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success in treating diseases of the atarrh, Catarrhal Deaf-

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most respectable physicians of todevoting the entire skill and time of e class of diseases and the new mode ometer, the wonderful invention of UVIELLE

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International Throat & Lung Institute,
Gentlemen,—I took treatment in March last
for broughits and sore-throat. I had been under
the doctor's care for six or seven weeks and was
getting much worse all the time. In two weeks
and after I began your treatment I was quite
well. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) ALBERT LACHAPELLE,
Brockwille, Ont.

Silverhill P. O., nr. Simcoe, Dec. 1, 1883.

International Throat & Lung Institute,
Gentlemen.—I suffered with bronchitis for over a year and could get no relief; had chills, night sweats, cough, loss of appetite and general debility. Your treatment, with the aid of the spirometer, has soundly cured me, and to-day I feel like a new man. Yours, respectfully.

(Signed) JOHN MURPHY.

PORT ELGIN. July 3, 1883. Gentlemen.—In answer to your enquiry after my health. I am pleased to say that your spirometer and medicines have cured me of asthma and bronchitis. Respectfully yours.

(Signed) JAMES A. CHAPMAN,
Inspector of Public Works,

for list of questions and copy of "Inter-

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lanis, &c.

on, as well as all standard kinds. A special fea select **Seeds** or **Plants** to that value from cluded, without charge, a copy of Peter Hen
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The Toronto Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1884.

to come to a friendly understanding regard-

A Cairo despatch says General Gordon

cut to pieces by the enemy.

A Tripoli despatch says:—Sheikh Senoussi and his tribe, recently reported as advancing

bearing a large sum of money, is not only

extremely dangerous, but also a direct chal-lenge to disaster. His friends must watch

his movements and await developments with

the keenest anxiety.

Musuruf Pasha, the Turkish ambassador,

has informed Earl Granville that the Porte is preparing a note to the powers insisting upon

the retention of the Soudan as an integral

part of Egypt under the Suitan's suzerainty,

and that the Porte desires that the Soudan

mbassadors at London or Constantinople

question be referred to a conference of foreign

The explorer O'Neill has arrived at Mozam-

ique. He has traversed 1.400 miles of

bique and Lake Nyassa, and discovered Lake

Amurambu, which he declares to be the true source of the Pienda river. He reports that

Lake Shirwa is smaller than it has been described. On his return he followed the

Well peopled.

A German formerly a servant in the office

There will be nothing left on February 1st, when, unless relieved, the inhabitants intend

say it is better to be killed than starve.

ing Egypt.

furiously until wounded.

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VOL. XI. NO. 619.

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Fomona P.O., Grey Co., Ont. WANTED-TEACHER-FOR SECTION NO. VV 4, Mountain; third-class. Apply CHAS. PATTON, Heekston P.O.

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\$250 TO \$4,000 ON MARRIAGE—LADIES and gentlemen. Apply immediately. R. N. CURRY, Sec.-Treasurer, London, Ont. 63

Business Chances.

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MONTREAL CARNIVAL.

Arrival of the Viceregal Visitors—Hearty Welcome by the Citizens, MONTREAL, Feb. 4 .- Notwithstanding the warning of the Canadian prophet that the winter carnival would be ushered in by a great storm of wind and snow, more delightnl weather than that experienced here to-day has never been enjoyed before in midwinter. The temperature was certainly low, but the atmosphere was as bright and serene as a May day. It was most enjoyable to all but those

nore southern climes, unprepared for this orthern latitude. The city was decorated with flags, and the constant stream of pedest ians and lines of quipages on the streets with the bells at-

isitors - and they were many - who came from

ached merrily ringing made everything General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who are the guests of the city during their stay, which will be all the week. The Canada Atlantic train came in punctually in time, and was met at Bonaventure depot by the mayor and corporation, many of the most influential citizens, and a number of military officers on the staff. The chief magistrate attended by the city clerk immediately entered the official car, and on being introduced to his Excellency extended a warm greeting on his first entrée into the commercial metropolis of the Domini n. There was no time

lost in the party leaving the cars, and as their Excellencies walked down the platform between dense lines of well-dressed citizens, the band playing the national antnem, their greeting was extremely gratifying. On the platform was a guard of honur, consisting of one hundred fine men of the Third Battalion Victoria Rifles, headed by their magnificent brass band, and at the exit. where the carriages and four were waiting, the first troop of cavalry gave the usual salute. A procession in which the military and civic dignitaries joined proceeded with his Excellency leading to the Windsor hotel. For hours before their Excellencies reached the city the route between the depot and their temporary residence was literally crowded with pedestrians and well-appointed sleighs filled with the families of itizens and strangers. At all the principal ints of vantage the spontaneous acclamations of the masses of people liming the side walks were unspeakably enthusiastic. It is said by all I have come in contact with that o Governor-General who has ever entered he city after taking his exalted place in the Government of the Dominion has received a varmer or more vigorous round of cheering from the populace as a whole than the dis-

inguished viceroy who came amongst us towonderfully unique and picturesque feature of the decorations that attracted vast attention and admiration from the viceregal party and strangers in the city was a triumphal arch erected at the entrance of Victoria square, where the citizens' statue to her Majesty stands. It was got up with grand taste by the snowshoe clubs from a design by Mr. Dunlop, architect. The arch was covered with laurels, and on the summit and the summer of the sides the numbers of the various snowshoe clubs in all their varieties.

blanket costumes were collected in groups around a beehive, so that their striking and beautiful sights the eye could rest upon. Over the arch on both sides was the motto of the family, "Virtute non Verbis," and underneath the word "Wel-Excellencies approached this attractive centre the melodious voices of the snowshoers were heard at a distance giving out the spirited "Vive La Canadienne," and from the immense throng of citizens that overfilled the square and its approaches the air was made to resound with the welcome greeting i loval citizens. On the arch all nationali the procession a choir of two or three hun ing the British National Anthem and

ties were represented, the Emerald Snowshoe Club being out in full force with the rest. Before reaching the last stage of dred voices gave a splendid greeting by sing-La Canadienne" as the party passed along. This feature, as well as that of the snow shoers at Victoria square, seemed to please and animate the features of their Excellences eyond measure. The efforts of all engaged were certainly conceived and carried out with nfinite taste and with the most artistic On arriving at the Windsor the Mayor. who was supported by the members of

Council, presented a complimentary and an o opriate address to his Excellency, to which n eloquent reply was made by his Excel

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hans Larsen Martenzen, the eminent theo-Right Rev. Louis E. Hostlot, rector of merican College at Rome, is dead. Rev. Father Cazeau, an eminent priest,

Montreal, died suddenly in that city yester-Mr. Wendell Phillips died on Saturday Boston, aged 72 years, after a week's

M. Rouher, the devoted follower of the te Emperor Napoleon III., died on Sunday in Paris. Right Hon. Sir John Barnard Byles, for-

merly justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is dead. He was 83 years old. Mr. Colin Munro, Sheriff of Elgin, died in Buffalo Friday on night. His funeral took place in St. Thomas Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Hon. Chas. D. Day, ex-judge of the local ourt of Queen's Beuch, and chancellor o IcGill University, Montreal, died last week in England. Sergt. - Major Starr. who had been connected with the Royal Artillery and volunteer battery for over a quarter of a century, and

who latterly had held the position of store keeper, died in London from general debility. aged 72 years. He was an old resident of London, and was a member of the City Counil eight years since. Magnus Shewan, a Toronto bookseller, lied suidenly on Sunday night. In the evening he went home apparently in the best f health, but was found dead in his bed at four o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Shewan was a pative of the Shetland Isles, and very

highly respected by all who knew him. came to this country in 1845, and has been in ousiness in Toronto since 1850. The death was announced on Tuesday Rev. Stephen W. DeBlois, Baptist clergyman at Wolfville, N. S. Mr. DeBlois was born in Halifax in 1828. He graduated at Newton in 1853, and was ordained at Chester In 1881 he received the degree of octor of Divinity from Acadia College, and ed the position of secretary to the Board of Governors for more than a quarter of a century.

Sault Ste. Marie, writes :- "Two or three of my friends and myself were r commended t try Northrop & Lyman's En ulsi Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, in preference to Compoun Syrup of Hypophosphites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Symp, " &c. I'N moved by supplet of the re-

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE toum that El Mehdi is falling back to southern Kordofan and Darfour. General Gleanings from Distant

Lands.

EUROPE. Jablouski, the chief murderer of Colonel Soudaikin, has been murdered by his fellowinilists for his double-dealing. A canal to unite the Baltic and the North sea, capable of being navigated by the largest

vessels, is about to be commenced A German company is being organized at Hamburg to acquire territory in Borneo in opposition to the British company. The directress of the Imperial Marie Institute at Warsaw has been dismisesd for

being implicated in Nihilist intrigues. The Radical French deputy Clemenceau is said to intend going to England to study the co-operative and poor-law systems. Dangerou ssymptoms are reported to be manifesting themselves among the Spanish

The Pope will only nominate one American A Rome despatch says Von Gossler's recent statements in the Land ag end for the present all hopes of a reconciliation between the Vati-

army, and another revolt is apprehended.

can and Prussia. Placards supposed to have issued from the revolutionary party have been posted in Paris inciting the discontented policemen and workingmen to arms. Members of Stanley's expedition who have

arrived at Madeira believe De Brazza, the French explorer, is dead. At last accounts ne was surrounded by hostile natives. A Berlin despatch says the report that a conciliation has been effected between the ouke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha and the Duke of Edinburgh is pronounced untrue.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is stated to have told a Bonapartist deputation that the time had arrived to commence a legal and untiring agitation to promote the Bonapartist cause. Owing to the threatened conversion of the property of the Propaganda into Government bonds by the Italian courts, the Pope has convoked the cardinals to make provision for foreign missionary interests.

A Berlin despatch says the Admiralty is liscussing a proposal to ask the Reichstag or a vote of seven million marks to maintain conclads, construct torpedo boats, and increase the number of sailors. Negotiations for the recognition of Spain's sovereignty over the Sooloo islands by Eng-land and Germany are nearly effected, the

rmer in return relinquishing her claim to the southern portion of Borneo. A St. Petersburg despatch says:—There were thirty-three thousand deaths from diphtheria in the province of Kharkof and the southern part of European Russia be tween the years 1878 and 1882.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Thursday M. Clemenceau made a bitter attack on the Government, declaring that the suffering of the working classes was due to the high rents and orushing taxation. Catholics at Rome vehemently denounce the recent decision of the court in regard to the property of the Propaganda as a flagrant outrage. The greatest consternation has been caused at the Vatican by the decision.

A St. Petersburg despatch rays:—At the second Imperial ball at the Winter Palace Saturday night there was an apparent absence nside and around the palace of the usual police guards. The Czar circulated freely The late Mgr. di Cesare, the Romisl

church dignitary who was recently murdered in bed by his servant, left an enormous forune, the origin of which was a mystery until the Italian police unearthed the fact that he was paymaster for King Bomba in the me norable years 1860 and 1861. Paul Berthas delivered a strong speech at the Châreaudun, eulogizing its heroic de ence against the Germans, and lamenting the death of so many brave Frenchmen. He con-

cluded with the words, "May an avenger arise from their ashes." The German press s greatly irritated over the speech. Numerous arrests have not succeeded in suppressing agrarian agitation among the easantry in the Russian provinces of Pskow and Vitebsk. The governor of the latter nas requested that the troops be withdrawn, the excitement among the peasantry being so ntense that a collision is imminent.

By a judgment of the Supreme Court o Cassation at Rome, the property of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, consisting of real estate valued at fifteen millions, is to be sold and invested in Italian bonds i trust for the Society. The Holy Father resents this act as a new attack upon his inde

Citizen Dumay, one of the French labour delegation who recently visited the United States, told a meeting of mechanics in Paris vesterday that French workmen were as well off as Americans, although the latter were better paid. He also declared French machine work was better than that of the United States, not being so rapidly done.

A plot by Anarchists to murder the Em peror and Empress of Austria, the members of the royal family, and numbers of promi nent statesmen and merchants is in pos of the Government. The city of Vienna anxiety not exceeded by the revolution o 1848. The troops are kept under arms i

barracks ready for an emergency. The increase of crime in Vienna, especially of robberies, has almost caused a reign A scavenger recently received cartridge from a stranger and handed it to oliceman. The cartridge exploded, dangeronsly wounding the policeman, who is now ying in the hospital in a very low condition. The police have compiled a list of foreigners who are to be expelled from the country. They have also closed a socialist newspaper

"Make way for Bismarck's despatch carrier," cry a score of voices, and as Friedrichstrasse, Berlin, is cleared, a great glossy pay horse, carrying a tall man in black, trots rapidly through the centre of the busy thoroughfare toward the Central railroad station. The horseman looks neither to the right nor left, and goes out of his direct route for no one, vehicles and pedestrian clearing the way as, Americans do for a fire engine. The "Black Rider" makes the same trip every afternoon between two and three o'clock, and notwithstanding that the street is one of the most frequented in Berlin, everything and everybody stand aside for

ASIA.

An Austrian just returned to Suakim from the rebel camp says Osman Digna has 3,000 men around Sinkat, and there are 4,000 men near Tokar waiting to fall upon that place before attacking Suakim.

A Scutari despatch says several mountain ribes under Ali Pasha, formerly chief of the Albanian league, have revolted and seized the reins of government. They have resolved to oppose the cession of the districts inje and Kraina to Montenegro. On the 19th they entered Montenegrin territo vere repulsed, losing fity men. The Prince of Montenegro has reinforced the troops of the frontier and entered into an alliance with Mereidetz. Large quantities of arms are being conveyed into Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the rebellion is being fomented

AFRICA. Unconfirmed reports are current at Kher-

A sanguinary battle took place on the 2nd ult. between the Zulu chief Zibepu and his followers and the Usutus, the latter being Kingdom. The Sultan has assured Earl Dufferin British ambassador to Turkey, that he wishe

telegraphs that messages have reached him from the Soudan hailing his mission with gladness. He considers the despatch of British troops to Assouan needless. to be taken secretly by a man-of-war to some A spy captured near Trinkitat says there unknown destination. are seven thousand rebels four miles distant, The spy is a mere boy, who came armed with a spear to avenge the death of his father, killd by a shell on Tuesday. The youth fought

The Chambers of Agriculture of several A Suakim despatch says the enemy has counties in England passed resolutions on A Suakim despatch says the enemy has made an unsuccessful attack upon the fortified camp of the Egyptians. Owing to the scarcity of provisions at Sinkat a party recently made a sortie for forage, but were all Saturday urging Parliament to restrict the importation of cattle and prevent the spread of cattle disease.

The London Times, speaking of the need of additional defences of England, says that property in Liverpool alone, which a hostile

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, meinber of Parliament for Ripon, and formerly special ambassador to Turkey, in a speech at Ripon to night said England cannot and dare not ignore the question of the slave trade in the Soudan, and must teach the Mussulmans that any conflict with Christians the Mussul-

mans are certain to be defeated. A Dublin despatch says :- Owing to the deprecation of landed property, a scheme is in preparation for the relief of owners. It is proposed to establish a land bank, with a Government guarantee, which will be empowered to lend money to landlords to pay o valley of Lake Loango, which he describes as neumbrances created before the Land Act of 881, and also to lend money to tenants for

of Hicks Pasha has joined El Mehdi and been made a general. Peace has been completely restored in Egypt to the Abyssinian surrontier. Trade has been reopen-The attitude of the Irish party in regard to the Franchise bill remains uncertain. The atest account is that Mr. Parnel will suped between Kassala and Massowan. Advices from Sinkat are heartrending. It is said the people have eaten all the dogs in the town. Only horses and one bag of barley remain. ort the Tory demand for a statement of the either give nor keep.

to try and cut their way to Suakim. They The Marquis of Queensberry has sent a pamphlet to members of the House of Lords Defeat and Annihilation of Baker Pasha's Troops, marriage service to meet the views of Secu-It is reported that Baker Pasha has been larists. He proposes, to meet divorce cases, to leave out in the marriage ceremony the detasted and suffered great losses. The rumour is considered authoric. Another report says Baker lost 2,000 men, but escaped words, "Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder." substituting therefor, Whom Government or nature may put Advices with regard to the defeat are conasunder let no man attempt to keep to-

flicting, but the following details have been received:—Baker Pasha began to advance from the entrenchments at Trinkitat on from the entrenchments at Trinkitat on Sunday. His force consisted of 3,000 troops, badly armed and short of ammunition, many of whom showed an unwillingless to proceed. Baker Pasha had a ent from Trinkitat to Cairce an argentappeal for rifles to replace the old muskets with which the members of his troops were armed. In reply e received orders to try and force his way to Tokar without delay, and with the English officers connected with the expedition ngs will be held in the south of Ireland. The eg n the march, expecting defeat. meeting announced to be held at Donoughhad falsely reported the roads clear with the exception of small bands of rebels. Monday more, county Cork, was proclaimed, but the

body of Osman Digna's troops, and a fight nsued, which was more of a fout than a battle. GENERAL. Trinity church, Hamilton, Bermuda, has en burned. Supposed to be incendiary.

renoon a portion of the advance encountered

Loss \$80,000. Advices from Honolulu state that an en voy has arrived there with a Russian decoraion in diamonds for King Kalakaua. Australian advices estimate that South Australia will have ei hteen million bushe s of wheat for export, Victoria seven millions. The island of Bermuda has been suffering from an epidemic of incendiarism lately, valuable buildings and vessels having been lestroyed. Large rewards are offered for the detection of the incendiaries.

f Muil, one of the Hebrides, savs six men elonging to a secret society of Mull have been arrested on the charge of conspiring to lestroy public buildings with dynamite and subvert her Majesty's Government. Footprints Declared to be Fifty Thousand Years Old. Manaqua, Nicaragua, Feb. 3. - Footprints have been discovered in a quarry here at a lepth of fifteen feet from the surface. Dr. Earl Flint, who came here to inspect them,

says they were made at least fifty thousand

years ago. They are of several sizes, as it

made by men, women, and children. Several

A despatch from Tobermory, on the Is'and

pieces of earthenware were also discovered, with drawings on them in colours, one of them a dressing gown almost on the European model of to-day. candy Containing Arsenic sent to a Clergy mau's Daughter. FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 2.—An attempt has been made to poison Fanny Murphy. laughter of a clergyman, and teacher in the Wesleyan college. She lately received a number of threatening letters, and yesterday a box of caudy was sent her in which was a card bearing the signature of a prominent gentleman. An analysis showed the candy contained enough arsenic to kill several persons. It is not known how the gentle-

man's signature was obtained; he knows American Wheat upply. CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—The Price Current vill publish to-morrow the result of an examination of the wheat stocks in the country, howing the total supply of wheat to be a hundred and seventy-five million bushels. To this is added thirty-five millions in flour in the nands of dealers, making a total of two hunired and ten million bushels for the remain ng half of the crop year. The estimated reuirements for that time are a hundred and wenty-six millions, exports, including flour, fifty-seven millions, leaving a surplus of wenty-seven millions. This is upon the basis of a hundred and twenty millions of exorts this year, against a hundred and fortyeight millions last year.

Strange Case of Prolonged Somnolence— Waking up to Die BUFFALO, Feb. 4. - An inmate of Erie Coun Almshouse named Anthony Kamm died vesterday morning about half-past four. The ase is a most remarkable one. Nearly two years ago he was employed in the soap manuctory of R. W. Bell & Co. One morning at his boarding-house it was found impossible to rouse him from sleeping. He continued in a state of torpor or sompolence, and was finally removed to the poor-house. The officials there say that he never woke up or manifested any knowledge of what was going on about him until about half an hour before bis death, when he suddenly rose up in bed, asked for pencil and paper, and wrote his name and that of his brother, B. Kanım, of Hamilton, Ont. His brother was telegraphed for, but no answer was received up to 11 o'clock this morning. The sleeper was 30 years old, and unmarried.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United

Many rivers in Great Britain have overflowed their banks in consequence of renewed violent gales, causing much damage to A number of Irish convicts, including nyincibles, confined in English prisons, are

A Dublin despatch says Wm, Meagle, an important witness in the Phœnix park trial, claims that his life is made miserable by concontinued persecution and assaults.

Sir Samuel Baker writes to the Times that the position of Gen. Gordon, absolutely unprotected in the deserts of the Sandar A Dublin despatch says a convention of farmers at Carlow has denounced the action of Lord Rossmore and the Orangemen. It was resolved to prohibit hunting on the lands of the farmers, and if necessary to prevent it the farmers declare they will poison their

grounds.

the purpose of purchasing holdings.

Government's plan for a redistribution of seats unless the Ministers pledge themselves hat the present number of Irish members shall not be reduced, a pledge they could and Commons advocating a reform of the

gether. Riot Between Orangemen and Nationalists The meeting of Nationalists held at Ballymo, County Sigo, on Sunday was attended by a party of Orangemen. A riot oc-curred, and three Nationalists were wounded by shots. The mob then attacked the Orangemen and wounded two of them. The police surrounded the hou Orangemen to prevent the mob wrecking buildings. Several other Nationalist meet-

crowd evaded the police, and the meeting was held outside the town. Friendship of England and France. M. Waddington, the French Ambassador, presiding on Saturday at a dinner given in aid of the French hospital, welcomed the senti-

ment of the Lord Mayor of London-that cordiality between France and England may ever be preserved. M. Waddington spot strongly in favour of a closer knitting between the countries of the bonds of peace and good will, so important to their interests and the interests of the world. A rupture, he said between them would be a calamity beyond conception. It was their duty to civilization and humanity to do their best to maintain good feeling. He knew that was the sentiment of leading statesmen of England and France.

A Secret Parnell Conference,

Nineteen members of Parliament attended the Parnell conference in Dublin on Mon- ruins an unknown number of persons. Four day. The proceedings were secret. The con-ference appointed John E. Redmond and Edward Sheil "whites" for the Irish party. It was decided to oppose the London Municipal bill unless a similar bill for Dublin was in-It was decided to introduce bills amending the Acts relating to land and debate on the address in reply to the Queen's was ignited by the fire in the stove. Several speech the Parnellites should call attention to the recent course of the Irish Executive, especially the wanton stoppage public meetings. The conterence further decided to introduce bills providing for technical education and planting trees, and to move for a commission to enquire into the isposition of property held by the suppressed trade guilds of London. Expressions of regret at the death of Wendell Phillips were adopted. The conference also passed a resolution warning the people of America and Australia against placing reliance on Irish news telegraphed by English news agencies, and expressed profound sorrow at the death of Father Walsh, the treasurer of the Irish National League in America.

Mr. Bright on and Reform John Bright at a large meeting in Birmingnam last week said that after the franchise measure the most pressing question for the reformed Parliament would be the reform of the land laws. He condemned Henry deorge's land propositions as the most extraordinary, impracticable, and wildest ever imported by an American in-ventor. George's scheme began with a hitherto unheard of general system of con-tiscation, which Mr. Bright believed would end in immeasurable evil and confusion. Mr. Bright said he had been charged with being o entirely American that he wanted to Americanize English institutions. The charge was an exaggeration. It was noteworthy that George's scheme, although American, had not been tried in America. Mr. Bright declared it would be as great cruelty, foily, and injustice to confiscate the property of landiords as to attempt again to make the reedmen in America slaves. George's plan. the speaker said, was simply an insult to the common sense and honesty of the English people. Nevertheless, the system of land tenure must be altered so as to enable the and to come gradually and naturally into the

work it for the public advantage. Franchise Reform Mr. Gladstone, who received four imortant deputations on Thursday, added no nowledge of the character of the coming

it, most able to pay for it, and best able to

niners, the Clyde shipwrights, and workingmen generally. Besides the Leeds con er-ence, which Mr. John Morley described as representing 540 Liberal associations in all parts of the country, no previous demonstration of public opinion has made such an impres sion or has spoken for so many powerful classes. These and other overwhelming proofs of the irresistible strength of the popular demand have convinced the Tories that the best chance of obstructing the progress of the Reform bill consists in embarrassing the Ministry on side issues. Hence the Tory leaders propose to make their first attack not on the Reform bill but on the Egyptian policy of the Government. Notice has already been given that an amendment will be moved to the Address and a division taken at the earliest mo-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Session at Westminster of Tuesday Parliament was opened to-day. The crowd in the streets was smaller than usual, and no

excitement was manifested. The galleries of

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. The Queen's Speech announces the continu-ance of friendly relations with all foreign powers. The correspondence with France relative to Madagascar has terminated so as to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries. In conjunction with the President of the United States a commission has been appointed, and is now sitting in Paris, to discuss the regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries. An agreement with Portugal respecting the Congo and adjacent ritory has been formed.

The order for the evacuation of Cairo by the English forces was recalled as a precau-tion against the possible effects of a military which matures to-day, have been presented reverse in Egypt itself. The aim of the occupation of Egypt remains the same as heretofore. Such counsels have been offered to the Egyptian Government as a prudent regard for its resources and conditions seemed o require. General Gordon has been sent to a sist in carrying out the resolution of the Khedive to withdraw from the interior of the Soudan.

A favourable issue is expected to the negotiations with the Transvaal delegates. The revenue for the current year, it is be-lieved, will not fall short of expectations. The condition of affairs in Ireland continues to show improvement. The passage of measures soon to be pre

sented to Parliament is urged. These provide for a further extension of the franchise throughout the United Kingdom and for the reform of local government. The aim will be to secure greater efficiency of administration and an enlargement of the powers of ratenayers, including the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. A plan will be proposed for the extension of municipal bills relating to the security of life and property at sea, to the repression of corruption at elections, and to the promotion of education and morality will be introduced.

When the House of Commons resumed its sitting after the reading of the Queen's speech the floor and galleries were growded. Bradlaugh sat under the peers' gallery. Loud cheering greeted Mr. Gladstone. He gave notice of a Franchise bill for the United Kingdom, to be introduced Friday, if possable.

On Thursday Mr. Henry Chaplin, member for Lincolnshire, will introduce a measure providing for the exclusion of foreign cattle. speech the floor and galleries were crowded

St. Elmo, Ill., Feb. 4.-Mrs. Smith, a widow, yesterday walked into the pulpit and st od by the side of Rev. Mr. Pierce, to whom she insisted she was to be married. Pierce boarded at Mrs. Smith's house. She was infatuated with the minister, and became insane after a revival meeting. Last night the woman placed her daughter on a lock, and was about to offer her up as a

sacrifice, when she was seized. Church Elder With Three Wives Marries CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 5 .- Two years ago Samuel Miller came here and engaged exten sively in contracting and building. He be-came a church elder and Sunday school Recently he married a beautiful girl, but deserted her and left heavy bills innaid. It is now ascertained that he has hree other wives, two of whom have a number of children.

A Building Demolished and Several Persons Buried in the Ruins, ALLIANCE, Ohio, Feb. I .- A frightful gasoline explosion occurred in Orr's store to-day, demolishing the building and burying in the have been extricated, and four are positively known to have Men are at work to rescue, if possible, those that are alive and recover the bodies of the dead. Orr's store is a large new brick block in the centre of the town It is rumoured that a child turned the spiggo bourers. It was agreed that during the of the gasoline tank, and the gas escaping persons were in the store, and two families ived on the second and third floors. Besides these engulfed in the debris, many others are seriously injured. The force of the explosion wrenched and broke the windows in other buildings. Damage to buildings, \$75,000.

> INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The south-bound accommodation train on the Indianapolis and Chicago air line this morning met with a terrible accident when seven miles from this city, at Broad Ripple. There the railway rosses the White river on a truss bridge with two spans, each 150 feet in length. The engineer had gone to the baggage car for drink of water and the locomotive was in charge of the fireman. When the locomotive reached the centre of the bridge the fireman elt the structure sinking. He had his hand on the throttle, which he opened, giving the loconotive all available steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the couplings between the tender and the baggage car. The locomotive kept the track, but the baggage and smoking cars and another coach dropped through and piled up in one mass on the toot of the pier. The smoking car was partially telescoped on the baggage car. The wreck was partially submerged, and the portion above the water took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after the locomotive had reached the sound end of the bridge the cars were on fire, the smoke obscuring the scene The news of the wreck reached here and

assistance was sent. On reaching the scene a chaotic scene presented itself. and cars were vet barning. Those present were unable to extinguish the flames or re-lieve the sufferers. The officials extinguished the flames and the search for bodies began. Six persons were either killed outright or burned to death, their bodies being charred almost beyond recognition and horribly mutilated. The only means of identification was hands of those most requiring and desiring | incombustible trinkets known to be the property of the dead men.

The dead are:—John Brewer, engineer,
Lafayette, Ind.; J. E. Ricketts, baggagemaster, New Albany, Ind.; George Lowry,
brakesman, Buena Vista, Ind.; Thos. Parr, A few years ago Joseph Arnold, of Bir-

brakesman, Buena Vista, Ind.; Thos. Parr, bridge foreman, Indianapolis; Abel Smith, express messenger, Indianapolis; Abel Smith, express messenger, Indianapolis. The only passenger killed was John Bray, a stock-dealer of Deming. Ex-Snerif Seaman, of Noblesville, had his right arm broken and was injured badly about the head and body. Linn Clark, of Westfield, is injured internally, and will die. Seven other passengers and a gang of workmen who had been making repairs on the bridge were also injured.

UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

The combination of quinine manufacturers of the world is broken, and prices are much

Bridget Kelley, nearly 106, died in Utics

the other day. She came to Utica from Ireland 50 years ago. The New Jersey Legislature yesterday

passed the bill abolishing the contract con vict labour system. At Lewiston, Me., the Grand Trunk railway was recently found guilty of causing the death of J. W. Perkins, and fined \$1,000. Representative Morrison on Monday in-

troduced in Congress his bill for the reduction of the tariff. The measure is intended to come into operation on July 1st. Both Houses of the Texas Legislature have passed a bill empowering the Governor to sup-

press the lawlessnes now rampant in Texas, giving him \$50,000 to use for that object. of losing the money that he became a maniag

The paster of St. Mary's Catholic church at Wilkesbarre on Sunday strongly denounced the members who recently managed a mas querade ball. The affair has caused a sensa-The Minnesota State Commission reports

that the Mille Lacs Indians are reduced to severe straits. They have neither food nor clothing. The Government will be appealed to. The estimated reduction of the public debt for January is \$11,800,000. About \$4,500.-000 of bonds embraced in the 124th call,

for payment. The New York Assembly recently ordered to the third reading a bill providing that no employé of a horse car railroad company shall be compelled to work more than twelve hours for a day's work. Reports from Oposura, Sonora, show that

Apaches are murdering and ravaging in that section. Four men have been killed since January 25th. They are thought to be a portion of Geronimo's band. Nellie Hazlitt, the belle of Moundsville, W. Va., and heiress to considerable property, has eloped with and married a tramp named Jas. Howard. It is thought the girl's object

was to pique a recreant lover.

day by her father. The girl declared she had not been restrained of her liberty and preferred to go with her father. The case was dis A colony of seven hundred Mennonites represented by three bishops, purchased two townships of land in Hutchinson county,

Kansas. Saturday. They have been trying

Bertha Clear, wife of the "living skeleton."

was produced in court at Philadelphia on Fri-

Minnesota and Dakota, but found it too cold there to suit them. Marquis Demores, who shipped 12,000 sheep last July to Montana, reports that fi ty-five per cent, have died. The animals swell up and bleed at the nose before death. A post-mortem examination disclosed a disease heretofore unknown.

Governor Bourn, in his message to the Rhole Island Legislature, says the increase in the proportion of divorces to marriages in that State is absolutely startling. He recommends that testimony in divorce trials be heard in open court. Jeannette Vanalstine, aged fifty, died at Oswego on Monday. Her friends will make no preparation for burial, saying she will be

restored to life. They claim that she has

twenty-four hours. Reports of the condition of the fruit crops of the Mississippi valley indicate that peaches will be very scarce this year, the trees being entirely killed or severely injured at all points except Texas. Small fruits have also been badiy damaged.

A strange fatal disease is reported to have

of Dallas county.

roken out among cattle in the western part. Dallas county. Large numbers have died.

The disease fails to yield to treatment. A mass meeting of cattle men was held at Grand Prairie recently looking toward a movement to check its ravages. The Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the judgment of a lower court de-claring in effect that persons bringing libel suits must disclose the names of parties furnishing the information upon which the suit is based. This decision is one of great im-

portance to the mercantile community.

bowl-breaking on Thursday, they got into the street and destroyed considerable pro-The police interiered, and were assaulted with bricks, tin cans, &c. Several shots were fired. One arrest was made. Wm. Keith, a prominent business man in Boston, holding numerous positions of trust, has disappeared. He had been tax-collector for two years. A vote of the City Conncil

ordering an examination of the methods of

collecting taxes is believed to have had some

Chas. Cope, of Hampden, Md., aged 19, on

hing to do with his disappearance.

While the students at the University of

Pennsylvania were indulging in their annual

Thursday last married Miss Porter against the wishes of his father. The latter charged his son with being incorrigible, and had him sent to the House of Refuge until he is age. The bride's parents have obtained a writ of habeas corpus for his release. A scene occurred in the Rhode Island Legislature on Tuesday during an excited depate on the tariff. The Speaker refused to notice the calls of members for a vote on the main question, and declared the House adjourned. Threats of impeachment were made

against him, his action being denounced by

Joseph Cook, the celebrated lecturer, has

set himself a hard task. He says that it is a

both Democrats and Republicans.

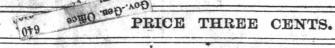
prevalent modern error that a fool can ask nore questions in a minute than a wise man can answer in an hour. To prove his assertion he has instituted a conundrum box at Tremont Temple, and will devote a portion of his time at his regular Monday evening lecture to answering the questions put into it. A young lad, aged about 13, was among the dgers at Police Station No. 1, Buffaio, on Saturday night. He gave his name as Fred Halls, and said he had just reached Buffalo rom Burlington, Ontario, where he had been

staying with relatives, and which was nomi-

nally his home. His father, he said, was a carpenter living at Buffalo, but where he did

not know. The police will investigate. A passenger train on the Nashville and Chattanooga railway recently ran into an immense boulder which had fallen into a deep cutting six miles from Chattanooga. The train was running at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, but through the bravery of the engineer in sticking to his post a calamity was prevented. The engineer miraculously escaped with slight injury. It is satisfactory to add that the passengers promptly made a handsome recognition of his devotion to duty.

mingham, Conn., heard Mrs. Kimberly read Longfellow's Hiawatha. Such an impres did the poem make upon his mind that after he got home he repeated it from beginning to end without mistake, and he never forgot it. One day he chanced to mention to a friend the Gospel of St. Matthew through once and he had never seen it since, yet be said that he could repeat it then, word for word, which he proceeded to do (his friend holding the book), hard genealogical words and all, cor-



the trades unions throughout the United Kingdom, the agricultural labourers, for whom Mr. Jas. Arch spoke weightily, the

DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO. Geo. M. Elliot has been appointed Collector oi Customs at Napanee. Barley is being shipped west from Belle ville at the rate of twefve cars daily.

Telephonic communication will be estab lished between Kingston and Brockville in the spring.

Kincstonians are suggesting a movement towards taxing the incomes of members of the Civil Service.

John Jack, formerly a well-known resident of Belleville, died at Los Angelos, California, on Saturday evening. Mr. T. M. Nairn, ex-M.P.P., of Avlmer

will be appointed sheriff of the county of Elgin, vice Munro, deceased. Mr. Baynes, a resident of Louth, has had the sad misfortune to lose three of his chil dren within a few days with diphtheria. Four men who live in the northern part of

Madoc township are said to have slaughtered over 150 deer since the close season began Mr. Her. the new sheriff at Sandwich, has appointed Mr. J. A. Ouellette deputy sheriff, in place of Mr. Wm. McEwan, the ex-sheriff's

A deputation from York County Council recently waited upon Hon. Mr. Mowat to arge the desirability of reducing the number f representatives in county councils.

Mr. G. W. Badgerow, M. P. P., had a value able robe stolen from his cutter on Monday night last, while he was attending the meet ng held at Mallindine's hall, Kingston road. English, the Windsor milkman charged with cruelty to a boy he had adopted from the Guthrie home, was recently committed for trial, bail being accepted for his appear

A certificate was obtained recently from Chief Justice Wilson entitling the sheriff at L'Orignal to his expenses of erecting scaffold for the hanging of Prevost and Branett, who were found guilty of murder is 1882, but whose sentence was afterwards

commuted. There is great dissatisfaction in the county Durham as to municipal matters, and especially as to the distribution of expenditure between the united counties of Northumberland and Durham. A meeting is snortly to be held to consider the advisability

of dissolving the union. Evidence in the North Ontario election petition trial was closed last week and arguments of counsel heard, after which the court adjourned, judgment being reserved unti Monday week. A witness named Bravener, who had refused to attend the court, was committed to Whitby gaol for three days.

Several lengths of new hose lately purchased by the Belleville corporation burst at the fire on Monday morning. The agent of the company who furnished it claims that it was cut, and offers a reward of \$300 for the conviction of the perpetrator of the outrage. An investigation showed that the hose had been

tampered with, A writ has been issued at Osgoode hall by Messrs. Murray & Barwick on behalf of Mr. Henry Plummer against the Hon. T. B. Pardee for \$2,000 as penalties due for corru practices under the Election Act, committed during the pendency of the Algoria election Writs of a similar nature have been issued against George Burden and Aubrey White,

The adjourned trial of the North Victoria election petition was resumed on Friday at A number of charges were dismi-sed, the court remarking that they ought never to have been brought and they ought ne tharges against the respondent seemed to have been recklessly made. Julianest was reserved until Monday, the 18th, at Osgoods

W. J. Nuttail, a wealthy farmer of Leeds ecently visited Kingston with a little minigrant boy who had his feet frozen while the boy in the police station in order to save the price of a bed, and then gave him a few crackers in the morning for breakfast. The police say they never saw such cold charity in their experience.

Chancellor Boyd delivered judgment on Monday in the case of Miles v. Roe, dismissing the plaintiff's claim. The action was brought against Mr. A. H. Roe, M. P. P., to recover penalties under the Election Act, and such was the delay in its prosecution that a mo-tion was made to dismiss it out of court. As will be seen, the motion was successful, and no more will be heard of the case.

The benehers of the Law Society met or Monday in convocation, and among other busness revised the returns of the late examination for call to the bar. Mr. James Bicknell. jr., of Hamilton, was the only gentleman who succeeded in obtaining honours, and he was consequently awarded the gold medal. Bicknell was sworn in as a barrister-at-law, and was congratulated by Chief Justice Hagarty on his success.

One of Mr. Gould's supporters in North Ontario, and a delegate to the convention that nominated him, testified that he was recommended by a doctor to use good whiskey for plaint. He always carries a flask, n fact he had one in court with him, half full. His complaint was evidently aggravated during the election, and whenever he took a dose he passed the bottle around. The tention was, of course, simply to head off any symptoms of a like disease in his friends.

The election of Mr. Douglas as reeve of Onondaga is being contested by quo warranto proceedings at the relation of Mr. Hunter. His majority was but one, and on a recount an ingenious scrutineer discovered that one of ballot papers was uninitialled by the deputy returning officer. On the strength of this omission a summons was obtained the other day to void the election, which will be argued in a week or so. The relator does not claim the seat.

Before Mr. Dalton, Q.C., in Chambers at Osgoode hall a summons was returnable to void the election of Mr. Fleming as mayor of Sarnia. The relator is a Mr. Taylor, who claims that Mr. Fleming is in effect a contractor with the Council, and therefore is dis The learned Master directed an examination of the parties in order to arrive at the true facts, and the argument will afterwards be heard.

Mrs. Land, wife of J. J. Land, 272 Bathurst street, Toronto, complained of being ill on Thursday night last, and retired to Shortly afterwards she was bedroom. heard to scream, and on entering the room she was found writhing on the bed in agony. Dr. Moorenouse was at once summoned, but despite every effort the unfortunate lady shortly afterwards expired. A packet of Paris green, which was found lying beside her, told too plainly the story of her death. Mrs. Land was a lady who was highly spected, and her death has proved a sad surprise to a large circle of friends.

Judges Patterson and Ferguson have given judgment disposing of the costs of the Welland Provincial slection petition, which was tried before them. They award to Mr. Hobson, the petitioner, the costs of the charge which he succeeded in proving, as if he had succeeded upon the pet tion generally, and they give no costs to either petitioner or respondent of the charges which Mr. Hobson attempted to prove but did not succeed in. If the respondent, Col. Morris, was put to any costs in respect of charges which were put upon the particulars, but not investigated at the trial, he is to have them against the petitioner.

Four ricketty frame houses on Napier street, Hamilton, fell in in front on Tuesday week from the weight of snow on the roofs The end one is rented by Thomas McKenna. Alfred Cogswell occupies the next, Joseph Burns the next, and Richard Bolton the last Bolton's house is a total wreck. Fortunately the family were in the back room and escaped unburt. Burns, who lived next the county of Kent, Esquire, to be Police door, is an invalid, and has been confined to

his bed for a long while. He was in the rear room and was unburt, but his wife was struck on the shoulder by a falling beam and was severely injured, and their youngest child was badly cut in the face.

Three Girls Rendered Unconscious by Coal

Kingston, Feb. 3.—Three daughters of Captain Steve Tyo had a narrow escape of being suffocated by coal gas. Their mother being awakened about three in the morning being awakened about after in and found them unconscious. A doctor was called in and after prolonged efforts succeeded in bringing hem to. The eldest girl is still very ill from the effects. One of the doors in the stove was left open during the night, allowing the gas to escape into the room.

Salvation Attack on Faris. PARIS, Feb. 4. - For the first time the Salation Army corps from Brantford appeared this town yesterday at the Town hal ather from cariosity or seeking salvation the hall never was more crowded, hundreds being turned away each time. The captain of the army stated there never was such a quantity hungry seekers after salvation than in this

town, and by their perseverance they intendd to do their utmost. Perfect order was kept throughout the meetings, which lasted till eleven in the evening. Several converts came forward openly to confess.

Belleville's Grievance.

A deputation from Belleville, consisting of he Mayor and several aldermen, interviewed Attorney-General Mowat and the Provincial Treasurer recently in reference to the dealgamation of the Grand Junction railway with the Midland, which the deputation con ended was a gross injustice to Belleville some time ago that city voted bonuses \$150,000 to the Grand Junction on condition that the terminus of the road and its work shops and offices should be located there, but wing to the introduction of the Amaigamabill and the consolidating of ines the conditions have not been respected Mr. Mewat promised that the evils com-plained of would receive his consideration.

Bothwell Conservatives,

DRESDEN, Feb. 4.—On Friday evening last ne Queen's presented an unusually cheerful and lively appearance, being nothing less than banquet in honour of one to whom all nonour is due and a righteous chuse. The banquet was in honour of the grossly abused and slandered returning officer of Bothwell, James Stephens, Esq. About sixty representative men of the county sat down to dinner. The spread was got up in th Queen's best style. After all had partaken of a hearty repast.

Mr. Stephens was presented with an address congratulating him on having passed through the courts, notwithstanding the violent efforts of Grits, with a clean record. Stephens made an appropriate reply.

An Unsuccessful English Immigrant Be-

WINDSOR, Feb. 2.-Last night a terrible rashing noise was heard in a room at the lcLaughlin house, Windsor, occupied by ohn Hickey, an Englishman not long out he proprietor ran up stairs, and on opening the door perceived Hickey in the act of smashing the furniture and windows. Hickey made a dash for the window and would have jumped out and killed himself by the fall had he not been seized. It required the strength f four or five men to hold him. He inally carried down stairs. He has a wife and family in England, and has been trying to raise money to fetch them to America, but failed, and this is thought to be the cause of his losing his reason. He was examined be fore a magistrate and sent to Sandwich to undergo an examination by physicians.

Proposal to Establish a Government Print

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 .- The annual report of the Secretary of State was presented this afternoon. The revenue of the department in 1883 was \$120,000 camb that expenditure 292,227, in which latter sum is included \$109,929 for stationery, \$57,915 for departmental printing and binding, \$25,625 for other printing, and \$30,149 for advertising. The ecretary of State, in noticing the fact that atract for printing with McLean, Rog & Co. expires in December next, says :- The mportance of these contracts and their near termination naturally suggest the question would not be better served by the creation of Government printing bureau. The conditions of such a scheme, both as regards the efficiency and the cost of the work, are now eing studied, and if found advantageous will form the basis of a measure to be mitted to Parliament during this session.

The Weekes' Perjury Case. This ease was resumed in London on Saturlay, when Mr. Mackintosh, M. P. for Ottawa. and Mr. Meredith were examined at length At the conclusion of these examinations Messrs. Meredith and Hutchinson addressed the court at length, going over the whole case and commenting upon the evidence adduced. Mr. Meredith contended it was plot put up by the Grits, as told by Mr. Ireland to Mr. C. H. Mackintosh before occurred; that the money was placed in Weekes' pocket by a Grit agent at Roche's otel, and that another Grit, Fitzallen, got him drunk and showed him to the Grit comnittee-room, and Rowland completed the rest of the conspiracy. Mr. Hutchinson replied, arguing that Weekes was a young fool and got caught by his opponents, and that any Tory would have done the same thing as Rowland if the opportunity presented itself. The Magistrate reserved judgment until Saturday next. After the court closed Rowland, who preferred the charge, shook hands

with the Magistrate, and entered into quite a conversation. The Third Volume of the Census to be Issued Shortly,

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.—The third volume of the ensus, shortly to be issued, will contain the births of the year immediately preceding April 4, 1881, the ages of the married, ages of widowed, of unsound mind, of the d, of school children, of deaf and dumb, and the occupations of the people; deaths by sexes and month; conjugal state and religions of the dead; occupations fol-lowed during life and causes of death, and lastly a statement of the number of churches nging to the several denominations, also information relating to higher classes of educational institutions, and the penitentiaries, and gaols. The expenditure last year on account of the census amounted to \$34,517. Statistical officers for

MORTUARY STATISTICS been appointed at Montreal, Toronto. Halifax, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John, Charlottetown, Fredericton, and Winnipeg. It has not been found possible, however, to commence the work of compilation owing to the imperiect character of the reports yet received from these officers, a difficulty having been experienced by some of them organizing a proper system of returns. The apenditure on account of this service has

Ontario Appointments, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has en pleased to appoint Alexander Gordon Duncan, Esquire, agent for the location and sale of lands under "The Free Grants and Homesteads Act," and the regulations made thereunder, in the township of St. Joseph Island, in the District of Algoma—the resience of the said agent to be at Heiton, on

ne said island. David Davidson Hay, of the town of istowel, in the county of Perth, Esq., to be registrar of deeds in and for the nort ng of the said county of Perth, in the room and stead of Samuel Robb, Esq., deceased.
William Ralph Meredith, of the city o London, Esq., one of her Majesty's counse. Thomas Graves Meredith, of the said city of London, Esq., barrister at law; Alfred Owen Beardmore, of the city of Toronto, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Edwin Rell of the town of Chatham, gentleman, solicitor of the Supreme Court of Ontario, to be notaries public in and for the Province of Ontario. John Chapple, of the town of Dresden, in

William Joseph Charlton, of the village of Weston, in the county of York, Esquire, M. D., to be an associate coroner in and for the

said county of York.

George Pearce, of the township of Colches. ter South, in the county of Essex, to be bailiff of the fourth Division Court of the said county of Essex, in the room and stead of errin Manning, deceased. *
Dugald McKay, of the township of Oro, in

the county of Simcoe, to be bailiff of the tenth Division Court of the said county of Simcoe, in the room and stead of George B. Ormsby, deceased.
Peter McLean, of the township of Brooke, in the county of Lambton, to be bailiff of the minth Division Court of the said county of ambton, in the room and stead of Thomas

license Commissioners. His Honour the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen ommissioners, under the provisions of "The cense Act of 1876," in and for the under mentioned license districts :--ADDIXGTON-Alexander McConnel, James Herchmer, Edward J. Madden. BRANT (North)-John Henderson, John

Cahill, resigned.

Miller, Thos. Ryall.

BRANT (South)-Allen Cleghorn, Wellington McAllister, Henry Cox.

Dufferin-Thos. Juli, Elgin Myers, Geo. DURHAM (West)—Henry Middleton, Rich-

ard Windatt, John Hughes. Essex (North) - James Dougall, Oliver Maisonville.
Essex (South)—Philemon Phillips, Adolphus H. Woodbridge, Simon Fraser.
FRONTENAC—Philip E. Ward, Johnson Day, Robert Dunlop.
GREY (East)—Thomas Tyson, W. J. Marsh,

William Brown. HALDIMAND-Hiram Gee, James Mitchell, ose W. Holmes. Hastings (North)—Jas. S. Sprague, M.D., obn S. Loomis, M.D., Jas. Tulioch. HURON (South) - James Lang, Richard eldon, Edward Cash. LAMBTON (East)—John Fuller, William P.

Tenderson, Thomas Herfoot. LONDON-Daniel Regan, John W. Little. ohn B. Laing.
MIDDLESEX (East)—James Fisher, John Kennedy, William B. Scatchard.

MIDDLESEX (North)—Lachlin C. McIntyre, John Gunn, M.D., Trafford Campbell.

Nobrolk (North) — William McMichael

John Beemer, Walter Turnbull,
NORTHUMBERLAND (West)—John Thomson, Thomas Lawless, Samuel Clarke. PETERBORO' (East) — James Drummond, William Maher. sr., William Darling, RUSSELL—George Lang, Joseph Bonne,

Michael McCardle.
SIMCOE (East)—W. H. Blackstock, M.D.,
John Lummis, Frank Kean. SIMCOE (South)—George Dinwoody, H. J. Sroughton, Thomas Driffill. WATERLOO (South)-Thomas Field, Philip Erbach, Theron Buchanan.
Welland—John Drew, William Mellanby,

ames Smith.

Wellington (South) - John Murphy, David Kennedy, Walter J. Fairbank.
YORK (East)—John McCaffrey, James Brooks, Joseph Gibson.
York (North)—W. H. Ashworth, Alexander Williams, Thomas Ratcliff.
YORK (West)—Robert Willeock, William

A. Duncan, Michael Naughton. QUEBEC.

Quebec Grits are unable to find a candidate to oppose Hon. Mr. Taillon in the eastern division of Montreal, both Mr. Mercier and Mr . O. David having declined to stand, Criminal proceedings against the directors of the defunct Exchange Bank are being taken by the owner of securities illegally

transferred by Craig to another institution, or complicity in permitting the transaction. A meeting of shareholders of the Exchange Bahk in Montreal on Monday appointed Messrs. Dowling and Mathews liquidators n place of Messrs. Ogilvie and Greene. A statement of liabilities and assets of the bank

were presented to the meeting. The Quebec Grits, after making the most strenuous exertions, have been unable to fin a candidate willing to face the music in the eastern division of Montreal, in opposition to Attorney-General. Taillon will therefore have a walk-over.

Correspondence relating to the loans made

Government to the Exchange Bank was laid before the House of Commons on Friday, showing that two loans of \$100,000 each were made and the Govern ment refused a further advance. Hon. Mr. Ogilvie thea gave his personal security for another \$100,000, which was loaned. The bank subsequently repaid \$200,000, and claim that half this sum was to discharge Mr. Ogilvie's liability. The Government repudiate the claim, stating that as the amounts were repaid in the order in which they were advanced. Mr. Ogilvie is still responsible for the hundred thousand for which he gave his security.

A Fruitless Inquest.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—The coroner's inquiry that has been in progress here for more than a week to unravel the mystery about the murder of Paul Dupuis has been brought to an end, but without bringing home what was an admitted hideous crime to the perpetrator. The medical authorities who made the postmortem testified that deceased died from the effects of gangrene setting into the wounds which he received from a sharp instrument. The only party upon whom suspicion was thrown by the evidence was the woman of the house where Dupuis lodged; and with whom he had a quarrel while he was drunk in his room. Although interrogated by the doctor attending him as to how he received his death blows, deceased persistently refused to tell. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by bodily injuries, but there was no evidence to show who inflicted them.

THE NORTH-WEST. Winning expends annually in the salaries and wages of its civic officials and employes the sum of \$102,860.

Since the beginning of the present year the cost-Office Department has established over fifty offices in Manitoba and the North-West. Mr. C. W. Moberley, at one time chief engineer and assistant manager of the Northern railway, but for some time past connected with the Cascade coal mine, about 90 miles west of Calgary, N.W.T., is now in Ottawa. He states that operations at his mine, as well as at a silver mine adjoining, with which he is also connected, are proceed ing very satisfactorily.

Strange expedients are resorted to by some of the inhabitants of the North-West to smuggle into the country the "fire-water" of the East. A barrel of onions, consigned to a fictitious address at Swift Current, was found to contain three gallons of whiskey, and eleven barrels of pork proved on examination to be filled with 1,534 bottles of liquor. At \$5 a bottle—the current price—pork ranks high in the market. Many a man with a dusty throat will sigh when he reads that the whole seizure was spilled on the ground in accordance with the requirements of the

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Nova Scotia sugar refinery, which year ago was struggling under adverse influences and loaded with a debt of \$600,000. has now reduced its indebtedness to less than \$200,000, and has during the year done a business enabling the directors to declare a dividend of five per cent. for the shareholders,

Performing a Marriage Ceremony without a Proper License.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 4.—A writ has been issued to collect \$200 from Rev. W. G. Lane, Methodist minister, for marrying a soldier and girl without a license. The history of the case is as follows: the case is as follows :-In the latter part of November last a notice appeared in the daily papers signed by staffsergeant of the 19th Regiment in this garrison in effect denying a rumour that he was married

to a certain young woman. The clergyman who was said to have performed the cere-

Magistrate in and for the said town of mony on being asked about it admitted hav ing done so, but said that there was some informality. The story as told by the girl and her friends is as follows:—

THE GIRL'S STORY. Since last August Miss Alice E. Farrell has Since last August Miss Alice E. Farrell has been living in this city, partly with her brother and partly with her sister, Mrs. Durfee, her father being dead. She is a young lady of 19, of prepossessing and sensible appearance. Early in September she that Sergeant Harfield, of the 19th, and after a short acquaintance became engaged to him. Four days after, Wednesday evening, November 14th, the sergeant called at her residence with a cab and prather officer, and accompanied s cab and prether officer, and accompanied by another sister, Mrs. Jones, and her hus band and one of two others the party pro-ceeded to the residence of Rev. Mr. Lane. where that gentleman was asked by Harfield to marry them. He was asked by the clergy man for his Boense papers, but said he had none, when Mr. Lane refused to perform the ceremony. Harfield urged him, saying he would procure the license in the morning, but was teld it would be impossible, as the action would make the minister liable to two years' imprisonment. On being further urged, nowever, Mr. Lane produced a marriage slip, and the names of the principals and witness

naving been affixed to it. THE CEREMONY WAS DULY PERFORMED, with the understanding that a license would be procured next day or he would publish the marriage in his Church for two Sundays. That night the young couple returned to Mrs Durfee's, where a congratulatory party had gathered, and Harfield remained till the next gathered, and Harfield remained till the fiext day, telling his wife he would arrange to have her live in barracks with him. On the Saturday evening following they went to Mrs. Jones', at Dutch village, and stayed the night. On Sunday morning Harfield left, saying he would be back to dinner, but not refurning his wife visited him at the barracks that evening, when he said there had been a

A FUSS ABOUT THE MARRIAGE, and he wanted her to act as if it had not taken place till his time would be up in six months, and then he would settle down and live with her. After that he never went to ee her, but a few days ago she went and had talk to bim, when he denied the legality o their marriage, saying he had got Mr. Lane's word for it, and refused to live with her or have fanything more to do with her. The young lady is respectably connected.

David Beatty, of Hungerford, Ont., has been fined \$74 for biting off the ear of Robert Rutledge. Edward Woodbouse, Town Clerk of Dur

hree men last week. The Middlemiss Murder, Malcolm Graham, of Middlemiss, ha

Matcoim Graham, or Middlemiss, has identified the mask recently found near Iona is made of print sold by him to Albert Wrightman, now awaiting trial for the murder of Grant Silcox. The murdered man's pocket-book has been surrendered to the authorities by the party to whom Wrightman handed it at the time of his arrest. handed it at the time of his arrest.

Speak Thieves in Banks. Several days ago the teller of the west end branch of the Deminion Bank, Queen street, Toronto, placed \$7,500 in a pigeon hole of his desk, and during his temporary absence the money was abstracted by some clever thief. On Saturday Col. Otter visited the Imperial bank, Toyonto, intending to deposit \$600, which was quietly resting in one of the outer pockets of his overcoat. When his turn came to hand in his deposit to the teller the colonel made the startling discovery noney. Suspicion attaches to two men, who are being closely watched by the police. About three weeks ago Mr. Bacon, of George street, had \$200 taken from him in the sam

ank. to choisess actiffices. Last month there were 32 fires in Toronto,

tausing a total loss of \$275,000. The mills in Newmarket, operated by John stokes, were totally consumed on the 2nd. The Queen City lamaged to the extent of several hundred dollars on Saturday night.

Several days ago the farm-house of Joseph Sifton, Dunwich, Ont., was destroyed by The inmates had a narrow escape from the burning building.

Hall's bakery, Lumley street, Toronto, to-gether with 200 barrels of flour and a horse valued at \$200, were destroyed last week eausing a loss to the owner of about \$4,000. Samuel Bloom's dry goods store, and Mc Laughlin's grocery, Napanee, were destroyed morning. The heat from the on Sunday burning buildings was so intense that plate glass windows in stores on the opposite sid of the street were cracked.

Grain Elevators Destroyed. On the evening of the 31st uit, a fire broke out in James Adamson's elevator, Toronto and notwithstanding the efforts of the entire fire brigade of the city the flames extended westward, setting on fire Chapman's elevator. The flames cast a bright glare over the entire city, and attracted thousands of spectators to the scene, who witnessed the indefatigable but fruitless exertions of the firemen to sub due the fire, which did not spend fury until both buildings were in ruins Adamson's elevator was erected at a total cost of \$47,500. A small portion of it was built ten years ago, while the rest of th structure was only five years old. was wholly destroyed, not a rafter being left standing. At the time of the fir it contained 145,000 bushels of grain, of whic At the time of the fire 100,000 bashele were of wheat. The rest o the stock in store was composed of oats, pear and barley. The total value of the grain was about \$130,000. The loss is said to be pretty fully covered by insurance, but it was possible to get the figures last night. O the grain in store the following

WERE THE CHIEF OWNERS A. V. Delaporte, 40,000 bushels, chiefly Taylor & Oates, 35,000 wheat: wheat and barley; Crane & Baird, 25,000 bushels of wheat; J. B. McKay & Co., 2,000 bushels of barley: James Goodall, 4,000 bushels of barley; Mr. Slater (a merchant not resident in Toronto), 6,000 bushels of not resident in Toronto), 6,000 bushels of oats. The building, owned by Mr. James Adamson, was insured for \$6,000 in the following companies:-Citizens', \$1,500; London and Lancrshire, \$1,500 British America, \$2,000; Royal, \$1,000. far as the grain is concerned it is said that the Commercial Union Insurance Company will be the heaviest loser. In Chapman's elevator about 25,000 bushels of grain were stored, valued at about \$27,000, Mr Sproule being the chief owner, although he Chapmans were also deeply interested in the cereals. The building was valued at \$15,000. to that being insured for \$18,000 secures the Chapmans from considerable loss either on uilding or grain owned by them. The amoun named was divided, principally, among the British America, the Western, and the Phoenix Insurance Companies. The following ompanies are said to have policies for the llowing amounts :- Commercial Union, \$13.000 : Royal \$12.000 : London and Lan cashire, \$13,000; Western, \$1,500; Hartord. \$5,000; Quebec. \$4,000; Phoenix. \$4,000, and Fire Assurance Association, \$2,500. The small quantity of grain in the elevators is accounted for by the fact that many of the dealers have their grain stored country elevators, as the rates there are much sheaper than in the city,

While Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, of St. Johns, Que, were driving the other day their hahv was smothered, having been too well wrapped

Most excruciating are the twinges which rack the muscles and joints of the rheumatic. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and DyspertioCure, by promoting increased action of the kidneys, by which the blood is more effectually depurated, removes through the natural channels certain acrid elements in the circulation which produce rheumatism and gout. The medicine is also a fine laxative antibilious medicine and general corrective,

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT-FIRST SESSION.

TORONTO, Jan. 30. THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The adjourned debate on the address was

Mr. BLYTHE agreed with the femarks

which had been made as to the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor fulfilled the duties of his high office. He then touched upon the Model farm, and said that as a farmer he only hoped that the expectation ormed of it would be realized. He had some loubts on the subject, however. It was not possible for the large majority of the farmers to send their children to that institution. While not wishing to depreciate the ability of the managers of the institution, he could not but feel that many of the young men who received their theoretical education there would, on attempting to farm, find that they had a good deal to learn. thought that it would be very unwise for the institution to attempt to compete with private farmers in stock raising. The absorbing topic which so far had occupied the at-tention of the House had been the boundary award. The cry had been raised throughout the country that the Dominion was robbing the province, but in his constituency the farmers had taken no great stock of the alleged robbery. (Hear, hear.) He had taken very decided ground in the campaign on this question, and was prepared to take the same ground in that House. Since he Since he had heard the admissions of the Attorney General he was more than ever convinced that the policy of the Conservative party on this matter had been the true one. (Cheers.) In referring to the railway policy of the Government he said that it was desirable that the Government should exercise more supervision over the rail. ways, which had been aided with the money of the people, so as to make them carry out their agreements. The necessity for this was snown in the case of the railway from Listowel to Wiarton, which got \$410,000 from the people in the district, and further aid from the Government to the extent of \$2,000 a nile, and then were allowed to violate the stipulations on the strength of which they had got assistance from the municipalities. He thought that it would be well if the Dominion would assume control of the railways if the Provincial Government could not do better. The Reform party made a great fuss about the exercise of the veto power by the Dominion. This power was deliberately given to the Dominion by the as, was knocked down and robbed of \$500 by greatest statesmen of the country of both hades of politics, and he preferred to defer to their judgment rather than to that of the Attorney-General. (Applause) After all the veto power was in the hands of the people, because if it was abused the Dominion overnment would sooner or later have to go to the people for their verdiet. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Government would introduce measures for the benefit of the farmers, and in this he would give them all the assistance in his power. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. PARDEE said he would not trouble the

> arge enough to conduct the affairs of the province for the next four years. (Hear, hear.) nover of the address took the ground that a conspiracy had been formed at Ottawa for he purpose of carrying the elections. A conspiracy was formed in 1882 for the purpose of crushing out not only the Liberal Governnent but the Liberal party at Ottawa, when that foul messure, the gerrymander bill, was The Opposition said that a great fraud had been committed in Algoria -(hear, hear) -- but the hon, gentleman opposite in his speech made no reference to A short time prior to the meetng of the Legislature the hon, gentleman was loud in his declarations as to what he intended to do. He charged him (Mr. Pardee) with having been guilty of gross frauds in that constituency—(A voice— 'Correct'')—and he was therefore surprised that the leader of the Opposition had made o reference to the mat amself and the Government he denied that there was any truth in the charges made. Hon entlemen opposite were not angry at corrup tion at all, but because they did not carry the election. He defied them to prove that in any Retorm constituency considerable coruption had been practised. So far as his side of the House was concerned, they were entirely tree from that charge. He would now proceed to a discussion of the boundary question. It seemed difficult to please hor gentlemen opposite with regard to the award. The course the Government had pursued was entirely consistent with its past policy-(laughter) -and if he were inclined to boast he would say they had won a great victory. (Cheers and laughter.) The Opposition course on this policy had been consistent up to a certain period, and the hon. gentleman opposite knew when that period was. Outcries had been made by the Conservative press in the country because the Government took posession of the territory. The Government did not take forcible possession. They were in posession, and they proposed to stay there. If they had gone out the hon, gentlemen or posite would have told the electors that On-tario had abandoned the field, and therefore if they got any settlement of the question it must be through the Dominion or through Manitoba. If that had been done, judging from the past, the case would not have been lecided until the territory had been denuded of its timber. He admitted that in the agreement they had not got all they asked and demanded. They were forced so far as the territory north of the Height of Land was concerned to submit to oint control. If by any chance or mischance they lost any part of that territory before the Privy Council, the responsibility of that loss would rest upon the shoulders of the hon, gentleman opposite more than upon any other man. Mr. ROE (Lennox) commenced by referring

House with any observations about the Govern

ment majority further than to say that it was

to the language used by the mover of the address. He trusted that the hon. gentleman while he was in the House would that Conservatives were not such a bad lot after all, but that they were actuated by motives similar to those of his own side, and had the best interests of the country at heart, Hear, hear.) The speech of the Minister of Crown Lands was a very ingenious one. By not stating the whole of the case, and by slipping over the bad points, he had made out a good defence of the policy of the ernment. He had referred to the introduction of the gerrymander bill at Ottawa, probably for the purpose of raising a spirit of revenge in the breasts of hon, members who had been sent to the House as independent members. While the hon, gentleman was speaking as he did he knew perfectly weil that under the Confederation Act Sir John Macdonald was obliged every ten years to redistribute the constituencies. (Hear, hear, e was not there to defend Sir John, who had done what he thought proper but had on, gentlemen opposite been in his position they would have done exactly the same. (Cheers.) But what hon, gentlemen had done was five hundred times worse than Sir John. There was an excuse for the latter, being obliged to do it, and in some cases giving offence to hi own party. He struck out the towns of Cornwall and Niagara, both sending him a supporter, but nothing was said about that by hon. gentlemen opposite. What was the course they pursued? In one case they added the township of Young to the town of Brockville to give a majority of 200 to the Conservatives in the county of Leeds. and make a Liberal majority of about 200 in the town of Brockville. (Loud cheers.) Where was there excuse for that re-adjust-They gerrymandered the county of ment? Huron, by which they secured three seats where the Opposition could not get a mem-ber, but in the Dominion the Conservatives had one and the Reformers two. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Commissioner had made some of servations about bribery. He (Mr. Roe) regretted that there had been any bribery in the elections. While the honourable gentleman talked so freely about the Opposition bribery, he forgot the revelations made a few

years ago in the London appeal case, where the Reform candidate was proved to have spent \$14,000 on the election. (Loud cheers). Did the hon. gentleman opposite forget that

\$28,000 was spent in North Simcoe hisby side? (Renewed cheering.) Did he recollect how his party in the Niagara election bought up the whole riding, for which the Reform candidate was disqualified? (Applause.) And yet they paraded themselves as the party of purity. He wished to say this, that he believed neither party was as onest as it should be, and he was willing to do anything he could to assist in making the electorate purer. In touching upon the liquor license question he said that the ruth of the matter was that the whole traffic was an evil. His private opinion was that the Government should certainly sweep away the whole of it. Perhaps under the present state of public opinion it would be difficult to do this. He would prefer that the whole matter of the licenses and the traffic should be placed in the hands of the

Ontario Legislature, and if they had not the power to assume the control they should be given it by Dominion or Imperial statute.
Mr. HUDSON said the Dominion Government had been charged with using their in uence in the last election to elect Conservative members to that House. He contraicted this statement as far ency was concerned. In contrast with this he poke of the action of the Attorney-General who paid a visit a few days before the election to a gentleman living in one of the vil-lages in his constituency, and the result was that there was a majority against him in that division, while the Conservative majority in

that place in 1882 was 72.
Mr. WILMOT, in referring to the Model farm, said he considered this was the only institution the farmer had to boast of. He thought the Government should now establish reameries. Last year a man named Tait, epresenting himself to be a servant of the overnment, went through Frontenac and romised the owner of every factory that his place should be made the experimental breamery, The people of the district would be satisfied if the Government started one eamery there. But this Mr. Tait proved imself to be a tough political agent and gave the people a lot of trouble. (Laughter.) The House adjourned at 10.25 p.m.

TORONTO, Jan. 31.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Mr. MORIN commenced by referring to he influences which he stated had been brought to bear upon him in his election. petition had been entered, but he did not nink that the Conservative party, as a party had to do with that protest, but it was the wire-pallers. Much had been said about farm. ers not being represented in that House, but in his county he had found that the farmers were the first to hoot down the proposition. In concluding he said he had not been sent to the House as a slavish supporter of the Gov-

ernment.
Mr. METCALFE (Kingston) was in accord with what had fallen from hon, gentlemen on the other side of the House as to the importance of doing all that was possible by legis-lation to benefit the farmers, by helping them to make their occupation more remunerative and their homes more attractive. If the colonization money had been spent as much to the purpose as the sums expended on the promotion of the agricultural interests, these cads would be smoother than they were, and fewer farmers' waggons would be broken down by them. Several members had related their experience during the election contest, and had told how badly they had been treated He would follow their example and state what had befallen him. The hon, the Min ster of Crown Lands had been kind enough to visit him, and had told his constituents al bout the iniquity of the leader of the Opposition and the righteousness of the Govern ment.
Mr. PARDEE—I did not do much good, I

am sorry to say.
Mr. METCALFE said that the Minister of Crown Lands was too much of a gentleman to abuse him personally, and his conduct was in marked contrast to that of the light bread champion—(laughter)—who went through the constituency and spoke of him (Mr. Metcalfe) as if he would be a fit inmate of a gaol or penioratory of the ight bread champion had no effect, however ipon the electors, and the Conservative cause

was triumphant. Mr. BADGEROW (East York) alluding to the boundary question, asked the member for East Toronto whether he thought that an Act of Parliament should have been passed prior to the making of the award.

Mr. MORRIS replied that, there having been a conference between the two Governments, there should have been a ratification of the award-(Mr. Hardy, hear, hear)y the passage of anticipatory legislation (cheers,)-and this Government having twice passed such an Act, Mr. Mackenzie was bound, during the four years he remained in office after he entered into the agreement for the reference, to have followed the example of the province and passed the anticipatory egislation. (Cheers.)

Mr. BADGEROW continued to argue that anticipatory legislation would have been preosterous and absurd. Mr. CREIGHTON-That is pretty hard on the Attorney-General.

Mr. BADGEROW proceeded to argue that the course of Sir John Macdonald in the matter was forced upon him by Mr. Masson. Mr. ROBILLARD pointed cut that the act of an agreement between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Masson had been denied Mr. BADGEROW said he did not think the agreement had been denied by the hon gentleman to whom it had been attributed. He claimed that if the hon, gentlemen opp site had been true to the province the award would have been ratified by Sir John Macdonald. The hon, gentleman continued to

address the House at great length. Mr. BASKERVILLE (Ottawa) cor emned the course pursued by hon. gentlemen opposite in waging war on the Do covernment, in trying to obstruct its work, in striving to raise up bitter feelings between one province and another. (Hear, hear.) breaking of some of the topics mentioned in the address, he expressed a hope that, if the Provincial Board of Health had any aid given to it this season, it would not atcempt to lengthen the life of the political deas of hon. gentlemen opposite. (Laughter.) He trusted that this session an Act would be passed whereby it would be made illegal to ire teams for election purposes, and he hoped also that a liberal measure on the fram

hise would be introduced. Mr. LAUDER thought that the Attorney deneral should have told the House some ning about the changes which had been made in the Cabinet. He would like to know from he new Treasurer on what terms and condi tions he had taken his place in the Cabinet. That gentleman had had a hobby last session, which was that school trustees should be elected by ballot. Had he insisted that his obby should be carried into law? Probably he had stipulated something of that kind, t n his speeches of last session he had attached ery great importance to his scheme. Then the Government had gained an acquisition from the Dominion Parliament in the persor of the new Minister of Education, who had been unseated for corrupt practices by his friends. He had assumed the position of Minister of Education to find the department IN A STATE OF CHAOS.

the result of the mismanagement of his prede cessor. The last Minister of Education had stated when he assumed office that politics would not enter into his administration of the department, and that all parties should be able to approach him as freely as the friends of the Government. They all knew how he fulfilled his pledges. Even this session the House had seen some signs of the very opposite spirit from the Government benches when anything said against the departmen was frowned down by the Ministerial supporters. There was not a school board in he province which had not been driven to distraction by the confusion which had been allowed to exist in regard to the school text-Why had not the books. (Hear, hear.) told the House new Minister of Education and the country what he would do to remedy this state of things? He had made a state ment on the stump, but the proper place for

him to explain his policy was on the floor of the House. (Hear, hear.) He would have to explain what he intended to do, or his Government would have to leave their benches. He was sorry the Commissioner of Public Works (Mr. Fraser), on account of ill-health, was not able to be in his place, and he did not care to say anything about a man behind his back. He would, however, just say this, that it appeared during the election that the hon, gentleman, on nearly every occasion when he delivered a speech, directed his appeals to his co-religionists, and not on the nestions at assue between the two parties. le (Mr. Lauder) protested against such a ystem as that, If governments had to de pend for their existence on churches or ecclesiastics, no matter what Church it might be, things were coming to a nice state-(hear, hear) -and he warned hon, gentlemen that they continued to pursue such a policy it would lead to their destruction,

heers.) Mr. McKENZIE (East Middlesex) was the next speaker. He gave an account of his election experience, and said that no less a person than the Postmaster-General had been ent to interfere with his election. He conidered that this was a most unwarrantable terference, the more especially as the House of Commons was in session at the time, and the hon. gentleman should have been attending to his duties,

Major GRAY said that he had always regarded with respect the statesmen chosen by the people to lead their Governments, no matter of what politics they might be. Having this national pride in the statesmen of the country, it had been peculiarly offensive to him on hearing an embryo statesman n that House attempt to vilify the character of one of the greatest statesmen Canada had ver produced. 'The name of Sir John Macdonald would go down to posterity with honour and veneration when the name of the hon, gentleman who had attempted to exalt nimself by his attack would have sunk into blivion. He thought that the mover of theaddress, when he referred to Sir John as the archenemy of Ontario, was not sincere in his denunciation and did not intend to be taken as sincere. In another part of the speech he said that Sir John Macdonald in selecting the Lieutenant-Governor had chosen one of the ablest and best men the province had produced. That surely was an admission that Sir John was not inspired by enmity to the province, but of his desire to give her the best man to be the head of the Government.

The House adjourned at 10.15.

> TORONTO, Feb. 1. DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed by
Mr. PHELPS (West Simcoe). He said that while he occupied a seat in that House he would do all in his power to advance the interests of Ontario, as well as of the sister provinces composing the great Confederation. He took exception to the charge that the Mowat Government were responsible for delaying the settlement of the boundary question. He maintained that the Government of Sir John Macdonald purposely delayed atifying the award so that the Opposi tion might carry the elections of 1879. If that policy were pursued further they might expect nothing but rebellion. (Opposition cheers.) He would support an other Streams bill, and it would be passed be passed again, until Ontario got the power to admin ister its own affairs. Speaking on the license question he said that the complaint ad been made of Government officials that they had shown partisanship. He admitted that some mistakes might have been made but when there were three or four hundred officers it would be singular if they were not. Mr. NEELON, who on rising from his seat on the Ministerial side was received with loud applause, said that he had been elected as an independent member for the old county of Lincoln, and would give his views in an independent manner. He would

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION, bout which there had been a great deal of turmoil and trouble. It was a question which, in his opinion, should have been settled long ago. (Applause.) It would have been settled long ago if common sense had eft to lawyers. He had supported the Govrnment for the past three years in the contention that the award of the arbitrators should be carried out. In the year 1881 the Opposition agreed with the Government on this subject, but in 1882, probably because they first got light on the subject, they argued that the question should be settled b Privy Council. In all instances he voted for the Government, as he saw no reason why the award should be carried to the Privy Council. It had taken five years to get the information upon which the arbitrators decided, and the two Governments having consented to the arbitration they should have abided by it. At the recent election contest in his riding he had stated that he would support the Government because he thought their views on the Rivers and Streams bill and on the veto power should be sustained; but when he came back to the House he found that the Government had fallen right in with the views of the Opposition on the boundary question. (Hear, hear.) The House had consequently lost two years on this question. He did not understand why the Government should have taken the course they had. On that side of the House he now stood alone, for he still thought that the award of the arbitrators should be carried out. He did not think that it was right that the Government should have fallen in with the views of the Opposition. He had been placed in a very position, and he was sorry for it, but he had to look at this question from an independent point of view. He would like to sustain the Mowat Government, but he did not like to sustain any Government when he thought that they had made

A MOVE IN THE WRONG DIRECTION. (Cheers.) He took what was a common sense view of the matter. He next touched pon educational matters. In the session o 1882 there was quite a number of gentlemen who made themselves conspicuous in educational matters, and they did not seem to be satisfied with the manner in which school matters were conducted. When he came to the House a little over a year ago he called upon these gentlemen, who took an active part in the discussion of educational matters, and said : "I understand that there will be some change proposed in the allowance to Collegiate Institutes, and that the grant will be reduced. Would you be so kind as to come to the office of the Minister of Education about it?" They said they would rather not go as it was

RATHER A CRITICAL TIME TO GO.

He said, "Why?" They replied that it was on the eve of an election. He was compelled therefore to go alone. He called upon the then Minister of Education and told him that there were some changes in educational matters which ought to be made. He in formed the Minister that he understood that it was proposed to reduce the grants to the ollegiate Institutes, and he thought this would be wrong. The Minister replied that the Collegiate Institutes were doing more work than it was contemplated they should do, and that it must be stopped. He told the Minister that it would be better to rais the education of the Common schools to the standard of the Collegiate Institutes, abolis the Upper Canada College, and let the scholars go direct to the University. He asked the Minister to give his views on the subject in writing, but the hon, gentleman refused to do so, saying that even the other members of the Government did not know his programme. He thought that this action was very selfish on the part of the Minister, as he was prevented in consequence from posting himself upon these matters until they had been brought before the House. Speaking of the License Act he said they had no tron ble in his county. He took care by having a conservative on the board that there should be no trouble—(cheers)—and everything was carried on in a harmonious way. (Renewed

applause.)
Mr. McKAY asked the indulgence of the House as he was a new member, and unable Continued on Fifth Page,

BILLS IN The following bills read the first tim-To incorporate th

FIFTH PARLIAM

Mr. KAULBACH

Dickey, that the bill Graham be read a sec February, instead of

REPORTS BR

Sir ALEX. CAMPS a report of the contr the C. P. R. since la

of the Queen's Print of the Secretary of names and salaries of

pointed to or promo during 1883.

Mr. McKAY mo Read, that when the row it shall stand ad

day, 13th of February

The motion was car

HOUSE OF

AN ADJO

ruary. Adopted.

THE

DIVOR

To grant ertain 1 Cable Company, M. To ame dithe Ac Mutual Marine ins MicD ugali, Respecting the Gra-pany of Canad, to e-date a directors Sir JOHN MACDO introduce a bill en

ferring certain pr band of the ladia to training them io affairs." At pres with Indians and done in e uncit, w matters, the ch powers. In som communities the all intents and thought that such something more council, where they tively. The bill is able extent. It prov communities as t the Indians should n chief counsellor, who among whit commu they shall have the punder the present In tain additional power themselves for the im serves.
The bill was read a

MANITOBA S Sir LEONARD TI into committee to authorize an advance revenue fund to the I aid of the public school It will be in the memo the House that some oosal was made to Pa by them, to make an actor three years to assi Manitoba to provide of the youth of that p second payments of \$ under the authority of time, but as the year the time within which and ask them no the payment of thi \$15,000 for each of the Government in the It is proposed that ment snall receive 5 these advances until of the proceeds of the The Government hav to this proposition, ar

committee.

Mr. BLAKE thoughtion of this kind was ment, based upon neg vincial Government, it Government to bring d contain the basis of t Sir JOHN MACDO the Dominion Land advertised a public vears ago. Some of t claimed by private pupon them, not know lands, and the circu under the Act gave rights. In addition t cation from the Gove the effect that they it an expedient lands upon the ma of these two difficultie poned. Under the Do that day a doubt arose entering upon school rights. Those indivi eing judged by the c ment an the law wa for mere occupation a have the lands sold

the highest bidder. The resolution was mittee. CARIBOU COL Sir JOHN MACDO! resolution to provide County Court judge British Coumbia. He Columbia Governmen county judges be ap Sir A exander Cam toria last year be the present there county judge, and it that the H use was to

The mot on pa sed. A BOUNT Mr. BLAKE moved pondence on the subj facturing of iron.
The mot on was ado FISHING I

Mr. MULOCK mov regulations in force un prohibiting fishing in stated that an orde passed prohibiting fis Ontario without lice had been fined under stood, however, that t intend to enforce this in view of which he should give instructi cordance with its poli The motion was carr The House adjourned

and Prescott Railwa Halifax Steam Navis read a first time, as w peal of the Liquor Li the better prevention with patent rights. CANADA PAC

Bills for the incorpo

FIRST R

Mr. BLAKE asked of the Canadian Pannder the authority w de the arrangeme 7th November, and ex

McKENZIE (East Middlesex) was peaker. He gave an account of his experience, and said that no less a an the Postmaster-General had been fere with his election. He con hat this was a most unwarrantable , the more especially as the House ons was in session at the time, and leman should have been attend-

continued to pursue such a would lead to their destruction.

RAY said that he had always rerespect the statesmen chosen by to lead their Governments, no what politics they might be nis national pride in the statesmen ntry, it had been peculiarly offenm on hearing an embryo statesman ouse attempt to vilify the character f the greatest statesmen Canada had The name of Sir John Mac ald go down to posterity with and veneration when the name of the nan who had attempted to exalt v his attack would have sunk into e thought that the mover of thead. ferred to Sir John as the arch Ontario, was not sincere in his deand did not intend to be taken as In another part of the speech he John Macdonald in selecting the nd best men the province had prowas not inspired by enmity to the ut of his desire to give her the best be the head of the Government. ouse adjourned at 10.15.

TORONTO, Feb. 1.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. te on the Address in reply to the m the Throne was resumed by ELPS (West Simcoe). He said all in his power to advance the omposing the great Confederation. exception to the charge that the overnment were responsible for de e settlement of the boundary ques-e maintained that the Government John Macdonald purposely delayed the award so that the Opposiight carry the elections of 1879. might expect nothing but rebellion. Streams bill, and it would be passed until Ontario got the power to adminits own affairs. Speaking on the pestion he said that the complaint en made of Government officials that had shown partisanship. He admitted hen there were three or four hundred s it would be singular if they were not, NEELON, who on rising from his a the Ministerial side was received nd applause, said that he had been ed as an independent member for the county of Lincoln, and would give his in an independent manner. He would

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DOMINION PARLIAMEN

FIFTH PARLIAMENT --- SECOND SESSION.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30. DIVORCE BILL Mr. KAULBACH moved, seconded by Mr. Dickey, that the bill for the relief of John Graham be read a second time on Friday, 15th

ruary. Adopted. OTTAWA, Jan. 31.

REPORTS BROUGHT DOWN. Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL laid on the table a report of the contracts entered into with the C. P. R. since last session; the report of the Queen's Printer for 1883; the report of the Secretary of State for 1883, and the names and salaries of all who had been ap-pointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during 1883.

AN ADJOURNMENT. Mr. McKAY moved, seconded by Mr. Read, that when the House adjourn to-morrow it shall stand adjourned until Wednesday, 13th of February, at 8 p m. The motion was carried on division.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Jan. 29.

BILLS INTRODUCED. The following bills were introduced and read the first time.

To incorporate the pilot service between Quebec and Montreal, Mr. Amvot. To grant certain powers to the Commercial Cable Company, Mr. Rykert. To amend the Act incorporating the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company, Mr.

McDongall. Respecting the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, to enable them to consolidate and rearrange their capital, and for other purposes, Mr. Curran. THE INDIANS.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-I beg leave to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act for conferring certain privileges on the more advanced bands of the Indians of Canada, with a view to training them for the exercise of municipal At present everything connected with Indians and their self-government is done in council, where they met and discuss matters, the chief having the principal In some of the more advanced powers. communities the Indians are civilized to all intents and purposes, and it thought that there should be such something more than the mere formal council, where they cannot speak authoritatively. The bill is tentative to a considerable extent. It provide that in such Indian communities as the Governor-in-Council thinks fitted for the operation of this Act, the Indians should meet on a certain day to elect six counsellors, and these shall elect a chief counsellor, who would be called a reeve among white communities in ()ntario, and they shall have the power given to the chiefs under the present Indian Act, and also contain additional powers for arranging among themselves for the improvement of their re-

The bill was read a first time.

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS. Sir LEONARD TILLEY moved the House | SALE OF LIQUOR IN THE NORTHinto committee to consider a resolution to authorize an advance out of the consolidated revenue fund to the Province of Manitoba in aid of the public schools therein. He said:— It will be in the memory of many members of the House that some three years ago a proposal was made to Parliament, and acc by them, to make an advance of \$10,000 a year for three years to assist the Government of Manitoba to provide means for the education of the youth of that province. The first and second payments of \$10,000 a year were made time, but as the year was specified in the Act the time within which the third payment was due expired before it was paid. It was there fore thought advisable to come to Parliament and ask them not only to authorize the payment of this \$10,000, but also advance for 1881-2 and for 1882-3 \$15,000 for each of the two years to assist the Government in the expense of education. It is proposed that the Dominion Government shall receive 5 per cent. per annum on these advances until they are refunded out of the proceeds of the sales of school lands. Government have accordingly assented to this proposition, and they submit it to the

Mr. BLAKE thought that when a propos tion of this kind was made by the Government, based upon negotiations with a Pro-vincial Government, it was the duty of the Government to bring down the papers which contain the basis of the negotiation.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that under

the Dominion Lands Act the Government advertised a public sale some two or three years ago. Some of the lots advertised were claimed by private parties who had settled upon them, not knowing they were school lands, and the circumstances were such as under the Act gave them certain inchoate rights. In addition to that was a communication from the Government of Manitoba to the effect that they did not consider it an expedient time to put these lands upon the market. In consequence of these two difficulties the sale was postponed. Under the Dominion Land Act of that day a doubt arose whether or not parties entering upon school lands had not certain Those individual cases were now being judged by the officers of the Department and the law was so amended that by no possibility could there be any claim set up for mere occupation as against the right to have the lands sold by public auction to the highest bidder.

The resolution was reported from the com-

CARIBOU COUNTY COURT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD gave notice of a resolution to provide a salary of \$2,400 for a County Court judge for Cariboo district, British Columbia. He stated that the British Columbia Government had urged that five county judges be appointed, but when Alexander Campbell went to toria last year he arranged that for the present there should be but one county judge, and it was the salary of this judge, who was to be located at Cariboo, that the House was to be asked to provide. The motion passed.

A BOUNTY ON IRON. Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of correspondence on the subject of bounty on manuacturing of iron. The motion was adopted.

FISHING IN ONTARIO.

Mr. MULOCK moved for a return of all regulations in force under the Fisheries Act, prohibiting fishing in waters in Ontario. He stated that an order-in-Council had been passed prohibiting fishing in any waters in Ontario without license. Several persons had been fined under this order. He understood, however, that the department did not ntend to enforce this regulation to the letter, in view of which he though the Government should give instruction to its officers in ac-The motion was carried

The House adjourned at 4.20 p.m.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30. FIRST READINGS.

Bills for the incorporation of the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company and the Halifax Steam Navigation Company were read a first time, as were also bills for the repeal of the Liquor License Act of 1883, and the better prevention of fraud in connection with patent rights.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. Mr. BLAKE asked which are the clause the Canadian Pacific railway statutes under the authority whereof the Government made the arrangements of 26th October and 7th November, and executed the agreement

Sir LEONARD TILLEY read the opinion

of Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, that the borrowing powers of the Government were spread over several Acts, but for convenience were brought down each year in its Supply bill. By the Supply bill of last session the Government had power to borrow for general purposes the sum of \$19,-676,443. This amount on June 30, 1883, by savings bank deposits and other causes had been reduced to \$18,280,234. The amount of principal mentioned on the agreement with the Canada Pacific railway represented \$975,000 half-yearly for ten years, or \$15,942,645, and so far as that amount was concerned, the Government of Canada had acted quite within its February, instead of on Thursday, 14th Febborrowing powers. In addition to the powers to borrow already mentioned the Government could borrow in four ways. First, by the issue of debentures; second, by the issue of Dominion stocks; third, by terminable annuities; fourth, by the issue of Dominion bonds. It could borrow either altogether by one of these modes, or partly by one mode and partly by another. In addition to this, by clause 3 of the Supply bill, the Governor--Council had power, as the exigencies of the public service required, to raise temporary loans in certain cases. He might add, with reference to Mr. Courtney's opinion, that, as regarded the acceptance of the se-curities from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the different payments, the overnment made the arrangement trusting to the support of Parliament as the case was

rgent.
Mr. BLAKE asked on what day the sums of money and securities mentioned in the order in-Council of 7th November, 1883, were paid to and deposited with the Government and charged with the sums mentioned? In what bank or banks was the money paid? Was an instrument creating a charge on the postal ubsidy and transport service charges executed, and when?

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said the deposit receipt of the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, was dated November 16th, 1883, and was for the sum of \$8.561.733 and a further sum of \$148.-507, being the equivalent of interest at 4 per cent. upon \$15,942,645, for 85 days, from August 17th to November 10th. The Government purchased £825,000 sterling exhange of New York upon England. to the large claims made by the Canada Pacific Railroad Company from the ex-peditious manner in which they were onstructing the road, he was obliged to make a temporary loan of £200,000 sterling to eet their demands. Out of the exchange of £825,000 a temporary loan of £196,200, bearing nterest at six per cent., was to be paid back and \$3,000.000 were deposited in the Bank of Montreal at four per cent. interest. In espect to the postal subsidy, a proposal had n made by the company and it was emdied in the agreement.

NORTH-WEST TIMBER LIMITS. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in answer to r. Jackson, said he was not aware that the Government had sold to an American syndicate, or to any other syndicate, person, or persons, since the 1st of March last, a tract of land or timber limits in or conven-ient to the Bow River country in the North-West, but the Government had eases in certain timber berths in the North-West during last summer by public tender and they were awarded to the highest bidder in each case. Some of these berths were acquired by lumbermen doing business in Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Mr. BLAKE moved for copies of all despatches and correspondence on the subject of the issue of licenses or permits for the importation of liquor into the North-West Ter

ritories.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he believed there had been a great deal of improper licensing in the past in the North-West Territories, but the practice of bringing in several quantities under the same per been stopped. As a further limit to the issue under the authority of the Act passed at that of these licenses a tax was now imposed on

The motion carried. THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS Mr. GIGAULT moved the appointment of select committee to enquire as to the best means of encouraging and developing the agricultural industries of Canada, and to make a report thereon to this House. He pointed out that a committee could collect valuable information, which would be of great alue to the agricultural interest, and would also aid the other industries. In Washington every effort was made to disseminate in formation. The same effort should be made

Mr. FOSTER seconded the motion. He pointed out that we were in the matter of agriculture in keen competition with our outhern neighbours, who made it a point by ureaus and other means to distribute agricultural information. If we desired to be the front rank in the race, we should do at least as much for our farmers as did the mericans. (Hear hear.) The motion was carried, and the committee

composed of Messrs. Gigault, Orton, Fo ter, Bain, Massue, Landry, Benoit, Fisher vine, and McDougald. ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS IN THE NORTH-WEST. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) moved for copie

fall minutes or resolutions of the North-West council sent to the Government on the subect of the administration of affairs in the The motion was carried.

NORTH-WEST SETTLERS.

Mr. CAMERON (Huron), in moving for copies of departmental regulations respecting the withdrawal from homestead and pre-emption of all lands known as town reserve a Regina, Moose Jaw and other places, said he made the motion chiefly with the view of eliciting from the Government an exposition of its policy as regarded persons who had settled on the lands not open for settlement. He knew a young man who had settled near Moose Jaw. The lands were withdrawn, the surveys being incomplete for some reason or other, and he was about to move away and leave his improvements, but he (Mr. Cameron) recommended him not to do so. his opinion being that the Government would deal fairly and considerately with him, (Hear, hear,)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD-1 do not believe any one person has been ejected on the town sites, or on the mile belt. The claim of every person there will be examined and adjusted upon its own merits. Of course it is a matter no consequence to the Government or to the Department of the Interior whether A or B gets any special lot, If the party who settles on the lot has a legal right that right will be maintained, if he has an equitable right. I do not mean merely an equitable right as understood in law, but in a moral sense. That equitable right will be respected.

The motion was carried. The House adjourned at 5.20.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31. METHODIST UNION. Mr. TAYLOR presented several petitions. praying that the legislation asked for regardig the proposed union of the Methodist Churches be not granted.

O. P. R. RATES. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, in reply to Mr. Blake, said no tariff of rates had been proposed by the Canadian Pacific railway ce last session, when the tariff was laid before the House. PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AMHERST.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, in reply to Mr. Lister, said the tender for the erection of public buildings at Amherstburg had been let to Patrick Navin, of Amherstburg, for \$17,900, that being the lowest tender. There were five tenders in all. . The successful tenderer had given the required security by making a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount

FISHERIES EXHIBITION. Mr. FORTIN moved for copies of the

of 8th, 9th and 10th November with the Canada Pacific Railway Company, laid on the the commissioners of Canada attending it. He gave a review of the progress made in the fisheries industry in the Dominion, and pointed out its importance as a branch of the trade and commerce of the country. Up to the time of holding the recent exhibition in London very little was known in regard to Canadian fisheries abroad, but the exhibit made there by the Dominion had placed her in the front rank, and would prove of materal benefit to our trade in fish in the markets

broad. Hon. Mr. McLELAN said that owing to the ill-health of the Chairman of the Commission the report had been unavoidably delayed, but it would be brought down at as early a day as possible. It was very gratify-ing to him to know that the exhibit made by anada had been satisfactory to the people, and especially to those who had opport seeing the specimens exhibited.

The motion was carried.
The House adjourned at 4.35.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1. CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN. Sir CHARLES TUPPER laid on the table the papers connected with the applica-cation made by the Canada Pacific Railway Company for an advance of money to secure the earlier completion of the line; also the letter of Mr. Stephen on the subject, the report of the Minister of Railways to the Council, and a copy of the order-in-Council on

MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS. On motion of Sir LEONARD TILLEY the esolutions with respect to the advance to the rovince of Manitona in aid of public schools herein was concurred in.
Sir LEONARD TILLEY then introduced bill founded thereon, intituled "A bill to authorize a further advance to the Province f Manitoba, in aid of public schools therein."

The bill was read the first time

BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGES. The House resolved itself into a committee n the resolution to provide salary and traveling allowance for a judge of the Circuit Court of Cariboo, British Columbia. The resolution was adopted.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced a ill founded on the resolution. SAILING MASTERS' CERTIFICATES. Mr. BLAKE enquired under what authorty of the law Collectors of Customs were reently instructed not to enforce the proviions of the 7th and 8th section of 46 Victoria, chapter 28, respecting certificates to masters and mates of coasting and inland vessels.

Mr. McLELAN—The law of necessity. KINGSVILLE HARBOUR.

Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, in reply to Mr. ister, said the contract for Kingsville harbour has been let. The contractor is George J. Wilson. The contract price is \$33,500. There are no sureties, but we have his deosit, which is five per cent. of the amount of

COLCHESTER REEF LIGHTHOUSE. Hon. Mr. McLELAN, in reply to Mr. Lister, said tenders for the Colchester reef lighthouse were publicly invited. We received seventeen tenders, ranging from \$15,-500 to \$37,555. The lowest tender, that of Jas. Moore, of Leamington, was accepted. There were two tenders of the same sum. foore was notified to accept but he declined The tender of F. Thomas, civil engineer, of Ottawa, was then accepted. Subsequently he entered into bonds for the due perfor nance of the work, but with the consent of the department and his sureties, the work was transferred to George Wilson, who pro-ceeded with the work. Owing to difficulties and storms by which the work done was carried away, the contract is not yet com-

AMERICAN DESERTERS. Mr. GUILLET moved for copies of all apers, orders-in-Council, and correspond-nce relating to the arrest in Canadian territory, by a detachment of United States sol-diars, of Henry Watson, said to be formerly a resident of the Province of Nova Scotia, and

Sir JOHN MACPONALD-We will have papers will show that upon a representation having been made to the American Government these men were promptly handed over. They were deserters from the American army, and having crossed the border, they were pursued and arrested, but upon representations having been made to the American overnment, through the intervention of the British ambassador, with evidence of the fact, they were at once most promptly surrendered. The motion was carried.

THE NEW LOAN. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT moved for all papers or correspondence relative to the mission of the Minister of Finance to Engand in 1883, for the purpose of making arrangements for the issue of a new loan, to-gether with his report thereon to the Coun-

cil. if any were made. LEONARD TILLEY-It was arranged to place upon the market in the month of November, which was considered as the most favourable time, a loan of £2,-000,000 sterling. A portion of this was to be applied to the payment of loans which fall due 1st January, 1885, and the balance to be used as might be required in the pay-ment of subsidies to the Canada Pacific raiload, out of the Public Works account, chargeable to capital. Subsequent arrangements made with the Canada Pacific railroad rendered this unnecessary, but when I make my financial statement, which will be in a few days, I will enter more fully into this

The motion was carried.

REDUCED POSTAGE Mr. CHARLTON, in moving for copies of all correspondence and papers relating to any proposed or suggested reduction in letter postage in the Dominion of Canada, said a comparison between the returns of the United States Post-Office Department for the quarter since the reduced rate of postage had come into effect with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, showed that the decrease in revenue was very slight, and bore no com-parison to the reduction in the rate. No boon-that the Government could give to the people would be more highly appreciated than a reuction in the rate of postage. The motion was carried

AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS. Mr. MASSUE introduced a bill to prevent raud in the manufacture and sale of agriultural fertilizers.

The bill was read the first time SECOND READINGS. The following bills were read a second

An Act further to amend the Act to inorporate the South Saskatchewan Railway Company—Mr. Kilvert. An Act to amalgamate the Board of Trade f the city of Toronto and the Corn Exchange Association-Mr. Beaty. NEW BANK

Mr. MACMILLAN introduced a bill to inorporate the Provincial bank. The bill was read the first time. The House adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4. SECOND READINGS. The following pills were read the second

Respecting the union of certain Methodist hurenes .- Mr. McCarthy. To incorporate pilots serving between Mon-treal and Quebec.—Mr. Amyot. To grant certain powers to the Commercial To grant certain powers to the Commercial Cable Company.—Mr. Rykert.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—Mr.

operate a railway from Medicine Hat.—Mr. Cameron (Viotoria).

To incorporate the Provincial Bank.—Mr.
Macmillan (Middlesex).

TRANSPORT OF IMMIGRANTS. Hon, Mr. POPE, in reply to Mr. Belleau, said the smaller steamships had for some years landed their immigrants at Montreal. He presumed that a great part of the European immigrants coming to this country would be landed at Point Levis as usual.

POSTAL MATTERS Hon, JOHN CARLING stated that the subject of amending the postal laws by providing that letters not exceeding one ounce should be carried at a single postage rate was under consideration. The proposal to give two mails a day to post-offices north of Palmerston on the Grand Trunk railway was also under consideration. also under consideration. VETERANS OF 1837.

Mr. TYRWHITT moved that it is expedient that the Government take steps to ascer-tain the number of the volunteers of 1837 and 1838 still living, their names, ages, and corps in which they served during the said time, and their respective places of residence.

After explanations by Sir John Macdonald the motion was withdrawn. LEVIS QUARANTINE STATION.

Mr. LAURIER said he had heard that the overnment intended to move the immigrant headquarters and the quarantine station at Levis to Montreal. In order to learn how much truth there was in the report to that effect, he would move for copies of all correspondence had with the Government on the

subject.

Hon. Mr. POPE said the Government did not intend to force immigration from Quebec to Montreal, nor would it force it to remain at Quebec. There was no correspondence to the bounds of the correspondence to the cor be brought down, as no representations had been made on the point. The motion was carried.

TWO CENT POSTAGE. Mr. HESSON, in moving for a statement showing the total number of post-offices in tion from June 30, 1867, to the present date and for other postal statistics, said in 1859 the postal rate was three pence currency per half ounce. Subsequently it was reduced to five cents, and finally, after confederation, it was brought down to three cents. After reviewing the receipts and expenditures of the department for several years past he expressed the hope that the Government would still further meet the wants of the people by reducing the postage to two cents per half ounce. I believe that if the reduction be ounce. I believe that if the reduction be made, the loss to the department will only be about \$175,000 the first year, and that in three years it will have disappeared entirely.
At the same time a boon will be conferred on the people which they will appreciate. That the Government, which has removed the duties on tea and coffee and has abolished the bill stamps, will follow up the good work by reducing the postal rates I am fully pernaded. (Cheers.) The motion was carried.

LONE ROCK BEACON. Mr. O'BRIEN, on his motion for reports and correspondence relative to the construc-tion of a beacon on Lone Rock, on the north shore of the Georgian bay, being called, stated that as the Government had taken steps for the immediate construction of the work, he desired to withdraw the motion, which was agreed to.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) moved the second eading of the bill to amend the criminal law and to extend the provisions of the Act respecting offences against the person. The bill was read the second time.

LAW OF EVIDENCE. Mr. CAMERON (Huron) moved the second reading of the bill to further amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, so as to allow prisoners in cases of misdemeanour to give evidence in their own behalf. He explained that the bill is similar to that which he introduced at the two last preceding sessions of Parliament.

Mr. TUPPER (Picton) opposed proceeding farther with the bill, because last session, after considerable time had been occupied in the provisions of the bill, and in amendment A division being taken, Mr. Tupper's mo-tion for the six months' hoist was lost; yeas,

53; nays, 100. The bill was read a second time and refered to a select committee. The House adjourned at six o'clock

OTTAWA, Feb. 5. Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Minister of Railways was greeted with a full House and a ull gailery when he rose, amidst cheers, to make his statement, setting forth the reasons why it was expedient that Parliament should first extend the time for the payment of the sum of \$7,380,912 on the guarantee fund from 1st February next and the 8th of August, 1883, to the 7th day of November, 1888, and second, to lend the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the sum of \$22,500,000, in order that the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway by the end of 1885. nstead of the end of 1891, should become an assured fact, beyond any possibility of doubt rising from the attacks of rivals.

THE DEPRESSION OF THE STOCK MARKET

or the inability of the company to realize

on its lands as rapidly as it carned those

lands. He began in a somewhat low tone of

voice, which soon rose to that clear resonance which characterizes his speaking. A year ago, said he, I ventured to say that the most sanguine expectations had been more than realized, in the unprecedented rapidity with which the work had been done. He had then said if the Canadian Pacific Railway Company made values ame progress in the future as it had then made, we had reason to believe that by the made, we had reason to believe that by the made, we had reason to believe that by the made, we had reason to believe that by the made would be finished. Canadian Pacific Railway Company made the day he was glad to be able to say that the unabated vigour, the increased energy of the past year, warranted the belief that we shall be able to complete the whole line by the end of 1885, and to open the road for travel and traffic by the spring of 1886. He referred to the immense importance of realizing this completed road at that early date. The portions of the road under contract by the Government were in a good state of forwardness. They would be completed by the time specified in the contract, 1885. It was mportant that the company should join the overnment sections at the earliest possible date. He pointed out that it was de visable that the Government should transfer to the company the completion of the Government works between Port Arthur and Selkirk at the same cost to the country the contractors would have charged. The result was that the Canadian Pacific railway took over the incompleted road and finished it. With reference to the 213 miles of railway from Port, Moody to Kamioops, the progress made had been of the most satisfactory character. Seven millions out of the nine millions of dollars had been expended, and the track would be completed by September next, considerably before the time named in the contract. Of the entire work under construction by the Government, he was able to say the cost would not exceed

the estimates. He sketched the work done and to be done by the company, and showed that of the 1,900 miles in all THEY HAD CONSTRUCTED 1,131 MILES, and trains are running on the main line. They had built 240 branches, in all 1.370 miles. In addition they had a large amount of work done on the Lake Superior region. where they had 9,000 men at work. the forces at their command and with their appliances, it was practicable to complete the road by the end of 1885. He then

35 miles east of Nepigon to that point, the work is moderately light, the grading being all but complete. From the summit of the Rockies to the foot of the same, 45 miles, the work is generally heavy, with a short dis-tance very heavy. From the foot of the Rockies to the foot of the Selkirks, 30 miles, the work is described as light, being over flat land. From the east foot of the Selkirks to the mouth of Eagle pass, 64 miles, the work is moderate, for mountain work, being work is moderate, for mountain work, being largely composed of gravel. From the mouth of Eagle pass to Kamloops, 161 miles, the work is medium, the cuttings being rock, clay, and gravel. The work as a whole is very much lighter over these 780 miles than was anticipated. The summit of the Rockies is 5,300 feet and of the Scikirks 4,316 feet. At one time it was feared, he said, that a sufficiently high standard had not been secured. His answer to that criticism at the stime was that as the company were con-structing the road for themselves, it would be well done. Now, it is affirmed by railroad men well qualified to de-cide that there is not on the continent a finer road, a statement corrobo rated by the Chief Engineer and confirmed by Mr. Sandford Fleming. He then passed to the subject of the guarantee and gave a general description of its purpose. He wished, he said, to make a calm statement in order to avoid raising any question of a controversial character. He gave a graphic sketch of the change which came over the pinion of the transcontinental railway men n the States as to the value of the Ca oad. They woke up to the fact that they had a tremendous rival. It was no impossible dream with which the four millions of Canadians were deluding themselves. It was not theoretical. It was sternly practical.

HE ADMINISTERED A TELLING REBUKE to the hostility displayed by rivals in Canada and wished he were able to say the hoatility was confined to the outside railway lines. New York and London had been taken possession of by these hostile rivals. The land was in the North-West, and it was now known to be as valuable in quality as it was thought to be years ago. But the company had not been able to realize money enough out of it. The time had come when it becomes when it became necessary to raise further money by selling stock. It became impossible to carry on the work without issuing stock. The company had done so, but that resource failed them, owing to the depressed state of the stock markets. The guarantee arrangement was devised. He described the firm belief financial men on both sides of the water had that the arrangement would be a success. He showed how fully the Government had secured the country by taking cash to the extent of over eight millions of dollars, and had for the balance taken the security of postal subsidy, which would soon amount to \$200,000 a year, and also the security of a second lien of five millions on the land grant bonds deposited with the Government as security that the company would complete the road. He wished the country to understand that the Canada Pacific railway, putting the most moderate estimate on the value of the land, feel that they are able to complete the line without the change of a letter in the original contract. In the matter of absolute as sets, the company are stronger and stronger. Realizing this, the Government believed they were consulting the best interests of the country by giving aid to accomplish the end desired. The Northern Pacific railway was finished, and traffic once in a groove it is hard to get it out. Therefore it of the greatest moment that at the earliest moment the road should be completed. The Government therefore adopted the guarantee proposal. It resulted in failure. If the company were wrong, if the Government were wrong, they erred in company with great financial authorities on both sides of the Atlantic. The war against transcontinental

lines went on with increased vigour. Instead of the anticipated result the effect was disastrous. The company had simply LOCKED UP MORE OF THEIR FUNDS. Under these circumstances the Government submitted the resolutions before the House. They were not only warranted in doing so, but would fail of their duty if they did not enable the people of Canada to have the road very great pleasure in sending down all the papers and correspondence in this case. I am discussing the measure, it was finally repapers and correspondence in this case. I am jected by the House. He objected also to the proposals of the resolutions. He then proceeded to explain the resolu-He was especially effective when he came to deal with the next point; namely, if the company have shown Throughout the whole of his argum the Government they have a fair right to ask the Government and Parliament to make the loan and change the form of payment on the work done. He gave statistics to show that the company have not used the money for enterprises outside of the original contract. From one statement, which was given in detail, it appears that the company have expended on the main line and branches west of Callendar, on lines acquired east of Callendar, on shops, real estate for termini, etc., \$58,695,365, against which they had received in cash subsidy, the proceeds of land grant bonds, sales of town sites and net revenue, \$22,687,874, leaving an excess of expenditure that if you took the main line west of Callendar-alone, the excess of expenditure over is characteristic. receipts from Government sources was \$23 743,305. That if you took the main line and branches west of Callendar, the excess of SESSIONAL NOTES. expenditure over receipts from Government sources was \$27,503,098. He showed that, the expenditure of the company being \$58,-695,365, the company had received from all sources as follows:—Net receipts from sale of stock, \$25,356,828; loan on ten millions of stock, \$4,950,000; cash

subsidy, \$12,289,212; land grant bonds, \$9,029.012; sale of town sites, \$477,775; net \$9,020.012; sale of town sites, \$21,175, mak-revenue from receipts of road, \$891,875, mak-ing a total of excess of expenditure over re-formall sources of \$5,700,663. The ceipts from all sources of \$5,700,663. The figures utterly disprove the idea that the company have been securing lines outside of their contract with the money obtained from Government sources, or that they have not expended their own means in the enterprise. Looked at in any way, it is seen that their statement shows they have invested many nillions of their own money in the road While this point was being most effectively elaborated by Sir Charles Tupper, the Opposition, feeling its force, laughed outright, and indicated that they did not believe the figures presented by the company to the House and country through Sir Charles Tupper. The Minister quickly drew from

his desk a paper which proved

A QUIETUS TO THE OPPOSITION.

It was a letter from himself to Mr. Schreibe

Revenue, an accountant of great ability, em-

ers requiring great skill. In the letter he di

the company. The hush that fell upon the

the effectiveness of the statement had de-stroyed the faint hopes they had entertained

of a split among the Maritime Province men,

Passing to the important point of the property

and to Mr. Miall, the Commissioner of Inland ployed by the Mackenzie Government in matin 1882 was \$19,105, and in 1883 \$11,336. The Select Committee appointed to enquire rects them to proceed to the Canadian Pacific railway offices and inspect their books. This nto the agricultural interests of the Dominion met on Friday for organization. they did, and reported that they had no hesitation in stating that the figures and statements submitted by Mr. Stephen to the Gov. Mr. Gault was appointed chairman. An informal discussion was held as to the course to be adopted, and the secretary was instructed ernment are substantiated by the books of to communicate with the department at Washington and the various Provinci I bureaus of the Dominion for information as to Opposition when they realized that Sir Charles Tupper had out the ground from under their methods. One part of the work of the their feet was a wonderful tribute to the skill with which he threaded his way through the the success and value of statistical agricu mazes of doubt and suspicion with which they had been attempting to tural bureaus, with a view of bringing to the notice of the Government the nece environ the subject. There was great cheering when Sir Charles Tupper pointed bable that at a later stage in the work of the committee they will examine a few leading agriculturists and statisticians on special out the strong views entertained by the Can-ada Pacific railroad in favour of Atlantic ports on Canadian soil. The Opposition had hoped to catch some of the eastern province members supporting the Government, but when these were seen cheering the Minister's statement it was felt by the Opposition that

Our Canadian Silk Industry Cable Company.—Mr. Rykert.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—Mr. Rykert.

To amend the Act incorporating the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company.—Mr. Respecting the Grand Trunk railway.—
Respecting the Grand Trunk railway.—
Mr. Curran.

To incorporate the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company.—Mr. McMillan (Vaudreuil.)

To incorporate the Halifax Steam Navigation Company.—Mr. Stairs.

In nothing is the company and railways and branches amounting to 3.399 miles, on which there was a balance due on purchase money of only five million dollars, and an available land grant of 21,246,000 acres, subject to a lien of the greater part of a sandy nature. From Michipicoten to Pic, 140 miles, the work is said to be moderately light, cutnings generally of clay and sand, with some rock. From Navigation Co. (limited) to construct and Navigation Company.—Ar. (limited) to construct and Navigation Co. (limited) to

the 3,393 miles of railway to cost the country \$64,508,000. The leader of the Opposition had given a calculation last year of the cost from Callendar to Port Moody, and had put it at \$120,000,000. Mr. Mackenzie had put itat \$121,700,000. He himself had put the cost of what Mr. Blake had considered not a railway but a tramway at \$84,000,000. Included in the sum of \$54,500,000 were the road and branches from Montreal and Brockville to Callendar, which, valued at \$15,000,000, would bring the cost to the country of the main line from Callendar to Port Moody to under \$40,000,000. THE VITAL QUESTION

was, what can the road earn? The statistics were at hand. The gross earnings for 1883 were \$5,420,913, including \$1,274,000 for transportation of railway material, leaving as actual receipts \$4,146,913 in 1883, as against \$2,449,824 in 1882, showing an increase in 1883 of \$1,697,100. The nine months' earnings ending December netted \$978,600.

After recess, Sir Charles Tupper concluded his great effort by showing the effect upon Canada of the railway, having before announced that the Government purposed, as soon as the Canadian Pacific line is constructed round the head of Lake Superior, to abandon their restrictive policy, feeling that it will no longer be incumbent on them to isallow Railway Acts of the Province of Manitoba. Some of the statistics given are very suggestive. Thus from the Inland Revenue Department the Minister obtained a statement, showing that excise in Manitoba and the North-West yielded from Manitoba and the North-West yielded from 1990 to 1990 t 1874 to 1880 \$215,321, and from 1880 to 31st December, 1883, \$530, 328; that the sales of land from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1880, were \$817,426, and from July 1st, 1880, to 31st December, 1883, they were \$3,572,836; that customs receipts in 1880 were \$319,622, and in 1883 they had risen to \$1,832,942; that the number of immires to \$1,832,942; that the number of immigrants who entered the North-West between 1871 and 1880, in-clusive, was 64,755. In 1881, 1882, and 1883 the number of persons who entered the North-West was 149.560. These brought in money and effects to the value of \$15,-000,000, as against \$6,000,000 brought in up to 1880. In 1881 in one week in Septem letters and post cards carried were 42,894. In one week in 1883 the number was 89,847. These, and figures given as well from other departments, show what benefit the Canadian Pacific railway has been to Canada. Complete the line, said Sir Charles Tupper, over the Lake Superior region, and you insure the transport of immigrants at a rate of \$10 to

\$12 per head from Quebec to Winnipeg without allowing the immigrants to go through American territory. From first to last the attention given was the closest possible. It was a grand sight to see two hundred men leaning forward on their desks, listening with rapt attention as point after point was made, listening as the half-hours went by with unrelaxed attention. His peroration, pointing out what a grand country ours was to manage, to develop and to make it the happy home of the hopeless trugglers in European countries, was a really fine effort. Mr. BLAKE, who rose amid the applause f his friends, complained that more light had not been given by bringing returns down as he called for them. There is no doubt as

to the general principle that returns called

for should be brought down as early as postible, but the fact is that the returns asked for by members are so numerous that it is simply an impossibility to have them ready. Legislation cannot stand still while all sorts of returns are being copied. He affirmed that the element of finality had disappeared, and that once admitted, the company would be emboldened to come again and again. The circumstances under which the company seek temporary financial aid from the country are so well known that every man in the country admits that those circumstances are entirely exceptional. Mr. Blake made a serious mistake in attacking the vigous and enterprise of the company, as also its resources. The report of Messrs. Mill and Schreiben on the financial condition of the company must settle the fact of their resources, while the position of the road at the close of three years, with the beginning of the end in sight, is the best evi-dence of the company's energy. He attacked company, believing that it meant fraud on the country. In the absence of any proof to that effect it did not become im to make such a reckless statement. ten o'clock, he had studiously avoided the great point, viz. : that if the road reverts by the failure of the company to the country, the country is the gainer. If the company step out and the Government step in, the country will be the richer for the movement. The attempt to show that Sir John Macdonald was guilty of dissembling when he stated that coal in Winnipeg, which was \$23, is now \$7, is a very weak one. Sir John Macdonald was speaking of all kinds of coal, and it is fact that while anthracite coal was \$23, or thereabouts, and is now down to \$14, bitu nnous cosl has been brought down to \$9. The suppression of truth which leads the Grit organs to refer only to anthracite, when Sir John Maudonald referred to both kinds,

Mr. Bellerose gave notice that on February 18th he would ask whether, in view of the few members of French origin in that House, as compared with the French popula-tion of the Dominion, the Government intend appointing a gentleman of French origin in the place of the late Mr. Bournot, of Cape

Breton, Nova Scotia. Mr. Bellerose will also ask the Governent on February 18th whether, in consideration of the comparatively small number of Civil Service employés of French Canadian

origin, it is their intention to appoint a librarian speaking the French language to replace the late Dr. Alpheus Todd. The number of home farms and Indian instruction farms that have been closed since January 1st, 1882, is seven, their location being as follows :- At Bird Tail Creek, Fort Peily Crooked Lakes, Qu'Appelle Lakes, Indian Head, Duck Lake, and Prince Albert. As these farms had been in operation for some time, it was thought that a sufficient opportunity had been afforded the Indians a farm should be managed, and that in future it would be more to their advantage to have the personal attention of the instructors given wholly to their gardens and farms on the reserves. The number of white men employed on these farms was 43, and of Indians 450. The cost of these seven farms The cost of these seven farms

committee will be the collection of data on

is prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been established we have reason to congratulate them on the success achieved. The great drawback they have to contend with is the low grade of goods desired. In nothing is



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked test imonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's BAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Hang of these gentlemen I know, and reading their test imony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the incilcine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I jound mysely the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gonliemen handly leaves room to doubt that Hr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of thos happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.

JOHN TORRANCE, Listowel, Ont., writes WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHEPPY is, without exception, the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds, and Croup. My little boy is subiect to croup: I give him a dose whenever he has an attack, and he gets instant relief. I have had the Balsam in the house for years, and would not be without it under any consideration." JOHN LIVINGSTON, JR., Druggist, in same place, says: "I take pleasure in certifying that I

have fold Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years, and know it to be one of the oldest, as well as one of the most reliable, preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. Those of my customers who have used the Balsam speak highly of it, and I have no hesitation in heartily recommending it."

J. A. HACKING, Druggist, Listowel, Ont., says he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM fifteen years, that he knows of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and he does not hesitate to recommend it.



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MR. MEREDITH'S SPEECH.

-THE long expected speech of Mr. MEREDITH was delivered on Tuesday, and it was delivered with such a vigour, spirit, and eloquence as must have carried with him all reasonable and all patriotic men. The first question he dealt with was the alleged charge against the Dominion Government of having "gerrymandered" the constituencies, which has been so often made against the Government by the Grit party. The comparison which he drew between the Grit Provincial redistribution bill in 1874, and the Conservative redistribution bill in 1882, was an effective one. Mr. MEREDITH's point-by-point treatment of this question was very irritating to the Local Government benches, and he was very much interrupted at first. This ceased as he made the damaging comparison more closely. The men who have blamed Sir John MacDonald for carrying out a necessary redistribution, which gave Ontario two additional seats, in 1882, did. themselves, in 1874 carry out, without necessity, and for merely partisan purposes, a gerrymander arrangement which saddles the Gr't party with the guilt of introducing that word into our political

-Mr. MEREDITH then took up the question of the relative merits of the two parties, in regard to electoral purity. The Grit party is always professing its purity and always declaring it is not as the Tory publican; but the record of the courts shows that the Grit party is besmirched beyond cleansing with all the defilements of electoral corruption. In the very case in which Mr. MEREDITH has been personally blamed, viz., the case supporting Mr. Johnson in West Middlesex, Mr. MEREDITH pointed out that the very return presented to the House showed that the judges have acquitted Mr. Johnson of all charges of personal bribery or personal knowledge of bribery. That certainly is the record that must govern in the case. Mr. MEREDITH has, we trust, disposed of the question once for all.

-On the question of Provincial rights Mr. MEREDITH was, of course, very effective. The position taken by the Grit party on this question is obviously rot honest. They invent grievances and call them "rights;" and they include in the term "Provincial Rights" everything on which they have any policy ou of which political capital may be made. They maintain a hostile attitude to the Dominion. They are defiant and ecn-temptuous of the British North America This is obviously not the spirit in which constitutional questions should be discussed; this certainly is not in which they can be Yet this is the temper which the Grit party persist in treating the This was not, as Mr. MEREDITH pointed out, the spirit and temper in which GEORGE BROWN and ALEX-ANDER MACKENZIE and other leading Liberals treated the relative powers of the Dominion and the Provinces. The old Liberals were proud of forming a strong central Government for the Dominio The new Grits-who are not Liberal at all. or are only masquerading in garments which do not fit them-are proud mainly of their efforts to destroy the Dominion which their predecessors formed.

-We give here the resolution which Mr. MEREDITH moved in amendment to

Moved by Mr. MEREDITH, seconded the Hon. Mr. Morris, that the following words be added to the sixth paragraph :-And we desire to assure your Honour of our unabated loyalty to and confidence in the Federal system of Govern-" ment under which we live, and while we recognize the fact that in working out that system differences have arisen, and will necessarily arise, as "to the respective limits of the Federal and Provincial jurisdictions, we feel assured that these differences may be adjusted by the exercise of a spirit of eration and conciliation in the discussion of them, and that failing an ent being come to, the constitu-rovides ample means for their provides ample means for their edy and peaceful settlement. And are of opinion that while we uld firmly maintain the right of

the Provincial Legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as they have heretofore exercised it, steps should at once be taken with view to the immediate reference of the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion License Act, and its effect (if any) upon the laws of the province the traffic in intoxicating liquors, for determination by the proper legal tribunal having authority finally to determine the matter in controversy.

This amendment divides itself no turally enough into various sections and suggests various points. Differences will arise of course in the administration of the Dominion. They have arisen. They could most fittingly be settled by a policy of "moderation." This policy the present Local Government notoriously does not pursue and does not wish to possess. Conciliation" is a quality not known to them; they have never tried it till n knockeddown and trampled on—as by Mr. Attorney-General MILLER. Failing agreement, as the resolution points out, the constitution provides a available, and most effective means of final legal settlement. This is just the mode of settlement which the Grit party does not willingly seek. It is indeed just the mode which the Grit party shun. They have shunned it in regard to the Streams bill, the boundary question, and the yeto power; and they must be forced into every legal position that is essential to the interests of Ontario.

-Mr. MEREDITH, it will be seen while claiming for the province the legal right to exercise control and regulation over the liquor traffic, points out the great necessity that exists for final legal determination of the question. It is useless to say, as is said in the Governor's speech. that the question is placed "beyond con-"troversy." It is not so. The ques-tion has not been raised in such a way as to make a final settlement certain in the court of final resort. the two Privy Council cases that they will not define the relative privileges and rights of the Dominion and the provinces. These relative rights and privileges need to be defined. The definition is essential to the interests of morals order, and law in Ontario, in all Canada. It will never be arrived at under the policy of the present Local Government.

-Mr. MEREDITH'S mode of dealing with the boundary question was crushing. On his responsibility as a member of the Local Government he repeated the charges he made to Mr. PARDEE on the hustings. He proved that the whole of the Algoma business, from the seizure of Rat Portage to the disfranchisement of the voters, was one huge fraud. He read Mr. PATTULLO'S elegrams to Mr. PARDEE showing the deliberate attempt to corrupt the constituency by means of money sent from the Treasury in Ontario and administered by officials of the Provincial Government, who were in the district ostensibly for the purpose of protecting the "rights of Ontario." Mr. Meredith's dealing with these topics was simply crushing. The House, which was packed to the ceiling with people, received the series of revelations with thrill of excitement, and the Ministerial members got restless and unhappy. As he made clearer and more clear the conspiracy that has been going on in the name Ontario, but degrading Ontario's name and fame, Mr. MEREDITH rose into a higher plane of eloquence than he has heretofore reached; and if the people of Ontario could have heard the discussion we should have no doubt whatever what the result would be for a Government that in the name of Ontario has perpetrated conspiracy, rob-, and fraud, and in pretending to Provincial Rights" has committed a series of infamous public and private wrongs.

MR. HARDY'S EFFORT.

AFTER a tragedy usually comes a farce, so that the audience may disperse in good humour, and sleep without bad dreams. It is no doubt a good policy on the part of theatre managers, but it is not good policy on the part of a Government attacked with severity and in need of serious defence. Mr. HARDY always fails when he is serious. As a fourth-rate, or possibly third-rate, comic stumper. Mr. HARDY has a clever facility: it is compatible with bad manners and a bullying style; but as a man to face a serious crisis with a sound argument, in the language of either a gentleman or a statesman, this unfortunate little person becomes ridiculous. Therefore, for over an hour, Mr. HARDY's reply to Mr. MEREDITH'S very serious charges and very grave language, was simply an outpouring of broken sentences, bad jokes, and boobvish badinage. He did not make any serious attempt to defend the Government from the serious charges made by Mr. MEREDITH till he

came to deal with the damaging telegrams which Mr. MEREDITH had read. How did he deal with those telegrams Did he deny their authenticity? Not a bit of it. He admitted them ; contended there was nothing in them; hinted that they had not been answered, and cried out that they were "stolen." Well, there is good Grit precedent for using telegrams and papers, even when they are stolen. But Mr. HARDY did not know that they were stolen, and he does know they are damaging. They show that the ostensible object of the Ontario officials in Rat Portage was not the real object; that money was supplied from Toronto to buy up a local newspaper : that the commissioners were only election agents, sent there for an election, and useless when the election was over; and that the official instructions were merely masks for burglarious partisanship. The are charges too grave to be disposed of by bad jokes, by toud language, by legislative slang, by grinning through a Grit horse-collar. Mr. Hardy was very sore about the "Bull Pup" and "The ger." He mildly rebuked THE MAIL for having once or twice used those terms. Well, we are not responsible for them. The names were first earned by peculiar conduct. Fame conferred them. Facts ustified them. The telegraph trans-

mitted them. We published But we did not invent them more than we invented Mr. HARDY or Mr. HARDY'S manners, or Mr. Hardy's bad jokes. The "Bull" Pup" and "The Slugger" have dis-Where they have gone we know not, nor does anyone. But internal evidence leads us to the conclusion that

one of them has returned to his portfolio

in Mr. Mowar's Government.

DOMINION ELECTIONS. Two elections for the Dominion Parliament were held on Tuesday; one in York, New Brunswick, to supply the place of the late Mr. PICKARD, the Liberal member ; the other in Kent, Ontario, to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr.

HENRY SMYTH. At the last election the vote in York, N.B., stood as follows: John Pickard. 2,359 Hon. J. J. Fraser 1,442 Liberal majority..... 917

On the present occasion, however, circumstances, as Mr. BLAKE says, have changed and the vote was as follows:

Conservative majority 511 This makes a very striking change of 1,428 votes in that one constituency. Mr. Pickard's personal popularity had, no doubt, something to do with the largeness of his majority; but it could hardly have accounted for it all. And the political change must have been great to produc so marked an effect on the vote. LEONARD TILLEY'S following, doubled the election, is still further increased.
In Kent (Ont.) there has also been onservative gain. The vote formerly

Henry Smyth..... James Samson...... 2,066 Conservative majority.... This time Mr. SMYTH's majority is 312, or If the Grit nearly double what it was. organs want evidence of the " reaction

they are so fond of talking of, we recom

mend them to study the figures in thes

two cases, and be as happy as depressin

THE SECURITY FOR THE RAIL WAY LOAN.

circumstances will permit them to be.

THE question for public consideration n regard to the Pacific railway loan is. what security the company has to offer for the loan of \$22,500,000 asked for till 1891 -not a very long period to begin with. The figures in the case, so far as they are vailable at this moment, seem to indicate that the security is ample, more especially when the country that loans the money must eventually not only get its money back, but reap an enormous profit out o the enterprise to which the loan is made. Cash subsidy unearned......\$12,710,789

Land subsidy earned and unearned still unsold, 21, 247,000 acres at, say one dollar, a small estimate now..... Company's investments from Mont-

real to Kamloops on main line and plant and property..... 33,000,000 \$88, 204, 000

This seems to us to be a reasonably good security for a temporary loan of \$22,500, 000 till 1891; and we judge the country will think so too.
Suppose, however, that the loan once pade was not returned or could not be re-

turned, what would be the effect on the country? The Montreal Gazette puts it "But if the default should come after the completion, and the road came into

the hands of the Government, the country would have the railway at the following price : Advance..... 22,500,000

\$75,500,000 and 3.800.000 acres of land, the quantity already sold. That is a lower price than the most sanguine ever dreamed that the Government could build the railway for from Callendar westward for it we should have not only the Pacific railway proper—that is, the line from Callendar to the Pacific Ocean-but in addition the extension to Montreal, and the South-Eastern railway, with a small lien of about five mildollars upon them, the workshops and splendid equipment of the line, and the steel steamers purchased by the company.

These facts will have weight with all unprejudiced men.

WHAT IS GAINED BY THE LOAN. The question likely to be asked by many ersons regarding the new railway loan for seven years, is, "What is to be gained by it?" And the answer to that question will be scrutinized very carefully. It will, we think, stand every scrutiny.

In the first place we secure the con struction of the through line and secure railway communication from Halifax to lictoria several years earlier than anyon nad ever imagined possible.

In the next place, we thus enable the country, the treasury, to reap dollar for dollar with the company of all the profit on the sale of railway lands, and more than dollar for dollar in revenue arising from an increase of consumption by an nereased population.

In the next place, we prevent all the stocks of Canada from being depressed in consequence of any enforced sale of Pacific railway stock at rates that would be mani estly unfavourable. In the next place, we save all holders

of that stock, who are many and wide spread, from loss, by strengthening the mpany's bonds at a critical time and protecting the vested interests of stock and bond-holders. In the next place, we save from loss the

legions of people, in Canada and England who have placed their fortunes, their lopes, their futures, and happiness on the chance—that seemed to them a certainty of progress and development in the In the next place, we save the genera

ousiness of the country from the inevitable oss and damage to arise from the checking of the work on the Pacific railway. In the next place, we secure the cor nuance of employment for something like 20,000 people all over that extended ine of operations from Montreal to the

Rocky mountains. This, of itself, is of normous consequence. In the next place, we prevent any check ing given to the popularity of the North West in Great Britain. A check given to emigration to Canada now would be at taken advantage of. The flow of people would be turned into another channel; and it would take this country many years to recover from the blow thus deal

In the next place, the country's credit would be much more seriously affected by the non-success of a subsidized undertak ing than by any effort, however heroic. to make the undertaking successful. It is therefore, well to take the bull by the horns. It is wise to face courageously the situation.

The debate on the address, which has on supied over a week, has at least disclosed, if it has not developed, the debating qualities of the House. As one of the speakers re marked on Monday, the Legislature is to be congratulated on its present composition, and congratulated on its present composition, and the Opposition especially may with reason feel that its debating powers have been considerably strengthened. A number of the new members have displayed the happy faculty of presenting their thoughts and ideas in a concise and clear manner, which promises well for future deliverances in which they will have acquired the very recessary

POINTS THEY HAVE GIVEN

-In the course of the debate in the Local House so far the Ministerialists have given themselves away with considerable recklessness, proceeding, no doubt, from the natural confusion of men conscious of being not exactly honest. Let us indicate a few of them.

-In the course of his speech Mr. MEREDITH quoted Mr. BLAKE's opinion on the boundary award as follows:

"The question what was the true boun-'dary was the question for resolution. I do not pretend that we are bound abso-'lutely by this award, nor does any man sitting on this side of the House. It is certain that we are not so bound, and that the only Act by which this country " can be formally bound is an Act of Par-'liament.' When Mr. Mowar came to discuss that

point he said:

"Up to the time Mr. Blake made his obcorrections the question had not been discussed in the House of Commons. The highest judges sometimes made mistakes, and he hoped to show that both his hon. friend opposite and Mr. Blake had come to a wrong If Mr. MEREDITH is wrong in such excellent legal company as Mr. BLAKE, what position can Mr. Mowar hope to occupy in

the public estimation? -In the same debate another episode occurred, which is reported as follows :-"Mr. Mowat-Again, this agreement was

to be ratified by legislative enactment by the two provinces before it went before the Privy "Mr. Morris—So it was before.
"Mr. Mowat in a confused manner asked

what the hon. gentleman meant. If they succeeded there was to be prior legislation to give it effect. "Mr. Meredith-That is what Mr. Mackenzie refused to do, and said it was unpre-"Mr. Mowat-Well-well-I know it was

d'iprecedented, but it was very desirable, and I regret that Mr. Mackenzie did not do it before, when it would have saved all this trouble. (Op position cheers.)
. "Mr Lauder—You give up the whole

After having given up Mr. BLAKE, Mr. Mowar may be excused for giving up Mr. MACKENZIE. But what do the Grit party n the country think about the matter If Mr. MEREDITH has Mr. MACKENZIE on his side also, really the average Grit intellect must get a little confused as to the place to be assigned to Mr. Mowar.

Again, on the subject of the Educa tion Department we have had one or two brief but significant episodes. McMahon has rebuked Mr. Mowar for taking an outsider into his Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Ross, and has regretted that Mr. HARCOURT, of Monck, was not appointed. The few cold, cruel, words of half-welcome and half-repulse with which Mr. Ross has been so far received have been ungrateful. Neither the move nor the seconder of the address had a word to say in his favour. Mr. McManon's say was cruelly brief and coldiy complisay was cruely orier and county compil-mentary. Mr. Boss can of course revenge himself. He need not praise Mr. McIntyre's speech, and need not take any notice of Mr. McMahon.

Mr. WIDDIFIELD's reiterated state ment as to the "blundering" of the last few years of Mr. CROOKS administration Education Department, we have already called attention to. It is one of those things which must be noticed widely. Mr. WIDD FIELD blames the "blunders' on Mr. CROOKS derangement : and we repeat what we said vesterday, that such a statement is false, cruel, cowardy, and contemptible. Mr. CROOKS never took a single step without consulting his colleagues. He had his permanent of-ficials, his Central Committee, and his col-leagues to advise him and guide him, and check him and be responsible for him, and with him all the time. It is most despicable for Mr. Mowar to try to escape responsibility in that way. For two or three vears past the Grit Ministers have been denying that any blunders were ever com-Now Mr. WIDDIFIELD is put to say that there were a series of blunders. Were the Ministers telling untruths last year, or is Mr. WIDDIFIELD slandering Mr. CROOKS now? We insist on some answer being given.

-Mr. WIDDIFIELD makes a certain statement as a challenge thus :-

"The mistake on the Reader question one of the faults of the late Minister of Education, and he challenged the Opposition to prove that the Provincial Secretary while acting Minister had done anything but what was right.'

1. The "mistake" on the Reader ques tion was due to Mr. Mowar's promise to Mr. NELSON that he would authorize his

2. Mr. CROOKS only gave his notice, in January 1882, of a change, after Mr. NELson had paid a visit to Toronto and to Mr MOWAT. '3. Mr. HARDY, when acting Minister,

said that he was only carrying out the policy and instructions of Mr. Crooks in rizing two sets of readers. 4. Mr. Ross, in altering Mr. HARDY'S arrangements, is simply endeavouring t enable Mr. Mowar to do a good thing for the NELSON interest, with perhaps an eye to the Gage interest himself : while some of the Globe directors have a third interest which is not favourable to any of the others.

These are facts. And somebody must face them. Mr. Ross will perhaps make the attempt.

-Two more points remain to be peated. They were contributed by Mr. O'Connor in a speech marked by moderation and good taste than his friends on that side can boast of. He admitted that the Boundary arrangement was a compromise" one. That is a statement which Mr. Mowar has been trying to disprove. He must contradict Mr. O'CONNOR or accept Mr. O'CONNOR's correction. When Mr. O'CONNOR says "compromise" he means back-down; for Mr. Mowar had gone so far that he could not "compromise" except by way of surrender. The other point refers to the veto power. When Mr. MEREDITH charged the Grits with wishing to get rid of the veto power, they applauded his statement of their policy. Mr. Mowar declared the veto power was a bad thing. Mr. O'CONNOR differs with him. This is a fundamental difference. and cannot be bridged over by any sort of

compromise. We point out thus early in the session the cases in which the gentlemen on the Ministerial side of the House have been giving themselves, each other, and their common, very common, cause away. If we lose something in the way of amuse-ment arising from the diversities of our oppenents, we shall gain in mental comfort

ganized inconsistency maintaining in power what is just now a rather disorganized hypocrisy.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

THE speech which was of most con sequence on Friday afternoon was that of Mr. NEELON, of Lincoln. His point of view was that of every independent man in Ontario. For several years, he pointed out, the Government had asked him to support them in sustaining the boundary award. He had done so. He had voted for the Government when they asked him to sustain them in refusing to go to the Privy Council. In 1881 the Opposition had asked the House to get the boundary question settled by means of a reference to the Privy Council. The Government voted that proposition down. They had voted it down last year. Now, however, when he comes back he finds all things changed. Now Mr. Mowar is all for going to the Privy Council, all for accepting the very policy he refused when Mr. MEREDITH asked him two years ago to accept it. Mr. NEELON is unable to sunport the Government on that question.

who pressed it on Mr. Mowar, who are responsible for it, and who ought to be in position to put that policy in force. That is Mr. Negron's position. It is frank, intelligible, intelligent, and honest. It is the position of every intelligent, independent man in ada. It is probably the private con-viction of at least one-half the following of Mr. Mowar, if they had the honesty and frankness and independence, like Mr. NEELON, to acknowledge it. Mr. NEELON's words will find an echo all over this province, and will, no doubt, have their effect on the minds of some still uncommitted and henourable men who do not wish to be stranded at the next election in following Mr. Mowar's Government over the shoals of its present policy.

-Finding that the Opposition policy is

now the Government policy, he prefers to ac-

cept the policy from the men who made it,

-As a matter of course Mr. Mc Manon's no doubt inspired attack on the National Policy was resented by Mr. NEELON, as it will be resented by every man who has any knowledge of the business of this country. Mr. Neelon was ready to admit that there was a temporary de-pression. But who suffered the most? The consumer—especially the farmer—was getting his manufactured goods cheaper than ever. The manufacturer was not making enormous profits. And if the workman is not getting high wages, he is much better off than he would be if he was not getting any work at all-as would be the case if the protection to native industries were withdrawn. Mr. NEELON'S speed will be a warning to Mr. Mowar to check thus early the hostility of his friends to the National Policy. It is much too soon to begin making capital for Mr. BLAKE

Mr. NEELON used one sentence that will be remembered. He said, referring to the boundary question, "I am here "alone; the Government have deserted "me." That is just the position. The "me." That is just the position. The Government have deserted their principles. They have deserted their policy. They have deserted their friends. They have betrayed their followers. And the people of Ontario in giving Mr Mowar up, when the opportunity now arises, will say, have not deserted him; he deserted and hetraved us instead After Mr. NEEL had made his speech the Local Government benches were deserted; not a Minister was there except Mr. G. W. Ross, who was left alone to mourn the vanishing chances of the scramble for profit among publishers. In a little time they returned but looking sad and mad, and-we refer particularly to Mr. HARDY-bad.

-Mr. S. White began his speech on Tuesday by an obvious point. He congratulated the Speaker on his re-accession to the office, and did so with all the mor cordiality since it was clear, as he said that most of the congratulations came from the Conservative side of the House Neither the Speaker nor the new Minister of Education has much for which to thank the supporters of the Ministry. WHITE'S good-humoured thrust was skilfully dealt and not parried.

-As Mr. White went on, it was evident that he had got together his facts with care and intelligence, and was using them with force and effect. How the Grit

(1) Their hostility to coalitions; (2) Their hostility to highly paid Minis (3) Their regard for purity at elections

(4) Their neutrality in Dominion poli (5) Their pledges of economy;

(6) Their dislike to appointing members (7) Their objections to spending mone without the vote of the House :

(8) Their objections to "centralization" nd so on. These were points which Mr. WHITE made with much spirit and earnestness. The whole speech was most creditable to

-Mr. Awrey had a bad five minutes at the hands of Mr. LAUDER. He had been offensive, in some interjected remarks, to Mr. LAUDER. Mr. LAUDER said that the event reminded him of the German story of the claim of knighthood made by the man who had been kicked by the ass who had braved at the king. donkey from the South Wentworth farm had once made a similar attack on Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who is the Conserva

tive king. But Mr. LAUDER explained that he was not in a position to claim knighthood, because, after all, the ass who had kicked at him was not the one that had brayed at the Premier, but only a smaller and less well-bred relative from the same farm. Mr. LAUDER did not say any more. It was quite enough for Mr. AWREY, and if the people of Wentworth have any sense of hu-mour they will not forget that their representative has been pretty aptly described as a blood relation of the ass who rayed at the king. Possibly the episode may put a check on offensive references to Mr. LAUDER, or any other member on the Some of them may onservative side.

nappen to remember some story as apt and

-Mr. MEREDITH, as appears more fully in our reports, has made (by a motion for papers) a beginning in the Legislature to the investigation which must be held regarding the Algoma election, and which must end in driving from the Government every honourable man of independent judgment, and indeed every man who does not wish himself to be driven from public life at the next

as effective.

pose and does well to begin his work early. APJOHN's fate has been fixed in the court. Mr. Parder's and Mr. Mowar's fate must be fixed first in the House. The courts may have to deal with them afterwards.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

THE first division was taken place in the Local House, and has left the Government with a majority of followers reluctant to overturn the Administration, but half despising themselves for maintaining it. In order to put the matter clearly before our readers we will put together the formal resolutions which represent the whole material of the debate.

The first paragraph in the Governor's speech to which the Opposition took exception was this:

"You will be pleased to know that by a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, the right of Provincial Legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks is placed beyond controversy. The judgments in this case and lands escheating to the Crown for want of heirs are the property of the province, taken in connection with the observations made by the learned judges in disposing of these cases, have had a re-assuring effect on the public mind, by showing that the federal principle embodied in the British North America Act. and the autonomy it was intended to secure for the individual provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the court of final resort

To the Ministerial reply, which is course a vested echo, the leader of the Opposition moved the following amend-

"And we desire to assure your Honour of our unabated loyalty to and confidence in the Federal system of Government under which we live, and while we recognize the fact that in working out that system differences have arisen, and will necessarily arise, as to the respective limits of the Federal and provincial jurisdiction, we feel assured that these differences may be adjusted by the exercise of a spirit of moderation and conciliation in the discussion of them, and that failing an agreement being come to the constitution provides ample means for their speedy and peaceful settlement. And we are of opinion that while we should firmly maintain the right of the Provincial Legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as the once be taken with a view to the immediate reference of the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion License Act, and its effect (if any) upon the laws of the province regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors. for determination by the proper legal tribu-nal having authority finally to determine the matter in controversy.

Not willing to force their followers to face that amendment, the Government moved an amendment to the amendment. Mr. HARDY moved as follows:

"That all after the first word that in the amendment be omitted, and that, instead thereof, there be substituted the following:-There be added to the sixteenth paragraph of the resolution the words following: hasten assure your honour that we believe it to be the duty of the Government to take all necessary steps to firmly maintain the constitutional and Legislative rights of this province to regulate and control of the liquor

It will be observed that the Ministerial argument begins with a misstatement and ends with an assumption. It is asserted to begin with that the right of the Provincial Legislature to "liquor traffic is placed regulate" the beyond! troversy. This is a misstatement of the fact, and a perversion of the meaning of the judgments of the Privy Council. When the Opposition propose that a question obviously not finally controversy by judicial authority, the Ministry though in the Governor's speech they express confidence in the Privy Council, take a step in advance and claim the right to "regulate and control the liquor

Thus the Local Government here apparently committed their followers to a policy of policy of violent action regarding licenses and to a policy of lawless insistance on rights not recognized by law. From this position the Government must some day withdraw. They are simply preparing another back-down. If their followers continue subservient, of course the Govern ment can continue to alternately shout and shuffle. But human patience with open trickery must end somewhere, even when sustained by partisan feeling and the exercise of patronage.

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Annual Report of the Department Brought

OTTAWA. Feb. 5. - The Minister of Militia aid the report of the department on the table this afternoon. It embraces the reports of the Deputy Minister and of the general officer commanding the militia; twelve re ports from as many deputy adjutants-general; reports of inspectors and assistant inspectors of artillery; reports of Lieut, -Colonel Irwin, commanding the regiment of Canadian artillery, of Lieut. Colonel Cotton, as commandant "A" Battery, and of Lieut. Colonel Montizambert, as commandent of "I tery; reports of inspection of Engineer Militia, of Royal Military College, of the director of stores, and of the condition of the Government cartridge factory, all brought

down to 31st December, 1883.
From the Deputy's report we gather that the amount expended to 30th June, 1883, was \$734,354 for militia services; for civil government salaries it was \$34,985. The de the militia expenditure for the fiscal year 1882-83 are as follows :

MILITIA EXPENDITURE. Salaries, military branch and district

Clothing Military stores.
Public armouries and care of arms.
Drill pay and camp purposes; drill in struction 51,953 65 256,207 66 Properties. Royal Military College of Canada... ilitary schools and arill instructio

our done with the control of the con

Total expenditure, 1st July, 1882 to 30th June, 1883..... PUBLIC WORKS. The following sums were voted for the care

and maintenance, by the Department of Public Works, of properties and fortifications under control of the Department of Militia: Levis-Fortifications and Military

1,025 00 550 00 37,500 00 The number of pensioners under pay on 30th June, 1882, was 887, most

veterans of the war of 1812-15. STRENGTH OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA. The active militia, the Deputy reports, consists at present of 37,000 officers and men, hydded into twelve military districts, and

comprising the following corps :- Cavalry-3 regiments, 4 provisional regiments, 2 squad-rons, 4 independent troops. Field artillery —I provisional brigade, 17 independent field batteries. Garrison artillery—2 regiments, a brigades, 1 provisional brigade, 18 indepen dent garrison batteries. Mountain artillery
—I half battery. Engineers—3 companies.
Mounted rifles—3 companies. Infantry and
rifles—1 infantry school corps, 88 battailons. 5 provisional battalions, and 13% independen

RELIGIOUS.

At a vestry meeting of Christ church for the vacant rectorship, Rev. Mr. Norton of Durham, England, received sixty-eight ou of seventy votes cast.

The Rev. James S. Bush, rector of fashionable Protestant Episcopal church on Long Island, is said to have resigned the rectorship because of his conscientious cruples against church lotteries, even for Sunday school purposes.

Rev. Mr. Austin, of Gananoque, ceed Dr. Wilson as curate of St. George's cathedral. The latter will be asked to remain in Kingston and head a local religious movement, omitting the objectionable feaures of the Salvation Army.

Rev. Mr. Morton, of Durham, England, has cabled to the Bishop of Montreal his cceptance of the rectorship of Christ Church cathedral, in succession to the Bishop of The rev. gentleman's arrival Montreal is not expected to be long delayed. The Central Centenary Committee of the at Nashville. They anticipate that a monumental fund not less that two million dollars will be raised during the present year for education and mission and Church exten

condition of the Methodist Missions in that Steps are being taken to establish a first-class educational institution which will serve the double purpose of training natives for the ministry and affording liberal educa tion for the young men of Japan.

A new mission has been started in connec ion with the Church of England in the north-west portion of the extensive parish of St. Thomas. It has been undertaken by two Trinity College divinity students, Messrs. Oliver and Kenrick. A room has been secured and the services of the Church, with a Sabbath school, will commence on Sunday, February 10th.

The General Committee of the Primitive Methodist Church held its quarterly meeting in this city on Monday last. The president of the conference, Rev. W. Herridge, presided. Leave was granted for the amalgamation of the P. M. Church at Woodstock with tion of Rev. W. Bee, secretary to the executive, to go to England for a few weeks was granted. The duties of the secretary's office will in the meantime be carried on by Mr. Milner. It was decided that ten cents per member should be raised by all Stations of the Church on behalf of the Superannuation Fund. The committee authorized the sale of the Primitive Methodist church at Dresden, and of the church and parsonage at Wingham. Other business of minor importance was transacted, after which the committee ad journed.

Methodist Centenary.

This year, 1884, is likely to be an important year in the annals of Methodism in America. It is confidently expected that the our branches of the Church in Canada will legally constituted one body, on or before uly 1, 1884, to be known as "the Methodist Church." while in the United States the centenary of the organisation of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated. There have been other centenaries of Methodism. In 1839 the Methodist people throughout the world celebrated the first cent Church as organised by John 1739. In 1866, the centenary dism, as begun in America Embury and Barbara Heck was celebrated. From 1766 to 1784, Methom in America was und Mr. Wesley, but in the latter year he ordain ed Dr. Coke, General Superintendent, and sent him to America with instructions dain Francis Asbury, and they were to be joint superintendents. Mr. drew up a system of Church government for the newly organized Church, which now re ceives as its autonomy, "the Methodist Epis-copal Church." The conference was held in Baltimore, at which the new constitution was adopted, and the General Superintendents were first recognised. On account of its im portance, and the season of the year when it was held, this conference has always been nown as the "Christmas Conference. Methodist Episcopal Church as then consti-tuted, consisted of

104 MINISTERS AND 18,000 MEMBERS. t was not until two years afterwards that the general superintendents were known as bishops, which title they have ever since re-As Dr. Coke soon returned to England, and only occasionally visited America, the superintendency devolved chiefly on

Bishop Asbury, who has been designated "the pioneer bishop." He died in 1816,
The progress of Methodism in America has been truly marvellous, Like other branches of Protestantism it has had to contend with many adverse circumstances, and more than once has had to suffer great numerical losses by reason of divisions which have taken place om various causes. The first division was made in 1792, by Mr. O'Kelly, who was opposed to the power of the bishops. His party assumed the name of "Republican Methodists." The greatest rent was made in 1844, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized. One of the bishops ad become a slave-owner by marriage which was held to be a violation of the discipline, which declared that the general superintendency should not be in any way

onnected with slavery.

The two Methodism which maintain the Episcopal form of government are by far the strongest religious denomination on the American continent. It was said by President Styles, about the time of the organization of Methodism in America, "That by the end of another century the Wesleyans would have isappeared and would be no more heard of." But at the present time

IN THIS CENTENARY YEAR

the ministers in the Episcopal Churcher alone number more than 16,000 and there are more than two millions of members. The African or coloured Episcopal Methodists, and others which adopt the Episcopal mode of government being added to the above, makes about 24,000 ministers and four millions of members. Of Methodists which are non-Episcopal in their Church government, there are at least 3,000 ministers and about 350,000 members, so that it will be seen that the handful of corn which was sowed about 100 years ago has become widely extended. The design of the present centenary move ment is to raise an amount of money for edu-

cational purposes, but what the amount wil be is difficult to say. Former centenaries produced munificent sums. That of 1839 \$600,000; that of 1866, the Church in the North was requested to raise \$2,000,000, but instead of this the offerings realized no less than \$8,709,498. The Church South has fixed the minimum of this centenary at \$2. 000,000, the Northern Church bei wealthy will doubtless produce a much larger Several of the annual confer ences have colleges under their care, some of the boards of which are urging the claim of their respective institu for increased endowments, and better facilities for accomplishing the purposes for which they were established. The Woman's Mishey were established. The normal specific ionary Society also has fixed upon a specific female education in addition to all sum for female education in addition to all their ordinary objects. Some conferences have determined to establish other seminaries. Baltimore conference at its recent session started a project of this kind. The Rev. J. \$25,000, on condition that \$175,000, can be secured for the building and endowment,

some of the other members. I curious to know what course th per for West Simcoe would for formed by the fact that he was formed by the fact that he was a They heard a great deal about interest. If the Government had in their admiration of the farn would have been given a place in (Hear, hear.) They had severa that side of the House qualified in the Cabinet. Had they done the Acts passed for the benefit would have been more successful ing, and they would not have req amendments year after year. There were many matters conne farming interest which should tention of the Government.

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ONTARIO LEGISL

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him. (Laughter.)
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It appeared as if they had a l commenced his remarks by a upon the manner in which the had been administered by the He pointed out that the maj cense inspectors and commissi under the Crooks Act had be sans of the Government. stituency the appointments to Grits, and the election ha by one of these men keeping contrary to the law. He one of the great lessons tau one of the great lessons tan was that they should g the free exercise of of every elector, no mat in life, and he submitted not the case with hotel-keepe chise was controlled to a cer the commissioners under t (Hear, hear.) In his constitution has been been supported by the hotel keeper the constitution of the constitution of

> vatives, were afraid to vote, a to go down on their knees to and get him to send a letter Commissioners before they co licenses. Even then the a licenses of some was with three months. Speaking of bill of last session, he maint scheme as proposed by the unworkable, and would requ before it could be put into He held that it would be far the suggestion of the hon. m and send round lecturers to wives and daughters. (He Mr. CASCADEN (West next speaker. He touched tions mentioned in the address formation of the Provincial and the extension of the franc tained that the Reform party the only party which should bill, and they would do it right, as they never consider of expediency. (Laughter.) Mr. LEES (Lanark) said throughout the country t icians were disgusting the r asking for a broader and mo politicians. He would not ever, they were to be found the thought it would be a go a third party and dispense leaders of political part.
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DEBATE ON THE Mr. WHITE, (North

ing the following corps :- Cavalry_3 nents, 4 provisional regiments, 2 squad-4 independent troops. Field artillery provisional brigade, 17 independent field Garrison artillery-2 regiments, 4 ries. Garrison attiliery—2 regiments, a des, l provisional brigade, 18 indepengarrison batteries. Mountain artillery half battery. Engineers—3 companies. Intentry and rifles—3 companies. Intentry and onal battalions, and 131 independen

RELIGIOUS.

a vestry meeting of Christ church Montreal, to select an incumbent he vacant rectorship Rev Mr. Norton ar. England, received sixty-eight out venty votes cast.

Rev. James S. Bush, rector of a pie Protestant Episcopal church on Island, is said to have resigned the because of his conscientions against church lotteries, even for y school purpos s.

Mr. Austin, of Gananoque, will suc-Wilson as curate of St. George's The latter will be asked to rehingston and head a local religious omitting the objectionable feathe Salvation Army.

Mr. Morton, of Durham, England. ice of the rectorship of Christ Church in succession to the Bishop rev. gentleman's arrival in eal is not expected to be long delayed. Central Centenary Committee of the st Church of the South is in session They anticipate that a monuand not less that two million dollars raised during the present year for

rs from Japan indicate the prosperous of the Methodist Missions in that Ster's are being taken to establish ass educational institution which will iouble purpose of training natives inistry and affording liberal educa-

assion has been started in connecith the Church of England in the It has been undertaken by two ge divinity students, Kenrick. A room has been see services of the Church, with a ooi, will commence on Sunday,

eneral Committee of the Primitive Church held its quarterly meeting ity on Monday last. The president nierence, Rev. W. Herridge, pre-Leave was granted for the amalgama nada Methodist Church. The applicago to England for a few weeks was The duties of the secretary's office meantime be carried on by Mr. It was decided that ten cents per ald be raised by all Stations of irch on behalf of the Superannuation The committee authorized the sale of itive Methodist church at Dresden. he church and parsonage at Wingham. pusiness of minor importance was ted, after which the committee ad-

Methodist Centenary.

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ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Continued from Second Page.

to quote Scripture in the same manner as some of the other members. He had been curious to know what course the hon, mem-ber for West Simcoe would follow. He accounted for the alliance that gentleman had formed by the fact that he was a lumberman. They heard a great deal about the tarming erest. If the Government had been sind in their admiration of the farmer a farmer would have been given a place in the Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) They had several farmers on that side of the House qualified for a position the Cabinet. Had they done so many of the Acts passed for the benefit of the farmer ing, and they would not have required so many endments year after year. (Hear, hear.) There were many matters connected with the farming interest which should receive the attention of the Government. Farmers were often placed at the mercy of dis-honest traders, and provision should nest traders, and provision should made by the Government whereby the farmer would not be so placed. He then spoke of the creameries which the Government had promised to establish. It appeared as if the promise had been made to nfluence the elections. (Hear, hear.) The employés of the Government went through a riding leading the people to believe that a creamery would be established in that constituency. If the Government had been sincere they would have established the creameries, instead of holding them up as a bait to the constituencies. (Hear, hear.) He was amused to hear the claims of loyalty made by hon. gentlemen opposite. History showed that they were loyal to their party first, and then to their country, so long as it suited

(Hear, hear.) Mr. RAYSIDE (Glengarry) admitted that his county, to a certain extent, had benefited by the National Policy. A neighbouring town had been increased, mills erected. and the value of property had been raised. Hear, hear.) Since he had been in political life he had never known a Roman Catholic priest to take part in the elections in the county of Glengarry. He proceeded to touch on several paragraphs of the Speech. The House adjourned at 6 p.m.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. The debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. CLANCY (West Kent)—He said that as the various topics in the address had been dealt with fully, he did not propose to touch upon many of them. The statement had been made over and over again by hon. itlemen opposite that large sums of money had been sent from Ottawa to aid the Conservative candidates in the elections. He was not quite sure but that he had a reasonable cause for complaint against his political party, for he never received his share of that fund. (Laughter.) He did, however, re-ceive important aid, as the Attorney-General was good enough to visit the town of Chatham, and although he (Mr. Clancy) did not know what his intentions were, judging from the result of the election it was of benefit to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. MULHOLLAND, the next speaker, addressed himself to the omissions in the Speech from the Throne. First, there was no reference to the question of the accounts between Ontario and Quebec and the Dominion Government. (Hear, The award was made December, 1870. He supposed the members of the Government had been so busily engaged in furthering the interests of their supporters during the elections that they had not time to attend to their duties in this respect. There was no reference to educational matters. If ever there was a time since the superintendency of Dr. Ryerson when educasuperintendency of Dr. Ryerson when educational matters should have been referred to that time was the present. (Hear, hear.) There were the questions of school text books, university endowment, and, the Bible in the schools which should have been referred to. (Hear, hear.) There was no reference to amendments of the Municipal or Assessment Acts while or Municipal or Assessment. counties was so large that the Councils were becoming like small parliaments. It appeared as if they had a Reform Government with nothing to reform. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. HAMMELL (Cardwell) followed. He commenced his remarks by a vigorous attack upon the manner in which the license system

had been administered by the Government. He pointed out that the majority of the license inspectors and commissioners appointed under the Crooks Act had been strong partisans of the Government. In his own conatituency the appointments had been given to Grits, and the election had been avoided by one of these men keeping open an hotel contrary to the law. He considered that one of the great lessons taught by history was that they should guard zealously the free exercise of the franchise of every elector, no matter his position in life, and he submitted that this was net the case with hotel-keepers, whose franchise was controlled to a certain extent by the commissioners under the Crooks Act.
(Hear, hear.) In his constituency several of the hotel-keepers, who were leading Conservatives, were afraid to vote, and had almost to go down on their knees to his opponent and get him to send a letter to the Board of Commissioners before they could obtain their licenses. Even then the granting of the licenses of some was withheld for two or three months. Speaking on the Creamery bill of last session, he maintained that the scheme as proposed by the Government was unworkable, and would require amendment before it could be put into practical shape. He held that it would be far better to adopt

the suggestion of the hon, member for Grey, and send round lecturers to instruct farmers' wives and daughters. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. CASCADEN (West Elgin) was the next speaker. He touched on various questions mentioned in the address, including the formation of the Provincial Board of Health and the extension of the franchise. He maintained that the Reform party of Ontario was the only party which should give a franchise bill, and they would do it as a matter of right, as they never considered the question

expediency. (Laughter.)
Mr. LEES (Lanark) said he found that throughout the country the extreme poliicians were disgusting the people, who were asking for a broader and more liberal kind of politicians. He would not say where, however, they were to be found. (Laughter.) He thought it would be a good thing to start a third party and dispense with the two eaders of political parties at present. (Laughter.) He might say that he had been returned as a Conservative candidate. He proceeded to express his concurrence in the paragraph alluding to the Governor-General, and then congratulated the Speaker on his e-election to the chair. In noticing the Model Farm, he said that although great mistakes had been made in the management of the institution at first, it was now doing good work, and the Government were entitled to credit for the manner in which they had carried out

Mr. BRODER was the next speaker. He said he could not agree with the address as to the degree of success with which the Bureau of Statistics had been carried on. If he information given by the Bureau was not correct, it did harm instead of good. In the year 1882 the Bureau gave the amount of parley raised in the province as 24,000,000 of bushels. He found that the total exports rom the Dominion in that year was only 11,000,000 bushels, which would leave 13,000,000 to be consumed in this province alone. That was evidently wide of the mark. The actual amount raised in 1882 was really only 13,000,000. The harm done by this indirect information was shown by the fact that the brewers' journal of the United States quoted the figures given by the Bureau to keep down the price of barley, to the detriment of the farmers both here and

TORONTO, Feb. 5. DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS. Mr. WHITE, (North Essex.) addressed

in the States. (Hear.)

the House at considerable length, and made many telling points against the Government. He showed how the Grits had abandoned many of their former cries, broken their pledges of economy, resorted to the most brazen bribery, and been guilty of grossly corrupt practices to keep in power. His remarks were frequently interrupted with Op-

Mr. BALFOUR promised his support to the Government in extending the franchise, if they would keep out the loafer and dissolute class. In referring to tax exemptions, he said he favoured their total abolition rather than see the law in its present shape.

Mr. MoGHEE asked the indulgence of the

House, as he was a new member. He expressed his eagerness to vote want of confidence in the Government. In place of the Government carrying out the policy which they had advocated during the election they had abandoned it. The Government had taken a leaf out of the Opposition book, and if they would only clip a few more leaves from the Opposition book there might be some probbility of the Government being sustained. (Hear, hear.) Mr. GILLIES amid much laughter and ap-

plause addressed a few observations to the louse in Gaelic. At the conclusion of Mr. Gillies' speech ere were loud cries of "Question," in the members." The first five paragraphs were put in suc-

On the sixth paragraph being put Mr. MEREDITH, rising amid cheers, said that the debate had occupied considerable time, and he did not know that the time had been thrown away. A large number of new members had been added to the House, and he thought the debate indicated that a large addition had been made to the speaking talent of the House, more especially on the Opposition side. (Cheers and laughter.) He nen referred at some length to the recentelections, which showed that notwithstanding the great efforts put forth by the Government and the unblushing bribery resorted to,

his following had been largely increased.

Mr. Meredith then referred to the posi-

tion he had taken in regard to liquor li-

censes. He had taken occasion to the opinion that under the British North America Act the province had a right to deal with the license question to the extent of the powers conferred by the Act in regard to police and municipal regulations. He had said that he would support the Government of the day in maintaining the rights of the province, but he held that the question in controversy between the province and the Dominion was one which should be sent for settlement to the highest court in the realm, and that all parties should loyally abide by its decision. (Cheers.) Mr. Pardee wished to show that at Bar rie he took a different position there, but he had not the candour to read the whole speech, or that part of it material to the quotation he was using. (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman endeavoured to make the House believe that he was justifying the Dominion Parliament in taking hold of the liquor traffic. If he had followed that speech he would have seen that it did not differ from the proposition he had enunciated from his place on the floor of the House, that it was the duty of the Government to assert their right to the control of the liquor traffic, and that the question should be referred to the proper tribunal, and that they should abide by that decision when it was given. (Cheers.) In referring to the boundary award Mr. Meredith severely criticized the vacillating policy of the Government, and accused the Ministers of endeavouring to bring about a collision with the Manitoba authorities for the purpose of carrying the Algoma election. He (Mr. Meredith) maintained that responsibility for the great risk of the loss of life by the people of this province—a collision be-

tween the Provinces of Manitoba and On-

tario-and a large expenditure of the people's

money, was directly chargeable to hon. gen-

tlemen opposite in their desire to maintain what they called

A CONSISTENT COURSE

before the people of Ontario (Cheers, Y He had made the charge during the recess; he ment Acts, while on a former occasion the toll-gates and free market matters had had a place in the Speech. He pointed out that the proceedings with regard to Alamaber of county councillors in some territory—was a deliberate attempt to capture the constituency of Algoma. (Loud cheers.) He repeated that charge on the floor of the House on his responsibility as a member— (cheers)—and he thought he had a circumstantial evidence to stantial evidence to prove it. (Renewed cheers.) The first evidence of this army of occupation proceeding to the territory appeared in the Globe of the 14th of July. The writ for the holding of the election was ssued, according to the same paper, on the 8th of August. The gentleman who assumed to sit for Algoma was in Toronto three times just before the 14th of July. (Hear, hear.) He was there twice in July and once in the latter part of June. The Commissioner of Crown Lands had taken the ground that in going up and taking possession he was acting on the mandate of the House, He was misleading the House when he took that position. (Cheers.) The mandate was given in the session of 1882, and had he acted upon it he would have sent up the army of ecupation in the summer of 1882. (Cheers.) What was the object of the trip of these gentlemen who were sent up? There was a Mr. Aubrey White, Mr. G. R. Pattullo, and Mr. G. Burden. Messrs. Pattullo and Burden were the commissioners to settle the doubtful claims in the territory—(laughter)—

and Mr. White was there to assert the RIGHTS OF THE PROVINCE to the timber. He thought he would be able to show that Mr. White was not attending to that business. He thought he could show that Messrs. White and Burden were there in the interests of Mr. Lyon, and that they were incurring this great responsibility, and that the excuse they were making was an incorrect one, and that all was a design for the purpose of assisting Mr. Lyon in the constituency. (Hear, hear.) What had he got to sustain that view? Mr. Burden was the representative of the Province of Ontario There in the name of Ontario not asserting its rights, in the name of Ontario not defendng its position against against its oppressors, out as the representative of this gree speaking as the mouthpiece of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. He charged that Mr. Burden at that time was there corrupting the constituency. (Loud cheers.)
The leader of the Government, was, he believed, in England at the time, and Mr. Pardee was acting Attorney-General. He had had placed in his hands a document which he wished to read to the House. It was addressed to the Hon. Mr. Pardee, acting Attorney. General, Toronto, and was from Mr. George

Burden, at Rat Portage :-"Absolutely necessary that we should be placed in funds in some shape to meet pressing emergency. (Loud cheers.) We can secure the local newspaper's support for five hundred dollars—floud cheers.)—half down, and half after the election. (Loud cheers.) Most important that this should be done at once, as the enemy is trying to secure it. (Loud cheers.) Negotiation will be conducted by outside party." (Loud and continued cheers.) Did the Comnissioner of Crown Laads in his righteous indignation recall those men who were corrupt. ting the electors in Algoma; did the Commissioner send for them back? No. Mr. Burden remained there. (Cheers.) He was not only being made use of for this purpose, but he was attempting to corrupt the constituency through the press of the country. (Cheers.)

through the press of the country. (Cheers.) Mr. FRASER—What is the date of that document? Mr. MEREDITH-August 16th, eight days after the writ was issued. Then there was a stipendary magistrate up there. By the Act of the Legislature he was forbidden to vote. He was representing Ontario. But what was he doing? A telegram of the 8th September from Mr. Aubrey White would show :-

"Outlook so far splendid. Nagle at Rainy River. Stipendiary gone Fort Francis. He and friends say we must have fifteen hundred for legitimate expenses. Can you send send it, and to whom," (Loud cheers.) The hon, gentleman complained and his newspaper complained that proceedings had been taken in the courts for the purpose of having the matter investi-gated. He (Mr. Meredith) did not know that a better tribunal could be got. The hon, gentleman squirmed about it, and talked

about an informer. He could tell the hon. Commissioner that the gentleman who had taken these proceedings was the gentleman who should have represented the constituency of Algoma—Mr. Plummer. Hon. gentlemen were not content with that, however. He said that there was a deflect at attempt, and that circumstantial evidence pointed to the Covernment. pointed to the Government as having been particeps criminis in the attempt to deprive the electors of that constituency of the power to exercise their franchise. (Hear, hear.) They could be very indignant because a dollar might be paid to a man for the purpose of enabling him to reach a polling station, but he held that

NO GREATER CRIME could be committed on a free people than by preventing them from recording their votes. (Applause.). In order to put the position of the Opposition emphatically before the country he would move the following amendment, which he hoped hon. gentlemen would meet squarely in the face and not attempt to shirk de issue. He moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Morris :-

Mr. Morris:—

"And we desire to assure your Honour of our unabated loyalty to and connidence in the Federal system of Government under which we live, and while we recognize the fact that in working out that system differences have arisen, and will necessarily arise, as to the respective limits of the Federal and provincial jurisdiction, we feel assured that these differences may be adjusted by the exercise of a spirit of moderation and conciliation in the discussion of them, and that failing an agreement being come to the constitution provides ample means for their speedy and peaceful settlement. And we are of constitution provides ample means for their speedy and peaceful settlement. And we are of constitution are represented in the right of the Provincial Legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as they have heretofore exercised it, steps should at once be taken with a view to the immediate reference of the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion License Act, and its effect (if any) upon the laws of the province regulating the traffic in intoxicating liquors, for determination by the proper legal tribunal having authority finally to determine the matter in controversy."

Mr. HARDY made what was supposed to

Mr. HARDY made what was supposed to be a reply to Mr. Meredith, but he dealt largely in bombast, and did not attembt to refute or even deny the many charges preferred against the Government by Opposition speakers. He wound up by styling the hon. leader of the Opposition a "renegade Cana-dian." He moved, seconded by Mr. Fraser, the following amendment to the amendment "That all after the first word that in the amendment be omitted, and that, instead thereof, there be substituted the following:—There be added to the sixteenth paragraph of the resolution the words following: and we hasten to assure your honour that we believe it to be the duty of the Government to take all necessary steps to firmly maintain the constitutional and Legislative rights of this province to regulate and control of the liquor traffic."

Mr. CARNEGIE (West Peterboro)-stated that he hoped these amendments would not be put to the vote without hearing further from other members of the Government.
The House then divided on Mr. Hardy's amendment, with the following result :-

Yeas—Awrey, Badgerow, Balfour, Ballantyne, Baxter, Blezard, Caldwell, Cascaden, Chisholm, Dowling, Drury, Dryden, Ferris, Fraser, Freeman, Gibson (Huron), Gillies, Gould, Graham, Hagar, Harfourt, Hardy, Hart, Laidlaw, Lyon, McCraney, McIntyre, McKenzie, McLaughlin, McMahon, Master, Morgan, Mowat, Murray, O'Connor, Pardee, Phelps, Rayside, Ross (Huron), Ross (Middlesex), Sills, Snider, Waters, Widdfield, Young.—45.

Widdifield, Young.—45.

NAYS—Baskerville, Blythe, Brereton, Broder, Carnegie, Clancy, Clarke (Toronto), Creighton, Denison, Ermatinger, French, Gray, Hammell, Hudson, Kerr, Lauder, Lees, McGhee, McKay, Meredith, Merrick, Metcaife, Monk, Morgan, Morris; Mulholland, Preston, Robillard, Roe, Ross (Cornwall), White, Wilmot, Wood.—33.

PAIRS—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) with Mr. Kerns (Halton), Mr. Bishop (South Huron) with Mr. Fell (North Victoria). Mr. Neelon (Lincoln) was absent. The paragraph was then carried as amended.

On the eighth paragraph, Hon. Mr. MORRIS moved that the following be substituted for the paragraph:—"That while we observe with satisfaction that your Honour's advisers have abandened their determination to take and retain possession by force of the disputed territory, we regret that your Honour has been advised to assent to terms for the partial settlement of the boundary question less favourable to the province than were formerly offered, by the Federal authorities and rejected by Ontario, and we are of opinion that no arrangement will be satisfactory to the people of this province which does not provide for the settlement of the northerly as well as the westerly boundary, and the final and binding termination to take and retain possession by westerly boundary, and the final and binding ion as to the validity of the claim of the ominion to the ownership of the soil of the

erritory." (Cheers.)
Mr. HARCOURT moved in amendment to the amendment that all the words after "that" be omitted and the following added to the paragraph:—" Meanwhile believing that the territory in dispute rightfully belongs to and forms part of Ontario, we con dently await the decision of the Privy Council in favour of this province." of this province.

The House divided, and the amendment to the amendment was carried on the same vote as before.

The remaining paragraphs of the address were then carried.

Catarrh-A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success that has been achieved in modern medicine has been attained by the Dixon treatment for Catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is reed that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practi-tioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record cines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissue, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to their extermination—this implished the Catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure Catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured Catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple, and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is home, and the present season of the year is the most favourable for a speedy and per-manent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messra. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on Ca-tarrh.—Montreal Star.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL

LEGAT.

D. H., Essa,—You say the logs were given to you, if so, the party who gave them cannot now charge you for them.

J. S., Lindsay,—Qu.—" Can a township council in any one year levy and collect more than two per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property over and above the school rate?" Ans.—If the aggregate amount of the rates necessary for the payment of the current annual expenses, and the interest and principal of the debts contracted on the 29th March. 1873, exceed the aggregate rate of two cents in the dollar, the council may levy such further rates as may be necessary to discharge obligations up to that date incurred, but the Council cannot contract any further debts until the annual rate is reduced within the rate of two cents in the dollar. This is the oply case in which the rate of two cents in the dollar may be exceeded. See section 359 of the Munnicipal Act of 1833. (2) If the by-law fixes a higher rate than two cents in the dollar contrary to the above provisions it may be quashed.

T.C., Craighurst.—Qu.—"A husband dies intestate, leaving personal property and debts; one of the creditors administered to the estate; what share can the widow claim ?" Ans.—If there are no children the, widow will take one-third.

A.F.H., Neepawa.—Qu.—"Three persons, A. B. and C. were the joint owners of some chattles. As interest was 36, Bs 26, and C's 1-6. A purchased B's shares. Can he sell the whole property without the consent of C?" Ans.—With regass to the property in question the three persons were either tenants in common or partners. It is a well settled rule that each partner may sell the whole of the partnership goods. As to his own share he is owner and as to the shares of the others he is their agent. But if these persons are only tenants in common or part owners of these particular chattels each can only dispose of his own share he is owner and as to the shares of the others he is their agent. But if these persons are only tenants in common or part owners of these particular chatte

Ans.—If the tenant is still in possession he may remove his buildings. If he has given up possession he cannot do so.

R.S., Essa.—Qu.—"A agreed to build a house for B, no time mentioned. Can B leave the work and go to another job, and suit his own convenience about finishing B's house?" Ans.—A should finish the house within a reasonable time. He is not bound to work at it continuously.

T.M.J., Palmerston.—Qu.—"There were two nandidates nominated for reeve, neither retired. Could the clerk declare either elected?" Ans.—When more than one candidate is nominated for any office the meeting must be adjourned for a week, and a poll must be taken.

a week, and a poli must be taken.

B.D., Desmond.—Qu.—" Have I a right to take the timber on an uncleared side road adjoining my farm?" Ans.—No. The timber belongs to the township. The Township Council has control of it, and may sell it or preserve it as they may think best.

J. R., Manitoulin Island.—Qu.—" Have Township Councils the option of passing a dog tax by-law or not at pleasure?—and where no dog ax has been levied, who is to pay for the loss sustained by persons whose sheep have been killed by dogs?" Ans.—The Township Council may by by-law adopt the "Act respecting taxes on dogs and the protection of sheep (R. S. O., cap. 194)," in which case the taxes provided in that Act must be collected—and where there is no county organization the dog tax must be levied. The loss is partly paid out of the fund thus collected. The owner of the dog is also liable.

J. P., Sandifield.—Qu.—" Are trustees punishlected. The owner of the dog is also liable.

J. P., Sandifield.—Qu.—" Are trustees punishable before a magistrate for allowing a school to be kept closed over three months in the year, and for other negligence?" Ans.—No. Magistrates have nothing to do with such matters. They have no control over trustees in anyway as Irustees. The people "must elect better men next year. See Education Acts. cap. 204 and 205 Revised statutes."

H. C., Markdale.—Qu.—"If a Division Court bailiff should collect more costs than he had a right to collect what redress has the party who has been compelled to pay?" Ans.—The party injured can sue the bailiff for the excess, and for damages.

J. H. G. Caledon.—Qn.—" Have Indians a right to enter upon a man's property and cut timber ?" Ans.—No. They are trespassers the same as white persons, and may be punished under the Petty Trespasses Act.

Petty Trespasses Act.

SUBSCRIBER, Lucknow.—Qu.—"Two persons bought a farm together. Three years ago they made a division of it by verbal agreement, the one taking the half with the buildings on agreeing to pay the other a sum of money. The money has not been paid. Can the agreement be enforced?" Ans.—The contract being in reference to the sale of an interest in lands, and being verbal, is not binding, and not enforceable as a contract, unless there has been such a part performance as would make it a fraud upon the party who should have received the money, not to enforce. At all events the parties have a complete remedy by action for partition.

partition.

C. B. S., Algoma,—Qu.—"Can a justice of the peace perform the marriage ceremony in this district?" Ans.—No. The Act respecting the solemnization of marriages, R. S. O., Cap. 124, only speaks of clergymen and ministers of all denominations performing the marriage ceremony, except in the case of Quakers, who are allowed and empowered to celebrate marriages according to their own rights and sauages. We know of no law or recognized usage allowing magistrates to celebrate marriages any more than lawyers, doctors, or farmers.

D. M., Sarnia.—Qu.—"Have the municipal D. M., Sarnia.—Qu.—"Have the municipa councils power, under the McCarthy Act, to

souncils power, under the McCarthy Act, to ompel or prevent the sale of groceries where iquors are allowed to be sold? Ans.—The acense Commissioners (consisting of the county udge, the warden and one person to be appointed) shall have full powers to make all eccessary regulations of the kind mentioned. necessary regulations of the kind mentioned.

W. C. W.. Blenheim.—Qu.—"Groceries were shipped to me over the Erie and Huron railway. When the goods arrived some of the boxes had been opened and part of the goods stolen. I put in my claim to the railway, but they refuse to recognize it. Can I hold the company liable?" Ans.—Your right to recover damages or the value of the goods taken or stolen depends upon three things: I. Who the contract was made with. 2. The terms of the contract; and 3. Who is responsible for the loss, or in whose custody were the goods when the loss occurred. In the first place you must look to the person or company with whom the contract was made; and, secondly, you must see that the shipping company with whom the contract was made; and, secondly, you must see that the shipping receipt does not contain a stipulation relieving the company from all liability for goods stolen; and thirdly, you ought to be able to show that he loss occurred after the goods were taken tharge of by the railway company.

J. S., Holstein, —Ou, —"I and a contain

charge of by the railway company.

J. S., Holstein.—Qu.—"I sold an article and took a note and an agreement from the person to whom I sold, that the property in the article should remain in me until the note should be paid. The article was seized and sold for rent. Can I legally take it wherever I may find it "Ans.—No. The landlord had a right to seize and sell it for rent; the purchaser from the landlord or his sailiff acquired a good title and is now the legal owner.

B. C. Della.—A. widow can claim arrears of dower from the date of the death of her husband.

TRUSTEE, Fenelon Falls.—Section 12 of chapter 5, Ontario Statutes of 1881, amends the 10th section of the Assessment Act (R. S. O. cap. 180) by providing that "no assessor or collector shall hold the office of clerk or treasurer." This amendment would have been more in its place had it been made in the Municipal Act, and should appear in that Act as amended in 1883, but does not so appear,

but does not so appear.

S. C., Harriston,—Qu.—"When was a statute of limitations with respect to actions for the recovery of land first enacted? Ans.—There have been a number of statutes passed at various times in England, affecting the time within which actions for the recovery of the possession of lands must be brought. The statutes passed in the reigns of Richard I., Henry III., Henry VIII., James I., William III., and 3 and i, William IV., chap. 27, may be mentioned as the most important of these. (2) "When was the 10 years limit introduced, and in what year did it take effect!" Ans.—It was introduced into this province, and passed in December, 1874. As to est of the prevince of the Province of Ontario it did not take effect until 1st July, 1877. As to all other persons it took effect on the 1st July, 1876. It consists principally of amendments to the law of real property adopted in England at various times during the present reign.

CONSTANT READER. Blenheim.—What was the name of Queen Victoria's father behind "Duke of Kent?" Ans. Edward Augustus Guelph, J. G., Ridgetown, Ont.—Give address of a firm publishing lists of unclaimed property in Eng-land. See Answer to N. H., Kineardine. N. H., Kincardine.—Give address of firm pub-lishing lists of unclaimed property in Ireland. Ans.—E. Preston, 1 Great College street, Lon-don, England.

W. C. B., Brampton. -What is the best hand-lift on record, and by whom? What is Donald Dinnie's best. Ans. (1) 1,330 lbs., W. B. Curtis, New York. (2) Do not know. W. H. W.. Rothsay.—When was Brandon Man., incorporated as a city, or is it only a town? Ans.—Brandon was incorporated as a city by special Act of Parliament.

CONSTANT READER, Point Edward.—Re Alabama claims, what was the amount of the Geneva award to the United States? Ans.—23,229,166 13s. 4d., or about \$15,650,000. Geneva award to the United States? Ans.—
£5,229.165 13s. 4d., or about £15,650,000.

W. M., Goderich.—Give populations of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
Ans.—New York, 1,206,590; Brooklyn, 506,689; Philadelphia, \$16,994; Chicago, 503,304.

MUSIC, Niagara.—Is it customary for a young lady when asked out to spend the evening to take either her vocal or instrumental music, if not requested to do so by the hostess. Ans. No. SUBSCRIBER. Allanburg.—A bets B that the old railway bridge at Niagara Falls cost more than \$740,000 when first built. Ans.—A loses. The entire cost of bridge, opened March, 1845, was not quie \$400,000.

EXCURSION.—When does the excursion train leave Ottawa for British Columbia, and what is the fare—return ticket. Ans.—Address A. N. Taylor, passenger agent Grand Trunk, Russell house block, Ottawa.

LEARNER, Kincardine.—Where can I purchase book with designs of fancy skating, and what will it cost? Ans.—The best work we know of is the Skater's Text-book, published by Peck & Snyder, Nassau's treet, New York; price 75 cents.

5 cents. Ossington Avenue.—Does a marquis rank higher than an earl at every time and place? Ans. If by "rank higher," you mean take "take precedence;" no. "For instance, no marquis coming to this country could have taken precedence over the Earl of Dufferin as Governor-General.

General.

ELORA.—Give me the names of some Canadian manufacturers of printing presses; also type manufacturers of dealers in Canada. Ans.—The only manufacturers of presses in Canada are Westman & Baker, Toronto, who confine their business to building Gordon presses. There is a type foundry in Montreal, the only one in Canada, but Miller & Richard and Gwatkin & Son, both doing business in Toronto, represent various foundries. The concern in Montreal is called the Montreal Type Foundry.

Sport. Perth.—(1) E bets F that George Irvine

the Montreal Type Foundry.

SPORT, Perth.—(1) E bets F that George Irvine has run ten miles in one hour and five miles in 28 minutes. Who wins? (2) Has ten miles ever been covered in one hour, and if so by whom? (3) What is the best record for one hour's running, and where made, and by whom? (4) What is the best record for one mile, and where made, and by whom? (5) Has Irvine got as good a record as given above? Ans.—(1) E wins. (2) Ten miles have been covered in foot-races in one hour hundreds of times. (3) Eleven miles 970 yards, L. Bennett, mias Deerfoot, London, England, April 3, 1863. (4) Four mins. 16 1-5 secs., W. Cummings, Preston, England, May 14, 1881. (5) Nq.

Woodland, What is the climate of Texas, its products, and where could I get the address of an agent interested in land there. Ans.—(1) The climate is salubrious, and though warm enough for the production of most of the semi-tropical and some of the tropical fruite, it is less enervaing and more free from malarious diseases than that of any other of the Gulf States. Its products are grain, sweet potatees, clover, and flax seed, rice, tobacco, sugar, wool, cotton, fruits, etc., and its large prairies and rich grasses render it a good place for cattle ranching. (2) Address Land Commissioner, Galveston, Texas, for particulars regarding the purchase of farming or grasing lands there.

BIRTHS. ROBERTSON—At Whitby, on Tuesday, 29th January, the wife of J. S. Robertson, publisher, of a son,

RATHBUN—At Deseronto, on the 1st inst., the wife of Edward W. Rathbun, of a son. GALLOW—On Friday morning, February 1st, the wife of Francis Gallow, Don and Danforth road, of a daughter.

MOLEAN—At Port Hope, on the 4th inst., the wife of Major W. McLean, of a son. YORKE—On Feb. 2nd, at 55 Mutual street, the wife of Mr. Lionel Yorke, of a son. McIver-At Qu'Appelle Station. Troy P.O., the wife of Gordon McIver, of a daughter. HUNTER—On Wednesday, 30th inst., at 21 Dover court road, the wife of D. Hunter, of a daughter, CHARLES—At Greenbank, Dundas, on the 27th inst., the wife of D. Hughes Charles, of a son.

Egan—At the Hillside Cottage farm, Albinon the 29th January, 1884, the wife of S. A. Egan, Esq., of a son, MARRIAGES. BRIMSON—MONTGOMERY—At the residence of the bride's father, Newmarket, Ont, on the 30th January, ult., by the Rev. J. H. Starr, Mr. Robt. H. Brimson, of Toronto, to Miss Melissa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Montgomery. ELSON-WALKER-By the Rev. J. W. Totten, on the 30th uit, at the residence of the bride's father, Markham, Mr. John Elson, to Miss Sarah Walker, all of Markham. WILLIAMS—THORNE—On Wednesday morning, January 30th, at Elm street church, city, by the Rev. W. H. Laird, E. S. Williams, telegraph inspector C. P. R., Winnipeg, to Miss Aggie Thorne, of Toronto.

KEITH-FORBES-On Wednesday, January oth, at St. Andrew's church, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Alexander Keith, son of D. S. Keith, o Jessie E. Forbes, daughter of the late Duncar Forbes, all of Toronto.

JONES-WOODROOFFE -At ChristChurch, Loo don, Ontario, on Wednesday. 23rd January, b the Rev. S. L. Smith, of St. Thomas, assisted h the Rev. Canon Smith, John Galbraith Jones, Lucknow, to Sophle Mary, younger daughten the late John A. Woodrooffe, of Forest. Lawlon-Dartnell-On the 29th inst., at St. John's church. Vankleek Hill. by the Rev. J. Elliott. incumbent, James Bernard Lawlor, Esq., civil engineer, Ontario and Pacifiorallway, Cornwall. to Louisa S., youngest daughter of Edward T. Dartnell, Esq., late County-Attorney for Prescott and Russell.

DEATHS. LIGHTFOOT—At Toronto, on the 4th inst., Rebecca, wife of Wm. Lightfoot, printer, form-erly of Kingston. SOUTHWORTH—On the 5th inst., at 651 Yonge street, Anna Southworth, beloved wife of Robt. Southworth, aged 34 years. Young—At 78 Huron street, on the 5th inst., Mary Isabella, beloved daughter of James and Mary Young, aged 4 years and 8 months. CAMERON—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the Hon. A. Vidal, Sarnia, Christina C. Cameron, daughter of the late Hon. Malcolm Cameron, in the 49th year of her age. CONNELL—At Collingwood, on the 1st Feb., Elizabeth Stewart, wife of James Conneil, in the 78th year of her age.

TABOR-Dr. Tabor, of Whitevale, aged forty-three years and four months. MULHOLLAND—At Chicago, on the 4th inst., Mary, wife of Bernard Mulholland, aged 75. MUNRO—In the city of Buffalo, on Friday night, the 1st inst., Colin Munro, Sheriff of the County of Eigin, in the 76th year of his age. McCausland - At Queensville, Ont., Feb. 3rd 884, Alexander McCausland, a native of Omagb ounty Tyrone, Ireland, aged 40 years. Jackson—At Parkflale on the 3rd inst., Sidney W. Jackson, brother of the ex-warden of York, and an employe of the Credit Valley railway, aced 33.

aged 38.

Black—On Sunday morning, Feb, 3rd, Annie, daughter of William Black. WEDDELL—On Sunday, Feb. 3rd, at the residence of his brither-in-law, W. S. Park, 46 Pembroke street, Eli W. Weddell, conductor G. T.R., aged 33 years.

SHEWAN—Suddenly on Monday morning, February 4th, Magnus Shewan, aged 75 years, a native of Dunrossness, Shetland, and a resident of Toronto since 1841. WALSH-At Simcoe, on Friday, the 1st inst. Elsie, beloved wife of F. L. Walsh, registrar county of Norfolk, in her 84th year. Horsley-In this city, on Sunday, the 3rd of Sebruary, Henry Horsley, aged 67 years. COLLINGS—On the 13th January last, at Guern tey, the wife of W. F. Collings, Esq., Seigneur of COLLINGS—On the long January last, as the resey, the wife of W. F. Collings, Esq., Seigneur of Serk, of a daughter.

MITCHELL—On Thursday morning, Jan. 31st, Bridget, widow of the late Christopher Mitchell, sr., aged 33 years.

LAND-On Friday morning, Feb. 1st inst., at No. 272 Bathurst street, Agnes Ellen, wife of Mr. John J. Land. TEMPLE—On the 29th sit, at Bristol, England, Gustavas Henry Temple, eldest son of the late Major Temple, of Quebec, late of H.M. 13th Re-giment of Root.

DANGERFIELD—On the 29th ult., at the General Hospital, Toronto, Edward Dangerfield, former-ly of Perth county, Scotland, and Cheltenham, England, aged 47. Jones-On January 31st. of cor ungs. Geo. Jones, at his late residence. Jueen and Simcoe streets, aged 53 years. SMITH-At his late residence, No. 12 Do street, Thursday, January 31, 1884, Rich eet, Thursday, January 31, 1884, Richar hith, aged 70 years, native of Inverness, Sco

Bailwans. CRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SEASON 1884.

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE

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

TO Minnesota, Dakota,

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Clokets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in a United States and Canada.

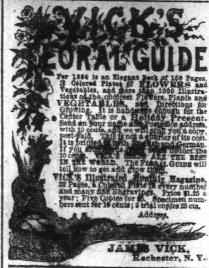
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not devastate their crops and ruin their bornes I have 300,000 Acres for sale. Easy payments long time; low rate of interest. O. M. BARNES Lansing, Mich.

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

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SECOND PRIZE. - A GENTLEMAN'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. A very valnable article. TRY FOR THIS REWARD.

nable article. TRY FOR THIS REWARD.

THIED PRIZE.—A LADY'S SOLID GOLD
HUNTING CASE WATCH. One that can't be
duplicated for less than \$90. You will
be more than pleased if you are successful in
getting this prize. Don't delay.

These are the three principal prizes offered
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Among the thirty-six remaining articles are Among the thirty-six remaining prizes are a LADY'S COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, valued at thirty (\$30) dollars, three Gentle-men's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches, valued at from \$18 to \$27; six Aluminium Gold Watches; nine Nickel Silver Watches, pen face and hunting case; one dozen Triple ilver Plated Dinner Knives; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Dessert Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons; dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Knives; Rings, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Chambers' Dictionary, Snakespeare's Works, a volume of the English Poets; a volume of a popular work; in all, 39 costly prizes, such as have never before been offered.

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

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS? No. 1.-Next to Methuselah who is the oldest man mentioned in the Bible? No. 2.- Does the name fof any wild man occur in the Bible, if so, where

No. 3.-Who was the first king over the Israelites after their settlement in Car The above questions are propounded by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D. D., of Barrie, one of the best known and popular ministers of the Methodist Church in Canada.

Truth says that unless more interest is taken in these Bible questions, no more prizes will be offered. Surely it is worth a trial anyway, as everyone gets the value for their \$2 in any case. Some of our readers had better try their skill. Remember that each question must be

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RUTH * 13 RARDO

The Agent's Daughter

OR : SCIENCE : AGAINST : SAVAGE : FORCE

CHAPTER XXVIII TWIXT SKY AND WATER-A STRANGE SUPPORT

Kit, in his fall into the sounding cataract, tried instinctively to throw himsel toward the up stream, so as to grasp the edge of the rock away from the verge of the fall. He was in part successful, for he fell into the water on the upper side of the rock on which he had lately stood, and grasped the edge to try and regain his position once more. He was not so fortunate as at first, for his hands was chilled by the rushing waters, and that feeling of reckless resignation which comes over one when hope departs fell upon him. Not even the nearness of the death plunge could arouse him to the powerful effort ne essary to lengthen his life.

-THROWN SKY HIGH.

at difference was it for a few minutes or a few hours of misery. The cataract was calling him to follow his victim to the green shadows below, and the very rock seemed to shake his slipping fingers from their slimy

At last the hungry torrent prevails. His weakened fingers gradually, gradually straighten out—they slide from the last touch the protecting rock and he is swept soward the glass-like edge of the precipice, where even the wild waters foaming from the rapids became for an instant silent and solemn in view of the great leap before them.
One gasp of suffocation—one soul-felt silent

appeal to the Higher Power, and he passes over the dreadful brink to destruction. But no! His rapid course is stopped with a n jerk, and he is held in the solid pouring water on the verge in terrible suspension between sky and water-between life and

Hope brings back thought. He finds that the rifle slung at his back has got wedged crosswise between two rocks, and he is held from immediate death by the stout leathern sling which passes around his body and under

This is a precarious hold. Just on the edge where he has been stopped the water is more shallow and smooth gliding, and he can man-age to keep his head in breathing position, but the current is swift and strong, and he feels, or imagines he feels, the gun that sup-ports him spring and bend under the pressure. Good heavens! if the stock should give away, if the strap should break! Better have swept to death at once than stand this torture o

He got his other arm through the gun strap with great difficulty, and felt firme position, but the fear of the stay giving away and letting him drop into the mists below-more horrible when seen from his present position-haunted him

-how long he knew not- the roar of the fail seemed to take a rougher more clattering sound—and the birds' voices became strangely harmonized-echoing in his ears like the talking of distant men : but he took it for a delusion, and did not endeavour to arouse himself from the approaching stupor until wild cries and the calling of his name caused him to turn his eyes toward the nearest bank, and joy and hope shot like sunshin into his heart as he saw a band of mounted white men, and recognized the never-to-be-forgotten voice and form of Corduroy Mike.

"Oh, Kit, asthore," roared Mike, "what in the name of wondher took ye out there? Kit tried to call back, but his voice was weak and hearse, and the sound of the fall drowned it. Mike and the other men on shore mediately began operations for his release, A tall tree stood on the bank at a short distance above the fall. They caught the idea of felling this so that it would fall across that portion of the cataract rushing between their inceived than the execution was commenced. Many of them were armed with hatchets i addition to their firearms, and they dismount ed and commenced the "girdling" of the big tree like a group of beavers. A hatchet is too light a weapon for chopping, however, and as the tree trunk was of large girth their progress was very slow notwithstauding their

At length the men on the land side cease chopping, and those on the water side worked a way harder than ever to give the fall the proper direction, and before long the anxious watchers see the topmost twigs begin to wave and shiver, and then the great tree shook in al its bulk as if with the pains of approaching

Down it swept in a graceful arc-slowly and silently at first, but with rapidly increas ing motion, and a swish of the resisting air until it fell with a terrible crash in the rapid splashing the turbulent waters fifty feet high and casusing water, earth, and air to tremble as if from the shock of an earthquake

The hearts of the men scarcely beat as they saw the great log, after a moment's pause, reel to the influence of the resistless torrent, and whirl away through the white foaming waters, tossing its dark branches aloft like Corduroy Mike and his comrades ran along

the bank, filled with anxiety, for the crashing which accompanied the rolling of the tree did not, they thought, come altogether from the smashing of the branches, but was caused in part by the rending away of obtacles in the river bed, and their fear for the safety of Kansas Kit increased.

Not long had they to wait for the dreadful precipice. The wedge pointed trunk caught in the bankside, and the branched top swung around and toward the rocks in the centre with a crashing and tearing that were terrible to the man whose salvation or destruction

was in question.

With a crash and a tremble it strikes against the obstructions. Its speed is stayed—it settles—it has bridged the chasm at the

very brink ! The joyful cheer of the men on shore tells Kansas Kit the success of this strange piece of engineering, and opening his eyes, which he had closed at the thought of approaching death, he sees branches projecting above his head; but welcome as the sight is, his precar-tous position hinders him from endeavouring to reach them. His situation is in fact more dangerous than before, for the water partly shut off from its usual channel by the tree trunk rushes more deeply and fiercely through the other channels yet open, including the narrow strait in which he hangs.

But Corduroy Mike, catching the helpless ness of the position of his brave friend at a glance, threw his rifle on the ground, and seizing a hatchet started boldly to the rescue peneath his feet with the thundering endeayour of the waters to sweep it away, and without the trembling it was a dizzy causeway, with the steaming caldron beneath, and white, roaring rapids above.

The trunk was broad and soon crossed, and the stout frontiersman in a few moments scrambled and hacked his way thr stumps of the broken branches on the upper portion of the tree, and leaned over to step on the branches that lay on the first of the verge islands between which Kansas Kit was suspended. The triumph and joy that filled his big warm heart were already wording themselves into cheery phrases for his friend's ear when a loud roar from the men on the bank thrilled both his heart and Kit's.

bank thrilled both his heart and Kit's.

"Quick! quick! Mike! For the lord's sake!" they cried, wildly. "The water is rising—the shore end is shifting over!"

The brave fellow cast a look to the rapids and back over the bridge on which he had come. The water hindered by the tree trunk had indeed risen and was dashing over the obstruction in different spots in great angry splashes. It was the pressure of the increased

ward the fatal brink. The men on shore tried frantically but vainly to stay its pro-

Mike heard Kit calling to him wildly to save himself and leave him to his fate. He felt the tree beginning to shake as it swung to the dreadful plunge, and he tried to reach the little rock in hopes that he might cling to it and save himself from the sweep of the alling tree.
In vain. The trunk was pivotted on some

point of rock in the centre. The butt swung out over the abyss, the top whirled upward over the boiling rapids with poor Mike clinging with a death grip to its branches. A horrified cry burst from the men on the bank, and it was faintly echoed by Kit, for he guessed, although he could not see the cause.

The tree balanced for an instant as if it was itself afraid of the dreadful leap to which it was bearing a human creature, then, with a

grand motion the butt began slowly to sink and the top with its living tenant rose gradu ally skywark until the overbalance too great, and with the speed of a giant javelin it shot into the steaming gulf. The base pierced the water below and the head pitching down stream struck the rapid river with deafening crash that shook the shores. But what was the dark object whirling brough the air that caught the horror-fixed

eves of the men? It was not a piece of rock form, flying like an acrobat shot from a spring-board—the form of Corduroy Mike. Heels over head it went in its air-arched light like a monster shell shot from a columbiad, and they watched its course with fear and wonder Would the unfortunate man be precipitated into the rushing stream below or lashed to pieces on the solid land?

It was a strange sight—one at which a per-son of devilish nanure might have laughed but it was too frightsome for some of the rough men to even look at. Down, down it went toward the land until it was suddenly hidden by a clump of shrubbery or low wood on the bank below the falls.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RISKY ROAD TO SAFETY-THE BROKEN ROPE

-A FRIGHTFUL FALL. Instantly a portion of the men hastened away to find the mangled corpse, and the others quickly turned their attention to the almost hopeless task of rescuing Kansas Kit from his perilous position. Anxiously they scanned the difficities to be overcome from every point of view, but saw no chance, for there were no more trees to fell. They heard a signal from over the very

the cataract itself. It was a wellknown one-a shrill whistle frequently used n hunting when the person for whose ear it was intended was too far away to be reached by the voice. It was Kansas Kit signaling from his perilous perch. They hastened to where they could see him.

The thought of him taking interest in his own rescue gave them hope, for they had great dependence in his fertility of ide As soon as he saw he had attracted their attention, he raised his arm carefully and waved it with a sweep, as if throwing some-

thing.
"A lasso! a lasso!" they cried, recognizing the action : but be wild rment seized upon them, for they could not imagine to what use he wished the lasso put.

They thought that despair or oraziness had so seized upon him that he wished them to strangle him rather than leave him to slow, torturing death or the horrid plunge into the vortex. After long debate they whistled to him for instructions, and he pointed to the pillar-like rock that projected above the tion the men ran to their saddles, and in a noment three or four were on the bank, lasso in hand, each anxiously awaiting his chance in this game of life, where the cast was made with an instrument of death.

The first man threw, and the line spun out like a spiral wire—missed and dropped into the abyss like a fishing line.

The second man took his place, paused, measured the distance, braced himself and hurled the tateful coil. The noose fell gracefully over the rock between them and Kit, and, not being within his reach, was useless. however the owner of the line held his end. The third man stepped forward. He was nost careful in his choice of ground—the arrangement of his lasso and his poise of aim. The dark line circled out, the noose descended rapidly, and his arm was coming back on the tightening check, when the others caught sight of Kansas Kit's arm waving warningly,

and at the same moment the man's arm, wa struck forward by a powerfol blow. He turned with a curse on his lips, but suppressed it, and joined in the cry of aston-ishment uttered by the others at the aight of Corduroy Mike, with torn clothes, and sickly, pale face marked with bars of blood.

"Excuse me for using the comaulyeen on you, Sam," said Mike, in a gasping, breathless nanner. "But it was no time for compli-nents. If you had ever given that fastening huck, where would poor Kit have been, d'ye

He pointed as he spoke, and they saw that the lariat noose had actually fallen and fastened around the scout's body, and that the "chuck" spoken of by Mike would undoubt-ealy have pulled him from his position, and 'chucked" nim into the pit from which they strove to save him.

"Let me have a throw," said Mike, taking "It's only right that I should take a hand in, though it is a shaky one at present: for, after the bird's-eye view I've jist had of the surroundings, I ought to be allowed to

know something of jography."

Even with this jocular speech there were lines of doubt and anxiety on his blood-stained face as he took his stand for the important throw and scanned the deceptive distance.

Kansas Kit had recognized him, and motioned a sign of joy and encouragement. Determination filled the Irishman's fine eye, his powerful form was nerved for the life-sav-ing venture, his muscular arm swept around his head, and the dark rings seemed to leave his hand and spin across the chasm with the directness of fate. A moment more the noose fell over the desired point of rock, and the long line tightened with a twang like a distant gong.
A cheer of applause greeted the skilful act,

and Mike, handing the line to a comrade, sat down weakly on the bank. They drew the lasso tight, so that it passed close in front of Kansas Kit, and driving a stout stake deep into the ground, improvised a bracing crotch to lighten it. By this arrangement the line passed from the edge of the falls over the abyss to a projection of the high bank.

It was frightful to think of a man being forced to trust himself to this alim, saggy support, which at the further end looked not thicker than a telegraph wire on which only a bird might perch with safety. Then to think of the terrible undertaking of passing over the dizzy whirl of waters far below, hand after hand, with no help, nothing to rely upon but strength of arm. What a dreadful strain on nerve, and muscle, and brain What a frail thread was this lasso cord be-

ween a man and perdition!

Every man felt this as he saw the hand of the scout extended to grasp the rope.

Corduroy Mike sprang up with a hoarse oath, and followed it by a whistle,

"By Jupiter, boys!" he said; "a good man's life is too precious to risk on that cobweb. We must try and double it."

Kit heard the signal whistle and drew back, and he guessed the meaning when he saw two more lassos brought to the bank. Mike undertook the throwing. The first one missed the rock and fell around the body of the

practised eye of Mike caught the danger, and he did not snap upon the line. Neither did Kit remove this noose or the other—and it was well he didn't.

Mike's next cast was more successful. The line, to the joy of all, tightened above the other one on the rock, and was stretched over the stays and made fast to the picket, thus doubling the strength of Kit's risky passage to safety.

At a signal of readiness from his friends, At a signal of readiness from his friends, Kansas Kitstretched out his hands and grasped the lines. It was a moment for beating hearts, and, doubtless, Kit's beat quickly on the eve of launching on his dangerous way. He paused, grasping the ropes to nerve himself for the task, or, perhaps, to ask the only aid that could now a real him.

aid that could now awail him.

At last, gathering his strength, he drew himseif from the friendly rifle sling that had thus long preserved his life, and swung his cripping form out over the gulf of foam and mist. A few swings to and fro, and he started shoreward hand before hand, slowly, and a stadily as resible keeping his gaze unas steadily as possible, keeping his gaze up-ward all the time. He was too experienced a pattler with danger to overstrain the cord and wear out his own strength by unwise haste, or to imperil his chances by a dizzy glance be-

But, with all his care, it became painfully pparent to the watchers, the further he go from the rock that the strained rope sagged fearfully, and swung from side to side more and more at every motion The lateral movement they knew would in

crease the nearer he approached the centre, and here his forethought was apparent in not having removed the two lassos from his ody, At Mike's suggestion, a couple of men took

the end of each line, ran along the shore in opposite directions, and drawing them gently tight, thus stayed the swinging motion, and added considerably to his progress,

Corduroy Mike was dreadfully excited, and as his friend reached the centre, where the sag was greatest, and paused for breath before commencing the up-hill work toward the shore, he thought Kit's strength was about to give away, and he danced about furiously, awling words of encouragement to the men holding the guys; then running from one to the other party, he whispered, in earnest

"Howld tight, boys, for your lives, and be sure-footed, and strong-handed for a fall if the lassos cut on the rock beyant, or his grasp gives way! Heaven forbid both! boys, to think of, but we'll at laste save his body from the waves or the wolves. Keep heart, Kit, my boy; there's a long life

and warm welcome before you!' As if encouraged by the hearty words, Kansas Kit resumed his toilsome way, but he was evidently weak, and the extra exertion ecessary in the changing of his hands made the rope sway fearfully. Seeing that this was causing the nooses to chafe on the rock at the further end, Corduroy Mike motioned the men with the guys to separate further along the shore, which was here somewhat indented By this action they were brought more nearly opposite each other, and consequently had nore command over the swaving motion that

threatened the cutting of the ropes.
On, slowly and painfully, came Kit, and his eager friends were already beginning to magine him in their arms when suddenly they perceived a little jerk in the ropes, and a second after one of them parted from the ock with a snap and fell floatingly down until t hung perpendicularly from the hands of Kit as if pointing to the gulf to which he was A groan burst from the men, and Kit

aused, awaiting the other snap which should recipitate him to the gulf. "Howld-howld hard boys for your lives," roared Corduroy Mike, waving his arms wild-y to the men at the guys. 'Run, men, run and help them. Ye do no good standing here. Heaven help us! Steady, Kit—steady, true heart. Look up, man, and keep your grasp hard and your grasp firm. Oh, I wish I had arms to reach you!" cried the poor fellow bending over the rock as if he would have

His fervent words put nerve in Kit's hand and heart, and he once more started toward But in such a position he would be more than human who could remain cool and now his grasps at the rope were quick and

brown himself toward his friend.

The dreaded and inevitable moment cam at last. With a tremor the strained cord first settled a little, then parted with a short snap, and down he went, amid the horrified cries of his friends, departing from the per-pendicular to the direct line of the guys until ne was stopped with a jerk that threatened t break the ropes, and swung to and fro, head

downward over the boiling torrent. A trembling nearly crying exclamation burst from the men, and Mike, kneeling on the brow of the precipice, raised his hands and eyes to Heaven in wordless thankful-

not over. Kit must be immediately rescued from his frightful position where he swung, devoid of signs of life like the corpse of an executed criminal. Was he dead, indeed? Had the shock and the tightening of the two assos killed him? This fear smo and the men with the ropes hastened to pull in, gradually nearing each other.

It was an anxious trying moment as the tionless body was gradually drawn up the face of the precipice, and the stout hearts ached with the doubt that held them. At length the feet appeared above the ledge, and the next moment the form was caught in the arms of Corduroy Mike and laid stiff and motionless in their midst, while some of the nen rushed to the edge of the fall to get water to bathe the discoloured and swollen-veined

THE WONDER WORKERS IN TROUBLE-TORPE-DOES AND THIEVING-THE MAGIC SLIPPERS left the facetious Indian fighters, Professo Dormouse and Dr. Dick Nelson, in a perplex ing predicament in the village of the Apach with a lot of white prisoners on their hands and the half-drinken and furious savage urrounding them with carving and scalping ntentions. It is the purpose of the present hapter to show how their danger culminat and what came of it.

Unfortunately curiosity is not confined to white women nor even to the white racs. The Apache youths and maidens who had fol-lowed the professor and watched him take the galvanic battery from the pannier on Dick's mule had their full share of the failing of Eve, and did not leave that vicinity when the professor did. They became possessed of a very strong desire to learn the contents of derful pannier and attention being en ved from them by the occurrence of the events heretofore described, they formed themselves into a committee of the whole to proceed with the investigation.

A general appropriation of articles was be-

inning, when, unhappily, a dusky damse ame across a square box containing union torpeddes. These powerful detonatives bout the size and shape of a boy's China alley, and were striped with various bright colours in resemblance of that toy, No sooner had the girl that seized the tor-

pedo box opened her prize and displayed the bright coloured globules to view than exclaim ations of delight burst from her fellow plun lerers who mistook the dangerous toys for candies. The lucky or unlucky holder of the oveted morsels was set upen instanter and never was a quicker distribution of good effected. Each grabbed all he or she could. and slapped a mouthful between their jawa ginning to chew vigorously. The consequences were horrible, and ludic

rous in their horror. A succession of terrific reports ensued, and a concourse of mutilated human beings, who had lately been gay and healthy, were jumping about in a fear-fully agonized dance of death. Some had both cheeks blown out. Of others

the lower jaw was gone, and yet others lay headless corpses on the ground.

The Indians startled at first by the explo sions, and not knowing the cause, stood in stupid astonishment until the howling and dancing of the pain-stricken sufferers, bear-ing a horrid resemblauce to their own festal fandangoes, they judged this to be some new influence of the sweet air in the bladders

(laughing gas), and became a loud laughing audience. But as one maimed sufferer after another fell dead from the horrid reel until the ground was strewn with faceless corpses, the savages first looked serious, then suspi

ous, then vengeful.

The principal warriors who had opposed the elevation of old Panther Claw to the chieftainship, approached Dormouse and Dick, natchet in hand.

"Listen!" said the self-constituted spokesman of the party with a flourish of his hatchet more war-like than elocutional. "The big Medicine and his slave know great deal—both great medicines. But the white medicine have no right to kill Ingins. No right to kill Black Bear and try to make Panther Claw chief. No right to let the scout Kit and the white girl escape, or to cut the thongs of the other captives. Ugh!" he said, gazing around proudly on the other warriors. "I have spoken good, hey?"

The warriors indorsed his sentiments with

loud yells and a flourishing of hatchets This yell brought forward a crowd of imbib this yell brought forward a crowd of imbio-ative young warriors who had been engaged in the pleasant task of emptying the remaining bladders of laughing gas, and were now un-der the influence and ripe for a full display of their peculiar propensities. The flourish of the hatchets excited their numerous im-aginations and with the horting of demonstraaginations, and with the howling of demon they rushed upon the group of white pris-oners, slashing right and left with knife and

The sober chiefs tried to stop the slaugh ter, but in vain. Dick and Dormouse strove to save the unfortunates by using every means of intimidation in their power. The professor used his best powers of ventril oquism, but his air-splitting screams and tragic intonations were surpassed and drow-ned by the sound that burst from the lips

of the frenzied savages.

Yet the poor, naked flanded captives did not die tamely. They rushed on their armed assailants, and, seizing them in the fury of despair, hurled them to the ground, and, wrenching their weapons, died fighting for dear life. dear life.

Dick Nelson and Dormouse forgot their assumed character and personal safety in the excitement of the massacre. The former plucked the pumpkin mask from his head and dashed it head and dashed with a curse among the murdering savages. then snatched a hatchet from a warlike spec-tator, and dashed into the fight. But the owner of the weapon sprang on his back like a panther, pulled him to the ground, and was on the point of knifing him, when he was prevented by Panther Claw, and such of the other captains as were sober. He doubtless owed this prevention to the sacredness of his profession as Big Medicine.

Professor Dormouse fared no better. not off his air-cone to the everlasting quieting of one savage; then the weapon was wrong from his hand, and he was thrown to the ground and bound. The savages had see uch astonishing proofs of his suppleness and agility that it took no less than six of them hold him to the earth while he was being bound, and with such secure binding wa never prisoner dignified. He was actual ly wrapped from head to foot with ropes rossed and recrossed—tied and intertied lik Egyptian mummy or a roll of spiced meat. They were less careful with Dick as he had not shown such evidences of spring-back agility, and tied him in the usual

me the massacre had proceeded and ended, and the demented butchers were dance ing, covered with blood, among the bodies the slain, which were scattered all over the the camping ground promiseuously with tho f the torpedo victims. Dick and the professor were thrown help essly on the ground where the body of Black

"This is a nice kettle of fish!" said the professor, ruefully.

"Rather," was Dick's doleful answer.

"We've had a pretty long run of it, but this is the wind up—the 'good-night chromatrope—the ending farce—the gaand finale of the

show,"
"And yet," said Dormanse, "if they in-tend killing us, why did they not dispatch us with the rest?" "Oh, we're prey of another teather, pro-

essor. We're reserved for special cooking. Probably are out of condiments. Must have 'This is what comes of your infernal idea

of fighting savages with science. science!" said Dormouse, petulantly. "Why, what would you have?" said Dick, in an offended tone. "Weren't we living wretchedly, by the skin of our teeth, among

white people, fighting poverty, the shabbiest of sayages, with science, and did we get either pleasure or profit? Didn't we meet a lot of dunderheads too egotistical for enjoyment that refused to pay for pleasure? Pah! give me the amiable Apache and the kindly Kiowa. See how they have enjoyed themselves—split their sides and shook selves-split their off their heads with laughing. Think what fun they've given us. Where's the what fun they've given us. Where's the cowardly and selfish white man that would lay down his life for our amusement as dozens of these gentle savages have done? He does not exist. No, siree! And you grumble Had ever living showman audiences more appreciative or more ready to he astonished Why, if Barnum got word of such a series of bailliant successes, he'd be out here before the end of the season with his whole ever-lasting hipprodrome. And to hear the very

Sampson of astonishing showmen growl abou a slight stoppage in business. I'm ashamed of you, Dormouse."
"Sampson in bondage was in no joking mood, I'll warrant," said Dormouse. "Is it o be wondered at that I growl, wound up this shape like a weaver's bobbin? "Why, bless you, that's only to keep you from bobbin' round!" cried Dick, with a

laugh. "Bound over to keep the peace ac-cording to law. But say—they're gathering for some sort of council. Perhaps our bendage will not be so long as you think." The savages had gathered together at some distance, and the council pipe passed around, and solemn faces were the order of the meet-

It was very evident that there was erious business on hand. Dick and the professor watched the actions of the speakers with interest, for they felt sure that their own fate depended on

They were right, for at its condusion Panther Claw and the spokesman savage before mentioned advanced to the prisoners, and Panther Claw addressing Dick, told him that they had been debating what should be done with them, and it was decided to keep them prisoners, so they couldn't escape for three days until the arrival of an important branch of the tribe with several great captains from the warpath. Then he said it would be decided who should be chief, and whoever gained that office would have their fate in his

With this information, given in presence o his late opponent, Panther Claw departed, and the other calling four warriors, gave them and the other calling four warriors, gave them strict orders as to the guarding of the prison-ers, and they were left with their dusky custodians. Dormouse was rather gloomy and depressed, though perhaps this was caused principally by the very painful manner in which he was bound. But Dick kept up his spirits in appearance at least, dealing out long-winded, comic lectures on matters in eneral to his companion in misery, and chaffing the guards by turns, and so the three days passed drearily enough.

On the fourth the expected party arrived, loaded with plunder and decorated with scalps. At a pow-wow immediataly held the events of a few days before were made known to the newcomers, and with nearly unanim-ous vote Buffalo Horn, the victorious leader of the returned expedition, was elected head chief, vice Black Bear deceased. He was a vigorous statesman, for no sooner had this dignity been conferred upon him than he ordered the wonder working prisoners to be brought before him, and expressed his sorrow that he had arrived too late to attend to the case of the young white maiden himself.

Dick was not displeased to recognize Buffalo Horn as a chief of special good nature

whom he had frequently seen at the agency pow-wows, where he was looked upon as a sort of humorist and wit. There was

run of chiefs. White men," he said, "I have heard all

you have done to our people. Where do you come from, and what brought you here?"

"The Great Chief Buffalo Horn—" began Dick, with pompous humility.

"The white man knows me?" said the chief, with something of surprise.
"I know everybody and everything!" said Dick, making an extra flourish of the voice atone for his inability to flourish his hands. "But," he added, "the whole world knows Buffalo Horn."
The chief looked pleased; we are all sus-

ceptible to flattery.
"Where is your country?" he said in a milder tone; "and why did you come to the hand of the Apache?"

"My country is in the fiery east, where the sun warms his face red before he rises to

the eyes of the Apache. I come to the Apache land to work wonders that the great chief may know that his medicine men are only muffin-heads compared to the big guns of The chief listened to the bombast with deerence-if Dick had shown fear or trembling, or spoken in decent phrase the noble savage

rould have ordered them to the torture stake n the wink of an eye. "The white man talks good. My people have told me that he is a great big medicine, and that his slave in the rope jacket, ' said the chief with a twinkling eye as he glanced at the poor professor, "is as swift as the swallow, as limber as a snake, and as lively as a grasshopper. Buffalo Horn would like to see some of your wonders too." "Let Buffalo Horn take the ropes off the

wonder-workers, and they will make him laugh with joy like the cat-bird, and shake his sides with fun like a frightened bullfrog." The chief was about ordering their release when his captains and warriors assailed him with a wild hubbub of expostulation, pointing to the body of Black Bear which lay on a bier of branches in the shed erected for his wedding and to the bloody ground where the torpedo victims had lain, and lastly to Kit's mule, with the terrifying panniers still at his sides. None of the savages had dared to touch them

since the affair of the torpedoes. The chief ordered the mule to be brought orward, and one of the newly arrived warriors, who, in the bliss of ignorance, had no fear of instant annihilation, led the animal up before the chief. Those whose knowledge made them dread the beast and his burden gave them a wide berth : but the new-comers, although they heard all that the others knew pressed forward out of sheer curiosity. The chief ordered the examination of the

panniers, and the expostulations of the wary ones recommenced : but he was a man of self will, and did not heed them. The contents were taken out and heaped at his feet, and he commenced to examine them.

The first article he took in his hand was Dick's little medicine-chest, which he opened,

after unbuckling the strap. "What's this?" he said, looking at the array of bottles, etc. Wonder-box !" said Dick. "What wonder is this !" said the chief,

aking out one of the vials, which seemed to

entain short clippings of very fine brown "That," said Dick, "is one of the great est wonders in the world. It is known in the land of the East as 'cowitch,' and being powdered on the skin of the dullest man or woman, it will make them livelier than musketoes, brighter than fire-flies, and funnier than the funniest thing you ever saw."
"I will try this wonder," said the chief.

and calling some of the cullest-looking squaws and Indians in the camp, by Dick's direction he rubbed some of the irritating material on their necks, in their arm-pits, between the ingers and toes, and in different other parts of their bodies, and, soon, according to Dick's prophecy, they were the very liveliest people in the village—scratching, and scraping, and prancing, as if their bodies had been

filled with a thousand imps of unrest.

Buffalo Horn laughed until his face was wet
with tears, for the first time in his life, and
his sides as sore as if he had been kicked for naif a day in a game of football.

He declared this wonder a great success. and he was so pleased with the amusement it had afforded him that he determined to go Dick, seeing that by his way of trying the things on other people no damage would come to him and his fellow prisoner from the fun

created, consented to direct the use of the compulsory subjects everything the box con ained, from white hellebore snuff, which set them sneez no like mad, to croton oil, which had a very different effect. In a few moments the wonder-working was in full blast, and never was so lively

camp of Indians seen. Buffalo Horn was nearly as helpless as the vorst afflicted of his subjects from the excess of his laughter: but he was a perfect clutto in enjoyment, and turned from the sick and screeching carnival to find new matter for fun in the contents in the pannier. What's this?" he said, holding up

small magic-lantern.
"Spirit box!" cried Dick, in a startling, theatrical manner. "That's the wonder of wonders, never before known on the earth, but newly imported from the happy hunting grounds, where spirits roam, for the express ntertainment of the great and ridiculous Buffalo Horn." We'll try the spirit-box !" said the great and ridiculous

There's a time for all things, great chief, said Dick, with the most tragic pomposity.
"The spirits are shy and won't show their faces in daylight. When the night darkens he sky they'll stand before you in the light of the fire." "Well, we'll wait till night," said the chief,

laving the magic-lantern to one side. "What are these ?" he asked holding up a pair of ornamental, zinc-soled slippers, used in exhibitions in connection with the galvanic battery, as many a poor greenhorn, duped into putting them on, can remember.
"Those!" cried Dick, in a tone of ectsasy,

as if his heart was bursting for expressi worthy of the subject. "Those are the der par excellence!— excuse the Latin—I mean bully—tip-top—very fine—good. Those are the magic-slippers, of the same pattern as those worn by the sunbeams when they dance on the ripples of the river!—wonderful slippers, that can make a cow dance like a fairy, and put life and grace in the feet of a bear! Buffalo has been to see the great father a "Ugh! Yes!"
"And he was taken to the big show

aw the squaws dance like spirits. "Yes! Yes!" said the chief. "Then !" cried Dick, in a magnificent tone, let Buffalo Horn take off his moccasins and buckle on the magic slippers and cut the thongs that tie the wonder worker and his he shall dance as no white squaw ever danced

"Cut the thongs!" commanded Buffalo Horn, sitting down to put on the magic slippers. To be continued. Mrs. J. C. Davis, of Lampasas, Texas, was o anxious to gettoa neighbour's house with a iece of news that she ran, and, falling down

she broke her jaw and an arm. She was

afraid that the newspapers of the town would

get to tell it first.

EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMFORT NG.-"By a thorough knowledge of the atural laws which govern the operation digestion and nutrition and by a careful ap plication of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to matacles are hoating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets and Tins (1 lb. and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES Errs & Co.. Homepathic Chemists, London." 26 gleam of hope in this. Even the severe look on the chief's broad intellectual face did not

WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

Old Folks' Osculation, When first I wooed and won my girl, Her soul was pure, her heart was meek; I genly lifted one bright curl Placed love's kiss upon her cheek. We kneeled before the holy shrine, The pastor's blessing to us given: I kissed her lips, for she was mine— Our vows were registered in heaven.

Now we are near the end of life, The grey hairs fall around our brow; I kiss my good old faithful wife— They are the truest kisses now. For and About Woman

woman will forgive anything in the man she loves except lifting his hat too politely to Home is the true nurturing ground of nearts-woman's kingdom and mother's

earthly paradise. "A train behind time," remarked Fogg, seeing an elderly maiden lady tricked out in full flowing robes.

The official canvas in Iowa shows that at the last State election Mrs. J. Ellen Foster eceived one vote for Governor. Two ladies, Miss J. Jarvis and Miss L.

Baldwin, passed the recent Civil Service ex-

minations at Toronto successfully. Queen Victoria has offered apartments at Hampton Court palace to the widow of Capt. Moncreiff, who was recently killed in the Soudan. Ann Dunn, who died in London a few days

ago at the age of 39, weighed over 500 pounds. She measured 3 feet 6 inches around he shoulders Mrs. Mary Livermore asks :- " What shall

ve do with our girls?" but the Philadelphia Press thinks the real question is, "What shall ve do without them? Dr. Lois O. Jackson, a graduate of the B. J. S. of M., of Boston, is filling the position

resident physician in a hospital for children at Philadelphia, Pa. No girl ought to think of marriage until ne can wash and iron. She can't get along well unless she knows how to smooth her husband's bosom when it becomes ruffled

when I am dead will you see that my grave is kept green?" "Yes," sobbed the broken-hearted woman, "I will for a little white." Miss Isabella Clark, who conducts business Paddington, is the first woman in England qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist, having

"My dear," said a dying husband to his

passed the major examination of the Pharmacentical Society of Great Britain. I was at a little reception the other evening en a young gentleman, full of sentiment, said to a bright, married lady: "When marry I hope to get a wife who'll make my nome the happiest place in the world What excuse will you have for staying out

late at night?" was the question in reply, There was no answer. He was a widower with five children, and she was a widow with three. They were engaged, but with a mother's love she insisted hat he should not whale more than three of her children in any one day, and that all he chairs in the house should be nailed fast to the floor to prevent him from firing them

t the little ones. Mrs. Edward Kendall, of West Suffield. Mass., is a very plucky young woman. Wednesday morning, while she was Arabella King, she went out driving to get some flowers for her wedding in the evening. She was thrown out of the waggon and her collarbone broken, but she came to time for the

Miss Lucy H. Hong, of Albion, Mich., was for seven years a missionary in China. Fou years ago she came home for rest and recuperation. Three years of that time she has spent in the medical department of the University of Michigan in Apn Arbor. She versity of Michigan in Apn Arbor. She graduated last June, and in a few weeks sails for Chain, where she will act as a medical missionary at Chinkiang. The best wishes of all who are labouring and hoping for women

Madam Charlotte Erasmi, a German widow less in the quaint old town dozen years ago she opened a little shop for the sale of canned fruits and preserved meats and vegetables. She now has a branch house in London, a large trade in New York, and sends her goods all over the world. received prize medals from Lubeck Copen hagen, Hamburg, Rheims, Berlin, and the World's Exposition at Vienna. She has edu-Hamburg, Rheims, Berlin, and the cated her children in the best schools of

Europe. Revival of Rooks and Eyes,

For more than a dozen years the manufact ture of hooks and eyes for women's and children's dresses may be said to have been dead, buttons having superseded them. But there are indications that hooks and eyes are again to come into use, at least to a considerable extent. If this should prove to be the case, i will gladden the hearts of some who have preserved their machinery from the scrap hear Thirty years ago the State of Connect manufactories within her territories that pro duced these little articles to the value of \$112,000 annually at fifteen cents a gross. Previous to 1830, or thereabout, hooks eyes were made by hand and sold at \$1.50

Hairdressing in Japan, The Japanese do not use a pillow in ou ase of the word. They have a small piece of wood something like a dog in shape, on which they lay their heads, the girls and women serene in the consciousness that their hair will not be disarranged. The wonderful structure of a Japanese head-dress is usually made up once in four days. It is evident that if it were touzled on a down pillow, it would have to be dealt with every day Children in some cases have the head closely shaved, but more often the hair is fantascically cultivated. A favourite style is to shave the head all round the crown, leaving that covered with hair shaped like a skull Sometimes all is shaved save a few locks over the forehead. Another rather etching design is to leave a couple of welldefined locks over either ear, just enough to old the child up by if that were deemed a desirable disciplinary process.

In all our public schools men have a better chance than women. A principal who wears trousers is paid a great deal more than one who wears skirts. Why? Nobody knows, unless it is that the boards of trustees are composed of men, and, as men make the laws, of course, they favour their own. In my judgment, women teachers should be em-ployed in all primary departments, whether for boys or girls, and should have the preference for any girl's school of whatever grade. There are a thousand mental, moral, and physical reasons for this, which will at once occur to any man of the world, and need no photographing by me. Women make admirable stenographers, and if it were possible to persuarte a girl that proficiency in her art, at-tended by the essential qualities of reticence about her employer's affairs and fidelity to business trusts would certainly lead her to a position of social ease and pecuniary inde-pendence, women would be better than men in that occupation. Here again, however, we encounter a law of nature. In the firs place, no girl regards herself as engaged in life-work, no matter what it is. If she is a teacher, a stenographer, a telegrapher-she regards it simply as a bridge from the world of care and trouble to the happy fields of some as yet undiscovered Charles or George, into whose arms she expects to jump, sooner or later, and be free from the troubles of this wretched world. There is no use of talking or arguing about it, women as stenographers are good until the matrimonial bee buzzes in their bonnet, and then, good-by Jane.

Dressing Children. In dressing children, as well as grown peo ple, the garments should always be suited to the circumstances of the wearer and the octhe circumstances of the wearer and the occasion on which they are to be worn. However rich one may be, it is wrong to dress a child so elegantly that it dare not play, nor be post-office order, scrip, or small coin.

even be natural, for fear of ruining its clothes. White is always prettfest for even-ing and warm weather, and in white there is wide range—from piques and lawns to India muslins and lace. But, whatever the material, let it be the best of its kind, well fitting and well made. Put your money in the dress itself rather than the trimming. Coarse embroideries and cotton laces never look well, and proclaim poverty or else lack of refinement loudly. A fine nainsook or pique, simply trimmed, is often the dress of those who can afford more costly garments—cheaper materials loaded with coarse em-

broideries never. Every year the fashion of coloured clothes for children grows more popular—it is only babies in their first short clothes who wear altogether white. Tiny tots of two years, or even a year and a half old, are dressed in all-wool flannels or fine cashmeres for everyday at home, with long aprons which cover the dress entirely, and which may be either white or of fine checkered gingham. The best pat-tern for such dress is the English sacque, plain or pleated, with scant pleated flounce at the foot. Mother Hubbards are more dressy, but are difficult to laundry properly. Older girls wear flannels, cloths, cashmeres, serges, merinoes, etc., in any and all colours.
The princess dress, more or less elaborately trimmed, is a favourite style for girls under thirteen years of age, and the simulated jacket, with full pleating for skirt and bag vest, is also popular. Indeed, fancy is allowed full play in dressmaking for children,

ble. Charming dresses are made full, either shirred around the neek in Mother Hubbard fashion or on to a yoke, and again below the waist line, the fulness below forming a short skirt to the garment.

Another pretty model worn by girls under ten years is pleated all the way down. About five inches from the foot a wide ribbon sash is run in and out of the eyelet-holes, and a large bow is made with it in front. A band of embroidery is placed under the edge so as to show a little beyond. With this frock is worn a deep red Roi de Rome collar of fine cambric, edged with lace. - Philadelphic

and everything pretty and artistic is allowa-

CORRESPONDENCE. Editor Woman's Kingdom.

SHOES AND STOCKINGS. DEAR MADAM,—Would you kindly answer the following: The question arose between myself and afriend—which is more fashionable to wear when in full dress, black or coloured slippers, to match costume, and if hosiery is to match. An answer in Saturday's edition will oblige. Will oblige.

[For dark costumes wear black kid, for light white satin slippers. Let the hosiery match

EXPENSE OF A NEAT STYLISH COSTUME. Is it possible to get up a neat and stylish ostume for ten dollars? Young Lady.
[Yes. There are plenty of fine winter fabrics to be bought for less than 60c. a yard, double width, and in all the new dark shades. She must first purchase a jersey to match exactly the shade of her goods, which can be bought for \$3.50 in good firm qualities of fine wool stockinette, and perfect in fit. ladies have long ago discovered that the jersey is a very useful as well as an ornamental bodice, and that, in the construction of a "home made" toilet, it is now comparatively an easy matter to produce a very creditable and satisfactory costume when formidable question of a "good fit" has not to be taken into account in its construction. The jersey comes ready to be put on, and a kilted skirt with scarf drapery or apron tunic is all that is worn with this bodice. Nothing is easier made than a kilted skirt, and no-



COMPLETE TREATMENT SI. A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

sumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sandford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sandford's Radical Cure. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. DA Collin's Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents, sufferning Herry it annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Plasts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other plaster in the world. Sold everywhere

YOUNG MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis. A WONDERFUL PLAN.

of the Greatest Interest to Bible Students, Perhaps some of Our Readers Would Like to Try Their Skill, There is a very well gotten up monthly aper called the Ladies' Journal, published at pronto. Each issue consists of 20 pages of very interesting information for ladies; two pages of full-size music ; large illustrations o atest English and American fashions; one or two short stories; household hints, &c.; alto gether one of the best publications for the money (being only fifty cents for one year's subscription) that we know of. We did not intend to describe the paper so fully, but what we started out to say was that they are offering as a grand first prize a

SILVER TEA SET OF SIX PIECES : cond, a VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING CASE GENTLEMAN'S WATCH; third, an EXTRA FINI COLD HUNTING CASE LADIES' WATCH; fourth, LADIES' COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH; fifth, a GENTLEMAN'S COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH. Including the beautiful articles just mentioned, they give THIRTY-THREE very valuable prizes, consisting of watches, varying in value from \$90 down to \$7, Silver-plated Dinner and Tea Knives, Teaspoons, Rings, Books, &c., to the first thirty-three persons who send correct answers to the following Bible problems:— Who is the first Prophet named in the Bible?

II. Who is the first King named in the

Bible?
III. Who is the first Judge named in the Each person competing must send FIFTY CENTS with their answers, for which the Ladies' Journal will be sent to any desired address for one year. Each question must be answered correctly in order to secure a prize The competition will only remain open till 20th February. The names and addresses of prize-winners, together with the correct answers, will be published in the March issue the correct of the Ladies' Journal. The publisher says the prizes will be awarded without favour or partiality. If any of our readers think of competing, the address is Editor Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada. A large sum o Journal, Toronto, Canada. A large sum of money must have been spent in obtaining these prizes, and the publisher says:—"It is only in order to get the Journal talked about, and to interest people in the study of the Bible that these prizes are offered." These questions are submitted by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., a leading minister of the Canada Methodist Church. Names and address of prize winners in former conscitions.

We will always be pleased to of enquiry from farmers on any ing agricultural interests, and given as soon as practicable.

SALT AS A FERTI KINGSFORD-" Please infor THE WEEKLY MAIL whether ing to the soil or not? If not, to sow it every year?" Leading agriculturists have

ject considerable attention of

numerous experiments have be results of these experiments application of salt varies upon and conditions of climate. St lant, and its action is conseque by the mode and quantity of it well as the nature of which it is used. If applied fr quently it has a tendency destroy all vegetable matter contact with it. If, on the ot used moderately or mixed wit acts as a gentle st mulant, gi life to the vessels of the naked fallow it has been i large quantities, as it haste manures. On old meadows sa advisability of using it on point, however, that is yet to further exper ments.

Salt should be applied to 1 tion to the amount of raw and quantity of lime which it on soil in which there i dency to lie down sait wil improves the colour never be used early i attracts moisture and r land, which is not desiral

dreaded by farmers.

The quantity used per acre to 600 lbs., and the modes of different. Some Canadian with their grain, others after it is generally believed to be apply it, for both fall and when the grain begins to cove ordinary seasons, or in very little earlier, as the salt attrac thus benefits the shoot or pl farmers use it every season the safer way unless the till some years ago the Royal Ag of England offered a prize of essay on the use of salt as a f essav which took the priz ollowing quantities, being in

especially turpips, prove t

frustrates the ravages of

crop. Wheat If the above weights per beneficial to vegetation in larger quantities could very here, as we do not enjoy the

salt water, which has an ex upon not only the soil but t country.

EYESIGHT AFFE AUBURN—"I have a mare blind. She is blind as to driv but when approaching a bard she can evidently see some know how long she has been all right except a little scum tell me through your colu

climatic conditions of the Br being closely connected with

Touch the eyeball every means of a feather with a lo nitrate of silver, five grain

DESFORD, Man, -"I have what some call a splint on hi is lame when he travels fast, me what will take it off or

There is no necessity for

splint. Apply a blister of bi

cury one drachm, and lard Give your horse a rest for a s

IN BAD CONDIT BROOKDALE, Man.—"I which after being driven heavy load will shake and s there was a colt kicking in keep that way for several her heart beat at five yards o

horse. Please give a cure." Your mare is suffering fro diaphragm, the result of a dition. Feed well, and eit work her gently every day.

easily and is very dull. Nev

AUSTIN, Man.—"I have with lumps about his head grown to the bone, as they hide. Sometimes they break

Others I have had to cut, be

others come. They appear

TUBERCULAR DIS

under the jaw and about the elsewhere. I would like to ke them, and a cure?" The lumps mentioned in all caused by a tubercular iodide ointment to the enlarg NERVES OUT OF (EGREMONT.—"I have a coold which took unwell three nods its head up and down the did when the bot fly troubled

At other times it will star rub its nose on its legs, man near, and sometimes lie down other times it will look at its its belly with its foot, and Please tell me what ails it an for it through your valuable Your coit's nervous syst Give eight ounces of raw linse

night, mixed with its food. BAD TEETH BROOKDALE, Man .- "I ha chews her hay, or rather wa mouth, and then puts it out unable to chew with the ba

the bowels have been moved

drachm bromide of potassit

looked at them but can't see with them." Have the back teeth ra wards feed principally upon a week or two.

CONSULT A

MILLBROOK .- "I have a m old, which I feed on hay and not eat more than three quart days she is lively and smart, dull and stupid. Can hardly around in the stall. She kee at hay all the time, chewing great trouble. Seems to bowels."

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be natural, for fear of ruining its White is always prettfest for evennd warm weather, and in white there is range—from piques and lawns to India lins and lace. But, whatever the matelet it be the best of its kind, well fitting well made. Put your money in the itself rather than the trimming. Co deries and cotton laces never look l, and proclaim poverty or else lack o ly trimmed, is often the dress of thos can afford more costly garments er materials loaded with coarse em-

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A WONDERFUL PLAN. he Greatest Interest to Bible Students, Perhaps come of Our Readers Would Like to Try Their skill,

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AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letter of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect ing agricultural interests; and answers will be

given as soon as practicable. SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

KINGSFORD—"Please inform me through THE WEEKLY MAIL whether salt is exhausting to the soil or not? If not, is it necessary to sow it every year?"

Leading agriculturists have given this subject considerable attention of late years, and numerous experiments have been made. The results of these experiments show that the application of salt varies upon different soils and conditions of climate. Sait is a stimulant; and its action is consequently regulated by the mode and quantity of its application as well as the nature of the soil upon which it is used. If applied freely and frequently it has a tendency to completely destroy all vegetable matter that comes in contact with it. If, on the other hand, it is used moderately or mixed with compost, it acts as a gentle stimulant, giving increased life to the vessels of the plant. Upon a naked fallow it has been recommended in large quantities, as it hastens the decomposition of vegetable matter or putrescent On old meadows sait has a most beneficial effect, but many question the advisability of using it on heavy lands, a point, however, that is yet to be settled by

further experiments.

Salt should be applied to land in perfection to the amount of raw vegetable mould and quantity of lime which it contains, and on soil in which there is very little sand. Where land produces straw that has a ten dency to lie down salt will be very profitable, as it not only strengthens the straw, but improves the colour of the grain. It should never be used early in cold wet seasons, as it attracts moisture and reduces the heat of the land, which is not desirable in a damp season. Experiments made with salt on root crops, especially turnips, prove that it causes an early and vigorous development, and also frustrates the ravages of the fly, so much

dreaded by farmers.

The quantity used per acre varies from 400 to 600 lbs., and the modes of application are different. Some Canadian farmers sow it with their grain, others after the roller, but it is generally believed to be the best plan to apply it, for both fall and spring grains, when the grain begins to cover the ground in ordinary seasons, or in very dry springs a little earlier, as the salt attracts moisture an thus benefits the shoot or plant. Some of our farmers use it every season, but the greate umber only once in each five years, which is the safer way unless the tilier of the soil is thoroughly conversant with its composition. some years ago the Royal Agricultural Society of England offered a prize of \$500 for the best essay on the use of salt as a fertilizer, and the essay which took the prize recommended the following quantities, being in lbs. per acre.

Heavy Wheat

If the above weights per acre are found beneficial to vegetation in Great Britain. larger quantities could very properly be used here, as we do not enjoy the ocean breezes or climatic conditions of the British isles, they being closely connected with a vast body of salt water, which has an exhilarating effect upon not only the soil but the stock of that

EYESIGHT AFFECTED.

AUBURN—"I have a mare that is almost but when approaching a bare spot or a man she can evidently see something. The not know how long she has been so. The eye is all right except a little scum over it. Please tell me through your columns what to do

Touch the eyeball every second day by means of a feather with a lotion composed of nitrate of silver, five grains, and distilled water two ounces.

DESFORD, Man, - "I have a horse that has what some call a splint on his front leg. He is lame when he travels fast. Please inform me what will take it off or cure the lame-

There is no necessity for taking off the splint. Apply a blister of biniodide of mercury one drachm, and lard four drachms. Give your horse a rest for a season.

IN BAD CONDITION.

BROOKDALE, Man .- "I have a mare, which after being driven fast or drawing a heavy load will shake and seem as though there was a colt kicking in her. She will keep that way for several days. Can hear her heart beat at five yards off. She sweats easily and is very dull. Never was put to a horse. Please give a cure."

Your mare is suffering from spasm of the diaphragm, the result of a debilitated condition. Feed well, and either exercise or work her gently every day.

TUBERCULAR DISEASE

Austin, Man .- "I have an ox affected with lumps about his head and neck, not grown to the bone, as they move with the nide. Sometimes they break and discharge, Others I have had to cut, but as one runs out others come. They appear to come more under the jaw and about the windpipe than I would like to know the cause of them, and a cure?"

The lumps mentioned in all probability are caused by a tubercular disease. Apply iodide ointment to the enlargements.

NERVES OUT OF ORDER. EGREMONT .- "I have a colt seven months old which took unwell three weeks ago. It nods its head up and down the same way it did when the bot fly troubled it in summer. At other times it will start from its feed, rub its nose on its legs, manger, or anything near, and sometimes lie down and roll. At other times it will look at its side, strike at its belly with its foot, and switch its tail. Please tell me what ails it and give me a cure

for it through your valuable paper." Your colt's nervous system is affected. Give eight ounces of raw linseed oil, and after the bowels have been moved gently give one drachm bromide of potassium morning and night, mixed with its food.

BAD TEETH.

BROOKDALE, Man .- "I have a cow that chews her hay, or rather wads it up in her mouth, and then puts it out again, evidently nable to chew with the back teeth. I have looked at them but can't see anything wrong

Have the back teeth rasped, and afterwards feed principally upon cooked food for a week or two.

CONSULT A VET.

MILLBROOK .- "I have a mare, nine years old, which I feed on hay and oats. She will not eat more than three quarts per day. Some lays she is lively and smart, but other days dull and stupid. Can hardly get her to move around in the stall. She keeps eating away at hay all the time, chewing apparently with great trouble. Seems to be regular in

surgeon, as the symptoms are not described fully enough to reach a satisfactory concluion as to your mare's ailment.

AFFECTED SHEEP.

FRONTENAC .- "I have a flock of Cotswold sheep, one of which has swollen lips, above and below, the upper one being the worst. It and below, the apper one being the worst. It is very large and has a black scab on it, which discharges very little, but bad-smelling pus. I am afraid that some more will take the disease. Please tell me what to do?"

Remove the affected sheep from the others. and bathe its lips once a day with tepid water. Afterwards dress it with a lotion composed of carbolic acid two drachms and water one pint. Feed on nice clean and easily digested food.

LIVE STOCK

Mr. Richard Gibson of Delaware, Ont., the well-known cattle breeder, recently imported five splendid shorthorn cattle from the Duke

Devonshire's herd at a large outlay. The report of the Ensilage Congress held in New York, says that some horses have suffered severely from eating ensilage. Sour food is not fit for a horse, which has a very small stomach, and is easily injured or killed by fermenting food. No doubt ensilage is iseful for cows under certain circumstances, but it is quite reasonable that it should not be good for horses.

Sweet oil and whale oil are absolutely safe agents for the destruction of lice on cattle. Mercurial preparations are more effective, but are attended with a degree of risk. Rubbing with any of the following is regarded as non jurious, and repeated at intervals should get id of the parasites: Sulphur and lard or oil, vater and petroleum, or sulphuret of either potassium or lime-four ounces to a gallon of Clean the buildings with petroleum, or carbolic acid, or turpentine.

These tungus growths on corn and corn talks are often injtruous, and, under some cirumstances, absolutely poisonous to stock. hey produce in cattle a disease called stomch staggers. Small doses of sulphur are said o be helpful to stock thus affected. orn should never be put in the orib. It hould be gathered at husking time and burn-If allowed to go to crib other corn will affected, and the disease will increase the

llowing year. Over-feeding is a very prevalent source of isease, especially in young farm animals. Its also a waste of food, and so becomes a double injury to the farmer. Prof. Knap, of Iowa, declares that the farmers of that State waste \$15,000,000 annually in over-feeding their colts and horses. He might have added an equal sum in loss of service by disease from overfeeding. He says two quarts of coats and two ears of corn twice a day is liberal feeding for a young horse, (and we would add a full grown one when not hard worked,) and that moderate feeding conduces to vigrous health and good old age.

Mange is caused by a small insect which burrows in the skin; a different form of it i caused by a parasitic plant which grows in the skin. Either form may be cured by a preparation of carbolic acid or kerosene oil as follows:—Take 30 parts of hot water; dissolve in it one part of soft soap, and add to the soluion one-hundredth part of carbolic acid; stir to an emulsion and rub well into the skin where t is diseased with a corn cob or a stiff rough cloth. As a precaution, the remainder of the skin may be sponged with the preparation. This mixture will also destroy scab, ticks nd all other parasitic troubles of sheep, and s an excellent remedy for foot rot.

Corn is not a perfect diet for pigs. It deficient in albuminoids. To correct this we must add an article, says the Breeders' Gazette, that will make up for the deficiency. For example, skim-milk is highly nitrogenous and has nearly four per cent. of true albuminoids. Two and a third peands of skim milk contain as much afformings feed as, if found in one pound of corn. But we cannot always add milk. Linseed cake, meal or pea-meal greatly increases the value of corn as a hog feed. The pig kept in a small pen, getting milk and table scraps with a ittle corn is noted for continued good health

and even development. The felting of wool upon the sheep's back, and which is technically known as "cotting" is caused by a lack of yolk in the wool first ollowed by wet and heating of the sneep as they lie close together and sweat. The hear and moisture, and the pressure cause the fibres to mass together so that when the wool is carded it is torn into short fibres and spoiled for the more profitable uses. There is no remedy for it; prevention by avoiding the causes alone is of any use. It occurs mostly n the short curly fleeces of grade merino and the short and medium wool and more open fleeces of Southdowns and other sheep of this class. No doubt it is due to insuffi-cient grain food first and to exposure and

crowding in the pens afterward. The now prevalent disease in cattle, comonly called hoof ail, is due to inflamation of the feet sometimes caused by exposure to filth or wet snow, or muddy yards, or to disease of the bone for want of proper nutrition. The latter cause is rare, the former is quite frequent. The remeey in this case is to remove the cause at once; to give a few daily doses of one ounce of hyposulprite of soda to cleanse the feet thoroughly, and apply an ointment made as follows :- 4 ounces of larc and 2 ounces of Venice turpentine melted to-gether; then add 2 ounces of spirit of turpentine and one ounce of acetate of copper, finely powdered; stir thoroughly. Apply this to the sore parts after they have well washed with warm soapy water and the blisters all broken; then cover the parts with a clean rag upon which the ointment has been spread. Put on a bandage passing between the claws and covering the whole foot. Keep the feet clean and dry:

The Care of Sheep.

As the time of lambing approaches the ewes should be strengthened a little in extra feed, say oats, grain ground coarse, cotton or linseed oil cake. I have no experience with sheep in barns, but I would recommend the sheepherd to drive the sheep at some time in the day to give exercise, to circulate the blood, and strengthen the muscles for lamb birth. And care should be taken to see that they And care should be taken to see that they have plenty of water, and are kept as quiet as possible from alarm by dogs or other fears. At the same time sheep well fed on sweet hay require but little grain. And as the lambs come, cut roots in a warm cellar, prepared and fed at once before freezing, are a good treat to sheep and very promotive of milk. It is only of late years that I have used roots, as turnips, carrots, mangolds, rutabagas, and sugar or other beets as feed, except a few for milk cows. I had a large cellar, and failed to utilize it till now. No roots when frozen once should be used for anything—perhaps the hogs might use them in an emergency. When corn can be profitably raised roots would only fill a minor place. To sheep, however, either winter grass or roots to some are necessary to high development, and full health and milk for lambs. - Hon. C. M.

Corn and Oats for Horses. Market and Farm says the value of corn and outs may be briefly stated as follows: nents of nutrition so necessary for recuper ating the constant wear and tear which necessarily take place in the body of a living animal. On this account horses which are fed exclusively on corn and hay do not receive the nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show signs of being languid, by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential ele ments of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. thay all the time, chewing apparently with great trouble. Seems to be regular in bowels."

They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them, and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and timothy hay can; with regular exercise, good

grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical oul-ture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food.

THE DAIRY

Cows may be trained to drink milk even when sour, or buttermilk either. But it is an open question if the milk is any benefit, or is an injury under some discumstances. Some dairymen think one way and some the other. The writer has formed no opinion about it, as ne has never fed milk to cows.

As an evidence that stockmen are taking a eper interest in Holsteins for dairy purposes it is only necessary to refer to the importa-tions of this class during the past year, when the following passed through the quarantine grounds at Point Edward:—Mr. Cook, Aults-ville, 12 head; J. Lisle, I; Mr. Haldiman, 5; Mr. McDonald, 6; and Mr. Scatcherd, 5. The Hon. C. M. Clay, says that the Jerseys are the native cattle of Russia, and he could load a fleet with them at from \$3 to \$10 per

head. If this is true there is no use in the farmers of the Channel Islands allowing the supply to fall off. It is more than probable if we should import direct from Russia a little careful judgment would give us a stock of Jarage that Jerseys that would be hardy, vigorous, and able to "hoe her own row."

There are many causes for the white-specks ecasionally found in butter. An acid state of the milk as it comes from the cow, caused by the food or otherwise, will cause it; it is quite possible that giving sour milk to the cow may explain the trouble. It is easy to ascertain this by stopping the practise and noting the result. It is a useless thing to do anyway, and is of no benefit whatever. If the gream is warmed too quickly before it is churned, and when it is sour, that will cause the specks. the specks. No remedy can be given until the cause is known, and among the causes are the condition of the cow; keeping the milk too long before skimming; keeping the cream too long before churning; excessive sourness of the cream ; warming the cream too much and too quickly, and also the farrow condition of the cow on the near approach of calving.

Alderneys and Jerseys. The New York Times says the Alderneys and Jerseys are different breeds. There is no doubt a good deal of nonsense talked at time by breeders of cattle, who, of course, as i uite natural, think their favourite breed the best of all kinds. A good many Jerseys are called Alderneys, wrongly, no doubt, and for the reason that 30 or 40 years ago, when Channel Island cattle became fashionable, the Alderneys were first chosen for their beauty and fawn-like form and colour. They were extremely popular 40 years ago as orna-mental cows for grazing on lawns and in parks in England, and the extreme richness of their milk in time brought them into notice as dairy cattle. But Alderney is a very smal sland, not so large as many farms in this country, and could not supply the demand, and largest island of the group, Jersey, was drawn upon and in time monopolized the business. For some years the name Alderney was retained, but as the Jersey breedest

ame jealous of it, the name was changed o Jerseys, as it should be. A Successful Dairyman, Good management is the secret of success and it is this which has made Mr. Pomeroy's mail dairy of 20 cows bring him an income of \$2,735 last year. The cows are of pure Devon stock, which is a rarity to hear of now when the Jersey makes so much noise tha no other breed has a chance to be heard of. The proceeds of Mr. Pomeroy's farming last year were as follows : s cows and other animals. 3,323 pounds of butter at 25 cents. Pork sold...

Total.....\$2,735 00 There is in addition to this, of course, much that has been used in the household, the grand total being a sum of money and an amount of comfort and satisfaction in the aggregate far greater than that realized by many a man in business whose expenses and worry would largely overbalance those of the farmer. Like all other successful dairymen, Mr. Pomeroy (who is a New York State far mer) practises soiling, without which it would be scarcely possible to keep a herd of 53 head, all told, on 150 acres, which he does. The riucipal soiling crops grown were oats and seas sown together and corn, which was fed

with the ears on it as it grew. How to Milk. Recently we gave extracts from a paper in the Indiana Farmer by John M. Stahl on the above subject, and now find place for further

"Milking should be done regularly. Have certain hours for the work and do it at the usual time. The internal milk producing and supplying organs of the cow learn when the udder should be relieved and will kick, and perhaps the cow will do the same, if you don't

squeeze at the proper, time,

"Likewise milk clean. Blessed is the man
or woman that strips for three minutes after
the udder is empty. It should be remembered that about four-fifths of the milk producion of the cow has been developed by thu nutely asking for more by tugging away at enough milk to support her calf till it could make its own living. The milk propensity has been developed by squeezing

"Always rub the udder and teats clean be-fore beginning to milk. To make clean butter is an impossibility. There are too many chances for dirt to get into it. But the nearer you come to absolute cleanliness the nearer you will come to the highest excellence. Comparative cleanliness is essential to good butter. There is always more or less dirt linging to the udder and ready to fall into the milk pail unless removed before milking is begun. Keep a cloth about the cow stable with which to rub the udder and teats clean.

In the name of all that is half-way decent, besceech you never to dip your hands in the pail while milking, as your filthy neighbour does. The practice is so very filthy that I shall simply hold it up to your disgusted gaze on the end of my pen and then drop it."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Lovett's illustrated catalogue is one of the finest that has reached us this season, and eclipses all former efforts of this well-known house, the wood cuts being well brought out, the letter press clear, and the descriptive matter very saisfacttory. The seeds, plants, matter very saisfactiony. The seeds, plants, etc., sold by this firm are largely grown in Monmouth Nursery, Little Silver, N. J., and can be relied upon. This catalogue is enriched by two coloured plates, one of the celebrated Hansell raspberry, the other of the Jessica grape, a Canadian seedling, and said to be the earliest and most profitable white grape in the market. "Manual of Everything for the Garden.

by Peter Henderson, Cortlandt street, New York, like all publications sent forth by this house, is of surpassing interest, being brim-ful of valuable points connected with the culture of flowers, roots, and garden products. The manual is profusely illustrated, the coloured plates being finely executed. One of them represents a new variety of tea rose, called the "Sunset," its colour being of the rich tawny shade of saffron and orange, the oliage marked with deep tints of crimson This rose will no doubt meet with a large sale, as it has never before been placed befor the public.

Simmers' Cultivator's Guide, a Canadian publication, containing specimens of plants, publication, containing specimens of plants, roots, grasses, grain, etc., grown from seeds which the firm have for sale. The catalogue is a credit to the enterprise of Mr. Simmers, who has apparently spared no expense to make it complete and of value to his patrons. An interesting page in the catalogue is the one containing details for the construction and managements of hot-beds, institutions that are too often neglected or overlooked by our gardeners and farmers. The greater part of the seeds sold by Mr. Simmers have been tested by the firm on their own grounds, and they claim that

nothing but reliable goods are placed on sale in their warehouse. The catalogue, which has a highly ornamental cover, will be sent on application to their store, King street east,

A Manual for Scientific Butter Making, by Mr. W. H. Lynch, of Danville, Que. This book has been published under the direction of the Ontario Legislature for free distribution, and from the writer's thorough knowledge of dairying a suitable choice was made. In his preface Mr. Lynch says:—"Buttermaking is layery a mechanical conviction and naking is largely a mechanical operation, and n some measure is made more or less difficult according to the mechanical aids in use. For in some mea instance, were one to attempt to follow out he whole process, according to the simplest directions possible to be given by always using the hand to determine the temperature, how much more difficult would be the process, and would be were the operator to make intelligent use of a thermometer?" matter of the book is so arranged that the reader will flud practical instruction in the opening pages, the philosophy of the science following. An appendix contains an elaboration of the various subjects, in which is incorporated valuable and useful suggestions from the best possible sources. Silos and ensilage are fully referred to, and many interesting topics connected with this much-talked-of fodder are ably set forth and commented upon. The book cannot but be an acquisition to the agricultural literature of he day, and those into whose hands it fall carefully peruse it, as each page con ains information that will sooner or later be of service to those who are fortunate enough to become acquainted with its contents.

ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS.

Winter Meeting of the Ontario Association

Wister Meeting of the Association.

The winser meeting of the above Association opened in Woodstock on the 30th uit, the following officers being in attendance:—President, W. Satuders, London; Vice-President, P. E. Burke, Ottawa; Directors, A. A. Wright, Renfrew; John Croil, Aultsville; P. C. Dempsey, Trenton; Thomas Beall, Lindsay; Geo. Leslie, Toronfo; Charles Hickling, Barrie; Jas. Goldie, Guelph; A. McD. Allan, Gedérich; T. H. Parker, Woodstock; A. M. Smith, S. Catharines; J. M. Denton, London; Hugh Smith, Sarnia; R. J. Dunlop, Kingston, Secretary, D. M. Beadle, St. Catharines.

The president in an able address referred to the objects of the Association, which he said were of vital importance to farmers who needed help. The orchard was the most profitable part of the farm. He thought that many farmers grew too many varieties and too much fall fult. As fall apples would not keep, the market was often glutted. Mistakes in this direction could be remedied by top grafting or the building of evaporators that would use up the fruit. It was important to know that every part of the apple was of use. In Michigan the cores and skins were made a source of much profit by being converted into felly. He knew by experiment that jelly so made was of superior flavour and quality. The care of orchards was a subject of great importance. Young orchards were often killed by drops of grain. If crops must be grown they should be root crops. For winter protection barn yard muich was excelent.

Mr. Gott, of Arkona, addressed the association on the kind of apples suitable for our climate. Among the varieties the Northern Spy was one of the best, if not the best, for the English market. King of Tompking County was also good, but a shy bearer. The Baldwin was a first-class variety and had been this year very prolific. The American Golden Russet head a fine colour and late-keeping qualities. It bore every year, Among summer apples the mest valuable was the Red Astrachan. In fall apples the Duchess of Oldenturg was valuable.

Mr. Smith,

Among summer apples the most valuable was the Red Astrachan. In fall apples the Duchess of Oldshurg was valuable.

Mr. Smith, of St. Catharines, thought the Baldwin superior to the Northern Spy. The latter was too thin-skinned and tenderfor shipping. Gravenstein and Colvert were fine fall apples. The Snow apple was of no value in this district as a marketable fruit. He believed an acre of orchard would always produce twice as much as grain, and with less labour.

Mr. Beadle, of St. Catharines, thought the Gravenstein one of the best of fall varities. For the last three years there had been a partial failure in fruit in the Niagara district, but if the average of the past ten years had been the partial failure in fruit in the Niagara district, but if the average of the past ten years had been taken, fruit had been mere profitable than other crops. He recommended variety as a safe guard against the failure of any one kind. The varieties should depend upon the soil and climate of the district. No one could succeed in fruit culture without a therough knowledge of it. The green and golden russet was a dea asple for the European market. The Ribston pippin was well known there. He had gol as high as 11 per barrel for it, after Paying af Rybenses. It required a cooler culture that there were mines of wealth in the cultivation of apples that had never been developed.

Mr. Riley of Montreal, an extensive buyer of cheese and apples throughout the Oxford district, said a variety of questions had been sent to him some time before and he had secured answers to them from an extensive Montreal shipper. The substance of these answers was that the follow.

some time defore and he had secured answers to them from an extensive Montreal shipper. The substance of these answers was that the following are the best varieties in order of merit:—Newtowns, Kings, Canada Reds, Lady Apples, Golden Russets, Baldwins, Spies, Spitzs, and Box Russets. These descriptions are likely to remain permanently, mactive demand. In shipping, the different sizes of apples should be under distinguishing brands as regards colour, and only one kind should be packed in the same barrel. Apples should be packed in the same barrels should be kept airtight. It would not pay to use a more expensive package than the usual apple barrel. It would not pay to back with kiln-dried chair, wrapping each apple in tissue paper, and packing top and bottom with marsh grass. The following kinds carry and keep best in order of merit:—Golden Russet, Rox Russets, Greenings, Baldwins, Newtowns, Spies, and Spitz. Large size, good colour, and keeping qualities are what is sought in the markets.

Mr. Grahame, of Grand Rapids, Mich., did not

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keeping qualities are what is sought in the markets.

Mr. Grahame, of Grand Rapids, Mich., did not think that there was any profit in summer and and fall apples. He had found the Greening, the Canada Red, and the Northern Spy, the best. The latter was valuable for the home markets. The latter was valuable for the home market. The Golden Russet was also good. With him a favourite was Hiswatha Beauty, much like the Fameuse, but superior.

Major Gray, of Woodstock, referred to planting an orchard, and said the soil should be deeply cultivated, free from weeds, and well drained. The ground should be well pulverized and prepared in summer for fall and spring planting. Spring planting was the best. Young and perfectly healthy trees should be chosen and set out thirty feet apart. Close planting was a great mistake. The roots should be well imbedded in the soil. Swine and fowls should be allowed the run of the orchard.

Mr. Graham, Michigan, thought corn was an excellent crop for the orchard. He had tried it with great success and benefit to the trees. In reply to a question, Mr. Smith, of St. Catharines, expressed the opinion that with good soil and in a good season ten acres of peaches would broduce \$2,000 worth a year. At Grimsby the average annual profit from an acre of peaches would be \$100. Mr. Dempsey, of Trenton, had known 100 apple trees, fifsen years old, to pacture \$100. The thought a profit of \$100 per acre could be grown with success.

Mr. A. Wiright, of Renfrow, read a very interesting paper on "Apple Culture in the Cold North." Among the apples grown in his district with some degree of success were the Grand Sultan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Peach. Alexander, Walbridge, Wealthy, and Molntosh Red. A brief discussion took place on this paper, and also as to whether Russian fruits will thrive in our cold sections. The secretary stated that the Ontario Government had imported from Russia a few trees and scions, which would be tried at the Agricultural College at Guelph.

The discussion as to the best method of p

pay to plant apple trees for feeding the fruit to stock?" The general tone of the discussion was that apples, sweet ones preferred, fed with other feed, such as bran, corn, meal, etc., produced exsed, such as bran, corn; mean, corn, presented in the question of celery growing was discussed, and the general opinion expressed was that good damp land was the best on which to grow celery; black swamp muck, for imstance. As to the showing, the plan employed by Mr. Wellington of packing the color in boxes in moss met with the most general approval, at least for family use.

The Greatest Horse Breeding Establish ment of America. One of the many wonderful enterprises the reat West is noted for, and one which none favoured with opportunity should miss seeing, is the great breeding establishment of "Oak-lawn," owned by M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill.; 35 miles from Chicago. His importations of Percheron horses from France, to date have aggregated the immense sum of \$2,500, 00, and at the present time at "Oaklawn, 500 head of the choicest specimens of that race can be seen, while on their Colorado ranges are 2,000 mares and 21 imported Per-

neron stallions in breeding. The latest yarn from Georgia tells of hunter who slipped from a tree and was sus-pended by his wrist catching in a split in the trunk. Unable to release himself he started to cut off his arm at the elbow joint but fainted, and his muscles relaxing, his hand slipped out and he dropped to the ground, their own grounds, and they claim that and managed to get home.

A MODERN RESURRECTION. Miracle that Took Place in Our Midsi Unknown to the Public-The Details in Full.

One of the most remarkable occurrence ver given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our know-edge and will undoubtedly awaken as much ledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprize and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows:—Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birming-ham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 027 Michigan avanging the city, can first. 287 Michigan avenue in this city, can truth ully say that he has looked into the futne vorld and yet returned to this. A representa tive of this paper has interviewed him upon are given to the public for the first time "I had been having most peculiar sensation

for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eye-sight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and yet I could not sleep at night My mouth tasted badly, I had a faint-all-gone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my nands and feet felt cold and clammy. was nervous and irritable, and lost all e thusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had not energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to shake the feeling of the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I wa so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my friends, describing my appearance at that time, said: 'It is an animated something, but I should like to know what.' In this condition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony.

"Finally, one Saturday night, the misery sulminated. Nature could endure no more. became irrational and apparently insenible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled. I seemed to be in another sphere and with other surroundings. I knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, opeless, and pain was my only companion. Tremember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all ower. I feit that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pair lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, the bloating began to disappear, and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute bright's disease, which so nearly killed me and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that rought me to life after I was virtually in another world.

"You have had an unusual experience Mr. Crombie," said the writer who had been reathlessly listening to the recital.
"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, and it has been a valuable lesson to m am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thic in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. I is quiet, treacherous, and all the more danger ous. It is killing more people to-day than any other one complaint. If I had the power would warn the entire world against i

urge them to remove it from the system be-fore it is too late." the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birming ham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conver Mr. Crombie's name was mentio "I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had his obituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not live until its next It was certainly a most wonderful

Rev. A. R. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of chooleraft, Mich., in response to a telegram,

replied:—
"Mr. W. A. Crombie was a member of my ongregation at the time of his sickness. The rayers of the church were requested for im on two different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then reovers, but the men and women who are brifting toward the same end are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance, and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be nost efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglect it. - Detroit Free Press.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

Conference of Delegates from My ties—Resolutions Passed The convention re municipal legislation resumed its sitting on the 30th ult, in the Queen's hotel, Toronto, Mr. Pratt, of Otwa, in the chair. The following, which in dudes all the more important resolution

were adopted :-Moved by Mr. MAUGHAN, Toronto, second d by Ald. Smith, Toronto, "That the Leg lature be requested to repeal sub-sec, 31 sec. 3, 43 Vio., cap. 27, the same being diffi-cult of application and inconsistent with the he provisions of the assessment law." Car-

Moved by Mr. R. AYLESWORTH, seconded by Dr. Faulkiner, "That the assessment laws e so amended that unoccupied lands of non esidents shall not be charged in any one year or statute labour a greater sum than one-half ent on the dollar on the assessed value thereof; this not to apply to cities, towns, and

incorporated villages. Carried.

Moved by Mr. ASHLEY, seconded by Mayor Chase, of Guelph, "That the municipal la e amended so as to prevent persons not being present at the municipal nomination same unless they have expressed, in writing, their willingness to serve if elected."

Moved by Ald. SKINNER, seconded by Ald. Cowan, "That it is expedient that school trustees have the same property qualification as members of municipal councils, and that no trustee shall be at the same a member of a municipal council." Carried. Moved by Ald. G. B. SNITH, Toronto, sec-onded by Ald. Jas. Gordon, Ottawa, "That

the Legislative Assembly of Ontario be petitioned to amend the Assessment Act, that all exemptions from assessment in the Assess nent Act or in any Act amending the sam or other Act be abolished, except as to hurches, not including the grounds of they stand, and Public schools, High schools, and Collegiate institutes and grounds con-nected therewith, and not exceeding half an acre, and except universities, colleges, fre Public Libraries, with grounds not exceeding four acres, public hospitals and grounds not exceeding five acres; Orphan. Poor and Lunatic asylums, with grounds not exceeding one acre; cemeteries and municipal property, acre; cemeteries and municipal property and property vested in and held by her Maj

esty or exempted in sec. 6, sub-divisions 1 and 2." Carried. Moved by Mr. Maughan, seconded by Mayor Graveley, "That whereas it is unjust

to the rate-payers that persons employed in the service of the Dominion Government should escape the payment of municipal taxes; therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention the Dominion Government should make such arrangements by legislation, subsidy or otherwise, to the municipalities conserned that these municipalities receives the equivalent for such taxes; and that a copy of this resolution, with list of the municipalities represented appended, be forwarded to the Dominion Government." Carried.

Moved by Ald. Cowan, London, seconded by Mayor McCammon, Kingston, "That this convention petition the Local Legislature to amend the Public School Act so that nominations and elections of school trustees for cities

ions and elections of school trustees for cities and towns be held on the same days and at the same polling places as the municipal ele tions, and that the votes of the respective lectors be taken by ballot; also that th Separate schools may avail themselves of the provisions of this amendment should they deem it advisable." Carried.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Text of the Resolutions Submitted to the House.

TEMPORARY LOAN TO THE CORPORATION.

The Government Takes a First Lien Upon the Entire Railway Property.

Orrawa, Feb. 5.—The following resolu-tions relating to the Canadian Pacific Rail-way Company were introduced by Sir Charles Tupper to-day:—That the Com-mittee of the Whole take into consideration that portion of the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session, in which his Excellency informed us that his Government has thought it of the greatest importance for the settlement of the North-West and the development of our trade that

THE COMPLETION OF THE CANADA PACIFIC BAILWAY rom sea to sea should be hastened, and the company be enabled to open the line through-out by the spring of 1886; that with this view, and in order to aid the company n securing sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its unsold shares, the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and security sufficient to pay a minimum three per cent. dividend for ten years on \$65,000,000 of stock, that arrangement being made on the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. That a combination of un favourable circumstances has prevented the fulfilment of these expectations, the company has not been able to obtain the required apital by the sale of its stock, and that the best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the ailway demands our earnest consideration, and to consider the following resolutions :-1. That it is expedient to provide, first that the Government may return to the securities now held under the third section of the Act of Incorporation, 44 Victoria, Chap. 1, and under the second section of the construction contract referred to in the said

2. That the money subsidy hereafter payable to the company may be paid as the work on either the central or eastern section of the railway proceeds, in the proportion which the state of the work done on such section, and or which payment is demanded, bears to the value of the whole work now remaining to be done under the contract on such sect

done under the contract on such section.

3. That the time for the payment by the company of the sum of \$2,858,912, agreed by said company to be partion or before the first day of February, 1884, as part of the fund referred to in their agreement with the Government of the 7th day of November last, SHALL HEREBY BE EXTENDED

o the 7th day of November, 1888, when the of the said fund payable by the company to the Government, will fall due, and the whole with interest payable half-yearly at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, as agreed upon at and that the said sum shall then be paid to the Government, together with the said last mentioned amount, forming the sum of \$7,-380,912, bearing interest at the said last mentioned rate until paid.

4. That the Government may, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the consolidated revenue fund of Cahada, make a loan to the said company of an amount in money not exceeding \$22,500,000, to be repaid to the Government on or before the first day of May 1801 with interest and the constant of day of May, 1891, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, until the payment of the principal, and that as part of said loss the Government may pay to the company forthwith such amount, not ex-ceeding \$7,500,000, as shall be required by the company to extinguish its present floating debt, the amount of such debt to be estab ished to the satisfaction of the Government and that the remainder of the said loan shal and that the remainder of the said loan shall be paid to the company in the same proportion as that which is hereby provided for the payment of the balance of the money subsidy.

5. That as security for the repayment of the said loan as aforesaid, and as additional security for the payment of the said sum of \$7,380,972, and interest falling due on the 7th day November. 1888.

th day November, 1888, THE GOVERNMENT SHALL HAVE THE FIRST

LIEN and charge upon the entire property of the company, real and personal, now owned or hereafter to be acquired or owned by them, including their main line of railway, the extensions thereof, their branch lines of railway, the whole of their equipment, rolling stockand plant, and including all steamers and vessels, and also upon the land grant of the company, earned and to be hereafter earned, saving always, however, the right of the holders of the mortgages existing in respect to the extensions of the line of the railway frem Callendar to Brockville and Montreal, as security for the unpaid balance of the puras security for the unpaid balance of the pu chase money and the constituting the said extension subject to the mortgage on the land grant executed by the company to secure the issue of their land grant bonds; that the Government shall continue to hold and retain the entire of the land grant bonds now in its custody or possession, sub-ject to redemptions under the terms of the said land grant nortgage, and all reme-dies as to interest, voting power, and all other matters in respect thereof, which would be held or possessed or be exercised by any purchaser of the said bonds; that all money received by the Government or the trustees of the land grant bonds in redemption of such bonds shall be applied as follows, that is to say:—The moneys so received in respect of the (blank) million dollars of the said bonds shall be applied, firstly, in extinction of the interest accrued and due upon the said loar and upon the said sum of \$7,380,912; second y, on account of the capital of the said sun of \$7,380,912; and thirdly, on account of the capital of the said loan; and the Govern ment may make such arrangements as it shall deem expedient for securing the payment to it after the redemption of the land grant bonds of the proceeds of all sales of lands granted or to be granted to the company under the contract, and the proceeds shall be applied to the purposes and in the order aforesaid, and that

THE REMAINING \$5,000,000

of the land grant bonds and money received from the said trustees in redemption thereo. shall be held on the conditions and for the purposes mentioned in the said contract. purposes mentioned in the said contract.

6. That the Government shall cause a deed of agreement to be executed by the company and on behalf of the Government, providing for such remedies, terms, and conditions for securing the applications of the said loan to the purposes for which the same is hereby authorized, and the repayment of the said loan and of the said sum of \$7,380,912 (the whole with interest, including interest upon any interest in default) for the release of said lien and charge upon said repayment for continu-ing the sale and realization of the value of the said lands after the redemption of the land grant bonds, the payments to the Gov-ernment of the proceeds of said sale, and the

discharge of such lands from the charge here by accrued, upon payment of the price of sale thereof as the Government shall deem expedient, such price not to be less than one dollar and twenty cents per acre; provided always that among such remedies, terms, and conditions, it shall be agreed and provided that upon default for twelve months in the payment of any half yearly instalment of interest upor oan or upon the said sum of \$7,380,912. or either of them, or in the payment of principal of either of the said sums when same shall become due in accordance with the provisions herein. The right of the company, nder their contract hereinbefore mentioned to demand or receive any further cash or land subsidy shall cease and determine, and the said railway and extensions thereof, branches, equipment, rolling stock, plant, including steamers and all lands and property of the company; and all the land grant bonds then in the land grant bonds then in the possession of the Government for the said period of twelve months of such default, ipeo facto, and without any notice or proceeding whatever, shall vest in her Maesty for Canada and shall forthwith be taken possession of by the Minister of Railways and Canals on behalf of the Government, and ach and every employe of the company shall from and after the expiry of the said period of twelve months become and

RE AN EMPLOYE OF THE GOVERNMENT during pleasure, and shall hold and possess any matter or thing pertaining to the said company then in his custody as for the Government; and the rates of interest and the terms of payment hereby fixed shall not be disturbed or altered by the terms of such

agreement.
7. That the said company be authorized to execute an agreement of the nature and pur-port hereinbefore provided for, and to charge its entire property and assets in the manner and form as hereinbefore described, and on such agreement to agree upon such further conditions as the Government may prescribe, provided that the acceptance of the proprovided that the acceptance of the pro-visions of the Act to be passed in the behalf and authority of the board of directors of the company to execute the agreement containing the charges upon the said railway and property, and the other conditions require uthorized by said Act, shall be granted by the shareholders of the company, either by a resolution passed at a special general meeting of such shareholders alled for the purpose by a vote of t least two-thirds in value of such of the siled for the shareholders as shall be present or represented at such meeting, or by an instrument or in-struments executed by at least two-thirds in value of the whole of the shareholders of the company in person, or represented by their

attorneys or proxies respectively, duly author-z ed in that behalf. 8. That until the payment in full of the indebtedness of the company to the Govern-ment with interest, all monies earned and to e earned by the company as postal subsidy and for transport service shall be retained by the Government, and shall be applied, firstly, on account of the interest becoming due from time to time upon the loan hereby authorized, and then to the payment of interest.

9. The stock of the company, amounting to \$35,000,000, now in the hands of the Government, shall be held by the Minister of Fi nance, and may be sold by the company with the consent of the Government, on condition that the proceeds of such sale, less the amount required to be paid by the Government to secure the half-yearly dividend thereon at the rate of

three per cent. per annum, up to the 17th day of August, 1893, inclusive, shall be applied, in the discretion of the Govern either to the improvement or extension of the railway or its equipment, or to the repayment of the indebtedness of the company to the lovernment; and that if at any time the stock of the company should reach a price which, in the opinion of the Government, would render it expedient to sell the said stock or any part thereof, then and thereupon, on notice being given to the company for the Government requiring that the said stock or any pert thereof be sold, and specifying the num price at which the same shall be so sold, that the company shall cause the same to be offered for sale and sold in conformit ing so within a reasonah delay shall be in the discr Government, the Government shall have

the right to sell the same or any part thereof at or above such mininum price, and shall apply the proceeds thereof as it is hereby provided such proceeds shall be applied in the event of the sale such stock by the company.

10. That so long as the said several sums of money loaned as aforesaid, or any part there-of, or of the interests thereon remaining unpaid no mortgage, lien or charge of any description shall be created upon the railway property or assets of the company, or any part thereof, nor shall any stock be issued by the company, pending such repayment above or beyond the amount of \$100,000,000, ito which

he same is now limited. 11. That legislative provision be made for giving effect to said resolutions, and that the nover thereof have leave to bring on a bill for that purpose.

Note.—A synopsis of the proposed agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the Government was published in last week's Mail, and will be found of interest in connection with the legislation now proposed.

On Friday eight well-known citizens of Reading, Pa., were arrested for horse-racing with sleighs on a public road, and held for trial in the Criminal Court under the blue laws of 1784, which provide that upon conviction the horses be sold and the proceeds placed n the County Treasury.

As a Spring Medicine, Blood Purifier,
A Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called
blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a
moment to be compared with the CUTICURA
RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties
in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys, and bowels. For
those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred
Tongne, Billiousness, Dyspeptia. Torpidity of the
Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-coloured Uriae,
Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and
other congested conditions requiring a speedy,
gentle, and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing
in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE THE HERITAGE OF WOE.

Misery, shame, and agony, often bequesthed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neclected Scrofuls. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humours, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of the disease remains, Cuttoura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, diuretic, and aperient, and Cuttoura and Cuttoura Soap, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are intallible.

. I HAD SALT RHEUM In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctor did me any permanent good. My friends in Maiden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured. Mrs. S. A. BROWN, Maiden, Mass.

Reference: —Any citizen of Maiden, Mass.

References :- Any citizen of Malden, Mass. COPPER-COLOURED. COPPER-COLOURED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-coloured hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural colour. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Milan, Mich.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents: Milan, Mich. S. G. BUXTON.

Sold by all drugglets. Cuticura, 50 cents;
RESOLVENT, \$1. SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG
AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for " How to Cure Skin Diseases," BABY For Infantile and Birth Humours and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura soan a deliciously perfumed skin Beautifier, and Tollet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Dom

Eight thousand pounds sterling was the price paid for Barcaldine by the Countess of Stamford, not £10,000 as first reported. Jay Eve See was hitched up with a mate recently and driven on the streets of Racine, Wis. It was the first time he has had a har

ness on since last sall. Malone, the new pool champion, won every game he played in the two tournaments in New York in January, a feat never before equalled for honest play and steady excel-

Christie Castle, of Cleveland, four feet high, and Edward Crane, of Warrensville, O., 3 feet 9 inches tall, are to spar six three-minute rounds to-day in Cleveland for \$50 a side and Wm. S. Craft, of Syracuse, N.Y., accom-

plished the feat of walking 302 miles in 100 hours without sleep. Craft's condition at the close of the walk was critical, but physicians say he will be all right in a day or two. Frank Hart, the Boston pedestrian, won the recent six-day race at San Francisco, scoring 487 miles 5 laps to 485 miles 7 laps for Harriman, 480 miles 1 lap for Dancer, 360 miles 7 laps for Dobler, and 382 miles for

Jack Fleet, one of the most famous of mile runners, died in his own house in Salford, England, on January 10th. Fleet for many years held the record for a mile and a half,

until his time was beaten by Cummings, of The \$4,000 mastiff, lately purchased by J K. Emmett, was the other night locked up by the latter in the billiard room in his fine residence in Albany. "Hector" had done \$1,500 worth of damage when he was inter-viewed next morning. He apparently ob-jected to being looked up.

George H. Hosmer says he has had enough of pedestrianism, and as soon as he gets through with a match he has still on hand ollock, he will go off to the country to fatten up for next season's rowing. Hosmer says he will be ready for any man in America, bar Hanlan. He thinks either Hamm or Conley can beat Teemer, although the latte

is a good one. Baseball pays in the States. The Provi dence Baseball Club last year received \$51,398, and expended \$41,651, leaving a balance of nearly \$10,000. President Von-der-Ahe. the St. Louis Club, is building eight brownstone houses with his share of the profits of the club's games. The Athletic Club of Philadelphia cleared over \$26,000, and several other clubs made as high as \$10,000.

Sam Day, the English pedestrian, on Jan 7 undertook, for a wager of \$25, to make the best of his way from Suffolk street, Birmingham, to Coventry and back in 5 hours 40 min., the distance being about thirty-eight miles. Day started at 11 o'clock a.m., the roads being in tolerably good condition and finished his task at twenty-two minutes to five, thus landing his wager by two min-

Jere Dunn, the ex-pugilist, says :- A man taken from a life of ease and luxury will require about six months to get into perfect form. If the muscles are well set, then a comparatively short space of time will be required to bring a subject to an edge. It is difficult to keep him there for any length of time, however, for his condition will begin to fluctuate in spite of all the trainer's effort, and the more he tries to keep him there the staler he will become. The man should be increasing in weight for the last week prior to

Clark, of Texarkana, was nearly knocked out by a deer. The deer was very tired, and on being pushed by the dogs took the water and there stood at bay. Clark, pistol in hand, followed the dogs into the water. When near enough he fired, but only wounded the deer, which, in its rage, made straight for was forced under the water two or three

Archer, and to place them under the charge of Matthew Dawson, to whom will also be sent the horses in training the property of Mr. W. A. Long. From this it is presumed that the master of the famous Heath house establishment has abandoned all idea of retiring from the training profession, at least for the present. Charles Archer's intention is, it is understood, to give up training, at any rate for the time being, but continue in resi dence at Newmarket.

James Pilkington, well known as an oars-man in New York, offers to make a match with any amateur athlete in the world for an allround competition, for a prize to cost not less than \$250 nor more than \$500, the games to be as follows:—Rowing from one to three miles, running from a half mile to a mile, walking from one mile up to ten, fencing with broad swords and single-sticks, Græco-Roman wrestling, catch-as-catch-can wrestling, boxing, pigeon shooting, and rolling at tenpins. The winner of six out of eleven events to take the

A. J. Reach, the Philadelphia baseball luminary and manipulator of sporting goods, stated to a reporter recently that during the year 1883 he made 1,315,000 baseballs, or an average of 300 dozen per day for the year round. Fully three-fifths of these were of a cheaper grade used by boys, and sell for from 5 to 50 cents apiece. The firm sent balls to Hong Kong, China, Heidelberg, Germany, and other large cities in Europe. The firm also made about one hundred thousand bats. mostly of second-growth ash, shipped from Michigan and Wisconsin. He says the baseball craze is increasing, and complains that they are barely able to fill all orders for cer-

On Tuesday, January 20th, Austin Stevenson, the Californian sculler, and G. W. Lee rowed three miles with a turn for \$300 a side. Hanlan was starter and referee. Lee won by two feet in 20 min., 39 sec. Lee took the lead at the outset and held it until nearing the turn, when Stevenson overhauled him, but in rounding the buoy the latter fouled it, which gave Lee an advantage of more than a length on the homeward journey. Stevenson pulled a plucky stern chase, and the race to the finish was very exciting. Betting on the event the night previous, \$20 to \$9 in favour of the Californian. On the day of the contest, however, Lee's stock brought \$20 against

The Nachrichten, a leading Hamburg paper, recently contained the following:—"During the progress of a game of billiards in the Barweick hotel, in Hamburg, a few days ago, a number of the guests were very much frightened when the balls, in hitting, exploded, and set fire to the billiard-cloth. The

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

STOCKS,

Despite the absence of any meeting of the Montreal Board to-day, a fair business at steady prices was done here. Bids for Montreal advanced a 1. Ontario unchanged. Bids for Molsons rose 1, without sellers. Toronto unchanged. Merchants' held 1 higher. Commerce active, with five sales at 116, closing at an advance of 1. Imperial unchanged, and sold after Board at 1274. Federal sold at 1284, and closed 1 higher. Dominion was held 1 higher. Bids for Standard rose 1. Hamilton unchanged.

Miscellaneous stocks varied in tendency. British American was held 1 higher. Western Assurance sold at 1101 and, after the board, at 1101; closing with sellers 1 lower, and bids 1 up. Dominion Telegraph was offered at 35, with bids as before, at 80. Gobe Printing Co. was offered 7 lower, or at 68. without bids. Ontario and Qu'Appelle was offered 4 lower, or at 96, without bids. North-West Land was offered 11, with bids 21 lower; but sold after board at 62.

Loan and Saving stocks are quiet and steady. Western Canadas was offered 21 lower without bids. Union firmer, with bids up 1 or to 131, but holders wanting 1334. Landed Credit sold at 120. but closed with bids down 1. Farmers was offered at 125, with bids as before at 121, and a sale of new stock at 112. London and Canadian not offered, but wanted at 112. Dominion Savings was offered as before at 123, with 120 bid. British Canadian not offered, and bids down 1. Farmers was offered, but wanted at 112. Dominion Savings was offered as before at 123, with 120 bid. British Canadian not offered, and bids down 1 to 101.

101.

In the afternoon bank stocks were generally firm, Montreai was held \(\frac{1}{2}\) with bids unchanged. Bids for Outario rose \(\frac{1}{2}\). Molsons not quoted. Toronto advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\). Merchante' sold' at 108, closing with sellers \(\frac{1}{2}\) higher and bids \(\frac{1}{2}\) lower. Commerce as before, Imperial sold at 127\) for two shares, and closed with bids up \(\frac{1}{2}\). Dominion unchanged. Federal sold freely at 127\), at 127\(\frac{1}{2}\), and 127\(\frac{1}{2}\), closing \(\frac{1}{2}\) higher. Standard

sold twice at 110, clo Hamilton unchange offered 1 lower. We thrice at 1101, and cle Bids for North-West Freehold sold at 165, being a rise of 1. We and Building and Lo 1022, being a rise of are the Toronto Stock Ex-	sing with selled. British An stern sold once a seed with sellers Land declined 1 closing with tha estern Canada sean at 1022, bids the closing quo	rs 1 higher herica was t 1101 and 1 higher 1, or to 60 t price bid bld at 1871 closing a
Stocks.		4.00 р.м.
	Askd. Bid.	Askd. Bid
Mantagal	1701 1701	100 100

		-	
Montreal	1791	1791	183
Ontario	1004	100	100
Molsons		113	
Toronto	1684	168	168
Merchants'		108	109
Commerce	1181	118	118
Imperial	128	127	128
Federal	127	1267	127
Dominion	189	188	189
Standard		1097	110
Hamilton	2.1	113	-7
Miscellaneous.	7.5%	1 7 1	53
British America	113	111	112
Western Assurance	110%	1104	111
Canada Life		400	
Confederation Life	250		1
Consumers' Gas		1474	
Dominion Telegraph	85	80	
Montreal Telegraph			
Lybster Cotton Co			
War Dans Man Co			

Loan Companies.
Canada Permanent...
C. P. (new stock)..... 164

was forced under the water two or three times, and after shooting the deer six times. Morring Sales Commerce 20, 50, 20, 30, 51, 51, in the head and killing it he was almost the sale of the sale of

Permanent, 194 Una Landed Credit, 15 at 120; Farmers Savings, 100, new stock, at 112.

AFTERNOON SALES—Merchants', 10 at 108; Imperial, 2 at 127; 10 at 127; 10 at 127; 10 of 217; Standard, 20, 5 at 110; Western Assurance, 15 at 110; 50, 29, 10 at 1102; Western Assurance, 15 at 110; 50, 29, 10 at 1102; Building and Loan, 20 at 1022; Freehold, 25 at 166. C. and ducks, 65 to 75c. per pair, and geese 65 to 80c. each, with turkeys 80c. to \$1 for hens, and \$1 to \$1.50 for gobblers.

FLOUR. F.O.C.

EEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO	FLOUR, F,O.C.
WHOLESALE MARKETS.	Superior extra, per 196 lbs\$5 05 to \$5 10
THURNDAY, Feb. 7.	Extra
	Superfine none.
PRODUCE.	Superfine none. Oatmeal, per 135 lbs. 3 90 4 00 Cornmeal small lots. 3 50 3 75 BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs. bags returnable, if
nactivity has continued the rule here since	BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, if
last. This has probably been due, in some	not oc. more, by car rots, r.d.c.
asure, to the fact that offerings of nearly all	Extra, per bag
is of flour and grain have been very small have been held very firmly. A fair enquiry nearly all has been heard, but buyers either	GRAIN, F.O.C.
nearly all has been heard, but buyers either	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none.
eld at prices higher than they were willing to	Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs none. " No. 2, 1 07 0 00 " No. 3, 1 04 0 00
. The scarcity of grain has been, to some	Red winter 104 0 00 none.
these have fallen chiefly on spring wheat	Spring wheat, No. 1 1 11 0 00
stocks in store stood on Monday morning as	" No. 2 1 09 0 00 No. 3 none.
ows:—Flour, 500 bbls.; fall wheat, 44,895 bush.;	Octa (Canadian) par 21 lbs 0 22 0 21
154,442 bush.; peas. 23,398 bush.; rye, nil:	Barley, No. 1, per 10 108 0 72 0 73
inst on the corresponding date last year:-	
ing wheat, 102.231 bush.: oats, 3.474	" No. 3 0 53 0 55
sh.; bariey, 183.410 bush.; peas, 10,026	" No. 3. 0 53 0 55 Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs. 0 76 0 00 " No. 2. 0 73 0 74
ow a fall of 1d. on all sorts of wheat of 11d	Rye 0 62 0 00
nearly all has been heard, but buyers either lid not get what they wanted at all, or found eld at prices higher than they were willing to. The scarcity of grain has been, to some le extent, due to the losses at the late fire; these have fallen chiefly on spring wheat. In store stood on Monday morning as ows:—Flour, 500 bbls.; fall wheat, 44,895 bush.; ing wheat, 37,257 bush.; oats, nil, bush.; bars, 154,442 bush.; peas, 23,398 bush.; rye, nil; inst on the corresponding date last year;, 2,555 bbls.; fall wheat, 195,173 bush.; ing wheat, 102,231 bush.; oats, 3,474 bush.; peas, 10,265 bls.; fall wheat, peas, 10,265 bls.; rye, 6,632 bush. English quotations wa fall of 1d. on all sorts of wheat; of 14d. corn, and 2d. on peas during the week. Still	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.
rkets seem, after tending downwards during latter part of last week, to have shown rather	Wheat, fall, per bushel\$1 00 to \$1 07
rmer feeling for the last couple of days and	Wheat, spring, do 1 08 1 13
the close were reported to be quiet and steady.	Wheat, goose, do 0 82 0 83 Barley, do 0 60 0 69
oply. Imports increased last week to 240,000 to	Oats, do 0 36 0 38
,000 quarters of wheat and 190,000 to 195,000	Peas, do 0 72 0 74 Rye, do 0 62 0 00
the close were reported to be quiet and steady, is, too, has occurred in face of an increased ply. Imports increased last week to 24,000 to .000 quarters of wheat and 190,000 to 195,000 s. of flour, and home deliveries in the 187 was of registry to 61,817 qrs.; and there can be don't that the total of these must be called	
doubt that the total of these must have been	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs. 7 75 8 25 Beef, hind quarters. 7 00 9 00
doubt that the total of these must have been as it to the average weekly consumption, ere was little change in the quantity of ur and wheat in transit for the United agdom on the 31st uit. when it was equal 2.075,000 qrs. of wheat against 2.678,000 on the hult, and 2.300,000 in the preceding year, nithental advices report French markets to we been decidedly dull during the third week laftuary. The relatively low price of four	fore 5,00 6 00 Chickens per pair
ur and wheat in transit for the United	Chickens, per pair 0 60 0 65 Ducks do 0 65 0 75
ngdom on the 31st ult. when it was equal	Ducks do
h ult., and 2,300,000 in the preceding year.	Turkeys, each 0 80 1 50
ntinental advices report French markets to	Butter, pound rolls 0 22 0 25 Do, large rolls none.
lanuary. The relatively low price of flour	Do. tub dairy 0 17 0 19 Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 30 0 35
d the difficult sale it met owing to the large	Eggs, fresh, per doz
Values being again quoted lower inspite static week affacture. The relatively low price of flour, d the difficult sale it met owing to the large stating stocks, had quite crippled the wheat trket, values being again quoted lower inspite reduced offers. Foreign wheat was entirely to the market, and little or nothing is doing	Apples, per bbl
reduced offers. Foreign wheat was entirely	Onions, green, per peck 0 30 0 00 Cabbage, per doz 0 25 1 00
In the Deale Hearth St.	Caulilower, do none.
ther decided decline, especially in flour. At	Celery, do 0 50 0 75 1
close there was no improvement either at	Turnips, per bag
re nil. At Marseilles the week's imports of	Tomatoes, per bush none.
neat were 21,800 qrs., and the stock in the docks	Beets, per peck 0 30 0 00 Parsnips, per bag 0 75 0 85
the facility of the ranks there was no improvement either actions at the ports. At Nantes, transactions re wil. At Marseilles the week's imports of teat were 21.800 qrs., and the stock in the docks is reduced to 339.000 qrs. At Havie and Boraux the imports were nil, at the inter port a stocks in warehouse amounted to 90.000. To	Rhubarb, per doz none.
e stocks in warehouse amounted to 90,000. In lgium the wheat trade remained in a very pressed state, and prices had decidedly given	Reans per hush
lgium the wheat trade remained in a very	Corn, per 2z 0 14 0 20 Radishes, per bush 1 00 0 00
y; red winter delivered at Antwerp was quot-	Radishes, per bush 1 00 000
pressed state, and prices and decidedly given y; red winter delivered at Antwerp was quotat equal to 40s. to 40s. 6d. per 480 lbs. Rye also us very quiet. The quantity of wheat on passe e to Antwerp by sailers was 75,500 s., and that by steamers 30,000 qrs.,	Hay per ton
e to Antwerp by sailers was 75.500	
s., and that by steamers 30,000 qrs.,	PROVISIONS.
ar. German markets remained very dull d "term" prices closed decidedly lower on e week. At Hamburg the wheat trade was in a	sellers being apart.
e week. At Hamburg the wheat trade was in a	BUTTER-There seems to have been little

a number of the guests were very much frightened when the balls, in hitting, exploded, and set fire to the billiard-cloth. The andded had provided a set of these balls as a substitute until his ivory set could be tarned. The substituted balls consisted of hard rubber with a smooth coating, apparently celluloid, and they have been handed to a chemist for a thorough examination, as scraped of portions of the smooth coating, when applied to a lighted match, blazed up quickly like gun cotton. The landford of the hotel intends bringing a sunt against the seller of these balls."

John C. Orem, better known as Con Orem, claiming to be the ex-champion of American middle-weights, wishes to get a chance at John L. Sallivan, and issues the following challenge in the Butte Inter Ocean, Montan: "Seeing shere is no man in the world dare face oloh L. Sullivan and issues the following challenge in the Butte Inter Ocean, Montan: "Seeing shere is no man in the world dare face oloh L. Sullivan and issues the following challenge in the Butte Inter Ocean, Montan: "Seeing shere is no man in the world dare face oloh L. Sullivan and issues the following challenge in the Butte Inter Ocean, Montan: "Sociong shere is no man in the world dare face oloh L. Sullivan and issues the following that the sullivan in Butte on the same terms that governed his match with Tug Wilson in New York, viz, that he cannot knock me out in four three-minute rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules; or I would fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, in fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fight him, to fact would prefer to fig ONS. icfly from buyers and

brought 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. There are some hams in pickle now offered at 12 to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

LARD-Firmer: one lot of 75 tinnets sold at 12c. and small lots have usually brought 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.; while pails have ranged from 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 13c., according to quantity and quality.

Hoos-Scarce and still advancing; rail lots have sold at \$8. which price would have been repeated at the close. On the street receipts small and prices up to \$8 to \$8.25.

SALT-Generally unchanged. Liverpool coarse still offered in cars at 60c., and small lots sold on selling over 75c. Liverpool fine unchanged at \$1.45, and dairy at 50c. Canadian as before, at \$1.25 by the car and \$1.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.40 for small lots to single burrels.

Hops-Inactive; there seems to have been nothing doing even with brewers; prices nominally unchanged, at from 23 to 26c. for the best qualities.

DRIED APPLES-Country jots seem to have been offered more freely maken as the author water of the mathematics.

MILWAUKEE.

Feb. 6, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—92c. for February; 92\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for May: \$1.14\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Corn-Firm; 61\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 62c. for March; 51\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 64\(\frac{1}{2}\) for April; 65\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. for Mush.; corn., 59.000 bush.; corn., 59.000 bush.; corn., 59.000 bush.; corn., 66.712 bush.; oats, 435 bush.; pork, 545 bbls.; lard, 695 tcs.; whiskey: 435 bbls.; lard, 695 tcs.; whiskey: 435 bbls.; lard, 695 tcs.; whiskey: 435 bbls.; lard, 195 tcs.; wheat, 41.035 bush.; corn., 66.712 bush.; oats, 435 bush.; pork, 545 bbls.; lard, 195 tcs.; wheat, 41.035 bush.; corn., 66.712 bush.; oats, 435 bush.; pork, 545 bbls.; lard, 195 tcs.; wheat, 41.035 bush.; lard, 195 tcs.; whea farmers hold 30 per cent. of last year's crop. There is a decrease of 942,058 bushels in the visible supply of wheat, as compared with last week's figures; the total is now 35,948,813. The supply is larger by 12,039,695 bushels than it was a year ago, and by 16,196,371 bushels, as compared with the supply of 1882 at this time. The stock of wheat on the Atlantic seaboard is 785,849 bushels smaller than it was a week ago, 26,899 bushels larger then. of wheat off the Atabuto Scientific Scientific Similer than it was a week ago, 264.599 bushels larger than it was a year ago, and 1,091,689 bushels larger than it was two years ago. A telegram from San Francisco states that abundant rains, which have fallen throughout California, insure a crop should the ordinary spring showers follow; but adds the report that there was then "nothing doing in wheat." At the close New York and Chicago showed an advance of one to two cents on the week and seemed firm. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and Atlantic ports, and on rail and on the Mississippi river, and afloat on New York canals, destined for tide-water: qualities.

DRIED APPLES—Country lots seem to have been offered more freely and to be rather easier, the best bids being \$\(\) to \$\(\)\$. Dealers have been selling small lots at \$\(\) c.

WHITE BEANS—Dealers have been selling a few small lots at \$1.75 to \$\(\)\$ for good qualities.

for tide-water :
1884 1884, 1883, 1882,

Jan. 26, Jan. 19, Jan. 27, Jan. 28,

Wheat, bu.33,948,813 34,890,871 21,609,118 17,752,442

Corn, bu...14,574,748 11,055,840 9,550,497 17,816,161

Oats, bu... 5,773,445 5,887,257 3,985,195 3,205,621

Barley, bu. 2,833,515 3,034,743 2,903,521 2,824,713

Rye, bu... 2,641,273 2,680,341 1,506,689 1,158,983 TRADE--Is fairly active and remittances very TRADE--Is fairly active and remittances very good.

COFFEE—Is very firm with atocks light. There has been a good enquiry, but buyers are as yet unwilling to accept the advance. Rio is very scarce and quoted 14c. higher. Java is very firm and expected to advance in sympathy. Only a few small lots have sold during the week. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for retailers' lots:—Government Javas. 22 to 27c. Sincapore, 16 to 18c.; Rio, 14 to 15c.; Mocha, 30 to 32c. Total bu.56,821,794 57,509,052 39,255,020 42,757,920 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

Jan. 31.
11.30 a.m.
Feb. 1.
2.30 p.m.
Feb. 4.
11.30 a.m.
Feb. 5.
2 p.m.
Feb. 6 HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Seems to have been tairly good during the week.

HIDES—Green unchanged in price with receipts small but sufficient. Cured have been in fair demand with sales at 8c.; though 8½c. was paid in the latter part of last week, but seemed unlikely to be repeated.

CALFRINS—Nominally unchanged in price with nothing doing.

SHEEPSKINS—There has been no advance this week; receipts have been rather smaller and taken at 20c. for choice preen, with 75 to 90c. usually paid for country lots.

WOOL—Seems to have been rather moreactive at steady prices. Fleece has sold in small lots at 16 to 17c. for ccarse; at 18½c. for medium. and at 20c. for choice. Some enquiry was heard from the States, but no sale made as buyers and sellers were apart. Super has sold to a small extent at 22c., and extra at 28c. From the factories a quiet but steady demand has been heard at former prices.

TAILOW—Unchanged, save that receipts have been taking it as before at 6½c. for rendered and 3½c. for rough. Carlots inactive and held as before at 6½ to 7c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.25; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.25; No. 2 inspected, \$6.25; No. 3 inspected, \$5.25; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, green. 80 to 90c.; wool, fleece, 16 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool, super., 22 to 23c.; extra super., 23 to 30c.; wool pickings 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 3c½.; rendered 6½c. HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. Cheese.....69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 69 0 19

FLOUR.—There has been very little effered, and for that little there has been a fair demand, but at prices which did not suit holders. Superior extra, guaranteed, has been usually neld about \$5.10 to \$5.12; while buyers have not been inclined to pay over \$5 to \$5.05. Extra changed hands in the latter part of last week at equal to \$4.70 for poor, and at equal \$4.50 for choice. There was no changeat the close; superior extra, guaranteed, being offered at \$5.12; with buyers at \$5.05.

BEANS.—Scarce, and firm, with cars worth \$12 ers at \$5.05.

BEANS.—Soarce, and firm, with cars worth \$12 to \$12.50 per ton.

OATMEAL.—Inactive: on Tuesday was offered at equal \$3.95 with \$3.85 bid. Small lots \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—Inactive: sales have been small and the only demand that for milling purposes. No.

Wheat—Inactive; sales have been small and the only demand that for milling purposes. No. 2 fall has been wanted at \$1.07, and No. 3 at about \$1.04, and some sales seem to have been made on p.t., but provably at these prices. No. 1 spring has been very scarce and worth \$1.11, and No. 2 not much wanted, but worth about \$1.08 to \$1.09. The market closed uuchanged; cars would have been taken at the above prices, but none offered. On street fall sold at \$1.02 to \$1.07; spring at \$1.08 to \$1.13, and goose at \$2 to \$2.0 kg.

isoring has been very scarce and worth \$1.11, and No. 2 not much wanted, but worth about \$1.08 to \$1.09. The market closed unchanged cars would have been taken at the above prices, but none offered. On street fall sold at \$1.02 to \$1.07; spring at \$1.08 to \$1.13, and goose at \$2 to 83\forall c.

OATS—Offerings small and prices firmer. Cars of average quality on T., G., and B. track sold last week at \$2\forall c, and on Monday at 33c.; and heavy white for milling purposes brought 35c. At the close there were sales of cars on T., G., and B. track at 33c. Street receipts have been in active demand, and at the close were taken at 36 to 33c.

BARLEY—Sales seem to have been small, but this was from small offerings being the rule; prices firm; No. 1 scarce and brought 72c. f.o.c. on Tuesday; No. 2 quiet, but on Monday it brought 67c., and on Tuesday 63c. f.o.c. Extra No. 3 sold at 61c. on track on Thursday; at 62c. and 63c f.o.c. on Saturday, and ast 95c. f.o.c. on Monday; No. 3 seemed rather unsettled; very choice brought 56c. f.o.c. on Friday, and good 53c. on track on Monday, and 53 to 51c. f.o.c. on Tuesday. The market closed steady with sales of No. 2 at 67c., and of heavy No. 3 at 53c. on track; other grades quiet but steady. On street prices closed firm at 60 to 69c.

PEAS—Quiet, with offerings small and buyers less anxious; still cars of No. 2 would have brought 73 to 74c.; there was one car sold by sample yesterday at 68c. on track. Street receipts small and prices from 72 to 74c.

RYE—Unchanged, at 63c. either for cars or street lots.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and easier. Dealers, let a feet of lots.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and easier. Dealers, let a feet of lots.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ceipts small and prices from 72 to 74c.

RYE—Unchanged, at 62c. either for cars or street lots.

SEEDS—Have been quiet and easier. Dealers' lots of clover have sold at \$6.40 to \$6.50. and small lots at \$6.60 to \$6.75 per bushel. Als ike has continued to range from \$9 to \$10,50. Timothy nominal.

HAY—Pressed inactive and prices nominal. Market receipts large and prices rather easier. Clover and poor timothy have ranged from \$6 to \$9, and good timothy from \$10 to \$12.50, \$15 STRAW—Receipts sufficient and prices easy at \$710 \$8 for shear of good quality; and from \$5.50 to \$6.50 for lose and poor sheaf.

13 PotATOES—Carlots unchanged, and sold as before at 72c. on track. On street scarcely any offered but worth \$3 to \$0c. per bag.

APPLES—Carlots still inactive and values unchanged at \$3 to \$3.25. Street receipts very small and prices almost nominal at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

POULTRY—Scarcely any receipts by rail. Box lots have been worth 12 to 13c. per 1b, for turkey, and \$10.10c. for geese. Street MONTREAL. MONTREAL.

Feb. 6.—Flour. Receipts, 250 bbls.; sales, none reported. Market quiet; prices unchanged. Quotations—Superior extra, 25.55 to \$5.60 : extra superine. \$5.40 to \$5.45: superine. \$1.80 to \$5; superine. \$4.50 to \$4.75: strong bakers. \$5 to \$6; fine. \$3.60 to \$3.70; middlings. \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollards. \$3.00 to \$3.70; middlings. \$3.40 to \$3.50; pollards. \$3.00 to \$3.25; Ontario hage. \$2.10 to \$2.60; city bags. \$3.10 to \$3.50 to \$3.25; United Strong bakers. \$6.76 headed to \$1.18; spring. \$1.18 &0.51.21. \$0.00 + 0.20; \$1.18; spring. \$1.18 &0.51.21. \$0.00 + 0.20; \$1.50 to \$5.00 to \$2.50 to \$2.50. Barley—55 to 75c. Rays—60 to \$6.00 to \$2.50. Provisions—Pork—\$19 to \$19.50. Lard—11 to 124e. Bacon—13 to 14c. Hams—13 to 14c. Cheese—11 to 134c. Butter—Eastern. Townships. 20 to 22c.; Morrisburg, 19 to \$10.; Western, 15 to 186.

KINGSTON Feb. 6.—Flour, No. 1 super, none; fall wheat, 90c. to \$1; spring, \$1.05; barley, 45 to 50c.; peas, 75c.; oats, 33c.; cattle (live weight), 4 to 5c.; beef. 5 to 7c.; mutton, \$ to 10c.; dressed hors, none; hides, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins, 60 to 90c.; wool, 16 to 18c.; butter, 17 to 24c.; ergs, 28 to 30c.; cheese, 11½ to 12½c.; hay, \$0 to \$7; potatoes, 90c. per bag.

Feb. 6.—Spring wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.80; oats, \$1.02 to \$1.93; corn. \$1.20 to \$1.40; barley, \$1 to \$1.15; ryo, \$1.05 to \$1.10; peae, \$1.25 to \$1.35; lambskins, 50 to 80c., sheepskins, in pelis, 50 to 80c. each; tallow, 60 to 614c.; hides per lb., 7c.; wool, 17 to 20c.; hay, \$5 to \$11; straw, \$2 to \$3; eggs, 35 to 40c.; butter, 22 to 35c.; cheese, 11\frac{1}{2} to 191c.; lard, 11 to 19c.; potatoes, per bag, 90c. to \$1.10; hogs, \$7.50 to \$5; beef, \$3 to \$9.

Feb. 6.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5.75 to \$6: fail wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.08: spring wheat, \$1.06 to \$1.10; barley.70 to 75c.; peas, none: oats, 36 to 40c.; cattle (live weight), 5 to 54c.; beef, 6 to 8c.; mutton, none; dressed hozs, 8 to 84c.; hides, 7 to 8c.; sheepskins, \$1.30 to \$1.60; wool, 20 to 25c.; butter, 22 to 25c.; eggs, 28 to 30c.; cheese, 11 to 12c.; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 70 to 75c.; corn, 85 to 86c. BRANTFORD.

Feb. 6.—Flour—No. 1 super., \$5.00 to \$6.00; fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring, none; barley, 48 to 60c; peas, 70 to 72c; oats, 32c; cattle, live weight, none; beef, \$6 to \$7; mutton, \$7; dressed hogs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; hides, 5 to 7c; sheepskins, \$96c; wool, 18 to 25c; butter, 20 to 24c; eggs, 22 to 25c; cheese, 12 to 13c; hay, \$8.00 to \$0.00; potatoes, 70 to 75c. per bag; corn, 70 to 75.

Feb. 6.—Flour, No. 1 super., \$2.85 to \$3.00; fall wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.06; spring. \$1.04 to \$1.08; harley, 50 to \$60c; peas, 65 to 72c; cats, 28 to 30c; cattle (live weight), \$1 to \$5.0; beef, 5 to 7c; mutton, 6 to 8c; dressed hogs, \$7.40 to \$3.0; hides, \$5.50 to \$6.00; sheepskins, 75c. to \$1.25; wool, none; butter, 20 to 25c; eggs, 25 to 27c.; cheese, none; hay, \$8 to \$9; potatoes, 60 to 70c.

PETERBORO'.

3 50
0 00
1 00
1 100
Feb. 6.—Flour—No. 1 super, none. Wheat—
Fall, 90c. to \$1.03; spring, \$1.00 to \$1.03; barley, 50 to 65c; peas, 70 to 72c; oats, 31 to 32c;
0 50
0 65
ne.
0 00
0 85
ne.
0 00
0 85
88 te \$9; potatoes, 75c. HAMILTON.

Feb. 6.—Flour—No. 1 superior, \$1.05. Wheat
—Fall—95 to \$1.00; spring, \$1.05; barley, 55 to
82c; peas, 70c.; oats, 38c.; dressed hogs, 7\$ to 8c.; butter, 21 to 23c; ergs, 30 to 32c.; cheese, none; hay, none; cattle, (live weight) none; beef, none; mutton, none; hides, none; sheepskins, none; wool, none; potatoes, 75 to 80c.

Feb. 6.—Flour. No. 1 supers. \$5.75 to \$6; fail wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley, 60 to 65c; peas. 70 to 75c; oats. 38 to 40c; cattle (live weight), 3 to 5c; beef, \$5.50 to \$6.00; mutton, 7 to 74c; dressed hous. \$8.00 to \$8.25 hides. \$ to \$6., inspecied; sneepskins. \$5 to 90c; wool, 20 to 22c; butter, 20 to 22c; eggs. 28 to 30c; cheese. 12 to 14c; hay; \$8 to \$10 per ton; potatoes 65 to 70c. per bak; corn, \$5 to 90c.

Feb. 5.—The following table shows the fluctua-tions of the market to-day:— Opened. Closed. Highest. Low'st. Opened. Glosed. Highest. Low'st.

Wheat—Mar. \$ 0 93 \$ 0 94\ \$ 0 94\ \$ 0 92\ May. 0 99 1 60\ \$ 1 01 0 98\ May. 0 99 1 60\ \$ 1 01 0 98\ May. 0 53\ May. 0 53\ May. 0 55\ May. 0 55\ May. 0 55\ May. 0 55\ May. 1 7 55\

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 11 a.m.—Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held at 80c.; No. 1 Canada, 86c. Rye—Nomin-ally 65c. in bond. Barley, in bond, 307,000 bush. NEW YORK.

Feb. 6, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—92c. for February; 924c. for March; 984c. for May. Receipts—Flour, 7,660 bbis, wheat, 13,000 bush.; corn. 470 bush.; oats, 3,000 bush.; rye. 1,000 bush.; barley. 17,000 bush.; shipments—Flour, 6,364 bbls.; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, none; oats, 2,000 bush.; rye. none; barley, 9,000 bush.

10.06 a.m.—Wheat—92c, for February; 922c. for March; 982c. for May. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO.

Feb. 6, 9.55 a.m.—Wheat-98.c. for cash or February: \$1.09 for March: \$1.023 for April; \$1.05 to \$1.05½ for May; \$1.06 to \$1.062 for June. Corn—53/c. bid for cash or February; 5½c. bid for cash or February; 5½c. bid for March; 56½c. 66%. for April; 58½ to 58½c. for May. Oats—35/c. bid for cash; 37½ to 38½c. for May. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bush.; corn, 37,000 bush.; oats, 10,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bush.; corn, 13,000 bush.; oats, none.

11.38 a.m.—Wheat—99c. for cash or February; \$1.01½for March; \$1.03½ for April; \$1.05½ for May; \$1.07½ for June. Corn—51/c. bid for cash; 54½c. bid for March; 56½c, bid for April; 59c. for May.

Oats—36c. for cash; 37½c. bid for May.

Feb. 6, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.03 for cash; \$1.03 to \$1.03\frac{1}{2} for February; \$1.05 for March; \$1.06\frac{1}{2} for April; \$1.06\frac{1}{2} to \$1.08\frac{1}{2} for May; No. 2, 9\frac{1}{2} m.—Wheat—\$1.04 for cash or February; \$1.05\frac{1}{2} bid for March, \$1.07\frac{1}{2} for April; \$1.08\frac{1}{2} for May; No. 2, 95\frac{1}{2} c., receipts, 6,000 bush.; shipments, 1,000 bush.

LIVE STOCK MARKET. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO. Feb. 6.—Hogs estimated receipts, 14,000; official yesterday, 15,991; shipments, 6,997; light, \$6,00 to \$6,80; mixed packing, \$6,10 to \$6,55; heavy shipping, \$6,70 to \$7,15. Cattle—Steady; receipts, 6,600.

EAST BUFFALO. Feb. 6, 12.25 p.m.—Hogs—Receipts, 43 cars; shipments. 34 cars, 18 to New York: Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$6.50; light mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.50; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.10.

> EUROPEAN MARKETS. BEERBOHM.

Feb. 6.—London—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, quiet and steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and maize, quiet and steady. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, quiet and steady. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 240,000 to 215,000 quarters; maize, 110,000 to 115,000 quarters; flour, 185,000 to 190,000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, steady: maize, firmly held. Paris—Wheat, Firm; flour, the turn dearer.

5 p.m.—Flour, 19s. 0d. to 11s. 6d.; spring wheat, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.; red winter, 8s. 0d. to 8s. 9d.; No. 1 California, 8s. 4d. to 8s. 9d.; No. 2 California, 10s. 4d. to 8s. 9d.; No. 2 California, 10s. 1d. to 8s. 3d.; corn. new. 5s. 2d.; old, 5s. 5d.; barley, 5s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 5d.; peas, 6s. 6d.; pork, 72s.; lard, 47s. 3d.; bacon, 45s. 6d. to 46c.; tallow, 40s. 6d.; cheese, 69s.

LONDON. 5 p.m.—Consols. 101 1-16 for money and 1011 or account. Ronds—41's, 1161; 5's, 104: Erie, 271; llinois Central, 111: Canada Pacífic, 56; BRITISH GRAIN TRADE,

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

A cablegram to New York quotes from the Mark Lane Express of Monday the following review of the above trade during the week:—

"The weather has been mild and rainy. Trade has inclined toward lower prices. In some provincial exchanges prices have declined is.; in London prices continue to get lower to-day. Only the choicest English and foreign wheat maintain former prices. Flour is very quiet and lower. Barley is very dull. Foreign wheat is still lower; the decline appears to be unfathomable; the overproduction seems likely to continue and increase; in the meantime the trade must suffer from the plethora of the supply. Maize is weaker. Eight cargoes of wheat arrived off coast; two were sold, four were withdrawn and four remained, including two of No. I California. Cargoes on passage are inanimate. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 61,317 quarters at 40s. 6d. during the corresponding week last year.

Manufacturers' Cards.

BUY THE WROUGHT-IRON FRAME Champion Combined Seeder and Drill, manufactured by Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa, Ont. It has no equal. TARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL MFG. CO.Y THE TOTAL MFG. CO.Y Limited). Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift. force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms.

GRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, THORSE Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and keapers; send for illustrated catalogue. L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont. ONTARIO PUMP COMPANY, TORONTO, awarded the diploma of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1883, for best Windmill, also diploma for best Pump; geared windmills to run strawoutters a specialty. Send for circulars. THE MCCLOSKEY OR DOMINION SEPARATOR—patented 1881: manufactured under supervision of Mr. Jno. McCloskey, inventor and patentee; send for particulars; agents wanted everywhere. Sarnia Agricultural Implement. Manufacturing Company, Sarnia, sole manufacturers in Canada.

THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited)—Capital, \$100,000; hardwood lumber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive manufacturers of waggons, carts, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominien: capacity, 3,000 to 5,000 waggons annually. Chatham, Ont. THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the market; adapted for large and small dairies and factories; send for circulars. JOHN E. HICKS, Windsor Mills, P. Q.

THE GRAHAM FILE WORKS -- NEW files, hand out, made from best English cast-steel; old files re-out, warranted equal to new. Office and Factory, 150 Front street east, Toronto, Ont.

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Thresher—a marvel of simplicity, the
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Will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1884. Ten Short-Horn Cows and Heifers, Eleven Short-Horn yearling Bulls, 50 Cotswold Sheep, 30 Berkshire Swine.

As the proprietor has given up farming here will be no reserve. Catalogues on GEORGE MILLER,

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Or Mr. Langmuir, Manager Toronto Trusts Company, Toronto, Canada, LONDON, CANADA. C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

Financial.

INTEREST AND DIVIDEND INVESTMENT. The New England and Colorado **Smelting Company** has located its Smelting Works at Pueblo. Colorado, that being the central point in which the ore products of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utal can be easily marketed, and to which fuel, lime, and fluxes can be cheaply transported. It has secured from the Colorado Coal and from Co.. and from the Board of Trade, Pueblo, Colorado, valuable land grants and other subsidies, and its unidings and machinery will be constructed immediately.

Advantageous arrangements have also been made with the Atchison. Topeka, and Santa Fe the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroads for cheap freight for its Ores and Bullion. The ore products of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for six years has been \$193.

In 1883 alone it was \$45,508,953, and is largely in excess of their smelting facilities This ore product being naturally tributary to Pueblo, its smelters are taxed day and night to their utmost capacity to convert it to bullion, which commands ready cash in the nearket. Increased facilities are therefore immediately required. The smelting of ore in large quantities generally admits of about TEN DOLLARS PER TON PROFIT, and as the Company designs a smelter capable of treating 300 TONS OF ORE PER DAY, it should not only return 7 PER CENT, ANNUAL INTEREST upon the Company's Bonds, but should also pay LIBERAL DIVIDENDS to its Stock. Prominent among its managers are several RE-PRESENTATIVE MEN OF MASSACHUSETTS, such as Hon. E. R. Tinker, Collector of Internal Revenue, North Adams, Mass.; Hon. Edward Howard, late President of the 5. Howard Watch and Clock Co., Boston; Chas. H. North, of Chas. H. North & Co., Pork and Beei Packers, Boston; Hon. Albert Palmer, late Mayor of Boston, and others,

A LIMITED AMOUNT of the Company's Stock and Bonds are offered for sale for a few days only. The Bonds bear INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT.,
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HIRAM BLAISDELL, Banker, &c., 4 P.O. Sq., Boston, Mass.

MENTION THIS PAPER,

Medical.

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DR. M. SOUVIELLE of Paris, ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army.

TESTIMONIALS. STRATHROY, Dec. 1st, 1883.

Stat & Lung Institute,

St

nternational Throat & Lung Institute, International Throat & Lung Institute,
Gentlemen.—I take much pleasure in recommending the use of your spirometer and medicine. I have for a number of years been troubled with bronchitis and weakness of the lungs. I tried several doctors without much success until last May' when I commenced to use your medicine, and since then I have been steadily improving, and I feel that I can safely recommend it to all those suffering from pulmonary diseases,

Yours, gratefully,
(Signed) Mrs. E. ZAVITZ. getting much worse all the time. In two weeks and after I began your treatment I was quite well. Yours respectfully, (Signed) ALBERT LACHAPELLE, SILVERHILL P. O., nr. SIMCOE, Dec. 1, 1883.

International Throat & Lung Institute,
Gentlemen.—I suffered with bronchitis for over a year and could get no relief; had chills, night sweats, cough, loss of appetite and general debility. Your treatment, with the aid of the spirometer, has soundly cured me, and to-day I feel like a new man. Yours, respectfully.

(Signed)

JOHN MURPHY. (Signed) Mrs. E. ZAVITZ.

SMITHVILLE, Dec. 1st, 1883. International Throat & Lung Institute,
Gentlemen.—I was troubled with catarrh and brunchitis for over five years. Have taken treatment from some of, the best physiciane in the Catharines and New York, but without success of I commenced using your spirometer last Juneto-day I am happy to be able to state I am cured.
Yours, respectfully,

Port Elein, July 3, 1883.

International Throat & Lung Institute,
Tourisment In answer to your enquiry after
unity health, I am pleased to say that your spirometer and medicines have cured me of asthms
and bronchitis. Respectfully yours.
(Signed) JAMES A. CHAPMAN,
Inspector of Public Works (Signed) C. A. KENNEDY.

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