The Huron Signal

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

AT THE OFFICE:

NORTH-STREET, GODERICH.

It is a wide-awake local newspaper, devoted o county news and the dissemination of useful knowledge.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$1.50 a year; 75c. for six months; 40c. for three months. If the subscription is not paid in advance, subscription will be charged at the rate of $2.00 a year.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Legal and other casual advertisements, 8c. per line for first insertion, and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Measured by a nonpareil scale.

Local notices in nonpariel type 5c per line.

Local notices in ordinary reading type 1c pe word.

Business cards of six lines and under $5 per year.

Advertisements of Lost, Found, Strayed, Situations Vacant, Situation Wanted and Business Chances Wanted, not exceeding 8 lines nonpariel $1 per month.

Houses on Sale and Farms on Sale, not to exceed 8 lines, $1 for first month, 50c per subsequent month. Larger advts in proportion.

Any special notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or company, to be considered an advertisement and charged accordingly.

These terms will in all cases be strictly adhered to.

Special rates for larger advertisements, or advertisements for extended periods made known at the office of publication.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

A fully equipped Jobbing Office is carried on in connection with the ordinary newspaper business, where first-class work is turned out at reasonable rates. Everything in the printing line can be done on the premises from an illuminated poster to a visiting card.

All communications must be addressed to

D. McGILLICUDDY,
Editor of THE SIGNAL

Telephone Call No. 30. Goderich Ont.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1888.

SOMETHING ABOUT A TITLE.

The craze for titles which prevails amongst the politicians of the Tory party leads us to examine into the nature of these transplantings of feudalism. Up to the time of going to press the highest title that has been conferred on Canadian "colonials" has been that held by the late Sir George Cartier and that recently bestowed upon the present Sir Charles Tupper—Baronet. As some of our readers may not exactly understand the amount of exaltation connected with the conferring of this title, THE SIGNAL has looked the matter up, and now gives full particulars. The title of baronet, which is the diminutive of baron, is the lowest degree of hereditary honor in the United Kingdom. Baronets were instituted, for the first time, by King James I., on the 22nd of May, 1611. The ostensible object was to promote the plantation of Ulster, in Ireland, with English and Scottish settlers; but the real aim was to raise money. Each baronet was bound to maintain 30 soldiers in Ireland for three years, at the rate of 8d per diem for each man; the wages of one whole year to be paid into the Exchequer on the passing of the patent. The sum thus exacted, with the fees of honor due to the officers, amounted to upwards of £1000 on each patent. It is a striking proof of the passion for hereditary distinction, that 200 persons were willing to accept the honor on such terms. It was part of the bargain that no title should be created between a baronet and a baron, and that the number of the former should be permitted to diminish as the families of the original 200 died out thus enhancing the value of the title to those that remained But the latter stipulation was very speedily departed from, and a new commission was appointed to fill the vacant places, and even to treat with new applicants. Such was the origin of English baronets. From the date of the Union, in 1705, those created in England and Scotland were baronets of Great Britain. Irish baronets were created until 1800, since which period all baronetcies are of the United Kingdom. At investiture there is no ceremony. The rank is communicated by patent or writ, issued under the authority of the Crown; the fees of office being considerable. There are differences in the terms on which the honor descends (suggested, perhaps, by the recipient according to family circumstances.) Sometimes, according to patent, the rank is confined to direct heirs-male; sometimes it embraces heirs-male collateral; and sometimes, in default of direct male heirs, it passes to the husbands of heirs-female. Baronets have precedence of all knights except those of the Garter, bannerets, and privy-councillors. The wife of a baronet is legally called dame; but in common speech she is called Lady, and addressed as "Your Ladyship" The rank of baronet does not raise a person above the degree of commoner; but many baronetcies have, in course of time, been heritably acquired by peers, which lessens the ostensible number. It will thus be seen that a baronet occupies the same postion to a baron that a wavelet does to a wave, a brooklet to a brook, or an organette to an organ; and when we reflect that there are lords and viscounts, and marquises, and earls, and dukes and other titled personages, superior in place to barons, it only makes us think that a "baronet" is down toward the foot of the table when a gathering of notables is called. But a baronet is the best that a colonial can get, and, as it brings heredity with it, it is perhaps a better way for a man with a progeny to perpetuate his name than by cutting it on a tree with a jack-knife, as the school-boys are in the habit of doing. THE SIGNAL, however, does not think that the social status of Canada has been improved by conferring a baronetcy upon Sir Charles.

TOWN COUNCIL AMENITIES.

Now, I know it's not a right thing for a scientific gent
To call another man an ass—at least to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him—to any great extent.

—Bret Hart.

When the poet of the Occident wrote the above, he had in his mind's eye a select body of men who looked upon themselves as somewhat superior to the commonalty. They had formed into a company for mutual improvement, and all things appeared to move swimmingly until the element of discord entered in the shape of a scientific discussion. The parallel between the Society of the Stanislaus and the Goderich council holds well from a good beginning to a bad ending. Along about New Years the present members of the council were a sort of a mutual admiration society, and the mayor, reeve and their other associates, sat cheek by jowl around the municipal table. Since that time, however, scientific discussions have been in order, and the hydraulic pressure upon waterworks pipes, the difference in the work of a 20 and a 26 inch cylinder engine, the relative merits of a 1,000 and a 2,000 candle power electric light, and other expert questions, have warped the good nature of almost every man in the council. In addition to that, late sittings, and unproductive ones at that, have turned each individual member's wine to vinegar. So, when the matter culminated on Wednesday night in an open rupture between the mayor and reeve, and armed neutrality amongst the other member of the council, the grand climax was reached, and the parallel was complete. It is not our intention at the present time to enter into the merits or demerits of the case. Suffice it, that we consider the affair an unfortunate occurrence, and as one reflecting no credit upon the participants. We publish a fairly full report of the set-to in another column, in the hope that when the sayings and doings appear in cold print, the participants will feel that, even in the discussion of scientific questions, it is not well to give loose rein to an unruly tongue or full vent to passionate feeling. There is one suggestion we would make, and that is that, hereafter, the town constable be informed that his presence is required at the town hall during the sessions of council, not for active service, perhaps, but as a guarantee of good faith that he will not be absent if wanted. The constable could have been profitably employed on Wednesday evening last, if only present to see that Mr Jones, the electric light man, did no injury to himself or any one else.

WHAT is the National Policy doing for Stratford? When it was inaugurated as a city it had a population of over 10,000 souls; now, notwithstanding the prestige of G. T. R works, the assessment roll shows only 9,976. Where has the natural increase gone to? Mr S. R. Hesson, get up and explain.

WHY Charlie Rykert got the 1c apiece put on fruit baskets is now explained. The total revenue for the financial year ending June 30th last was $35,864,494; the expenditure was $36,698,005; leaving a deficit of $833,511. It will only take 83,351,100 baskets at a cent each for duty to even up the deficit, if no extra customs officers are put on.

The Goderich SIGNAL says: "It's in the mild September, and a fall overcoat is not out of place" Which seems to indicate that the editor has not as yet been able to raise the funds necessary to release his ulster from the keeping of his uncle. Now is the time to send in your subscriptions.—Hamilton Spectator.

We won't attempt to disprove the fact that under the N. P. times are hard in our business, as well as in every other one that is not specially bonused by Government. Tory papers, however, like the *Spectator*, that get fourteen prices for Government printing, can afford to supply their editors with beaver overcoats annually.

Auction Sales.

All parties getting their sale bills printed at this office will get a free notice inserted in this list up to the time of sale.

Auction sale of farm stock and implements, the property of J. H. Million, on the premises, lot 9, con. 6, E D. Colborne, by John Knox, auctioneer, commencing at 1 o'clock p.m., on Friday, 28th of Sept., 1888. See posters.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. Isaac Saikeld, administrator for the Templeton estate, has instructed Wm. Barrison to sell the farm, farm stock, implement and farm produce of the above-named estate. The sale will take place on the premises, north half of lot 13 and south half of lot 14, con 8, Stanley, on Wednesday, Oct 10th, 1888, commencing at 1 o'clock p m. See adv't and posters for particulars.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Question Threshed Out on Wednesday Evening.

Sharp Cross-Firing During the Meeting—The Mayor and Reeve Get at Loggerheads—Unparliamentary Language Indulged In—Music From the Choir.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

An adjourned meeting of the council was held this evening. Present—the mayor in the chair; reeve, deputy-reeve, and councillors Radcliffe, Smith, Colborne, Whitely, McLean, Humber, Proudfoot, Morton and Nicholson.

The mayor explained what had been done by the special committee appointed to go to different points to examine into the working of the electric light, and strongly recommended the purchase of the Reliance light, of Watford.

Mr Radcliffe endorsed what the mayor had stated. Judge Wood and Mr Corrie of Stratford, and others had spoken strongly for the Ball light. He had no doubt the Ball system was a good one; and so was the Reliance.

Mr Humber said Judge Wood had stated he would not take the Reliance system for a gift. From his knowledge of electric light plant he did not consider it wise to adopt it. The Ball light was held up on every side as being the best light. He (Mr H.) contended that we should get the best, and a few hundred dollars should not deter us from getting it. The Reliance Company, he was informed, was not an incorporated company, and that was a point that should be taken into consideration when the cost of putting in a plant was concerned. Mr Corrie endorsed the opinion of Judge Wood in favor of the Ball system.

The mayor, in reply to Mr Humber, said they had not attempted to give the full text of what was said, but only the salient points. The statement of Judge Wood that he would not take the Reliance system as a gift, was merely a piece of extravagant talk, and was owing to the fact that the Judge was prejudiced against one of the members of the firm.

The clerk then proceeded to read the offers that had been submitted to the council. When the last communication from the Reliance Co. was reached, reeve Johnston objected to the reading of it, on the ground that it was a new tender.

The mayor ruled that the reeve was out of order.

Mr Johnston—I want to explain; I want to record my objections. I'll have my objections taken down.

The mayor—Mr Johnston ought to know better than disregard the ruling of the chair.

After some further crossfiring between the mayor and the reeve, the latter took his seat.

Mr Humber said the last proposition of the Reliance Co. was certainly a new tender, as better terms were made than in the original tender.

The mayor wanted the town to get the benefit of the improved terms.

Mr Cameron said it was not a new tender, but that the Reliance Co., because of being new, wanted to give additional guarantees that were more favorable to the town in the matter of increased security.

The mayor thought it would be better to do things decently and in order, and ruled that a motion should be before the meeting before further discussion was had.

Moved by Morton, seconded by Radcliffe, that the town accept the offer of the Reliance Co., and take all the guarantees offered.

Moved in amendment by Proudfoot, seconded by Johnston, that new tenders be called for up to October 1st, and in the meantime that the offer of the Ball Co for lighting the exhibition be accepted.

Mr Humber was of opinion that we would require more than fifty lights, and was in favor of having new tenders called for.

Mr Cameron thought the matter had been duly advertised, and unless some good reason could be shown, the council, as custodians of the public funds, were bound to accept the lowest tender. It was with that intention the committee was sent to Stratford. So far as the Reliance Co. was concerned, that firm had offered better than was asked for, and at the lowest price. It had been said there was no tender—

Mr Nicholson—I say there was no tender

Mr Cameron—Well, I'm speaking to gentlemen of understanding, and not to you. Continuing, he said that a *bona fide* tender had been made at a reasonable price, with ample security guaranteed, and he believed it would not be honest dealing if the Reliance offer were not accepted.

Mr Proudfoot said the council had asked for certain tenders, and the Reliance Co. had not tendered in accordance with what the council wanted. There was no tender. Their offer was equivalent to saying this council didn't know its business. They offer two 35-light dynamos, when we advertised for two of 25 light power. People don't usually get more than they ask for unless there is an ulterior object. The tenders should comply with what had been called for, and then we would know what we were doing. Councillor Cameron's stock argument was that we should take care of the people's money, but that cry was only intended for election purposes. We could take care of the people's money best by not having anything forced upon us which we didn't call for.

Mr Colborne wanted to hear the tenders read so that an opportunity for expressing an intelligent opinion could be had.

The clerk then proceeded to read out the tenders, from which it seemed that the Brush Light Co had made an offer for $6,500, which was subsequently amended (if work was not needed before Nov. 1) to $6,400; the Royal had made an offer of $5 650; The Ball Electric Co. (seven and a half miles of wire), $5,090; and the Reliance (six miles of wire), $4 300.

Mr Johnston thought outside of the Ball and Reliance no amended offers had been received. He was in favor of all the companies getting a fair show. If tenders were again asked for there would be further cutting down in prices, and a saving to the town would result. The Reliance was not an incorporated company and could only give individual security. The Ball, on the other hand, was a first-class company. He was willing to go to the people on the cry of economy, and he believed in re-opening the tenders the council would be best serving the public.

Mr Morton was not in favor of throwing out the Reliance tender simply because it offered better than was asked for. If such an offer was made to him in his private business he would not throw it away, and he failed to see why men should act differently in public matters. When the tenders were opened the Reliance representative was not here. It was thought that the extra mile and a half of connection would be wanted, and the Ball and Brush representatives amended their tenders in that regard. The Reliance agent had the same option given him, and made his tender $4,550, which was considerably lower than its competitors. The Reliance was a new company, and at first he favored the Ball system, but now that the additional guarantees had been offered, he was disposed to support the Reliance. Though a young concern and unincorporated, the financial standing of the members of the firm was good, and the light was a most satisfactory one.

Mr Proudfoot said that so far as calling for new tenders at a certain stage was concerned, the waterworks committee had acted in precisely the manner now called for, in the re-opening of the tenders for the construction of the engine house.

Mr Humber stated that new tenders were also asked for in regard to the pumping engines.

Mr Johnston—The council has no data of the standing of the members of the Reliance company.

Mr Morton—They can get the information from *Bradstreet*.

Mr Nicholson said the Ball company stated what they wanted to give, and the other didn't.

The amendment was then put and lost. For: Johnston, Smith, Humber, Proudfoot and Nicholson—5. Against—Radcliffe, Colborne, Whitely, McLeod, Morton and Cameron.—6

Moved in amendment by Humber, seconded by Mr Proudfoot, that the Ball tender be accepted. Lost on a division by a vote of 7 to 4.

Mr Proudfoot asked for further information.

The mayor—We would be accountable to the people—

Mr Proudfoot—That talk about being accountable to the people is all rot, and we've had too much of it tonight.

Mr Nicholson said that these men who now talked so much about economy shoved $500 extra on the pumping engines.

The mayor—It seems to me that there are members here who are standing in the way of the public, and wish to thwart business.

Mr Johnston—If I am one of those referred to, Mr Mayor, you are mistaken. I want the right to discuss public matters, and won't be crowded out.

The mayor—Order, Order!

Mr Johnston—Yes, you can call order, if you like.

The mayor—Order, or I will leave the chair

Mr Johnston—Do so, and I will take it, and business will go on as well without you.

The mayor—I'll have you removed.

Mr Johnston—No you won't. You are a coward or you would not want to make such an exercise of your authority as you are making.

The mayor—You are drunk.

Mr Johnston—You are a liar.

The mayor—Nobody but a drunken man would act as you are doing.

Mr Johnston—You are a liar, and you know it.

The mayor—You are a disgrace to your position.

Mr Johnston—So are you.

The mayor—If you weren't drunk you wouldn't say so.

Mr Johnston—You're a liar, and you can't bully me.

Mr Proudfoot wanted to know if the last offer of the Reliance Co. was not an additional tender what was it? The reeve was correct in his original contention that the latter offer was an additional tender. We asked for something specific and the Reliance Co. sent in a tender which implied that we did not know our business. They first offered 70 lights instead of 50, and now they are anxious that we should take 105, which might never be necessary.

Mr Colborne didn't know a third dynamo was needed.

Mr Nicholson also said there was no use for it.

The mayor stated that there were two 35-light dynamos, 25 street lights would be used and there would probably be 10 private lights. If an accident happened to one of the dynamos, half the town would be in darkness, as some of the lights would have to be put out. Personally he had favored the Ball system, but he could not go back on the Reliance Co., which was cheaper, and had good guarantees. He favored the purchase of the three dynamos.

Mr Radcliffe thought two dynamos sufficient.

Moved by Colborne, seconded by Morton, that the question of purchasing the three dynamos be left in abeyance.—Carried.

THE WATERWORKS.

The waterworks committee was instructed to procure more pipes from Detroit, as Mr Gartshore, of Hamilton, had again got behind with the supply.

LOGS IN THE HARBOR.

A report from Jas Addison, stating that he had taken the obstructions out of the harbor, and that the channel was now navigable for the largest vessels was read. A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Government.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr Johnston rose to a question of privilege, and said: The mayor has stated that I was drunk this evening. That statement is false, and I want to have the matter straightened up. I rise to a question of privilege, and insist upon it being settled.

The Mayor—I did not say Mr Johnston was drunk until he had refused to acknowledge the ruling of the chair, and called me a "coward." I wish to recall that statement. I only used it because I wanted to put a charitable construction upon his actions here tonight.

Mr Johnston—I did not call you a "coward" until you had insinuated that I and others were unduly influenced.

The mayor—Your actions during the evening were such that I thought that by speaking of you as I did I was taking a charitable view of the case. I recall the statement regarding your being drunk.

Mr Johnston—I won't take that as an apology. I want to have my rights, and I—

The mayor—Sit down, sir.

Mr Johnston was on his feet and about to continue the altercation when deputy-reeve Cameron moved that the council adjourn. It was seconded, and the mayor declared the motion carried, and left the chair. The meeting then broke up.

J. A. REID & BRO.

—ARE OPENING OUT A—

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

New Fall Goods!

Look out for new Advertisement next week.

Balance of Summer Goods away below cost.

J. A. REID & BRO.

Goderich, Sept. 7, 1888.

FROM WASHINGTON.

What is Going on at the American Capital.

The Canadian Retaliation Bill Passed—The Chinese Question Before Congress—The Political Situation—Campaign Contributions—Cleveland's Acceptance.

From our own Correspondent.

Washington, Sept. 10th, 1888

The Canadian retaliation bill has passed the House with slight opposition, and will probably have the same good luck in the Senate. The speeches in the House on this measure have been very amusing to a person who was not prejudiced in favor of either political party. A republican would get up and, taking the bill for a text, would prove, to the satisfaction of himself and party associates, that the democratic party was a party of cowards and frauds, and that Mr. Cleveland was the greatest coward and fraud of them all; then he would announce his purpose of voting for the bill. A democrat would follow and from the same text prove that there was only one patriotic party in this country—the democrats—and that Mr. Cleveland is the purest, bravest, and most patriotic President the country has ever had, and that he is just dying to lick England. Multiply these two cases by the number of speakers and you can imagine the fun they furnished for the strictly neutral spectator. After hearing all the speeches on both sides, I feel quite satisfied that American interests are perfectly safe in the hand of either party. In fact, I don't believe that there would be but one party if American interests were really threatened in any serious way. After the final passage by the Senate of the retaliation bill, we shall probably hear no more about the matter until the new administration opens diplomatic negotiation for its settlement.

The most disgraceful piece of legislation that has been railroaded through Congress for many years was the Chinese restriction bill. There is nothing wrong about the bill; it is a law that should have been on our statute books long ago, but it is the indecent manner in which it was rushed through before the action of the Chinese government on the treaty was known; that constitutes the disgrace. It was unanimously passed by the House without reference to a committee or debate, simply because no member of the many in both parties who are opposed to any such methods had the courage necessary to object for fear that the objection would lose votes for his party in the coming election. In the Senate it was little better. There was an effort made to postpone action until something definite was heard from the Chinese government, but immediate action was demanded by some of the Senators, and it was only the lack of a quorum that prevented its immediate passage. There was a quorum present Friday, and it was passed in spite of the fact that a telegram was received from our minister to China, saying that the treaty had not been rejected, only postponed for further information, with only three voters against it—Senators Hoar, Wilson, of Iowa, and Brown. Afterward Senator Blair moved a reconsideration of the vote for the purpose, as he stated, of offering an amendment to the bill postponing its taking effect for sixty days. Pending a settlement of this motion the Senate adjourned until today.

The Democratic leaders of the House have decided that the first move for adjournment shall be made by the Senate. I believe that if it were possible without the consent of the leaders on either side to get a resolution providing for an adjournment in two weeks time before both Houses that it would undoubtedly pass. The rank and file on both sides, in both Houses, want to get away.

The political situation here just at this time is chiefly remarkable for doubt. The cool-headed men on both sides candidly admit that everything is thus far in doubt and it looks as though it would remain so until the votes are counted on election day. Neither side will have a walkover.

It is thought by many politicians here that the election in Maine will determine how much longer Congress will sit. If the republicans gain on the vote of 1884, the republicans in the Senate will regard it as as indorsement and proceed to push their substitute for the Mills bill, which is to be reported soon. If the vote shows a falling off they abandon their program and adjourn at once. I give this fairy story, for that's about what it is, just as I got it. I do not vouch for it.

Postmaster-General Dickinson went to New York Saturday, and it is said, carried with him a revised copy of Mr Cleveland's letter of acceptance, to be submitted to the national committee and Mr Thurman.

I understand that both Mr Cleveland and Secretary Bayard repudiate the action of Mr. Scott in so hastily preparing and pushing through the House the Chinese restriction bill. They both say that they did not know such a bill was in existence until they learned of its unanimous passage by the House.

Senator Stewart wants a committee appointed to investigate the workings of the General Land Office.

Both parties are arranging to receive cash contributions to the campaign fund from the residents of Washington—Government clerks especially.

The President's letter of acceptance was at last made public this morning. Opinions differ as to its merits according to the political affiliation of the party expressing it. But viewed without prejudice either way it is an ably written letter upon which much care was bestowed. It is yet too early to say how it will strike politicians here.

A LETTER FROM OHIO.

A Goderich Boy Tells How Live Towns are Built Up in the States.

The following letter from a former employee of THE SIGNAL, a son of our townsman, Mr. Elliott, Picton st., ought to give a pointer to our local men of enterprise and the town council towards promoting a genuine boom in Goderich:

To the Editor of The Signal.

MAUMEE, OHIO, Sept. 10th, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of addressing you to let you know that I am still on *terra firma*, and, believing that a few lines as to my present whereabouts would not be altogether unwelcome news to you. I am now employed on a paper called *Natural Gas*, published in Maumee, Lucas County, Ohio, an exceedingly pleasant and flourishing city. Great wells of natural gas have been discovered here, and are being utilized for the purposes of light and fuel. The city is thoroughly piped, and at night the streets are brightly illuminated with the great natural element. Nine of these large wells are owned by the city, and the city council offers free light and free fuel to any industry that desires to locate here. In addition to this they offer financial inducements, and private citizens donate free sites to *bona fide* parties meaning business. As a consequence manufacturers of all kinds are locating here. We already have woolen mills, knitting mills, paper mills, grist mills, glass factories and several smaller industries. By the way Mr. S D. Madden, a Canadian, has located his immense mower and binder works here this week, and is proceeding immediately to erect his great factory. When in full operation he will employ 250 men. Hall & Laird, of Port Huron, have also located their metalic smelting works and oil refinery here. The city is decidedly on a "boom," and has a bright future before it. I receive THE SIGNAL every week, and peruse its columns with pleasure. To me it is like a long letter from home, keeping me posted on men and matters with which I am familiar. I watch for it every week, and am deeply gratified when I receive it. Trusting that you are well, and hoping for your future prosperity, I have the honor of being,

Yours sincerely,
W. B. ELLIOTT

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

The number of *The Living Age* for September 1st and 8th contain Courage, *Fortnightly*; Parallels to Homeric Life Existing in Greece Today, and The Invitation to Celebrate the French Revolution, *National*; Mary Stuart in Scotland, The British Museum and the People who go there, and In a Garden, John Evelyn's, *Blackwood*; The Peak of Teneriffe, *Cornhill*; Confessions of a Gardener, Sir Francis Doyle's Poetry, and John Campbell Shairp, *Macmillan*; Professor Bonamy Price, *Temple Bar*; Hunger and Thirst in Australia, *Murray's*; The Tercentenary of the Armada on Skiddaw Top, *Spectator*; The White Race of Palestine. *Nature*; with instalments of "Nat" and "The Lilacs," and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each or more than 3,300 pages a year, the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid, Littell & Co., Boston, Mass., are the publishers.