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able Cures.

REV. C. W. MANSFIELD WRITES:

dence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt warse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon feltit was benefitting me in other resolts. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labour

With great obligations, I am, yours G. W. MAN Pastor of the Methodist Episcop

Vegetine tales

Such a Useful Remedy

With the opening of the enlarged Welland anal next year, Canadian ports will enter upon a close competition with New York and Boston for the western trade. Vessels capable of carrying two thousand tons will then pass from the upper lakes to Kingston, and an immense volume of trade will find an outlet at Montreal. With this prospect the reforms discussed by the western and eastern delegates at Ottawa last year should be carried out. The development of the North-West, and the natural increase of the trade of the Western States, will doubtless provide afficient freight for both the water and rail outes. The Erie canal is able to carry at ess than half the cost of railway transportaion, and as the Welland canal route will be in a still better position for affording cheap carriage, it will undoubtedly obtain a large hare of the carrying trade. The Americans, owever, hope to tap it at Oswego, and the necessity of complete arrangements at Kingston and Montreal for giving rapid transshipment is obvious if we are to develop trade ov the St. Lawrence route.

When party feelings run high it is well to gather an independent opinion on the question in dispute. Now the Learnington Post publishes at the head of its editorial columns an announcement that it is stwictly independent in politics, and accordingly it is interesting to see how it views the Government Opposition.
Of the Liberal leaders it says:

"The cold shades of Opposition do not agree with a man of Sir Richard Cartwright's mperament, and anything he can do to hasten the period when he may resume the Windsor uniform and bask in the sunbeams of Ministerial authority will assuredly be done. He is now under a new but able leader, Mr. Blake, whose policy is not very well defined

Thus the Opposition are mainly animated by a desire to regain office, and in order to accomplish this it adopts a weathercock policy. To this independent journal the action of the overnment presents a pleasing contrast, and in regard to the Pacific railway agreement it expresses the belief that an excellent bargain has been made in the public interests. The Quebec Chronicle says it is no longer a

secret that M. Chapleau has declined the proffered portfolio at Ottawa, a conclusion arrived at largely owing to the representations of a delegation from Montreal, among whom were a number of moderate Liberals, who promised him their support as head of the Local Government. Although a Liberal journal, the Chronicle frankly admits there is to be found no member of the Local design. to be found no member of the Legislature competent to fill the void which would have remier. It adds :-

"By the continuance in office of M Chapleau, whose present regime has certainly been marked by a moderation which has proved an agreeable disappointment to not a few, it is to be hoped that the province will be saved the humiliation of seeing its affairs entrusted into the hands of extremists, whose extravagant pretensions would not for a moment be tolerated in any of the old States of the Eastern world."

While this testimony to M. Chaplean's patriotic course must be gratifying to that hon. gentleman, it will be pleasant reading for M. Joly that there is no member of the Legislature competent to fill the void.

Speculation is rife as to the probable composition of President Garfield's Cabinet. It s generally conceded that the present occupants will go out-excepting, perhaps, Mr. Sherman, who may retain the Secretaryship of the Treasury. It is considered probable that the influence of the third-termers, Conkling and Cameron, will be distinctly manifested in filling the remaining positions, while Mr. Blaine, between whom and the other Republican leaders a decided coolness prevails, will be left out in the cold. Gen. Ben. Harrison of Indiana is spoken of as a probable member, either in the capacity of Secretary of State or Attorney-General. Senator Conkling is thought to desire the Postmaster-Generalship for his friend Mr. Thomas C. Platt, and Gen. Logan is named for the Secretaryship of the Interior. Mr. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa, is mentioned as a possible Attorney-General should Mr. Harrison not take that position, and there are rumours that Gen. Grant may be offered the Secretaryship of War. Don Cameron is said to entertain ambitions in the

The Turk has for the present out-manœuvred the great powers. There is no longer concerted action among the powers, although Dulcigno still remains unsurrendered. Thus relieved from immediate danger from abroad, the Porte has commenced to mass troops on the Grecian frontier, ready to strike a blow in answer to a demand for the fresh territory assigned the Greeks by the Berlin Treaty. The King has allowed favourable opportunities for acquiring a territorial extension to pass unimproved. When the Russians were at the gates of Constantinople, and the Turks had recalled nearly all their forces from the western provinces, the Greeks might have occupied the coveted territory. If they had struck a blow a few weeks are when the struck a blow a few weeks ago, when the allied fleets were off the Albanian coasts, and Turkish forces were concentrated near the Montenegrin frontier, the allies would at least have blocked the Dardanelles against the passage of reinforcements. The position is now changed, and the Porte has made a clever hit by compelling the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, who ordered the British fleet to force its way through the Dardanelles, to apply to the Turkish authorities for a special permit for his yacht to make the passage.

Reform journals are in the habit of discusseing the westward movement of population in Canada as if it was unknown in other nortions of the continent. The fact is that it is more extensive in the United States than in this country, but neither political party seeks to make political capital out of it. For many years the emigration from New England to the Western States has been enormous, and now some of the States considered western a few years ago are suffering from a like exodus. Take the case of Michigan. The

Detroit Free Press says :-"The number of men who leave Michigan annually for the purpose of improving their fortunes we have no means of estimating accurately; but it must be very large. Many are attracted by the glowing prospectuses of the immigration agencies established in the growing States of the West. Many more are afflicted with the mining craze, and start for Nevada or Colorado, either to dig or speculate in mining claims. Under one delusion or another there is a constant atream of emigra-

In the opinion of the Free Press no State or territory presents a better field than Michi-gan, and only a fortunate few of the emigrants have improved their condition. What is tree of Michigan is true also of Ontario, and thousands of those who wander across the thousands of those who wander across the lines from love of change would be glad too return and resume their old places. SOCIETY MATTERS IN NEW YOR

Graphic Description of the Fashionable Young Lady.

DECORATIVE RAGE OF THE LADIES. The Very Latest in Household Art and Ornamentation.

THE FASHIONABLE FEMALE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The fashionable young lady taking her af-ternoon stroll up the avenue at the present season is certainly a creation calculated to in-spire wonder, if not admiration. She wears a close-fitting double-breasted jacket of vel-vet or plush, with silk or velvet skirts to match, and with buttons almost as large as the crown of her infinitesimal bonnet. Her hands, encased in gants de Suede, with long wrinkled wrists, are placed symmetrically—the palm of one upon the back of the other—at the waistband, and the elbows are carried at the waistand, and the clows are carried at an angle of forty-five degrees with the body. "They are imitating the young men, i suppose," said an observer, as he watched the gayly-dressed rank and file pass by. The young men, be it known, are all imitating athletes at the present day. Grasping the cane in the middle, they project their elbows and pump their arms up and down in genuine athletic style. "No," said a lady friend, "it is my opinion that the peculiarity in carriage, comes from the present fashion of cutting the dresses. They are made so tight ting the dresses. They are made so tight across the shoulders, and so small around the arms, that the trussed chicken effect follows as a matter of course." But now that the farthest extreme of that style has been reached there seems to be a prospect of its early
abandonment. The slim and graceful Mile.
Bernhardt is addicted to large looped sleeves
—therefore it is safe to predict that others
will follow her leading.

will follow her leading. The decorative rage has now passed through its primary stages. During those days when it was first let loose upon the land it ran riot everywhere, leaving often the most painful results in its wake. Forgetting the maxim about the danger of meddling with edged tools, enthusiastic women provided themselves with artist's materials, and, without understanding the first principles of art, proceed to cover tiles, placques, and panels with wretched daugs supposed to represent flowers, fruit, or Walter Urane's ideas of our nursery heroines, and hanging all these upon sheir walls, inviting their friends to admire. The "omnipresent cattail" feared everywhere his head, while cupe, sancers, and plates were seized upon and "decorated" out of their former sober whiteness into various caricatures of Nature and Japanese Art. Then came Kensington embroidery, which was received with the same enthusiasm, and which at first showed equally crude results. But now things are finding their level. Women are beginning to see that instruction, time, and labour are necessary forerunners of satis-THE DECORATIVE RAGE. now things are finding their level. Women are beginning to see that instruction, time, and labour are necessary forerunners of satisfactory decorative work. It is therefore "the thing" at present to belong to painting and embroidery classes, and the decorative Art Rooms in Nineteenth street are always crowded with visitors endeavouring to form themselves upon the models therein exhibited.

finishings, for instance, have entirely out of fashion in the best made houses, change has come about by degrees, and there the mistress of a household and there the mistress of a household began to cover her table with a pretty cloth—"marble is so cold to the touch," she half apologetically explained. I knew a young man several years ago whose tasts was so man several years ago whose taste was so offended by the whiteness of the "marble tops" in his room that he had them all stained bright blue, showing that he had esthetic strivings, although the effect obtained was less satisfactory than unique. In the new houses, as I have said, mantels are now made of wood. In the old houses the marble mantels are invariably hidden from sight by appropriate draperies. These may be made of coarse linen crash, on which a border is formed by the pulling of threads; of cretonne, or linen trimmed with cretonne bands; of Canton flannel in the new shades of old gold, mahogany red, or dull blue; of sateen, with bands of plush; or, prettiest of all, felt, which may now be bought in fine qualities and exquisite shades, manufactured especially for table and mantel coverings and curtains.

curtains.

The mantel board, which any carpenter will make at a trifling cost, should be a little longer and wider than the mantel on which it is to rest. The covering for the top should be stretched tightly over the board and tacked to the under side.

The balance may then be put on with brass nails; a narrow gimp or a heading may previously have been embroidered on the turned-in upper edge. A set of shelves in ebony, cherry-wood, or mahogany, set upon a mantel thus draped, and filled with vases, tiles, and various bits of china and bric-a-brac, will give an air of elegance and refinement to any rooms. Long single and refinement to any rooms. Long single shelves over the doors are also admirable in

shelves over the doors are also admirable in effect, as are sets of corner shelves in the dining-room, whereon may be displayed the bright-coloured Japanese salad plates.

The pretty wall papers now used add greatly to the effect of the room. When the ceiling is papered, also, a paper of different design, but of harmonizing colours, should be used. The ceiling thus covered is often divided into commartments by strips of cidled used. The ceiling thus covered is often divided into compartments by strips of gilded bamboo or moulding. In the newer houses the floors are mostly of hard or stained wood, upon which real or imitation Persian and Turkish rugs are laid. A floor thus "treated" saves the housekeeper much labour and trouble, as it can be washed with soap and water, or rubbed with kerosene oil, thus avoiding all the dust and confusion of the weekly sweeping day.

weekly sweeping day.

Wall hangings of all descriptions are greatly in fashion. The figure of the "Chocolate Girl," for instance, done in outline embroidery on golden sateen or felt, trimmed top and bottom with bands of crimson or olive plush, makes a very effective decoration. If one has skill in drawing she can sketch designs and figures to suit her own fancy upon the material—linen, felt, or sateen—to be used, embroidering them afterward in the colons. embroidering them afterward in the colours which please her. But the majority will need to have the designs plainly stamped for them. Outline work is greatly used in decoration. Outline work is greatly used in decoration. A table cover of dull red or peacock green will have a border of gold or pale blue ornamented with flowers or birds in outline embroidering—sometimes a different design for each side if the table be square. Silk or satin wall hangings are also embroidered in the same way, and bordered with plush.

and crucifixes adorned his altar long after they were pronounced unlawful by the courts. Stoles of many colours and gorgeous copes, together with those short surplices which made the late Father Sibthorpe so mad by their shortness, covered Mr. Dale's sacerdotal person, when he ministered at daily matins and vespers. Bord Penzance suspended him, but he bade him "go hang." The sheriff sofficers affixed a mandomus to his church, but his congregation tore it down. Policemen had their noses put out of joint when they poked them inside the doors of St. Vedast, and when they tried to "run down Dale" they ran with unexpected impetus, accelerated by the hob nail boots of ritualistic workingmen. Dr. John Jackson, Bishop of London, looked on in angry astonishment as his inhibitions were disregarded. He sequestrated the living, thus depriving Rector Dale of his stipend, but the latter still celebrated his ritualistic high mass with acolytes and incense. At last the Bishop urged the judge to put his previous judgment for contempt into execution, and Father Dale is now in durance vile, just as Father Tooth once was, and as Father Mackonochie would have been if he had not appealed to the House of Lords.

FOOD AND HEALTH. Adulteration the Bane of Civilization Strong Remedies Required.

From the Canada Lancet.

The following paper was read by J. A. Grant, M.D., M.R.C.P., of Ottawa, before the Bathurst and Rideau Medical Association, at a meeting of that body recently held at at a meeting of that body recently held at Carleton Place:—

To-day it has become a recognized principle that the great social problem is the sanitary condition of our people. It affects alike both poor and rich, but more particularly the former, who are unable to contend so vigorously against the pernicious influences. Statistical facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt that more people die daily from the neglect of proper sanitary, precautions than from all other forms of mortality combined. The most prolific sources of disease—at least those which most directly impair health and shorten life—are foul ain, impure water, adulterated food and drink, in the various forms which are catered up for the digestive forms which are catered up for the digestive

adulterated food and drink, in the various forms which are catered up for the digestive capacity of a growing generation still eager to perpetuate the principle that ordinary business matters cannot be finally accomplished without the spirit ratification in some one of the shapes so popular in almost every country at the present day. No subject calls for more vigorous action at present than that of "Sanitary Reform," which would contribute, beyond our most sanguine anticipations, towards the improvement of our sanitary condition, and thus promote, in the most tangible form, the comfort and happiness of our people. The time has now arrived when the public men interested in the welfare of this Dominion must take an active part in the promotion of sanitary science. The "Adulterations Act," introduced by Government, has already accomplished some good in a very moderate way, but greater activity is requisite in order to fully appreciate the importance of the various adulterations of food and drink so intimately associated with the future of our Dominion. In Great Britain, Europe, and the neighbouring Republic, there is at present considerable effort being made in this department of sanitary science, and the various workers in this prolific field of observation have accomplished much, and are now bringing about a more healthy recognition of the important issues which spring from this momentous subject.

The extent of food adulteration, in fact, is

ibited.

Certain definite results in household art ave been already accomplished. Marble only now being actively looked into, in order, Marble y gone
The Here began cloth—
the half young was so marble teem all the he half effect teem all the he half effect teem all the he half serious the he half teem all the helf teem all the helf teem all the half teem all the very deleterious influences. A common form of adulteration is the addition of substances in order to impart flavour, pungency, and attractive smell—common means of deluding and deceiving the public in matters of everyday life. Who has not heard of chicory powder in coffee or cocca; of woody fibre and sawdust of different kinds in spices, and various drugs in powder, added neatly by spice and drug grinders; of copper in pickles and bottled fruits; of bole Armenian and Venetian red in potted meats and fish? Such adulterations could not possibly be practised by the retail tradesmen, being rather the outcome of special machinery, used in the large centres of trade and commerce. It is quite evident that the sellers of adulterated food are in a position to increase their profits in a very large degree. From these few examples in the line of current impurity, which is more extensive than generally supposed, it is quite evident the question of the adulteration of food is one which vitally affects the interests of the honest and most-respectable of the trading community, in whose hands is now placed the important duty of staying, as far as possible, the nefarious system of adulteration which saps human visality and throws a slur upon many of our best merchant princes, who are the very essence of commercial integrity.

Is the present machinery in operation for the purpose of checking adulteration which comes under the head of Excise active and energetic? How many are there at present carrying on the requisite investigations as to food adulteration? This suggestion is not

comes under the head of Excise active and a energetic? How many are there at present carrying on the requisite investigations as to food adulteration? This suggestion is not thrown out with any hostile feeling, but merely in order to ascertain the efficiency of the Excise force in this particular soranch, which guards the best interests of our people. The present Government has the credit of having taken the initiative in this matter, to whom much credit is due, even for the progress so far made in a most praiseworthy path of public duty. We require to rely more on science, upon the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the result of the country depend largely upon the proper discharge of the duties connected with the application of science to the question of food adulteration, and, under such circumstances, we feel assured the interests of the public will be guarded in a manner becoming the scientific advancement of the age in which well well and the aching head. A few seasons of this sort of life are enough to break any girl down. The seoner a girl selects which course the will take the better it will be for her. She may go to school and learn, or she may take an exclusive course of party and grow up a beautiful dunce. The season advances

will take the better it will be for her. She can have a square. Since the square since the

health officer more particularly inquires as to what will prevent an ague. While the scientific physician may extend his observation to the cause as well as the cure of disease, the health officer makes it his especial duly to look quietly and carefully into the various causes of disease, and thus co-operate with his brother practitioner in promoting health. The laws of health, like the laws of nature, take a well-defined course or direction. A careful submission to these laws promotes health and longevity—whilst death and disease result from the converse, and the marvel is, how many people do live with the tax placed on their system. What are some of the facts to be deduced from the fast of Tanner? That the human system is far more overstrained than is necessary by the extra amount of food taken daily, and that too little attention is paid to the important part pure and unadulterated water plays in the human economy. It is estimated that of every body which weighs 135 lbs there are fully 111 lbs. of water; thus, at a glance, we can observe the proportionate power and effect of water in maintaining life under such trying circumstances. The curative power of moderate starving in some forms of disease is a well attested fact, and if many of the gorging and fashionable processes were only more carefully guarded, life would be longer, health more vigorous, intellectual power more acute, and the accumulation of adipose tissue not so frequently interfere with ordinary, locomotion. The closer we consider public health the simpler becomes the problem: Purity of air, water, food, and elothing, all of which may be embraced in a single word—"cleanliness." Life is a fortress we know little of, and why throw difficulties in the path? What concerns the individual, concerns the State, and every individual should know something of those grand vital sanitary principles so closely connected with the cheer and happiness of the home and the fireside. Lord Beaconafield in his celebrated Manchester speech, as Prime Minister, remarke

the present day? This will be evidence of progress in the right direction, and, although laws may conflict in the local and general government of our country, still we feel assured action will soon be taken and such as sured action will soon be taken and such as will tend to prolong life, promote comfort and happiness, by demonstrating in a tangible form how the sacrifice of preventible deaths may be avoided. Such is the basis upon which we expect to operate and thus root out the causes which add so largely to our annual death rate. This is science turned to good account, and surely the lives of our people are equally important with those worldly treasures of little account once man has passed beyond the sphere of earthly cares.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

How Many a Girl's Health Will be Ruined This Winter. The fall has opened, and the schools have opened too. The lovely maidens, who have spent the summer in pleasurable rest and travel, have resumed their books. Some of them are fond of books, and some are not. Those who like study find their scholastic duties comparatively easy, while the others along the shores as far as the mouth of the Kilembo, and then shaped his march about north-north-east through Urunga and Fips, in order to strike the highroad from Ujiji to the coast. On the way he succeeded in discovering Lake Hikwa, or rather Likwa, which had been heard of before but never yet visited by any explorer. He reports it so he from sixty to seventy miles, in length, and can be cured. Our girls are not a race of hopeless invalids, nor yet of feeble creatures who need to be taken care of as if they were babies. On the contrary, they can stand a great deal. No sisterhood of woman since the days of Eve have had to carry heavier loads than the overloaded victims of a desire to acquire the knowledge of a great many branches of education. Factory life has its hardships, but the girls who tend looms and run sewing-machines and mind spindles, are less burdened than those who brave the dangers of the life which is a combination of fashionable school and fashionable society. This is the season of the year for Gerles to strike the highroad from Ujiji to the coast. On the way he succeeded in discovering Lake Hikwa, or rather Likwa, which had been heard of before but never yet visited by any explorer. He resports it so he from sixty to seventy miles, in length, and differen to twenty in breath. It lies two days east of Kapufi, a town situated in latitude 8 deg. south, and longitude 32 deg. 25 min. east, in a deep depression of the Lambalantipa Mountains; a large river called the Misafa, coming from the north, falls into it, but it has no outlet, at least none toward the west. Reaching the caravan road the expedition passed through Jabora, and arrived at Zanzibar on July 17th, after an exploration of fourteen months of Central Africa.

THE ROYAL BELGIAN EXTEDITIONS.

The last news from the numerous expeditions eat out from Zanzibar by the International African Association at Brussels gives

as to their winter's occupations and amusements, and therefore it is seasonable to drop a word of counsel into the ears of those who are contemplating too much. Many a girl's health will be wrecked during the coming winter. The too frequent cause of this disaster will be that the girl will undertake too heavy a contract. The requirements of the fashionable school are great. In the first place the girl must be fashionably dressed, which sometimes involves much discomfort. Some of the mothers of these girls used to go to school in very plain clothes, and were tolerably comfortable, as well as reasonably good-looking. They dress in apparel corresponding to what their mothers wore on Sundays. Perhaps the dress is a light thing, but there are circumstances under which it may be made a heavy weight. In the second place, the girl must have many studies assigned to her. In the multitude of these her mind is diverted from one to the other, and her nerves and muscles are overtaxed. She studies trigonometry before she knows how to spell with uncarring accuracy, and is tolerably proficient in painting water-colours before she can express herself well in fifty consecutive sentences that any publisher would care to print. By overloading with a great variety she obtains a smattering of many things without a perfect knowledge of any.

BUT THE GIRL'S CHIEF DANGER FOR GIRLS TO MAKE UP THEIR MIND

AFRICAN EXPLORATION

EFFACEMENT OF THE "WHITE SPOT."

At the present moment some thirty or thirty-five travellers and explorers of all nationalities are engaged in penetrating into and opening up the Dark Continent in the cause of science and civilization, so that if the present unparalleled energy and activity continue but a few years longer the last white spot, marked "unexplored regions," must soon vanish from our maps of Africa.

spot, marked "unexplored regions," must soon vanish from our maps of Africa.

THE DRITISH EXPEDITION

sent out by the Royal Geographical Society to explore the unknown countries between the Central African lakes has come to a successful conclusion. Its leader, Joseph Thomson, left the Zanzibar coast in May, 1879, marched to the head of Lake Nyassa and thence to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, which he reached November 5. Leaving the greater part of his men in camp at Liendore, on the Lofu river, under Chuma, Livingstone's old follower, he, with thirty-seven men, started north on November 16, proceeding up the west side of the lake. This march through Itawa, Marungu, and Uguba was beset with great difficulties. Mountain ranges up to 7,000 feet in height had to be climbed, thick woods to be passed, and swamps and rapid rivers to be crossed. The natives, however, although suspicious, were everywhere friendly and never hostile. Early on the morning of Christmas Day Thomson, from the summit of a high mountain, saw the Lukuga river, the lake's outlet, flowing to the west as a mighty stream with many rapids and whirlpools, but nowhere obstructed by sandbars or papyrus banks, as seen by Cameron and Stanley. Thomson crossed the river to Manda, a village on the north bank, and in a cance explored Stanley's bar at the mouth of the Lukuga, which, however, was swept away by the current a few years ago, whereupon, by observations at Ujiji, the lake's level fell seven feet. On December 26th he arrived at Mtowa or Karenge, the London Missionary Society's new station near the Lukuga for six days. He found it to flow in a general west-north-west direction, and then about west toward the westerly bend of the Congo. The current is very rapid, and rapids and rooks make the stream quite unnavigable for boats or cances. A mutiny among his men prevented Thomson from reaching the junction with the Lualaba Congo, and, crossing the river into Urna, he was forced to turn back by the extreme hostility of the natives. Returning to Mtowa o THE BRITISH EXPEDITION

FROM UNERE TO KILOA His plan of marching through Uhehe direct to Kilos on the coast, was prevented by native wars on this route. He therefore passed round the south end of Tanganyika along the shores as far as the mouth of the

months of Central Africa.

The BOYAL BELGIAN EXPEDITIONS.

The last news from the numerous expeditions sent out from Zanzibar by the International African Association at Brussels gives the following details of their movements:—
The first expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Cambier, had established the station at Karema, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, while the second expedition, under Captain Popelin and M. Carter, had also arrived there in December last. Of the four Indian elephants, however, with which they started from the coast, only one survived to reach the station, the first having died at Mpwapwa, the second in Ugogo, and the third near Karema. It is now proposed to establish a station for catching, taming, and training the African elephant, and four new elephants have already been ordered from India to decoy and capture their wild African brethren. The third expedition, under T. A. Cadenhead, an Englishman, accompanied by the two Belgians, Roger and Burdo, started from Saadani, near Zanzibar, 150 men strong, on January 25, with large supplies for the station, arrived at Mpwapwa February 18, and at Zingeh, in Ugogo, on March 9. Tura, in Unyanyembe, was reached on April 2, with the loss of only one donkey, of which a number accompanied the expedition as a new experiment in transport service. They, like the elephant, proved invulnerable to the testes fly, the dreaded scourge of the cattle in those countries.

The new expedition sent out by the African Society in Berlin, as a committee of the Brussels International Association, has just started from Zanzibar for the interior. It consists of Captain von Schoeler, the leader; Dr. Boehm, as naturalist, and the astronomer, Dr. Kaiser. They left Zanzibar on July 17th, the day of Thomson's arrival from the interior, and crossed over to Bagomoyo in the Sultan's steamer. They will go by way of Tabors to Tanganyika, and establish a new station at the southern end of this lake, on the high road to Lake Nyaass. The second German station of the African society is to be established this year at Mursumba, the capital of the Muata Yanvo. His present expedition is to take him a second time to Abyssinia, in order to deliver a letter from the Emperor William in answer to one from the Negus John of that country, with whom Rohlfs became acquainted when accompanying the British army in 1868, during the campaign against King Theodore. He will be again accompanied by Dr. Anton Stecker, his companion in the last disastrous expedition to Kutarat, who will attend to the scientific exploration, and may probably push on to the south, while Rohlfs returns to Europe after fulfilling his mission. The aforesaid German African Society has made the following grants for its envoys:—For Rohlfs, \$8,000; for the East African station, \$4,000, and for Pogge's new expedition, \$6.250. THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

1879, they were taken prisoners by the Queen of Ghera, a small country tributary to Shea, and that Chiarini died on October 9, thirty years of age, at Kialla, in that country, in consequence of the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected. Cecchi, who still continued a prisoner and appealed for help, only succeeded in forwarding his letter by concealing it in a small black bag worn around the neck as an amulet by his negro messenger, who reached Shoa on April 10. Antinori at once applied to King Menelek for help, and hopes soon to liberate Cecchi. STANLEY AND THE CONGO.

OTHER CONGO EXPEDITIONS.

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION. A High School Graduate's Application fo a Situation, and its Result. A graduate of one of our high schools ap-A graduate of one of our nigh schools applies to a gentlemen in the commission business for a position in his store, whereupon the following questions and answers occur:

MEBCHANT—Well, young man, I understand you are an applicant for the position advertised as vacant in my store?

HALL SCHOOL REV. Vac. 1

H. S. B.—Yes, sir, such are my plans.

M.—What advantages have you had in the way of schooling?

H. S. B.—I graduated from the grammar school at the age of fourteen, and during the past four years attended the high school, from which I graduated recently.

M.—Have you any knowledge of accounts?

H. S. B.—No, sir; they do not teach book-keeping in the high schools.

M.—Here is a note due to-day, upon which I was calculating the interest when you came in. You will see it has several payments endorsed on its back. Will you take a pencil and figure the amount due to-day for me?

H. S. B.—I am afraid, sir, that I could not do it, as we do not study arithmetic in the

do it, as we do not study arithmetic in the high school. The teacher said we finished it in the grammar school, and it is so long a time since I have studied it that I have fortime since I have studied it that I have forgotten nearly all I knew about it.

M.—Will you take a pen and write the address of our firm on this envelope?

H. S. B.—I would rather not try, sir. While at the high school we had no instruction in writing, and I had so many exercises to copy that I was obliged to write fast, and do it all with a pencil, so I do not write nearly as well as when I left the grammar school.

M.—We have a great variety of goods in our store, and our young men must have the ability to spell correctly. Are you a good speller?

H. S. B.—I can't say, sir, that I am. I' did not have any exercises in spelling in the

ess. H. S. B.—I fear, sir, that I do not under

H. S. B.—I did not learn, sir, to speak the language; it was mostly translations that we did. I do not think, sir, that I am competant to be trusted with such duties,

M.—What other branches did you study at

proof of it.

M.—I am afraid, young man, that your qualifications are not suitable for the position which I advertised to fill. I want a young man to begin with us who can make himself generally useful at first, and rise as opportunities occur and he proves himself worthy.—

Fitchburg Sentinel.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicenes. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

STANLEY AND THE CONGO.

There is but little news from Stanley's expedition, which is still in the camp at Vivi, on the Congo, 130 miles from its mouth and near the second cataract. It is reported that of his eight European companions one has deserted; while three others have already succumbed to the bad climate and exhausting work. One of these was Alexander S. Deane, the engineer of the small steamer passing up and down the river with stores and mails for Stanley's station. He died suddenly of fever on May 14, at Dutch House, Banana Point, mouth of Congo. Of Stanley's five boats three were temporarily disabled, one large iron launch had sunk, and the chief steamer, Belgigne, was at Banana being repaired. Still Stanley's energy is reported to be unimpaired, and ample reinforcements are being sent out to him by his employers, the Belgian International Association. Adolph Gilles, who for six years was agent at Palmas and Grand Bassam for a Dutch trading house, left Antwerp on March 25 last, accompanied by Eagineer Geoffroy. They expected to join Stanley in fifty days, and will then superintend the erection of his trading stations on the Congo.

Besides Stanley's expedition some other attempts are also being made to explore the great Congo. Mr. McCaul, of the Congregational Inland Mission, has already left England for the west coast in order to make his way into the interior by the northern bank of that river, while the Baptist Missionary Society have sent out Mr. W. Comber. He left England on April 26th, 1879, landed at Mussuka, on the Congo, July 2nd, and reached San Salvador, south of that stream. He there established a depot, leaving two of his companions, and went on with a third to Stanley Pool, above the falls, in order to establish there a second station. If he succeeds the mission will attempt to transport a small steamship to that navigable part of the Congo, Robert Arthington, of Leeds, having offered the society \$20,000 in aid of this Congo special mission, and particularly for the purchase and perpetual maintenance of a steamer on that river and its affluents. He also stipulates for the establishment of mission stations at the mouths of the great tributaries, Ukuta and Ikelemba.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY—Yes sir.

M.—I presume, then, that you can come prepared to work hard and faithfully in the interest of your employer, work up by degrees, and, at the proper time, become a thorough business man, and have a business of your own?

did not have any exercises in spelling in the high school, and I don't know how I should

Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and priomptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC 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 nowder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 130 Modill street, Montreal. high school, and I'don't know how I should do.

M.—Here are some papers—a note, draft, bill of sale, invoice, account of sales, cheque, lease, deed, policy, mortgage, and a letter of credit. Will you look them over and name each as you hand them back to me?

H. S. B.—Really, sir, I have never seen such papers before, and could not distinguish one from the other.

M.—Well, young man, what did you last study in the high school?

H. S. B.—Chemistry, natural history, and French. for any case of Carbuncles, Felons, Abscesses, Ulcers, Cuts, Burns, Flesh Wounds, Piles, Salt Rheum, Erystpelas, Rfigworms, Corns, Infamed Joinus, Chilhains, Frost Bites, etc., which Mrs. JULYE MYERS' DRAWING AND HEALING SALVE fails to cure. Price 25 and 30c, per box. For sale by all druggists. General agent for Canada—J. COOMBE, 155 King street east Toronto, Ont.

French.

M.—Oh! well, let me see, you had better apply to my friends——, in the drug business. Your knowledge of chemistry would probably fit you for their line of business.

H. S. B.—I fear, sir, that I do not understand chemistry well enough to make my knowledge of any value in business. I only studied it because it was one of the studies of the school; I took but little interest in it, and therefore do not know much about it.

M.—You say you studied French?

H. S. B.—Yes, sir.

M.—If you understand French, some position in a foreign importing house would be more suitable. There you would be useful, as your knowledge of French would enable you to speak and correspond with foreign oustomers.

M.—What other branches did you study at the high school?

H. S. B.—Algebra, English literature, physiology, ancient history, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, trigonometry, moral philosophy, civil government, rhetoric, and, as I said before, French, natural history, and chemistry.

M.—And you have not studied reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, or grammar since you were fourteen years of age?

H. S. B.—No, sir; I finished those in the grammar school, so my teachers said, and I have my diploma from the school officers as proof of it.

M.—I am afraid, young man, that your

There is a grain blockade at Baltimore. The rotal carrying capacity of all the grain vessels now in port is a million bushels less than the stock in the elevators. There are upwards of 1,500 grain cars on the track unable to unload.

Bray-On the 22nd October, at St. Ignacich, the wife of Samuel Bray, C.E., of a son. Mich, the wife of Samuel Bray, C.E., of a son.
COLWELL—On the 3rd inst., the wife of W. W.
Colwell, Ir., Parkdale, of a daughter.
ROBARTS—On November 4th, at 179 Simcoe street, the wife of G. B. Roberts, of a son.
WALLACE—On the 2nd of November, at Metuchen, New Jersey, the wife of the Rev. F. H.
Wallace, B.D., Yonge street Methodist church, Yorkville, of a son.
MACCUAIC—In Ottawa, on Saturday, the 30th October, 1830, at 109 Victoria street, the wife of R. C. W. MacQuaig, of a daughter.

KING—At Lomonville, Ont., on the 3rd inst., KING At Lomonville, Ont., on the 3rd inst the wife of Mr. E. W. King, of the Barri Gazette, of a son. Gaughter.

ROLPH—At 255 Jarvis street, on Tuesday, the 9th of November, the wife of T. T. Rolph, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

WEREE—On the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. John Weber, of Berlin, of a son.

MARRIAGES. ORCHARD—CARPENTER—On November 2nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. O. L. Brethour, Bessie, daughter of J. B. Carpen-ter, Esq., "Model Farm," Simcoe, Ont., to R. M. Orchard, Esq., of Brantford. Orchard, Esq., of Brantford.

ELLIS-GOODERHAM—At 166 Carlion street, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Mr. Philip W. Ellis to Miss Elizabeth K. Gooderham, all of Toronto.

Power—MURRAY—On Wednesday, the 3rd November, at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. Father Laurent, Henry Waish Power, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Martin Murray, Esq., all of Toronto. No Other Medicine Has Per-

d Toronto.

GRIGG-BURWELL—On Wednesday, October 20th, at the Burwell Memorial church, by the Rector, the Rev. C. D. Martin, Wm. Grigg the Sarah Louisa, eldest daughter of the late J. I Burwell, of Rougham Hill, all of Caradoo. McLeop—Stewart—At the residence of the pride's father, \$\frac{1}{2}\$th concession, Bruce, on the \$T(th)\$ October, by the Rev. George MacLennan, John C. McLeod, Esq., Councillor, Minto, to Miss Catharine, eldest daughter of James Stewart, The Councillor, \$\frac{1}{2}\$th control of the Stewart, \$\frac{1}{2}\$th control of the Stewart of the Stewar

The following letter from Rev. G.W. Manete constor of the Methodist Episcopal Chur Waltham, must convince every one who rails letter of the blood the constraint of the blood Beq.

HEWITT-BARER—At St. Stephen's church,
November 4th, 1880, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall,
James Hewitt, Orangeville, to Susan, youngest
daughter of Mr. Edward Baker, Davenport road,
Yorkville, Ont.

INNES—BOURCHIER—At Valparaise, Sept. 22rd,
by the Rev. W. Lloyd, Thomas Innes, Esq., of
Chanarai to Virginia Blanche, youngest daughter
of Col. H. P. Bourchier, of Kingston.

MATHURSON, JONESON, At the preference of Mr. H. R. STEVENB-Dear Sir: About ton years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year late! I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. I settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-scated abscess, which was fitteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and wa constantly weakened by a profuse discharge, also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, if May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to at 0 your office and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindnes passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some one MATHIESON—JOHNSON—At the residence of the bride's father, on November 4th, by Rev. Farquiar McRae, M.A., minister of West Wil-liams, Hector Mathleson to Christie, daughter of John Johnson, both of the township of East Williams.

TATION—On Wednesday, November 3rd, William Edward, youngest son of Joseph and Maggie Tayler, aged 7 months.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, at Toronto, C.W., Louise Sophin, the beloved daughter of John Williams, of Woolwich (Kent), England, aged 35. MULDOON—Drowned while boating, on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, Arthur J. Muldoon, aged 28 rears and 4 months. Lyon—On the 4th inst., at his residence, corner Beverley and D'Arcy streets, Toronto, John autance Lyon, barrister, aged 32 years.

FARRALL—At his residence, 437 Yonge street, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, after a long and painful illness, James Farrall, of Wickham, County of Durham, England, aged 54 years and 6 months.

TOPHAM—On Friday, Nov. 5th, at 19 Avenue road, Yorkville, John Topham, aged 31 years. Deceased was the stepfather of the late Mrs. Bernard. life, and I was never more and to personal than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think should have been cured of my main trouble scorer if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your putrons troubled with scrafula kidney disease understand that it takes time cure chronic diseases, and if they will patient take VEGETINE it will, in my judgment cure them. Bernard.

MUIE—At Grimsby, on Friday morning, the 5th inst., Jane Kerr Walker, wife of Andrew G. Muir, Esq., in the 42nd year of her age.

DOWELLY—At 33 Vanau ey street, Sunday afternoon, Josie, eldest son of Joseph and Emily Donelly, aged 12 years.

STRONGMAN—On Sunday, the 7th inst., at the residence of his uncle, A. M. Smith, Pembroke street, Toronto, Walter Strongman, aged 31 years.

SMITH—On Monday, November 8th, 1880, at her residence. "Ravenswood," near Burlington, Co. Malton, Margaret C. eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hiram Smith. Colonel Hiram Smith.

McFarland—On Friday night, November 5th, Arthur P., Bowes, son of W. J. McFarland, Markdale, aged 2 years and 8 months.

BUELL—At Toronto, on the morning of the 8th instant, at the residence, 21 St. Vincent street, Andrew Norton Buell, late Master in Chancery, in his Sird year.

Morean.—On Monday, November 8th, 4880, of inflammation of the bowels, Julia Morgan, aged 8 years. PENDER.—At Parkdale, Teronto, Ontario, on thinatant, Amelia, wife of J. Menzies Pender, of Gienlyon Lodge, Scotland, and daughter of the late Patrick Small, of Difrancesu, Scotland. HAMILTON.—On Sunday, the 7th of November, John Hamilton, drowned at the wreck of the Belle Sheridan, in the 40th year of his age.

Daedical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

\$1,000 REWARD

RADICAL CURE

DR. J. ADAMS

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

Teachers Wanted

TEACHER WANTED FOR SECTION NO.

12, Tiny; third-class certificate; male are stred; sajary, \$225 per year; to common anuary next. A. MONCK, Sec.-Treas, Gibeor. 2.0., Ont. 448-3

P.O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER
—Experienced; for junior department;
Lloydrown Public School. Applications received
antil Now. 18th. State salary, with testimonials,
to ROBT. LODGE, Secretary to School Board.

to ROBT. LODGE, Secretary to School Board,
Lloydtown, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED HOLDING A SECOND
or third-class certificate, for School Section
No. 3, in township of Onondaga, county of Brant;
please state salary. Address JAS, HERNIES,
Conboyville P.O., Ont.
450-3

Conboyville P.O., Ont.

XPERIENCED TEACHER, HOLDING
I first or second-class certificate, wanted for
Newtonville Public School, township of Clarke,
county Durham. Applications (personal preferred) stating salary, and enclosing testimonials,
will be received until December 1st, 1880. W. H.
LOVE, Soc., Clarke P.O., county Durham. 449-2

Business Chances.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OXFORD HOUSE, ST.
Mary's; furnished. Large frame building
in centre of town; good yard room; large barns,
&c. Satisfactory reason. A very excellent
chance for a live man. Enquire for particulars,
WM. ST. JOHN, Woodham, or D. H. HARRISON, St. Mary's.

TO HENT-IN WALKERTON-A FIRST-CLASS stand: The proprietor will let wood and blacksmith shop, or wood shop separately, to responsible parties, for a term of years. Possession given lat January, 1881.

Educational.

HOW TO FIND THE "HUM."

Write to Messrs. YEREX & PANTON, pro-prietors of the

Freer-In Kincardine, on the 31st ult., Grace Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Ben Freer, aged 7 years. Vegetine. Canavan—In St. Catharines, on the 5th inst., Mr. Edward Canavan, aged 20 years. REV. J. L. HANAFORD WRITES : McRAE—At Port Colborne, on the 5th inst., John McRae, merchant, formerly of Kintail, Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 80 years.

Purifies the Blood. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleaner and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD,

Pastor of Egleston square M. E. Church CHRONIC LINGEPING DISEASES TREAT-ED specially by Dr. PLAYTER, 1 Bears is field avenue, Teronto. Rooms, baths, board, &c., at his private residence.

Assistant of the Apothecaries Com London, Memberot the Pharmaceuties of Great Britain, Licentiate in Pharma College of Physiciane and Surgeons. Corner Notre Dame and Mo

Vegetine.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have recommended and sold your Vegerine in a great many cases indeed, into one case came under my special notice in which three bottles completely cured a friend of mine, whose case had resisted all other medicines proviously tried.

Yours Druggists Recommend It.

P. O. GIROUX, Drugglish 601 St. Joseph Str Vegetine.

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS: PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transitste.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature high value I place upon your vectoring. I family have used it for the last two years, nervous debility it is invaluable; and I recomend it to all who may need an invigoration removating tonic. Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Char

Vegetine. Weakness, General Debility.

MONTREAL, P.Q., Jan. 12, 1891.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I have never received so much bear fit from any other medicine as from yours. I gard it as an invaluable, indispensable remed for Weakness and Geneval Debitty, and believ that a persistent use of it will eventually our the worst case. It is with pleasure I recomment the Vegerine, so that it may relieve many measurferers.

MRS. C. WOOD, Vegetine.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES 178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir, From personal benefit, received its use, as well as from personal knowledge those whose cures thereby have seemed almomiraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Veckrunk for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church.

Saoramento, Co.

Vegetine.

H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to cortain that I have used your "Blood Preparation" my family for several years, and think that it Scrotule or Cankerous Humours or Rhoumat affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone in need of such a medicine.

Vegetine. PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and London Commercial College, for their bounting all information respecting their course of study, terms, &c.