your eyes on, and we got eighty dollars for the hides and soulps.

"Well," said Elliot, "that's a new kind of trap, Daddy Welles But you have not told me about those people going and coming—Barney Jones and the rest." Goin' and comin'! Why you a' de

elved yourself, friend." Elliot shook his head. "There is something going on, Daddy But then it's no business of mine, and l don't care. You are not counterfeiters, are you? If you are, it's nothing to me but I am pretty certain you are not. If you are, go ahead; I'm not an efficer of the United States Mint. I'm a hunter, and I

have come here to drop a buck when I can, and see the sun come in at my window and tell me good morning. I don't belong to the detective police, and I've got nething to do with it, things in this direction suit me exactly, and I mean to stay at least a week longer. The men of cities delight me not, nor the women either—see Shakespere All I ask is that Broadway will attend to its own business and let me attend to

"Well that's right, friend," said Daddy
Wells, cheerfully. "I can't say I've got
much notion of towns and such like myseif. I'm mostly country-raised in my

Which Brantz Elliet, looking at his gauni old host in his homespun, regarded as just statement. "So am I," he said. "Shall we have

tramp, to-day?" "I'm ruther afterd I can't go with you this morain', friend," the Daddy responded, "I've got to ride over to Piedmont to the land-sharks on some busines That's what we call the l'yers."

"The lawyers, eh?"
"The same. The court people grind us poor folks every chance they git. But I s'pose they have to live, like the rest of and business -either there or elsewherefor he did not return until the evening of the next day. Mr. Barney Jones, on a horse as much of a scarecrow as himself had parted with him at the path, and ridden on to his own home farther up the val-

NELLY.

"Nelly!" said Mr. Brantz Elliot,

' Sir ?" said a voice. " I meant to ask you if you would go fish "It's a great bore ing with me," he said. parently himself, and he it was who might to spend a whole morning by one's selfparently himself, and he it was who might have a double barrelled gun emptied at him in the mountain. All this was more interesting than agreeable. What did it mean? After asking himself that questions and the second of the se agreeable in ladies' society. In fact, I don't care much for them in general—but you are an exception !"

It was a little unceremonious, perhaps, him to address the girl as "Nelly"—but then there were reasons for that. They had been thrown together hourly for nearly a whole month; and when we associate with persons familiarly for that length of time, they become friends—if they do not become enemies. Then everybody called her "Nelly," and almost unconsciously Brantz Elliot had come to do so, too. A last explanation was the fact that Nelly Welles was very young for her age, which was a mixture of the two, but more of the first. She had the shyness and simplicity of girlhaod—nothing of womanhood at all in fact, but a certain sweet seriousness a times which strongly attracted him. wonder was where she had acquired that expression of countenance and her real reexpression or countenance and her real re-finement. There was very little in her sur-roundings to account for it. Daddy Welles and his motherly helpmate were excellent people, but then they were not what is called high-bred. Nelly was really high-bred, in spite of her poor dress and all about her. She was a little awkward, but that evidently sixes from youth and incre-

about her. She was a little awkward, but that evidently arose from youth and inexperience. She had none of the "ways" of rustic belies, who look sidewise at you and deploy their unpleasant wiles. She was very quiet, and even dignified.

As to Nelly's personal appearance, she was certainly pretty. This fact had gradually dawned on Brantz Elliot, who was not crying in guch matter. not curious in such matters.

Nelly had gone fishing with him in

stream which ran through the narrow val-ley at the foot of the mountain more than once. This had been in consequence of his solicitation. Brantz Elliot had the tastes of a sportman, but not those of a recluse.

He liked company. Daddy Welles was generally engaged, and could only spare time now and then for a good tramp after days in the idla directions of the like. deer : in the idle divertisement of rambling along the stream and fishing in the bright autumn days, his associate had thus come to be Nelly, They got on very well with each other. He could talk in a friendly way—she was company. She did not take much part in the conversation. Her shy-ness had worn off, in a measure, and she

was much more at her ease with him; but she was still diffident, and apparently she was still diffident, and sprands, ashamed of her ignorance.

Having further urged, on this bright morning, his desire for company, Brantz Elliot succeeded in persuading Nelly to go fishing with him, and they set out together the math toward the stream. Nelly down the path toward the stream. Nelly had a brown chip hat, of very plain ma-terial, on her head, and had thrown an old cape around her shoulders. Her shoes and

stockings were coarse, but she walked with a grace which attracted the admiring a grace glances of her companion.

"Nelly," he said, "I have meant for some time to ask you a question, only I was afraid you would consider it rather impertinent. May I ask it?"

She turned her head and looked at him

rather shyly, but smiling, and said "Yes."
"Well, it's this. How in the world did you ever come to be born here in this mountain?" Have you lived all your life ere." That seems strange to me."
"Strange! Why should it be strange

"Strange! Why should it be strange?"
"Because it is the greatest puzzle to me
o understand how—but you will think am ill-bred if I say what I am going

say."
"I am sure I will not," Nelly said. "Well, I'll go on, then. I meant to say that you are a lady, from head to foot, and people in this world are influenced in their appearance and character by their sur-roundings. But really the thing is too low," said Brantz Elliot, as if addressing nimself; "I can't go on."
Nelly blushed quickly, and said, "I know what you mean; but I am no

I swear vou are !-excuse me. Nelly. "I am a poor girl without education— my father and mother are poor people. I was born here in the mountain, and I will live and die without going any where —"

where—"
A chord had evidently been touched which Brantz Elliot had never even suspected. Nelly's bosom heaved.
"I am not a lady!" she said, with a quick sob. "How can I be? How could I be anything but what I am? I never had any education, and nothing will ever a bange my life here! If I had not had a fe w old books, and learned what I could, I would not know how to read or write. Oh, it is so hard! I am nearly grown up, am I am so ignorant! I don't know what t do son etimes when I think of it!"

"I don't know," Nelly sobbed;" there a free school, but it is at Pledmont, and I was ashamed to go with the children. Father is as good to me as be can be, but he thinks very little of books, and says I can teach myself. But I never will be

can teach myself. But I never will be able to !"

Nelly turned her head to one side and indulged in a quiet cry, which seemed to relieve her, as she became calmer and said no more. As to Brantz Elliot, he seemed to be completely at a loss what to say. The girl's voice, full of passionate sadness, had strongly affected him. Not finding any reply to make at the moment he walked on in silence. At length he said,

"It is a pity—a very great pitty, in-"It is a pity-a very great pitty, in

Nelly did not reply for a few minutes she then said, in a low voice,

"I did not mean that I was really discontented or not happy. I have a great deal to be thankful for, and I would not care to leave home for pleasure; but I can't help wishing sometimes that I was not shut up here in the mountains all my life. All I wish is that I could improve myself, and have books to read, and not live and die so ignorant of everything."

Brantz Ellio looked into her face and

said, after a moment,
"You will be married some of days, then you will go away."
At this Nelly shook her head.

I would not like to be married He had begun to take a strong interest in analyzing the girl's thoughts and motive now, and said, "You mean that you don't intend to

"You mean that you don't intend to marry one of the rough young mountaineers here—and you are right."
"I do not mean to marry anybody," Nelly said, quietly. "I ought not to have talked so much about myself, but it is very hard to think of living all my life as ignorant as I am, I ought not to have learned to read. It has only made membanny."

Nally plainly wished to change the topic and Brantz Elliot said no more, but he re membered this conversation for a long time.
The occupation of fishing afforded a diversion, and to this they proceeded.

They had very bad luck. This fact was

due to heavy rains a day or two before, which had swollen the stream and made the water muddy. Such a condition of things is unfavourable to the pursuits of boor folks every chance they git. But I hopes they have to live, like the rest of the angler. After an hour's fishing they had caught nothing, and Brantz Elliot proposed that they should go farther up the harger and set out for Piedmont, where the really did seem to have important business—sither there or elsawhere. where the current grew narrow and rushed swiftly between two bluffs. A felled tree used as a bridge, reached from bank to bank; and thinking that the ground on the other side would prove more favorable for throwing the lines, they ventured cautiously on the log-bridge, which seemed rather insecure. It was more so than they sup-

posed. Just as they reached the middle t gave way, and they fell into the water.

Brantz Eiliot fell so sudde nly that he went completely under. When he rose to the surface, he saw that Nelly had been the surface, he saw that Nelly had been swept off by the rapid current, which was bearing her along like a leaf. Elliot was an excellent swimmer. In half a dozen strokes he reached the girl, and taking one of her hands, placed it upon his shoulder. She made no affort to grasp him, as drowning persons frequently do, and he struck at a grant to the hand. The out vigorously towards the bank, current was, however, even stronger than he had supposed, and, more unfortunate than all, Nelly's clething, especially her cape, became heavily clogged with water, Elliot felt the weight on his shoulder increasing every moment; and seeing the fatal cape wrapping its wet folds more and more closely around the girl, he endeavoured to tear it away from her. The effort only resulted in the disappearance of

both beneath the surface. They rose again but Elliot could see that the girl's strength was deserting her. His own was giving way. The water in her clothing and his own made the weight upon him terrible With a sinking heart he calculated th probability of reaching the shore. It seemed slight. The current swept them along, and Nelly became weaker and weaker. With half-closed eyes she leaned more and more heavily upon him, but even then did not attempt to grasp him. Look-ing at her pale face, Elliot groaned. What could he do? In a few moments at most they would probably sink for the last time. The thought passed through him as a bullet

passes through a man's breast.

"I will die with her!" he mutterred.

As he said this a wave passed over them.
They rose once more, and then something struck his face. This was a drooping bough of one of the sycamores growing on the bank. The bough extended at least fifteen feet out into the stream, and Elliot

caught it with one hand, supporting the "Nelly!" he said, She looked at him, and her head lean oward him as a child's toward a protecto in trouble. She was smiling faintly.

Do you think you can hold to this boug

for a few minutes? If you can, I'll say Yes," she said. She raised her arms, caught the bough and clung to it. Elliot found himself free and forcing his hand into his soake pocket drew out his knife, opened it with his teeth, and out the string of the cape

which was at once awept away.
"Hold fast now, Nelly!" he said, "for a minute only. There is but one way of wing you."

Half a dczen strokes carried him to shore and he ran to a large wild grape-vine near, from which he cut a long vine. With this he hastened back to the sycamore, climbed up, and, following the bough out into the stream, reached the spot where Nelly was clinging by both hands. The water was up to her shoulders, and her body swayed to and from the could see that the and fro. He could see that she w nearly exhausted, but the same faint smile was on her face as she locked at him—a

smile whose expression he had never see before, and which he always remembere afterward.

"Do just as I tell you, now, "he said.
"I am going to tie this grape-vine around you, and bring you to shore. It is the only way to save you. When I say 'Ready,' let the bough go, and trust to me."

"Yes," ahe said.

Elliot passed the vine around her under the arms, twisted it into a secure knot, tested the knot, and said,

" Ready !"
" Without an instant's hesitation Nelly

let go.
" Hold the vine tight," he said. She obeyed, and proceeding slowly along he broad bough, Elliot gradually drew the girl wh se head just emerged from the water to the shore. She was se much exhausted, however, that it was impossible for her to ascend the steep bank. Elliot saw this at a glance, and wrapped the vine around the bough, twisting it into a knot. He then bough, twisting it into a knot. He then swung himself to the ground, ran down the bank, and, catching the girl in his arms, carried her to dry ground.

"Saved! you are saved!" he cried, holding her in his arms, and smoothing her dripping hair from her forehead. Her arm was resting upon his shoulder in the natural posture of a person supported by another. It was almost around his neck, and her cheek was near his own. Brants

bener. It was almost around his neet, and her cheek was near his own. Brantz Elliot then did what perhaps he ought not to have done, but he did it almost uncon-sciously: he kissed the cheek. Nelly blushed to the roets of her hair and the tips of her ears, and turned away her head: owing to the fact that she was

"Don't mind me, Nelly !" he exclaime laughing joyfully. "Your face was so mear that I kissed you without thinking. You mustn't be too hard on a fellow!" He wrung the water as well as he could

sycamore which had been the means of saving Nelly's life stood on the west bank of the stream. There was the current gal-loping tetween them and home, and the log affording the means of crossing it had dis-appeared! There was a bridge on the stage-road about a mile below, but that would make their walk back at least two miles; and Nelly was trembling from head to foot.

to foot.

"You have a nervous chill!" Brantz Elliot exclaimed. "You never could wak round by the bridge. And then I'd have to carry you up the mountain afterward, Nelly, like the boy that carried the princess he was to marry if he got to the top with her!"

He laughed ruefully, What was to be done? He was considering the matter when two persons came out of a clump of pines near them and walked toward them.

SOME NEW RESIDENTS OF BOHEMIA, These two persons were a gentleman of forty-five or fifty, clad in black, and a slim forty-five or fifty, clad in black, and a slim girl of eighteen or nineteen, with brown hair, blue eyes, and a light shawl thrown over her shoulders. They came to the spot where Elliot and his companion were standing and the girl exclaimed, address-ing Nelly,
"Why, what is the matter? You are drenched from head to foot!—you are trembling all over. Did you fall into the

Nelly's teeth were chattering so that she was unable to reply, and Elliot replied for her.
"Yes, miss," he said. "We tried to

cross on a log, which broke, and we fell

in, and were nearly drowned. This is Miss Nelly Welles, and my name is Brantz Elliot. I am from New York, and am staying here."

The young lady bowed in reply to this

"htforward introduction of himself and Nelly, but at once concentrated har attention upon the latter. She had taken Nelly's hands in her own, and now ex-

"Your hands are almost frozen! How oold you are, and your teeth are chattering! You ought to go home at once—but it is too far. I know where Daddy Welles lives. Come home with us!" "We can go back—by the bridge," Nelly murmured, playing the castanets with her teeth. She really did seem to be about to have a nervous chill.
"'No, indeed! You must come with us We live only a short distance. Is this Nelly Welles? I have heard of you, Nelly, and am very glad to make your

Acquaintance. We were walking out. I am so glad we met you!"

There was something delightfully frank and affectionate in the girl's voice, and her companion, the gentleman in black, added his word, in a voice of mild courtesy. "Your young friend eught to change her clothing at once, sir," he said to Elliot. "My name is Cary, and I live

"Yes, indeed, papa! Make her come, said the tall girl.

And as Nelly had no means of resisting, she yielded, and they all walked up the hill through the evergreens. The path wound downward on the other side and entered a meadow. Beyond, on a rising ground, was an old-fashioned countryhouse of moderate size, standing in the midst of a lawn dotted with locusts and Lombardy poplars, a favourite tree with the old time Virginians. The house was ancient and built of stone, covered with brown stucco. In front was a small porch reached by a circular carriage-drive. Here and there in the grounds rose white trellises, which seemed to indicate a love of flowers in the master or mistress of the mansion. The general appearance of things suggested plain comfort rather than ample s-an idea of tranquility and home.

The slim young lady, who had intro-duced herself to Nelly as Frances Cary, at left of the entrance, which seemed to do duty as drawing-room and library com-bined. There were two or three book cases filled with volumes, and some old pictures on the wall. In the centre stood a writing table covered with books and papers—among the latter, some upon which the owner of the house seemed to have been engaged, as a pen was lying upon them. Two large arm-chairs covered with brown leather stood on each side of the table, and were apparently heirlooms. The

table, and were apparently heirlooms. The apartment was in keeping with these antiquated pieces of furniture. Above the tall mantel piece the wall was wainsooted in panels, and the appearance of things was antique. Some of the first settlers who crossed the Blue Ridge in the last cnetury had probably built this house.

As his host had begged Elliot to excuse him for a moment, and had left the room, the young man had a good opportunity te look around him. It was quite plain, from the appearance of the apartment, that Mr.

the appearance of the apartment, that Mr. Cary was a man of literary tastes, and lived quietly among his books. An atmosphere of the past seemed to pervade the room—there was only one object which looked fresh and modern; this was a portrait of object the martly rice over the martly rice and the contract of the contr fresh and modern; this was a portrait of cabinet size, over the mantel-piece, representing a girl of about eighteen, with her hair in bands on the temples, and secured by a bow of ribbon behind. In the face of the picture there was an exquisite sweetness and modesty. The lips were virginal, and smiled. It was possible that this was the portrait of Miss Frances Cary, as it was an excellent likeness of her; but the hair was worn in a different manner.

Brantz Elliot was looking at it when Mr.

Cary came back.
"I have just seen my daughter," Mr.
Cary said; "and Miss Nelly will be able
to come down to dinner, Mr. Elliot. If she wishes to return home this evening They fell into conversation, and at length an old servant appeared and announced that dinner was served. Mr. Cary led the

that dinner was served. Mr. Cary led the way into the opposite room, and there stood Miss Frances Cary and another person awaiting them. The tall young beauty looked at Mr. Brantz Elliot with a smile and an expression of curiosity—she was evidently expecting something. Suddenly she laughed—the something had happened. Brantz Elliot had taken three steps into the room when he stopped. He was looking at the figure beside Miss Frances Cary. This figure was that of a young lady in a dress of light-blue silk, with a fringe of lace around the neck, and a train. The lace around the neck, and a train. The dress was cut in the pull-back fashion of the time, and therefore, exhibited the whole contour of the wearer's person. Small whole contour of the wearer's person. Small black morocco slippers, decorated with ribbon knots, appeared under the elegantly trimmed skirt; lace cuffs emerged from the falling sleeves, and the young lady's dark hair was elaborately dressed in curls on the temples, with a string of pearls interwoven. The explanation of all this was that, as her own clothes were drenohed, Nelly Welles had been dressed up by Miss Frances Cary in a suit of her own—the best she had—and was now exhibited in triumph by her hostess.

by her hostess.

"I thought you would be surprised, sir!" Miss Frances Cary said to Elliot, laughing. "Nelly has on one of my dresses, and it fits her to perfection, though dresses, and it fits her to perfection, though I am taller than she is."

"It certainly does," Elliot said. He looked at Nelly with admiring eyes. The magic of dress had made her what he had said she was—a lady from head to foot. There was nothing in her air to detract from this; no gaucherie at all. She wore her elegant costume with the air of a person who had never put on linsey in her life, and the small feet in the morocco alippers seemed to have found the covering slippers seemed to have found the covering suited to them.

"By George!" said Elliot to himself who would ever have thought that dress would make such a difference in a girl

Mr. Cary smiled and said,
"Certainly, and you seem to be becoming great friends."
"Friends, paps.!—why not? Nelly's coming to see me. Mercy! do you think girls are as stiff as you lords of creation? Indeed, we are not. We become acquainted before you great people have finished shaking hands!"

Everybody then sat down, and dinner went upon its way. ended, and Mr. Cary and Edios returned to the library, the young ladies going up-stairs again. The

young ladies going up-stairs again. The carriage had been ordered to be ready in

They entered into conversation, and he found Mr. Cary a quiet, friendly person, who made an agreeable impression by his air of simplicity and courtesy.

The carriage drove to the door at the appointed time, and a few moments afterward Frances Cary and Nelly Welles came down stairs into the library. Nelly had taken off her friend's silk dress, but put on another of a plainer description, is which she presented a very neat and a tractive appearance. A maid-servant had brought down a small travelling valise in which Nelly's damp clothes were packed, and this was taken out to the Elliot and Nelly then took leave of their

host and hostess, and got into the carriage, which was a plain family equipage, driven by an old servant. "Be sure you keep your promise, Nelly," said the young hostess, "and come and see me. I shall come and see

"Yes, indeed, I will come," Nelly said. as the door of the carriage was abut. It was then about to drive away when Miss Frances Cary uttered a piercing cry. Every-

"Mercy! I've not kissed you!" ex-claimed the young lady, rushing wildly to the carriage window.

A fervent embrace followed, and then the vehicle went upon its way. (To be continued.)

LITERATURE AND ART.

Dr. Theodore Kolde, a German authority on the history of the Reformation, is going to prepare a new biography of Martin Luther, to be ready by November 10, 1883-the 400th anniversary of Luther

birth. In Mr. Noel Lainsbury's forthco volume of his "Colonial Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, 1661there will be a mass of new material for the early history of Great Britain's American Colonies in Charles II.'s reign.

The Emperor of Russia has bestowed the Grand Cross of St. Stanislas on MM. Paul Baudry, Hebert and Robert Fleury, the painters, and on M. Guilliaume, the sculptor. He has also made M. Jules Breton commander, and M. Jean Paul Laurens officer of the Order of St. Anne. Queen Victoria has been contributing etchings to an art periodical. Were an American President to do such a thing there would be murmurings about im-peachment; knowledge of anything but politics transforms an American official

into a "literary feller," who is contrary to the spirit of our institutions.—N. Y. Herald. Tennyson has been much disgusted with those who have been giving a political complexion to his candidature for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. He has resigned the contest on discovering that a party use had been made of his name and fame. He used to be a Conservative of a pronounced type, and all the spirited breathings of his patriotic muse are inspired by Conservative spirit.

The city of Szegedin, on the rebuilding of which hundreds of hands are employed, has received a splendid gift. Dr. Carl Somogyi, grand provest of the Cathedral Chapter of Grau, the primatial see of Hungary, has presented the city with a library of more than seventy thousand volumes, including literary and scientific works in further settled an endowment, amounting fresh books regularly. The municipality on its side, is required to provide a suitable building, to maintain a librarian and to give 100 florins annually for the purchase of

new books. A picture which has in its time under gone several very severe ordeals is soon to be put up at public auction at the Hotel Drunot. It is the "Judgment of Solomon," by Rubens, which, while in the Museum at Antwerp, was struck by a cannon ball during the siege of 1832, and was so damaged that its repairs amounted to 1,200 francs. Its mistortunes did not end here, for, after its removal to Paris, it receive another cannon shot during the revolution in 1848, which struck it, if we are to believ tradition, in exactly the same spot as the first one. This wound has also been care-fully healed, and the picture will now, it

is to be hoped, find a more peaceable home than has hitherte fallen to its lot. In his design for Truro cathedral—of which the Prince of Wales recently laid which the Frince of Wales recently laid the corner-stone—Mr. J. L. Pearson has produced a grand and picturesque com-position. He has mingled the spirit of mediæval architecture with the require-ments of modern ritual most harmoniously. Mr. Pearson has cleverly contrived that the walls of the south asiae of the old church may remain and be no blot on the modern structure. He has chosen thirteenth century Gethic of a somewhat French type. Above the junction of nave French type. Above the junction of nave and transepts will rise a grand lantern tower, crowned by one tall spire, around which four graceful turret pinnacles are grouped. At the west end will be two smaller towers, having similar spires and pinnacles. The sky line will be picturesquely broken by crocketed gables, and the wall pierced with windows of bold but beautiful tracery. All the principal portion of the building will be executed in Cornish granite. Cornish granite.

Mr. James Parton's "Voltaire," which he has been engaged, more or less, for twenty years, giving his whole time to it since 1877, will be finished in August, and may be expected from the press about next Christmas. It will be published in two octavo volumes of 500 pages each, and will be quite strictly confined to a biographical statement of all that personally concerns his hero; but, even with this limitation, Mr. Parton finds that this man's career, practically covering Euro-pean history for the whole of the eighteenth century, is almost too much for him. The work has been written, not for the purpose of making money, but for the work's sake. It has been the one thing which Mr. Parton has felt that he must do whether or no, and, accordingly, it may be expected to fulfill high anticipations as to its value and interest. Nothing that to its value and interest. Nothing that gives more than a moiety of Voltaire's life has ever appeared in English, and Mr. Parton, now that Voltaire is better understood, is sure of a large number of readers. The influence of politics upon art is curiously illustrated by some statistics which have been published as to the number of exhibits in the Paris Salon for the last fifteen years. There are 7,289 this year, as against 3,554 in 1865, so that the total has more than doubled. But from 1865 to 1867 there was a decrease, which is accounted for by theory that the war 1865 to 1867 there was a decrease, which is accounted for by theory that the war between Prussia and Austria in 1868, and the troubled condition of Europe generally, had preoccupied the minds of artists as well as of politicians. From 1867 to 1870 the figures increased to a total which has not since been reached; and there was no exhibition in 1871, Paris being in the month of May the stronghold of the Communists. There were only about 2,000 munists. There were only about 2,000 pictures at the exhibitions of 1872 and 1873, but in 1874 they rose to 3,657, after which the rate of increase was somewhat slower, owing to the fluctuation of politics in the National Assembly and the want of confidence in the successive Ministries of Marshal McMahon. In 1878 the number said. "That is from nervous exhaustion.
Ceme on, and make haste home!"
He looked round him, and for the first time became aware of a fact which he had quite overlooked in his excitement, The

"I have neglected my own toilet from want of time, gentlemen," Miss Frances
Cary said, with a curtesy; "but I hope you acknowledge that Nelly is a guite overlooked in his excitement, The

A TERRIBLE DISASTE

Collision Between Two New York and Boston Steamboats.

ONE OF THE VESSELS BURNT AND SURK. Between Thirty and Fifty Lives Lost.

PANIC ON THE BURNING SHIP. Two Men Driven to Commit

Suicide.

By Telegraph to The Mail.) New York, June 12,-The steamer Narragansett, which left New York last evening for Stonington, and her compan ion, the Stonington, which left Stonington for New York, collided off Connecticut river about 11.15 last night. The former took fire and sunk in four fathoms of water. The passengers from both steamers were transferred to the City of New York, which arrived at New York at 10.15 this

HOW THE DISASTER HAPPENED. The Stonington arrived at Stonington at 6.30 this morning, with about fifty survivors from the Narragansett. The bow of the former was stove in three feet aft of the stem, nearly to the water line. She struck the Narragansett at 11.20 on the atarboard side, forward of the wheel-house. The shock burst the gas tank, and in fifteen minutes the Narragansett was on fire. She sunk in four fathoms of water. The City of New York and the Providence came to the assistance, and the City of New York, and also some of all the boats and life rafts of the the Stonington's passengers. The City of four steamers were lowered. It was two hours before the last passenger was picked up. Most of the passengers were transferred to the City of New York The passengers say the officers and crew of the Narragansett behaved with great coolness and nerve. On the arrival of the Stonington the village was aroused and men and women hastened with clothing and assistance. Twenty-five women were on

IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES, one of whom died before reaching Stoning ton from the shock. One man also died-Rev. E. Blockwood, 68th street Methodist church, New York, who was on his first trip east. Most of the Eastern bound pas. sengers left on a special train. Everything was done for their comfort. The surviving passengers agree that of the passenger list of more than three hundred a large number must be lost, as the water around the burning steamer was alive with struggling people clinging to every conceivable thing.

The Stonington brought had Stonington brought back about fifty rescued passengers, mostly ladies, most of whom were in the water several hours. They had on only their night clothes, and the ladies of Stonington turned out and dressed them up before being sent home on the special train. One lady had about \$3,000 in a value which she lost. Two ladies died on the steame Stonington after being picked up. A despatch from the clerk of the steamer Narragansett estimates the loss of life at thirty.

THE SURVIVORS IN UNDRESS. Of the fifty survivors landed at the Stonington line pier this morning only one or two had hats, and the greater number wore no shoes. S. J. Grant, of East Cam-bridge, Mass., saved his own and the life brother's wife by means of lifepreservers. The woman stood on the pier covered with the steamboat's blankets and no shoes on.

AN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT. Second Officer McDonogh, of the steamer

City of New York, says :-Our steamer was proceeding direct for New York, when we observed signals of distress somewhere in the Sound off Cornfie.d lightship. We approached rapidly, and observed two steamers in collision. We finally succeeded in getting alongside the Stonington, and then the passengers, a hundred or more, boarded our vessel, and our seamen, after considerable difficulty, rescued a number from the water, also from a lifeboat:

McDorsogh asserted that in his & ima tion the number lost was not over fix WHAT A DECK-HAND SAYS.

Michael Ingalis, a deck-hand on Narragansett, said:

I suppose we were about twenty-five miles from Stonington at the time of the collision. I was on deck, and saw the boats strike. The Stonington struck our boat a few feet in front of the wheel, breaking into her boiler and probably preventing an explosion. The Stonington at once backed up out of sight, although I could see her bow completely crushed from the water up. I jumped overboard and clung to a floating spar, and while there I saw the boats being lowered from the Nargansett upset and the occupants probably drowned. I was in the water about two hours and was picked up by the boat of the City of New York. I was completely played out, but the crew were very kind and revived me by plentiful doses of brandy.

A BOSTONIAN TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE. Narragansett, said :--

A BOSTONIAN TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE.

G. O. Sambourne, Boston, another pas G. O. Sambourne, Boston, another passenger, says:—

I was knocked out of my berth by a terrible force. Without stopping to dress I secured a life preserver, and with others jumped into the water, and after floating around some time I was picked up. About fifteen minutes after the collision the boat was a sheet of flames, and burned to the water's edge. Before leaving the boat I saw a man shoot himself in despair, and also heard the report of another pistol. There were, I believe, 350 passengers aboard, and with the officers and crew, over 400. I think I am estimating low when I say a hundred lives were lost. A great mistake was made by the officers in not letting the people know the true condition of affaire, as many women were induced by them to return to their staterooms, thereby losing time and very likely their lives. In five minutes the steamer was burned almost to the water's edge. A large amount of valuable property was left by the passengers in the estaterooms. The scenes were heart-rending. After I had crawled out of my stateroom through a window and found temporary security in a boat, an old lady was noticed struggling in the water. When the boat was pulled up to her, it was discovered she had an eight-months' old grandchild close to her breast. They were both taken in the boat and reached more secure quarters in the Stonington. The collision, fire, and sinking occurred within such a short time that many in the rooms asleep must have been lest. The shrieks and cries of terror of the men as well as the women were terrible. senger, says :-

THE LIST GONE DOWN. President Babcock says he is making every effort to get a list of passengers. The lists cannot be made up until after the departure of the steamers, as many pas-sengers don't get tickets until the steamer starts. The list, he says, has probably gone down with the steamer.

CONFUSION ON THE STONINGTON, The New York Evening Telegram says The New York Evening Telegram says:

Owing to lack of proper organization of the forces of the Stonington, much confusion existed, and an unreasonable time elapsed before the boats was almost wholly accomplished by the passengers. Upwards of two hundred people are known to have been rescued. The purser of the Narraganest stated that not more than three hundred passengers were on the boat, and the loss cannot exceed fity, as it is known more than two hundred were brought to this city in the steamer of City New York, and large numbers were taken back to Stonington on the steamer Stonington. It is also known that a schooner which came up sent out boats and picked up several people, though it is not known exactly who, and how many there were. The list of saved includes Andrew Baymond, Amsterdam, N.Y.; F. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bogers, Buffalo. A COWARDLY CAPTAIN.

Clarence Leonard and wife, who played at Booth's theatre during Miss Neilson's engagement, were on board the Narragansett, and were brought here on the City of New York. Leonard speaks in strong terms against the conduct of the officers and crew of the Narragansett. He says Captain Young, who was in command, was one of the first to enter a life-boat. A Mrs. Osborne threw her six-year-old child from the main deck to him, and then jumped for the same boat, and was rescued. The shrieks of the dying and pleadings of those in the water for assistance were

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS. Cornelius Henry says at the time the Narragansett, upon which he took passage from New York, left that city there were between four and five hundred passengers,

All the berths and staterooms were en-

AN INHUMAN DECK HAND. The City of New York sent five beats to the assistance of the Narragansett. One boat rescued twenty-seven, including seven women. Some children rescued were Very few of the women had any naked. Very lew of the women had anything but their under-garments on. Leonadard, the actor, says a deck hand in the life-boat was seen to strike the fingers of an old lady desperately clinging to the side of the bost. She begged to be saved, but was finally compelled to let go her hold, and was brokenly drowned. and was probably drowned.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE. The first pilot of the City of New York said it was half an hour after the collision before his boat arrived. The fog was very heavy, but the glare of the burning steame be seen. Mrs. Mary Waldren passenger on the Narragansett thinks a number of persons must have been burned to death. About twenty lady passenger vere in the cabin before the col is reported that the fire was caused b with which the Stonington trated the hull of the Narragansett, ng the heated metallic parts of the furnac out of position, kindling a raging fir the body of the steamer. A. P. Der New York, had his wife and three child ren on board. The children were drowted

COURAGEOUS SAILOR BOYS, Several boys from the United States steamer Tennessee, passengers on the Nar. ragansett, were very active in organizing a crew, and it was in great measure due to their courage and bravery that an uncontrollable panic was averted,

FORGOT THEIR CHILDREN. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Stitson, of Atlanta

lorgot their two children in the panic, and they were probably burned to death, Divers have been sent to the wreck. Seve eral roberies occurred during the confu-sion of transferring passengers from the Stonington to the City of New York, THE RESCUED PASSENGERS from the Narragansett were transferred to Norwich also hove in sight, and was signalled, but refused to respond, and ken on her course. When the City of New York left the scene of the accident the Narraganzett was ashore. There was no discipline apparent on the Narraganeett after the accident, while the officers and crew of the Stonington are praised for

their timely courage and bravery. The first two boats to leave the Narraganset contained only men, principally foreigner The third contained women and chil-Two women and a man died on the Ston ington after being rescued. TOUCHING INCIDENTS. A child was taken from the arms of its mother. One of two the women just mention ed was saved. Mrs. E. M. Soule, of Boston was heard to say to her child, "Nellie, I jump will you follow me?" to which to child replied, " I will, mamma." umped and both were saved. Ch Clare, a boy placed on a raft by his father was saved, but his father was drowned

were saved. A captain estimates the number of passengers leaving New York at COOLNESS OF THE WOMEN, As soon as the Narragansett's passenger learned of their peril they came hurrying on the main deck and became panic stricken, and the most vigorous efforts of the officers were futile in restoring order There were many ladies on board, but they were calmer as a rule than the men, and

None of the Narragansett's books or paper

there were fewer exhibitions of paralysing fear among them. WASHED ASHORE. Six bodies have been washed ashore at Niantic. One is E. J. Horton, of Attlee oro', Mass; one is a woman, supposed to be Mrs. William Stevens, of Hoboken, and another is Mrs. J. K. Little. Mrs. E. J. Horten, wife of the Representative, kner this evening, when friends gently told her of his sad fate. She was so overcome that it was necessary to call a physician. Mr. P. M. Carpenter, reported saved, says he and Horton met in the water and spoke, Horton said, "I am nearly exhausted and cannot hold out much longer." They shook hands and said good bye. Both

floated in different directions. THE BURNT BOAT, The Narragansett was built by the late Wm. R. Williams, of New York, as a freight boat, to run between Philadelphia and New York. She was purchased by the Stonington line and made over into passenger boat. She cost nearly \$300.000

CANADIANS SAVED. Among the passengers known to have been saved are:—Miss G. B. Doane and Mrs. Wm. Purdy, of St. John, N. B.; J. Beaty, Toronto, and Peter Chilon, Queb

STRANGE, IF TRUE, STRANGE, IF TRUE.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood, who died size
tening rescued, had been reading Paines
"Treatise on Reason" before the disaster. On the fly leaf he wrote, "If I go down with this boat to-night, I should be ashamed to have this book found with m were it not that I read it to refute it octrines." One of the bodies Stonington was probably that of Rev. C. E. Peake, Philadelphia. At the time of the disaster a suit was on trial against its owners of the Narragansett on account of a collision which occurred on the night of

ter. No satisfactory explanation of the disaster has been made. of 12 bodies recovered from the Namesansett the following have been identified:—E. J. Horton, jewellery drummer, Atleboro; Wm. Noyes, New York; Alfred A. Reed, East Greenwich, R. I. THE IDENTIFIED DEAD. Mrs. Wm. Stevens, Boston Highlands Mrs. J. K. Little, residence unknown. Seafaring men think the officers of the Stonington cannot be blamed for the acceedent, but had the Stonington sounded two whistles instead of one in reply to the sig nals, the Narragansett accident would in all probability have occurred.

LIST OF THE LOST.
Following is a partial list of the passen gers lost from the Narragansett; - Captain Banks, steward of the Narragansett; Brown, Attleboro, Mass.; Porter, Butt ield, Providence; two children of Carpenter; Case, Jersey City; Mr. Cheecks, Boston; three children of A. Dix, New York city; Edward Horton, Attleboro'; Rev. E. B. Lockwood, New York City; child of Edward Mulholland, Loding; Timethy Marphy, deck hand; L. E. Round and Walter Round, Taunton, Mass.; Chas. E. Scott, East Providence, R.I.; two children of Mrs. Frederick Stilson, Atlanta; Ed ward Teed, bar-keeper of Narragansett Herbert Warren, Newton, Mass; Adelle Delia and W. H. Wood. Eleven are mist ing, whose names are unknown. Rev. Mr. Lockwood's remains will be taken Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co.

MANITOBA

Himes of Chief Justice Wood—A Felent Compounded. Winnipeg, Man., June 10.—Lindsf Russell, Surveyor-General, arrived here last night from Ottawa. Chief Justice Wood was taken suddenly ill here yesterday, and is new confined to his room. Complaint is made of the delay in appointing a judge, as the work is onest ous. The Chief Justice will leave for the seaside on Monday next.

Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, has arrived here and compared to the property of the seaside on the confined to the seaside on the confined to the

here and compromised with Boylan, charged with the embezzlement of \$2,600, after he \$1,500 in his possession, saying he drunk at the time. Cook also pays lan's expenses to Detroit to join his fan
Two barges of coal from Sutherist
nine on the Flowersh mine on the Flourish river arrived yesterday, taking forty-three days on journey. The barges were construtrees which were felled on the spot, an much difficulty was experienced on the

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

Look at him standing quietly in hi putting one hind foot over the other. In doing this he often cuts the fore part of hi hind foot with the sharp calks of his shoe, thus making him lame perhaps for months. When brought out, do not allow him to be jockied in his paces. Take your stand on one side of the road, and let him walk one side of such that walk naturally and quietly by; then turn and walk by, showing his other side. Now stand behind, and have him walk off in front of you and from you; then turn and walk toward you. Observe if he goes freely and easily, and plants his hind feet in the tracks of his fore feet. Next, have him trotted by you, and back and forth, watching his action closely.

Now look at his eyes, and make a mo-Now look as his eyes, and make a ma-tion with your hand toward them, as if you intended to strike. If he winks quickly or draws his head back his vision may be de-pended on generally as good, and no blind-ness in him. The eyes should be moder-

ately prominent. Sunken eyes are apt to get blind as the horse grows old, and often characterize a vicious temper. Examine the teeth and see that they are sound, strongly set, and even. Look at his fore legs, and notice if he has strong knee-joints, and that they are not sprung. Ex-amine the hind legs closely, above and beamine the hind legs closely, above and below the hocks, for any swellings, and especially for curbs and spavins. Now look at all the rattern joints, and see if clear of cuts from interiering, or if there are any scars on them in consequence of this. The pasterns should be rather short for a carriage horse, and not much sloping. If the latter, and long and elastic, they are apt to give out at a hard pull. In a race-horse such pasterns are less objectionable. In a heavy draught animal they are unrardonaheavy draught animal they are unpardonable. The feet are often passed over, but a thorough examination of these is of the namest importance. They should be reasonable. ably large, the hoofs clear and tough, free from cracks, not shelly, and well set up at the heels; otherwise, they will soon wear down on pavements or hard roads, and the horse become foot-sore. If always to be kept in the country to work on a farm or dirtroads, low heels are not so objectionable; lastly, regard the inside of the hoofs, and see that there is a good sized frog to soften the jar to the leg when the foot stamps on the ground.

A pony built horse is the best for working in harness, while a more rangy bodied one, with longer legs, may be preferable for the saddle ; but these should not be so long as to be liable to weakness. The g as to be hable to weakness. The s, from the hocks and kness down, in horses should be rather short than If the tail lifts hard and stiff, it is usually an evidence of a strong back and quarters.

If it lifts quite limber and easily, the re-

rerse is apt to be the case.

As to the age, this is readily told by the teeth till seven years old, unless they are bishoped." It is usual for jockeys to call horse eight when he is all the way from ten to twenty; but an adept can give a pretty shrewd guess as to this, for after t years old the eyes begin to sink, gray hairs come into the head, and there is a want of

youthful look and vivacity.

After all, there is a great risk in buying a horse, even from an owner who is truthful and honestly disposed to speak of his failings; for in many cases he is really gnorant of what these are, or of incipie diseases which may be lurking in the sys-tem at the time of sale. As for the tricks of jockies in hiding the age, faults, and covering up diseases, they are past finding out; and when they trade with each other. even, the very smartest and most knowing one gets cheated easily by one much more skilful than himself in showing off a horse. It is only after using a horse for month can be found out, and we have known m expected faults and vices to turn up after

possessing one for years.

In the city stables, so many horses as kept under one roof and there is such a want of proper ventilation, that "pink eye" and the "herse-distemper" are often prevalent there, or, if not shown at the prevalent there, or, it has break out soon time of purchase, these break out soon after. It is safest to buy a horse immediate. ately upon its arrival in town, before he has a chance to get diseased, and before the sellers have had time to "slick him up." Never mind a dirty coat and rough looks; you can clean the former and smooth the latter, without risk to the animal, as soon as you get home, and after this he will probably show 25 to 50 per cent. better than when you bought him.
One rather thin in flesh is safer to buy than when fat, for this covers bad points, and, when worn down somewhat, a rather fine-

appearing horse turns out to be very com-

THE PEA AS A FERTILIZER. Clover as a great crop is our best ferlargely and well down, and at the same time growing profitable crops. But it takes time. For land that requires immediate enrichment there is nothing equal to the pea, a rank grower, shading the ground and thus favouring moisture and mellowness, and preventing evaporation by the sun. It is rich in material easily rotted, it hardy so that it may be sown early, soon materials and will grow two full grows in a matures, and will grow two full crops in season. But most of all, it takes plaster a way that is unprecedented—more that doubling the yield, especially on clay soil which is well suited to its growth. To get the full benefit of the plaster, sow as so as the seed is put in, so as to get the winter or early spring moisture to dissolve it. Unless the soil is almost worthless, a good growth will be made, to be turned down when in blossom; the land to be immediately ately resown, plaster applied (in either case about a bushel) and the growth again turned

The two crops will afford a large mass of rich material without the exhaustive effect upon the soil which the ripening of the grain induces; the first crop rotted turning up an enriched, mellow surface; the ond doing the same for the soil turne down; so that the whole is improved both in texture and fertility. Sometimes the first crop is permitted to ripen if not too rank, leaving in the cutting as much of the haulm as possible. This will be still early enough for the second crop to make a good growth to turn down in the fall. The land in either case will be found in a condition to grow well any crop in the spring, the increase of which will more than pay for the seed and labour expended in the improvement, leaving the land in excellent condition for future use, particularly for condition for future use, particularly for seeding down; or the seeding down may be done in place of the grain crop the spring felowing the improvement, which a mellow seed bed and a chance for early sowing (on the late snows if desired) favours; besides the land will have been pretty well cleared of weeds.—F. G. in N. Y. Tribune.

HANDLE THE COLTS. The horse submits to man's authority for

The horse submits to man's authority for the reason that he is made to believe man is the stronger. He is kind and tractable from being treated kindly and handled lovingly. What a horse is once taught, ne matter how young, it never forgets. When the colt is running by its mother's side, it can be best taught valuable lessons. Man's strength can then easier overcome it. The more you talk to and handle a colt the more it will know and the kinder it will be. No one should ever permit a colt to No one should ever permit a colt to lave the mastery in strength, consequent-y small boys should not handle them until the colt is entirely subdued in this respect, he can break in the colt is entirely subdued in this respect. Nor should a colt be ever hitched or led by a halter which he can break. If he once learns he can break his halter it will take years to break him of the fault, if it is ever cured. But by kind handling and playing with them—which any one can early which with them—which any one can enjoy who has a heart within him—they will ever after be easily caught, kind in service and more trusting in danger or difficulty. When the colt comes about you never abuse him, but, with kindness educate a familialty All the berths and staterooms were AN INHUMAN DECK HAND, The City of New York sent five beats to

ew York

gas tank.

water

is makir

nany pas ne steame

The City of New Addance to One the assistance of the Narragansett. One boat rescued twenty-seven, including seven women. Some children rescued were wemen. Some children resource were naked. Very few of the women had anything but their under-garments on. Leon. dard, the actor, says a deck hand in the life-boat was seen to strike the fingers of an old lady desperately clinging to the side of the bost. She begged to be saved, but was finally compelled to let go her hold, Fifty and was probably drowned.

The first pilot of the City of New York said it was half an hour after the collision before his boat arrived. The fog was very CAUSE OF THE FIRE. before his boat arrived. Inc log was very heavy, but the glare of the burning steamer could be seen. Mrs. Mary Waldron, a passenger on the Narragansett, thinks a number of persons must have been burned to death. About twenty lady passengers were in the cabin before the collision. is reported that the fire was caused by the force with which the Stonington pened trated the hull of the Narragansett, force ing the heated metallic parts of the furnace out of position, kindling a raging fire in the body of the steamer. A. P. Dex, of New York, had his wife and three childs ren on board. The children were drowned.

COURAGEOUS SAILOR BOYS, Several boys from the United States steamer Tennessee, passengers on the Narragansett, were very active in organizing a crew, and it was in great measure due to. heir courage and bravery that an uncontrollable panic was averted.

FORGOT THEIR CHILDREN. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Stitson, of Atlanta, forgot their two children in the panic, and they were probably burned to death, Divers have been sent to the wreck. Seve eral robberies occurred during the confusion of transferring passengers from the Stonington to the City of New York,

THE RESCUED PASSENGERS om the Narragansett were transferred to ce, and the City of New York, and also some of the Stonington's passengers. The City of Norwich also hove in eight, and was sig-nalled, but refused to respond, and kept on her course. When the City of New York left the scene of the accident the arragantett was ashore. There was no iscipline apparent on the Narragansett after the accident, while the officers and crew of the Stonington are praised for their timely courage and bravery. The first two boats to leave the Narragansett contained only men, principally foreigners. The third contained women and children. Two women and a man died on the Ston. egton after being rescued.

TOUCHING INCIDENTS. A child was taken from the arms of its nother. One of two the women just mention. ed was saved. Mrs. E. M. Soule, of Boston, was heard to say to her child, "Nellie, if jump will you follow me?" to which the hild replied, "I will, mamma." They umped and both were saved. Charlie lare, a boy placed on a raft by his father, was saved, but his father was drowned. None of the Narragansett's books or papers were saved. A captain estimates the number of passengers leaving New York at

COOLNESS OF THE WOMEN. As soon as the Narragansett's passengers learned of their peril they came hurrying on the main deck and became panic stricken, and the most vigorous efforts of the officers were futile in restoring order. There were many ladies on board, but they vere calmer as a rule than the men. and there were fewer exhibitions of paralysing ear among them. WASHED ASHORE.

Six bodies have been washed ashore at Niantic. One is E. J. Horton, of Attle-boro', Mass; one is a woman, supposed to be Mrs. William Stevens, of Hoboken, and another is Mrs. J. K. Little. Mrs. E. J. Horten, wife of the Representative, knew othing of the loss of her husband uni this evening, when friends gently told her of his sad fate. She was so overcome that it was necessary to call a physician. Mr. P. M. Carpenter, reported saved, says he and Horton met in the water and spoke. Horton said, "I am nearly exhausted and cannot hold out much lorger." They shook hands and said good bye, Both loated in different directions.

THE BURNT BOAT. The Narragansett was built by the late Wm. R. Williams, of New York, as a freight boat, to run between Philadelphia and New York. She was purchased by the Stonington line and made over into a passenger boat. She cost nearly \$300,000, CANADIANS SAVED.

Among the passengers known to have been saved are:—Miss G. B. Doane and Mrs. Wm. Purdy, of St. John, N. B.; J. Beaty, Toronto, and Peter Chilon, Quebec,

STRANGE, IF TRUE.

Rev. Mr. Lockwood, who died after being rescued, had been reading Paine's "Treatise on Reason" before the disaster. On the fly leaf he wrote, "If I go down with this boat to-night, I should be ashamed to have this book found with me were it not that I read it to refute its octrines." One of the bodies brought Stonington was probably that of Rev. (E. Peake, Philadelphia. At the time of the disaster a suit was on trial against th owners of the Narragansett on account a collision which occurred on the night he same day of the month as this disa ter. No satisfactory explanation of the disaster has been made,

THE IDENTIFIED DEAD. Of 12 bodies recovered from the Narra-gansett the following have been identi-fied:—E. J. Horton, jewellery drummer, Attleboro; Wm. Noyes, New York; Alfred A. Reed, East Greenwich, R. I. Mrs. Wm. Stevers, Boston Highlands Mrs. J. K. Little, residence unknown Seafaring men think the officers of the tonington cannot be blamed for the acc dent, but had the Stonington sounded tw whistles instead of one in reply to the signals, the Narragansett accident would n in all probability have occurred.

LIST OF THE LOST. Following is a partial list of the passengers lost from the Narragansett; — Captain Banks, steward of the Narragansett Brown, Attleboro, Mass.; Porter, Butter Brown, Attleboro, Mass.; Porter, Butterfield, Providence; two children of P. M.
Carpenter; Case, Jersey City; Mrs.
Cheecks, Boston; three children of A. P.
Dix, New York city; Edward Horton,
Attleboro'; Rev. E. B. Lockwood,
New York City; child of Edward
Mulholland, Loding; Timethy Murphy, deck hand; L. E. Round and
Walter Round, Taunton, Mass.; Chas. E.
Scott, East Providence, R. I.; two children
of Mrs Frederick Stilson, Atlanta; Edward Teed, bar-keeper of Narragansett; ward Teed, bar-keeper of Narragansett Herbert Warren, Newton, Mass; Adelle Delia and W. H. Wood. Eleven are miss ing, whose names are unknown. Rev. Mr Lockwood's remains will be taken Lockwood's remains will be Mechanicsville, Saratoga Co.

MANITOBA: Illness of Chief Justice Wood-A Feleni

WINNIPEG, Man., June 10.-Lindsa Cussell, Surveyor-General, arrived her eason that he is made to believe man the stronger. He is kind and tractable Chief Justice Wood was taken suddenly ill here yesterday, and is new confined this room. Complaint is made of the delay in appointing a judge, as the work is oner out. The Chief Justice will leave for the Monday and the Chief Justice will leave for the confinence of the confinence m being treated kindly and handled lovgly. What a horse is once taught, ne matter how young, it never forgets. When the colt is running by its mother's side, it can be best taught valuable lessons. Man's strength can then easier overcome it. The Mr. Cook, of Cincinnati, ore you talk to and handle a colt the lore it will know and the kinder it will here and compromised with Boy with the embezzlement of \$2, had confessed his guilt and sur with the embezziement of a construction of the journey. The barges were constructed the coal fields out of timber made trees which were felled on the spot, much difficulty was experienced on

with him. Thus he will be always gentle, and easily adapted to any work. There will be no trouble in breaking in such a colt. He will naturally take to it. By being treated viciously the colt can also be Look at him standing quietly in his stable, to see he has no trick like that of

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

and that they are not sprung.

ne the hind legs closely, above and be-the hocks, for any swellings, and espe-ly for curbs and spavins. Now look at

er, and long and elastic, they are apt give out at a hard pull. In a race-horse

pasterns are less objectionable. In a y draught animal they are unpardona-

The feet are often passed over, but a ough examination of these is of the est importance. They should be reason-

large, the hoofs clear and tough, free

om cracks, not shelly, and well set up at a hoels; otherwise, they will soon wear

se become foot-sore. If always to be

t in the country to work on a farm or

reads, low heels are not so objection-

and see that there is a good-sized frog to

tamps on the ground.

ten the jar to the leg when the foot

pony built horse is the best for work-

harness, while a more rangy-bodied

e, with longer legs, may be preferable the saddle; but these should not be to

as to be liable to weakness. The from the hocks and knees down, in

orses should be rather short than

the tail lifts hard and stiff, it is usually

vidence of a strong back and quarters. lifts quite limber and easily, the re-

to the age, this is readily told by the

h till seven years old, unless they are choped." It is usual for jockeys to call

se eight when he is all the way from

twenty; but an adept can give a

shrewd guess as to this, for after ten

old the eyes begin to sink, gray hairs

into the head, and there is a want of athful look and vivacity.

After all, there is a great risk in buying

orae, even from an owner who is truth

and honestly disposed to speak of his

ilings; for in many cases he is really

seases which may be lurking in the sys-

em at the time of sale. As for the tricks

even, the very smartest and most knowing one gets cheated easily by one much more skilful than himself in showing off a horse It is only after using a horse for months

can be found out, and we have known un

expected faults and vices to turn up aft

In the city stables, so many horses are kept under one roof and there is such

want of proper ventilation, that "pink eye" and the "herse-distemper" are often prevalent there, or, if not shown at the time of purchase, these break out soon after. It is safest to buy a horse immediately upon its arrival in town, before he

has a chance to get diseased, and before the sellers have had time to "alick him

up." Never mind a dirty coat and rough looks; you can clean the former and smooth the latter, without risk to the

smooth the latter, without risk to the animal, as soon as you get home, and after this he will probably show 25 to 50 per cent. better than when you bought him. One rather thin in flesh is safer to buy than

when fat, for this covers bad points, and, when worn down somewhat, a rather fine

appearing horse turns out to be very com

THE PEA AS A FERTILIZER.

Clover as a great crop is our best fer-lzer, mellowing and enriching the land

largely and well down, and at the same time growing profitable crops. But it takes

enrichment there is nothing equal to the

pes, a rank grower, shading the ground, and thus favouring moisture and mellow-

ness, and preventing evaporation by the

sun. It is rich in material easily rotted, is

hardy so that it may be sown early, soon matures, and will grow two full crops in a season. But most of all, it takes plaster in

a way that is unprecedented—more than doubling the yield, especially on clay soil, which is well suited to its growth. To get

ately resown, plaster applied (in either case about a bushel) and the growth again turned

The two crops will afford a large mass of

an enriched, mellow surface; the

second doing the same for the soil turned

and in either case will be found in a condi-

HANDLE THE COLTS.

The horse submits to man's authority for

For land that requires immediate

ossessing one for years.

jockles in hiding the age, faults, and covering up diseases, they are past finding out; and when they trade with each other,

rant of what these are, or of incinient

is apt to be the case.

lastly, regard the inside of the hoofs,

on pavements or hard roads, and the

Ex-

shie, to see he has no tower the other. In thing one hind foot over the other. In thing this he often cuts the fore part of his and foot with the sharp calks of his shoe, as making him lame perhaps for months. The brought out, do not allow him to be the him to be a constant on the him to be the shoe. ed in his paces. Take your stand on ide of the road, and let him walk advocate of the silo, claims that 50 to 75 tons to the acre can be had by proper manuring and werking. Several correspondents of the Country Gentleman are rally and quietly by; then turn and by, showing his other side. Now behind, and have him walk off in stand behind, and from you; then turn and waik toward you. Observe if he goes freely and easily, and plants his hind feet in the tracks of his fore feet. Next, have him the standard orth watch. inclined to doubt the possibility of secur-ing so large acrop. E. W. S. says there is very little fodder corn that will weigh over 25 tons to the acre; but he did ence ed by you, and back and forth, watchout at the rate of 35 tons to the acre. H.

Ives had 36 tons to the acre, but censidered it an exceptionally good crop. Z.

A. Gilbert raised 45 tons to the acre, but trotted by you, and back and forth, watching his action closely.

Now look at his eyes, and make a motion with your hand toward them, as if you intended to strike. If he winks quickly or draw his head back his vision may be depended on generally as good, and no blindness in him. The eyes should be moderately prominent. Sunken eyes are apt to get blind as the horse grows old, and often between the action of the strike a victors to the content. A. Gilbert raised 45 tons to the acre, but would not have been so successful only for having soil, rain and wind in his favour, and considers 25 tons as much as could be relied upen from year to year. All the correspondents speak hopefully of the eusilage question, although they consider its advantages have been overestimated. Have any readers of The Mail weighed their crops of fodder corn? If so will they relate their experience. get blind as the norse grows out, and otten characterize a vicious temper. Examine the teeth and see that they are sound, strongly set, and even. Look at his fore legs, and notice if he has strong knee-

The great difference in the amount of cream contained in the first and last milk cream contained in the first and last milk clear of sail the partern joints, and see if clear of sail the partern joints, and see if clear of sail the partern gionts, and see if clear of taken from the cow appears to be satisfactorily explained on the supposition that the fatty matter of the milk obeys the same laws of gravity in the udder of the same laws of gra age horse, and not much sloping. If the cow that it does when set aside in an open

of lowa Register.

THE YIELD OF FODDER CORN

The discussion of eusilage has brought up the question, "How many tons of green corn fodder can be, and have been, raised to the acre?" Dr. Bailey, the great advocate of the silo, olaims that 50 to 75 tons to the acre can be had been to the treatment of the treatment

He is generally worse when he is warm in bed, or when the surface of his body is sud-denly exposed to the air. Rubbing the skin, too, always aggravates the itching and the tingling, and brings out a fresh The cause of nettle-rash may commonly

The cause of nettle-rash may commonly be traced to improper feeding; although, occasionally, it proceeds from teething.

What to do.—It is a complaint of no danger, and readily gives way to a mild aperient, and to attention to diet. There is nothing better to relieve the irritation of

PEAS STEWED IN CREAM.

The streament of nettle-rah consists of several irregular, raised wheals, red at the base, and white on the summit, on different parts of the body; but it seldom attacks the face. It is not contagious, and it may occur at all ages and many times. It comes and goes, remaining only a short time in a place. It put en very much the appearance of the child having been stung by nettles—hence it a name. It produces great heat, itching, and irritation, sometimes to such a degree as to make him feverish, sick, and fretful. He is generally worse when he is warm in bed, or when the surface of his body; such as the case, and white is done the bed, or when the surface of his body; such as the service of the high symbol of the bed, or when the surface of his body; such as for drop in boiling lard in a frying-pan, until a nice brown on both sides; or drop in boiling lard in a frying-pan, until a nice bed, or drop in boiling lard in a frying-pan, until a nice beef, basting them on both sides; or halve or quarter, and bake in pan with roast beef, basting them of the hild have on take in pan with roast beef, basting them of the hild have on the summer of the summer school of pholicsophy at contribution. The production of the best exthetic both with surface of his pan in the pan and p

The following is from a Parisian journal. It shows how much of a business affair matrimony is:—"An honourable English lady, married to a French nobleman, is well acquainted with three dukes, four marquises and five counts, belonging to the highest French noblity, who half pint hot water and a tablespoon butter, add the parsnips, season with salt and pepper, cover closely, and stew until the water is coeked away, stirring cocasionally to prevent burning. When done, the parsonal pepper, some in question are from 30 to 60 years soils will be of a creamy, light brown colour. honourable ones. The same English lady can procure the title of marquis and the What to do.—It is a complaint of no danger, and readily gives way to a mild aperient, and to attention to diet. There is nothing better to relieve the irritation of the skin than a warm bath. If it be a severe attack of nettle-rash, by all means call in a medical man.

What not to do.—Do not apply cold applications to his skin, and do not wash him (while the rash is out) in quite cold water.

Peas Stewed In Cream.

Put two or three pints of young green peas into a sauce-pan of boiling water; when nearly done and tender, drain in a colan der quite dry; melt two ounces of butter in a clean stew-pan, thicken evenly with a little flour, shake it over the fire, but do not let it brown, mix smoothly with a gill of oream, add half a teaspoon of white sugar, bring to a boil, pour in the peas,

Thomas A. Aldrich carries by assault

MISCELLANBOUS.

Great Britain has nearly five thousand finland boat navigation. Garibaldi, who is in excellent health, at present repairing and enlarging his house on the island of Caprera. The enlarge-ment is made in view of his recent marriage with the nurse of his children.

It is said that the Russian Minister of

given notice that all religious instruction in the Russian elementary schools is in future to be given by lay teachers. England has a new pest, the tipula grub, which ultimately blossoms into a Daddy

Jefferson Davis' plantation at Hurricane, Miss., is leased by Montgon.ery & Sons. This firm is composed of four negroes who were formerly owned by a brother of the ex-President of the Confederacy. They own plantations worth \$75,000, hire several more, and do a large mere a redeiness Vicksburg.

Turkish papers announce that, during an earthquake which took place a couple of weeks ago, the village of Heleddi, in the neighbourhood of Sinope, was completely swallowed up by the sea. Not a trace remains of its sixty houses and mosque. The villagers were all able to save themselves, so that not one of them suffered any harm. The Rev. Webster Hazlewood of Roxbury, Mass., told his wife that he was tired Thomas A. Aldrich carries by assault of her, and wished she would get a divorce,

so that he could marry a more congenial woman. She did as he requested, he providing the evidence of his own criminality. He is now free, but was compelled to retire from Twenty thousand bricks were de-

ham brickyard. Soft bricks had shovels. Barrows and other articles sed in the manufacture of bricks had been smashed to pieces and thrown in the kilns.

ly at vespers at the Oratory in South Kensington, and attracted such an enormous mass of people that the rolice had to keep back numbers seeking admission. The venerable ecclesiastic, recovered from his recent accident, is represented as in-excellent health, and the enjoyment

having been evicted from some land for which he was willing to pay the taking the land, threatening them came direct from the main drain, and the drainage from the kitchen

escaped scrutiny in emigration ships from China. They are employed in cigar

sccepting Margaret as the type of a class of New England girls, which, fortunately for New England, is not a small class. These young women, for the most part, lead quiet and restricted lives so far as the actuali-The Duke of Westminster was so much pleased with the gorgeous searcht liveries in which the Queen's servants ap-pointed for his personal service as Master of the Horse are clad, that he at once proties are concerned, but very deep and full I ves in the world of books and posed to adopt the same for his private household, and had given a large order to imagination to which they mrke carly escapes. They have the high instincts that come of good blood, the physique that naturally fits fine manners; and when chance takes one of these maidens from her inland country home or from some sleepy town on the sea board, and sets her amid the complications of city existence, she is an unabashed and unascumulated to wear these scarlet badges on the istence, she is an unabashed and unascumulated to wear these scarlet badges on the istence, she is an unabashed and unascumulated to wear these scarlet badges on the occasion of State banquets given by the Duke as her Maisety's Master of the Horse. ng lady. If in Paris, she differs from the Duke as her Majesty's Master of the Horse.

Paristennes only in the greater delicacy of her lithe beauty, her innocence, which is not ignorance, and her French pronucciation; if in London, she differs from English girls only in the matter only quite gradual. Of the number above mantlened about three-tenths are described of rosy cheeks and the rising inflection. Should none of these fortunate transplantmentioned, about three-tenths are described as the six-figure machine, six-tenths of the eight-figure, and only one-tenth of the tenfigure. Sixty of the machines were sold to go abroad, and forty remained in France. to go abroad, and forty remained in France. Among other establishments which use the machines, in the country of its manufacture, are the Magazins du Louvre, the Compagnie des Petites Voitures, the offices of the artillery service, assurance and railway companies, the Observatory, the Ecole Polytechnique, and the Creusot. It is estimated that a machine will work daily for ten years without requiring repairs, and, from the nature of the component parts, repair is easy. In construction of tables of multiplication, ready reckoners, &c., the

For evening dresses, grenadines in unique patterns will be worn over silk, satin, or multiplication, ready reckoners, &c., the machine gives results that are truly mar-Canton pongees, as handsome as silks; are shown by the best dealers, in beauti-

Summer silks, in stripes and checks,

Jerome parasols, which are large and resemble those carried at the English races; the coaching parasols, also of large size and sometimes covered with pongee and lined with foulard silk, and the queershaped Japanese parasols, are popular. For yachting and mountain costumes, flannels in navy blue and light shades are in demand; for a picturesque lawn tennis or croquet dress, French, American, and

War intends to form no less than forty-five camps this year for the instruction of the troops for the Russian army. The new Russian Minister of Public Instruction, Privy Councillor Saburoff has

which ultimately blossoms into a Daddy Longlegs. It goes to the root of every green thing with amazing appetite, and so serious are its ravages that the Royal Agri cultural Society has issued an elaborate description of it and its little ways.

stroyed in a trade outrage at Rother-

been trodden upon and spoilt, and burnt bricks had been breken by Cardinal Newman assisted recent-

of the highest spirits.

A merchant in Loughrea, Ireland,

original rent, £3 per acre, the Land Reformers in the locality have issued notice to anyone contemplating with immediate death. It is signed "Rory of the Hills," and calls on the people of Loughrea to assist in crushing the landlord's tyranny.

A startling discovery has been made at the Junior United Service club, London, which will necessitate the closing of the club for some months. It has been discovered that the air pumped into the building is also in direct communication with the sewer. In fact, to use the words

reputed to come from the Sandwich Isles. It is not contagious. The Hawaiian Government has for sixteen years spent \$50,000 a year in vain efforts to stamp it out. An island is set apart for lepers.

vellous. The price of a six-figure apparatus is \$100. A lucrative branch of the Moscow un

What to wear during the next three months is among the all-absorbing problems of the day.

Rows of small daisies are used to head the Breton and Languedoc laces which trim evening dresses.

The new fans are formed entirely of flowers; those made of violets, pansies or daisies are the prettiest.

The new colours in silks, ribbons and flowers are Indian red, Antwerp blue, bronze, citron and biscuit.

The colours most sought after, by the way, in all classes of dress goods, are the ecru, Havana, and cameo shades.

Summer silks, in stripes and checks, Louising and following services and checks, Louising and following services and checks, Louising and following services.

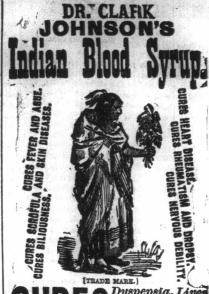
A lucrative branch of the Mescow undertakers' business is the repair and hire of coffins. The dealings in these necessary articles are for the most part, in other European capitals, confined to one permanent and final transaction. But it would appear that many of the wealthy Muscovites purchase their coffins during their lifetime, and keep them at home, where they are used by careful housewives as repositories for groceries and other edible stores. The Russian rat, however, has a sweet tooth, with which he industriously gnaws his way into these grim receptacles of sugar, raisins, and spices, doing such damage to them in the course of his forays that they are constantly in need of repair. The "hiring later the most part, in other European capitals, confined to one permanent and final transaction. But it would appear that many of the wealthy Muscovites purchase their offins during their lifetime, and keep them at home, where they are used by careful housewives as repositories for groceries and other edible stores. The colours most sought after, by the way, in all classes of dress goods, are the course of his forays that they are constantly in need of repair. Summer silks, in stripes and checks,
Louisines and foulards are in demand.
The last-named, in floral patterns, are often
made up with plain velvet or silk skirts,
and furnish picturesque costumes.

Jerome parasols, which are large and resemble those carried at the Facility page. the funeral ceremony magnificent "cas-kets," richly decorated with velvet and gilding, in which the plain wooden boxes actually destined for interment are en-closed. At the churchyard gate the acclosed. At the churchyard gate the ac-commodating undertaker takes back his splendid shell, which has fulfilled its purpose by conferring distinction upon the relief of its temporary occupant during its

> HOW IT IS DONE. The first object in life with the American people is to "ret rich;" the second, how to regain good health. The first can be obtained by energy, housety, and saving; the second (good health), by using Green's August Flowar. Should

transport through the public streets, and the deceased is consigned to the grave in-

expensively.



Dispensia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Aque, Rheuma Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best RIMIDY KNOWN to Man 9,000,000 Bottles

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. It Stimulates the Ptynline in the Salivase which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptynline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

revented,
acts upon the Liver,
acts upon the Kidneys,
acts upon the Kidneys,
Begulates the Bowels,
Purifies the Blood,
guiets the Kervous System,
Fromotes Digostion,
Aourishes, Strengthens and Invige
carries of the Old Blood and make
opens the pores of the skin and in
althy Ferspiration, It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or pois lood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipela nanner of skin diseases and internal humors.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. NEURALGIA.

TORONTO, April 20, 1880.

TORONTO, April 20, 1886.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—When I visited your manufactory last attumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since-recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good resuit, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

Your very truly, Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant,

INDIGESTION AND SORENESS IN THE LUNGS. Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dear Sir,—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER; the first does I took seemed to give me relief, and
I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent
cure. I cannot recommend is too highly. It does
all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,
20 Sheppard street.

PAIN IN THE BACK, LUNGS, AND Toronto, April 21st, 1880.

is also in direct communication with
the sewer. In fact, to use the words
of the report of Mr. Field, C.E., the
air of the sewer is, as it were, laid
on to the house.

A San Francisco letter says:—
"Leprosy is not uncommon here
among Chinamen, but it is not
paraded. Some white men have it.

NEVER FAILS TO CURE. NORTH MOUNTAIN, Dundas Co., Ont., Cas.
Dear Sir,—After trying doctors and various medines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induc ouse your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, whi tirely cured me.
MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE. NERVOUS DISEASES.

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

MRS. JOHNSON. MRS. JOHNSON. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Or

HEART DISEASE CURED. SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co., Ont.
I suffered very much from palpitation of the heart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOD SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

SCIATIC RHEUMATISM. I had been troubled for years with sciatica, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, fcan sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS. Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont. FOR ASTHMA.

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

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and
Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best
medicine in the country.

MPS BOWAN MRS. BOWAN.

LIVER COMPLAINT. Port Jollie, Queen's Co., N.S.
Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and have recelved great benefit therefrom. I can recommend
it to all sufferers. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Liver Complaint and Indigestion.

I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BENJAMIN EDDY. FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canad Dear Sir,—I was troubled with General bility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried ; INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely of JAMES NOONAN.

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. Dear Sir,—In February, 1876, I was afflicted with a severe cough, which grew worse, confining me to my room, and was finally pronounced incurable by my physician. In January, 1877, I commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when I commenced to gain in strength, and in a short time I was enabled to do a fair eay's work. My cough is now entirely gone.

ISAAC HORNER, J.P. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COM-PLAINT.

Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors, but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe, County, Ontario.

My wife has been troupled for years with Nervous
Debility. Three bottles of the INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP cured her. I thought it was dear at 56
cents per bottle. Now I think it cheap.

WM. BROTHERSEN. ALL THAT IT IS RECOMMENEED

TO BE.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON. THOS TULLERTON.

CAUTION TO DEUGGISTS.—Be-ware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure such as Sick Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Dizziness of the Head, Nervour Prostration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doses of Aufust Flowar will relieve you at sone. Sample Boteles, 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists. Use "Taanberr," the new toilet gem, for beautifying and preserving the teeth. Use "Taanberr," the new toilet gem, for sweetening the breath, Delightfully refreshing.

LEICESTER SHEEP. Hon. Mr. Hayes, of Boston, who is said be an authority in the wool trade, ays: —
The mutton of the Cotswold is coarse,

and considered in England better adapted for the workingman's than the gentleman's table. The mutton of the Leicester is deemed by its English breeders to be fully equal to that of the Southdown. Our famous Kentucky mutton comes from sheep in which the Cotswold has been qualified by the Down and Merino blood. But it is ather in the interest of the worsted manu rather in the interest of the worsted manufacturers, with whose wants I am familiar, that I desire that the Leicesters should be more generally cultivated. Their wool is finer and more lustrous than that of the Cotswold, and it is fitted for a greater variety of worsted fabrics. The Cotswold brought high prices during the war, when strong, rather than fine combing wools were in demand. It is serviceable for buntings, saddle-girths, worsted epaulets and trimmings; while the Leicester, with its fineness and lustre, is better fitted for alpacas and figured dress fabrics. The Canada wools formerly consisted principally of Leicester fibre. They have materially declined in value, through the re-cent introduction of Cotswolds. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce recommends the Leicester as the best sheep for worsted combing wools; and Mr. Walworsted combing wools; and Mr. Wal-worth, the most experienced and skilful expert in combing wools in this country, the full benefit of the plaster, sow as soon as the seed is put in, so as to get the winter or early spring moisture to dissolve it. Unless the soil is almost worthless, a good growth will be made, to be turned down when in blossom; the land to be immediately recover placets applied in the same of the sam expert in combing wools in this country, endorses this opinion. To this may be added that the experiments at the famous Rothamsted farm in England have established the fact that the Leicesters rank first in the production of the highest amount of wool to the hundred pounds live weight of any variety of English sheep. These ebservations should be unalified however, but the remark that sheep. These ebservations should be qualified, however, by the remark that in many of the so-called Cotswolds of the rich material without the exhaustive effect upon the soil which the ripening of the grain induces; the first crop rotted turning present day there is a large infusion of Leicester blood. Let me not be understood

to discountenance the growing of crosses of the Cotswold or Leicester with the American Merino. This so called half-bred down; so that the whole is improved both in texture and fertility. Sometimes the first crop is permitted to ripen if not too wool is in great demand at the present rank, leaving in the cutting as much of the haulm as possible. This will be still early enough for the second crop to make a good growth to turn down in the fall. The day for worsted coatings and classes of dress goods. NEW JERSEY'S NEW SCOURGE Appalling Bavages of the Army Worm

tion to grow well any crop in the spring, the increase of which will more than pay for the seed and labour expended in the improvement, leaving the land in excellent Long Branch, N.J., June 10.-The ravages of the army worm upon wheat, corn and timothy crops in Ocean and Monmouth counties and other parts of New Jersey continue. Farmers who at sunset condition for future use, particularly for seeding down; or the seeding down may done in place of the grain crop the spring owing the improvement, which a mellow see their grass and rye doing well awake at sunrise to find acres on acres destroyed. The rapidity and thoroughness with which these worms do their work are appalling, and coupled with the late drought in this section they are likely to make 1820 a reacher. seed bed and a chance for early sowing (on the late snows if desired) favours; besides the land will have been pretty well cleared of weeds.—F. G. in N. Y. Tribune. section they are likely to make 1880 a year of serious disaster to a large part of New Jersey. About Long Branch the worm appears in greatest numbers. Hardly a blade of grass is standing in John Hoey's Hollywood Park, the destruction of the forty acres comprising the park, being ac-complished in two days.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

A'Farmer Killed in Fullarten Township

—A Mouse and a Young Lady Struck at

Dutten.

Mitchell, June 10.—A terrific thunder

more it will know and the kinder it will be. No one should ever permit a colt to have the mastery in strength, consequently small boys should not handle them until the colt is entirely subdued in this respect. Nor should a colt be ever hitched or led by a halter which he can break. If he once learns he can break his halter it will take years to break him of the fault, if it is ever cured. But by kind handling and playing with them—which any one can enjoy who has a heart within him—they will ever after be easily caught, kind in service and more trusting in danger or difficulty. When the colt comes about you never abuse him, but with kindness educate a familiaity

Do not allow him to be in a draught, but let him be in a well-ventilated room. If he be old enough to eat meat, keep it from him for a few days, and let him live on milk and farinaceous diet. Avoid strong nurgatives, and calomel and grave made by the Germans into a palatable dish by simply stewing with a little butter and savory herbs.

**Reep moving for two minutes until well heated, and serve hot. The sweet pods of young women by writing this about them in the instalment of "The Stillwater Trajedy," which is printed in the Aslantic for June:—"Tho' Richard had scant expensions and friends. Those in this city engaged scrutiny in emigration ships from China. milk and farinaceous diet. Avoid strong purgatives, and calomel, and grey-powder. What are the symptoms and the treat-

ment of red-gum?

Red-gum, tooth-rash, red-gown, is usually owing to irritation from teething; not always from the cutting but from the evolution—the "breeding," of the teeth. It is also sometimes owing to unhealthy stools irritating the bowels, and showing itself, by sympathy, on the skin. Red-gum consists of several small papulæ, or pimples, about the size of pins' heads, and may be known from measles—the only disease for which it is at all likely to be mistaken—by its being unattended by symptoms of cold, such as snezzing, running, and redness of the eyes, &c., and by the patches not assuming a crescentic—half-moon shape; red-gum, in short, may readily be known by the child's health being unaffected, un-less, indeed, there be a great crop of pimples; then there will be slight feverish-

What to do—Little need be done. If What to do—Little need be done. If there be a good deal of irritation, a mild aperient should be given. The child ought to be kept moderately, but not very warm. What not to do.—Draughts of air, or cold should be carefully avoided; as, by sending the eruption suddenly in, either convulsions or disordered bowels might be produced. Do not dose him with grey-powder.

cwder. How would you prevent "stuffing of How would you prevent "stuffing of the nose" in a new-born babe? Rubbing a little tallow on the bridge of the nose is the old-fashioned remedy, and answers the purpose. It ought to be ap-plied every evening just before putting him to bed. If the "stuffing" be severe, dip a sponge in hot water, as hot as he can comfortably bear; ascertain that it be not too hot by previously amplied it to your too hot, by previously applying it to your own face, and then put it for a few minutes to the bridge of his nose. As soon as the hard mucus is within reach, it should be

carefully removed. (To be Continued.)

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

VEGETABLES, POTATO SOUFFLE. Boil four good-sized mealy petatoes, pass them through a sieve; scald in a clean sauce-pan half tea-cup of sweet milk and tablespoon of good butter, add to the potato with a little salt and pepper, and beat to a cream; add one at a time, the yolks of four eggs, beating thoroughly, drop a small pinch of salt into the whites and beat

pinch of sait into the whites and beat; them to a stiff froth, add them to the mixture, beating as little as possible; have ready a well-buttered baking-dish, large enough to permit the souffle to rise without running over; bake twenty minutes in a brisk oven, serve at once, and in the same dish in which it was baked. It should be eaten with meats that have gravies. aten with meats that have gravies. SARATOGA POTATOES, Pare and cut into thin slices on a slaw-cutter four large potatoes (new are best), let stand in ice-cold salt water while breakfast is cooking; take a handful of the potatoes, squeeze the water from them and dry in a napkin; separate the slices and drop a handful at a time into a skillet of helling land taking care that they do not

GREEN PEAS.

Wash lightly two quarts shelled peas, put into boiling water enough to cover, boil twenty minutes, add pepper, salt, and more hot water if needed to prevent burning, and two tablespoons butter rubbed in-to two of flour; stir well, and boil five minutes. If pods are clean and fresh, boil first in water to give flavour, skim out and put in peas. Cannerinsed before cooking. Canned LINES FOR LADIES.

Ladies co-operative dress associations are springing up all over the United A wealthy manufacturer of Connecticut having built an elegant mansion and wish-

ing to take a second wife, said to his architect: -" Which agrees best with brick and brown stone, a brunette or a The new fashion of having the bottom dresses pleated with the brightest kind of satin or silk is very striking, and, if anything, makes the girl of the period more conspicous and "stunning" than ever. Bonnets are trimmed with the same bril-

liant colours to correspond, and the Queen of Sheba is frequently recalled in all her In the rage for something of the antique in household decoration, it is not uncommon for young women to put an old-fash-ioned spinning-wheel in the parlour, and boast of it as a rare "find;" but it has been well said the young women have very little idea how to use the concern, in the use of which their grandmothers

The practice of fleeing to the shore came about in this wise :- It having demonstrated that fish food is rich in phosphorus, it only became necessary to show to the world that fish were more easily obtainable at the shore than in the interior to cause an immediate migration seaward-or fishward, if you like it better —as often as the summer recurred; which, by the way, is usually once a year. But why this eagerness for phosphorus? you ask. Simpleton! know you not that phosphorus is essential to match-making?

A young lady of Marion met and fell madly in love with a circus man named Searles, connected with Wells & Sands' show at Cleveland, on Saturday night. after the performance Rev. W. A. Gross, A minister who was in attendance on the highly moral show, stepped into the ring. Everybody supposed that the good man was going to ride the trick mule, but it was not so. Searles and Miss B. stepped out into the ring (a new sort of wedding ring) and were duly maying. The improper and were duly married. The immense crowd applauded, the clown kissed the bride, and the band played a wedding

Mrs. Dinah Mulock-Craik is making short visit to Rome with her husband, who is the editor of Macmillan's Magazine,

ings befall her, she always merits them by adorning with grace and industry and in-telligence the narrower sphere to which destiny has assigned her. SUMMER FASHIONS. Ribbons are very wide; the sash widths are often used for trimming round hats. New overskirts are short apron fronts with long plain backs without drapery.

rience in such matters, he was not wrong in

velvet skirts. were skillful, and that it would be better for their physical development if the ad-mirers of the old and now useless spinning-wheel would spend some time over the old-fashioned wash tub. ful ècru shades. What to wear during the next three months is among the all-absorbing problems of the day.

She is a not elderly but more than middle aged woman, thoroughly English in her appearance. She is not handsome, but has loving gray eyes, and dresses plainly in black silk or velvet She speaks French very well, and a little Italian, and armed thus she went the second of the speaks for the second of the secon went about to some of the receptions of Rome, where, if you have not two or three anguages at command, you may often be embarrassed. She lives about ten miles from London, and will soon return thither; but both she and her husband are so pleased with Rome that they say it shall not be their last visit.

quality.

These last, it should be explained, are similar in character to the cheese cloths introduced last season, but of much finer

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost; I know it."—A Workingman

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

A special despatch of Monday to the New York about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. We bering the press quotes from the Mark Lane Express of Monday to the West about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. He Bering about 3s per qr below the English level. a special despatch of Monday to the New York press quotes from the Mark Lane Empress of Monday evening, reviewing the above trade for the preceding week, as follows:—"Both wheat and Darley, especially the latter, have improved greatly during the past fortnight. Warmer weather, kew-ever, is still wanted. The deliveries of Eoglish wheat at the principal towns continue about half those of the corresponding time last year. The offerings at Mark Lane were also quite unimportant, and trade quiet. Holders, however, despite the improvement in the appearance of the home crophave not pressed sales. Millers have taken what, few lots were suitable for grinding at former prices, but there was no inquiry for inferior samples. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderata. This circumstance, combined with the Continental demand, which has now extended to the grain in the London warehouses, neutralized the tendency usual at this period of the year to discount the effects of the weather. Prices, consequently, are well sustained, though the demand is not very active. Red American was somewhat dearer in consequence of the comparative scarcity. In London, millers are only buying from hand to mouth, and speculators are holding entirely alcof, as they consider present the comparative scarcity. In London, millers are only buying from hand to mouth, and speculators are holding entirely alcof, as they consider present. holding entirely aloof, as they consider present prices merely sustained by the wheat ring in America. Nearly all the wheat received at London lately has gone direct to consumers. Granary stocks have become unusually light. Maize inanimate. There was a good demand for oats, though the recent heavy arrivals have caused a decline of 6d on the week. The arrivals of wheat at ports of call have been large, and consisted almost entirely early in the week, both for United Kingdom and the Continent, at fully previous prices, but during checked by brilliant weather, and lower prices from America. White sorts declined a shilling per quarter, while red sorts, in consequence of their scarcity, only slightly favoured buyers. The coast is still bare of maise. Wheat for shipment was freely offered at declining prices, red winter closing at 1s 6d, and spring from threepence to sixpence lower on the week. There was some little business in red winters at 43s 6d for July and August shipment. There has been a good demand for maize, which, after some fluctuations closes at from 6d to 3d lower. The sales of English wheat last week were 28,458 quarters at 44s 11d, against 44,546 quarters. The export demand for the continent has fallen off, and sales have been chiefly ters at 41s 4d for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 5th were 965,246 cwt of wheat, and 192,724 cwt of flour. The following is the official report of the Toronte

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchante Comsolidated Dominion Hamilton Standard Federal Imperial Molsons	137½ 76½ 98½ 123½ 102	186 126 75½ 93 123 125 101½ 84 109½ 97½	10 at 102
Loan and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent Vaica Western Calada Union Canada Landed Credit Building and Loau Imperial Farmers London & C. L. & A. Co Haron and Erie Dominion Savings and In-	133 90 117½ 184	187½ 152 116 131½ 186 80 109½ 116½ 138	xd
vestmen \$ Soc. Ont. Loan and Deben. Co. Ont. Ban. Sav. and Loan Co. London Loan Co. Hamilton Pro. & L. Soc. National Investment Co. Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co. Insurance, &c. British America.	123 180 	121 109 182	===
Western Assurance	135 651	170 915 150 131 64	
Debentures, &c. Dom. Gov. Stock, & p. c. Dom. Gov. Stock, & p. c. County (Ont.) Stock, & p. c. Ta'p (Ont.) Stock, & p. c. Clity Toronto Stock, & p. c.	==	102½ 104 101½ 106	

Stock Exchange, June 16, 1880 :-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE SALE MARKETS. WEDNESDAY, June 16.

PRODUC E.

The market has been very dull at declining prices since our last. There have been scarciely any buyers to be ound even at the decline, and this more particularly during the last three days. Holders have generally been willing to sell, but not inclined as yet to make sacrifices. The cause of this dullness ems to be the fine promise of crops both here and elsewhere. Nearly all over the world the prospect seems to be good, and in view of it holders are apparently tettling themselves down to meet low prices. Stocks here have been declining.

A 18.5.

WHEAT—The demand has fallen off; sales have been small, and prices have feel mand prices hav and stood on Montay morning as follows:—Flour, 5,480 bbls; tall wheat, 111,594 bush; spring wheat,

prices. Stocks here have been declining 101,929; oats, 17,080; barley, 2,556; peas, 1,581, and rye sil bush, against on the corresponding date last year:-Flour, 3,3 0 bbls; fall wheat 28,853 bush; spring wheat, 111,795; oats, 9,650; barley, 26,200; peas, 47,882 and rye not bush. Outside advices show in English quotations a fall of 1d on red and club, of 1d on red winter, and of one half-penny on corn. Markets were very quiet on day and Tuesday, but seemed rather firmer to-day quiet. The arrivals of foreign wheat at ports of wheats. Early in the week the demand was active both for the United Kingdom and the continent and at firm prices; but later on fine weather and weak prices on this side checked it. Home deliveries remained at much about half those at the corresponding time last year. Stocks in store are wheat lately received at London to have gone direct to consumers. Still speculators held aloof, as they thought prices to be sustained only by the ring in the States. Supplies last week were were [113,832 quarters and imports 225,000 to 226,000 quarters of wheat, and 95,000 to 100,-000 barrels of flour, making a total supply equal to 422,269 to 430,082 quarters of wheat, gainst an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters, leaving a deficiency of 23,418 to 31,731 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit decreased 200,000 quarters during the week, and stood on the 10th inst. at 1,900,-000 quarters against 2,223,000 on the 20th ult. and 1,482,000 at the corresponding date last year.

The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit to Europe on the 29th uit.

amounted to 41,163,000 bushels, against 40,-894,000 in the previous week, and 32,118,000 on the corresponding date last year. The crops are said to have improved considerably in appearance during the past fortnight, but rmer weather seems to be still wanted. Continental advices by mail state that in France continued Ermness of prices prevailed; the quantity of home-grown wheat available appeared to be geduced to a very low point, and foreign wheat was entering more largely into consumption, and meeting a ready sale on arrival. Advices from Paris say that there can no longer be any doubt concerning the general exhaustion of indigenous wheat in France; it is therefore pretty certain that further west is available. In the period from August 1, 1879, to May 21, 1880, the net imports into France have been about 7,000,000 ers, and in spite of these large imports, there seemed to be quite a paucity of stocks, as is evidenced by the eager purchases made off the English coast during the past few weeks iter wheat at Havre, free on rull, was still held at about 56s per 480 lbs, whilst June deliverie were officed at 55s, and September and December at 47s &d. Stocks at Marseilles were at latest reports run down to 26,000 qrs, and prices were firmev. The extremely dry weather has continued to be the cause of many complaints from farmers in this country,

avourably, but rye had suffered from the night frosts on light soils. At Hamburg wheat on the spot was firm and prices were improving, with a good demand from local millers. At Danzig business in wheat was very restricted, and at Staftin almost at a standstill, the value of wheat camazing about 3s per qr below the English level. ME Berlin offerings have been of fair amount. Street receipts have been large, and prices have declined to 13 to 15 fe for pound rolls, and 13 to 15c for tubs and crocks.

**Siles made of 120,000 bush No. 2 red, June, at \$1.25; No. 2 Chicago quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.16; No. 2 milwaukee at \$1.17 to \$1.18.

**Rys—Markets quiet; quoted, state and Canada 974c.

**Ons—Dull; receipts, 404,000 bush; sales, 30,000 bush, at 63 to 15 for western mixed.

**Barker—Dull; two-rowed State quoted at 63 to 15 to 15c for pound rolls, and 13 to 15c for tubs and crocks. sources reliable and final accounts of the profitable exports from these colonies; the yield is officially stated to have been 1,782,000 quarters in South Australia; 1,365,000 in Victoria and 1,062,000 in New Zealand, making a total of 4,210,000 quarters. Of this yield the surplus for export is stated to be 2,566,000 quarters, but of it the other colonies will require about 650,000 quarters, which leaves an available surplus for Europe of 1,916,200 quarters. Hose—There have been very few selling, and these few have usually ranged from \$6.50 to \$7. estimates current some time ago. In the States harvest has begun in the valley of the Ohio and in Missouri. In the North-Western States rain was complained of in the week ending on the 5th inst., but since then the weather is reported to have been warm and favourable for the growing crops, and the outlook for bountiful harvests of all soits of grain promising. Markets have continued weak; on Saturday Chicago prices ran down to 91½ for July, closing at 92½0, being a fall of about six cents on those of Wednesday. Since then they have again declined, and stood at 89[‡] to-day.

It is manifest that the prospects of an early barvest are exercising influence on for the United Kingdom. The deliveries of wheat at seaboard ports for the week ending on the 5th inst. were 2,801,570 bushels v. 2,734,026 bushels the previous week, and 2,513,827 bushels the corresponding week in '79. The export clearances from

thence for Eu v. 1,826,873 bi last eight wee the correspon of grain, com principal poli board ports, mentioned da Wheat, bu Corn, bu Sariey, bu Rye, bu Total, bu	rope for ush for files 16,34 dings we aprising note of a and in the season of the seas	the week the previous the previous the stock t	k were 3,31 DUB week, 1 Sh. v. 13,69 Ike in gram I	1,50t bush and for the 3,799 bush ible supply mary at the ce and sea- the under- 1879. June 7, bush. 15,604.43s 12,135,640 1,608.039 652,459 593,397	TRAD ing wee Barv and hav ket, if r have co fallen c averagi class, c c cxen ar good m prices h been fr only. have so \$3.50 tc SHERR have b prices; yeight. lbs., ha dressing
The followin					class ar
r each marks				OI MAPKS	sufficient
June 10,	P June 11,	-	P. June 14, F. 6 p.m.	P 5 p.m. P June 16, P 5 p.w.	supply of to \$4 25, weak at to some Calva
R. Wheat. 9 R. Wheat. 10 White 10	0 12 0 9 9 8 3 10 2 0 10 0 6 10 5	9 8 10 2 9 10	12 0 12 9 8 9 10 2 10 9 10 9 10 5 10 4 9 4	0 12 0 7 9 7 2 10 2 10 9 10 4 10 4 9 4 10	and any dressing and read ing from and selli

FLOUR—The masket has shown no improvement in the demand, and prices have gone on deckining, the fall for the wifek being about twenty cents. Superior extra on the spot seld on Friday at \$5.172

at \$1.13 to \$1.22.

OATS—Offerings were small in the latter part of last week, and prices became strengthened thereby; several care of western sold on Monday and Tuesday at 37 and 37½c on track. To-day two care sold at 37c on track; and on street 38 to 39c was paid.

BARLEY—Purely nominal with none offered nor wanted. Street receipts nil. PRAS—There have been none offered, but buyers could be found for car-lots at 71 to 72c were they to be had. Street receipts small; prices from 66 to 70c.

RYE—Cars could probably find buyers at 78 to 80c were there any offered. HAT—Pressed has been inactive at nominal prices.
The market has been well supplied; receipts fully sufficient and prices easier at \$8 to \$13, with the general run from \$10 to \$12. STRAW—Has been offered freely and sold rather easier at from \$5 to \$5 50, anything from \$6 being for oat and rye straw in sheaves.

POTATORS—The market for cars has been unsettle with prices rising and receding; latest sales, however, have been at 45c on track. Street receips sufficient, and prices unchanged at 45 to 50c.

,	APPLES—None offering, but worth \$5 per barrel.
3	POULTRY-Abundant and easy, at from 45 to 50c
,	for fowl and spring chickens; turkeys easy, with
1	gobblers selling at \$1.
,	FLOUR, f.e.
•	Superior Extra, per 196 lbs
,	Extra = -4:- 5 00 0 00
	Fancy and Strong Bakers 5 50 5 56
3	Spring Wheat, extra \$ 00 5 10
)	Superfine none.
	Oatmeal, per 196 the
,	Cernmeal, small löte 8 40 8 50
	BAG FLOUR, by car let f.e.c.
	Extra85 00 85 10
,	Extra \$6 00 \$5 10 \$pring Wheat, extra
1	GRAIN, f.e.b.
ч	
. 1	Fall Wheat, Me. 1, per 60 lbs
	Mc. 2, 1 12 1 14
1	Mc. 1, 1 12 1 14 Me. 8, 1 09 1 10 neme.
	Red Winser nere. nere.
a	Spring Wheat, No. 1
3	- No. 1
9	Mo. 8,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Oats (Ganadian) per 36 lbs
	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 70 0 00
J	_ No. 2, 0 60 0 09 Extra No. 8
	- Extra Mo. B
١	Page No. 1 100 100 8 00
П	Peas, No. 1, per:66 lbs 0 71 8 72 No. 2, and Me. 8 0 70 9 71
ı	
1	Rye
.	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.
	Wheat, fall, new, per bush \$1 09 \$1 12
	Wheat, spring, do 1 18 1 22
4	Barley, do 0 58 0 70
4	Onts, do 0 88 0 89
П	Peas, do 0 66 8 70
d	Rye, do 0 78 0 80
	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 6 25 7 00
	Beef, hind qrs., do none.
	Mutton, by carcase, 100 lbs 9 00 10 00
id	Chickens, per pair 0 45 0 55
3	Ducks, per pair none.
1	Googe sach
- 1	Turkeys, each
J	Butter, lb. rolls 0 12 0 15
	do. large rolls none
1	de. sub dairy @ 18 0 14
н	Power treats were day

TRADE—Has been more active than in the preced-

re not wanted.

se—The supply has been large and generally

nt. First-class dressing not less than 30 bs,

sen scarce and wanted, but the increased

of sheep has made them rather easier at \$4 of sheep has made them rather easier at \$4.5. Second-class have been abundant and at \$3 to \$3.75. Third-class have been offered se extent and selling down to \$2.50.

VES.—Have continued fairly abundant and much as before; there have been enough in y more might lead to a fall. First-class g from 100 to 125 lbs, have been all wanted adily taken at \$6.50 to \$8. Second-class, dressom 60 to 100 lbs, have been in large supply, lling rather slowly at \$3.50 to \$6. Any below there weight is not wanted, and, if offered, a for whatever they will bring.

TRADE—Has been fairly active during the week. Hubs—Offerings of green have been small, but sufficient; prices are unchanged at quotations. Cured have sold steadily in small lots as before at CALFSKINS—Green have been abundant, and selling as before. Cured have gone off at 17c for No. 1

FLOUR—The masket has shown no improvement in the demand, and prices have gone on deckining, the fall for the week being about twenty cents. Superior extra on the spot seld on Friday at \$5.7\frac{1}{2}\$ to .c., and loos pot seld on Tuesday at \$5.5\$. To-day there were sales of 250 bbls of ruperior extra at \$5.10 f. o. c., and 100 bbls of extra at the same price; but the market closed unsettled.

Bran—Still declining; sold on the track last week at \$\$5.00 f. o. c., and 100 bbls of extra at the same price; but the market closed unsettled.

Bran—Still declining; sold on the track last week at \$\$5.00 f. o. c., and 100 bbls of extra at the same price; but the market closed unsettled.

Bran—Still declining; sold on the track last week at \$\$5.00 f. o. \$4.85 f. o. \$6.00 f.

A fairly good business has been done during the last week. Manufacturers have begun to buy for their Fall goods, their demand being chiefly for sole leathers. Prices, however, are easy. Harness is in fair demand and steady. Russets are very scarce, and are wanted. Splits are abundant, easier and

fairly well.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 28 to 29c; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 26 to 27c; Slaut. Sole, heavy, 29 to 30c; Slaut. Sole, light, 27 to 29c; Harness, 30 to 35c; Buffalo Sole, 24 to 25c; Hemlock Calf, 1ght, 56 to 60c; Oak Harness Leather, 50 to 52c; Oak Belting Leather, 30 to 34c; American Oak Harness Backs, 56 to 60c; Upper, heavy, 37 to 39c; Upper, light, and medium, 38 to 42c; Kip Skins, French, 96c to \$1.10; Kip Skins, English, 70 to 90c; 1st choice imperial B.Z., 75 to 30c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 70 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 60c; Splits, large, 39 to 31c; Splits, small, 24 to 26c; Calf Splits, 32 to 35c; Russets, 35 to 45c; French Calf, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Cod Oil, 50 to 55c; Straitv Oil, 45 to 50c; Gambler, 6c; Sumach, per ton, \$110; Degras, 6jc; Buff, 16 to 17c; Pebble 15 to 17c; Enamelled cow, 18 to 20c; Patent cow, 18 to 20c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, June 16. London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, demand for Continent continues steady; maize, none offering; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, quiet and steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, steady. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week were :- Wheat, 255,000 to 260,000 quarters; maize, 160,000 to 165,000 quarters; flour, 95,000 to 100,000 bbls. English weather, wet; Continental. showery. Liverpool-Spot wheat, rather easier; California average red winter and spring, 1d cheaper maize, strong and 11 dearer,

Montreal Markets. MONTENAL, June 16
FLOUR—Receipts, 2,936 bbls; market dull; in the absence of transactions prices cannot be quoted lower; no business reported. Superior extra at \$5.00 extra superine at \$5.40 to \$5.45; spring extra, at \$5.40 to \$5.45; spring extra, at \$5.40 to \$5.45; superfine, at \$5.25 to \$6.35; strong bakers, at \$5.90 to \$6.40; fine, at \$4.65 to \$4.70; middlings, at \$4.10 to \$4.20; Ontario bags at \$2.80 to \$2.35; city bags, delivered, at \$3.05 to \$3.10. BARKAY—Nominal.

OATHRAL—Ontario at \$4 45 to \$4.50.

BYR—Nominal at 91 to 92c.

GATS—34 to 85c.

PRAS—39 to 90c per 66 lbs.

CORNERAL—At \$2.60 to \$2.65. CORNEAS.—At \$2.60 to \$2.00.

CORN.—49c to arrive.

WHEAT—Canada spring at \$1.26 to \$1.27.

BUTTER—Market quiet; New Western at 14 to 15c; Brockville and Morrisburg at 14 to 17c; Eastern Townships at 16½ to 18c.

CHRESS—Market lower; New at 10 to 10½c, accessions to make.

ording to make.

LARD—10 to 11c for tube and valle.

PORK—Mose at \$1.4.25 to \$15.25.

HAMS—10 to 11c.

ASHES—Pots, \$4.25 to \$4.80 per 100 lbs. St. John, N.B., Market. The flour market to-day was inactive, dealer showing a disposition to clear off stock rather than buy at present quotations, as there is a feeling that another fall in prices is imminent.

New York Cotton Market. Naw York, June 16.
Corron-Closes steady; June at 11.61 to 11.63c;
July at 11.64 to 11.65c; August at 11.72 to 11.73c;
September at 11.13 to 11.14c; October at 10.73 to 10.74c; November at 10.56 to 10.58c; December at 10.57 to 10.58c.

NEW YORK, June 16 COTNON—Dull; quoted at 12c for middling up-Regestation being very backward and the state of the scrops generally far from as favourable as might be desired. Belgian markets were firm on all sorts of grain. German advices state that the cold and dry weather, which had been so much complained of in this country, had been followed by a mild temperature and a rather heavy rainfall, which had done much good to the cereal crops and to projectation generally. Wheat still promised very properties of the state of the scrops generally are constructed as a series of the state of the scrops generally generally as the state of the state of the scrops generally generally generally generally generally generally generally. Corrow.—Dull; quoted at 12c for middling uplands.

Corrow.—Dull; quoted at 12c for middling uplands.

From Ends and Elora, the lands.

From Ends and El

NYA-market is quiet; quotec, state and Canada 974c.

CORM-Dull; receipts, 404,000 bush; sales, 35,000 bush, at 48 to 515c for western mixed.

BARLAY-Dull; two-rowed State quoted at 68 to 70c; No. 1 Canada at 90c.

CARS-Steady; receipts, 71,000 bush; sales, 80,006 bush, at 37 to 305c for mixed state and western; 874 to 45c for white do.

PORE-Strong; sales of able at \$11.50 for new

BEEF-Dull.

LARD-Firm; quoted at \$7,12\frac{1}{2}\$ for steam.

BUTTER-At 12 to 22c for State and Pennsylvania.

CHERBS-Quoted at 8 to 11\frac{1}{2}\$.

SUGAR-Quoted at 9\frac{1}{2}\$ for granulated; 9\frac{1}{2}\$ for powdered.

EGGS-Quoted at 12 to 16c for State and Pennsylvania. Boss - Quoted at \$1.13 to \$1.15.

Takeov - Quoted at \$1.13 to \$1.15.

Takeov - Quoted at \$6 to \$3.16.

COAL - Steady.

O Grande, light to heavy weights, at \$2.00 250.

Woos - Market is dull; dome - 1560 - , 40 to 570; unwashed, 15 to 34c; pulled, 22 to 50.

New York, Jr.ne 16, 12 15 p.ms.

Pork - At \$11.40 for June; 11.45 for July; \$1.50 for August.

or August.
LARD-At \$7.10 for June; \$7.10 for July; \$7.15 or August.

New York, June 16, 12.27 p.m.

WHEAT—No. 2 red at \$1.25 to \$1.26 for June Wiffar-No. 2 red as \$1.25 to \$1.26 for June; \$1.10 to \$1.10 to August.

REGHIPTS-Flour, 13,400 bbls; wheat, 365,000 bush; corn, 464,000 bush; oata, 71,000 bush; lard, 1,485 lbs; whiskey, 194 bbls.

New York, June 16, 2.10 p.m..

WHRAT—Sales of \$00,000 bush, closing with Chicago at \$1.15 to \$1.16; Milwaukee at \$1.17; No. 2 red at \$1.15 to \$1.16; Milwaukee at \$1.17; No. Corn—Quiet; sales of 75,000 bush No. 2 at 51½ to \$1.25 for June,

OARS—Easier.
Tallow—6åc.
DRESSER Hoss—5å to &c.
WHISKRY—\$1 18.
FREIGHTS—4åc.
EXPORTS—Wheat, 256,294 bush; corn, 155,729 bush.

Chicago Markets. CHICAGO, June 16.

WHEAT—Opens at 90½ to 90½ for July.

OOR—35½ to 7 July.

OATS—270 for July.

PORK—\$10.52½ to \$10.55 for August.

LARD—\$6.62½ to \$6.66 for August.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1 p.m.

PORK—\$10.47\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$10.50 for June; \$10.50 for July;

10.57\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$10.60 for August.

Lard—\$8.60 to \$6.62\frac{1}{2}\$ for June; \$6.60 to \$6.62\frac{1}{2}\$ for June; \$6.62\frac{1}{2}\$ for June; \$6.42\frac{1}{2}\$ for June; CHICAGO, June 16, 1 02 p.m. WHEAT—913 to 92c for June; 90c for July; 85%c

for August.

Comm-34fc for June; 35f to 35fc for July; 35f to 85f for August.

OAFS-27fc for June; 26fc for July; 22fc for CHICAGO, June 16.

FLOUR—Not quoted.

WHEAT—91½c for July; 86½c for August; red winter, 92c for July.

CONN—84½c bid, 35c asked, for June; 25½c for July; 35½ to 35½c for August.

OATS—26½ to 27c for July; 23c for August.

RYB—76c for cash; 60c for July.

BARLEY—Nominal at 78c; extra No. 3, 64 to 65c cash.

ADR—Has been more active than in the procedweek.

ADR—Has been more active than in the procedweek.

ADR—Bas been more active than in the procedweek.

ADR—Bas been by the form and the form and for them has no cff; prices also are about 25c lower, and steers aging 1,800 lbs would not bring over \$5. Second-to, consisting of light steers and heiters and heavy is and cown, have come in with a rush, and a many of them must be shipped to Montreal; showed declined as least 25c, and the range has it from \$4 to \$45 \cdot \$5 \text{cost}\$, the latter for good steers.

Third-class have come in more freely, but sool slowly at a decline, the range being from to \$3.75.

LERP—Receipts have increased and all offering been wanted with ready buyers at steady set; the usual run has been \$4 \text{to be per lb live-th}\$. First-class, sheared, dressing not under 70 have been worth \$5.25 to \$6; and second-class, sing from \$5 to 65 lbs, from \$4 to \$5. Third-lass have active the usual run has been \$4 \text{to be per lb live-th}\$. First-class, sheared, dressing not under 70 have been worth \$5.25 to \$6; and second-class, sing from \$5 to 65 lbs, from \$4 to \$5. Third-lass have active the second-class, sing from \$5 to 65 lbs, from \$4 to \$6. Third-lass have active the second-class, sing from \$5 to 65 lbs, from \$4 to \$6. Third-lass have active the second-class, sing from \$5 to 65 lbs, from \$4 to \$6. Third-lass have have come in more freely, but so \$6. \$6.000 lbs, to \$6.0

Live Stock Markets. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO, June 16, 9.36 a.m.

Hoos—Estimated receipts, 22,500; official yester-day, 20,402; shipmonts, 3814; light grades, \$4.15 to \$4.20; mixed packers at \$4.10 to \$4.25; heavy

day, 20,402; snipmonts, 3 Sis; ingit graces, \$5.10 to \$4.30; mixed packers at \$4.10 to \$4.25; heavy shipping, \$4.25 to \$4.45.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,400.

JERSHY CITY, June 16, 11.10 a.m.

CATTLE—Quiet, at \$2 to 10 c; receipts, 12 cars.

SHEEP—Quiet, at \$4 to 45c; receipts, 12 cars.

LAMBS—Quiet, 5\frac{1}{2}\$ to 6\frac{1}{2}\$ c; receipts, 12 cars.

HOGS—Steady, 5\frac{1}{2}\$ to 6\frac{1}{2}\$ c; receipts, 12 cars.

BAST BUFFALO, June 16, 10.30 a.m.

HOGS—Steady, 5\frac{1}{2}\$ to 6\frac{1}{2}\$ c; receipts, 33 cars.

Cars; 7 cars to New York; Yorkers, \$4.35\$ to \$4.40; mostly \$4.40; medium and heavy, \$4.40 to \$4.50.

U. S. Yards, New York, June 16, 10.50 a.m.

CATTLE—Steady, at 9 to 10\frac{1}{2}\$ c; receipts, 49.1.

CALVES—Slow, at 4 to 50; receipts, 4,481.

EAST LIERRY, June 16, 10 a.m.

CATTLE—Slow; best, \$4.75\$ to \$5; fair to good, \$4.40 to \$4.50; receipts, 45.75

Shipments, 68.

Hogs—Active: receipts, 200: shipments, 200:

hipments, 68. Hous—Active; receipts, 200; shipments, 200; Philadelphias at \$4.45 to \$4.55; Yorkers at \$4.25 SHEEP-Fair; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 400.

Buffalo Market. BARLEY-Quoted as follows: -Canada at 75 to 85c; six-rowed Canada and state at 65 to 80c; two-rowed Canada at 65 to 70c.

Milwaukee Market. Milwaukes, June 16, 10.40 a.m Wheat—94c for June; 982c for July; 872c for ugust. Corn—At 35}c.

OATS—At 29c. RYE—At 79c. BARLEY—70c. BARLEY-70c.

MILWAURER, June 16, 1.10 p.m.

WHEAT—Weak; No. 1 at \$1.00; No. 2 at 92½c for cash for June; 86½c for August.

MILWAURER, June 16, 9.36.

WHEAT—98½c bid for July; 87c for August.

SORIFTS—Flour, 10,324 bbls; wheat, 23,000 bush; corn, 12,400 bush; cate, -12,000 bush; rye, 2,000 bush; barley, 800 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,054 bbls; wheat, 118,000 bush; corn, none; cats, 6,000 bush; rye, 1,000 bush; barley, 2,000 bush.

Detroit Market. DEFROIT, June 16, 12.40 p.m.

WHEAT—Easier; No.-1 white at \$1.10 for cash;
\$1.09\frac{1}{2} for June; \$1.06\frac{1}{2} bid for July; 95\frac{1}{2} bid for August; milling, \$1.08 bid.

Francers—Wheat, 3\frac{1}{2}c to Buffale, 6c to Kingston, 9c to Montreal. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bush; shipments, 58,000

Oswego Market OSWEGO. N.Y., June 16.
WHEAT-Weak; white state, \$1.15; red state, 1 IS.

GORN—Unchanged; 1,000 bush Duluth at 50c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat and peas, 6c; corn and rye 6[c; arley, 5]c.

Tolede Market.
TOLEDO, June 16, 12 m
WHEAT-NO. 2 red, \$1.12 for cash; \$1.11 for
June; 99c for July; 96c for August.
CORN-NO. 2, 40c for cash
OATS-Nominal. OATS-Nominal. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 48,000 bush; corn, 101,000 ush; oats, 7,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bush; corn, 96,000

ush ; cats, none. LIVERPOOL, June 18,5p.m.—Flour, 10s to 12s; spring wheat, 9s 3d to 9s 7d; red winter, 9s 4d to 10s 2d; white, 9s 10d; club, 9s 10d to 10s 4d; corn, 4s 99d to 4s 10d; barley, 5s 3d; cata, 6s 2d to 6s 3d; peas, 6s cd to 6s 9d; pork, 59s; bacon, 34s to 35s 6d; beef, 65s; lard, 36s 3d; tallow, 53s; cheese, 64s.

LONDON, June 16, 5 p.m.—Consols, 9s 5-16c; Bonds, new 44's, 112; new 5½'s, 105; Erie, 37± Illinois Central, 106.

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N.B.—Should ne purchaser be found for the farm the crops thereon will be sold on the apprehence of the const thereon will be apprehenced by at Mircellaneous.

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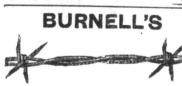
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The author refers, by permission, to Hon. P. A. BISSELL, M.D., President of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PAR-KER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mars. The author may be consulted on iall dis—

may be consulted on [all dis-THYSELF eases requiring skill and ex-THYSELF

farm tor Sale

There will be sold by public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Brantford, in the County of Brant, on Saturday, July 10th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p.m., by S. G. Read, Eq., Auctioneer, in two parcels, that valuable farm at present occupied by Thomas G. Ludlows; parcel No. 1 consisting of 110 acres, being the norsherly part of 10 No 4', in the second concession of the Township of Brantford. Parcel No 2, 25 acres, being Gore lot 51, first concession of said Township.

On Parcel No. 1 there is a good brick cottage, barns and outbuildings.

On Parcel No. 1 there is a good office coverage, barns and outbuildings.

Parcel No. 2 is a wood lot.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, J. Y. BROWN, Brantford, or the undersigned, HARDY, WILKES & JONES, August Soliteform.

Vendor's Solicitor Brantford, June 10th, 1880. A RARE CHANCE.

CUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE. OPERIOR FARM FOR SALE.

—One of the best farms in the Co. of Weilington, containing 124 acres in the highest state of cultivation; within five miles of the city of Guelph; two miles from Rockwood station on G. T. R., convenient to churches, mills and schools; fronting York road, lot. 5, con. 2, township of Eramosa. Together with present crops, stock and all kinds of farming implements. All will be sold on reasonable and advantageous terms of payment, and immediate possession given if required, as the proprietor does not live on the farm. For further particulars and description of crops, stock and implements, &c., enquire at this office, or Mr. JAS. PATTERSON, 168 Suffolk street, city of Guelph, or the proprietor on one mile of Rockwood station, G. T. R. (Address Rockwood P. O., township of Eramosa, Oc. of Weilington) There is at present 77 acres of grain crop, besides turnips, rape and meadow, all good; no waste land on the farm.

JOHN MOORE, THE CANADA COMPANY'S LANDS FOR SALE.

The Canada Company offer for sale or lease or easy terms their lands in Townships of Bosanquet, Stephen and McGillivray, in the Counties of Lambton, Middlesex and Huron respectively, lately reclaimed and improved by drainage works; as also other drained and valuable lands in various parts of the Province of Ontario.

For lists of lands and perticulars as to prices, terms or other 'information, apply at the office of The Canada Company, King street east, Toronto. If by letter, address, "The Commissioners, Canada Company, Toronto."

G. W. ALLAN, G. W. ALLAN,
K. M. MOFFATT,
The Canada Company's offices,
Toronto, 29th April, 1880.

CHEAP LAND HOMES GOVERNMENT LAND. Now is the time to secure Beech and Map'e Land for a home or investment. I have personally ex-amined the Government lands in Northern Michi-gan, and am prepared to make selections at once near the new railroad line in the Upper Peninsula.

\$275 will locate 160 acres. \$140 will locate 80 acres. \$75 will locate 40 acres. Above prices cover all fees and expenses, and all lands thus located are guaranteed as represented. As I locate with warrants of 1812, the lands will be exempt from taxation for three years from date of entry.

Call on or address,

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES. A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never falling and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the rising village of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming lections of Ontario.

Lot 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the property of the contains of the contains of the contains of the contains.

D. J. EVANS,

Room 3, Mechanics' Block, Detroit.

vale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lor 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out, with segular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand.

Lor 8.—East half of Lot 5, 18th con. Vespra, 100 acres excellent wood land.

Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot.

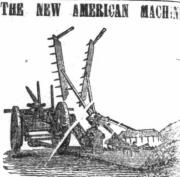
Lor 5.—East half of Lot 5, 18th con. of Sunnidale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber timber
Lor 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hardwood
timbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con. Sombra, County of Lambton, five miles from town of
Dresden, Sydenham River.
Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst
of excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9,
Township of Sullivan, County of Grev.
All these properties will be sold at reasonable
prices. One-third purchase money down, balance
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Apply to 41526 BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie, Or W. THOMSON &CO., Barrie, farm Emplements



STUMP MACHINES For all classes of work. Cheapest and best in the Dominion. Also Giles' Patent Sawing Machines. One man with this machine will cut more wood or logs than two men in the ordinary old way. ilustrated Catalogue free. Address, J. W. ANDERSON,

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Surpasses all other flewers.
These machines are manufactured by 425-5 CRAWFORD & CO. GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, Ont. Send for catalogue. Agents wanted everywhere





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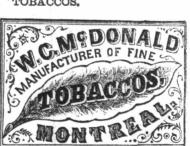
SINGLE AND COMBINED. World's Prize Reaper "Sevres Vase." awarded at Paris Field Trials against 35 machines competing. Lightest draught machine in the market, and guaranteed to cut and handle satisfactorily the

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM The Thompson & Williams Mfg. Co., Sole Manufacturers for Dominion of Canada. STRATFORD, ONT.

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word.

THE WEBELY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point is Outario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Manitoba.

The Publisher of The Maik will not be responsible for any omission to print, er error in, legal or other advertisements beyond the amount actually paid to such advertisement.

VOL. IX. NO. 430

Farms tor Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserts a column, 20 words for 50c.; each addit rd, 34c. Parties replying to advertisements use state that they saw them in The Mail. NE OF THE BEST FARMS the County of Halton; 110 acres; five om Milton: price reasonable; terms DAVID R. KENNEY, Drumquin P.O., Ont 43 MARM FOR SALE-IN TOV SHIP of Clinton; 237 acres; good orch ter and buildings. Address HENRY TEE: PLENDID FARM FOR SA near Kincardine; 168 acres; well improgod buildings; good tewn or village propaccepted as part payment; liberal terms for ance. Address J. S. MacEWEN, Riply. 430 HEAP FARM-\$1,700-ON THIRD down-will buy a good lot of acres (being lot 31, con. 4, Cuiross), near railro markets, schools and churches; log house spring creek; several acres cleared and being a mer fallowed; soil clay loam; hardwood and calmber. SAMUEL SOFTLEY, Teeswater. 430

TOR SALE-50 ACRESmiles from Toronto, upon which is a st heuse barns, stables and root-house; large orch flower and kitchen gardens; the Highland Cr flowe through the farm. Apply to Mr. GLADSTA Scarboro' P.O. GOOD FARM FOR SALE IN choice locality; 107 acres; good buildir sofl rich clay loam, 28 miles from Toronto. A to WM. McFARLANE, Norval P.O FOR SALE-200 ACRES GOO

wheat land; 190 acres cultivated, three as half miles from Milibrook; good buildings, fer and orchard, well-watered. Apply to GEOS MAXFIELD on premises, or R. FALLIS, Auction \$1,600 WILL BUY I acres, 80 cleared, loam s good settlement, near Shelburne. Apply W

\$2,000 WILL PURCHAS
Lucknow; 70 acres cleared; balance hardwood bus
frame house and barn; one-third cash, balance
suff purchaser. Apply to R. CAIN, Lucknow P. MPROVED FARMS FOR SAL MITROVED FALLING

—I have on hand for sale a large list of in
proved farms in the best counties in the Province
prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and fi
particulars on application to W. G. MURDOC

209 5/ October 10 of the control of the con TO RENT OR SELL-A BEAL TIFUL property in Mooretown, on river S
Clair, comprising handsome frame dwelling-hous
hard and soft water, brick dairy and root-hous
stable and other outbuildings in good order. ?!
land attached, including garden and orchard
choice fruit in full bearing, cogeists of 3 acres, wit
in twenty minutes walk of Canada Southern Ra
way; immediate possession given. Apply
THOMAS A. CARY, Esq., Sandwich, Ont. 428 4

description of over 200 improved farms, wild lands, throughout the whole of Western sarlo, sent to any address upon application to C B. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, Lon Onto, or to our Eranch Office, Temple Chaml Ecropic Street, Toronto. arms Clanted.

ments of Farms Wanted, insert 1, 20 words for 50c.; each addi Parties replying to advertisement that they saw them in The Mail. TMPROVED FARMS WANTER

MARMS FOR SALE-A FUL

ar insertion in third catalogue for distribution at British emigrants. Frms supplied on ap on to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont.

Halifay, N.S., June 21.—The seines and nets at Prospect were struck and filled on Saturday night by a very large school of mackerel. Experienced fishers say that they never knew so many to come in at once. Some of the seines were carried away by the sheer weight of the fish. The American schooner Orient of Gloroce. Too Much Plab The American schooner Orient, of Gloncester, which arrived yesterday, stopped one

hundred barrels of mackerel with a purse seine on Saturday off this harbour. Dead Under a Tree. WYOMING, Ont., June 21.—Daniel Carmichael, who has lived for some years with his brother-in-law, Mr. Duncan Mc. Viesr, on the line of Plimpton and Ennis-tillen, was found this afternoon lying inder a tree in the orchard, quite dead. Deceased had been subject to fits for some line, and it is supposed he died in one. An inquest will likely be held.

Burgiary at St. Mary's. Sr. MARY's, June 19.—The store of Messrs.A. Beattie & Co. was entered by burgars at an early hour this morning, and notwithstanding the almost constant presence in the premises of a night watchman they ucceeded in blowing the safe open and tetting away with \$170. The concussion hook the whole block. The safe door was blown a distance of ten feet and smashed to atoms.

River and Harbour Surveyors. OTTAWA, June 20.—The following are the names of the chiefs of the river and arbour surveys, and the destinations of ome of them:—Mr. Lindsay, Lake Erie, with headquarters at Point Pelee; Col. Name headquarters at Point Pelee; Col. Sarijana, Lake Superior; Mr. H. F. Gray, Neebish Rapids; Mr. Hamel, Lower St. Awrence; Mr. Austin, Lake Ontario; fr. Roy, and Mr. Sallivan. The destination of the two last named has not been eturned.

Resulted Fatally. HALIFAX, N.S., June 20.—John A. Wal-on, the English gentleman who was shot y the accidental discharge of his gun at icNab's Island on the 11th ult., died last ight at the Waverly House, where he has was mortification and lockjaw, sused by the very serious wound then re-sived. Deceased was 26 years old, and paves a wife, to whom he had been mar-ed only a few months. His remains will etaken to England.

Hydrophobia ! Dogs transmit it through their teeth. eeth should be kept free from virus. Use OZODONT, keep the human teeth clean, nd no damage can be done by the man who ye to his girl, "I feel like eating you up,

ROFULOUS HUMOURS -The VEGETINE ared many cases of scrolula of five, and twenty years' standing, where the thas had many physicians, tried any of the known remedies; and, after ying the Vegetine, the common remark
"It acts differently, works differently,
any medicine I have ever taken."
Section will cleanee scrofula from the

A Wise Deacon. beacon Wilder, I want you to tell me you kept yourself and family so well ast season, when all the rest of us been sick so much, and have had the

we been sick so much, and have had the fotors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy, used Hop Bitters in time and kept my mily well and saved large doctor's bills. here dollars worth of it kept us all well ad able to work all the time, and I will darrant it has cost you and most of the sighbours one to two hundred dollars become to keep sick the same time. I guess ou'll take my medicine hereafter." See ther column