ADVERTISING RATES: FOR BACH LINE OF NONPARE W. F. MACLEAN.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 5, 1884.

The English Crisis. in the ascendant, and he seems this time to have overcome for good the worst of his difficulties. The West African conference such a way that British merchants will do the bulk of the trade with the natives. while the British government will not be burdened with the entire expense of maintaining order amongst the natives them selves, and between them and foreign traders. The Niger question may not be solved in a way so exactly to British liking, but little harm is likely to result to British interests from any determination arrived at by the plenipotentiaries. A fairly good understanding seems to exist between Germany and England, and the English foreign minister is busy mediating between France and China. The French administration is in the very throes of dissolution, while in home politics the English prime minister is by means of his personal influence carrying all before him.

Mr. Gladstone can look back on severa important political achievements in his long career, including the disestablishment of the Irish church, and at least a partial settlement of the Irish land question, but he has never before held a position which in point of commanding personal influence is at all comparable to the one he occupies just now. The spectacle in English politics is unique and the great central figure is that of the "grand old man" himself. He has quieted, as with a magician's wand, the noisy discussion over the action of the house of lords, and has got Salisbury and Chamberlain in friendly conference over the details of a redistribution bill which will largely revolutionize the constituencles.

The new franchise measure, which is as good as law, will add two millions to the electoral body, and will place the political tranchise in the hands of five millions out bearing arms in war. The redistribution measure will, after being agreed to informally by all parties, pass without for-mal opposition of a serious kind even from the Parnellites. Seldom, indeed, in the history of the world has so great a political change been effected without either a long agitation or bloodshed. The agitation in England has been sharp, but not prolonged, and though there has never been any question of civil war, there was a few days ago every appearance of an impending crusade against the house of lords. Fortunately for themselves and the peace of the nation the latter have once more yielded so far as to accept a compromise satisfactory to the people, and now observers must be left to note the result of the experiment. If Carlyle were alive that inveterate old pessimist would be describing the whole affair once more as "shooting Niagara." Probably it will be found that the people can be trusted.

Mr. Moody's Visit and its Lessons. Much of Mr. Moody's mode of procedure is epen to grave criticism. He is a revivalist, and emotionalism (let us call it) is the badge of all his tribe. He works upon the feelings; excites the imagination; and this not always in the best possible taste. He is a traveling preacher, and hesitates not to use the paraphernalia of such position,

Despite all this criticism, however, one fact is undeniable—he has energized his hearers, has, if not inspired power, at all as is foreign to the spirit of the American events called forth latent force; has success fully roused the lethargic and expugnated the indifference of the unthinking; has excited more earnest thought on the subjects of religion in three days than his tamer fellow preachers have accomplished in the same number of years.

What is the secret of his success? It rests on two facts: he is an enthusiast: his enthusiasm takes a practical

Thinkers of Mr. Moody's own stamp wil probably explain enthusiasm by saying that he is endued with power from on high; that he is, to use the phrase of Novalis, a God intoxicated man; that hi lips have been touched with sacred fire from out the altars of God; that he is filled with the Spirit. We need not take exception to such modes of expression. It is enough to know that enthusiasm -a burning conviction consuming the individual and bursting into action-has ever been perhaps the most powerful of all regenerating influences. Imagine a Peter the hermit unenthusiastic, a Savonarola, Francis d'Assisi, a Loyola, a Luther, Wesley. To be firmly convinced of a truth oneself, is, to parody Demosthenes' dictum on eloquence, the first, second and third necessity for persuasion. This Mr. Moody possesses to the full.

Secondly, he is thoroughly practical. He has done for religion what Socrates did for philosophy-brought it down to the homes and bosoms of men. And this has touched the hearts of his hearers. They have been shown that religion is no vague incomprehensible theory, no shadowy system em bodied in sublime phrases and profound propositions, but a thing of hourly experience, built upon the common, trivial every-

and practicalness, that the ordinary occupiers of our pulpits fail. They may be, ers who had been smoking in his presence and doubtless are, firmly convinced of the | he was given three weeks solitary confinement on bread and water with the cold. ruth of what they preach, but it does not fire them with glowing utterance, they are damp floor for a hed. He further alleges not eaten up with the zeal of their subject. that the guilty parties subsequently con-Equally, no doubt do they recognize that fessed and were let off with three days' religion is a matter of practice, not theory, the names of several other prisoners who, but this they do not preach. Much eloquent exhortation they give us; much admirable exegesis: much critical apologetics: even sometimes much well-directed rebuke of sin-in the abstract. But this is all lead-alive preaching. It is stagnation not erment; stationariness not progress; exist nce not life. And it is this that has riven off the masses to seek elsewhere, and ften in objectionable forms, means to supply the want they feel. If we read his ory aright it is greatly to this want that such sects as methodists, baptists, bible christians, Plymouth brethren, etc., etc., tc., owe their source, for their differences of doctrine are trivial, not essential.

Let our clergy take a leaf out of Mr. Moody's book-we by no means recomnend the whole book; much, very much should be expurgated—and his visit to at Berlin will settle the Congo question in Toronto will have had a better result than perhaps even his revivalism amongst our soil rightfully belongs to them. In the

> The World does not say or believe that here are no flaws in the police departnent of this city, but it is nevertheless appy to state this morning that the at empts of Chief of Police Stewart of Ham ilton, backed up by the Hamilton Times and Spectator and the Teronto News, Globe and Telegram, to connect two of our letectives with the erooked transactions of the man Garner have turned out dismal failures. The so-called confession of be enforced against big bankrupts. By Garner was investigated at an open meeting of the police commissioners yesterday. From the evidence of Garner (that is if the man can be believed) it appears that nality? Chief Stewart used him to throw aspersions on the standing of the Toronto olice force. Garner stated under oath hat Chief Stewart promised him a light entence if he would tell about his confede ates, at the same time suggesting that wo of the Toronto detectives were among hem. Garner only jumped at this chance and told the chief that Detective Hodgins was in league with him. The investigation yesterday proved the utter baselessness of this charge, and Hodgins was honorably

equitted. Surely Hamilton's chief of po-

ice has gone altogether out of his latitude

a harmless taste which many other eminent

preachers share with Mr. Moody. No one

thinks it amiss but those good people

whose-we fear-too susceptible conscien

ces make them deem the mention of it un

People who fancy that all manner of ills

will do well to ponder the returns from

Utah, where polygamous marriages have

actually increased since the passage of the

Edmund's act, which was designed to

stamp out polygamy. The mormons

claim that they are being persecuted, and

seem to rather like it, as most persecuted

sectaries do. The Edmund's act should

either be repealed or made more stringent.

If polygamy is to be legislated out of exis-

people. Nothing short of the Russian

method will answer, and this there is a

natural hesitancy to adopt. One of the

most puzzling features of this puzzling

question is the number of woman willing to

sustain such degrading relations. It is

curious, too, that they and their husbands

nearly all spring from the northern Teu-

tonic races, who are popularly if errone-

ously supposed to be more particular in

such matters than the children of the

sunny south, where Byron's "indecent

sun" is accused of lowering the tone of

The Globe's tirade of yesterday against

Sir David Macpherson is conceived in the

worst possible spirit. Nobody believes

that Sir David, if lieutenant-governor of

Ontario, would act in anything but a be-

coming and impartial manner. The Globe

has never suggested that Mr. Robinson has

acted in any other manner; but it must be

national morals.

tence it must be after such a stern fashion

charitable.

in this matter. Had he known his duty toil then will the most sceptical be comhe would have quietly handed Garner over pelled to admit that Mr. Moody's labors to the Toronto police, and received his have been fruitful. share of the honor in the usual way. The prevalent lethargy in public affairs Some estimable friends of Mr. Moody has had a most remarkable effect in Port appear to have been shocked because the Hope. The editor of the Guide has not reporter of The World, in his off-hand, been assaulted for a week, and the newspublic apprehend that a stagnant list, mentioned that he was wealthy and gloom is about to be cast over the comtook a pride in fast horses. Our reporter. with not the slightest desire to give It is not likely that the extreme penalty offence to Mr. Moody or his friends, merely [recorded facts obtained from a source which he believed to be un ish sailors who killed and ate a companion

for murder will be executed upon the Britquestionable; and we must say that, to prevent themselves from starving. The neither in the facts themselves nor in the judges of the court of appeal have felt it to stating of them, can we perceive any just be their duty to affirm the finding of the ground of offence. The christian world jury, but it is probable that the sentence has long assented to the principle that it is | will be commuted. The decision settles an no crime for a man to acquire his important principle, however. fair share of this world's goods, even According to Parnell English manufac

solitary confinement. Macarthy also gives

according to his statements, are still un-

above suspicion, and those stories continu-

ally set afloat about the Central prisen

Certain old English laws have not lost

ent to jail the other day for six months on

charge of being "a common scold."

Encouraged by the sympathy of thous

ands of their fellow-countrymen, the Skye

crofters persist in their refusal to pay the

rents demanded of them, and say that the

language of the poet Montgomery, they

The Globe relates as something extraor

linary that the state of Maine has a law of

imprisonment for debt. Our contempo

rary need not have gone so far afield for

news. Right here in Ontario a similar

statute disgraces our code, and the Globe

never says a word about it. Of course it

only applies to small debtors, and cannot

the way, how comes there to be any debt-

or imprisonment in Maine, where prohibi-

tion has put an end to poverty and crimi-

Now that the Moody manifestation is

over, calm observers will begin to look for

results. The excitement of a revival is all

very good in its way, but it requires to be

supplemented by a steady, everyday devo-

tion to right such as is too seldem dis-

played by the professors of any creed. If

greater honesty and charity, and tolerance

shall hereafter prevail in Toronto-if

fewer men tell business lies, if more men

crade horses without attempting to over-

each one another, if fewer women gossip

about their neighbors, if the poor are suc-

cored and the unemployed given leave to

"claim the earth and seek the sky."

What an uncommon scold would have got

should be officially disposed of.

reatest caution.

it is difficult to tell.

turers occasionally practice the slaughtering process upon ambitious Irish rivals. When an Irish firm strikes out into some new line, the English manufacturer finds his Irish market threatened, and sets about swamping the new beginner by flooding the country with goods at less than cost. This renders it extremely difficult for native industries to rear their heads in the weaker country. Prior to the development may be remedied by legislative enactments of the N.P. we had in Canada a bitter experience of the slaughter business, but we had the advantage of Ireland in being free to protect ourselves.

Editor World: I observe in your editorial headed Dr. Eilis and the City Water, you say : "The secretary pointed out on Monday night that not only theorists, but those to whom sanitation was a matter of practical import—e. g. householders—were the very persons whom the association ome as, at all events, associate

May I therefore ask whether ladies come under the denomination of "householders" in the eye of the sanitary association? By "ladies" I do not mean widows and spin-sters only, but mothers, mistreases of householders, heads of schools and other institutions; in short, any lady who wishes of their new rights. to join. S. A. C.

A Screw Loose Somewhere. good done, could object to anything that by which the words "widows and unmar-Mr. Moody said in his discourse this after- ried women" were added to the clause noon. Every lover of good must admire which defines who are voters, and that the evangelist's spirit, and admit that the these municipalities have already published independent lists of the names of the work he is engaged in is a good one. And yet the evangelist uses scripture illustra-tions and speaks of them as facts, which the value of so large an addition to the

acted in any other manner; but it must be remembered that "before his appointment Mr. Robinson was for years the target for their bitterest Billingsgate. The time has come, but the Globe seems to be unaware of the fact, when this sort of malicious unvalues its cowardly propensities. It seems to us exceedingly unlikely that Sir David would accept the office, and indeed there is every chance that it will go a begging, in which case the continuance of the present incumbent and of the charming lady who so graciously does the honors of our government house will be an easy task for the willy premier and a gratifying result to all their objections will not down. They are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not infidele; they shrink from infidelity as from darkness itself; they are not edge the life, but are obliged by their very

built upon the common, trivial every—

story of an ex convict named Macarthy ay duties of life.

It is on these two points, enthusiasm the Central prison. He says that for re
story of an ex convict named Macarthy who complains bitterly of maitreatment in the Central prison. He says that for re
their doubts are not solved.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Moody said that "the spirit would guide inte all the some a responsibility.

It is on these two points, enthusiasm they can do much for the welfare of humanity, and that with a right
that "the spirit would guide inte all the some a responsibility.

I must, however, call the attention of

true; we may have truth enough for our salvation, and for the salvation of others through our labers, and we may obey that truth; but even then there will remain many things unsolved—not mys-teries, but real difficulties; and as long as fusing to give the names of several prison- true; teries, but real difficulties; and as long as this is the case there cannot be perfect mental peace. Not all souls are of this inquiring nature, but some are; and it is a violation of their very God-given mental constitution, for them to stiffs their longings for doctrinal harmony and consistency. Now, where is the relief for such ones? Will Mr. Moody or some one else tell us? This is not written in a captious spirit, but with an acknowledgment of, a joy in, and a God-speed for all the good that the churches, the ministry and the evangelist are doing.

Torsette Dag 3 1884. dergoing very harsh treatment. Tales told by ex convicts must be received with the No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law. Still every public institution should be Terente, Dec. 3, 1884.

Law Students' Grievances. Editor World: Like all law students I read with pleasure the vigorous letter describing their wrongs, and the sympa all their savor yet, even upon this side of thetic editorial on the same subject. The facts are simply these: That a law stuthe Atlantic. A Philadelphia woman was lent enters an office, where articles of greement are drawn up between him and the lawyer to whom he is articled. By the lawyer to whom he is articled. By these he agrees to do certain things, and his "superior officer" to do other things. The student keeps his part of the contract—does the lawyer in whose firm he is working keep his? We think (from experience) that he does not. By the articles of agreement the lawyer is bound to instruct his clerk in law—the fact is he varely ease him, and then it is to

bound to instruct his clerk in law—the fact is he rarely sees him, and then it is to give him something to copy out—some trivial work that might be performed equally well or better by a copying clerk. Then as to the question of salary. We just wish to put this question. When a well educated youth of twenty or twenty-one years enters a lawyer's office and works there from half-past nine to half-past five, is he or is he not entitled to a salary? The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the paltry sum of \$100 received in some cases (in most cases no salary at all is paid) is poor reward for the service rendered. Hoping that the question will receive full discussion.

The Two Receptions. Editor World: As people now are comaring the reception given to Mr. Mowat with that about to be given to Sir John, perhaps you will allow me, as a Canadian ationalist, to express my views as to which of these gentlemen merit most such

Canadian nationalists, generally, approve of Sir John's conduct in one respect -that is, he has for some years done many things towards the encouragement of a national policy. But they cannot forget that Sir John, in this matter, was the follower and not the leader-that govern lower and not the leader—that governments in which he was influential, and governments in which he was paramount, came and went without such measures—that at last he grasped at this policy to regain power, and holds it to retain it.

But, this said, the Canadian can have but little pride in Sir John. He can never be the ideal leader of aspiring youth. Not he the chivalrous knight "sans peur, et sans reproche." the centre of admiration, the embodiment of truth, honor and generosity. Such rather look on him as the

eager for advantage—anxious for and for getful of benefits—his hand opened for assistance but closed in thanks—rising on the ruins of his former associates, and leaving behind him a path atrown with those he had used and forgotten. There is metal, but not of the true ring, the allow is metal, but not of the true ring, the allow is of the basest. "Thankless and ungenerous!" said the Lion-Heart, "as well be called coward and infidel."

If the object of the proposed demonstration were to approve of some action which Sir John had lately performed, it would be a different thing. But it is not.

would be a different thing. But it is not His achievements in Europe have been the personal one of attention to his health, the personal one of attention to his heatin, the useless one of obtaining an imperial decoration, and the injurious one of stating opinions in favor of imperial federation. To praise these cannot be the object of the reception—its object must be an expression eception—its object must be an expression of sympathy with his whole career. This, think, the class I spoke of cannot extend. With Mr. Mowat the case was different. He went to England to right the wron his province had sustained, and to do more—to remove the bar sinister of injustice from the shield of the whole dominion. In this he deserved the sympathy, irrespective of party, of Canadians, and his suc cess well deserved the reception he obtained. Indeed, had it been otherwise, obtained. Indeed, had it been constrained had the reception been a testimonial approval of his whole political career, can hardly be denied that, in point carnest and effective efforts towards go government—in point of honorable and straightforward dealing both with supstraightforward dealing both with sup-porters and opponents—as one whose con-tact has elevated politics instead of being himself debased by them—he might well have expected it at every Canadian hand.

Teronto, Dec. 4, 1884. Women's Municipal Rights. Editor World: The time of municipa elections is at hand, not only in Toronto, out throughout the whole province, and by your kindness I beg to put the widows and anmarried women, whose names figure upon the various assessment lists, in mind

I am delighted to see that in Kingsto and in Ottawa the municipal authorities Editor World: It would seem that no are thoroughly awake to the change made one who desires to do good, and to see by the amendment in the municipal act,

every rational mind must see at once cannot be true.

Now, here is the predicament which some earnest souls are in—they acknowledge the life, but are obliged by their very

the caxpaying women of Toronto to a right they have long possessed but of which they have only occasionally, and that in small numbers, availed themselves. I mean the right to vote for school trustees. More than half the pupils in our public schools are girls, two-thirds of our teachers are women, two thousand among our taxpayers have a right to say who shall form the board of trustees that holds the reins of management ever so many of their own board of trustees that holds the reins of management ever so many of their own sex, and yet with a few honorable exceptions they have hitherto let this very important right go by detault. Surely such indifference to the mental, moral and physical welfare of our children by those who hold so great a means of influence in their hands, requires some explanation, and above all a change. I believe the school trustees would be glad to see the women who have the vote showing activity in the matter, and evincing by their promptness in using their right that they hold the trusteer responsible for a proper fulfilment of their their right that they hold the trustees responsible for a proper fulfilment of their duty. At present the office of school trustee is not sufficiently honored, but when the high importance of the duties it involves are once properly understood, both voters and trustees will begin to put a different face on the matter.

ofers and triusees will be serent face on the matter.

I hope that the municipal and school elections will be held on the same day this year, so that two broken days will not be inflicted on our busy citizens.

Toronta, Dec. 4. SARAH ANNE CURSON.

[On account of Toronto's assessment for 1884 having been made before the municipal act was altered as indicated by Mrs. Curson, the names of the widows and spinsters entitled to vote under it do not appear in the voters' lists to be used in the forthcoming municipal elections. They will, however, be inserted in the lists for subsequent elections.—ED. WORLD.]

Catarrh—A New Treatment.

Perhaps the most extraordinary success the has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon treatment for catarri. Out of 2000 patients treated during the passix months, fully ninety per cent. have bee cured of this stubborn malady. This is non the less startling when it is remembered the not five per cent. of the patients present themselves to the regular practitioner at benefitted, while the patent medicines an other advertised cures never record a cure all. Starting with the claim now generall believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parsites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapte his cure to their extermination; this accomplished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cure effected by him four years ago are cures still. plished, the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures suffected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should correspond with Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada, and enclose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal Star. 26

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arliament Buildings, Toronto, 2nd Dec., 1884

OTICE is hereby given under section sub-section 5, of "The Canada Civil Stice Act, 1882," that the date for holding is amination for Promotion in the Inside a nutside Divisions of the Civil Service is fix or Thursday, the 18th December, 1884, a hat the number of promotions expected such class in each Division is as follows:

Chief Clerks.

Chief Clerks...

First Class Clerks...

Second Class Clerks...

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J. F. BRYCE PHOTOGRAPHER.

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MOUNTED GRINDSTONES. With Hardwood Frames fitted up for both foot and hand power. LIONEL WORKE,

Steam Stone Works, Emplanade, foot of Jarvis street.

Translated from the French of Ch. Baises buthe New Orleans Times-Democrat. She had been one of our grandmo girl-friends. Why used we all to call her "Aunt Minon?" Perhaps my elders knew; but I myself, who was only eight years when I saw her for the last time, do not even yet know why. And in my memory the mystery of that queer appellation is always connected with the far-off and somewhat vague image of the little woman with soft sad eyes, and waxen face framed in long white curls,—the little woman who passed with slow sad steps through that mmense and lonesome house in which I and my big brother passed our 'eight days' It was near the Bale du Tombeau,

ME AUNT MINON,

Twenty years ago, when I last visited the the place, I could find nothing of the house—time had swallowed everything up. I can still see Aunt Minon, standing at house—time had swallowed everything up.
I can still see Aunt Minon, standing at the top of the great stone steps. She has seen us coming—Henry and I—and she stands at the steps to welcome her little guests. We both kiss joyously those pale cheeks of hers—eight days of nougats de badames—of yam-preserves—of candied bibasses—of sugar-plums taken for our benefit out of the great tin chest!—and to counterbalance all these sweets, the green fruits-de-Cythere, the long blond bilimbis, and the golden caramboles of the great garden! Nor would we ever forget the little red fish of the fountain—the dames-cere, which we caught with thread-lines and bent pins, and ate without salt and pepper, cooking them on a charcoal fire at the edge of the fountain—and the nests of the "yellow flies" that we broke open with stones (horresco referens!) with the idea that we were going to have a clandestine chatignis!—And when the sun began to sink what a fine time we had huuting for tec-tecs in the sand, for periwinkles among the rooks, or for violet moss, all gorged with iodine, under the roots of the great mangliers! Then we had our supper on the little round table in the middle of the vast dining-room where the red light of the high double lamp brought out—from remote shadowy corners—the figures of the loosened tapestry, which would swell out softly, softly, and the fall back against the wall with a hard, dry sound that would wake me up with a start, because I had fallen asleep over my plate! Then Aunt Minon would carry me half way to the great bed with its high spiral columns—she would kiss me good night, and draw the mosquito bar.

the mosquito bar. When I returned to Mauritius, she was dead. Her old friend, the notary B—, gave me a little seal which she had bequeathed me, and which now lies there on my writing desk. She had remembered the absent one. "That is, indeed, a very old story you are asking me to tell you," said the notary; "and I believe that nobody else now knows

t except myself, since your grandmother "It was in 1808. Your Aunt Minon, as "It was in 1808, Your Aunt Minon, as you call her, was then 17 years old. She was wonderfully pretty—those poor eyes of hers which you saw only when they were dimmed and drowned with tears, had in those days the brilliancy of two great black diamonds. But her great charm was her smile. My dear sir, I see young girls smiling every day: and it is always attractive to see two pink lips opening over two rows of pearls, but—but it is never like her smile—women cannot smile like

that nowadays!

"It was not to be wondered at that being so pretty, she should also have been something of a coquette. Poor soul! she paid dearly for it! There were five or six of us thing of a coquette. Poor soul! sne paid dearly for it! There were five or six of us courting her, more or less openly—all of us crazily in love. But she was quite keen enough to see that there was one among us who loved her more than any. His name was George. I do not suppose you care to know his family name. Whether George had ever told her that he loved her I do not know, but I doubt it. He was not an expansive lad, although not gloomy—it was not the fashion in our time to be too serious. Neither was he melancholy—it was long before the time of Chateaubriand and Lamartine;—but he was a little reserved, a little dreamy, partly, perhaps, because he was a little near-sighted.

"One night there was a great ball at the covernment house. Some time before, an English frigate, cruising off the coast, boldly approached our batteries within cannon shot, and began to harass them. Gen. Decaen had resolved to make the cruiser pay dearly for her audacity; and had ordered La Canonniere to give chase to the Laurel the moment she appeared again in our waters. Soon after the English vessel was signaled off the north coast; the engagement would occur next day and the officers of La Canonniere begged the general to let them give a farewell ball at the Government house, as they had no time to separately visit their friends in the four ends of the island.

"She was, as always, the queen of the ball; and poor George, with his somewhat

the Government house, as they had no time to separately visit their friends in the four ends of the island.

"She was, as always, the queen of the ball; and poor George, with his somewhat awkward timidity; was far from being the king. The real hero of the occasion was a young ensign of the Canonniere, whose cross of hour had been sent to him in colonial waters, as a reward for some recent feat of arms. It was hard to say which shone most brightly at the ball—the officer's sparkling cross, or the young girl's splendid eyes. All attention seemed to be centred on those two only.

"A Creole proverb says, 'It is only the mountains that never meet;'—the handsome officer and the beautiful girl danced together, and chatted together for a long time. 'It is to-morrow, he said, 'that I take my cross under fire for the first time. I want to give it a glorious baptism: but I must find a godmother worthy of is; promise me to be the godmother! And for its toilette, you will give one of those pretty red ribbons that can be seen a long way off, and one; of those little roses that bloom in your ball dress to-night.'

"George saw her giving a flower to the efficer. He approached them, 'And I,' he said, 'cannot I, also, beg the alms of one rose?' 'Oh! you!' she responded with a mocking laugh, 'you are too near-sighted to see only one, if I were to give it to you. Here is the whole bouquet for you. Monsieur here is going to take his rose under fire; you can put yours in water, and they will keep a great deal better.'

"And they continued their promenade, laughing.

"Next morning, at daybreak the Canon-

laughing.

"Next morning, at daybreak the Canonniere steamed out of port; the Laurel was
in full view.

"When the young girl awoke about midday, the thunder of cannon was heard in
the direction of L'Ile Plate. A little ser-

vant brought her this note:

"'Your roses are jealeus of that sister of theirs whom you sent under fire. I am going to take them also there. I am no more able to resist the caprices of flowers than I am able to resist those of young girls; and as I am very nearsighted, I will certainly have to take them to the very front in order to show them the fun.

"'A VOLUNTEER ON BOARD TER 'CAMER-

"La Petite Montagne was black with erowds of excited spectators. From its height it was easy to follow all the incidents of that bloody duel between the two frigates. Bravely the Englishman did his duty; but his artillery was of lighter calibre and small

day duties of life.