COMMENTS AND CLIPPINGS.

James Gordon Bennett affects the utterly utter young man! of sold or in: s'speying The Cardwell Sentinel would like to see the salaries of rural Postmasters increased .c.

An old man lost his balance by kicking at his wife in Louisville, and was killed by the S. Annivar

Itsis said that: Grant has made:\$750,000 on stock speculations. He will next appear with a barriling in metale as a borrish ind halfbook Considerable space is given in newspapers to the sayings and doings of men who have

made fortunes: early and approved thenerous to The Orangeville Advertiser says "if he was not drunk on a late occasion, he acted like a drunken man."

Sitting Bullais anxious to take a trip to Washington, to see the Great Father who has disinherited him.

The Pacific Railroad Syndicate has an interest in two Montreal newspapers, one morning, and onesevening the bike rable watter on The International Parcel Post came into

operation on Oct. 1 between France, Germany, Belgium, and Denmark, Of the Miller House "Father" O'Connor, who claims to be an ex-priest, is lecturing against what he calls

Romanism throughout Ontarioned of enteries It is rumoured that several French Cansdian politicians are prepared to stand on the independence ticket at the next general elections. Many and analogical r

Queen Victoria has sent Lord Besconsfield's garter banner, removed from St. George's window, to be placed over the family pew at Haghenden it to the can neft ten :

The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmarki have come into a fortune of about \$15,000,000 Netherlands. Guiteau thinks he will be acquitted. His jailers say he is the most arrant coward they

have ever seen. Though sick he will not take medicine prescribed lest it conceal poi-Brigham Young once said . "There goes a fine looking blonde woman." "Why," said'

his companion, "that is one of your wives."
"By Jove and so she is," replied the old rascal. As a first practical result of the new Russo-German understanding, it is stated that the conditions of an agreement have been already fixed for facilitating the mutual extradition

of political offenders. A London paper says, as to the term cornering :- "We are greatly indebted to our American cousins for supplying us with terms which express in one word the meaning of half a dozen sentences."

The Belgian idea of Sunday is a festival. On that day they crowd to the seaside to bathe, picnic and go to the places of amusement. On one recent Sunday 7,000 excursionists arrived in Ostend. .

The fortune tellers and others of that class who grow rich on human credulity in Paris are to be driven out. The Prefect of Police has so decided, but the task will be very

difficult, as they have influence. A knotty point has arisen in an English insolvent society at Boulogne, whether a gentleman who has merely liquidated should take precedence, at the dinner table, of one who has filed a bill in bankruptcy.

The Committee of the House of Lords appointed to examine into the Irish jury system, has issued its report, which is most insulting to the people of Ireland. Of course it recommends a change in the system.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science in Paris a communication was read the Government Model Farm, and is a scienfrom a man who announced that he had dis- tific farmer. He was a member of the Herald covered a mode of inoculating vines as a Relief Committee, and was on the point of protection against the attacks of the phyll-

Dr. Wild, the sensational Toronto preacher, says the United States will soon be annexed Lord Caraysfort, in County Wicklow, to England and England to Jerusalem, and lived for several years in Wiswill have on a jacket which will not be perience of farming. (3) Mr. Garland—crooked.

Wilkie Collins, who is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatic gout, which necessitated his confinement to a darkened room for three weeks, his eves having been seriously affected, has been ordered to abstain from all work for at least six months.

A negro went home from a Georgia camp meeting in a state of ecstasy, declared that he was going to heaven by the way of a tall tree that grew in the dooryard, climed to a height of seventy feet, and then undertook to fly the rest of the journey. The fall killed him.

An English pauper named Worth, o an inmate of the Leicester workhouse, where he is engaged in tending pigs, will shortly come into a fortune of \$19,000 by the will of a gentleman with whom he was at one time in | Houghton and Ross are Protestants, the others

The late Chief Justice De Wet of the Transvaal, who has always stuck up for British supremacy, was offered the same position under the new Boer Government, but he declined, saying that he would only serve the Queen of England.

Germany has the most accommodating of post offices. It daily transmits birds, beasts and fishes, if of a harmless sort. A goose, unintelligibly directed, was lately put up for auction sale, when \$875 was found under its lest pinion. The sender has not been discovered.

A club has been established in St. Petersburg, the members of which bind themselves, under penalty of heavy fines, to wear only clothes made of Russian cloth, to empley only Russian workmen, to dine at Russian restaurants, and to abstain from everything coming from foreign sources.

The telegraph system has made but little headway in China, but its growth in Japan has been very rapid. It was introduced in 1871, and at the beginning of last year comprised 3,929 miles of line and 9,345 miles of wire. During last year the total number of telegrams reached 1,272,756.

An Idaho, newspaper started out with the purpose of being accurate, and it does not propose, at this early date, to begin making corrections. Thus when it was asked to print a statement from a man whose death it had announced with a glowing obituary, the communication was headed: "A Card from a 1.152 Corpse."

On some of the Southern railroads negroes are all excluded from parlor cars. A fashionably-dressed mulatto woman and her child insisted on occupying seats for which she had bought tickets at Nashville, upon which the superintendent bitched on an extra car, and transferred to it those passengers who disliked to ride on the other.

a little remarkable that no New York inition. Evolution to the reporter were account to the reporter we it worth while to adopt this useful device.

THE ENGLISH LAND WAB. PUBLICA OPINIONE ON THE QUESTION SOMETHING

of section to municipal donates the section LONDON, Oct 4 The farmers agitation For a few days past the neighbouring has a real vitality to sustain it! Had this mountains have worn the whitish grey appears. harvest proved a success there might pearance belokening the advance of winter. have been no very burning question of land have been no very burning question of land reform to trouble politicians for at least a year or two to come. But the fates have ordained it otherwise, and by the beginning of the next session of Parliament we shall probably see the question ripe for action. Hardly a political speaker mounts the rostrum but he has some thing to say on the subject, and it is besides, becoming the tashion whenever a body of farmers get together to talk about fair rents fixity of tenure and the like in a manner they have not been accustomed to aforetime. they have not been accustomed to aforetime plaints will receive very little attention. We To take a typical instance the annual get merely a nominal representation in the dinner of the Stannington and Losley House of Commons, so that what we lack, in Agricultural Association (these towns are numbers should be compensated for by the ablace Sheffield), during the usual after diamer. But our of representatives. Our present mem-Agricultural ...

near Sheffield), during the usual after dimner into our or relating the challman urged upon his bers are no doubt good men in their way, but speaking the challman urged upon his bers are no doubt good men in their way, but speaking the challman reform in the most decidedly they are not possessed of the most decidedly they are not possessed of the laws relating to land. He said he would mental calibre and other qualities requisite to command the attention of the Government which did not command the attention of the Government. give to English tenant farmers, who were always loyal, the same protection and the ents.

Bame' privileges as the disloyal There is considerable speculation here as Irish tenant farmers who shot their to who is the representative of a Quebec conlandords. He did not care whether it was stituency in the Dominion Payllament to Sir Stafford Northcote or Mr. Gladstone who whom is to be given the command of the gave it, but the singlish farmers ought to Secret Service Pollos. What is the Secret gave it, but the English farmers ought to Secret Service Police. What is the Secret have land reform. These sentiments received Service Police for anyway? I think the the hearty approval of the 200 farmers who ordinary police are quite capable of bringing listened to their utterance. Similar senti- an honorable member to his residence in the listened to their atterance. Similar senuments, not unfrequently, however, expressed as nonorable memper to the twall as any body in much stronger terms, are being wentilated specially constituted for that purpose.

all over the country. In Wales even, where again, what qualifications has this Quebec one does not often hear of burning questions member for such a position? Has ne agitating the public mind, the farmers are got the necessary experience? The second in the constitution of the police of among those whom the One Weigh Farmers Association, indeed, take of the police of among those whom the by the death of Prince Frederick of the One Welsh Farmers association Unideed, in thus following the example of the Scotch Ohamber of Agriculture, has draited a new Land bill for submission to the next Parliament. These and other signs, notably in Scotland, are causing considerable comment in conservative and even whig circles. The atmosphere of the land interest is thick and heavy, portending storm. The Standard, no alarmist priat, calls attention to the fact of the pre-valling epidemic of Labb "Leaguelam" having spread from the sister isle and proceeds to say that the suggestions or demands made by the farmers "are only more reasonable than the claims of the Trish Land League, because they are put forward mander, etc., etc., and we will all be hisppy. in the genuine interests of the tenant farmers and concest no diterior revolutionary de-signs." Sir Michael Hicks-Beach himself and others of his party allow that something must be done for this class, and sug-gest that greater security might be given for compensation for improvements; but beyend this they do not go in regard to land law reform. They simply endeavor to shift the issue, advising the farmers to demand a diminution of local taxation. The farmers, however, appear to be too wide wide awake just at present to be diverted from the track.

A GENERAL ALARM

Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever as with a slow fire, brought on by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the system like a chemical engine, and remove all fever and restore to normal state of health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 centa.

THE NEW ASSISTANT LAND COMMIS-SIONERS.

Dunlin, Oct. 4.—The following are the new Assistant Land Commissioners for Ireland :-(1.) Prof. Baldwin.—He is Superintendent of tarting for America to vigit the gra farms in the West when he was appointed. (2.) Lleut.-Col. Bayley.—He is Agent for He is a well known authority on land in the north, and has been frequently selected as arbitrator to settle disputes between tenants and landlords in the north. (4) Mr. Laughlan
—He is the son of a Dublin merchant and a practical farmer. He may be said to represent the commercial interests on the Commission. (5) Mr. O'Keefe—He is assistant Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Cork, and is a scientific farmer. (6) Mr. O'Shaughnessy—He is a well known Galway farmer. (7) Mr. Rice—He is one of the members of the Duke of Richmond's Agricultural Commission, and signed the minority report, which favored more protection for the tenants. (8) Mr. Boss-He is a Presbyterian farmer or trader, and formerly a shopkeeper in Monaghan. Col. Bayley and Messre are Catholics, and all are Liberals except, possibly, Col. Bayley. The Freeman's Journa and the Irish Times seem to favor the appointments. The former, however, recommends an attitude of reserve until it has been seen how they act. The Express, a Conservative organ, is dissatisfied. It says that the appointees decidedly favor the tenants' interest.

SET BACK 42 YEARS.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72 and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial. (Father.)—Sunday Mercury.

FRAGMENTS.

There have been shocks of earthquake at Gailipoli and Adrianople. Additional Control of the Control of the

North Wales miners demand an advance of

7½ per cent in their wages.

The will of James Stokes, the New York banker, bequeaths \$6,000,000 to his children. Second growth raspberries and strawberries have been offered for sale on the Ottawa mar-

The enquete in the Bellechasse contested election case has been fixed for the 27th instant.

No changes are to be made in the United States Cabinet until after the December

JOURNALISTS ON TRIAL. BERLIN, Oct. 6 .- Great interest was excited by the trial yesterday of chief editors and roporter of the Vossiche Zeitung and National Zeitung, charged with insulting a police com-Senator Don Cameron's new house at Wash- missioner who attended an anti-Jewish ington has, like the White House, a large meeting and declined to intervene when a porte 'cochere,' or covered entrance; so that section of the audience attacked the Jews. visitors arriving in carriages can enter with. The defendants accused the commissioner, of out being exposed to the sun and rain. It is neglecting his duty will be reditor. of the a little remarkable that no New York million Westiand Zeitung and the reporter were ac-

was fixed 50 marks.

LETTER FROM Q FEBEC. Mr. Alathar caudeline

Bid act Tud de Quanci Oct. 5:18817

For a few days past, the neighbouring but to day the beautiful snow came to tell us the summer was at an end, and, with the accompaniment of a biting northerly blast; it makes he envy our more southerly neighbours.

Some one, I believe, has written a pamphlet calling, attention to the ostraolsm of Irish Catholics in the matter of federal appoint. ments in the Quebec district. The intention of the writer is, no doubt, a good one, but until the Lish element is more ably represented in the Dominion Parliament, Irish com-plaints will receive very little attention. We get merely a nominal representation in the towards the requirements of their constitu-

police are supposed to look after? Well, when we have knights and chevallers, why should we not have a secret police, and byarmed with "lettres de cachet" like "Buckshot" Forster. We are quite an aristocratic shot. Forster. We are quite an aristocraft people and blood slways tells. Titles are necessary for ns. The people of New York may say Mayor Grace and the Mayoross, but here, although we have not as yet got as far as a Lord Mayor, we claim to have a "Lody" Mayores. I think we ought alt join the Knights of Malts or the Most Putsasit Order of the Temple, and then any muttonhead can be an illustrious Sir Knight, Grand Com-There is some indignation here at the conduct of the American Government in invad-

ing a portion of the Province of Quebec, and calling it Wrangell Land. I guess there will be a considerable wrangle over it before the Yankees are through with us. Does not In building, the foundation of a every student of geography know that the house should be laid, to a depth Province of Quebec includes all the frozen of five or six feet, so as to get below regions from the St. Lawrence to the North the frost line; and bricks, sticks, straw and regions from the St. Lawrence to the North Pole? If the Yankees want ice let them come and buy it, but we won't allow it to be stolen.

DIOGENES.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

London, Oct. 6 .- The following is the text of the declaration prolonging to the 6th February, 1882, the Commercial Treaties between Great Britain and France :- "The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, animated by an equal and sincere desire of arriving at the conclusion of a commercial convention; considering that the negotiations commenced in London on the 26th of May last have resulted in determining the points on which it was proper to establish a preliminary understanding; considering that the correspondence exchanged during the last three months between the two Governments leaves no doubt as to the possibility of concluding, treaties of commerce and navigation equally satisfactory to the two countries; considering that it is of the highest importance to put an end forthwith to the state of uncertainty in which the commerce of Great Britain and France is situated as to the system to which in the pure black mould. The mould rethe commercial and maritime relations of quires to be mixed with the calcareous subthe two countries will be subjected at the soil in order to return the best yield. Ploughexpiration of the existing treaties; agree to prolong for a further period of three months, that is to say, from the 8th of November next to the 6th of February, 1882, the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation in force between Great Britain and France; the benefits of this prolongation will apply to the conventional Acts hereinafter enumerated, that is to say:—1. Treaty of Commerce of the 23rd of January, 1860; 2. Additional Article of the 25th of February, 1860; 3. Second Additional Article of the 27th of June, 1860; 4. First Supplementary Convention of the 12th of October, 1860; 5. Second Supplementary Convention of the 16th of November, 1869; 6. 23rd of July, 1873; 7. Supplementary Convention of the 24th of January, 1874; 8. Declaration of the 24th of January, 1874.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA

AND GERMANY. PARIS. Oct. 5.—A French gentleman, just returned from Russis, contributes to-day to the Globe an interesting account of an interview which he had lately with General Ignatieff. The conversation turned chiefly on the present relations of Russis and Germany and on the Tunisian war. General Ignatioff is reported to have spoken in terms the reverse of friendly of the Germans in Russia, and to have announced that the duties on several German, manufactures would be shortly raised. In reply to a question of his visitor he replied blandly that he had no idea what the Emperors may have said to each other at Dantzio. All that affair, he declared, interested M. DeGiers. The discussion then turned on the war in Tunis, The General said he thought the critics of the French Government were severer in their judgment than the case warranted. He observed, satirically, that he would like to see how much better the Germans would be if they were engaged in an African campaign as the French are.

Consumption Cared. 10 1 . 25 : An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections. also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, #149 Powers Block, Rochester, W.P. ideD of an object to the visit record Cable Y. W.

Church, Quebec.

Archbishop Lynch's Opinion of the

SPLENDID FIELD FOR IMMI-He sonviered PATION and all appropries

large a resid or the carry in politica

returned from a visit to Manitoba left on fire places. I would advise every man, with Saturday, morning, by the Northern Rallway only the \$500 requisite for a start, to stop off for Flos to conduct a confirmation service in on his route and see how the Mennonites live the Roman Catholic Church in that township, and farm, and how the French Canadians A Globe reporter accompanied him a part of manage, before he commences farming. It his journey, in order to accertain what opinions he had formed, regarding the Prairie A single ox is all that is required for plough-Province, and as the result of the interview ing and draughts 18y no means should a obtained much information, with which the poor settler be anxious to put much land into public is, already familiar, and several inter-coultivation the first few years :: (Ten acres, in esting facts not well known to the people of

Ontarlo, made that a self a shelly sale as Halls Grace said : From what I have seen and heard, and I have had many opportunities of witnessing the life of the settlers. I regard the Province of Manitba as in many respects

Province, but none that could not be drained, the other a shepherd, who looks after the although in some sections where the land is flat the cost of drainage would be consider farmers. This Mennonite method of workable. The water varies in quality, much of ing I have seen in Mexico and other Spanishit being excellent and some of it alkaline. American countries, and it succeeds admir-

tores absolutely unknown in Ontario excepting in the north and far north-east are of not unfrequent occurrence. Notwithstanding it in the streets of Winnipes, remarked that this I am assured on all hands that the cold is not felt to be any greater than at Quebec or even sometimes in Toronto, and in Ireland.

A SPLENDIN FIELD FOR EMIGRATION. The country lies beyond the snow region and is continuously cold and dry in winter. Bliz-zards are rare. The dryness of the atmosphere closes the pores of the skin and prevents the chilliness felt in Ontario with temperatures very much higher. Manitobans say frost has been known to penetrate the earth to a depth of seven feet, but usually it is about three to three and a half feet. other material should be placed around it to break the continuity of the frost; otherwise there is danger of a building cracking, and in some cases falling down. Of course this rubbish around the foundation should be protected from rain and wet.' Roots should be placed in root-houses carefully constructed; burying them, as in Ontario, will not do. The summers are hot—in the day time—quite as hot as here, perhaps hotter. The clearness of the atmosphere allows the sun's rays free access to the earth, and the sun's heat is therefore intense. There is occasionally frost in June, which, taking the wheat plant in its milky state, does it considerable damage. What frost may occur in August is too late to

injure the crops, as they are already harvested. Fur coats are a necessity in winter for driving, but indoors it is not difficult to keep warm if the houses are warmly built. There are many which are not, and suffering is the

IMDIENSE VEGRTABLES. The vegetation is wonderful. Potatoes, beets, turnips, and cabbages are prodigious. I never saw any elsewhere so large, and as a root country I think Manitoba unsurpassed. They grow in the black mould as well as anywhere. Grain does not do nearly so well ing and sowing in the spring time is done with a rush, and as soon as the frost is 7 or 8 inches out of the ground. When these operations are put off till the thaw has reached 12 inches the grain suffers very materially, and does not attain that peculiar hardness for which Manitoba wheat is celebrated. The reason of this difference is said to be that when the frost is within a few inches of the surface the sprouting seeds get the cold and moisture from the frozen soil but that twelve inches is too great a depth to allow of

this taking place. GROWING TREES. Tittle is yet done in cultivating fruit trees. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the Plums succeed. The woods are confined 23rd of July, 1873; 7. Supplementary Concluding to ravines and the banks of rivers. Unless in these protected situations, or where a large quantity of timber is growing together, the sweep of the wind unsettles the roots and proves too trying, as is the case in Illinois and other prairie States. Some farmers grow trees from the seed, and where a considerable area is is sown are successful. Transplanting

is bazardous. WILD CAT SPECULATION.

Settlement is everywhere progressing at:s rapid rate, and the land fever in Winnipeg and in town plots is very high. Winnipeg lots sell at New York drices, and both there and in some of the villages along the line of the Canadian Pacific Rallway speculation is gone mad, and there will be a great reaction. Strangers are constantly buying. There are many Englishmen and Americans engaged in land speculations. Some get along without money. A young Chicagoan lately bought a lot in Winnipeg for \$10,000 on short time, and raised money to pay for it almost immediately by selling it for \$12,500 ... Sometimes over-sharpness misses its mark. Members of the Syndicate are being constantly sounded, and also other railway men in regard to the location of the railway, and on the strength of

and the comments of a correspondent of an incalled for Their manner of housing cattle and for Their manner of housing cattle and for Their manner of housing cattle and horses and themselves I have seen paralleled to the sound for their manner of housing cattle and horses and themselves I have seen paralleled in Bayaria. Switzerland, and Italy, without the sound for the angent accompaniment of all their unpleasant odour.

SPLENDID FIELD FOR IMMIT

The spring is the best time to emigrate. A man should not take his family with him but should wait for a year, till he has built a com-Best and Olimate. Enormous Vegetables: fortable house and prepared a few acres for How Various Nationalities Succeed. Go gardening, and perhaps sunk a well. His nation The Proper Time to Immigrate instituty is to build a comfortable house. It what a Poor Settler Should Do. 15 1 1884 Cost little, and if not of wood should be His Grace Archbishop, Lynch, who has just taken in regard to the position of stoyes or ing and draughts 1/By no means should a vegetables and grain, producing the largest: food supply is sall that should the attempted for a year or two ... Many ruin their prospects by getting houses, threshing machines, and implements not absolutely required at firsti-Da 65 FO CTHE MERKONITE WITE BELL

The soil is equal to that of the best parts of the soil is equal to that of the best parts of the parts of two paid men in a settlement—one who does It was rainy while I was there, and I way the double duty of minister and school more or less wet land in different parts of the teacher, and is comparatively well paid, and sheep and live stock of a large number of it being excellent and some of it alkatine. American countries, and it succeeds admirable and wells; however, are being suit, and ably. There is abundance of work for the at little depth, generally mote more than 60 new settler. The cutting of timber furnishes feet, a full supply of excellent ware is: in the source of employment in the stack seasons, and so does rallway construction. The winter cold is extreme, and temperatively to the qualities of Manitobs mid. It is winter and resaw outs as bad as Paris

. Manitoba has its drawbacks in climate and in other respects, but it offers rare advantages. It is, the country for the poor man Five years' labor on the prairie will make a man as comfortable as twenty years work in the woods of Ontario. dissatisfied settlers, who are utterly unfitted for them new country; but in the vast mejority are recevidently prosperous. Schools are established wherever settlement permits, and socially, morally, and intellectually the Province is making good progress To any accustomed to work the country affords magnificent opportunities in farming. With certain preliminary arrangements, the immigration of settlers from Ireland would succeed well, but there are some people who should never attempt to settle on a farm without being well accustomed to farm work and hence indiscriminate immigration is not desirable. I am well pleased with the country. I had no idea of its capacity till I saw it, and I consider it unsurpassed in the world. -Globe.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is not only the most reliable remedy for consumption, but it is a specific also for Bronchitis and Asthma. 82 ws

Holloway's Pills.-This purifying and regulating Medicine should occasionally be had recourse to during foggy, cold, and wet weather. These Pills are the best preventive of hourseness, sore throat, diphtheria, pleurisy, and asthma, and are sure remedies for congestion, bronchitis, and inflammation. A moderate attention to the directions folder round each box will enable every invalid to take the Pills in the most advantageous manner; they will be taught the proper dose, and the circumstances under which they must be increased or diminished. Hollowav's Pills act as alteratives, aperients, and tonics. Whenever these Pills have been taken as the last resource, the result has always been gratifying. Even when they fail to care, they always assuage the severity of the symptoms, and diminish the danger.

Cardinals Newman and Manning, invited to attend the funeral of Dean Stanley, with whom they were socially intimate, politely declined the honor, though the ceremony was in all respects a public affair. Roman Catholic clergymen in this country are far less exclusive. In numerous cases they took part with Protestants in funeral honors to Garfield .- N.Y. Sun.

A HINT.

If you wish to save yourself, your family. and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure need lessly, and also save many dollars in Doctors bills, go at once to the nearest store, and buy a few bottles of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

Snow to the depth of seven inches fell in Newfoundland last week.

London World :- "The possibility of substituting a president for the occupant of the throne of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts is seriously discussed both on public platforms and in popular newspapers. There are many persons who honestly believe that such a change would be to the advantage of the English people and yet who have not the remotest idea of attempting to give effect to it, and who, if they ever contemplate it as an accomplished reality, fix for it a period so remote that it can only have a speculatively historical interest. How is this to be explained The first consideration to be taken into account is that Englishmen distinguish, in a and also other railway, men in regard to the indication of the railway, and on the strength of facts and inferences land is bought and being an extract the supposed the railway would cross a river. The supposition proved correct, and the Syndicate applied to the land/owner for land are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the favor of the abolition of a second are in favor of the flower of Lords? By no called a supposed the railway and the speculator's land has fallen to ordinary prices. Farm lands do not share to any great extent in the wild cat speculation rife.

The French Canadian settlers are doing well, and are comfortable. The settlers from most thirtying class of settlers are doing well, and are comfortable. The settlers from a decidedly the most thriving class of settlers are doing well, the first few years at least, owing largely to their ignorance of the collinare set that the wild cat are decidedly the most thriving class of settlers. Old country settlers as a rule do not succeed as well, it first few years at least, owing largely to their ignorance of the collinare set that the wild the continual and the continual and the continual are decidedly the most thriving class of settlers are doing well, the first few years at least, owing largely to their ignorance of the collinare set the continual and the continual manner in which foreigners do not, between the theory and practice of government, be-

Hew Idvertisements

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos.204 & 206 West Baltimore St., Baltimore, New York. C

GRAND

DRAWING OF PRIZE

TORONTO

22nd November, 1881, IN AID OF THE DE LA SALLE

NOVITIATE & NORMAL SCHOOL

The object of the Institution is to train religious teachers in all that appertains to the Instruction and Education of Youth. Upwards of 200 VALUABLE PRIZES have

ni mei 26 been Donated. STADES TOOL OF BY

TICKETS, \ - 1 - 500. 8 to BROTHER ARROLD.

Finance.

Suggest 1977

FOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Ducal Brunswick Government Bond which Bonds are issued and secured by the above German Government, and are redeem-able in drawings

Three Times Annually.

until each and every bond is drawn. THE THREE HIGHEST PRIZES AMOUNT TO

240,000 Reichsmarks, 120,000 " 66 48,000

and bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 69 MARKS as there are NO BLANKS. One Reichsmark equal to about 24 Cents Gold. The next drawing takes place on the

1st NOVEMBER, 1881. Country orders sent in Registered Letters inclosing Five Dollars will secare one of these Bonds for the next Drawing, 1st of November.

For circulars and other information address the

International Banking Co.,

No. 150 Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you say this in the TRUE WITNESS.

MINING INFORMATION.



GENERAL INFORMATION RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PRO-

VINCE OF QUEBEC. The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1880 are :— 1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted.

Sec. 2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seignorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12. 8. For imposition of Royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 52. 4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands and on conceded portions of Seignory Rigaud, Vandreul, and other private lands. Sec. 14, 50, et seq. 5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, et seq.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations.
Sec. 23, et sec.
6. For the sale of lands as mining locations.
Sec. 23, et sec.
6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, et sec.
Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent tor lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire the right to work any mines of gold or silver thereon, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up, with the amount paid before issue of patent, the price of two dollars per acre. In the case of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre. In the sale of "free grants" the whole price of two dollars per acre must be paid. Censitaires in the seignories in which the Grown holds mining rights may acquire these rights by paying one dollar and a half per acre for the whole of their land, or at least one hundred acres; and the seignor or proprietor of the unconceded portion of a seignory may do the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, cight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and

to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, cannon hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement but not patented, the settlement duties not being performed, the selle may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in rull as a mining location. Sec. 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent that four hundred acres, or, in special cases.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or; in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by sideressing a letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time—

1. The full price of the location at the rate three doltars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of time (this price fixed by O.C. of 23rd March, 1881); two doltars per acre, if to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct., 1880); one doltar per acre, if it be mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.