SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool. Nov. 9.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Queen commanded the First Lord of the Admiralty to express to Captain Nares and to the officers and men under his command her Majesty's hearty congratulations on their safe return. The Queen highly appreciates the valuable services rendered by them in the late Arctic Expedition; and her Majesty fully sympathizes in the hardships and sufferings they have endured, and laments the loss of life which has occurred. The Queen further directs that her thanks should be conveyed to the gallant men for what they have accomplished.

MR. GLADSTONE ON VACCINATION.

The *East Anglian Daily Times* publishes an extract from a letter received by an inhabitant of Ipswich, from Mr. Gladstone, in which he says, "I view with the highest all new aggressions upon private liberty, unless upon a clear and certain proof of necessity; and I keep my mind open upon the question whether such proof has or has not been supplied in the matter of vaccination."

IRON RAILS VS. STEEL RAILS.

The Darlington correspondent of the *Daily News* in a telegram to that journal, says—"Leading men connected with the North-Eastern Railway Company, who were yesterday in Cleveland, have made a statement of great importance to railway interests, and to the iron trade throughout the world. It seems now to be certain that the experiments, which have been carried on by Mr. L. Bell, M. P., at the instance of the North-Eastern Railway Company, and which were sometimes since hopefully noted by the chairman of that company, Mr. Leeman, for the production of a cheap and durable iron rail, have been singularly successful. It is confidently affirmed that iron rails, more durable than steel rails, can be produced by a new process, at a much less cost and at a price but one pound per ton in excess of ordinary iron rails. The conclusion that steel rails, when worn out, are worth little, and that this new rail will be worth two-thirds of its original value for reconversion, the long agitated question of iron v. steel would seem to be determined. The value of this discovery to Cleveland will be incalculable, as the large exhaustion of the best iron ribs has been most disastrous to the leading industry of the district."

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. WADDY.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Dousland Waddy, D.D., ex-President of the Wesleyan Conference, and father of Mr. Waddy, Q.C., member for Barnstaple, which occurred suddenly at his residence at Brixham. The venerable gentleman was in his seventy-third year. Dr. Waddy was for many years Principal of Wesley College, Sheffield, which institution he was mainly instrumental in founding, and was one of the most eloquent and powerful preachers in the Wesleyan Connection. Repeated attacks of paralysis have, however, latterly prevented him from exercising the influence he formerly possessed in Methodist government.

EARLY WINTER IN BRITAIN.

There has been severe weather in London, and there was a fall of snow in some of the metropolitan districts and very keen frost in Yorkshire and other counties. The weather has been bitterly cold. In Scotland the winter has set in unexpectedly and with great severity. All over the north-east of Scotland snow has fallen to the depth of almost incessant rain, and in some places is lying to the depth of several inches. In the upper reaches, at Castle Newe, Strathdon, the storm has been fierce. On November 5th the frost was intense.

A CANADIAN LEGAL CASE.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on November 7th, came up the case Thebergé v. Landry. This was a petition for leave to appeal to her Majesty in Council, from a decision pronounced by a Canadian tribunal under the local statutes, the question being whether corrupt practices at an election, which certainly offence the petitioner was accused, would disqualify a citizen from sitting in the Legislative Assembly or from holding an office under the Crown. Their Lordships, at the conclusion of the argument, dismissed the petition, deciding, in effect, that under the particular statutes whereby the petitioner came to be disqualified, the question could not be reopened on appeal before the Judicial Committee.

THE DANGERS OF SPIRITUALISM.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, the well-known lecturer on mental diseases at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, writes to the *Standard*:—"The consideration of spiritualism having been forced upon the public, I wish to testify to the pernicious effects on the mind by a belief in its groundless doctrine. It is a startling fact that over 50,000 persons of unsound mind are confined in lunatic asylums of the British Isles, mostly driven mad from over-excitement caused by spiritualism. Many of the authors of the so-called social scandals recently, weak-minded hysterical persons who would believe anything they were told. Hearing imaginary voices, the so-called 'auricular delirium,' so common in monomania, is one of their prominent symptoms. Insanity from this cause is now very prominent in England, and is increasing day by day; perhaps in whom the delusion in spiritual belief has for a time been dormant are now becoming the victims of the exaggerated form of mental unsoundness, only attributable to the revivalism of a belief which has sprung up with fresh ardour, and is, alas! adding new victims to its community. Fanaticism and religious epidemics have formerly reigned prevalent in England, and a well-recognized variety of mental epidemic termed demonomania existed to a large extent many years ago, but has died a natural death, the originators and upholders of its doctrines having passed off the scene, and the excitement having abated, but only to be followed by a new variety of insanity, termed 'spiritualmania.' The upholders of this form of insanity have indeed much to answer for. It is certainly a sufficient curse for a person to become insane from a circumstance which has not a reality in existence, but it is a sad sight to see fellow-creatures absolutely driven from a belief in a form of mental excitement founded on a supposed creed which has no basis or foundation, and Bismarck, which is the analysis or invention, for the media love the darkness because their deeds are evil."

CONSTANT ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT.

The London correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald* writes:—"The best proof that her Majesty's Government regard the forthcoming conference on the Eastern Question as very important will be found in the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury has been designated as the representative of this country. His lordship will be associated with Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The announcement will occasion some surprise, for the Secretary of State for India was one of the few men who would not have been thought likely to be entrusted with so difficult and delicate a mission. Lord Lyons, for instance, was talked of, and his old experience as a Minister to the Sublime Porte pointed him out as a fitting person to watch the interests of England. Lord Carnarvon was also considered a probable deputy, though, of course, his knowledge of the intricacies of the Eastern Question is avowedly superficial. The appointment of the Marquis of Salisbury is held by some to throw light upon that part of Lord Beaconsfield's Aylesbury speech in which he declared that he had only been induced to remain at the head of the Government at the express command of the Queen. A suspicion is entertained that Lord Beaconsfield is the link which binds the Cabinet together, and which otherwise might possibly be broken up. Hence the alarm with which Lord Beaconsfield responded to the wishes of the Sovereign and the unanimous appeal of his colleagues, on the understanding, of course, that whilst he remained nominal head every device should be adopted to ease the labour of his responsible position. The difficulty which in fact confronted, and which will, if report be true, again confront the Cabinet before the assembling of Parliament, was the grave question of Lord Beaconsfield's successor. Lord Derby has all along been pointed to as the next Conservative Premier; but it seems the Marquis of Salisbury now raises an ambition which it will be difficult for his colleagues not to recognize. Even under favourable circumstances it is believed that the impending removal of Lord Beaconsfield will lead to a division among the Conservatives, unless chance or good fortune intervene. One section is all for Lord Derby—his classmate, his schoolmate of college and life, and prize business habits. The reaction party section, on the other hand, are as emphatic in their wish for the premiership of Lord Beaconsfield. They regard him as a temporizer and a man of expediency, likely in momentous times to show too much pliancy and accept a compromise rather than wholly resist a demand. Lord Salisbury they regard with entirely different feelings. To their apprehension he is the living realization of what a real Conservative should be, and they rely upon his stubbornness of character, unyielding will, and unwavering earnestness of purpose to brave unpopularity so that the cause be made triumphant. Hence the explanation of the Queen's command and the unanimous wish of Lord Beaconsfield's colleagues. But at this temporary arrangement can only last for a short time longer there has been a talk of the Premiership being permanently attached to the office of Lord Privy Seal, and the First Lord of the Treasury being made a distinct office. The objection to that, however, lies on the surface. It might lessen the work of the Prime Minister, but it would simply transfer his responsibility, and after all it is responsibility and not work that kills. Then, again, it is asserted that Lord Beaconsfield will attempt to ease the first pressure of the difficulty by retiring from the Premiership simply retaining a seat in the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal. That, however, is held to be extremely improbable. I don't remember any such precedent, but even if there be one, it would involve a loss of prestige for a Prime Minister to accept a lower seat in his own Cabinet. As for the story which is also bruited abroad that Sir Stafford Northcote is the coming Premier, if you may tell that to the marines, if there be any in Glasgow, the inexplicable tone of the *Times* with respect to the Eastern question is still the subject of much discussion. The fact of its having actively hoisted the company of opinion, asserted one thing one day and contradicted it the next, proposed a plan to turn rejected every possible solution of the difficulty, has again been brought to prominence by its recent criticism on Lord Derby. When the right hon. gentleman delivered his speech at Bradford the *Times* exhausted all the eulogy of Printing House Square in its praise, and even went the length of congratulating the country that there was still one high-class practical statesman left in the Liberal ranks; but where is before saw high statesmanship and judicial candour, it sees now only vacillation and a wavering purpose.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool. November 11.

NEW PEER.

Lord Beaconsfield is no longer the youngest member of the Peerage. Sir Richard Airey is now appointed to the Upper House. Made a K. C. B. in 1855, Lieutenant-General in 1862, he was sent as envoy to Gothland in 1865. He held it for five years, and on resigning in 1870 was created Adjutant-General to the Forces. His Lordship is 73 years of age.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Considerable discussion is going on in scientific circles with respect to the Arctic Expedition. Some are disposed to think that the expedition has been a very qualified success indeed; others that there has been some mismanagement as to the medical treatment of the crews. The *Lancet*, referring to the prevalence of scurvy, says:—"Were the men employed in the sledging journeys supplied with lime or lemon juice, or any other special antiscorbutic? And if not, why not? We ask for information on this point explicitly, because very precise directions as to diet and hygiene have been issued from the Department of the Medical Inspector-General of the Navy before the expedition started. In spite of all that has lately been written to the contrary, scurvy is diminishing in the mercantile marine during the last eight years in an astonishing degree. It is somewhat the fashion to decry what are called anti-scorbutic remedies or preventives, but until there is strong evidence to the contrary we are very much disposed to hold that the anticorbutic introduced by Lind and Blane into the Royal Navy at the close of the eighteenth century with such marked success should as yet, under the exceptional circumstances of an Arctic Expedition, be given as carefully and as regularly as in her Majesty's ship Investigator some twenty-five years ago."

BURGLARS AND CHLOROFORM.

The *British Medical Journal* is very sceptical as to the truth of a story now current to the effect that burglary had been perpetrated by the administration of chloroform vapour to the inmates of a house. This is an old story revived, says our contemporary. "If a person be awake the attempt to chloroformize him, even with the aid of confederates, would fail. It requires the full exercise of consciousness and of sensibility by this anæsthetic, and the struggling or resistance of the person attacked would effectually marsecures. If the person be asleep the sudden introduction of the vapour into the lungs would have the effect of awaking him and leading to resistance. It is not for us to answer the Burglar Question in night mares and to prescribe to prevent a sleeping person from awaking, but the professional fact, fortunately, is not found among burglars. They would more certainly carry out their objects by a quite gentlemanly method of the person. We are informed in the report that the 'inmates of the bedroom' were disabled by chloroform. Hence it follows that a burglar must have gone into the bedrooms, apparatus properly adjusted from one inmate to another, or that some other burglars must have been simultaneously occupied in rendering the inmates insensible. We do not believe that such a thing ever occurred in a burglary. No ordinary thieves are likely to resort to such an elaborate process and risking a hoax. The methods of proceeding are shorter and of a more certain and summary kind."

CARDINAL MANNING.

A London correspondent writes:—"Were I a Catholic, and not Dissenterian, I should not feel very sore about Cardinal Manning's visit to Rome. It has an ugly look about it; and is stated by a Roman correspondent that they have to do with the next Papal election. Pius IX. is apparently convinced of the evil of having a Liberal Pope such as he was himself in his youth, and so profoundly confounded that he was the prime cause of his sin such a sovereign of the Church, that he has summoned the Cardinals to prevent it in secret the Sacred College is to be asked about the new elections, and the English Cardinal is gone to help. Dr. Manning will have an out-and-out Ultramontane—of that be sure—when the Papal election comes, which cannot be long."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In the London *Gazette* of November 10th, a despatch is published from Sir Henry Elliot to Lord Augustus Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated October 31st, in which his Lordship states that he is acquainted with detail the whole course of the negotiations in which Lord Derby's representations have taken part since they caused it to be intimated to Prince Milan in August last that if he applied for assistance to Great Britain would be disposed to accede to the request. The despatch shows that the course of the negotiations was pretty accurately traced in the news received the 7th from Vienna, Constantinople, and Belgrade at the time. It appears from the despatch that the Russian proposal for an armistice between Bosnia and Bulgaria, with a demonstration by the combined fleets, was made simultaneously with the British proposal to governments, when the Porte showed no indisposition to accede to the terms of capitulation formulated by Lord Derby; that her Majesty's Government urged as a preliminary condition, the Turkish armistice (which was conceded to by Russia) and at the same time suggested that as soon as the armistice was agreed to, a Conference should be held to deal with the question of peace. Sir H. Elliot was instructed, in proposing the armistice for the second time to the Porte, to intimate that if the proposal was accepted he would withdraw from Constantinople, as it would be evident that her Majesty's Government could do no more to save the Porte from ruin. After stating that the Turkish reply was unfavorable, the despatch concludes with Lord Derby states that this proposal, accepted by Great Britain and Russia, and Turkey, was rejected by Russia and Italy, and that on his appealing to Germany, Prince Bismarck, while approving the general tenor of the proposal, declined to use the influence of his Government in support of it. Under these circumstances, her Majesty's Government notified that they had no further proposal to make, but that they would take care of the interests of the Empire. The policy of the Government is not to be one of war, but it will not be one of peace at any price. Moreover, it has been intimated that if the war be embarked on, it will be carried out in a manner worthy of England, and worthy of the Government has taken its stand upon the treaty, guaranteed independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and on the preserving of the interests of the British empire, and if these be menaced the military force of England will be developed as far as may be thought needed to protect them. It is to be hoped that there may be no mistake upon this point in any quarter—such a mistake as that made just before, and which led to, the Crimean war. There are points that cannot be overlooked in any settlement of the war, and all know now that they will not be given up even if their maintenance should involve unfortunately the terrible expedient of war. There must be a stand made against the abuse of a political system which, in breaking of doubly-affirmed treaties, against open, wanton, and excuseless aggression, and England will make that stand."

"QUIET DRUNKARDS."

Major Bond's crusade against "quiet drunkards" has been summarily quelched by the Birmingham Town Council. General regret was expressed at the new system, which Alderman Primmer characterized as "diabolical." Alderman Chamberlain, M.P., considered that Major Bond had acted injudiciously, and before making his speech should have consulted the Watch Committee. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he would never give his consent to such a policy as that introduced by Major Bond. He had witnessed scenes in the street which were a scandal in any town, and he thought that the police were bound to see that order should be maintained, but to go farther than this and track men home who had happened to have had a glass too much was going too far, and the advantages that could result from such a course would be outweighed by the disadvantages.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On Nov. 9th the Prince of Wales completed his thirty-fifth year. The anniversary was celebrated with the usual rejoicings in London, as well as at Windsor and Sandringham.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS AND THE NEGROES.

The Executive Committee of the Good Templars Grand Lodge of England has met at Birmingham, and resolved that Colonel Hickman and his supporters having by their refusal to afford time for the reference of the American question for adjudication by the negro to the Grand Lodges concerned, and by other acts to opposition to the voice of the great majority of the English membership, put an end to all arrangements for a renewal of fellowship between those portions of the Order hitherto divided, the Committee now agree to offer further terms of reunion, and refer the whole question for the consideration and decision of the next ordinary annual meeting of the Grand Lodge as Plymouth in April next.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The question as to what constitutes negligence in the case of a railway accident has been argued and decided in the Westminster Court of Appeal. An old lady, named Robson, was travelling on the North-Western Railway, when the train pulled up at the station at which she wished to get out. When she was in the act of alighting, however, the train, which had overshot its mark, began to move back. In consequence, she missed her footing and met with injuries for which she claimed compensation. Mrs. Robson was nonsuited by Mr. Justice Archibald on the ground that there was no evidence of negligence to go to the jury. This ruling was overruled by Justices Blackburn and Field, who ordered judgment to be entered for the plaintiff. Of course, the railway company appealed, and their case was disposed of yesterday before Lord Coleridge and several Justices. The curious point of the case lay in the contention of the counsel for the company, who went the length of maintaining that elderly and infirm people had no right to travel by rail without some one to take care of them, otherwise they ought to take the consequences. This was equal to saying that the company ought not to be held liable for an accident that might have been avoided. The Court declined to accept this wonderful view, and intimated that it was for the jury to decide whether there had or had not been a breach of duty on the part of the railway company. The appeal was dismissed.

THE TRANSVAAL.

From the Transvaal we learn by the Nubian is very unsatisfactory. President Burgers had admitted having deceived the Kaffir chiefs in reference to a loan he had negotiated in Holland. Instead of having obtained a supposed sum equivalent to £200,000, he had not the smallest wish or intention to acquire Constantinople. Such acquisition would be a misfortune for Russia.

The following are the exact words of that portion of the despatch referring to Constantinople:—"The Czar pledged his sacred word of honour in the most earnest and impressive manner that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and if necessary should force him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally until the peace and safety of the Christian population were secured. The Czar could not understand when both Countries had joined in the object, namely, the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, and when he had given every proof of his sincerity, and his desire for conquest, why there should not be direct understanding between England and Russia, based on a policy of peace, which would be equally beneficial to their mutual interests and to the interests of Europe generally. The Czar said nothing could be more absurd than the intentions attributed to Russia of the future conquest of India, which—was practically impossible. He (Ignatieff) deeply deplored the distrust manifested in England, earnestly requested us to do my utmost to dispel it, and charged me to convey to her Majesty's Government the solemn assurance he had given it."

The despatch also states that in regard to the rumours that Servia and Roumania desired to know what they should be asked into independent kingdoms, the Czar said that there was no intention of annexing any such kingdoms, and such a course would be folly. The Czar explained that he had permitted officers to go to Servia, provided they left the Russian service in the hope of calming the agitation in Russia.

The foregoing despatch was verified by Prince Gortschakoff before its transmission to Lord Derby and approved as correctly representing the views expressed by the Czar. Lord Derby replied instructing Lord Loftus to inform the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff that the Queen and her Government received the Czar's assurance with the greatest satisfaction. The Russian Government having requested the publication of this correspondence, as it contained assurances of a nature to tranquilize public feeling, Lord Derby consented, and Lord Loftus has been instructed to communicate the substance of the foregoing despatch to the Russian Government.

THE EAST.

The Czar to the Queen.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Foreign Office publishes an despatch in which Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, reports in detail what passed at an audience he had with the Czar, on the 7th inst. The despatch states that the Czar said he had sent an ultimatum to the Porte because he found the discipline of the Servian army, might be followed by strictness. The Porte had by a series of manœuvres frustrated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable. Unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically, he would be obliged to act alone. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The Czar reminded Lord Loftus that he had on several occasions given the most solemn assurance that he desired no conquest. He had not the smallest wish or intention to acquire Constantinople. Such acquisition would be a misfortune for Russia.

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TORONTO ITEMS.

The name of "Toronto Butchers' Association" has been changed to the "Toronto Dressed Meat Trade Association."

On Saturday afternoon, 18th instant, Susannah Evans addressed between 300 and 400 children on the subject of temperance in the Albert Hall.

The other night, as Dr. McCollum's buggy was standing in front of his house, a crowder's rendezvous on Queen street, a valuable buffalo robe was stolen.

Cargoes of thousands of seed wheat from Manitoba have arrived for Steele Brom. of this city. The seed has been purchased by one of the firm at Winnipeg last month.

On the 15th inst., at the County Judge's Chambers, Mr. A. Alisadel, Deputy Assessor of causing the Seaton village fire, was remanded till the sessions, as she elected to be tried by jury.

On the evening of the 15th inst. Coroner Bridgeman held an inquest on the remains of John McMahon, the unfortunate man who was drowned the day before. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Jennie and Julia Beaudoer are the stars at the Grand Opera House this week, and Mr. Sparrow's company at the Royal Opera House with a strong dramatic company, comprising Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. Couldock, Miss Sophie Miles, etc.

Commanders of Toronto Volunteer corps, in common with all the other active militia organizations throughout the country, have received orders from headquarters to have companies ready at a moment's notice, or apparently improbable—event of their being called on, with their men, to go into active service.

It is stated that several police constables have been on duty at the various collectors' offices to see that nothing was stolen. The other day, while one was watching some collectors, two pickpockets, who had come were stolen from him. To the credit of the police it can be said that nothing more has been stolen.

The officers of the Y. M. C. A. have just completed arrangements for the course of lectures for the season, which will be delivered by the lecturers:—Mrs. Annie Livermore, the celebrated temperance lecturer; Mr. Frank Beard, the cartoonist; Mr. J. B. Gough, Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, and Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst., the second of the season's entertainments was given at the Music Hall, Toronto, by Mr. and Mrs. Hardy (Miss Jennie Watson), who presented a programme of entertainment in the varied tastes of the large assembly of patients, that every part was greeted with loud applause.

A man named W. B. Phipps entered the Why-Not Hotel, Queen street west, on Saturday morning and asked for a bottle of whiskey. Mrs. Morrison, who waited on him, accommodated him with a bottle, which Phipps, who was inebriated, walked off without tendering payment therefor. The landlady followed the fellow with the bottle of whiskey, but as he paid no attention she followed and essayed to take it away, when he struck her over the head with it, shivering the bottle to pieces. After committing this outrage he left the house, but on Monday he was arrested and lodged in No. 2 Police Station.

Last Monday night shortly after nine o'clock, a little girl named Mary Collins, aged about eight years, daughter of Mr. Joseph Kelly, 56 Bay street, met with a terrible accident, through which she lies at the point of death. It appears that her mother went down stairs for some water, and while away, heard her daughter scream piteously. Hastening to ascertain the cause, she was horrified to discover that the child was enveloped in flames, which she with difficulty extinguished, not, however, before the child was so badly burnt as to leave little hope of her life. Her ultimate recovery. A doctor was immediately called in, who did all in his power but without effect, for the poor child, after suffering the most intense agony, died the next day at three o'clock. It is supposed that the cause of the ignition of her apparel was her playing with the fire and pouring coal oil on it.

The 21st instant was the seventeenth anniversary of the elevation of Archbishop Lynch to the episcopate of the Diocese of Toronto. The occasion was celebrated by the holding of a concert by the Sisters and pupils of St. Joseph's Convent, to which his Grace, the clergy of the diocese, and a number of the laity were invited. The concert, which took place in the afternoon, in the spacious hall on the ground floor of the convent, was well attended, and the audience was highly gratified with the performance. The entertainment included choruses, solos, instrumental music, and recitations. It opened with the chorus of "Hail Glorious Morn," after which a little girl stepped forward and read an address to the Archbishop congratulating his Grace on his attaining the silver anniversary of his appointment to the episcopal office, and expressing a hope that he might enjoy many happy returns of the day. The address was subscribed by the Archbishop thanked the children for their address, and wished them a long life of joy and happiness.

On the evening of the 15th instant a largely attended meeting was held in the New Church Home, Elizabeth street, which is intended for the reception of ladies requiring special medical treatment and for the training of nurses. His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, presided, and among those present were Archdeacon Whitaker, Drs. Hodder, Temple, Johnson, Strange, U. Ogden, Agnew, and Thorburn; Rev. Messrs. Darling, Pearson, Ralph, Pearson, Cayley, and Langtry; A number of resolutions approving the objects of the institution were adopted, and addresses were delivered by the chairman, Dr. Thorburn, Mr. W. C. Jones, Dr. Temple, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Hodder, Archdeacon Whitaker, Dr. Johnson, Mr. H. Ince, Dr. Strange, and Dr. U. Ogden, commending the creation of the Home. The new building which has been recently completed is capable of affording accomodation for about sixteen patients, being constructed on sanitary principles, provided with all necessary fixtures, thus supplying a long felt desideratum, a place where the skill of the medical attendants will be ably supported by trained nurses, who have devoted their time to the work of the alleviation of suffering.

The proposition made some months ago to the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, by the Secretary, that a billiard and smoking room should be added to the present accommodation of the Institute was then adopted, and it is expected that by the first week in December the billiard room and the smoking room will be ready for occupation. The Directors have acquired from the Government the adjoining lot, on which a hall pending the arrangements which are being made with reference to the re-purchase of the building. The hall will be fitted up as a billiard room, and for the present four seats will be furnished. The other two rooms will be used as chess and smoking rooms. All the necessary equipments for chess will be purchased, and it is probable that other games of a like harmless nature will ultimately be introduced. Members' fees are at present $3 for the Institute, but order to be allowed the privilege of using the billiard and chess rooms the fee will be $5 per annum, that is $3 for the library and $2 for the billiard rooms. Gentlemen who have already given in their names as members in order to get the use of the billiard room, will receive, per circular now, that they have already given in their names as members in order to get the use of the billiard room, and that unless they do so they will be in working order a still larger number will be forthcoming.

It will be remembered that on the morning of the sixth of last March some eighteen pieces of the very choicest plate, presented by the citizens of this city, were stolen from the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel E. Chapman will act as the bride-groom's best man." The bridesmaids will be spent at Cliveden, the beautiful seat of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, near Maidenhead.

FROME ELECTION.

A most disorderly election is anticipated for Frome, which has been vacated by the elevation of Mr. Lopes, Q.C., to the Bench. At the Petty Sessions an influential deputation waited upon the Magistrates, and asked, and moved the Bench to take prompt measures to suppress the disorders which are anticipated. The Earl of Cork, Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset, who presided, instructed Mr. Superintendent Clark, of the Somerset County Police, Chief Constable of the county at Glastonbury for additional police.

The Marquis of Waterford has met with a severe accident when hunting. He was thrown by his horse, and fell into a deep open, when his horse put his foot in a hole and fell heavily on the Marquis, whose head was left in a very critical state, which was thrown from the top of the rose upwards very much on the left side. Notwithstanding, his horse, rode to Mullinavat, where his carriage was waiting, and drove to Curraghmore, where he received medical attention.

A correspondent at Palermo writes that Mr. Forester Rose, a junior member of the firm of Gaetano Rose, & Co., has been murdered by the notorious brigand chief Leone, upon whose head a reward of £1,000 has been set for three years past. Mr. Rose escaped from the brigands, and succeeded in reaching some neighbouring villages, a number of passengers close to the railway station. But Leone coolly rode into their midst, and singling out his victim, coolly shot him, at the muzzle of his breech-loader. The brigand then made his escape. The intention of the brigands was to detain Mr. Rose until a heavy ransom should be paid.

At the Middlesex Sessions two men were tried for an ingenious robbery of a ton of coals. One of the men was accompanied by a London firm, was sent with three wagon loads of coals, and was to take a receipt. Two waggons, each containing two tons, were duly delivered, but the third waggon, with the two men, drove round the corner of the street and thence to Hammersmith, where the coals were sold, and rested the men, who were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

The comparative statement of British pauperism for the month of September, which has just been issued, shows the same remarkable and highly satisfactory decrease of pauperism which has been reported in each of the monthly returns from the beginning of the year.

"The Mother of a Boy of Nine" writes to the *Daily News*:—"I have just read in the *Guardian*, the following advertisement, in which I am anxious to call your attention:—'Young lady will take charge of boy who is experienced in the art of whipping, and well qualified to administer a severe flogging with a view of saving the young children of the age of nine and ten. Wages, £30 per annum. The children are very wilful and troublesome.' If this be not a hoax (which at first sight seems not unlikely) it appears that one need not look further than our own country for 'atrocities.' Some strictures was made a few years ago about the 'fanding' of a Winchester boy. I ask you which is worse—a boy of seventeen giving a thrashing to a schoolfellow, probably as old as himself, or a widow lady hiring a competent person to administer a severe flogging to a child of nine? Probably this lady is unacquainted with the story of Him who fed on earth a child, and whose example of gentleness and love we are bound to follow. I enclose my own and my husband's cards."

In the North sea canal, says the *Standard*, the Dutch have finished a work that may be ranked with the best of the engineering devices by which they have fished a whole country out of the waters. The new channel will bring the capital of Holland within twenty-four hours' sail of the Thames.

Five soldiers were charged at the Mansion House Police Court with having stolen property belonging to the late Lord Mayor. In the course of the case Aldermen Sir Robert Carden stated that forty articles of plate and thirty-six dinner napkins had disappeared from the Mansion House during the present year. The charge was fully substantiated. At the suggestion of the late Lord Mayor the matter was treated as one of unlawful possession, and fines were inflicted.

In consequence of a severe frost, racing at Liverpool was found to be impracticable on the concluding day of the meeting.

The seasons of Huddersfield have sent in a large quantity of cabbages, accounting for a increase of wages to the extent of 4s. a week, equal to more than twelve per cent.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, speaking on behalf of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, at Wimborne, pointed out the great spread of Ritualism and Sacerdotalism in the Church. He did not fear Ritualism, because it was not likely to win its way amongst the wealthy, the literary, or the middle classes. He thought certain ordained clergymen were preaching doctrines of which Voltaire had to be ashamed, and said the Church wanted 500 Spurgeons.

It is believed that early next year a new system of obtaining young officers for the army will be introduced, by which candidates for commissions will proceed, in the first instance, to Sandhurst, and not receive the rank of sub-lieutenant till they quit that place.

Mr. Serjeant Cox received a lesson in law at the Middlesex Sessions from a man named Edwards, who was tried and found guilty of attempting to steal a purse and money belonging to Margaret Mitchell. The learned Serjeant sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude, whereupon the latter exclaimed "What! five years for an attempt? It ought only to be two years." No notice was taken of his protest, and he was sent to the cells below; but subsequently he was ordered to be again placed in the dock, when Mr. Serjeant Cox said he was under the impression that the prisoner had been convicted of stealing instead of an attempt, and, therefore he found that he had no power to pass a sentence of more than two years' imprisonment upon him for that offence. The prisoner—"I told you so."

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 17th, Edward, a son of Mr. C. Watson, of Kramona, while engaged in sawing wood with a circular saw, had his thumb cut off at the second joint. It appears that he slipped, his thumb coming in contact with the saw and lacerated with the above result. Dr. Herod was sent for, and under his care the wounded thumb will soon be better.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

The stock market was generally steady to-day. Montreal was held here 1 higher, with 124 bid. Toronto was unchanged, being offered at 123, without buyers. Ontario was offered 1 lower, but bids rose 1, or to 102½. Merchants' was firm and sold at 93, which price was also paid in Montreal. Commerce was firmer; sold at the Board at 125½ and outside at 125¾, and in Montreal at the same price. Consolidated was held 1 higher, with bids up 1. Other banks were unchanged.

Loans and Savings stocks were steady. Canada Permanent advanced and sold at 119½. Hide for Provincial declined ½, or to 83, but holders still stood out for 87. Imperial was offered 1 lower, but buyers made no realize. Rates for Canadian were 1 lower, at 102. London and Canadian sold at 146, which was 1 higher, with bids changed at 145. Insurance stocks were firmer. Bids for British American advanced 1, while holders receded to a like extent. Western advanced 1, and sold at 147. Consumers' Gas was firmer and brought 1 higher. Dominion stood at Easton Park, on private contract, when the market was higher and we have seen a number of mares next season.

The first race of 50 miles of a series of 50, 100, and 150 mile race for $2,000 each race between John Murphy and Capt. Mowry, of Philadelphia, took place on the 16th in Hartwood Park, N. Y. Capt. Mowry rode mustangs or horses of Californian breed, and Murphy rode English thoroughbreds, and parties changing mounts frequently. The race was won by Murphy. His time, including changes, was 2 h. 25 min., Capt. Mowry's time being 2 h. 26 min. 20 sec. The winner's average per mile was 2.42.

Wrestling.

The Greco-Roman contest between Mons. Thibaud Bauer and Herr Wilhelm Heygster, announced to come off on Saturday evening last in the Royal Opera House, resulted in a fiasco, the Frenchman in three straight falls in eight, five, and seven and a half minutes. The theatre was crowded. Mons. Bauer and Prof. Miller have offered to give an exhibition in aid of the poor, providing the expenses of the house are defrayed.

NO RISK.

THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold! Will you take anything of it? If not, it is time you read this.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose seldom cures any case three. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured the worst cough. Less than a dollar bottle cures bad cases of piles and kidney troubles. Six to eight applications cure any case of Contracted Cords or Muscles. One bottle has cured lame back of eight years' standing. Dr. Thos. Field, Physician, Tioga county, Pa., says:—"I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a wonderful cure of a trouble of long by six applications." Another who has had asthma for years says:—"I have half a dollar's worth left, and I would not part with it for any consideration." Another writes from Canada, N.Y., writes:—"One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken for nine years before." Another, Mr. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N.Y., writes:—"Your Electric Oil has given me relief in my chronic chills in one week." Dealers all over the country say, "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

It is composed of six of the best oils that are known. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense. Is sold by one or more dealers in every place. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y., And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

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THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF AWARDS to Canadian Exhibitors at the Philadelphia Exhibition is published in pamphlet form.

Messrs. R. M. WANZER & Co. were the only Sewing Machine Manufacturers outside of the United States who received the International Medal and Diploma for Sewing Machines. They also were awarded the only gold medal given for Sewing Machines at the Exposition. These honors, given by the highest jury, composed of experts selected from many nations, stamp the Wanzer series of Sewing Machines as second to none.

CHARLES DICKENS—Rev. Charles Clark delivered the first lecture last night in the Shaftesbury Hall, to an audience that filled the place and gave our fellow-Briton from the other side of the world a right hearty reception. The lecture consisted of a biography of Dickens, with selections from his works introduced here and there, sometimes very unexpectedly, but always without breaking the thread of the biography—an future-entertainment, as it is very properly called in the advertisements. Mr. Clark possesses a large fund of humour as well as eminent rhetorical ability; and his elocutionary qualifications are of a very high character. His voice is somewhat light, in contradistinction to sonorous, but clear, distinct, and yet sufficiently capable of being modulated to a degree which is extremely expressive, and of considerable dramatic ability, and—what is of no small importance—a manner and personal magnetism which enable him to hold the audience in rapt attentiveness. Along with a great variety of other characters, Mr. Clark delivered "The Friendly Waiter," from "David Copperfield," "Bob Sawyer's Party," "The Death of Little Nell," and "Sairey Gamp and Betsy Prig," evoking by his very amusing and yet natural representation of the characters in the three humorous selections great merriment, and no less powerfully moving the hearers in the sadness in a new approach of the close of navigation, the firmness in prices, and the increased demand for wheat for export in Europe. Shipments have not been very large, but a good deal of barley is being shipped to-day. Freights to the Maritime Prov