**One Dollar! One Dollar!**

IN ORDER TO MEET A WISH generally expressed, the publishers of the

**"WEEKLY FREE PRESS"**

have determined to reduce the price to

**One Dollar a Year**

IN CLUBS.

SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS $1.25

Clubs of Four.—Anyone organizing a Club of four Subscribers, and upwards, will receive a fifth paper gratis.

☞ Subscribe at once to the WEEKLY FREE PRESS. Price, One Dollar.

FREE PRESS Office,
December, 14, 1882.

—FOR—

**FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES**

WINES AND LIQUORS,

—AT—

**THE VERY LOWEST PRICES**

—GO TO—

Wilson & Munro's,
SUCCESSORS TO
Frank Smith & Co.,
159 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.



**The Free Press.**

LONDON, ONT.

**Tuesday, December 26, 1882.**


### INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

The Hamilton *Times* speaking of the recent crisis in the affairs of the *Globe* says:—

**"While there has been a general agreement of opinion between the *Globe* and the leaders of the Reform party, there have been differences on many points. The *Globe* never shared Mr. Blake's views on Imperial Federation, nor do we recall that it ever endorsed his scheme for Minority Representation. Neither Mr. Blake nor Mr. Mowat seconded the *Globe's* endeavor to secure the abolition of the Senate, nor did the Reform party in general follow the *Globe* in its advocacy of the prohibition of the liquor traffic."**

The "general agreement" here spoken of was to get office, if possible. On all other points it is certain that there has been no definite policy among "reformers." The "Blake wing" has been fighting the "Brown wing," seeking to oust and maim it. They have succeeded at last, and the safeguards which the Conservative instincts of the Browns—George and Gordon—had in relation to constitutional interests and British connexion have been superseded. The confession that the *Times* now makes is interesting from this point, that it confirms that which the Conservative press has been saying as to the internal dissensions which have been raging for some time past in the "reform" ranks. Of course, the existence of such a state of things has been emphatically denied, but it now appears that all that has been said on that point has been true. There has been no union of feeling; no common object, except that "general agreement" to obtain office at all hazards and at the sacrifice of any principle. What is in store now, who shall say? That the *Globe*, with all its force, has proved a political failure, is evident the existing state of public feeling in reference to the chief issues, and the re-establishment of the Conservative party—the party of progress—in power. That it has proved a financial failure is evident also from the fact that its paper maker, Mr. Taylor, has been compelled to come to the front in order to endeavor to save a portion of the immense sums which have been sunk in supplying the *Globe* concern with paper. No cash dividends have been paid for years, and though the stock was at one time quoted at 35 premium, it was kited up to that figure by the personal influence of the deceased Senator, and not on account of any merits of its own as a dividend earning enterprise. However, now that the *Globe* is to be published on "commercial principles" its future history may be more satisfactory than its past.

### A DANGER TO SOCIETY.

All the special pleading that is put forth by Mr. Mowat and friends concerning the Rivers' and Streams' Bill cannot destroy the fact that if it had been put in force it would have deprived one man of his property and have wrongfully handed it over to another. It was on that account, and not with the view of stretching prerogative too far, that the Bill was disallowed at Ottawa. It was a bad bill, put forward in a bad cause. The Supreme Court has decided that it is, and has thus justified the Dominion Government in the course they took in twice disallowing the Bill. The "Reformers" claim the privilege "to do wrong if they choose," and that without any appeal or hindrance. And a pretty condition of things we should be in if legislation to dispossess a man of his property without compensation were it to pass without remonstrance or a check! If there had been no injustice there would have been no disallowance. Ontario is a very important province, but it is not so important, not so imperial or autocratic, that its legislature should be permitted to wrong the humblest citizen. Disallowance is the arm that has been stretched out to save an honest citizen from spoliation. Is not that an act worthy of any honest Government? Indeed, was it not incumbent upon the Federal Government to say to the Ontario Administration, "You shall not be permitted under pretence of legislation to wrong this useful and enterprising citizen." But Mr. Mowat replies, "We are here to do wrong if we choose." It is not possible that the people of Ontario will justify such an attitude, fraught as it is with the gravest dangers to society.

---

The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* remarks: "The retirement of Gordon Brown from the editorship of the Toronto *Globe*, the leading Liberal paper in Canada, scores another failure in the hopeless task of maintaining free trade in a community which has begun to feel the benefits of protection. Canada has had free trade for years, and a protective tariff has only been in active operation for eight years (sic); but protection is already so strong that the *Globe*, a year after the death of the man who founded it, George Brown, is forced, on business grounds, to abandon its free trade policy. Without reference to the soundness of free trade or protection views, this fact stands as proof of the set of a current by which men, measures and newspapers are swept along."

---

A "white Christmas" is always welcome, and all assured, and all the people take delight in the prospect. Business is on the keen jump, and money circulates freely which means good money circulates freely for all, all interested to all. When trade is dull, all suffer; if this has prospered. Let the season be widely [illegible] with good cheer and sensible [illegible]

Press [illegible] is from the Foundry, Montreal. [illegible] manufactures and they [illegible]

### POSITION OF VEGETABLE FARMERS.

While the vegetable farmers of Ontario are increasing in real prosperity, their brethren of the Atlantic States are finding their occupations rapidly slipping away. The cause of the increasing good times among our own people engaged in that employment is to be found in the substantial growth of our various industries in recent years. Men who five years ago had to be content with a dollar a day, with uncertain employment, now earn two or three dollars, with a more permanent footing, and are consequently able to buy a greater variety of market supplies than they were then. The business of market gardening has therefore grown into a very profitable one. In this neighborhood, by those who understand it, a good deal of money is to be made, and where, prior to 1879, but little was done comparatively, a flourishing traffic is now carried on. In this way the farming and manufacturing industries go hand in hand. The steady employment of large bodies of mechanics and other workmen in our manufactories at so high a rate of wages, furnishes a sure market for the more profitable fruits of agriculture. Among the market farmers of the American sea coast the case is very different. There is not less demand now for such commodities than there ever was; but the reverse. The reason of their failure is the active competition from distant fields of production. The big profits of the past no longer reward their toil. For several years they have made no more than a bare living. Some of them are selling out and moving west, where they can live on cheaper land and raise stock and grain. During the war and a few years after the Long Island truckman made a great deal of money. Probably the most profitable acres devoted to agriculture in the country were those on which garden sauce was raised for the New York market. But all that is changed, and there seems to be no prospect of better times. What is killing the business is that far-away places like Bermuda, North Carolina, Virginia, and even Florida are competing with Long Island for the vegetable trade. The means of communication with those localities have been improving from year to year, and now boatloads of the choicest vegetables arrive in New York long before the home product is ready to come in. The Canadian farmer has no fear of competition from this source, at least to any great extent, so long as the present policy of the Government is maintained. What the case would be without that policy it is impossible to predict. But it may be safely assumed that with unrestricted trade in those commodities, they would very soon be made to feel the sting of undue competition the same as their brethren of Long Island are now doing. The trade between the southern regions and New York is yearly expanding, and from New York to Canada in the present state of railway progress is but a step. They may realize what would be likely to happen in regard to the trade in early vegetables from what takes place every year in that of strawberries. There is no more profitable crop in a fair season than that of the strawberry. Its profits range from $100 to $300 per acre, and even over the latter figure. Yet our market is each season flooded with American fruit of this kind before our own crop is ripe. So, too, with the vegetable crops of Bermuda, Florida and Carolina. The water the market affords to the North, the larger the farming industry in the South will expand. But it is not to the interest of our home growers that a too close rivalry with them from there shall be set up. It is sometimes asked by over-zealous opponents of the present tariff, How is it designed to protect the Canadian farmer? We rather think that in the case stated it might be found a very material help.

### CURIOSITIES OF SUICIDE.

The crime of self-murder has been for some time increasing at a rapid rate in Germany, chiefly amongst the military and student population. Of twelve deaths lately in the former class, more than half were cases of this kind, the victims being officers of minor degree. The causes of these suicides would probably be found in the hardship and wearing discipline of the service. At the present time Germany furnishes the most suicides according to a given number of population, and Portugal the least. Ireland furnishes only sixteen suicides to each ten thousand of its population, while in England and Wales the number is sixty-eight. France averages 110 suicides to each ten thousand inhabitants, Switzerland 206, Saxony 251, Denmark 288, the United States 40, and Portugal only seven. It appears from a paper recently before the Medico-Legal Society of New York, by Mr. Clark Bell, that more men than women commit suicide, although the latter resort to self-destruction earlier in life than the latter. The proportion of the sexes is in general three men to one woman, but in Denmark it is four to one. Why this is so he does not explain, but in view of the fact that woman is considered the weaker vessel, and less fitted by her organization to combat the ills and troubles of life, this difference appears anomalous. He asserts that the largest number of suicides occur between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-five; that suicides increase in proportion to advancing age; that the increase is in direct ratio to population until the age of thirty, after which it continues in inverse ratio until the allotted time of life'—which is three score and ten. He furnishes the following table, compiled by Dr. O'Shea, showing a given number of suicides, the causes of self-destruction, and the proportion of men to women:

| Causes of Suicide. | Men. | Women. |
|---|---|---|
| Grief caused by loss of parents, etc. | 573 | 163 |
| Grief caused by ingratitude of children | 177 | 74 |
| Grief caused by departure of children | 29 | 20 |
| Grief caused by separation of family | 35 | 15 |
| Forbidden love | 998 | 627 |
| Jealousy between married couples and between lovers | 229 | 118 |
| Grief at quitting a master or a house | 35 | 24 |
| Gambling | 57 | 1 |
| Laziness | 29 | 5 |
| Debauchery | 1,564 | 235 |
| Drunkenness | 2,761 | 411 |

It appears that about 30 per cent. of the insane are inclined to melancholia, and that about 35 per cent. of melancholia insane develop suicidal tendencies. In Europe about one-third of the suicides occur among the insane. While those afflicted with insanity cannot be held accountable for the crime of suicide, Mr. Clark thinks that something may be done to abate the evil among those not so afflicted. The verdict of history, he says, tends to show that puritory laws are beneficial when strictly enforced. The suttee system—suicide of widows by burning—was effectually suppressed by law in British India. From 1815 to 1828 several hundred cases occurred annually, but, under Lord William Bentinck, suttecism was made a crime, punishable in the criminal court, and this freed all India from this species of suicide. For the purpose of lessening the number of suicides, Dr. Casanelli proposed at the International Medico-Legal Congress at Paris, in 1878, a law giving their bodies over to medical schools for dissection. Both Comte and Buckle declared themselves strongly opposed to any legislation against suicide, considering it a purely personal matter, but the law makes it a felony, and punishes unsuccessful would-be suicides by imprisonment.

### CURRENT TOPICS.

The island of Sardinia is in a very alarming condition. Many bands of brigands roam around the country and fall on the villages, plundering and killing everybody. The condition of the island is much aggravated by the fact that Sardinia is a sort of Italian Siberia for public functionaries who certain employment, now earn two or three dollars, with a more permanent footing, and are consequently able to buy a greater variety of market supplies than they were then. The business of market gardening has therefore grown into a very profitable one. In this neighborhood, by those who understand it, a good deal of money is to be made, and where, prior to 1879, but little was done comparatively, a flourishing traffic is now carried on. In this way the farming and manufacturing industries go hand in hand. The steady employment of large bodies of mechanics and other workmen in our manufactories at so high a rate of wages, furnishes a sure market for the more profitable fruits of agriculture. Among the market farmers of the American sea coast the case is very different. There is not less demand now for such commodities than there ever was; but the reverse. The reason of their failure is the active competition from distant fields of production. The big profits of the past no longer reward their toil. For several years they have made no more than a bare living. Some of them are selling out and moving west, where they can live on cheaper land and raise stock and grain. During the war and a few years after the Long Island truckman made a great deal of money. Probably the most profitable acres devoted to agriculture in the country were those on which garden sauce was raised for the New York market. But all that is changed, and there seems to be no prospect of better times. What is killing the business is that far-away places like Bermuda, North Carolina, Virginia, and even Florida are competing with Long Island for the vegetable trade. The means of communication with those localities have been improving from year to year, and now boatloads of the choicest vegetables arrive in New York long before the home product is ready to come in. The Canadian farmer has no fear of competition from this source, at least to any great extent, so long as the present policy of the Government is maintained. What the case would be without that policy it is impossible to predict. But it may be safely assumed that with unrestricted trade in those commodities, they would very soon be made to feel the sting of undue competition the same as their brethren of Long Island are now doing. The trade between the southern regions and New York is yearly expanding, and from New York to Canada in the present state of railway progress is but a step. They may realize what would be likely to happen in regard to the trade in early vegetables from what takes place every year in that of strawberries. There is no more profitable crop in a fair season than that of the strawberry. Its profits range from $100 to $300 per acre, and even over the latter figure. Yet our market is each season flooded with American fruit of this kind before our own crop is ripe. So, too, with the vegetable crops of Bermuda, Florida and Carolina. The water the market affords to the North, the larger the farming industry in the South will expand. But it is not to the interest of our home growers that a too close rivalry with them from there shall be set up. It is sometimes asked by over-zealous opponents of the present tariff, How is it designed to protect the Canadian farmer? We rather think that in the case stated it might be found a very material help.

### CURIOSITIES OF SUICIDE.

The crime of self-murder has been for some time increasing at a rapid rate in Germany, chiefly amongst the military and student population. Of twelve deaths lately in the former class, more than half were cases of this kind, the victims being officers of minor degree. The causes of these suicides would probably be found in the hardship and wearing discipline of the service. At the present time Germany furnishes the most suicides according to a given number of population, and Portugal the least. Ireland furnishes only sixteen suicides to each ten thousand of its population, while in England and Wales the number is sixty-eight. France averages 110 suicides to each ten thousand inhabitants, Switzerland 206, Saxony 251, Denmark 288, the United States 40, and Portugal only seven. It appears from a paper recently before the Medico-Legal Society of New York, by Mr. Clark Bell, that more men than women commit suicide, although the latter resort to self-destruction earlier in life than the latter. The proportion of the sexes is in general three men to one woman, but in Denmark it is four to one. Why this is so he does not explain, but in view of the fact that woman is considered the weaker vessel, and less fitted by her organization to combat the ills and troubles of life, this difference appears anomalous. He asserts that the largest number of suicides occur between the ages of twenty-five and fifty-five; that suicides increase in proportion to advancing age; that the increase is in direct ratio to population until the age of thirty, after which it continues in inverse ratio until the allotted time of life'—which is three score and ten. He furnishes the following table, compiled by Dr. O'Shea, showing a given number of suicides, the causes of self-destruction, and the proportion of men to women:

| Causes of Suicide. | Men. | Women. |
|---|---|---|
| Grief caused by loss of parents, etc. | 573 | 163 |
| Grief caused by ingratitude of children | 177 | 74 |
| Grief caused by departure of children | 29 | 20 |
| Grief caused by separation of family | 35 | 15 |
| Forbidden love | 998 | 627 |
| Jealousy between married couples and between lovers | 229 | 118 |
| Grief at quitting a master or a house | 35 | 24 |
| Gambling | 57 | 1 |
| Laziness | 29 | 5 |
| Debauchery | 1,564 | 235 |
| Drunkenness | 2,761 | 411 |

It appears that about 30 per cent. of the insane are inclined to melancholia, and that about 35 per cent. of melancholia insane develop suicidal tendencies. In Europe about one-third of the suicides occur among the insane. While those afflicted with insanity cannot be held accountable for the crime of suicide, Mr. Clark thinks that something may be done to abate the evil among those not so afflicted. The verdict of history, he says, tends to show that puritory laws are beneficial when strictly enforced. The suttee system—suicide of widows by burning—was effectually suppressed by law in British India. From 1815 to 1828 several hundred cases occurred annually, but, under Lord William Bentinck, suttecism was made a crime, punishable in the criminal court, and this freed all India from this species of suicide. For the purpose of lessening the number of suicides, Dr. Casanelli proposed at the International Medico-Legal Congress at Paris, in 1878, a law giving their bodies over to medical schools for dissection. Both Comte and Buckle declared themselves strongly opposed to any legislation against suicide, considering it a purely personal matter, but

### PERSONAL CHIT-CHAT.

Alice Urban, an American singer, has succeeded in Rome as "Norma" at the Argentina Theatre.

There is a report that Sarah Bernhardt has signed a contract to play an engagement of forty-two weeks in America next season.

On the German Emperor's next birthday, the 22nd of March, the foundation stone of the new Parliament House on the Konigsplatz will be laid.

James Gordon Bennett is said to be looking for a fast pacer. When he gets one he will call him the Herald, and enter him through the Grand Circuit.

Mr. Labouchere wonders why upper strata ladies ruthlessly steal flowers, while lower strata ladies frequent the parks without ever indulging in kleptomania.

The *Whitehall Review* says that at a banquet given to Lord Salisbury the radical daughter of a Scotch Earl refused to rise when the band played "God Save the Queen."

It was not Mr. W. H. Smith, but Mr. Childers, who was the original of the First Lord in "Pinafore." Mr. W. S. Gilbert says that he conceived and wrote his operetta long before Mr. Smith came into office.

A young woman in a village near Genoa has been awarded the medal given to brave sailors for saving life. She swam into a rough sea and rescued a boy about to drown. Her name is Francesca Bundini.

Lieutenant Colonel De Winton, aide-de-campand military Secretary to the Governor-General, has purchased a cattle ranch at Calgarry, and will return to the Northwest and take charge of it at the expiration of the Governor-General's term.

One of the recent dramatic failures in London was that of "My Life," a play by a Miss Archer, who herself assumed the principal character. It was produced at the Gaiety Theatre, and was pronounced by the critics a bad play badly performed.

Leo XIII. gave lately 10,000 francs to the Institute of Little Workingmen of St. Joseph. He gave also 15,000 francs more to the victims of the inundations, reaching, by this last donation, nearly the sum of 50,000 francs hitherto given by him on different occasions.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer, writing from Washington, says that the mentally strong men among the Democrats, like Bayard, Butler, of South Carolina, Randall and others, have penetration enough to see that their autumnal triumph is far more a Republican rebuke than it is absolutely a Democratic victory.

There is a rumor that Miss Mary Anderson intends to take a long course of study under Mr. Ryder, the veteran English actor, next year. She could scarcely adopt a more sensible resolution, if she wishes to fulfil the promises of her first appearance. Miss Anderson has enjoyed, and still enjoys, great popularity, but her artistic advancement is described as dangerously slow.

Ward's island insane patients are to publish a newspaper, *The Moon*. It has underneath the title a good engraving of the buildings on the Island as seen by moonlight. It bears the appropriate motto:—

Fair Moon, to thee I sing!
Bright regent of the heavens,
say, why is everything
Either at wax or at wevens!

It is frankly and honestly dated "New York City Asylum for the Insane, January 1, 1883."

Baron von Hulsen, the intendant at the Royal Opera House at Berlin, never attends a first performance of a new opera. He says "I make it a principle never to go to a first performance, but to the second or third, if I wish to see if the work is fit for acceptance in Berlin." Baron von Hulsen thinks the singers need a few rehearsals before the public before they can be considered as at ease in any new *role* undertaken by them.

The poet Schiller received from 1794 to 1805, in payment for his works, the sum of $14,500, and since his death his heirs at law have got in all $150,000 for the copyrights of all his works. As a set off, the manager and lessee of the Bouffes Parisiennes made in less than two years $400,000 by a single comic opera, the well-known "Mascotte," which thus proved indeed an El Dorado to him. The same gentleman made $500,000 out of the irresistible "Fille de Madame Angot."

Mr. W. C. Anderson, who has been some years a telegraph operator in the railway station at Lachute, received a cable message from Edinburgh, Scotland, the other day, to the effect that he was residuary legatee to the Cameron estate for £150,000. This fortunate young man is a son of a clergyman who is chaplain to an institution somewhere west of Toronto. His mother was a Cameron, and at the time that he was born his uncle was on a visit to this country, and then promised to remember this boy in his will, which he has done. Messrs. Monk & Butler, advocates, of Montreal, have also been apprised of the legacy, and have written to Anderson at Lachute to that effect.

"Old Baldy," General Meade's war horse, was poisoned in a field near Philadelphia on Sunday to put him out of his misery. Before General Meade's death he gave the animal that had carried him many a hard-fought battlefield, faithfully and successfully, to John J. Davis, a blacksmith, living near Jenkentown. The condition was that the horse should never be sold into servitude, and that, when he was no longer able to perform the light duties that Davis imposed upon him, he should be shot or poisoned. He had done no work since General Meade's death, and lately his legs gave way. The animal was 30 years old, and carried Meade through all his great battles of the late war.

Few men, says the *Hour*, have risen to prominence on the turf more rapidly than the young man whose name is sixth on the list of winning owners, and who continues to pose as the ridiculous hero of the Langtry scandal. Possessed of ample means and some intelligent love for sport, he associated himself a year ago with Mr. Arthur Hunter, the gentleman rider, and formed the Pelham stable, which raced with considerable success last year. The star performer of the establishment was the three-year-old colt Eole, by Eolus, out of War Song, by War Dance. At the end of the season Mr. Gebhard purchased Mr. Hunter's interest in the horse, and this year he sported his own colors for the first time, and so successfully that he winds up the year with $17,250 on the right side of the ledger. All this money was won by Eole, for the other two horses that carried the "red with gold spots," the half hunting-bred gray mare Day Dawn and the two-year-old brother to Eole, Eolist, won nothing.

The 74th birthday of the poet Whittier on Sunday last was duly celebrated in a quiet way. Said he to a friend who was congratulating him:—It is rather a queer thing to congratulate a man that he is seventy-five years old," smilingly adding, "perhaps it was something to live so long in this wicked world." He thought the New England climate somewhat trying, and quaintly said:—"I am a New Englander, and I love New England, but my seventy-five years living here has failed to fairly acclimate me." He says of the amount of literary work he was doing this winter, that it was not much, nothing to speak of. "I have done too much already, such as it is. Then I have so many letters to write that I scarcely find time to do much literary work worth the name. There is no man who ought to write much after he is seventy, unless perhaps, it may be Dr. Holmes. He ought to write from now until he is 100. There is such wonderful variety in his work that it seems a pity he should ever stop." Mr. Whittier has received many tokens from friends in different parts of the country and from England.

What the Queen's next public step will be is as yet uncertain. It is confidently expected that she will again show herself in a theatre. Irving is credited with being eventually able to lure her to the Lyceum. Quite lately, leaving Windsor at a conveniently early hour, Her Majesty travelled by special train to Southampton, to visit at Netley Hospital the most healthy and not at all infectious soldiers who, after countless delays and singular mismanagement, had at last found a refuge there. The Queen rapidly walked through the wards, bent briefly over some pallets gotten up with as much nicety as the feet of the pilgrims washed by the Queen of Spain on Holy Thursday, and retired, leaving in the hands of the directors of the hospital substantial tokens of her good-will, charity, munificence and intelligent desire to alleviate the sufferings and soothe the convalescence of the sufferers, who, if they had not actually been able to shed their blood, had at least contracted ill-health in her service. She ordered to have distributed among them many copies of the "Life of Prince Consort," and his "Journal in the Highlands."

It is considered by many in England a great pity that the old Order of Sergeants at Law, to which Sergeant Ballantine belongs, is done away with, and that only a few now remain of a body that dates from William the Conqueror. One of the features in the pageant at the opening of the Law Courts was the remaining portion of this ancient Order. The scarlet robes and wig are very imposing, and used to be only worn on extraordinary State occasions; a black robe was provided for everyday wear, and saint days and minor holidays were distinguished by the donning of a purple garment, all with the long, peculiar sleeves and the hood that were in vogue when the Order was founded. Serjeants' Inn was demolished some time ago, and one after another the links which bind the past with the present are rudely broken.

Kwong Ki Chin, a prominent Chinese resident of Hartford, Conn., for the past seven years, will leave for China next Tuesday. About a year ago the Chinese Educational Commission in Hartford closed its labors, and the students were sent back to China. Mr. Kwong was the only one of the attaches of the Commission who remained, and for some time previous his official connection with the Commission had closed, he having withdrawn to devote his entire time to literary labors. Their completion explains his departure at this time. Mr. Kwong has prepared an "English Reading Book for Beginners," a "Comprehensive Geography," a series of "Conversation Books," and a "Manual of Correspondence and Social Usage," to be printed in China for use in Governmental schools.

A silly and sensational story has been started that it was the interest of the ladies invited to meet Mrs. Langtry at the reception tendered by the Papyrus Club to leave the room the moment Mrs. Langtry made her appearance. This is too absurd for serious contradiction. The ladies present were ladies who respect themselves and observe the proprieties of life, wherever they may be. Their presence at a reception intended to honor Mrs. Langtry was right or wrong in itself, and to have acted with rudeness would not have changed the relations. Whether Mrs. Langtry was warned and feigned sickness or not, we do not know, and it is of little consequence.—*Boston Journal.*

### To Tell a Horse's Age.

At three years old the horse should have the central permanent nippers growing, the other two pairs wasting, six grinders in each jaw, above and below, the first and fifth level, the others and the sixth protruding. The sharp edges of the new incisors will be very evident, compared with the old teeth. As the permanent nippers wear and continue to grow a narrow portion of the cone-shaped tooth is exposed by the attrition of the teeth on each other. The mark will be wearing out and the crowns of the teeth will be sensibly smaller than at two years. Between three and a half and four years the next pair of nippers will be changed, the central nippers will have attained nearly their full growth, a vacuity will be left where the second stood, and the corner teeth will be diminished in breadth, worn down, and the mark in the centre of the tooth will become faint. The second pair of grinders will be shed. At four years the central nippers will be fully developed, the sharp edge somewhat worn off, and the mark somewhat wider and fainter. The next pair will be up, but they will be small, with a mark deep and extending quite across them. The corner nippers will be larger than the inside ones, but smaller than before and flat, and the mark nearly effaced. The sixth grinder will have risen to a level with the others, and the tushes will begin to appear. At five years the horse's mouth is almost perfect. The corner nippers are quite up, the long, deep mark irregular in the inside and the other nippers will bear evident tokens of increased wear. The tushes are nearly grown, the sixth molar is up, and the third molar is wanting. This last circumstance will prevent the deception of attempting to pass a late 4-year old as a 5-year old. At 6 the mark on the central nippers is worn out, At 7 years the mark is worn out in the four central nippers and fast wearing away in the corner teeth. The tushes are rounded at the points and edges, and beginning to get round inside. At eight years old the tushes are rounded in every way; the mark is gone from all the bottom nippers. There is nothing remaining in them that can afterward clearly show the age of a horse. After this, the only guides are nippers in the upper jaw. At nine years the mark will be worn from the middle nippers, from the next pair at ten years, and from all the upper nippers at eleven years. At nine years the centre nippers are round instead of oval. At ten years the others begin to become rounded; at eleven years the corner nippers are rounded; at thirteen years the corner ones have the same appearance; at fourteen years the face of the centre nippers becomes more triangular; at seventeen they are all so.—*St. Louis Globe.*

### Beautiful Red Hair.

From the Whitehall Review.

I shall be considered unorthodox when I say that red is my favorite color, but I have ever seen comes a *chevelure* of golden red. Very red hair is orange, and orange hair is far from beautiful; but the abundant tresses to which I refer were of the color of perfectly ripe corn, with that reddish tinge which makes the waving harvest fields so beautiful. Red hair, even if unlovely, has its advantages in a practical age, when a girl or woman dares not be insignificant, "invisible," on penalty of being nobody. The writer of a little book on the toilet sets forth as follows one of these advantages:—"enter a room in daylight by artificial light red loses much of its ferocity, where there are women without bonnets or hats; and if there be one of them with bright, unmistakable red hair, she will stand out from the rest with a never-failing prominence, which, if she be a pretty woman—and redheaded women have often great beauty of feature, and very often lovely complexions—is of the greatest advantage to her, socially speaking.

Another advantage lies in the fact that the possession of red hair restricts the owner to a narrow but select range of color. "And you call that an advantage?" cry the phalanx of the red-haired sisters. Undoubtedly I do, and to prove it, I ask if, in your inmost souls, you do not adore pink and cherish the belief that it suits you? Of course you do. I never knew anyone of your coloring who did not. Restriction as to color, if universal, and regulated on a basis of good taste, would make England more celebrated than ever for handsome women or pretty girls, many of whom now ruin their looks by wearing wrong tints. And what are the red-haired wear? I will tell you. If you wish to be insipid and commonplace, wear pale blue. That has been the heritage of the redheaded for centuries. If you would like to jump out of that deepened grooves, and wish to look a very queen, let your golden browns, orange-tinted yellow, ruddy cream colors, with a flush as from russet leaves upon them, terracottas, and the whole range of such tints as are exemplified in primroses, buttercups, marigolds, tea roses, Marechal Neils, and Gloire de Dijon, chestnut browns, chocolate, dull wallflower reds and dull gold color. A beautiful reader who is a great favorite in English society, wears a gold band in her hair, and usually dresses in a delicate yellow satin or gold colored velvet. She is a picture, indeed; and in her walking gowns of chocolate, relieved with amber or of tawny red and gold, as picturesque a woman as one would wish to meet.

---

Capt. Brice, one of the inspectors of the Board of Trade, was in Aberdeen the other day, watching experiments for the purpose of rendering the passage of vessels over the bar safer in stormy weather by pumping oil upon the water. A heavy south-westerly gale was blowing. Seal oil was used. After the pumps had been at work twenty minutes the crested waves, which were dashing with great fury against the piers, became greatly assuaged, and the entrance was rendered safe. The experiments were considered successful.

---

While a California woman was selecting a tombstone it fell and killed her little girl.


*New Advertisements.*

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
C. J. WHITNEY, LESSEE AND MANAGER.
Announcement Extraordinary. The Elite Event
Thursday Evening, Dec. 28th
MISS MARIE PRESCOTT
AND MR. LEWIS MORRISON,
Supported by a Powerful Dramatic Company, in the wonderfully interesting and pathetic drama, in four acts, entitled,
The New Magdalen.
Popular Prices—75c., 50c., 25c. Reserved seats on sale at Murray's without extra charge. td

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE
C. J. WHITNEY.....Lessee and Manager.
Friday, December 29
Extraordinary announcement. The greatest success on record. America's greatest artiste,
*LILIAN SPENCER!*
In her unrivaled character,
THE CREOLE
In Article 47, supported by a grand company, under the management of Clayburgh & Poisider, as played in Paris 1,000 times, New York 500 times, with all the beautiful effects, elaborate appointments, suberb costumes, the realistic gambling scene.
Popular prices. Reserved seats at Murray's. 1,26td

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
C. J. WHITNEY, - Lessee and Manager.
SATURDAY, DEC. 30TH.
A Great Play and a Great Company!
"A CHARACTER BORN TO LIVE."
Engagement of the Distinguished Artists and Greatest of German Dialect Comedians,
MR. & MRS. GEO. S. KNIGHT
(Under the Management of F. G. and R. G. Berger), in Bronson Howard's Greatest Play, entitled
BARON RUDOLPH
Supported by their own Company of
SUPERIOR DRAMATIC ARTISTS.
Popular prices. Reserved seats at Murray's. 1,26td

NORMAN'S ELECTRO-CURATIVE Belts, Bands and Insoles. Toronto established 1874.
Back Belt.
Adapted for Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney Complaint, Nervousness, &c. Price, $7.50, $6, $5, $4. Circular and consultation free.
Norman & Co.,
Agents, London.

*New Advertisements.*
*Municipal Elections.*

ELECTORS
—OF—
NO. 2 WARD
YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE respectfully solicited for the election of
T. F. KINGSMILL
As Alderman for 1883.

NO. 1 WARD!
Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for the election of
GEORGE S. BIRRELL,
AS ALDERMAN FOR 1883.
1,26td

NO. 1 WARD.
Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for the election of
C. B. HUNT
As Alderman for 1883.
1,26td

—TO—
James S. Niven, M. B.
DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of No. 4 Ward, sincerely desire that you should represent our Ward as School Trustee for the ensuing year. We feel that our representative in school matters should be a resident of the Ward; and we feel satisfied that you will adopt a progressive and fair Ward as Trustee. We promise to do our utmost in your behalf.
Yours truly,
Saml. Crawford, Chas. Murray,
M. D. Fraser, A. W. Porte,
Geo. T. Hiscox, W. Webster,
J. H. Fraser, A. Hogarth,
T. H. March, J. R. Flock, M. B.,
and others.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to the influential requisition which I have received from you, I offer myself as a candidate for
SCHOOL TRUSTEE FOR NO. 4 WARD.
Your obedient servant,
J. S. NIVEN.
1,26t

TO THE ELECTORS OF NO. 4 WARD.
AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE number of the ratepayers, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for No. 4 Ward for 1883, and solicit the votes and influence of the electors.
Your obdt. servant,
M. D. FRASER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NO. 1 WARD.
AT THE SOLICITATION OF A number of ratepayers, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for 1883 for No. 1 Ward, and solicit the votes and influence of the electors.
Your obedt. servant,
JOHN LABATT.

REQUISITION.
TO W. M. MOORE, ESQ.:—
We, the undersigned ratepayers of No. 4 Ward, believe the interests of Ward 4 would be best served by your election to the Council for 1883, respectfully request your acceptance of this requisition, and pledge you our votes and support if you allow yourselves to be nominated.
Joseph Jeffery, G. Marbetty, V. Crossyn, W. Tackberry, A. Ellis, Geo. Wilson, W. Jeanes, A. Sando, Wm. Mason, Wm. Ross, Geo. Ross, Thos. Ross, M. Gunn, C. F. Compliu, Robt. Ross, Chas. Murray, Walter Fairbairn, And. Murphy, Wm. Mitchell, Samuel Payne, J. L. Dampier, Alex. McBride, M. Cronyn, F. Wright, W. D. Balkwill, J. Saunders, W. E. Hiscott, H. E. Nelles, Jas. Anderson, A. Atkinson, J. Gardiner, H. Mathewson, E. Beitz, A. W. Spry, H. Merritt, G. H. Merritt, James Taylor, L. C. Leonard, J. & W. Morrison, Francis Love, H. H. Hoskin, Jas. McBride, George A. Matheson, Edward Morkin, J. R. Cook, William Spencer, George Berry, Samuel Crawford, Thomas Peel, Charles R. Richardson, Thomas Maddocks, John McFarland, Wm. Mallock, W. J. Lucas, H. P. Bock, John Gunn, Geo. Ross, Thos. Ross, O. H. Tudor, C. F. Smith, Robert Kirkpatrick.
Jas. Newman, Wm. Stone, James Wright, Henry J. Smith, T. Tanton, Geo. Chilliner, Thos. Anderson, A. H. Dennis, W. Sage, W. S. Ely, C. W. Andrus, Thos. Davis, Jas. Ross, Jas. McDonald, A. Ivey, Wm. Ross, E. Brown, Jas. Ross, R. Coville, Jas. Fraser, John Hislop, C. E. Barnard, M. H. Howard, T. H. Taggle, Jas. Logan, C. F. Coate, J. Ayre, John G. Dodd, Wm. Cater, H. Phillipps, J. H. Elliott, Wm. Seaver, H. Beer, Geo. Ross, Wm. Westland, J. Tressman, Jas. Mills, P. McCarty, Wm. Noble, J. Hollingsworth, H. Ross, Thos. Ross, A. Durand, R. Butler, R. Dennis, J. T. Campbell, W. J. Fraser, J. Essery, Jas. Barns, Robt. Chapman, Chas. Chapman, J. Sparkes, G. S. T. Bryce, J. J. Wellstead, M. Masuret, N. T. Wilson, Jas. Rogers, Wm. Shepland, G. S. T. Bryce, J. J. Wellstead, M. Masuret, N. T. Wilson, Jas. Rogers, Wm. Mayo, H. McLaren, Warren Beck, Wm. Duffield, Arthur G. M. Cooper, Chas. Fewings, Frank H. Coles, C. A. Conover.
REPLY.
GENTLEMEN,—I assure you I feel highly flattered by the requisition you have presented, and although my inclination does not lead me to public life, still, with this before me, I feel that I should allow myself to be put in nomination.
I, therefore, willingly accede to your request and leave myself in your hands, and will, if elected, to the best of my ability, devote my time to the interests of the city.
Very Sincerely Yours,
W. M. MOORE.

—TO—
JOHN M. DENTON ESQ.:
DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned ratepayers of ward number four, desire that you should represent our ward as School Trustee for the ensuing year. Your record for the past four years while acting as trustee for No. 4 Ward in the former municipality of the city meets with our approval, and the interest you have taken in school matters in the past leads us to hope that you will consent to our request, in which case we promise to use our votes and influence in your support.
Benj. Cronyn, Wm. Saunders,
V. Cronyn, H. Mathewson,
W. Mayo, J. C. Merritt,
and others.
London, Ontario, December 18, 1882.
GENTLEMEN,—Thankful for the confidence you have expressed in me, and in response to your request, I place myself in the hands of the electors of No. 4 Ward, and if returned to represent them at the School Board again shall do my utmost, as heretofore, to ensure efficiency and economy in every department.
Truly yours,
JOHN M. DENTON.
London, December 22, 1882. 1,2t-tw-td

LONDON
Soda Water Works.
J. TUNE & SON
are now prepared to supply the citizens of London with Soda Water at all times; and as they have had several years' experience in the business, would now ask the public to give their drinks a fair trial. They guarantee a good article. They also manufacture Ginger Ale and Plain Soda Water as a specialty, and satisfaction is guaranteed to all who may favor them with a call.—340 Clarence Street
London.—JAMES TUNE, C. C. TUNE.
1,12t-tuf-wyn

STOVES OF ALL KINDS,
In Great Variety and at Bottom Prices, at
STEVELY'S Stove Emporium,
1,6t-tu-fr 382 Richmond St.

*New Advertisements.*

SALE BY AUCTION
In Re W. P. McDONALD