Mr. Blakely Hall, who is now travelling in panada for the New York Sun, in a letter ated Toronto, September 22, to that paper, ives the following as the result of his talks ith the ratives whom he met during Ex-

ibition week at the capital of Ontario :-"I had a talk with a leading tanker. With

"Ton years ago," said be, "any one who could have ventured to make such a statement would have been immediately oatrated; but nowadays I constantly hear people iscussing the question. For my part I hink it would be a good thing for both counties."

In the beguiled thy feathered dame and skipped?

Is will thy son, in paths of virtue tripped?

Why not let Will be chastened or deterred By punishment appropriate to a bird?

Why not auggest that wings or claws be clipped?

Why still insist that eference to the annexation sentiment, he beeved it was growing rapidly.

"Ten years ago," such he, "any one who
could have ventured to make such a state-

ries."
a After all," he continued, what does bysity mean? The Queen has no power, and the British Government is ruled by the fanchester cotton spinners, toward whom we ave no feeling of loyalty. If they could ave presented it, we should have no manuatures at all in Canade. What they would be us to do is to how wood and draw water or them, and perhaps grow grain, and in dition buy their goods. When, by protection, we thwarted that ides, they alked about Cara is being a source of weakass to them, as they had to defend us, and we would not buy from them. Even Glad-tone at one time thought Great Britain would be stronger without us. There is a good deal of nonsense in all this talk about loyalty, or interests are identical with those of the United States, and so are our people. When ach is the case there can be but one result." I am more and more convinced the further I pursue my inquiries that the politicians are I pursue my inquiries that the politicians are absdily and violently mis-stating the actual condition of Canada. They prate of the loyalty of the Dominion to Great Britain at the yery time when the people themselves are complaining bitterly of the indifference and carelesaness of the Mother Country in giving way Canadian rights in the recent treaty. The Tory Government, under Sir John Maclonald, is making a tremendous show of

loyalty, while the bulk of the outsiders take he other track.

I have had a talk with the managing direcor of one of the most complicated and fareaching commercial enforprises in Canada. "I am not willing to have my name ap-per," he said, "because I should be assailed ight and left for treason and revolt, and it rould injure me in a commercial way. But here is no question about the anxiety of the ideanake citizens of Canada for the aboliion of Customs and a close Commercial Joins. I have heard men in the street care, oming to my effice in the morning, talk hot and fast in favor of union with America, but hey were tottled up tight by the loyalty of he men hoping for political preferment and a suible title." sfore they had been an hour on 'Change

VIEWS OF PROPLE IN GENERAL. I hear it everywhere. The drivers of cars

nd cabs, the hotel clerks, waiters, barbers, hopkeepers, newspaper writers, and the ording enerally express themselves to the uma effisct.

"I can's buy a coat on sentiment," said a ig insurance agent in Ottawa to me the other by ''o why should I support the scheme falthmendous Customs service and shrick or the Queen when her Mojosty's Govern-test has often expressed its willingness to at the whole Dominion go!"

I have visited the big Industrial Exhibition oling on here whenever I could catch a spare our, and talked with the exhibitors and left victors. They come literally from very portion of the big Dominion to exhibit ir products, cattle and wares, and repreevery phase of the complex opinion of anada. I talked first with one substrutial coman, then with another.

rises from the objection on the part of a few manufacturers who think they would be nocked over in the case of Commercial gion or annex tion (the stronger factories ment airwid of aither), and the other from belief that the United States has not deared its willingness to consider the subject, his country, ' he went on, "is mainly made of farmers, and we want closer relations th the States. Where our market is our terests lie. We can, I guess, run things to iit ourselves. The etronger men in the suplectoring interest do not dislike the idea alarger market, and they are not air aid of empetition. The objections come only from promoters of a few ventures which should er have been started here. They can only a bolitered up at best, and we have to pay be cost of doing it. The next election will

Regind up our way. I am an Englishman myself, but England would not object to our joining the States. Once there our influence would be thoroughly conservative, and that what England would like to sec. And hen what difference is there between us and he Americans? We look nitke, we speak the ame language, our history and traditions are be same. It is true their ferefathers re-alted from Great Britain, but everyhody awadays, even in England, admits that they ere perfectly justified in doing so. It has to come," said the farmer stoutly. "We all both be the stronger, our trade will run pore freely, and our people will grow more

Walking over to the cattle sheds—and, hy way, Canada can turn out very muc simals—I noticed a man leaning on the a big black bull that closely resembled

"Whatdo you think," I asked him "abon" relations of Canada with the United

"Well, sir," he said, "if we could come gether on fair terms it would be better for now and hereafter."

This was all he would say, but the convic-

of expressed was evidenly sincere and firm. on indications, when pursued as far as I re pushed them, are significant. The talk long the people is nearly always in favor a closer communion or absolute annex-

HE LESS OF TWO EVILS.

Raped Youth—My dear, do you know how ween Girl-No indeed.

You have a general knowledge of housekeepthough, I suppose, or, perhaps, you prefer George, if you are in want of a housekeeper seamstress I would advise you to apply to an playment agent. I thought you wanted a

pling, I will have my mother come

THE MYSTERY OF POOR WILL When woods are dark and round the circling

hill
Black shadows fall, and all the world is still,
Save for the insects' ceaseless serenade,
When semted dew lies cool on grove and glade,
When toilers rest and sinless infants sleep,
When memory wakes and idle eyes may weep,
When listening ears to long-hushed voices
theil

thrill,
I hear thy plaintive pleading, whippoorwill.
O bird of urgent, pitiful appeals!
My heart an interest in thy trouble feels,—
Thy case of poetry and pathos stripped,
What has Will done that thou shouldst want him whipped.

wnipped?
I pause and listen—thro' the twilight still
I hear thy soft entreaty, "Whip poor Will."
Why poor Will, rray, if thou wouldst have him whipped?
Perhaps through youth and innocence he slipped.
Such activations the

Such soft insistence, but so stubborn still! I feel a greater interest now in Will, Could find excuses for him—even beg, Poor bird, perhaps an Ishmael from the egg.

What can account for enmity like that,-Vendetta dating back to Ararat ? Or does heredity control the bird As it does man, for so it is we've heard That likes and dislikes in the blood will run, And what has vexed the sire will vex the son.
Again from dusky boughs and distant hill,
Madaining monotony, comes "whip poor
Will,"

Will,"
Patience has ceased to be a virtue now; S. S.
Would that my eyes could pierce the dark
where thou,
Skulking and luvking, askest pouting-lipped,
Or pouting-billed, that poor Will may be

whipped. Could I but snatch thee from thy ambuscade And bring to light the secret of that shade.

Sure, I should find by searching without fail The coward's feather in thy dark brown tail. Let no more nonsense and complaints be heard. Come out, whip Will, and show thyself a bird! Scared at the thought the tinut bird has flown. The woods are still, I listen here alone: In dimmer haunts in more requestered vale His rueful voice "takes up the word'rous

O enviable bird! not happy quite, Thou has a grievance nune may ever right: When spring's delight and summer's wealth

are here Still shalt thou pour thy plaints upon the ear. Still softly chanting thy sad vesper song Tell to the world the riddle of thy wrong; And listeners yet unborn, on tuture eves, Shall wonder why thy rancorcus spirit grieves Women shall pity thy hard aching heart, And poets, all but one, shall take thy part. Even I, in silence of the summer nig Regret my rashness and thy coward flight, For wish them both, perhaps my last chance

slipped Of finding why thou dost want poor Will whipped.

FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Senator Sabine, of Minnesota, a Republican, was interviewed while passing through Aigoma by a Toronto Mail correspondent. His views are most encouraging to the friends of unrestricted reciprocity. After referring to the retaliation move he said :

"Our friends in the Dominion need not give themselves a moment's anxiety on this score,' if they only will extend to our American fishermen a sensible and business-like construction of the treaties between us and the common hospitalities due from one nation to another, possessing the same lies of kindred, language and manifest destiny. The question of commercial union has attracted considerable attention in the United States, he observed, 'and especially in the north-western states, and the policy, if carried in to effect, would undoubtedly do much "As regards this trouble with the United to effect, would undoubtedly do much towards adjusting and finally solving this towards to stopping it forever. The one prepared for unsestricted resignation in the interest in the contraction of the fisheries." part of the country. The old friendly feeling that began in the early days between the fur traders of the American and Canadian North-West still existed there, and Minnesota and Manitoba would both be greatly benefitted by having freer business intercourse with each other.'

MR. EDISON'S REMEDY

gasolene, rhingolene and caustic soda for THE DESTRUCTION OF GERMS.

NEW YORK, Sept 27 .- Mr. Thomas A. Edison thinks he has discovered a remedy for the destruction of yellow fever germs. His ex-periences have been with familiar and cheap tubstances in use as disinfectants, "My experiments," says Mr. Edison, "have been purely sentiments, and from the results obtained I to a big change, and don't you forget it, but feel confident that I have at last found a means the movement would be hartened if the of stamping out the fever germs. I am con-united States would say whether she wants or not." Another respectably dressed and intelligrowth. It is not due to gases, or the whole of a district would be affected at once."

Mr. Edian then contained the contained at the con

Mr. Edis n then explains the virtues of gasolene and rhingolene in the destruction of germs by the production of cold, and pro-

ceeds:—
"Gavolene has the peculiar property also of displacing the water in all organic matter, causing it to periah. But as gasolene is not easily absorbed by wet ground, and would probably fail in a measure to do its work, I have discovered that caustic sods will answer the purpose in these instances. Microbes being organic must contain fatty acid, and caustic sods will saponify anything containing fatty and. So, in the wet places, I would liberally sprinkle caustic soda, which could be done at a very small cost with the aid of the street sprinkler. The hours and dry places could be contained with providers

protected with gasolene.
"Our experiments with microbes have been encouragingly successful, and not having any of the yellow fever germs to work upon we can only draw our conclusions by analogy.

YELLOW FEVER MICROBES. Said Dr. Clifton: A yellow fever microbe has the appearance of three joints of sugar cane. I got them from Washington in a glass tube that somewhat retembles a gourd. The tiny microbes are placed in the big end, but looking at it you could never tell that there was anything but air in it. The small end is sealed up and the microbes are in there, though apparently dead. Some microbes live in such places for twenty years. We will suppess now that we want to look at some of them under the microscops. Upon took at some of them under the microscops. Upon the little glass side we put a drop of gelatine of the consistency that will not run. We take a cambric needle, and after heating it to destroy all inicrobes that may be in the air, we quickly break the seal of the glass tube and insert the break the seai of the glass tube and insert the needle, drawing it out quickly and resealing the needs of the tube. We insert the needle in the drop of gelatine on the slide and quickly put on the little cover to slut such germs or microbes that may be floating about in the air. Then we place the slide under the imicroscope. In forty-five minutes the microbes have fully aroused from the Rip Van Winkle sleep, and now you see what curious things the isorge, if you are in want of a housekeeper teamstress I would advise you so apply to an and now you see what curious things they playment agent. I thought you ganted a are. As I said before, they resemble three joints of sugar cane, but the joints are not straight, but at opposite angles. Take this fellow, for instance, and you see a joint drops off, incommoded on my account—no, indeed, one Philadelphia Record.

The property of the property

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another joint No. 2 drops a joint, and this, with the joint from No. 2, join together, and there is microbe No. 4. Another joint grows on Nos. 1 and 2, and one drops from No. 3, and, these joining together, make microbe No. 4, and so they go on until the little drop of gelatine is a they go on until the little drop of gelatine is a working, seething mass of microbes. Now, these microbes are in the blood of a yellow fever patient, and there's where they live. They get into a blood corpuscle and eat out all the red part, as a darkey eats out the red meat of a watermelon, and the blood is then a drop of a clear fluid. To give you an idea of how many can crowd into a corpuscle of blood let me say that it takes 3200 corpuscles strung together to make an inch. Well, you can string just 150,000 microbes across the dismeter of one corpuscle, consequently you can guess billions after

consequently you can guess billions after billions of microbes in a drop of blood. The theory is that these microbes eat up one's blood so rapidly as to take it all away from him in a very abort time. Some men can stand the letting of more blood than others, and consequently soma men recover from yellow fever.— Macon (Ga.) Tel-graph.

ABSTINENCE AND A LONG LIFE. There seems to be good reason for believing that with men of strong constitutions extreme abstinence tends directly to length of years, We have in the bistory of accesion so many remarkable incidents of longevity that we can hardly doubt that there was some connection between their asceti dem and their long lif nulses (which is a reaconable supposition too, however,) we suppose that the strongth of will and purpose indicated by their entering into and continuing their assetic life was itself a proof of the constitutional strength and tenacity essential to longevity. By this as it may, the accetice lived healthy and cheerful lives on very little food, and many of tiem far outlived the four score years which the Pasimist assigns as an age at which life hecomics but a weary burden. Cassian asserts that the usual daily supply of food for an ascetic was twelve cunces of bread, their drink being water. There must be some mistake, however, in this, as it has been abundantly proved that life cannot be maintained on bread and water alone for any great length of time. On the meagre dist (for meagra it undoubtedly was) of the ascetic rules, St. Anthony lived 105 years; James the Hermit, 104 years; Arsonius, who had been tutor of the Emperer Arcadius, 120 years; Epippanius, 115 years; Simson the Stylite, 112 years, and Romauld, 120 years.

It having been announced that Miss Mo Tavish, of Baltimore, is about to be wedded to the rich Duke of Norfolk, and Miss Zerega, Westchoster County, New York, to the nearly equally well to-do Dake of Newcastle, there is alarm among Yankee help-esses lest the supply of Dukea may ren cu'. The New York Herald, to aid them in their choice, supplies this list of unmarried available Dukes:

1-Dake of Someraet, born December 30,

2-Dake of Richmond, born February 27, 1818; widower. 3—Daka of Graftou, born Jane 2, 1821

widower. 4-Duke of St. Albans, born April 15, 1840;

widower. 5-Duke of Davonshire, born April 27, 1808 :

widower. 6-Dake of Ratlard, born May 16 1815. 7-Dake of Areyle, bein April 30, 1823;

widower. 8-Dake of Portland, born December 28.

9-Duke of Burkingham and Crandos, born Sept. 10, 1823; widowor. 10-Dake of Westminster, born October 18, 1825; widower.

PREFERRED TO THE CAPTAIN'S STATEROOM.

"Captain," said the Kentucky statesman who was about to take his first trip across the ocean. "If I understand the way this ship is constructed it's got several water tight compartments.' "Yes, wr."
"Water's all on the outside—can't none get in

"No, sir."

"Cap'n," asid the Kentuckian, decidedly, "I want one o' them compartments—I kon's keer what it costs." -[Chicago Tribune.

BEGINNING TO WAKE UP.

The campuign is growing slightly warm in Rochester. The editor of one of the papers says to another :- "You have admitted that you are a thief, but you have not yet gone tir uch with the formality of acknowledging yourself a with the formality of acknowledging yourself a list. And yet you know you are one." He who is thus spoken of gently remarks that the other fellow is "a scoundrely calumniator," a slimy and miserable libeller," and that "no gentleman, no man of any kind" would be guilty of the things of which he is guilty. Dear reader, these things are said, not out in Deadwood, but in the midst of the academic groves of dreamy Rochester. When the campaign sets real tot, the Rochester brothren will "make the real hot, the Rochester brothren will "make the fur fly."-Boston Courier.

STUDY IN REPTILES.

At the Kindergarten.-Teacher-Now, chil dren, anything that crawls along the ground instead of walking is called a reptile. Can you give me an example of a reptile?

Ina-A worm.
Teacher-Yes, that will do. Can any one give me another example? (Long silence. Finally Peggy Bright speaks up) - I can, teacher.

Teacher—Well, Peggy, what is it? Peggy Bright (triumphantly)—'Nother worm.

MUST HAVE EXERCISE.

Occasionally Burdette condescends to teach a lesson in his fun. There is a condensed business college course in the following:— "Young man," said the dominie, solemnly, "don's you know that the Sabbath day is a day of rest?" "Yes, I know," said young Selvedge," "but since the old man stopped advertising I rest all the week, and I've got to exercise when I get a chance."-Exchange.

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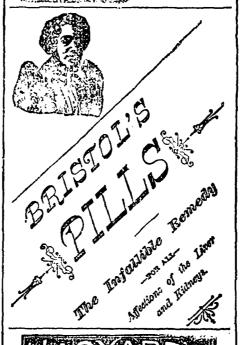
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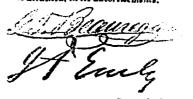
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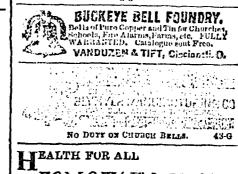
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No. 1075. SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Rosina Citoleux, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Joseph Roy, of the same place, blacksmith, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCHAU,

Attorneys for Plaintiff;

Montreal, 1st September, 1888. 8.6 Company of the Comment of the Comment

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