settlement you made with Mr. Cox, you were enabled to take your seat at the stock exchange as usual? A. Yes.

Q. I believe you brought an action against Mr. Priestman? A. I had one.
Q. You have one pending, I believe? A. Yes, it is pending.

credit or discredit the witness by asking as to statements made on another occasion, quite independent of the production of the paper. Did you not, on the occasion of your examination in that suit, say that you had no action against Cox & Worts, and that Cox had treated you very well in this matter? A. I told them I had no cause of action against Cox, as far as I knew of

Q. And that you were treated very decently by him in this matter? A. I don't think I swore to that.

Q. You and Priestman put your heads together and thought you would bring an action against Cox & Worts, and make them liable? A. I did not speak to Priestman until two weeks ago; I went on my own hook; I had nothing to do with Priestman whatever more than you have.

Q. Your action was entered at the last

Q. Your action was entered at the last

deal; but I did not think he treated me sitting of the court, Mara against Priest-

man? A. Yes.
Q. And you postponed it? A. I postoned it, yes.

Q. And in the meantime this action was

brought? A. Yes.
Q. And Mara against Priestman has been reached and has been postponed at this court, put down further so that this suit may come on ahead of it? A. I don't know what you mean.

Q. Oh yes you do you know what

in cash? there are various ways of paying Q. I mean going to a person and paying him cash? A. If you mean that it is not so. I would go to them and would buy say \$45,000 worth of certain stock—Mr. Cox would give me \$44,000 on that; in

that way I paid him the cash, of a thousand dollars; that is what I call paying him cash. It is just the way it is given—that Q. Now, you knew perfectly well in your arrangement with Mr. Cox he was

simply agreeing to take this stock at those rates? A. He was simply agreeing to carry this stock at those rates.

Q. You knew perfectly well there wasn't any sale being made of them as far as you were concerned, and it was a simple agree ment to carry stock at those rates? A. I knew there was not supposed to be any

Q. How is it you say in your affidavitsince the payment of the last mentioned sum, or of the notes aforesaid, it has come to my knowledge that there were no such sales, and that they arrived at the balance claimed through fictitious sales? They arrived at the balance by saying we are responsible to you for so much stock, and it is worth so much money, and that is the way the balance stands against you? A.

That is the way you put it.
Q. In what other way was it arrived at then? A. I would give him stock the

an explanation of the statement he has was ever made. He says that on the 22nd made—"Since the payment of the last of October, on the three transactions he mentioned sum, and the handing over of the notes aforesaid, it has come to my knowledge that no such sales as represented of said stock were made by the said firm." What sales did Cox represent to you as having been made of it? A. Well, e represented that he had bought these.
Q. "Made" sales—that he had made sales? Q. Made sales—that he had bought from me.
Q. That is not the sale you mean there?
A. That is what I meant by that; I am not accountable for all the legal technical

same way.

Q. How did it hurt you—suppose he sold it forty times between the time he ad-

Q. I do not think there is any room for misconception here—since the payment something has come to your knowledge. Now, Mr. Cox did not tell you any sale had been made? A. He did not say any

sale had been made.

Q. Did you, after this settlement was made with Mr. Cox, say to him on several occasions that you had been fairly dealt with? A. I do not recollect ever mention-Q. Will you swear you did not say so?
A. I will swear, to the best of my belief, I

To His Lordship—The first time I was satisfied it was unfair was on Mr. Priestman's examination, a few days before the writ was issued in this case; in January I first thought there was anything wrong.

Mr. Blake—What is it you think is wrong? A. Just what Mr. Cox says.

Q. What is that? A. That he had sold the stock; that is what I think is wrong.

O. I think you have told us when you.

Q. I think you have told us, when you asked for the stock he said he would give Q. Oh, yes, you do; you know what postponement means? A. I do not; I have nothing to do with it.

Q. I think you have told us, when you asked for the stock he said he would give it to you—the first time you asked for the stock? A Ves Q. The way you had it arranged was that it should be a general and not a specific margin, that the advances from time to time should be regulated by the average value of the pledges, and that the same should not be treated as separate and specific pledges? A. That was Federal bank was to be dealt with as these accounts before you show; from time to time stock was fore you show; from time to time stock was stock? A. Yes.

Mr. Blake, in addressing the jury, said that the skeleton of the case of the defendant is simply this: An arrangement made between Mr. Cox, of Messrs. Cox & Worts, and the plaintiff, whereby certain stock was stock? A. Yes. stock? A. Yes.

specific pledges? A. That was Federal bank.

His Lordship—We will get on a great deal better if we do not look at the statements on either side.

Q. You gave your instructions personally for the preparation of this claim, didn't you? A. I gave my version of the affair, of course.

Q. That was Federal was to be dealt with as these accounts before you show; from time to time stock was bought and held by Messrs. Cox & Worts, on certain terms, for Mr. Mara. That it was not one transaction is quite clear from a simple comparison of the papers which are put in as exhibits, and you find from them that from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time for the stock was bought and held by Messrs. Cox & Worts, on certain terms, for Mr. Mara. That it was not one transaction is quite clear from a simple comparison of the papers which are put in as exhibits, and you find from them that from time to time for the papers which are put in a sexhibits, and you find from them that from time to time for the papers which are put in a sexhibits. His Lordship—We will get on a great deal better if we do not look at the statements on either side.

Q. You gave your instructions personally for the preparation of this claim, didn't you? A. I gave my version of the affair, of course.

Q. "The plaintiff was in the habit of purchasing shares of the capital stock of banks?" A. My statement was Federal bank; and my lawyer made that statement.

Q. Now, you say in your statement that on the 23d of October you had paid Cox & Worts \$11,201.67? A. I paid them more than that.

Q. You had paid them actually in cash.

Q. Do you say that? A. Yes; I paid in cash.

Q. Do you say that? A. Yes; I paid in cash.

R. Every the decrease are seen as a great bought and held by Messrs. Cox & Worts and bought and held by Messrs. Cox & Worts was not one transaction is quite clear from a simple comparison of the papers which are put in as exhibits, and you find from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock goes out, so that in each of the months transactions are shown both as to buying and selling of federal stock. It was not the getting by Messrs. Cox & Worts of a specific lump of Federal stock, to be held by them as bankers or as brokers; the business was that of stock coming in and going out. Then, there can be no doubt whatever of these two persons being in the position of stock brokers; no doubt whatever from the evidence of the plaintiff that he occurred the meth ext day, natural stock we was when the lext was was that the lext was ransfer absolute to yourself, you put the money in your own pocket; would that be honest?" Mr. Forbes says if in place of that I put the money; it is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock is taken in, and from time to time Federal stock in the masker; and your own pocket; wull that be honest?" Mr. Forbes says if in place of that I put the money in my business I relieve other stock, being a legitimate means of usin Q. Do you say that? A. Yes: I paid whatever from the evidence of the plaintiff heash. But what do you mean by paying himself that he occupied the position of a himself that he occupied the position of a speculator, and he went in for the purpose of making what he could out or the rise of fall of the market. Now it is strange that all that was presented to you for the case six and a half or seven per cent; it never six and a half or seven per cent; it never the purpose of any of you as f making what he could out of the rise or all that was presented to you for the case of the plaintiff was a number of scraps from the statement of Mr. Cox which, read parts which, it read to you in connection with what has been read, would put a very different face on the matters treated of.

> Mr. Osler-You cannot read that now His Lordship—You may read whatever s explanatory of the extracts read by Mr.

Mr. Osler contended that the proper time to have read the evidence was im-mediately after he had read the extracts. Mr. Blake said that he had mentioned his lordship that there were parts of the vidence which he would read at a later

stage.
Considerable discussion ensued upo this.
Mr. Blake resumed his address, referring

to the various extracts read by Mr. Osler same as I would give you stock.
Q. In the month of October, when you made a settlement? A. I of course gave him a settlement on the basis that he had always had this stock; I of course supposed that he had always had this stock as in succession, and said, I was simply presenting to you in the first instance that the case of the plaintiff here was made of a few isolated scraps taken from the testification of Mr. Cox when he was examined this Mr. Mara has admitted and more, and the case of the plaintiff here was made of a few isolated scraps taken from the testification of Mr. Cox when he was examined the control of the c say these are explained and modified by the explanations he had a right to give. I say this is not material, however, seeing that Mr. Cox has given the same statements in the witness box before you here, but it is material to look for a moment at the claim as it is made, here to day. The there. The arrangement, as described by ments in the witness box before you here, but it is material to look for a moment at the conditions sales? A. Why, by selling the stock.

To His Lordship—I knew the quantity of stock.

Q. Didn't you agree to relieve him from that on his paying you 150? A. Oh, that was given on the understanding that he had sold the stock, dealt with it as his own, I changed my opinion.

Mr. Osler—There was no stock in existence; that is what is understood as bluff; your lordship may never have played bluff. His Lordship—On the 16th of October, according to Mara's own statement, he was responsible to him for 1080 shares of stock; the amount was known to both, and they made a settlement on the basis of 148. How was Mara hurt?

Mr. Osler—If Cox had told Mara that he had sold and parted with that stock long before, that he had sold and parted with that stock long before, that he had sold and parted with that stock long before, that he had sold and parted with that stock long before, that he had sold at a such a time, then he would have been in a totally different position. Mr. Mara, then, would be kept there. The arrangement, as described by Mara himself, shows that he did not contemplate that for a moment; the troise ment the says is that he played but to the make a not the says is that he paid 17th to Cotober the defendants pretended to have made sales of the same, and claimed a balance due by the plaintiff the thought the stock would be kept there. The arrangement, as described by Mara himself, shows that he did not contemplate that for a moment; the troise ment the today. The object of the plaintiff was to buy stock of the Federal bank, and keep the same out of the market, and to each avoit the same out of the market, and to endeavor to raise the price there of; and what he says is that he played but the sames on account of the pality that the stock was to be kept there. In addition to the same, and claimed a balance due by the plaintiff the thought the stock woult dere who thimgs cannot be put to object the referral with the s

report was made of that. No such report was ever made. He says that on the 22nd of October, on the three transactions he himself, and therefore the necessity for had paid to Messrs. Cox & Worts the sum giving him almost absolute control, so that of \$11,201. When said shares were trans-

ket. Now, he has denied all this in the witness box. He has said in his affidavit that "since the payment of the last mentioned sum, and the handing over of the notes aforesaid, it has come to my knowledge there were no such sales," and that the baiance they now claim is made up of fictitious sales. He claims that the notes were obtained from him by fraud, and that

you complain of now? A. He arranged to buy from me; he was to carry this stock for me; but it came to my knowledge that he never had this stock, and secondly, he just turned it over in his books as if he had bought it.

His Lordship—How were you hurt? A. Why, the whole transaction is done in the same way.

O. How did it hurt you—suppose he

exchange as usual? A. Yes.
Q. I believe you brought an action against Mr. Priestman? A. I had one.
Q. Yon have one pending, I believe? A. Yes, it is pending.
Q. And if you can get this out of Cox & Worts, Priestman and you both will be satisfied? A. I will.
Q. And you think he will be? A. He ought to be.
Q. Why did you commence an action against Priestman in the first instance? You sue him, amongst other things, for this margin on Federal stock? A. Part of it was that.
Q. Do you remember swearing in your examination there that you had no claim against Cox. & Worts, that they treat ead you very decently?
Mr. Oller—If you want to use the examination let us have it here.
His lordship—It is just the ordinary admission, did you asy as on a so to anybody.
Mr. Blake—If am entitled, of course, to credit or discredit the witness by asking as to statements made on another occasion, quite independent of the production of the paper. Did you not, on the occasion of your examination in Lat suit, say the substements made on another occasion, quite independent of the production of the paper. Did you not, on the occasion of your examination in Lat suit, say the substements made on another occasion, quite independent of the production of the paper. Did you not, on the occasion of your examination in Lat suit, say yot, instead of a sale it ought to have been a horself of action against Cox, as it as the ment way. I mean a purchase.

Why, the whole transaction is done in the state where the can the contract of the sale where the substance where the delice that the ment of the stetled with him in Cotober, what difference did its astatement was the could have a region of the could not be statement in the first instance? You such that the time he advanced the money to have the fertile brain of route that the stock was not to be demanded unless two days notice were given; and the stock was not to be demanded unless two days notice or concerting, every many the was the tready of the word of the paper. Did you not, on the occasion of yo

was the custom as far as he knew. In order to borrow money you have to assign this stock absolutely to the person from whom you borrow; he said that was the custom among brokers, and that it was in fact a dealing in margins. Now, he says that was the only arrangement made between Cox and him until the time when he gave his notes after call had been made on his stock in October. Now, it is evident that both the plaintiff and the defendant knew what they were dealing with and each of them was cognizant of the ordinary custom on the exchange. The plaintiff says that he wanted to have two

days' notice, so that he wanted to have two days' notice, so that he might be able to get the money; and he did not wish the thing to be one-sided, and he told Cox that he would give him two days' notice in order that he might be able to get the stock. that he might be able to get the stock. So that, quite apart from any custom or arrangement, outside of any other agreement made, we have a specific arrangement made by Mr. Mara that two days' notice should be given by either side, because he knew full well what he had done in dealing with stock in such a transaction himself and that what was being done in dealing with stock in such a transaction himself, and that what was being done every day would be done with his stock. Now, my learned friend Mr. Osler put it very ingeniously to Mr. Forbes in the form of a question, "Suppose you take a man's \$10,000 on 100 shares of Commerce, you agree to carry that stock for him at 7 per cent, and then the next day, having the transfer absolute to yourself, you put that stock in the market, and put the money

Mr. Cox could never have been loaning

money on stocks at four, five and sometimes six per cent un-less he were short of the market.

could answer the purpose of any of you as business men to be lending money out from the statement of Mr. Cox which, read alone, would be very apt to mislead you; for instance, on the eighth page of the evidence there was omitted here and there parts which, it read to you in connection the parts which, it read to you in connection at the rate he did showed conclusively that the rate he did showed conclusively that he was short of the market on Federal stock; and to the mind of a broker it must different face on the matters treated of. The reading of the scraps selected, without explanation, would have given to you an entirely wrong view of the position Mr. Cox occupies. I will simply give you three instances of that. For instance, on page eight an extract was read, but not the whole connection. I will now refer to the work short of the market. It is perfectly were short of the market. It is perfectly plain that Mr. Mara became thoroughly convinced, on the 6th of October, that Mr.
Cox was short of the market, because
Priestman and he formed a plan and Mr.
Priestman went to Montreal to endeavor to raise money for the purpose of embar-assing Mr. Cox. And Mr. Forbes says, I sat beside Mr. Mara on the stock exchange; sat beside Mr. Mara on the stock exchange; and in the summer it was matter of discus-sion between us that Cox & Worts were short of the market. So it is evident Mr. Mara knew perfectly well the reason of his

getting money on Federal at the rate spoken of was because Cox was short of the market. I find also a positive statement by Mr. Mara that he knew Mr. Cox xious as he is to secure a verdict at your hands. He knew the custom of the marthere. The arrangement, as described by Mara himself, shows that he did not con-

time, then he would have been in a totally different position. Mr. Mara, then, would have said—all right, account for it at that. The point is this, that Mr. Cox never bornowed one farthing on that stock, but he sold it.

It is Lordship—I am very sorry I cannot see it; perhaps the jury may.

The Blake—I want the witness to give time time. When the witness is as being sold at 148 and 150—that report was made of that. No such report broker that bought the stock; the broker have got an immense responsibility. At 10 o'clock in the morning a certain stock may be quoted at 150; at 2 o'clock at 145; at 3 at 140, this representing hundreds of shares and tens of thousands of dollars. It is the money of the broker that bought the stock; the broker

Then we come to the next point in the case, and that is the transaction of October. At that time there could not be a shadow

> Brass band music goes by the pound, but (Concluded on First Page.)

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED. There will be a grand family matinee at

the Grand opera house this afternoon. Siberia will be produced. A Toronto firm is erecting a building at Essex Centre in which to carry on the siness of fruit canning

was given to Saturday night to pay the amount, but he skipped for home.

Julian R. F. Loyd, the young gentleme of Montreal who was injured at the Iroquis accident on the Grand Trunk on April 29, is still at the Queen's, whither he was brought in a wounded condition. He still suffers pain and the doctors say he has fully recover. He was asleep in the pull-man at the time of the accident. When asked as to any offer of compensation on the part of the company, Mr. Boyd said he would not at present state the facts, but it is believed some basis of settlement has been submitted. A reporter learned in another quarter that the company was disputing the hotel bills which they had agreed to pay.

A New Felt Hat for Gentlemen. -Every season introduces some changes in the fashion of gentleman's hats. The spring shapes are high round crown with brims set partly flat and worn in black

couraged by this fact, the great and increasing demand for my medicines, and finding that many who could be cured are financially unable to procure the Spirometer, I will give the Spirometer free to any one, rich or poor, suffering from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, asthma, weak lungs or consumption who will call at 173 church street, Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the International Throat, and Lung Institute, the medicines alone to be paid for. Everyone can now afford to take the treatment, and the prejudiced or sceptical can afford to test the merits of the Spirometer and medicines prescribed by the surgeons of the Institute, which we claim is curing more diseases of the air passages than any other treatment in the world. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particular of the prejudiced. Those who cannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particular of such distribution.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 34 OF CHAPTER 107 of the Revised Statutes of Ontarion, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the rarion, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the rarion, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the rarion, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the street, Toronto, on or before the 5th day of May, 1884, a statement of the names and addressed to James Haverson, 64 King street east, Toronto, on requested to send by post prepaid addressed to James Haverson, 64 King street east, Toronto, on reference is the city of Toronto, and consult the surgeons of the latter of the state of the said character of the said character of the said character of the said character of the said assets of the said administrative will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of such street. Toronto, for particular and couraged by this fact, the great and incannot see the surgeons personally can write to 173 Church street, Toronto, for particulars and treatment, which can be sent by express to any address. Dr. M. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army.

We noticed lately that a larger cathedral than Westminster abbey is to be built by the Roman catholics in London. The bane of modern times is this craze for costly churches. No sooner does Mr. Shoddy join a church, of whatever persuasion, than there is an excitement got up for a larger and grander church. First the vanity of the minister is tickled; then, some of the the minister is tickled; then, some of the wealthy members are told their names will be handed down to posterity by its founding. Meanwhile Mr. Shoddy goes up, or to a foreign land, and the poor congregation is left with a millstone around its neck. Next in order is a miserable begging sermon that becomes sinkening in the course. mon that becomes sickening in the course of time by its constant repetition, to pay off the load of debt piled up by Shoddy & Co., who, like the butterfly, have had their brief day, and subsided. We have a case in point that has disgraped the best parts. brief day, and subsided. We have a case in point that has disgraced the best part of the city for years—the ruins of St. Peter's in Dominion square. After squandering hundreds of thousands it had to be given up for want of funds, and there it stands—the folly of this wasteful age. Attending many of the protestant churche in this city and elsewhere has becom almost a nuisance by the constant beggin to pay off the trappings and grandeur of gaudy churches. There is a radical change wanted somewhere, for, as it is, the poor very rarely attend these churches. Thus the intended course of christianity is turned away from its proper channel, and

lost on the largest part of the world. The Bores of Journalism The London Saturday Review, con menting upon an article by George Augus tus Sala, in which he describes a day of his journalistic life, with its immense labor, sacrifices and demands, declares the journalist's trade, "which is ill-paid, leads to nothing, and demands the life of a Benedictine monk, is much conveted by people who do not bring to the business one single necessary quality." It severely scolds those young men who imagine that, if fitted for nothing else, they can at least succeed in journalism, setting them down as chief of all the bores who hound the

How to Detect Counterfett Butter. From the New York Sur "Butter dealers are having a hard time of it," said a Washington market dealer yesterday. "Everybody thinks we are trying to palm off counterfeit butter on them. I have taken great pains to show my regular customers how to tell genuine butter from the fraudulent article. Coun-

terfeit butter may look nice and smell sweet when the tub is first opened, but after it is exposed to the air for a while a slightly unpleasant smell can always be detected. a little of it is rubbed between the fingers it will turn white, while the genu ine butter will not change color.

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the habit of palming off inferior whether purchasing or not. goods as our make, because it pays them a larger profit

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From the Matt (Canada) Dec. 15.

Catarrh is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amæba in, the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxemca, from the retention of the effected matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germinated in the blood. These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the fauces or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat, up the custachian tubes, causing deafness, burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hearsenses; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary con-From the Mail (Canada) Dec. 15.

spring shapes are high round crown with brims set partly flat and worn in black and brown. Those new styles can be seen at Dineen's hat store, corner King and Yonge street.

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of such distribution.

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Solicitor for the said Administratrix.

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Edward McKeown's

POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE.

> 182 YONGE ST. TORONTO.

FIFTH Y

LIBERALS TR

MR. GLADSTONE STP HEARTS OF HAS

The Victor Over the F Trer With Portu ongo-The Premier LONDON, April 9.-Th very exultant over its re parliament. The first w Lord John Manner's am Franchise bill. The am

That the house proceed measure kaving for its obj 2.000.000 voters to the electunited Kingdom until it he tire scheme contemplated he for the representation of the This amendment mean

should refuse to enlarge less the bill at the sar proper redistribution of seif accented would have the bill by delay.

Right Hon. George J.

member for Ripon, second
ment in a long and biter s he repeated his declarati boroughs were to be disfra to maintain intact the pl lows Mr. Parnell.

To every one's surprise stained from making any the amendment, and both tire Irish delegation threw tire Irish delegation threw idly with the government amendment, which was defered the second victory related treaty with Portngal with recongo. Sir Charles Forster viously announced question ment on the subject. He by a large party following servatives and liberals, we pared to force a discussion if the government proved But Mr. Gladstone rose to replying in a spirit of tenance of English right enough to satisfy the most Jingoes. He said that wh that Englan's had signed a ance with Portugal, it was that treaty involved the acquarter rose latter government or one territory. The treaty was all English and native rig former treaties were amply its commercial aspect it ga undoubted advantage over a inasmuch as, although Portug to exact customs dues on the nations those of Great Paris to exact customs dues on the nations, those of Great Bri brought in British ships or sorigin, are to be forever put favorable basis as the goo or those imported in Port As for possible Portugese pleasation of the territory, it will be that the present English gove oppose such projects as stern tinuously as had ever been past.

This spirited declaration mination to oppose Porti has given great satisfaction dent that Mr. Gladstone ha averted the dangerous disc would surely have been pla if the government's reply had way vague or hesitating.

Chili and Peru at P

Paris, April 9.—The Chi announces that a truce betw Bolivia has been proclaimed, territory occupied by the Chi main under the Chilan law, tween the two countries will THE OLD WORLD IN

Bombshells discovered und Madrid had been there for th Five French missionarie Catechists have been massa Tonquin. Bismarck and the ultram finally broken. The latter chancellor of trickery and tre

Echoes from Engla In a recent suit in Glasgo against his landlord for dai from defective drainage, the order in favor of the plaintiff of the medical expenses incu Mr. T. Painter Allen has England a book on the decea ter question. It contains t seventy of the foremost Greek scholars of the universities of

America on the biblical aspection. Of the whole seven opinion is unequivocally adversed change in the law. The following notes of a sp delivered in Dublin are not w est. Speaking on the much question, the speaker said: 'is overrun by absentee landlo ter a magnificent peroratic from the tub on which he ing, he said: "I tell you old Ireland's misery is over

and it's not full yet." In support of a resolution, popular meeting in Bradford, home lessons should not be co children under 10 years, I stated that in the last decade hydrocephalus at the school creased 20 per cent. This must in part be attributed to over-pressure. He also point cephalitis had increased in the cephalitis had increased in the by nearly 50 per cent. While think this could be attributed cause, he begged the school becare lest, by forced study, a impetus might be given to which were powerfully increaseality from nervous disorders.

The headdress of the Highl the most expensive of those visit troops. It costs £2 9s.

are impariment 4s. 31., and bearskin of the Foot Guards lasts six years, at an annual 10d; and the bearskin of the goons, with the hackle feath 14.31., lasts ix years, at an of 12s. 9d. The brass helme 17s. 9d. to £1 10s. 2d., and eight years, at an annual cos 4s. The cheapest headdress helmet of the Engineers a which costs 6s, and lasts four annual cost of 1s. 6d.

Lesseps is a devoted horse he seen daily galloping the Boulogue with his eight second marriage, boys and on ponies, in nautical cost streaming on the wind, th turned over their should round their white-haired chie