THE GALLOWS CHEATED

A Rat Portage Murderer Sentenced to Death.

HE HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS CELL.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20. — His Honour Judge Sinclair and the Hon A. S. Hardy, Q. C., arrived here yesterday by the steamer Manitoba from the Algoma district, where Manttoba from the Algonia district, where they have been in connection with the special commission of Oyer and Terminer issued to the former by the Dominion and Ontaria Governments for the trial of Wm. Hom for Wm. Adams at Rat Portage.
the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of December next. The murder took place in the disputed territhe murder took place in the disputed territory, and the witnesses for the Crown travelled 750 miles to reach the place of trial. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Hamilton, Crown attorney appeared for the Crown, and Mr. McFayden nd Mr. Dunning for the prisoner.

and Mr. Dunning for the prisoner.

SARNIA, Sept. 21.—Wm. Horn, the man tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the man Adams at Rat Portage some time ago, hung himself in his cell at Sault Ste. Marie by fastening the sheet of his bed to the bars of his cell door. He had not been hanging long when discovered, but life was quite extinct.

THOUSAND ISLAND LEASES.

Purchasers of Annual Leases at the Govern-ment Sales at Brockville. BROCKVILLE, Sept. 15 .- Mr. Jarvis Robin son to-day disposed of the leasehold of a number of the islands in the river St. Lawrence that formed part of the Indian reserve. The terms of the sale were that the leases should last twenty years at a yearly rent, no one person to be allowed to rent more than one island; purchasers to pay the first year's rent forthwith, failing which the island will be immediately again offered for sale; within two years a sightly house should be erected Mr. DeBoucherville read the conditions of the lease. Bidding was somewhat slow. Long Island, about two miles from Gananoque, was out up at an upset price of \$10 per annum d no offer was made for it. Pitch Pine and was put up at the same price and was knocked down to D. Ford Jones, M.P., for Hog Island was the next offer at \$20 a year. The island contains 23 acres, and the lease went at \$25 to Mr. E. D. Sherwood, of Ottawa. The following were the purchasers of island leases with the rate per annum :-

uckleberry Island, withdrawn.
og Island, E. D. Sherwood.
itron Island, Chilion Jones.
rincess Charlotte Island, A. P. Sherwood.
link or Fisher Island, F. Jones.
pilsbury Island, F. H. Chrysler.
Urpes Island, W. F. Dowell d Island, F. Clemow.

tt Island, T. B. Robb

Island, F. C. Clemow

Island, H. T. Fitzsimmons

a Island, R. P. Cook

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-The difficulty which has existed for some time past in the City Council in relation to the granting of a new charter for forty years to the City Passenger railway has come to an end by Aldermen Nelson and Greene, who belonged to the majority, coming before the Country of the majority of the majorit cil to-day and bringing forward a resolution to quash the whole proceedings. Both gentlemen admitted that in their intercovered that an overwhelming majority of the latter were opposed to the granting of the concession proposed. They therefore bowed to the will of those who sent them to the Council, and gracefully retired from the posi Council, and gracefully retired from the posi-tion which they had previously taken up. The resolution was carried, and the matter will have to come up again de novo. A notice of motion was entered to appoint a new committee to make a report upon the subject.
The citizens are elated at the result, as the great majority of them looked upon the sur-render of the streets for so long a term as an outrage upon public rights. All the local papers, with one solitary exception, strennisly opposed the charter.

As a result of the improvement in the untry and the increase of work country and the increase of work for the labouring classes, there is a great falling off in the number of criminals in our city gaols. At this time last year there were 226 person carcerated, whilst at present the number nly 126, the lowest number for twent ears. The calendar for the fall assizes has ally the names of thirty prisoners for trial, whilst in former years the average has been

near one hundred.

A Roman Catholic priest of fourteen years standing named Sequin writes a long letter in a local paper addressed to Bishop Fabre, an-nouncing his conversion to Protestantism, and giving his reasons therefor.

There were 1,947 cattle and 600 she ipped from this port last week to Great The total shipments of live stock for this season so far were 35,350 cattle, 64,000 sheep, and 700 hogs, whilst for the whole of last year the numbers were 26,000 cattle,

8,000 sheep, and 3,300 hogs. CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

TRENTON, Sept. 15.—This morning Georg ntine, jr., a farmer residing near n the township of Murray, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife As he did not rise at the usual he the stairs, and he was discovered at the focing a dying condition. The rash act is at tributed to mental depression. He leaves wife, who is very ill with consumption, an two young children.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-Madame Huot, wh when in a violent passion lately at he husband, who had had her sentenced to two months for assault, attempted to kill he infant child in the cell of the police court was found guilty to-day of an aggravate assault and sentenced to two months' ac ditional imprisonment. On being taken the cell she committed a violent assault upo the officer, who, however, did not lay a con

plaint against her.
Narcisse Gravel, the youthful train-wrecker was tried here to-day at the General Se and found guilty. From wanton mischief h placed a stone of six pounds' weight on th rail as a train was approaching, but the er gineer fortunately saw his manceuvre, an stopped the train in time to prevent a dreadfu accident. Owing to the youth of the culpri the sentence was held in suspension.

KINGSTON, Sept. 20.—Chas. Hippauf,
German, has been arrested for fraud.

appears he sold a bill of exchange to another

German, and when the draft was presente at the bank it was sent to New York for pay ment but was protested. The first German had previously had one of the three bills ser him cashed, and of course the second coul not be paid. The former promised to pa the amount but failed to do so and skippe the amount but failed to do so and skippe out. He was arrested on Sunday night an brought here this morning. At the polic court he was remanded pending a settlemen

EPPS'S COCOA -GRATEFUL AND COM Ing.—"By a thorough knowledge natural laws which govern the operat digestion and nutrition, and by a car plication of the fine properties of well ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our fast tables with a delicately flavoured age which may save us many heavy bills. It is by the judicious use of success of diet that a constitution may be ally built up until strong enough every tendency to disease. Hundred tle maladies are floating around us r attack wherever there is a weak poli-may escape many a fatal shaft by properly nourished frame. —Civil Gazette, Sold only in packets "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Co. London, Eug." Also makers of Epplate Essence for afternoon use.

ENGLISH MAIL.

Fresh News Gleaned From Old Country Journals.

ENGLAND.

According to the Saturday Review, it is easier for a Jew to get into Parliament as the representative of an English constituency than for a Roman Catholic. It is stated that Swarland Hall, an ancient

historic mansion, has been placed at the dis-posal of a community of French Jesuits by the owner, Mr. J. G. Riddell. The Rev. Richard Marcus Southwell, vicar St. Stephen's near St. Alban's, a living his own gift, which he has held since 1830, dead suddenly while talking to

ome workmen. In a recent English railroad accident, Mrs. Mitchell, a widow lady of fortune, on her way to a summer retreat, lost two sons and a daughter, while she, another son, and her servant were seriously injured.

It is not in America only that new buildings go to pieces. The Guardians of Chester, nd, have appointed a committee to find out why the workhouse, built at a cost of \$200,000 six months ago, is already delapi-According to London Truth, the life of the

prominent personages. Large sums were paid by several offices after the death of Prince At Exeter, England, a young farmer has been sent to gaol for a month for shooting a rabbit on a farm of his own occupation, while a man brought before the same bench

or brutally ill-treating his wife was fined five shillings. Drunkenness is said to be greatly on the in crease in London. Ten years ago the persons arrested for drunkenness, or for being drunk and disorderly, numbered 21,695, whereas last year they had increased to 33,892, or by

nearly fifty-seven per cent. A return recently and privately compiled shows that insanity is largely on the increase among our poorer classes. It would appear that it is the lower and most degraded section of the poorer classes which furnishes the great proportion of the lunacy cases. From a Parliamentary paper just published

it appears that "the expenditure recorded to the 31st March, out of the moneys issued out of the consolidated fund for the expenses of fortifications," amounts to £7,413,346. Of this sum Portsmouth figures for £3,067,990, and Plymouth for £1,477,521. An old English miser named Rhodes, who

An old English miser named Knodes, who began making money as a rubbish gatherer, and lived and died in squalor, has bequeathed \$300,000 between the Royal Free Hospital, London, and the National Lifeboat Instituion, leaving his relations penniless. The will stands, but the charities have given the five next of kin \$5,250. An English journal speculating on the possibility of Russia obtaining possession of the Corea, says that in such an event Russia's

an influence in the Pacific. An eccentric Englishman, long a resident An eccentric Englishman, long a resident at Paris, has just committed suicide, after having devoted twenty years to a strange mania. Every six months he had a coffin the himself. Each was too long too. short, or uncomfortable in some way,

the last proved perfect. Having no further object in life, he killed himself. The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain held its annual meeting at Düsseldorf this year, in accordance with an invitation issued by about thirty of the leading German iron works. Great disappointment was felt, however, because Messrs. Krupp, the well-known cannon manufacturers, refused to allow English visitors to inspect their works. While the population of the United Kingdom has increased since 1865 from 29,861,908 to 34,505,043, that of Ireland has decreased by more than a quarter of a million, and the number of marriages has decreased by 6,000. While pauperism has decreased in England and Wales from 971,000 to 837,000, and in Scotland from 121,000 to 97,000, the returns

for Ireland show an increase from 69,000 to beginning of the future of the House of Lords the London Standard says:—"It may be possible to reform it, since, like every other human institution, the House of Commons included, it is by no means perfect. In future, only life Peerages might be granted, or the composition of the House might be still further varied by the addition to it of members elected either by the House of Commons itself or even by the country at large mons itself or even by the country at large

The tomb of Mr. Percival Hart, of Lullingstone Castle, England, ancestor of Sir William Hart-Dyke (Lord Beaconsfield's "whipper-in" in the House of Commons), is inscribed: "The curious inspector of these monuments will see a short account of an ancient family, for more than four centuries content with moderate estate, not wasted by luxury nor increased by avarice. May their posterity, emulating their virtues, long enjoy their possessions." This inscription bears the date

A Conservative banquet took place at Radcliffe, near Nottingham, on the 2nd, under the presidency of Lord Newark. Mr. Hild-yard, M.P., and Mr. Storer, M.P., were pretent. Replying to the toast of the House of Commons, Mr. Hildyard, speaking of the measures brought before Parliament, said if measures brought before Parliament, said if the Ground Game bill were brought before the tenantry of England they would not care a straw for it. He did not believe that the pill would do any good to occupiers of the

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has written a long Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has written a long letter strongly advising the Irish farmers to discard the advice of the Land League and lay their grievances and wants before the Irish Land Commission. Mr. Smyth considers the League "committed a grave mistake and seriously compromised the tenants' cause when it put peasant proprietorship in antagonism with fixity of tenure." The honourable gentleman argues that there is no antagonism between them whatever, but quite the contrary.

quite the contrary.

Mr. Tom Taylor's will has just been proved the personalty being sworn under £16,000. This is probably a tolerably close representation of the extent of the fortune of the late editor of Punch, for nearly all his property was personal. Mr. Taylor has left a few individual legacies, in the shape of books, sets of books, and pictures, but his home and grounds at Lavender Sweep, together with the residue of his real and personal property, be leaves on trust as to the income to Mrs. Taylor for her life, and as to the wincingle to Taylor for her life, and as to the principal to is children at her death.

It is most comforting to reflect, says the Bombay Gazette, that sturdy old General Phayre is pushing up to the front. Those Afghans who suppose he can only sing psalms will learn their mistake. He is a thorough boldier, and Ayeub Khan would do well not to presume on his piety. These God-fearing poldiers, who buckle on the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, show a very rough front Lord and of Gideon, show a very rough front to an enemy, They are inspired with a kind of prophetic Hebrew wrath; they imprecate and they smite the foe. They say, "in the name of the Lord will I destroy them."

during the last few years, but, like its neigh-bours, it has been spending money a little too freely. People and Parliament are just now sorely exercised about ways and means, taxation, and retrenchment. Great reduc-tions are to be effected in the civil service; sublic works are either storned for want of public works are either stopped for want of funds or curtailed, now that the winter is over; and out of the last £5,000,000 loan, when prior engagements had been met, only about £800,000 remained available. What is wanted is more capital to develop the splendid resources of the country.

A return of the various orders of the Council made between the 31st of December, 1878, and the 31st of March, 1880, for the preventable disease has been issued. Table A return of the various orders of the Privy tion of cattle disease has been issued. Tables appended to the return show that £65,049 appended to the return show that £65,049 was the total amount of compensation paid by local authorities in Great Britain for animals slanghtered during 1879. In the same year there were imported into England, Wales, and Scotland 106,936 foreign cattle, sheep, and swine from Denmark, 102,761 from Canada, and £10,647 from the United States of America, the total number of animals imported from all foreign countries having been 1,239,696. ing been 1,239,696.

A curious discovery, which seems to indicate an undiscovered crime, was made by Mr. Frank Ball, of Cambridge road, London, who informed the Bethnal Green police that while shooting on the banks of the Thames, near Tilbury, yesterday, his foot struck against something. On looking closer he discovered it to be a skull, and on examining the spot further he found a second skull somewhat Prince of Wales is insured by a number of speculative persons, as are the lives of many smaller. He took the skulls to the Police Office, and medical inspection pronounced them to be those of a young man and young woman. The lower jaw was gone from both, and the woman's skull bore traces of fracture. The spot will be further examined.

About half-past ten on Wednesday night, 1st inst., a most determined suicide was committed in an entry near the bottom of Warren street, Liverpool. A man, who by his dress appeared to be a workingman, was covered with blood, a large pool of which surrounded him, and by his side there was a large new clasp-knife, with which he had wounded himself. When asked who had cut his throat he replied, "My own hand." He was removed to the Royal Infirmary, where he was attended by Dr. Meesom, but soon after being admitted the man died, his windpipe being nearly severed. His name is sup-posed to be John Lamb, but his address could

not be ascertained.

Coloured seamen in this country, says the London Echo of August 25, have a serious grievance, and they met in Liverpool yester-day to agitate for a remedy. It is complained that when white seamen desert their ships in foreign ports coloured sailors are employed to fill their places, but when they come here they are sent adrift, a re-engagement for a homeward voyage being refused. Owing, it is said, to the prejudice existing even here against their colour, these men, it is alleged, can find employment neither affoat nor on shore, and run serious risk of starvation Resolutions calling for legislation compelling shipowners to return such men to their homes were unanimously passed at the meeting. It was also resolved to raise subscriptions for the more pressing wants of the destitute seamen.

Corea, says that in such an event Russia's maritime provinces would be extended southward to the same parallel with her possessions in the West, and not even Great Britain or the United States would have so commanding an influence in the Pacific.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. Humphrey, coroner, held an inquest at the London Hospital touching the death of Dr. Robert Hughes, a medical man, lately in practice at Woodbridge, in Suffolk, who committed suicide on the evening previous by cutting his throat with a penknife in one of the cells of Leman and they added a rider to the effect that al-though no blame whatever was attaching to the police in the present instance, yet they were of opinion that persons charged with drunkenness should be searched, as when they were in that state they were most likely

to inflict some injury upon themselves or other people.

An English military critic writes:—"The Germans carry one small spade to every four men, and large spades in the proportion of twenty-five per cent. of the small ones, besides ten per cent. of pickaxes. The Austrians and Russians are providing their traces with spades in the proportion of one Austrians and Russians are providing their troops with spades in the proportion of one to every two men, and the French have adopted the principle of carrying entrenching tools, though we are not quite certain of the proportion decided upon. The question of carrying entrenching tools was referred to an English committee ages ago, but as it required something like ten years for a committee to decide upon the constitution of an nittee to decide upon the constitution of an English army corps, we may perhaps see a huge European war upon us before the authorities can make up their mind upon this

new but simple question." English papers report that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, New South Wales, the Hon. T. McIlwraith, Premier of Queensland, a semi-tropical colony of about 100,000 inhabitants, said that he had about 100,000 inhabitants, said that he had minutely examined the cattle trade with England, as carried on in St. Louis and Chicago; and had also visited Texas and Colorado, and compared their resources with what he knew of the resources of Australia. He did not think it was as profitable as it might be made in Australia. He was satisfied that the Australians were in a far better position than the Americans to put meat on the English market. Nevertheless, the fact remains that hitherto the Australians have greent tens of thousands in the effort

have spent tens of thousands in the effort without any compensatory result. Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, C. B., Governor of the Isle of Man, whom her Majesty has been pleased to advance to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, is a son of the late Mr. James Loch, M.P., of Uppat, Sutherlandshire, and brother of the late Mr. George Loch, Q.C., M.P.; his mother was Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Orr, of Bridgeton, N.B., and he was born in the year 1827. In 1844 he entered the Indian army as cornet in the 3rd regiborn in the year 1827. In 1844 he entered the Indian army as cornet in the 3rd regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry. He acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Gough in the Sutlej campaign, and served under General Beatson in Bulgaria, in 1854, when organizing the Turkish cavalry. He was secretary to the Earl of Elgin's special mission in China in 1857 and 1860; and he also acted as private secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, from 1861 to 1863, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man.

London Trath:—"It is impossible to meet half a dozen Bonn students without noticing that at least four of them bear permanent marks of the sword on their faces, and many marks of the sword on their faces, and many are most unpleasantly disfigured as a result of these encounters. As to Heidelberg, one of the prettiest spots in the neighbourhood of the town is the well-known tavern, "Zur Hirschgasse," on the banks of the Neckar, in the gardens of which the duels regularly take place about twice in every ten days, several being fought on the same afternoon, one after the other." Among the many Heidelberg traditions of duelling is the following:—Two students fought, and each sliced off the other's nose. The noses fell to the ground, and being picked up by the seconds, were plastered again on the faces of the duellists. The operation succeeded, but in the hurry the noses had been changed. The aquiline man henceforward had a snub, and the snub man had an aquiline nose.

Some of the features of taxation in Eng-

Some of the features of taxation in Eng-Some of the features of taxation in England are peculiarly just and desirable. If anybody leaves you \$500, you have to pay \$10, and if he dies without a will, you will hear of the Lord will I destroy them."

Edward Johnson, a veteran of the Peninsular War and the Battle of Waterloo, has just fied at Brentwood, aged 90 years. His friends believe that he was the last survivor of the 7th Hussars, as the regiment was composed on the day of the battle. Johnson received a levere scalp wound at the storming of Badajos, and thenceforward wore a silver plate on the prown of his head. He was also struck in the face by portions of a shell at Waterloo. On leaving the service he received a pension of 2s. per day, but, being in fairly comfortable circumstances, he ceased after a while to claim it.

Exercised Formatics

Exercised Formatics

Exercised Formatics

**Some of the features of taxation in England are peculiarly just and desirable. If anybody leaves you \$5000, you have to pay \$10, on the Institute of Charles and the sint members, is land are peculiarly just and desirable. If anybody leaves you \$5000, you have to pay \$10, on the Government fee on a \$50,000 and \$1,500 if there be no will, and if the legacy be \$1,000,000. The Government fee on a \$50,000 and \$1,500 if there be no will, and if the legacy be \$1,000,000. If the proposition of the factive Chairman of Committees in the Active Chairman of Committees are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year. When you are likely to earn the first year when you are likely to earn the first year, which was purchased in the Landed Estates and the was the last was a barrister, the administer of the features of the features of taxation in England and the search year of the Hou

carriage is taxed \$11 a year. Your dog costs \$1.25 a year. For a license to carry a gun you pay \$2.50. The tax for every male servant is \$4. Probate of the will of the late Miss Neilson

Probate of the will of the late Miss Neilson has been granted to Mr. George Lewis, her sole executor. The estate was sworn under £25,000, but, this, I understand, does not include her Chicago property. The testatrix appears as "Lilian Adelaide Lee, wife of Philip Lee;" and as it has been stated in some quarters that this lady, having been married, could not legally make a will, all doubts are set at rest in her right as a femme sole, by reason of an order obtained at the doubts are set at rest in her right as a femme sole, by reason of an order obtained at the Marlborough Street Police Court in the year 1875, whereby her earnings and property were protected against her husband and his creditors. In the year 1877 Mrs. Lee obtained a divorce in the Supreme Court of New York against her husband, who was married for the second time a few months ago. In her will she bequeaths £3,000 to be invested for her mother, and at her death the amount is to be divided amongst other relatives. To Mrs. Goodall, her companion, she leaves £100; to Mrs. Stephens, £100; to the wife of her theatrical agent in America, £100; to of her theatrical agent in America, £100; to the wife of her theatrical agent in America, £100; to Mr. Joseph Knight, the well-known theatrical critic, £1,000; to Mr. Edward Compton, the actor, £1,000; and the residue of her fortune to her old and steadfast friend, Admiral the Hon. H. Carr-Glyn.-London World.

Charles Frost and Edwin Smith, who were Charles Frost and Edwin Smith, who were sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for a burglary at Chelmsford two years ago, were recently discharged, it having been proved to the Home Secretary that they were innocent. On Wednesday, the 1st, they attended at the Southwark Police Court to complain of the unfortunate position in which they were placed. Frost said they were convicted on evidence showing that gross perjury had been committed. After two years of intense suffering they were proved to be innocent, the real parties who committed the crime being convicted. Inquiries were instituted, and after a thorough investigation, the Home Secretary, being convinced of their innocence, granted a free pardon, and they were liberated from Millbank Prison on the 26th without a penny in the world. Applicant here out a penny in the world. Applicant here handed the magistrate the pardons, which were endorsed, "Conduct, good." Mr. Bridge said that everybody who heard their statement must be sorry for them, and he trusted that they might be enabled to earn an honest livelihood. Frost said that he had been "hounded" about by the police for years, and this was the second time he had been proved innocent after conviction. They would have great difficulty in obtaining work in consequence of the stain on their characters. They were now quite destitute. Mr. extremely sorry for them, and recommended them to apply to the Charity Organization Society, who, no doubt, would

grant them immediate assistance. It appears that the Rev. Geo. Maxwell Gordon, who was killed in the solute Candahar, was not a military chaplain, but a missionary. The Record says: "The Rev. who was killed in the sortie from Candahar, was not a military chaplain, but a missionary. The Record says: "The Rev. George Maxwell Gordon was the younger of the two sons of the late eminent Christian Protestant Captain Gordon, R. N. (some time M. P. for Dundalk), by Barbara, the sister of the late Abel Smith, of Woodhallpark, M.P. for Hertfordshire, and also of the late Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, mother of the bereaved Mrs. Henry Wright, of Hampstead. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Gordon took his B.A. degree in 1861, and his M. A. in 1864. His first curacy was under the venerated Dr. Marsh, at Beddington, where he had also the advantage of being associated with Mr. French, now the Bishop of Lahore, to whom he became much attached. After St. Thomas', Portman square, where he was again associated with another earnest fellow-labourer, the late Mr. Seton. The occasion of his determining to offer himself to the Church Missionary Society was a visit which he made to the Holy Land, and in 1866 he he made to the Holy Land, and in 1866 he became a missionary at his own charges, first as chaplain at Madras till 1871 under Bishop Gell. He then came home for a short time to recruit his health, but soon returned to the North of India, when the present Bishop French was Principal of the Church Missionary Society's school at Lahore. During the Persian famine Mr. Gordon was very energetically and usefully employed, but his headquarters were at Pind Dadun Khan. Last year he accompanied the army in its ad-Last year he accompanied the army in its advance towards Candahar, and his letters, giving an account of its progress, showed his abounding zeal to make known the gospel of his Lord and Master. Extracts from several of the letters appeared in the Record, and were read with much interest. It was his intention to have returned home next year."

A memorial to the late Mr. Jenkyns, one of the victims of the massacre at Cabul Residency, has been unveiled in the vestibule of the library of King's College, Old Aberdeen.

Professor Blackie on the evening of the 1st inst. delivered a lecture on "The Highlands and Highlanders," for the benefit of the building fund of the Congregational church at Oban. After some remarks on the scenery of the Highlands, the Professor went on to speak of Highlanders, who, he said, were a branch of the great Aryan race, which was the most intellectual of all the races, except the Semitic. The Celtic race had been overpowered by other races, as was seen in the case of France—two-thirds of whose population were of Celtic extraction; but this majority had been overridden by Roman and Tartar conquerors. The clan system which prevailed in the Highlands he looked upon as the most perfect of all systems. There were some who confounded the clan system with the feudal system, but that only showed their ignorance, as the feudal was just a system of legalized robbery, whereas the clan system SCOTLAND. some who confounded the clan system with the feudal system, but that only showed their ignorance, as the feudal was just a system of legalized robbery, whereas the clan system was the most beneficent that ever existed. The clan system, however, had not made the Highlanders what they were, as the fact of their being mountaineers had nuch to do with the formation of the Highland character. The mountaineers had always been noted for their love of freedom, and there were no more sincere lovers of freedom than the Highlanders. (Cheers.) The Highlander, he said, was always a gentleman; the Low-lander only sometimes. The true Highlander was certainly not a democrat, but none cherished deeper sentiments of independence than he did. The Highlander was proud of his ancestry and pedigree, and was distinguished for courage, which made him one of the best soldiers in the world—and John Bull had not acted wisely in driving out Highlanders to make room for sheep and deer, as when fighting came to be done there would be no Highlanders to do it. He then went on to speak of the decline and degeneration of Highlanders, which began after the rebellion of 1745. The proscription of the Highland dress after the rebellion was denounced in unmeasured terms, as was also the displacement of the population by the new lairds that came into the Highlands when clanship ceased to exist. In the concluding part of the lecture the Professor strongly recommended Highlanders to assert their rights at school boards by having Gaelio taught in the schools.

Lord Plunkett, who has been recently baited by some of the Irish members, is better known in his own country in his other capacity as the very Low Church Bishop of Meath. Not long ago he was spotted by Lord Redesdale's keen eyes sitting in the House in his episcopal walking garb, and was forthwith desired to attire himself in the prescribed costume for legislating prelates; but for once the active Chairman of Committees got the worst of it, as he was quietly informed that his lordship was sitting as a baron and not as a bishop.

An aggraian outrage of an inhuman charce.

rage almost bled to death, but he is now progressing favourably. A large force of police visited the place, but made no arrests. visited the place, but made no arrests.

A great Orange demonstration was lately held at Florence Court, Fermanagh, Ireland, the fine seat of the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl, Imperial Grand Master of the world, presiding. It was of this nobleman's predecessor that Tom Moore sang:

"For even Lord Cole himself could not For the Orange party be more red hot."

The present Lord Cole, however, is less addicted to politico-religious than to pleasurable associations. He was a co-respondent in the Mordaunt divorce suit, and has married an heiress of one of the great iron million-

an heiress of one of the great iron million-aires, the Bairds of Gartsherrie. Lord Cole's drag is one of the best in London.

According to intelligence received from Connemara, an attack was made on Monday, the 30th ult., upon the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, son-in-law of Earl Cairns, and Mr. Pakenham Law, Q.C. These gentlemen were on a tour in the district, and, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Cory, of Clifden, a Protestant clergyman were returning. panied by the Rev. Mr. Cory, of Clifden, a Protestant clergyman, were returning. As the party were on their way some stones were thrown at them by children, and, as the cars proceeded, the labourers along the road joined in the attack, and showers of stones were hurled at the travellers. All fortunately escaped unhurt, although the assault is described as a most determined one.

The "Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries," just issued, contains a number of facts of interest and importance as bearing upon the condition of a large class in Ireland. In many of the poorer districts on the west coast the inhabitants depend on their fishing more than on their farming. The rough stony patches of ground they attempt to cultivate would not support them if their resources were not eked out by the produce of the sea. The total number of Irish vessels enaged in fishing in 1879 was 5,834, with crews consisting of 20,449 men and 820 boys. These returns, as compared with those of 1878, show an increase of 75 vessels, 529 men, and 14 boys. It must not be supposed, however, that these Irish vessels are the only ones that find profitable employment in Irish waters. No statistics of the number of English, Scotch, and French vessels are given, but the number must be considerable. A list is given of the vessels engaged exclusively in the number must be considerable. A list is given of the vessels engaged exclusively in the mackerel fishery, from which it appears that there were 208 English and Manx, 20 Scotch, 108 French, and 218 Irish. The large size and superior appliances of the French boats are particularly dwelt upon. The great drawback to the prosperity of the Irish fisheries is the want of suitable appliances. Irish fishermen are frequently beaten in their own waters by Manxmen or Frenchmen with their stout large boats in excellent gear, and often have the mortification of knowing that shouls of fish are passing just off their coast, which from want of ing just off their coast, which from want of either seaworthy boats or adequate gear they can make no effort to capture. In other cases, again, the harbour accommodation is so deficient, or the port is so dangerous from the presence of rock shelves which should the presence of rock shelves which should long ago have been blasted away, that fishing can only be pursued under enormous difficulties. These evils are, to some extent, met by the admirable system of the Reproductive Loan Fund. The total amount available for 1879 was £6,834, and £5;613 was actually advanced. The money is laid out in the purchase of improved boats and gear, and is often the greatest blessing to the fishermen. It is repaid in instalments, and though the arrears for the past year have been more than usual, for the past year have been more than usual, they have not been larger than was to be ex-pected in such a year—perhaps not so large.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

appear now to have taken root in Japan. It is reported that owing to the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Gifu, Mino province, made an arrangement among themselves and forced their employers to raise

At Derby two leaders of the Salvation Army were informed by the Mayor that if further complaints were made the magistrates would be obliged to ask them to discontinue

would be obliged to ask them to discontinue their open-air meetings and confine their devotions to such places as will not interfere with other people's religious convictions and the privacy of their homes.

The city of Paris has purchased 32,000 metres of land in the Avenue du Trocadero (Sixteenth arrondissement), for the purpose of erecting a lycée or government school. A fund of 5,000,000f. will be devoted to that object, this sum having been given the city by an inhabitant of Passy. The experiment will be watched by all who are interested in the educational system of France and are anxious to see the inadequate principles of the same greatly modified.

The statistics of the exports and imports of

the educational system of France and are anxious to see the inadequate principles of the same greatly modified.

The statistics of the exports and imports of Italy during the first six months of the present year are more than ordinarily interesting. They show that Italy to some extent shares in the increased and almost unprecedented prosperity of France, and point to a general reawakening of international trade. The total value of the imports from January 1 to June 30 was £26,227,000. Last year they amounted to £25,272,000, or nearly £1,000,090 less. The exports during the same period were valued at £24,888,000, compared with £24,050,000 last year, an increase of £838,000. It will be seen that the imports only exceeded the exports by about £1,400,000.

Count Arthur Dessaix, a grand nephew of the hero of Marengo, is the possessor of a morsel of Molière's skull, which he purchased fifteen years ago for 300f, from Count Pourtales, who had acquired it at the sale of Baron Denon's celebrated collection of "personal relics" in 1826. Among the grisly articles then brought to the hammer, be it parenthetically observed, were the skeletons of Abélard and Heloise, of Agnes Sorel, and of the Cid Campeador. Baron Denon had contrived to annex the particular relic now in the possession of Count Dessaix, for which an American amateur of such matters has recently offered him £4,000, during the transfer of Molière's and La Fontaine's remains from the graveyard of St. Joseph to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise, which transfer took place in the year 1792. As a matter of fact, the Baron and a rival collector, M. Cailhava, upon that occasion each stole a fragment of the great French dramatist's skeleton. Cailhava secured a tooth, which he wore, set in a ring, upon a finger until the day of his death, and Denon "annexed" the skull splinter, which is destined ere long to cross the Atlantic. A third relic of Molière exista in the Musée Cluny, a piece of his cheek bone, these exhibited in a silver mounting; but its donor, Professor Cloque

GENERAL ROBERTS' VICTORY

Details of the Defeat of Ayoub Khan.

AN IRRESISTIBLE ASSAULT. The Murder of Lieut. Maclaine by His Afghan Guards.

The London Times of the 6th inst. gives the following account of the defeat of Ayoub Khan by Gen. Roberts' forces:— The clear and soldierlike report of General The clear and soldierlike report of General Roberts, together with the various telegrams from our own correspondents, enable us to give an intelligible account of the victory of the 1st of September. On the 31st ult. General Roberts reached Candahar. The same day he caused the enemy's position to be reconnoitred by his principal staff officer, Colonel Chap man, and by General Gough, commanding his cavalry. Their report gave him full informa cavalry. Their report gave him full information as to the nature of the ground and the distribution of Ayoub Khan's troops. He found that it was practicable to turn the enemy's right and thus place himself in rear of the Baba Wali range, where the main camp of the Afghans was, they having temporarily abandoned their standing camp at Mazra. Confident in the strength and valour of his troops, he resolved to attack the next day without waiting for the arrival of General Phayre. We gather from his telegram that he had on marching in occupied a position in advance of Candahar, probably the site of the old cantonments, where water would be easily procurable. His plan of attack was simple, and calculated to effect his object with a minimum of loss. The cavalry brigade of General Gough, consisting of the 9th Lancers, the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and the 2nd Cavalry, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and the 2nd Central India Horse, the 50 volunteers from

the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry being pro-babably General Roberts' escort, were sent by a detour round the enemy's left to the Argandab river. It accomplished its task without difficulty, and was well placed to pursue the enemy either up of down the valley. General Primrose, with such of the Candahar garrison as could be sourced was directed to occupy General wa or the Candahar garrison as could be spared, was directed to occupy General Roberts' advanced position of the previous day and make a feint to attack the Kotal-i-Baba Wali. This pass, we may remind our readers, was in the centre of the enemy's position, and separated the main range running up the Argandab Valley from the hill which formed the extreme right of Avoub's position and terminates the range the hill which formed the extreme right of Ayoub's position and terminates the range. The principal attack was to be made by the 1st Brigade (Macpherson's) and the 2nd Brigade (Baker's), with the 3rd Brigade (Macgregor's) in support. The 1st Brigade consisted of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, the 2nd Goorkhas (Prince of Wales' Own), the 23rd Pioneers, and the 24th Bengal Native Infantry. We pause for a moment to mention that the 23rd Pioneers were originally raised during the Mutiny from among low-caste Muzbee Sikhs, and at first contained in their ranks many Thugs. They did good service during the Mutiny, in China, and in Abyssinia. The 2nd Brigade consisted of the 72nd Highlanders, the 5th Goorkhas, the 2nd Sikhs, and the 3rd Sikhs. The 3rd Brigade, commanded by that scarred and able officer, General MacGregor, who, a Lieutenantin 1868, isnow a Brigadier-General, consisted of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, the 15th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goorkhas, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry. 15th Bengal Native Infantry, has, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry. The battle commenced about 9 a.m., on September 1, by the attack of an elevated village

Next year will be the fourth centenary of the printing of the first book in Vienna, and the event is to be duly commemorated.

There are 5,000 telegraph offices in France. Last year the number of despatches sent averaged thirty for every hundred inhabitants.

The Siecis points out that more than 1,500 Jesuits out of the 2,000 residing in France are foreigners—Prussians, Bavarians, Belgians, Spaniards, Italians, Poles or Irishmen.

M. Gambetta has received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. George of Greece from the King of the Hellenes as a mark of appreciation of his solicitude for the welfare of Greece.

The late Frau Pretorius, the wife of the well-known historian and private secretary of Prince Albert, has bequeathed her husband's valuable library to the Germanic Museum at Nuremburg.

Trades unions (the Celestial Empire says) appear now to have taken root in Japan. It is reported that owing to the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Gifu, Mino province, made an arrangement among themselves and forced the interval and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, on September 1, by the attack of an elevated village in the enemy's right front, situated about 1,200 yards from the British position. This village was carried in most gallant style by the 92nd Highlanders, and those brave black Highlanders, the 2nd Goorkhas, supported by the 22nd Highlanders, the 2nd Goorkhas, supported by the 22nd Highlanders, the 2nd Goorkhas, supported by the 122nd Brigade Brigans, and 122nd Regiment, situated about 1,200 yards from the British position. This village was carried in most gallant style by the 92nd Highlanders, and those brave black Highlanders, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, The battack of an elevated village in the enemy's right front, situated about 1,200 yards from the British position. This village was carried in most gallant style by the 22nd Highlanders, and those brave black Highlanders, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry, and corred by the fire of C Battery, 2nd Brigade, Boyal Artillery, bel used his sword with so much effect, and re peatedly on subsequent occasions distinguished himself by his calm courage; and Captain Frome, of the same regiment. Among the wounded, none of whom were severely injured, were that brave boy Lieutenant Munro,

wounded, none of whom were severely injured, were that brave boy Lieutenant Munro, who was wounded on a previous occasion, and had just been appointed Adjutant, and Captain Murray, both of the 72nd. Of the "Gay Gordons," Lieutenant Menzies and Donald Stewart were wounded, as were also Lieutenant-Colonel Battye—bearing a name which is a title of honour in itself—of the 2nd Goorkhas, and Major Slater, of the 2nd Goorkhas, and Major Slater, of the 2nd Sikhs. To return to our narrative. The enemy, after a tough resistance, were at length dislodged from the Pir-Paimal, and the two brigades pushing on won their way to the reverse slope of Kotal-i-Baba Wali. Vainly the Afghans strove to check their steady advance. Our troops—the splendid infantry, as General Roberts styles them in his first telegram—were not to be denied. They had to avenge a British defeat, to restore British military prestige, and they did both thoroughly, proving that not all Ayoub's earth-works, cannon, and Ghazis can withstand British troops when well handled and inspired with confidence in their leader.

On and on surged the fierce torrent, carrying all before it, and strewing the ground with dead and wounded foemen, till at noon it reached Ayoub's standing camp, where there were captured 27 guns, including two of our own which were lost on the 27th of July. The battle was then at an end, for the enemy, seeing further resistance useless, were flying in two directions; the Cabuli regi-July. The battle was then at an end, for the enemy, seeing further resistance useless, were flying in two directions; the Cabuli regiments, who were probably on the left, fled without fighting, as soon as they saw the right turned, up the Argandab Valley; the Heratis crossed the river, and made the best of their way towards Girishk, and Ayoub Khan is supposed to have gone in the same direction. The cavalry of General Roberts' force, under General Gough, and General Primrose's horsemen, under General Nuthall, were then launched in pursuit. The former killed 300, the latter 100. General Gough probably pursued the Heratis while General Nuthall chased the Cabulis. We can well imagine that Heratis while General Nuthall chased the Cabulis. We can well imagine that the pursuit was keen, for our men must have been excited to madness on learning that the freshly-murdered body of Lieutenant Maclaine, R.H.A., had been found on the road. His guard had in cold blood slain this hapless young officer as soon as they saw that defeat was inevitable. A more atrocious act has seldom been perpetrated even by Afghans. Lieutenant Maclaine, taken prisoner on July 27, had been in their hands five weeks. It was, therefore, no question of refusing quarter or even of killing a prisoner when the fever of battle was still on the captors. He was simply basely murdered in captors. He was simply basely murdered in cold blood, not to serve any purpose, but merely to gratify the brutal lust of blood which is the characteristic of the Afghan

The first duty of a general commanding an army in an enemy's country is to protect his men from deeds not sanctioned by the laws of war. Last autumn General Roberts, recog-

It seems to us that Ayoub Khan is the responsible person, for had he placed a trustworthy officer in charge of Lieutenant Maclaine the latter would be now alive. The total number of casualties in our force is estimated by General Roberts at about 210, of whom nearly half were Europeans, the loss among the latter being almost exclusively confined to the two Highland regiments. Besides the officers previously named as having been killed or wounded, the following cavalry officers were wounded, none severely:

—Major Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant Baber, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; and Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, 2nd Central India Horse. We have received no information as to the strength of the enemy, his total loss, or the number of prisoners. We fear that of the latter there were comparatively few, and the explanation is that on the left few, and the explanation is that on the left bank of the Argandab the ground is so cut up by villages, gardens, and orchards, and the hills are so close, that every facility existed

for the escape of the enemy. THE APPLE CROP. How to Dispose of It. The present season is prolific of apples. The trees are loaded, and many are saved from breaking down only by the large number which have fallen to the ground. How to dispose of the crop is a serious question to owners of orchards. Doubtless, the most profitable manner of disposal is to sell them, but the markets are glutted and prices are low. Yet choice selected fruit is not so plentilow. Yet choice selected fruit is not so plentiful, and the course that first strikes the mind is to pick the fruit very carefully, pack in the best manner in new barrels, and store the crop in cellars or barns until it can be sold at fair prices. Fortunately, we have an excellent shipping demand in the right season for good fruit. Other kinds are unsaleable, and one who is so much misled as to send poor fruit to market will suffer a severe penalty in fruit to market will suffer a severe penalty in fruit to market will suffer a severe penalty in losing his trouble and his fruit, which will probably fail to pay expenses of transporta-tion and sale. For the export trade, and for tion and sale. For the export trade, and for the first-class home trade as well, apples should be hand-picked and only perfect fruit selected. This work should be done in the orchard; the barrels taken in a waggon among the trees, the fruit picked into baskets, and transferred immediately into the barrels. Some selected specimens are first placed in the barrel, which is set head downward in the waggon, the fruit being packed with the twig end to the head of the barrel, and so closely that they cannot move. The barrel is then filled very carefully, so that the fruit is not bruised, and is occasionally shaken to settle the contents unoccasionally shaken to settle the contents un-til the last layer is reached. This is placed as carefully as the first layer, and in the same way, with selected fruit chosen to fit the barrel closely, but about half an inch above the groove which receives the bottom. The lower hoops are also loosened a little, so that the bottom can be pressed in easily. When thus filled the barrel is loosely covered with the bottom, and when all are filled the load is taken to the barn or store-house, where it remains a few days for the apples to sweat, and after this to dry. It is important that this should be done, else the apples are covered with moisture when the barrel is closed. After the sweating is over and the fruit dry, which will be in three or four days, if the barn is well aired, the loose heads are placed in position and a lever made for the purpose presses them down firmly into the groove; the hoops are then driven down and tacked, and the heads are secured with the usual strips, nailed with tacks. The heads are branded with the name of the apple, and the grower's name and resimethod of packing the fruit is held firmly in the barrel, and cannot be damaged by shaking in transit to market, where, coming in prime order, it secures the highest prices. Second-class fruit should be packed by itself, for if mixed with the first-class it is not raised in value but on the other hand, it reduces the

class fruit should be packed by itself, for if mixed with the first-class it is not raised in value, but, on the other hand, it reduces the value of the better kind to its own. The second-class fruit, however, deserves as careful packing as the best; then it will always be more attractive, and will bring as much when sold as the best fruit that is badly packed. Good packing and skilful, careful handling will generally add 25 to 50 cents to the market value of a barrel of fruit of any kind. The above remarks apply to pears and quinces, as well as apples, except that those are usually packed in half-barrels. Winter and fall varieties should be picked and packed before they are ripe, and if kept cool and dry will not fully ripen for two or three months, or, if kept cold, not so soon as that. It is not necessary, therefore, to rush the crop to market until the price suits, as fine apples are in the most profitable demand about the holidays or as spring approaches.

The culled apples may be most profitably worked up into cider, and either boiled down to jelly or made into vinegar. It is not necessary to work all these up at once, as the fruit may be preserved in pits, as potatoes or turnips are, and worked up in the winter during moderate weather. The riper the apples the better the cider will be, and by using care a fine quality can be made and sold sweet. The use of sulphate of lime or soda for preturnips are, and worked up in the winter during moderate weather. The riper the apples the better the cider will be, and by using care a fine quality can be made and sold sweet. The use of sulphate of lime or soda for preserving cider is not desirable. It spoils the flavour, and, after all, does not keep it from souring, while it damages if for vinegar-making. If cider is desired to be kept sweet, it may be boiled down until one-fourth or one-half is evaporated, and then put into casks and bunged closely at once. If it is to be made into jelly it may be boiled down to one-tenth of its bulk, and put up in small kegs or pails or glass jars and sold to the grocers. A good, clear, bright jelly will sell readily at a good price. To make vinegar that will bring a good price, the cider should remain in the barrels, having air given freely meanwhile, until the next summer, when it may be acidified very rapidly in the following manner:—The barrels of cider are ranged in an airy, clean barn or out-building, upon a stage elevated eight feet from the floor. Each barrel has a faucet or plug bored lengthwise and stopped with a spigot, so as to pass a very small stream or trickling of liquid. This should be caught on a strip of beach-wood channeled in a zigzag fashion, so as to expose the cider to the air as muchas possible. Several of these strips may lead to one barrel which is filled loosely with beoch-shavings and is bored full of holes to admit air. The cider drips into the barrel and percolates through the shavings, which are soon saturated and become intensely sour, and communicate this sourness to the cider which filters through the shavings and in the each wood spouts as before and directed into casks. Or it may be made to pass through a succession of barrels of shavings until it is strong enough. By filtering through a funnel-shaped flannel bag filled with clean washed sand, the vinegar may be made clear and bright before it is passed into the barrels where it is finally kept for sale. Vinegar made in this manner is

Mr. Britton's Gold Medal.—The gold medal which was offered by Mr. James Britton for the best four Durham grade cattle was not awarded at the late Exhibition, there being no competitors. The medal will consequently remain on the prize list for the next Exhibition, and in order to induce competition \$100 will be given by the Butchers' Association, to be given as first and second prizes for an exhibit of this kind of cattle.

The first duty of a general commanding an army in an enemy's country is to protect his men from deeds not sanctioned by the laws of war. Last autumn General Roberts, recognizing that duty, caused several Afghans to be executed for murdering our wounded and committing other atrocities. He was for so doing subjected to a great deal of acrimonious criticism. The murder of Lieut. Maclaine is a proof that in dealing with Afghans very stern measures of repression are needed. We have no doubt that General Roberts will cause a strict inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this young officer's death, and will, if necessary, adopt, as a warning for the future, the most severe retributive measures.

MAGNIFICENT FARMING. Wheat Fields of California - Dr. Glenn's Huge Plantation, and How it is Can ducted. Correspondence St. Louis Republic

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—I will give you a detailed account of a little "wheat ranch" in Colusa County, owned and operated by a former citizen of Missouri, Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, and, presuming that a short biographical sketch of this gentleman will be in place, I will give it just here in brief. He was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1824. His father came to Missouri in 1831, and settled in Paris, where "Hugh" went to school, receiving a good common education. At the age of seventeen, in 1843, he passed a season behind the counter of a dry goods store, and afterwards studied medicine, finishing his medical reading in 1846. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Glenn served under Sterling Price, returning in 1847 to resume his medical studies under Prof. McDowell at the State Medical University of Missouri. In 1849 he received his diploma. Dr. Glenn married in 1849 Miss Nancy H. Abernathy. When he married he had but \$110, with which he purchased a one-quarter interest in an ox-team consisting of four voke and waggen. On May 3 1846 one-quarter interest in an ox-team consisting of four yoke and waggon. On May 3, 1846, he left Missouri for California with the oxteam and waggon, arrived in Sacramento in August following, camped there, and then went to the mines, where he was successful. Sold his "claim," returned to Sacramento, engaged in the liverwetable business and engaged in the livery-stable business, sold out and returned to Missouri in 1852 with out and returned to missouri in 1802 with \$5,000 in his possession, feeling more rich, he says, than he ever has since, or ever expects to feel, even though "I may be worth millions." In 1852 and until the fuss down south commenced he was engaged in buying and selling horses and mules for the South.

Dr. Glenn made his first purchase of the Jacinto grant, California, in December, 1867, and commenced farming in the wonderfully productive Sacramento Valley. He has now a farm of 65,000 acres, 45,000 of which are in wheat, and has 175 miles of fence. The acreage yield is 25 bushels in favourable seasons—and this is considered a favourable one. Of this year's crop Dr. Glenn says, although he has on hand 350,000 sacks, each holding 140 pounds, he thinks they will not hold his wheat. He has his own machine and blacksmith shops, boring, turning, and planing machines, buzz-saws, etc. He manufactures his own waggons, separators, headers, harmachines, buzz-saws, etc. He manufactures his own waggons, separators, headers, harrows, and nearly all the machinery and implements used. He has employed 50 men in seeding and 150 in harvest, 200 head of horses and mules, 55 grain-headers and other waggons, 150 sets of harness, 12 twelve-foot headers, 5 sulky hay rakes, 12 eight-mule cultivators, 4 Gem seed sowers, 8 Buckeye drills, 8 mowers, 1 forty-eight-inch separator, 36 feet long and 13½ feet high, with a capacity of 10 bushels per minute; 1 forty-inch separator, 36 feet long; 2 forty-feet elevators for self-feeder, 1 steam barley or feed mill, 2 twenty-horse-power engines. The forty-eight-inch separator threshed on the 8th of August, 1879, 5,799 bushels of wheat in one day. The working force to run the separator is 60 men, 1879, 5,799 bushels of wheat in one day. The working force to run the separator is 60 men, 8 headers, 22 header waggons, 100 horses and mules. The average run of the machine is 1,800 sacks, containing 2½ bushels each per day. The utwost capacity of the machine is 3,000 srcks or 7,000 bushels per day. The harvesting force cut and thresh simultaneously, and in fifteen minutes from the time the header begins in the grain the wheat is in the sacks.

TO THE SEABOARD.

Advices from St. Stephen, and along the line of the railroad, state that great activity now prevails. At Spruce lake, the sight of locomotives running to and fro in front of Theal's has rather a cheerful effect. Up to the 31st of August rails were being laid at the rate of less than a mile a day. Now a mile a day of track is laid, and sometimes more. The organization contemplates the laying of a mile and a quarter a day. The grading in completed, the bridges, nearly completed, and five miles of ballasting done. Construction trains are working at each end of the road. There are thirty or more cars finished and on the road. The Alice Morton, a fine new engine, has arrived; the Jessie Greene, another new engine, is to leave the works to day, and will soon be on the track. These will be valuable re-inforcements to the rolling stock.

Of the metal for the road, five cargoes have arrived and one is afloat, leaving but one more to be shipped from Cardiff to complete the rails, etc., required on the line. The arrivals so far have been the E. E. Jewett, Pathfinder,

so far have been the E. E. Jewett, Pathfinder, and St. George, cargoes landed at St. John; and the J. Walter Scammell and Nadia, cargoes landed at St. Stephen.

Now that political and commercial obstacles have been largely overcome, and that the plant and rails are at hand, a couple of months of reasonably good weather will enable the contractor, and his associate sub-contractors and others. tractor, and his associate sub-contractors and others, to make a great change on the road before the 1st of November. We should say, indeed, that by that time there will almost be a continuous rail between Carleton and St. Stephen. Favourable arrangements have, it is reported, been made for running rights on the short line between McAdam and Vanceboro, controlled by one of the New Brunswick companies. The competion with the railway are panies. The connection with the railway system of the United States, and through that with that of the Upper Canadian provinces, is thus secured.—St. John Sun.

A VOICE FROM ALVINSTON. To the Editor of The Mail.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIE,—Through your columns I wish to ventilate a grievance which, for no less than nine years, has retarded the progress of our village and destroyed the last vestige of our faith in the promises of railway officials. We all remember that when the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern railway was being built through this section of the country, we were promised a station-house. Then we were told that, on account of the commodious station buildings to be erected here, we must wait a little longer than some other places along the line. Subsequently a delegation from this place waited on the officials of the Company at St. Thomas, and were sent back rejoicing in the full hope of the good fortune awaiting us. Even as late as last winter word was received that as soon as spring had come, a brick station-house would be built. Yet all these promises remain unfulfilled to this day.
I wish that you could behold the buildir

I wish that you could behold the building which we are constrained to call our station-house, for the want of a more appropriate name. Its dimensions are about 12 x 20 feet; and this structure is used for freight house, ticket office, and waiting room. It is built of rough elm lumber, and shingled with the same material. The interior of the building is finished in style corresponding with the exterior, and one rough bench constitutes the furniture of the apartments of this noble edifice. Even until about a year ago we had not this building. For eight years people were compelled to stand on a mere platform while waiting for the train, without a shelter from the roughest storm. Circumstances have improved but little, and I would ask, are things to remain as now? Alvinston is the most important station on the branch, being an incorporated village; large quantities of grain and timber are yearly shipped from here, despite the number of shippers who will not be imposed upon, and go to Watford or Glencoe to transact business. The C. S. R. Co., through their unqualified meanness to this place, lose more annually than would build a station-house far exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of the past.

Yours, &c.,

ALVINSTONIAN.

Yours, &c., ALVINSTONIAN. Alvinston, Sept. 15.

THE COMING DRINK—KAOKA.—De to entirely supersede tea and coffee. dition to being an excellent table ber it is at the same time an infallable of dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness,