extensively manufactured in Michi aginaw, and in Ohio and West Vir The salt "plant" is valued at \$15,000,000. At Syracuse, the annual production trom 25,000 bushels in 1797 to 9,00 in 1862, a year when the exigencies civil war stimulated the production year the product was 5,322,000 bushels. year the product was 5,322,000 bushels. Seven years ago a great clamour for free salt was raised, the argument of its indispensability as a necessity being urged with effect. Congress cut the duty on foreign salt down one-half, and gave the domestic manufacturers a set-back. A raduotion of duty would prove enormously beneficial to our Canadian producers, who would be able to export largely to the United States. But is that good reason why our people should enter upon a crusade to lead the Americans to see the advantage of free trade, which in this case would mean the closing of half their salt works? The Cobdes Club appear to think so, and their action in disseminating free trade literature throughout the Republic is injurrously affecting the Democrata, who are rapidly losing votes in the salt districts.

the salt districts. A Canadian visiting England gives, through the London News, some information to the English public respecting the figures of the alleged Canadian exodus, which are being published from American sources. He hits off the mode of compiling statistics in the following happy manner :-

"If I take a fancy to cross over to Sarnia "If I take a fancy to cross over to Sarnia to buy a basket of peaches in order to compare them with peaches of our own growth, I am classed as an immigrant, though my absence from my Queen's dominious should not exceed half an hour. If, living in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I decide to go to England by way of New York, I am classed as an immigrant when I enter the United States, and if I return to England by the same route I am a second time classed as an immigrant, this time from Europe, unless I put my nationality as Canadian in the steamer's papers. If I decide with a hundred others to settle in Manitoba, and go to that others to settle in Manitoba, and go to the fertile region from another part of Canada w United States' railway, we are classed as in United States' railway, we are classed as immigrants. I have no doubt Earl Dufferin has in this way figured a number of times as a Canadian immigrant, and probably Prince ecopold and the Princess Louise likewise.

Reform journals are loudly complaining of the price of coal oil. First, they charged that the increased cost is the result of the tariff. That allegation has apparently been withdrawn as incapable of proof. In the second place, they alleged that the advance is the result of a ring among the refiners, is the result of a ring among the refiners. This complaint has been dropped, probably because it did not hit the Government. The London Advertiser has, however, made the discovery that the increase is due in a great measure, if not wholly (after allowing for the rise in the price of grade cill to the the rise in the price of crude oil), to the ac-tion of the Government in raising the fire test to such a degree that only two gal-lons can be procured from a given quantity of crude oil where formerly three were made. Nothing could be more misleading. The measure of last session was introduced by private member, Mr. Colby, and its obje was to improve the quality of Canadian oil placed on the market, so that explosions and accidents should be prevented. The fire test on American oil, which is more explosive than the Dominion article, was also increased with the same object. The legislation of la session was, therefore, not passed at the instance of the Government, and it was not antagonistic to the public interests, but the

"Medical etiquette" is responsible for a great deal of suffering and death. A case which recently occurred in Montreal exhibits some of the antiquated conventional scruples of the medical faculty in a most unfavourable light. The patient called in one physician, and afterwards another was sent for. The first doctor, on learning that the second had prescribed, withdrew, whereupon the second absequently refused to have anything to with the case, Others were sent for but all declined, and the patient at last died without medical attendance—a martyr to the humbug of professional etiquette. It is to be regretted that the funeral took place without an inquest and a strong expression of censure upon the doctors. What would be thought of the conduct of the crew of a life-boat who should refuse to rescue the crew of a wrecked vessel because they had not been formally introduced? Yet it would be in no respect more absurd, more inhuman, than the course of these medical gentlemen of Montreal. The medical profession abounds in abuses, and and we cal profession abounds in abuses, and and we hope this melancholy case will have the effect of directing attention to some of the grosser ones. It is indeed a singular state of affairs if a sick man cannot change his medical adviser except at the risk of being permitted to die, as a humorist once put it, a natural death, without medical assistance.

The Athenœum reports that a curious archælogical discovery has been made at Jerusalem. The proprietor of a piece of ground outside the city, 150 yards north of the Damascus gate, and on the west of the north road, while digging a cistern on his property, came upon a rock twelve and a half feet below the surface. It appeared to him to sound hollow when struck. He broke it through, and found beneath a series of sepulchral rock-cut chambers. They present nothing remarkable in their structure, and consist of two irregular quadrilateral vaults, one of them being fifteen feet long by ten feet broad and eight feet high, together with a third, the plan of which is at present imperfect; and, under the smaller of the two vaults, another, with three loculis occupying the whole of its area, excavated to a depth of ten feet below the first. But in the larger chamber was found a stone chest of very unusual dimensions, which contained, when discovered, human bones. It is cut from a single stone, measures seven feet seven inches in length, two feet eight inches in breadth, and is three feet two inches in height. It stands upon four feet, and has the rim cut to receive the lid, portions of which—or what were believed to be pertions—were lying in the chamber. The rock roof of the vault has been cut away to admit the chest, which Dr. Chapin thinks is of much later date than the tombs. He suggests that it was constructed to hold a wooden or leaden coffin, since rifled and removed. digging a cistern on his property, came upon

It is noted that with the return of prosperity the unwonted habits of economy which for a time characterized the Americans, and gave some ground for the belief that the gave some ground for the belief that the national character had changed in this respect, have rapidly disappeared. The national characteristic of extravagance is again in the ascendant, as may easily be seen by the increase of imports—which are mainly luxuries—as well as by the statements as to the expenditure of Americans abroad, which are believed to be much larger this year than ever before. It is astimated that some 60,000 travellers abroad have spent on an average \$3,000 each, which gives the enormous aggregate of \$180,000,000. In individual cases the amount spent has exceeded \$50,000. In short, there is among the wealthy a disposition to act as though the prosperity of the last year or two were certain to endure, and to disregard the economic causes which sooner or later always result in depression. In view of the fact that so many of the people are yet in straitened circumstances, and that poverty prevails to a terrible extent among the labouring classes in the large cities, this reckless extravagance by the wealthy cannot be regarded with complacency or treated as a matter of individual whim with which society has no concern. The conduct of the American spendthrifts abroad differs only in degree, and not in kind, from that of the Irish absentee landlord, who squanders his rents in London or Paris, while the land from which national character had changed in this resentee landlord, who squanders his r London or Paris, while the land from he derives his means is impoverished. It should be reprobated by all who desire the continuance of the present prosperity.

RELEASED FROM DUTY.

Sergt.-Major Cummins Passes Away After Twenty-Six Years' Police Service.

HIS CAREER ON THE TORONTO FORCE

Late on Tuesday afternoon died one of To-ronto's best known and most respected citizens, Inspector Patrick Cummins, better known in the city as Sergeant-Major Cummins. For thirty years a resident of Toronto, and dur-ing all that time engaged in her service, there were few within her limits not familiar with his firm and kindly face and active figure. He was born in St. James' parish, County Wexford, Ireland, on the 21st of March, 1821. In June, 1851, he came to Canada, having In June, 1851, he came to Canada, having previously been a soldier in the line, and subsequently rough-rider in the Coldstream Guards, a post of considerably more honour than ease. He came direct to To-ronto on his arrival in Canada, and almost immediately entered into public service as steward of what was known as the cholera

department.

During his quarter of a century of police and detective service, it can well be imagined he has been the principal figure in many stirring adventures with all classes of criminals. Appended are a few of the many stories which he delighted to recount:—

CAPTURE OF A NOTED BURGLAR. During the years 1856 and 1857 a number of daring burglaries had been committed, but who the operator was for a long time remain-ed a mystery. The deceased was given the case to work up. He observed on inspecting the different residences burglarized that marks of a sperm candle were noticeable in almost every room entered by the thief. After long and careful study of the case, a clue was obtained, which pointed to a man named Hague as the guilty person. Everything being arranged to the satisfaction of the officer, he started one night for his man. Meeting him on Carlton street, he made known his errand. Hague, before the policeman was aware of his intention, stepped back two or three yards, and drawing his revolver, fired directly at him. Fortunately the night was dark and the aim high, so the bullet passed harmlessly over the clue was obtained, which pointed to a man night was dark and the aim high, so the bullet passed harmlessly over the head of him for whom it was intended. Nothing daunted by his narrow escape from death, Cummins drew his revolver and made for Hague, who had by this time retreated backwards some eight or ten yards. In recounting the story of his adventure, the deceased used to say at first he was sorely tempted to fire upon the burglar, but on second consideration he resolved to capture him alive and unharmed. Acting on this resolve, he approached Hague in a zig-zag manier, during the performance of which he was reated to another harmless shot from the urglar's pistol. Getting within arm's length i his man, he dealt him a tremendous blow on the temple with his fist, felling him to the ground, where he remained unconscious for some time. The reports of the pistol brought Policeman (now Inspector) Leith to the scene, and the insensible man was raised to his feet, in which position he remained until he revived. A search of his slothing was made on the spot, when, beside remained until he revived. A search of his alothing was made on the spot, when, beside a number of burglars' tools, a small sperm sandle was brought to view. On Hague being taken to the station, a passe of police, under the command of the deceased, visited his house on Magill street, where a large quantity of stolen goods, such as plate and jewellery, were found in boxes buried about ten feet in the ground. On trial the syldence pointed

fell into the water, or was thrown over, is still shrouded in mystery. He was seen at a late hour pacing the deck, very much ex-cited by the occurrences of the day and it is

THE M'GER MURDER. Possibly no murder ever committed in Canada created such intense excitement among the people as the shooting, at Ottawa, of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P., on his way home from a late sitting of Parliament. Some few days after the deed was committed Sir John A. Macdonald telegraphed Cummins to come to Ottawa and assist in ferretting out the murderer. It was he who first got on the track of the French-Canadian lumberman who saw the first shot fired by the assassin. A visit was paid by him to the lumber regions

ATROCIOUS BUTCHERY.

An Old Man Foully Murdered—A Scene of Extraordinary Horror. brought Policeman (now Inspector) Leith to the scene, and the insensible man was raised to his feet, in which position he remained until he revived. A search of his slothing was made on the spot, when, beside a number of burglars' tools, a small sperm sandle was brought to view. On Hague being taken to the station, a posse of police, under the command of the deceased, visited his house on Magill street, where a large quantity of stolen goods, such as plate and jewellery, were found in boxes buried about ten feet in the ground. On trial the evidence pointed throngly to his guilt, and he was sentenced to twelve years in the Kingston penitentiary. For his conduct in this affair the principal in the capture of the burglar was promoted to the josition of sergeant.

A FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Another capture made by the deceased, in which revolvers played an important part, was that of a desperado named McKay, who was deposited in the woodshed, with grey hair can be plainly seen on sharp rocks. The ravine showed a trace where the old man was finished, as blood was spattered about for twenty feet, and then it seems that he was carried across the road into his house, where his body was deposited in the woodshed, with grey hair can be plainly seen on sharp rocks. The ravine showed a trace where the old man was finished, as blood was spattered about for twenty feet, and then it seems that he was carried across the road into his house, where his body was deposited in the woodshed, with The most atrocious murder in the ann

CAPE BRETON

pee at Some of its Settl wing down on the beach during writes a correspondent of Times, we saw carboniferous romiddle and north harbour. In thickes of coal. They had been m, and were elevated at a high an idence of the subsidence of this particular. disturbed, and were elevated at a high angle. As an evidence of the subsidence of this part of Cape Breton, we saw at the mouth of north harbour, imbedded in the mud, a thick network of the roots of trees and shrubs. These lay at a depth of at least five feet below ordinary high water level. The settlement of Aspey Bay, which boasted of a kirk whose spire was visible in the distance, comprises some hundreds of families of Scotch or of Scotch descent. These settled around the three bar harbours of which we have spoken. The land on which they have settled, so far as we could judge, appeared to be capable of cultivation with success, and in many places produced excellent grass; indeed the inhabitants exported much cattle to the Island of Saint Peters. The settlement is bounded on two sides by high granite hills and on the third by the sea. The area which it covers may be represented by the figure of an equilateral triangle, at the apex of which is the source of a small river which runs through a gorge in the hills to St. Lawrence Bay, which is but two or three miles distant. There is a good road through one of the gorges in Cape North.

Early on Monday morning we bid adies to

John A. Macdanald selegraphed Cumming on the infinitiants exported much actile to the lained of Saint Peters. The sothements are come to Ottawa and assist in ferresting out the murderer. It was he who first got on the track of the Freunch-Canadian lumberman who saw the first short fired by the assassin. A viait was paid by him to the lumber region of the Ottawa river, and this valuable with the Ottawa river, and the lumber region of the Ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered to the Ottawa river, and this valuable with the Ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered to ottawa river are region of the Ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered to over rivered and the Ottawa river are rivered to over rivered rivered to ottawa river. The ottawa river are rivered rivered to ottawa river are rivered riv

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Eviction Failures—A Refusal to Join League—The Local Press on "The Si-tion." We take the following from late English

THE LAND LAWS. A body of police, numbering about 200, proceeded from the barracks at Ardrahan to a village some miles distant for the purpose of executing a civil bill decree against a tenant on the property of Mr. J. N. Lambert, at Aggara, for arrears of rent. On arrival it was found that during the night the crops and cattle had been removed by a number of tenant farmers who assembled with horses and carts for that purpose. The sub-sheriff, who was present, returned the bill marked "no effects."

THE POTATO CROP. The potato seeds supplied to the Kildysart district, according to the Act of Pasliament, amounted to the value of £4,000. It is, how-

It is stated that the constabulary have received instructions to take the names of the members of the different Land Leagues in the county, and this step on the part of the Government is looked on as an indication of their intention to take active steps against land agitators. Yesterday the head-constable of police at Middleton applied to the secretary of the local Land League for the names of all the members, and he stated that unless the names were supplied in this way, he would have to stand at the door of the committee rooms and take the names of the members as they passed in. At a special meeting of the League it was agreed to supply the names, provided he made a written application and stated the purpose for which the information was required.

tion and withdrawal of coercion in no way correspond to the decrease and increase of agrarian outrage? On the contrary, the passing of coercion Acts has often been followed by a more violent hostility between the landlord and tenant classes, accompanied with the ordinary results of such a state of social war; and bearing these facts in mind, is it conceivable that any Administration not barbarously hostile to the land-owning class of Ireland would deliberately put forward measures which, at the present moment, could only add to the bitterness of aggrieved tenants' feelings, by forcing them to regard both the legislative and executive power as arranged on the side of the oppressors?"

A WOMAN TURNED TO STONE.

The Petrified Body of a Squaw Found on Cascade Lake.

Interesting Experiments at the Albert and Victoria Docks—Unloading Steamers by the New Light.

London, Sept. 30.—An interesting exhibition took place at North Woolwich on Monday last in the Royal Albert Docks. This exhibition will probably mark the day to which hereafter historians will refer as the date when the electric light was, within the precincts of London, brought for the first time into use for an exclusively public and practical purpose. Of course many illuminations have been witnessed within the past year or two whereby the usefulness and the merits of the new invention were fully brought out, but hitherto the exhibitions, at least out of doors, have more or less borne an experimental character. Within doors the electric lamp has replaced the old gas jet at a large number of establishments. For instance, it found favour in Printing House square with the proprietors of the Times. It has worked satisfactorily in a number of London warehouses. A large mercantile house in Watling street, whose premises were destroyed by fire some two years ago, now prefer electricity to gas. Among the railroad stations that of the Great Eastern must be mentioned, where the electric lamp is in practical use. The lamps on the Thames Embankment form one of the experiments. But the test to which the light has been averaged has induced the empropration of Thames Embankment form one of the experiments. But the test to which the light has been exposed has induced, the corporation of the city of London to invite tenders, with a view of permanently lighting up by electricity the embankment, the adjacent bridges, and, forther bridges, and, was the custom there. The other bridge was the custom there.

A FIFT WER ARC.

WE WARD AND THE ARC.

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A CURIOUS PEOPLE.

The recent journey of the Emperor of Austria into Callicia took him also to Kolomen, in the neighbourhood of which a strange class of people, called the Huzules, reside. Those original beings at one time belonged to the Kingdom of Poland. The correspondent of the New Viewa Daily reports that in the features of the women a certain carnestness is noticeable, above all the profile of real classical beauty with the Greek needs in most striking. It is strange that all the women look very much alike, so much so that it is absolutely impossible for a stranger to distinguish one from the other. They are all of tall stature, and their splendid forms are brought out to advantage by their widely folded garments. The Huzulen beauty, performing before the Emperor some of her evolutions on horseback, could be taken for a living statue. That model of a statue, however, can neither read nor write, and all her fellow-citisens, male and female, are in the same position. The Huzules have not cultivated any reminiscences of their history, only by a few aneodotes the past is living among them; they have scarcely a knowledge of religion, and yet they are very good people. The Huzules scarcely know their own priest, only once in the year the Greek priest, or pope, as he is called, rides on horseback through their villages baptizing the recently born children. In a circumference of many hours' ride there is no church at all to be seen. They are moral people, living without culture, without ambitions. Their love of country lives only in a vague idea samong them—they still believe in a restoration of Poland, and that believe in a restoration of Poland, and that believe in a restoration of Poland, and that believe in a frame of the Huzules greated him with loud carelamations of joy. The Emperor was received at the station by the government authorities, and at the trumphal arch by the Bourgomaster Trachtenberg. It created great surprise among the Huzules greated him with loud carelamations of joy. The Emperor Bourse of the Huzules appeare

instruction received, from the Governments, period of the control a wooling of all the services of the following the party was set and over his bead, leaving but a refresher of the following the party was the party of the control o

defy control. He was led by two grooms to the front of Tarleton's tent, and at a bound the Colonel threw himself into the saddle without touching the stirrup. "For an instant the animal seemed paralyzed with terror; then with a perfect yell of rage he bounded into the air like a stricken deer." The undasanted rider plied the scourge and rowel without mercy until, with a scream of pain, the tortured and vanquished animal flew like an arrow across the level ground in front of the encampment. "I have witnessed many stirring seemes," says the writer, "during the Revolution and since, but never one half so exciting as the strife between that sawage man and savage horse." The war in the Carolinas was a conflict between guerillas rather than between armies, and in it Tarleton distinguished himself by raids which he executed under the cover of night. The country, sparsely settled, was full of "Tories," as they were then called, or loyalists who sympathised with the English, and of "rebels," like Marion and Sumter, who were a match for their enemies in the field. Such were the distances over which Tarleton and his little band of picked horsemen travelled by night that no rebel ever lay down to rest without dreading lest he might hear the tramp of horses and the oaths of dragoons before morning broke.

A characteristic story of the colonel's provess is still told. In the upper country of North Carolina there once lived a rebel named Keitt, who, aided by a few congenial spirits, had worsted every party of English soldiers that approached his lonely dwelling in the woods. Taking half a dozen well-mounted troopers with him, Tarleton resolved to surprise the deoperado, and after a ride of more than one hundred miles he stood before the door of a log cabin just after midnight. Keitt was at home and alone, and, in response to a lond command bidding him "surrender in the King's name," he discharged his rifle through a loophole, sorely wounding Tarleton had sprung through an open window and grappled with his assailant. The strug

Stories of such desperate acts of personal dar-ing as this preceded Col. Tarleton to England, and upon the close of the American war none of the officers who had worn the King's-uniform was more popular among his countrymen at home than the son of the Liverpool merchant. He was admitted upon terms of the closest intimacy to the little coterie of the Prince of Wales' friends, and was sent to Parliament by his native town as its member,—London

The light-running Wanzer, the noiseless Wanzer, the well-finished Wanzer is what we all want. The price insignificant. Recommended with confidence, and quality guaranteed.

PARKER—At Collingwood, on the 12th in the wife of A. L. Parker, of a daughter. CROSS-On Monday, 11th inst., at Stewarttown nt., the wife of William H. Cross, of a son.

McDonald—On the 15th inst., at 134 Ge street, the wife of Thomas McDonald, of HELLIWELL.—On the 17th inst., at 60 Bay street, he wife of E. G. Helliwell, of a daughter. Loscourse—At Kincardine, on S 10th inst, the wife of W. Clifton Los rister, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. SIFTON-LUTTON-On Wednesday, 13th inst., at Trinty Church, Howard, by the Rev. J. Downle, Wm. C. Sifton, to Miss Lizzie Luxton, youngest daughter of Thomas Luxton, all of Orford.

DIXON-STOCKTON-At All Saints' church, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, rector, John Howard Dixon, of Toronto, to Carra Fuller voncest daughter of H.P. Stock.

Carra Fuller, youngest daughter of H. P. Stockton, Esq., Michigan.

D'ESTERRE-BARR-On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, D'Arcy street, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Duncan d'Esterre, to Mary Charlotte, second daughter of John Barr, agent Merchants' Despatch Transportation Company.

MORPHY-WEBERE-On Wednesday, the 13th inst., at St. Luke's church, by the Rev. John Langtry, M.A., G. Sisson Morphy, eldest son of Henry B. Morphy, Esq., barrister-at-law of this city to Kate Louise, fourth daughter of the late Frederick Webber, Esq., solicitor, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, England, and Registrar of the County Court of Wiltshire.

FRANKS-KEREY-At the residence of the bride's father, M2 Simose street, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. P. Lewis, William J. Franks, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Louis J., youngest daughter of H. Kerby, all of Toronto. No cards.

PERRAM-WILKINSON-At Trinity Church, Chippawa, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. Henry Boyd, D.D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, H. T. Perram, of Stamford, Ontario, to Katherine Anns, daughter of J. A. Wilkinson, Esq., of Chippawa.

CREIGHTON-VAREY-In Montreal, on the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, M.A., B.D., Geo. K. Creighton, druggist, of St. Thomas, Ont., to Hattle R., only daughter of Mr. Geo. Varey, of Montreal.

Monron—O'Connon—At Ottawa, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, T. M. Morton, Esq., barristeratlaw, of Windsor, Ont., to Mary, second daughter of the Hon. John O'Connor, Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, second daughter of the Hon, John O'Connor, Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, Crossen—Howell—On Tuesday, the 12th inst., at "The Lecusts," the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. W. Jeffry, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Burns, the brother-in-law of the bridegroom, William Crossen, son of James Crossen, Esq., of Cobourg, to Miss M. L. Howell, daughter of S. S. Howell, Esq., of Cobourg.

ASHFIELD—SWAIT—On the 13th inst., at No. 3 Oak Terrace, by the Rev. A. Sanson, rector of Trinity church, Toronto, H. J. Ashfield to Miss A. M. Swait, edeest daughter of John C. Swait Esq., all of Toronto.

WARREN—ARNOUR—On the 14th inst., at Summer Hill, Cavan, the residence of the bride's uncle, George Lough, Esq., by the Rev. Rural Deanj Allen, Frederick Warren, of Point Mara, Ontario, to Lily, youngest daughter of the late William Armour, of Cavan.

TISDALE—Wood—At the residence of the bride's father, Nixon, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Lavelle, W. Tisdale, M.D., Lymedoch, nephew of Col. D. Tisdale, Q.C., Simcoe, to Addie Louise, youngest daughter of Robert Wood, Esq., and niece of Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba.

RIDLEY—PATTESON—On the 13th inst., at All

RIDLEY—PATTESON—On the 13th inst., at All Saints' Church, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, rector, Alfred Edwin Ridley, of Yarmouth Township, to Nors, fifth daughter of the late George Lee Patteson, Esq., London, England.

George Lee Patteson, Esq., London, England.

DEATHS.

BEACH—On the 13th October, at 85 Strachan avenuel (King street west), Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Beach, aged 37 years.

LEGGETT—At Clifton, Ont., the 8th of October inst., Charlotte, eldest daughter of Wm. Leggett, Collector of Customs,

McLean—In Clarke Township, Lot 8, Con. 8, on the 17th inst., James McLean, sr., Esq., in the 73rd year of his age. A native of the County Fermanush, Ireland.

Suballo—At "The Grange," Georgina, on the 11th inst., Thomas Martyn, son of William Martyn Sibbald, aged ten months.

Chesnan—On the 15th inst., Gertrude, infant daughter of H. Chesman, aged one year and two months.

Milligan—In this city, on October 15th, William, eldest son of Alexander Milligan, aged 27 years.

Machical. Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for the last is cars and have used Venezums for the last six nonths with great satisfaction, and would recomyears and have used V ECEVINE for his months with great satisfaction, and would recommend it to any who are affilieted with the same. I found after using the accound bottle that I had gained ten pounds of fiesh.

Yours truly.

THOS. DOUGLAS.

Express Agent.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also that the above is true. Yours truly,

It Takes the Lead.

T. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduc-ion in this city, and from personal observation an safely say that it now takes the lead as can safely say RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludlow street

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1886. MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. H. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from General Debility.

I remain, yours truly.

MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880. Gentlemen.—Your preparation called Vege-Tine gives universal satisfaction. Several re-markable cures from its use have come under my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable hin-ture, containing nothing to injure the system in the slightest degree, and would strongly advise its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier of the blood.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Denot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.

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KIDNEY PAD



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ALEXANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and From
streets, Toronto.

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A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CO STANT employment; light work; no cap required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 43 required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-5

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Augusta, Maine.

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