FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

THE SOWING OF WHEAT.

To decide intelligently upon the best method of sowing fall wheat, it is needful that the habit and manner of growth of the plant be understood. Unless a farmer possesses this fundamental knowledge he cannot distinguish why one method of sowing should be more successful in producing a crop than another, or why one theory should be accepted more than another. Generally our knowledge of farming is derived from facts and experience, rather than from principles, and it is in consequence of this that so few things in agriculture are settled and so many are still held as doubtful. A fact for one man may not be a fact for another, because the two men are working with different materials and under different conditions. In agriculture there are many frittering and disturbing conditions surrounding every fact we learn. The quality of the soil, its texture and condition, the climate and season—all these and many others modify or change altogether the bases from which our experiences are gathered. * * *

Now, when we come down to first principles and ascertain exactly how the seed germinates and the wheat plants become rooted in the ground and establish themselves there, and consider the habit of growth of this plant, it seems easy to so adapt whatever circumstances an intelligent farmer may be placed in to the needs of this crop, that much of the danger now experienced may be averted, and much of the damage suffered every year may be prevented. When a grain of wheat is examined a furrow is found running lengthwise upon one side of it. On the side opposite to this furrow, at one end, is seen a depression, in the centre of which is a small projection. Beneath this part of the seed is the germ, situated, and it is from this that the root which descends and the shoot which appears above the surface both proceed when germination begins. The root which first appears is only a single root, grows, and dies away after a time. The shoot or sprout which proceeds forward from the seed when near the surface swells and forms a sort of bulblet, from which the true roots are thrown out. These roots are always near the surface, notwithstanding the varying depths at which the seed may have been deposited. Until these roots are developed the young plant draws nutriment from the decaying seed; afterward it is supplied by drafts from the soil made by these roots, and the portion of the sprout beneath them, along with the first roots, wither, decay, and disappear, being probably absorbed into the living plant. These permanent roots do not descend into the soil, but spread laterally in every direction. When they have room to spread, and are abundantly supplied with food, they increase rapidly, and form a thick mat. Around the crown of the root buds appear, which become developed into supplementary sprouts or spears, which send out new roots issues. When in vigorously growing condition, and when there is sufficient room for them, these supplementary sprouts are very numerous; the original plant spreads from every side, and the process is what the farmer knows as "stooling" of the wheat or plant. If it is desired, the plant may be divided by separating these dependent roots and sprouts from each other, and transplanting them singly, in which case the development of fresh buds, roots and sprouts, goes on as before, and new divisions may be made, and the process repeated almost indefinitely. Until these roots are developed the young plant draws nutriment from the decaying seed; afterward it is supplied by drafts from the soil made by these roots, and the portion of the sprout beneath them, along with the first roots, wither, decay, and disappear, being probably absorbed into the living plant. These permanent roots do not descend into the soil, but spread laterally in every direction. When they have room to spread, and are abundantly supplied with food, they increase rapidly, and form a thick mat. Around the crown of the root buds appear, which become developed into supplementary sprouts or spears, which send out new roots issues. When in vigorously growing condition, and when there is sufficient room for them, these supplementary sprouts are very numerous; the original plant spreads from every side, and the process is what the farmer knows as "stooling" of the wheat or plant. If it is desired, the plant may be divided by separating these dependent roots and sprouts from each other, and transplanting them singly, in which case the development of fresh roots and sprouts goes on as before, and new divisions may be made, and the process repeated almost indefinitely. Until these roots are developed the young plant draws nutriment from the decaying seed; afterward it is supplied by drafts from the soil made by these roots, and the portion of the sprout beneath them, along with the first roots, wither, decay, and disappear, being probably absorbed into the living plant. These permanent roots do not descend into the soil, but spread laterally in every direction. When they have room to spread, and are abundantly supplied with food, they increase rapidly, and form a thick mat. Around the crown of the root buds appear, which become developed into supplementary sprouts or spears, which send out new roots issues. When in vigorously growing condition, and when there is sufficient room for them, these supplementary sprouts are very numerous; the original plant spreads from every side, and the process is what the farmer knows as "stooling" of the wheat or plant. It is desired, the plant may be

a few of the hops between them, and when removed to the hop-house the green pickers hops among the plants. The hops answer two purposes—the fly will not come near the celery, and the manister is secured in the soil by the mulching.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

Last January, during the coldest weather we had all winter, two young men came to our door, one day, and asked to be allowed to come in and get warm, as they were almost frozen. They came in, got their dinner, and then begged to stay and work for their board until the very cold weather was over; said they could get no work and had no money; had been working in a saw mill near Grand Haven, Mich., but the firm had failed and abscoded then out of their wages. My husband told them they could stay and get up some wood, so they went to work the next morning. After they had been here over two weeks they found one by carelessness on our part that we had quite a sum of money in the house. One of them was a thief, and watching his opportunity, took the money, and decamped, leaving his satchel to remind us of our loss. We spent some time and more money in trying to find him, but all in vain. P.S.—We keep no more money in the house, and no more tramps either.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Hops are considered valuable as a fertilizer, but when used fresh from the brewery they ferment quickly, generating almost as much heat as fresh horse manure. The gardeners about New York use them by their hot beds, also for banking them up on the outside in cold weather, mulching for small fruit plants, and for composting with other less heating kinds of fertilizers. But before hops can be absorbed by plants or a fertilizer they must become soluble in water, the same as any other kind of manure; consequently, the manure should be composted before applying, the sooner will they be used by the growing plants. Too much may be mixed in the soil may have a mechanical or chemical influence highly beneficial, independent of their manurial value.—*Moore's Rural.*

Wet forest lands by being cleared of timber become dry, and exposed to the sun, which produces a damaging indistinct, as civilization encroaches on wild woods. The seasons are changed, the climate is made not singular, and still less is it strange that buildings covered with vines, whose windows are choked with shrubs, and whose roof is overhung with branches of trees, should be unhealthy damp, and when the good housewife is scrubbing, scouring, and brushing, and nevertheless the mould in her house is so infested with mould she hardly suspects that her troubles would be more easily removed if she set to work to keep all her clothes and brushes. A house should never be closely surrounded with shrubs. A free circulation of air should be maintained all about it, and shade trees so disposed as to leave large openings for the light and sun to enter.—*California Horticulturist.*

The beauty and greenness of summer is departing, to be followed with the fall of the leaf. The song of the birds in the early dawn of day is no longer heard. Fall rains begins to put off her summer robes of green, soon to put on her winter robes of snow. It is well, it is wise, at the close of each summer season to reflect on the shortness of life. The Scriptures represent it as a "vapor which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." The occupation of the farmer affords abundant opportunity to study the works of creation, and direct the thoughts to that good and benevolent Being who created our world, and bestows the bounties to yield its fruit for the sustenance of man. God has promised that "while the earth remaineth" man shall not harvest shall not fail." If, as sometimes occurs, a hard year comes to the farmer, how it should strengthen our faith and cause us to "lift our eyes to the hills, from whence cometh our help." Our help cometh from Him who "giveth the early and the latter rain."—*Maine Farmer.*

I wish to say a word to the farmers who are about to put their winter fruit in their cellars for safe keeping, and request them to give my mode of packing, which is the most satisfactory to me of any that I have ever tried (and I have tried almost all different ways). First, carefully select the best fruit, have good clean barrels, and line with good strong sides and bottoms. (I have used old newspapers with good effect, but prefer wrapping paper.) Place a layer of apples, with your goods done up in, by saving which along through the season you will have a good supply.) Fill upon barrel one fourth full and cover with paper, fill in so many more and proceed again, and so on until your barrel is full; cover with paper and head up, keep in as cool a place as you can, and not have to freeze. Those who have been in the habit of storing away their wines, carefully lay the barrel down on two or bins, or old barrels, just ready to fall down, let me say a trial of this plan will a barrel or two of apples, and you will find repaid next winter and spring in the extra quality of fruit, to say nothing of the economy of the thing. After a little experience extra time in putting up in the fall is better than twice as long a time spent in sorting over and carrying out rotten apples next winter and spring. If any one has a better method, let us have the benefit of it, for the farmer I would like to see it in print. Perhaps I have a right to claim, but like the paper best.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Many a person deplores inability to own a little greenhouse, for it requires comparatively a small amount of heat, so that the many odds and ends around the place might be safely preserved throughout the winter of having to let them die of frost. At very slight expense this may be accomplished as follows: Dig out a pit of five or six feet deep, with sloping sides; place around this the outside sash, after Paxtens and Scrip frame covered with glass sash; bank up around the frame with fine manure, and cover all with old carpet or shutters of some kind to assist in keeping out the cold, and your sash will have a cheap and effective greenhouse of humble sort. It is really surprising what tender plants can be safely protected in such a place. If one more step may be placed for the owner to visit the pets frequently, and to have the greatest source of annoyance during the winter, there is really but little work to perform. The rain point be kept from the pit, give air freely on every mild day by tilting the sash, and no more care is needed than on sun shines, not forgetting to cover up again at sunset. Keep all snow off, as the drips and the plants is injurious to the health, and for this reason the sash should be as free from leaks as possible. Of course, water whenever the plants indicate they require it, but that is seldom during winter, their period of rest.—*Exchange.*

Comic Clippings.

(From Punch.)

MASTER TOMKY'S VIEW OF IT.—Master Tomky had been naughty, and was now amusing himself with his Scripture Reading. "Here's Daddy has been to the Mamma (incautiously)—"Ah, what was he cast into the lion's den for?" Master Tommy (with honeyed innocence) "Please, Mamma, I don't know, but I think it was for a month or two." Cousin—"And may I ask the name of the happy man?" Edith—"The happy man?" Cousin—"The man, the or—what is it? The intended?" Edith—Ah, by the way—yes! —I must begin to think of that, too, mustn't I?"

EPPS'S COCOA.—*Grateful and Comforting.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 46 Threadneedle-street and 170 Piccadilly, Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London, England." 229-45

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency's Return to Ottawa and Enthusiastic Reception.

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—The arrangements for the return of the Excellency the Governor-General, on his return from British Columbia, were all completed this morning, and everything was done that could add to the success of the demonstration. The address was in readiness, bands were engaged, a strong military force mustered for parade, flags floated from many high places, and a pleasing form with profuse decorations was erected at the railway station. Previous to the arrival of his Excellency the Independent Cornet Band paraded the streets, and the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery and the Foot Guards, with their bands, filled the air with lively strains.

On the arrival of the train, three rousing cheers were given, and when they had died away the Foot Guards' band struck up the National Anthem and the guns on Parliament Hill fired a royal salute.

His Excellency stepped to the platform arranged at the station, and Ald. Lemieux, on behalf of the Corporation, presented the following address:—

"*May it please your Excellency:*

"We, the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, as representing the general public, and we are confident, the general sentiment, desire most respectfully to make known to your Excellency the joy we felt pleasure we experience at your safe return from your long and necessarily fatiguing journey through the Province of the Canadian Confederation. We beg to assure your Excellency that we can see no valid reason why we tender you a warm welcome home, for Ottawa is your present home, and you have very largely contributed by your beautiful courtesy to make it a pleasant one to the citizens. Your coming has brought many much like coming home to their hearths and hearts. We trust that both your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin have greatly enjoyed the travel as well as the diversified scenery you have visited, and we have no doubt that your personal intercourse with the people of British Columbia will have been equally advantageous to them and satisfactory to yourself. In withdrawing from your Excellency's presence, we desire very sincerely to present to you the assurance of our most profound respect, and at the same time to express an ardent hope for the welfare and happiness of the noble and much beloved lady who so worthily shares with your Excellency the public consideration and regard.

"Signed on behalf of the Corporation by the members of the Reception Committee."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I accept this fresh and unsurpassed mark of your confidence and regard. Glad as I may be to find myself at home again after so many months of travel, the warm welcome which has been prepared for me by yourselves and the citizens of Ottawa sheds an additional brightness over my joy. The visit to British Columbia has been both enlightening and instructive. Nothing could have been more kind or cordial than the welcome extended to me personally by the authorities, or more universal or genuine than the loyalty of all classes to the throne and to the person of her Majesty. Of course you are aware that this is a subject matter in the relations between the Local Government and my own responsible advisers, but my impressions from the time that I landed till the time I took my departure, did the British Columbian people little more than realize the fond the friendliness of their bearing towards the representative of their Sovereign. I do not presume to know how far it may be that it will have been productive of any practical results, as far as the objects for which it was alleged is concerned. Its settlement will depend on other considerations, and will be regulated by the action of my responsible Ministers of the Crown at Victoria and here; but I have no hesitation in saying that my presence amongst your fellow-countrymen on the other side of the Rocky Mountains has been productive of results as of proof and pledge of the friendliness and good-will felt for them by the people of Canada at large, and I am quite certain that my communing after upon the affairs of the Dominion and an exhibition of that generosity of feeling which is due from a great country to a sister Province, which has so appreciated and restore that perfect harmony and intimate mutual understanding which prevails British Columbia and her sister provinces which is so essential to the strength and permanent prosperity of our union. In conclusion, gentlemen, I cannot help adding one word of congratulation on the admirable appearance of the Ottawa Centennial exhibition, from whence I have just come. Whether we take into account the variety of her products, their intrinsic value, the degree to which they are destined to promote the expansion of our commerce, trade, and commerce, or whether we consider the admirable manner in which the various articles have been displayed under the supervision of our Commissioners, we must be equally struck with the distinction which Canada has taken in enhancing the attraction of the Centennial show. I trust that the time may come when these proofs of our resources and of our prospects, have made a deeper impression upon the minds of our neighbours in the United States. In many respects Canada is a country which well becomes them, that we their masters, and in many points we have taken some especially in agricultural competitions, have completely borne out their appreciation of your commission. Indeed I may say I never allowed to enter the United States without being made to feel with what a deep sympathy we are regarded by that great people whose own extraordinary development is one of the marvels of the age. Wherever I go I never fail to meet with great courtesy and consideration, which I feel is not much like coming home to their hearths and hearts. We trust that both your Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin have greatly enjoyed the travel as well as the diversified scenery you have visited, and we have no doubt that your personal intercourse with the people of British Columbia will have been equally advantageous to them and satisfactory to yourself. In withdrawing from your Excellency's presence, we desire very sincerely to present to you the assurance of our most profound respect, and at the same time to express an ardent hope for the welfare and happiness of the noble and much beloved lady who so worthily shares with your Excellency the public consideration and regard.

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TORONTO ITEMS.

On the 24th inst. Miss Macdonald distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Toronto Collegiate Institute.

The Rev. Mr. Milligan, formerly of Toronto, was inducted as pastor of Old St. Andrew's church on the 24th inst.

There was a ball at the National Club on the night of the 19th inst., given by its retiring President.

At the Autumn Assizes on the 19th inst. Matilda May recovered a verdict of $1,200 damages against H. R. Smith for breach of promise of marriage.

Miss Mary Anderson is the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week, and she Holmans are presenting a pleasing bill of fare at the Royal Opera House.

The members of the Hunt Club are still enjoying some fine runs, though the advent of cold weather will in all probability soon put an end to their sport for the present season.

The Mayor has purchased a handsome drinking fountain, which he intends to present to the city. The fountain was purchased at Philadelphia. It will arrive in a few days, and will be placed in the centre of the square west of St. Lawrence Market.

Next iron palings are being erected on the Esplanade, in front of the Water Works engine house. When completed, the palings, grass plots, gravel walks, and the fountain will form an appropriate foreground to the building.

Co-operation in respect to farming is to be discussed at Newmarket. It is not to be an arrangement like communism in any respect, but it is to enable the farmer to get his or her own labour, exchanging equitably with others on the principle of labour for labour.

On Sunday evening, the 22nd instant, two men presented themselves to the police office in Queen street east, and requesting the official to conduct them to a front seat. The serious nature of their business, to their gratification. Before the services commenced one of the visitors finding his conscience of the church slightly oppressive, took off his overcoat, but in doing so a suspicious-looking flask fell from one of its pockets, to the owner's discomfiture, and the amusement of those who witnessed the occurrence.

On Saturday, the 21st instant, a number of men were engaged in excavating on the premises of Mr. Jacob Ferris, for the purpose of laying a water service. Towards evening they discontinued work, and proceeded to Ferris's harbour to wash clothes of vehicles. About seven o'clock a horse, belonging to Mr. Hastings, brewer, St. Lawrence Market, attached to a cart, which was being driven by a boy, fell into the excavations, and were frightened, and about forty men assisted in hauling the beast from its awkward position.

On Sunday morning, the 2nd inst., a young man named James Farewell, a brakesman lately in the employment of the Grand Trunk railway, died at the General Hospital from injuries which he had received on the railway. It appears that on Monday morning he went on a freight train going west. While attending to his duties, near Carleton, he fell from a car and his foot was crushed and mashed. He was brought to the city and admitted to the hospital. On Monday evening mortification set in, and he died. Farewell was well and favorably known in this city, when mortification set in, and he died. The deceased was a very respectable young man; his friends lived at St. Catharines. He was a carpenter by trade and for a time not been long in the service of the Grand Trunk railway when the accident occurred.

On Saturday night about 11 o'clock, inst., P. C. McLennan noticed two men walking along Wellington street with a large bundle, which they had evidently just stolen, and he gave chase and secured one of them, and conveyed him to the Central Station. Shortly afterwards a man called at the station and wished to know if a certain person had been arrested. P. C. McLennan, who was present, "recognized" and identified him as the companion of the prisoner, and he had apparently left him in a hurry. He was also looked up, but refused to give his name. Mr. Ferris, of Roberts street, also called at the station and complained that some persons had entered his place and stolen a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to boarders. He was shown the body captured by P. C. McLennan, and identified the articles.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, the following young men were confirmed at the United Temperance Alliance for the ensuing year:—President, J. R. Miller, Secretary, J. Ferguson; Rev. G. A. Mitchell, Wingham; Secretary, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Cobourg; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Ferguson; Rev. Mr. Lockhart, Junior Counsellor, S. Ranton, Inverhaven; Junior Counsellor, Miss S. Ferguson; Chaplain, Rev. Rev. James Scott, Owen Sound; Financier, R. H. Stewart, Cookstown; Recorder, Rev. J. W. Connell, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Ross, S. Graham, Aurora; Deputy Marshal, Miss S. Leslie, Toronto; Guard, Miss Hastie; Stephens, Newmarket; Sentinel, T. Cook, Tyneside; Auditor, E. Rose, Kingston.

At the monthly meeting of the Protestant Orphans' Home, held on the 19th inst., Mr. A. Harvey and Mr. Ginty appeared before the Committee about the proposed purchase of a ship yard. Mr. Harvey said he had received letters from Mr. Calvin, of Buffalo, and stated that a new dry dock was constructed a vessel would be commenced. He referred to the advantages which would be derived by the establishment of such a concern in Toronto. A dry dock would cost about $20,000, and would last for many years. Mr. Ginty, on the other hand, stated that the subject was worthy the consideration of the Committee. The construction of such works would bring a large trade to Toronto. Mr. Worts, he said, had expressed to him that he would be willing to undertake the work. The amount of bonus wanted was $10,000; also, a lease of about 3 acres of the marsh at a nominal rental and exemption for a term of years from taxation. Mr. Worts had offered to undertake the work for the entire works at $30,000. He could get people to join with him provided he could get a bonus of $10,000. The Committee, composed of Ald. Turner, Baldwin, Denison, and Close was appointed to enquire into the matter.

James W. Sampson, an old man of sixty, appeared before the police office on Saturday, Blake & Kingsford, has been missing since Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. Some time ago the deceased had a letter was found in his room at the Globe Hotel stating that he had forged two drafts, one on Toronto and the other on Kingston, for $20 and the other for $25. On examining into the case, however, it was found that the forged was a debtor to the amount of about $100. The unfortunate man is said to have had a mania for gambling, which is in great part the cause of his present trouble. On Tuesday he had presented the forged drafts and received only $10 on them, saying he would either call for the remainder of the money or else redeem them on Wednesday. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and money he had drawn in a gambling house on King street, and letter already alluded to was found Wednesday morning, at seven o'clock. The forgeries had been committed in Toronto, and Sampson was aware that he would return on Wednesday. He knew that the game was over in Toronto, was afraid to make his accounts right and redeem the forged paper, and so left. The deceased, Sampson, is to believed, is a native of Cambridgeshire, where his wife and family now reside.

On Thursday night, the 19th instant, the dry goods store of R. Walker, Queen street, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of fancy goods, valued at about $400, were stolen therefrom. It appears that the burglars climbed up on a shed in the rear of the store, and entered through a pane of the window. Their progress was stopped by a grating of large iron bars, but the thieves placed a crowbar which they had brought with them between the bars and spread the end of the rods from its socket and bent it to one side, making an opening about eight inches wide through which they passed. They then without difficulty made their way to the store downstairs where they were met with alacrity, and soon ransacked the place, picking out all the light and valuable things they could lay their hands on. Among the articles they carried off were a number of neck handkerchiefs, large quantities of valenciennes, imitation of white and black Cluny, and real white Maltese laces, also a piece of black satin. The silks which they had been secreted, were not found. The burglars made off with their booty through the window by which they had entered leaving behind them their tools, a brace and bit, a jack screw, and a crowbar about four feet long, and which must have weighed about fifty pounds. The police were notified of the robbery early the next morning and the tools had been stolen from a carpenter. On Saturday night thieves broke into Allen's brewery on River street and stole three barrels of beer. Suspicion was directed to a gang of blackleg who lived in a little cottage containing three rooms and a kitchen, situated on Bell street, off River street. Yesterday morning Detectives Burrows and Brown went to the place and ascertained that the band was within. They immediately dispatched word to No. 4 Station, and Sergeant-Major Stewart and P. C. Stewart proceeded to their assistance. The whole gang were cleverly captured and taken to No. 4 Station, where they gave their names as James and Richard Kennedy, William and John Blair, Thos. Herbert, and Jas. Todd. Wm. Blair was the only one who made any resistance. In the house were found the goods stolen from Mr. Kowan's store and three barrels of beer, also a large quantity of goods which were not identified.

A BAUMBOUGH SHOT.—The St. "Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:—"Yesterday morning Mr. Theodore Abrens and Miss Bolte were married at the German Catholic church in Carondelet. As is well known, it is a long ago, customary among the Germans for the friends of the bride and groom to discharge the shotguns in honor of the occasion, and yesterday the ancient custom was observed. It had, unfortunately was attended by a serious accident. Just after the bridal party left the church, and the happy couple were being pelted with showers of Charles Grieg, the proprietor came rushing out in front of the store and began firing his revolver at the bridal party. He was rather careless, one of the shots, after passing through the bride's wedding dress, struck the bridegroom in the calf of the leg inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. He was taken home and every attention possible was bestowed upon him, but up to the time the report left, the shot had not been extracted. The shot, of course, was not intentional."

The lake Lorenzo Dayuge Josephine o Sweam left a fortune of £1,120,000. The Princess of Wales is one of her principal heirs.

THE GAME OF CONFIDENCE.

Arrest of a Polished Swindler.

(By Special Telegraph to *The Mail.*)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A clever confidence man, who has victimized many persons in Canada, was arrested last evening at the residence of a clergyman, where he was engaged with a select circle of ladies, and brought before the Court to-day. He gives his name as Henry Stayner, representing himself as a son of the Bishop of St. Paul's, London, Eng. His progress here from Quebec, it is stated, has been a series of impositions on minister and clerical people whom he made the acquaintance of only to betray. He has a wide knowledge of manners in England, which added to pleasing address, gave him "open sesame."

On Sunday last he was allowed to play of the organ at St. Paul's here, and made a exhibition of his powers. He dined at the Rectory, and was introduced to the family of the staff officer of pensioners and took from his residence a gold mounted opera glass and an opera glass. He also obtained $10.50 from Mr. Jones, organist of the Queen's avenue Methodist church, on false pretences.

He pleaded guilty to both charges at the Police Court to-day, and was remanded pending further revelations.

"UNCLE" JACK RAND.

Trial and Sentence.

(*Brantford Expositor, 26th.*)

The preliminary trial of the man West, Ward, or Rand, caught in an attempt to rob the vault of the Express Office, Toronto, on Saturday last, came before Mr. James Wegner, Police Magistrate.

The following is the evidence of Mr. Hale, who was the only one examined:—

JONATHAN HALE, being sworn, said—Am the agent of the Express Co. in Brantford; on the evening of Monday, the 23th inst., about five or ten minutes to six o'clock, I left my office, locked the vault and safe, also the front and side doors of the office, went home and took tea, and returned in a few minutes before seven; on entering the side door as usual, to my surprise I found it ajar; I went into the office, saw the light of the lamp that was on the counter burning dimly. I called out, "Come, is that you in there," and out came the man (pointing to the prisoner); now that he came out of the vault, I can quite dark inside of the office, with exception of the lighted lamp; I saw some one in the vault, but anything in his hand or not; I looked at the prisoner and he at me; I made for the prisoner and he at me, he ran out the door, I followed him, he ran down the alley as fast as he stepped out of the vault. I at once seized the prisoner; he resisted and he threw the off coat; he ran a flash; was thrown off two or three times; I at once found out I was no match for him; he got the door open and we both fell outside of the door; he escaped from my grasp and went through the by-gate leading to the back of the office, I followed in pursuit as far as Mr. Osborne's residence; he halted for a moment, and then ran towards Jarvis street; I followed him; I was exhausted; I am quite positive that I caught hold of him first, although there were some men in the street at the same time; he was at once taken to the Express Office and searched; the prisoner was searched in his presence; in a newspaper, a sperm candle, and a few matches; I a skeleton key was given to me by Mr. Osborne, and Jacob Ott; he said he found it in the vault; I examined the safe immediately after the prisoner was taken out, although there was any amount of valuables in it. A man always sleeps in the office. Nothing was disturbed in the vault and found my clothes missing, and the door of my hall open; I found my clothes some other place and went over to the Express Office and then returned; I afterwards found my clothes in the hall door of my home.

Mr. VANNORMAN, Q.C., who appeared for the Crown, moved an adjournment until Saturday morning, the 24th inst., at ten o'clock, which was granted.

A. S. Hardy, Q.C., appeared for the prisoner.

(*Brantford Courier 24th.*)

The adjourned trial of Jonathan West was, after attempted to rob the Express Office was resumed before Mr. James Wegner, Q.C., Police Magistrate, at the Police Court this morning. As on previous hearings the prisoner was put forward in the Police Court Ward, and the Court adjourned to allow the witness to be brought before the Court about ten o'clock and took his position on the bench.

Mr. Wegner said he was sorry the prisoner had withdrawn his wish to be tried by his Worship, and said that he in the prisoner's place would act the same. His reason for asking the case to be sent up was that the prisoner was not in a position to get a fair trial, and he seem to take its attitude.

Mr. VANNORMAN asked his Worship not to entertain the request. It was only trifling with justice to entertain such a plea, as not having the fair trial he was now enjoying in the strongest sense, the prisoner had elected to be tried by his Worship, and he insisted that his Worship should continue the case and pronounce judgment at its close.

Mr. Hardy—I ask the consent of your Worship, that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and when the defence has not been entered into, we respectfully ask that it be in your power to grant our request.

Mr. Wegner said he was sorrow thinking that he may get off easier by being sent up, enters this plea. He would ask his Worship to procure the fair trial.

His Worship—I will hear the case.

Mr. WILKES, Q.C., stated that of the object of the motion made, which was accordingly done, and the Court proceeded.

Chas. Ward, being sworn, said—I am a constable in Brantford; on the evening of Monday, the 23th inst., about five or ten minutes to six o'clock, I left my office, locked the vault and safe, also the front and side doors of the office, went home and took tea, and returned in a few minutes before seven; on entering the side door as usual, to my surprise I found it ajar; I went into the office, saw the light of the lamp that was on the counter burning dimly. I called out, "Come, is that you in there," and out came the man (pointing to the prisoner); now that he came out of the vault, I can quite dark inside of the office, with exception of the lighted lamp; I saw some one in the vault, but anything in his hand or not; I looked at the prisoner and he at me; I made for the prisoner and he at me, he ran out the door, I followed him, he ran down the alley as fast as he stepped out of the vault. I at once seized the prisoner; he resisted and he threw the off coat; he ran a flash; was thrown off two or three times; I at once found out I was no match for him; he got the door open and we both fell outside of the door; he escaped from my grasp and went through the by-gate leading to the back of the office, I followed in pursuit as far as Mr. Osborne's residence; he halted for a moment, and then ran towards Jarvis street; I followed him; I was exhausted; I am quite positive that I caught hold of him first, although there were some men in the street at the same time; he was at once taken to the Express Office and searched; the prisoner was searched in his presence; in a newspaper, a sperm candle, and a few matches; a skeleton key was given to me by Mr. Osborne, and Jacob Ott; he said he found it in the vault; I examined the safe immediately after the prisoner was taken out, although there was any amount of valuables in it. A man always sleeps in the office. Nothing was disturbed in the vault and found my clothes missing, and the door of my hall open; I found my clothes some other place and went over to the Express Office and then returned; I afterwards found my clothes in the hall door of my home.

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SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1876.

Dr. Smith's br.m. Inspiration won a mile dash in 1:50 on the Jockey Club course, on the 19th inst., in 1:44½.

The Maitland Jockey Club have offered the owners of Tom Ochiltree and Tom Brooks, if they will come to Maitland, a purse race for at the spring meeting of 1877 over the Plimlico course and be thrown down their entire travelling expenses, and to divide with the winner of the event the gate and stand receipts of the day. The rules and weights of the Maryland Jockey Club will govern the race. Tom Ochiltree, owned by H. G. Lorillard, of New York, besides winning the Centennial Cup at the Jerome Park meeting, has won over twenty races, and several of the principal events of the season. Tom Brooks is owned in Kentucky, and is the Louisville Jockey Club cup of three weeks ago made the fastest four miles on record, and has won over 30 races, including Jerome Park, Saratoga, and Long Branch meetings. He was also looked up, but refused to give his name. Mr. Ferris, who lives in Roberts street, called at the station and complained that some persons had entered his place and stolen a quantity of wearing apparel belonging to boarders. He was shown the body captured by P. C. McLennan, and identified the articles.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, the following young men were confirmed at the United Temperance Alliance for the ensuing year:—President, J. R. Miller, Secretary, J. Ferguson; Rev. G. A. Mitchell, Wingham; Secretary, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Cobourg; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Ferguson; Rev. Mr. Lockhart, Junior Counsellor, S. Ranton, Inverhaven; Junior Counsellor, Miss S. Ferguson; Chaplain, Rev. Rev. James Scott, Owen Sound; Financier, R. H. Stewart, Cookstown; Recorder, Rev. J. W. Connell, Toronto; Rev. Mr. Ross, S. Graham, Aurora; Deputy Marshal, Miss S. Leslie, Toronto; Guard, Miss Hastie; Stephens, Newmarket; Sentinel, T. Cook, Tyneside; Auditor, E. Rose, Kingston.

At the monthly meeting of the Protestant Orphans' Home, held on the 19th inst., Mr. A. Harvey and Mr. Ginty appeared before the Committee about the proposed purchase of a dry dock ship yard. Mr. Harvey said he had received letters from Mr. Calvin, of Buffalo, and stated that