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...advertisement ... Times news... ...evot's fashion... ...room in the ...oung girl sat... ...plicants, wait... ...en she should ...y who was to ... [illegible] ...e and terrible, ...iserable lodg... ...and she felt a ...ne use to her ...oung brother, ...ly saw the ... ...rived, and a ...ted Violet to ...n, or boudoir, ...legant Auna... [illegible] ...e cried. "My Anastasia, did ... ...is speech could ...stood opposite ...most trembling ...ailure had de... ...had a morbid ...ent. ...send for me, ...ou; and I am ... I like to see ...my rooms, ...ou are lovely! ...y to me as the ...o beautiful! I ...each other ...such creatures, ... I have seen ...! really is ...re person the ...itingly sensi... ...on't you think ...eness between ... ...erposed Violet ...and me? About ...Westford has ...of rose which ...call a perfect ... ...I not take the ...her's question. ...that she should ...nabolla rarely ...to her remarks, ...her, my love!" ...and sing of ... ...jewsled hand ... ...ar." ...and, after a ...displayed her ...a pianist, she ...n barcarola, in ...voice rang out ... ...Mrs. Trevor. ...water colors, I ... ...answered this ...bered how her ...r sketches, and ...een cultivated in ... ...folio which she ...nd showed Mrs. ...sketches of the ... ...the fashionable ...e, a lightness, a ...a chiaro oscuro ...ng. You speak ...ian, of course, as ...requisite in the ... ...was familiar with ...o irreproachable, ...Ir. Morton, the ...which we lived ...ne." ...ith tears as she ...ast, which con... ...e present. ...satisfactory," said ...handed her the ...hire rector. "I ...eman by to-day's ...granted that the ...therefore we may ...gements at once. ...Da Friday I can ...answer, and on ...commence your ...Anastasia, my ... ...agered hesitating... ...," she murmured; ... ...aimed Mrs. Trevor. ...ture I am! You ...suppose—though ...ement as a ...people who ...y. How... ...illiberal ...your poor ...y generous, ...be half a... ...desi more; ...e, and even ...ing. ...ine till two, ...e comfortably ...," Mrs. Trevor ...smile. ...days a week— ...ence an hour ...accomplishments ...had cost a small ... ...ought of her ex... ...handsomely paid ...ed trouble which ...other education, ...n will not suit ...rs. Trevor, rather ... ...t will suit me very ... ...e terms!" ...dam." ...that case I shall expect you on ...ou can then begin your duties; ...ourse, in the event of the refer... ...satisfactory."

To be continued.

...young ecclesiastic asked his ...ission to preach the reply was ...at some of our theological ...ld do well to seriously ponder ...e Bishop said: "My son, I ...e my permission, but I griev... ...Nature will not give hers." ...at the young man lacked ...

THE CAPTIVE CHIEF.

Cetewayo Penitent and Anxious to be Kindly Treated.

Cape Town Correspondence of the London Times.

At noon yesterday the ex K'ng was visited by Sir Bartle Frere, attended by the Hon. Mr Littleton, his private secretary, Capt. Hallam Parr, military secretary, and Lieut. Dalrymple, aide de camp. Later in the day the Premier, Mr. Gordon Sprigg, and Mr. Miller, Treasurer-General, visited the royal captive's quarters to see if the arrangements for his accommodation were satisfactory. During the course of the Premier's interview, Cetewayo, through Mr. Longcast, the interpreter, talked with apparent frankness of many incidents of the war. From the accounts his people gave him, it seems they greatly exaggerated the English losses and magnified the Zulu successes in all the engagements which occurred. He acknowledged, however, he had done wrong in allowing his people to fight with us. "Chaka," he said, "was a child of the British Government. I was also a child and subject. My father, the Government, came to chastise me for my wrong doing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me, and broke it. I did wrong to fight with him, and I am punished. I am no longer a king; but the English, I find, are a great people; they do not kill those who have fought with them. I am satisfied to be in their hands. I hope the great Queen will pardon me and allow me to return to my country, and give me a place to build myself a kraal where I may live. I am sorry I did not follow the advice of my father, Panda, on his death-bed; he told me to live at peace with the English, and never make war with them." When informed it was the wish of our Government to treat him with every consideration, and supply him with all necessary comforts, he expressed his thanks, and asked that some of his favorite wives, naming ten, might be sent for to be with him, in addition to those already here. His mind was anxious about them, he said, for they had nobody to look after them now, and he felt lonely without their companionship. He further begged that his case might be put before the great Queen in as favorable a light as possible, and asked how many days it would take to send a message and receive a reply from England. He was told two months might elapse before her Majesty's pleasure regarding him could be known. He again thanked the Premier for visiting him, and the interest he had shown regarding him, and said, after what he had heard, he would sleep happier than he had hitherto done. Cetywayo's personal appearance is quite unlike any of the so called portraits which have appeared in the pictorial press. He is an exceptionally fine specimen of the noble savage—a big, black man, about 50 years of age, standing nearly six feet high, of well-proportioned and fully-developed frame, with a good-natured, broad, open face of the prominent Zulu type. Major Pool speaks favorably of his general amiability, and says he has given little trouble, except on one or two occasions, when he showed a sulky disposition, and demanded to have an entire ox roasted for his daily meal. While in Simon's Bay he was taken on board her Majesty's ship Boadicea, and saw the men go through their drill. He expressed wonder and admiration of everything, remarking, "I was only born yesterday."

The Sphygmophone.

From the London Standard, Oct. 21.

At the first meeting last night of the one hundred and seventh year of work of the Medical Society of London, the oldest of the learned societies of medicine in England, after a short introductory address by Dr. Cockle, M. A., F. R. C. P., Dr. Richardson brought before the meeting a new instrument he has designed, which bids fair to find a large field of use in diagnosing diseases of the circulatory system. It consists of an ingenious combination of the sigmograph, by which the beating of the pulse is graphically delineated on paper, the microphone, which magnifies sound, and the telephone, which so marvelously enhances the power of hearing; and its effect is to render the beating of the pulse distinctly audible. The clock part of the sigmograph is replaced by a microphonic slide, the working power is a small bichromate battery, a signophone, then a rest for the wrist, and finally a Bell telephone. The principle is that when the pulse is working the needle a series of motions are made along the microphonic slide instead of along paper, and the sounds thus produced are communicated from the microphone to the telephone. By modifying the battery power, the intensity of the sounds can be increased so as to be heard 30 yards from the instrument, or so diminished as to be quite inaudible to a patient, and to require that the physician shall apply the telephone to his ear to be able to distinguish them. In its present stage of development, Dr. Richardson said the sphygmophone was not so applicable to the cardiac as to the wrist pulse, but he had almost arrived at an instrument which he anticipated would indicate failure of chest movement in particular parts of the chest. An experiment with the instrument was then made, and the sound of the pulse beating at the wrist of one of the gentlemen present made audible with different degrees of intensity. Dr. Richardson then gave an account of his own experience with the instrument in specially indicating palpitation, aortic deficiency, increased and deficient arterial relaxations, partial intermittence, and anæmia and his reasons for believing that its use would throw increased light on these derangements of the circulation.

Rough Weather at Sea.

FURIOUS HURRICANES REPORTED BY OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

From the N. Y. Times 4th.

Nearly all of the vessels arriving at this port continue to report severe weather at sea. The steamship Abana arrived from Cardiff yesterday morning, after a stormy passage of 17 days. On the 29th, when off Sable Island, she met with a hurricane from the south. The wind rapidly went around to north by way of east and caused a terrible cross sea, in which the steamer labored violently, shipping great quantities of water. Everything movable was washed from the decks, and the stanchions and rails were injured in several places. The wind at one time suddenly died out, and was succeeded by a calm of only fifteen minutes' duration. The hurricane then returned with redoubled fury, the wind going round to west and blowing still harder than before. Captain Newell found his vessel too light to steer against the head wind and sea, and he was obliged to heave her to.

The steamship Bristol, which arrived from Bristol yesterday, was also 17 days in crossing the Atlantic. On the 28th she met with a hurricane, of 19 hours' duration, off Sable Island. The wind first came from the southeast, and then chopped around to the southwest, making a heavy, confused sea. Tremendous waves washed over the decks of the steamship. Several of the life-boats were smashed in, and considerable other damage was done before the storm ceased. The Hamburg steamship Cimbria, which reached port late Sunday night, encountered a great deal of very bad weather, as did the Spain, of the National Line, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. The ship Stamboul, from London, which was among yesterday's arrivals, was 11 days west of the Banks of Newfoundland, and experienced strong westerly gales.

A Real Thanksgiving Day.

From the Rural New Yorker.

The year is drawing to its close—growing thin, so to speak. One can almost look through it and see the shadow of 1880. After a long period of depression, everything again looks bright for our favored land—favored as few other lands are favored upon the face of the earth. Individuals, as heretofore, and as must ever be, have had their sorrows and sufferings to bare; but the nation in its history has never been placed under a heavier load of obligation to Him who directs the sunshine and the rain—the germinating plants and their maturing fruits. It is with a saddened feeling that one sees in some of our home journals an ill disguised satisfaction that we must be the gainers for the depression in other countries. We have enough to be thankful for without the heaping measures which the sufferings of others may for a time secure us. The National Day of Thanksgiving draws nigh. If we would have it a day of real thanksgiving, let us, while we rejoice over our own abundance, heartily sympathize with those who, from no apparent indiscretions or faults of their own, are deprived of their daily bread.

Italian Prisons

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS AND CONSIDERATE TREATMENT FOR CRIMINALS.

Rome Correspondence of the London News.

"Cursed be the man," said an Italian sitting beside me in the Court of Assizes the other day, "who invented extenuating circumstances," and as I turned from the speaker to the male prisoner in the dock, and contemplated his cool, self-possessed demeanor under the most irrefragable proofs of his guilt, I could not help agreeing with my interlocutor, who had already foreseen the regulation verdict of Italian juries, and the confidence it would inspire in the prisoner that his neck at least was safe.

Even under the conditions of penal servitude the convict has much to solace him. Come with me to the vast prison of Civita Vecchia, and let us see how the prisoners there get through the twelve hours. Though not so unexceptionally clean and tidy as our great county prisons, the "bagno," as it is called, of Civita Vecchia is swept and garnished to a degree undreamed of even in middle-class Italian houses. The criminals (not including those who endure solitary confinement) lead lives of luxury—compared, at least, with what a majority of them have been accustomed to. Certainly, their lot might be envied by many a herdsman or ploughman of the adjacent Campagna.

The obliging superintendent will conduct you into the workshop for lithography, where every facility is afforded for perfecting one's self in the art. The room is large and commodious, with two handsome windows, and the walls are of a brilliant whiteness: it does the eye good to contemplate. The iron gratings outside those windows are thoughtfully concealed from the gaze of inmates by a lovely arabesque of convolvulus, and in the centre of this fragrant and eye soothing arbor a canary trills his thick-warbled notes from an elegant cage. And for wh[om] has this well-appointed lithograph st[udio] been reserved? For convicted forgers of bank notes! And these promising votaries of realistic art, when they proceed from labor to refreshment, how do they fare? They have, at fixed hours, their rations of rich warm soup and their fresh rolls of bread, such as millions of hard-working Italians taste only on special occasions. But that is not enough for them. Every prisoner can spend from 50 to 60 cen[times a day] in [illegible] where refreshments of a more exh[ilarating] kind than those recognized in the regulations may be had for money. [illegible] supplied by friends outside, or if successful in gambling, they can lay out from two francs a diem. On inquiry [illegible] creature comforts [illegible] of the prisoners, I found that 150 [illegible] a day was by no means an uncommon [illegible] of these there are 50 paid [illegible] establishment, while 35 may be spe[nt] [illegible] and 25 are put in the [illegible] against the day of [illegible] average sum each [illegible] himself in the bett[er] [illegible] diem—a sum about [illegible] for their table expe[nses] [illegible] in the army. And [illegible] pay of the soldiers of [illegible] the Italian youth wh[o] [illegible] out to serve with the [illegible] more than 10 centimes [illegible]

Two of the greatest r[ascals] now immured in Italian prisons are Agnoletti and Giuseppe Luciani. Both were sentenced to penal servitude for life, but how do they pass their time? Agnoletti, till the other day, was living in complete idleness, varied by reading. He is now the school master of the prison, and enjoys a life of comparative ease. As for Luciani, the murderer of Sonzogno, he finds life pretty comfortable with his books and his writing materials in the pleasant waters of Gaeta. He could never bring himself to wear the green cap, the badge of life prisoners; he would never don the waistcoat of the bagno; and he would never part off this air of "Gentleman Luciani." A recent visitor to the hulks of San Stefano found him a dandy in dress, scrupulously careful of every detail of the outer man, while his hands, unlike those of the horny-palmed son of toil, or of others even of his fellow-prisoners, were as smooth and white as when he used to gesticulate with them to democratic audiences in Roman cafes.

Such or similar is the lot Pietro Cardinali evidently promises himself—should he be convicted. But has not the lax prison discipline on which he counts the reverse of a deterrent effect on criminals like himself? and does it not (along with those "accursed extenuating circumstances" which Italians themselves denounce)—does it not, I say, in some measure explain the fact affirmed by the Liberta that "there are more murders every year in one Italian Province than in the whole United Kingdom of England, Scotland and Ireland!"

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Adelaide Neilson will act in Philadelphia this week, and then will go to Baltimore.

George Rignold is going to give "Henry V." a trial in Drury Lane Theatre, London.

"Buffalo Bill" is teaching the Great West in what true histrionic genius really consists.

Mary Anderson is making a professional trip through Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska.

Frank Mayo has made a long stride with "Davy Crockett"—from London to San Francisco.

Charles Reade's version of "L'Assommoir" is to be produced in the Boston Theatre, with T. W. Keene as "Coupeau."

It is whispered that the sickness of Mr. Boucicault is more serious than has been generally supposed, and that paralysis both of mind and body was at one time a very real peril.

"Pinafore" continues to be a potent attraction at the Standard Theatre, where it is performed in the best possible manner. "Trial by Jury" is a delightful bit of musical nonsense.

Poor Old Buckstone! His memory will long remain green in the hearts of Englishmen. He was a favorite from one end of the land to the other. Money slipped from him in the most unaccountable manner, but it is a mistake to suppose that he died in want. He had an assured income of $2,000 a year if not more, but nothing could keep him out of financial difficulties.

The statement that "Our American Cousin" was a failure when first produced in London in 1861 is ludicrously incorrect. Dundreary was a hit from the first, although a previous engagement made by Mr. Buckstone with Miss Jane Coombs made a temporary withdrawal of the play necessary. At the beginning of this memorable engagement, which lasted for about twenty months, Mr. Sothern shared the nightly receipts with Buckstone after $450 had been deducted for expenses. When the piece had run for some months he was paid $1,000 a week until the end of the season. During the fourteen following seasons at the Haymarket Theatre he received half the nightly receipts after the sum of $325 had been deducted, and during his latest engagement he received all the receipts in excess of $510. This will give some idea of the big prizes occasionally won in the dramatic profession, and there are no signs of Dundreary's dissolution yet.

Observations of Mars and Jupiter.

From Galignani's Messenger.

MM. Henry, astronomers at the Observatory of Paris, have profited by the clear atmosphere of the past few nights to study the physical conditions of the three planets just now situated so favorably for observation. They estimate the brilliance of Saturn as equal to that of the star Altair, while Mars is two and a half times and Jupiter four times brighter. The ice accumulated round the south pole of Mars is scarcely visible, inasmuch as the summer in that portion of the planet's hemisphere is drawing to a close, and the sun has reduced the frozen blocks to a minimum. The northern pole, which cannot be seen at present, shows a white spot of immense expanse. For the first time a red spot has been seen on the face of Jupiter, occupying one-fiftieth of the planet's disc, in the northern hemisphere, in parallel latitudes to our own; its shape is elliptical as seen from our earth, and its length is set down at 12 minutes, and its breadth at 4 minutes, and it evidently adheres to the surface. The appearance of the phenomenon can only be accounted for by supposing that considerable changes have been taking place in the solid body of Jupiter and not in its atmosphere. The region thus disturbed occupies a space equal to that of Europe, and is relatively 100 times as great, considering the difference in the size of the two planets.

ONCE MORE.—"Kacka is the best substitute for coffee I have ever seen—most of the guests at my table prefer it to either tea or coffee."—H. Laviolette, proprietor Manitoba House, 347 and 349 Sussex street, Ottawa.

A Reign of Terror in Colombia.

A Mob in a House of Worship—Houses Destroyed and their Occupants Killed.

The Panama Star and Herald contains an account, sifted from the Colombian mails, of the recent two days' reign of terror in the city of Bucaramanga. The prime movers of the affair were two officers of the State, Collazos and Rodriguez. The former was leader of the band of assassins and robbers, and the latter, placed under the direction of Collazos, the small force of State troops in the city, who made common cause with the assassins. A political massacre was at first intended, but Rodriguez became offended at the action of a German merchant named Frisch, to whom he owed money, and the German and other merchants were included with those to be attacked. The municipal election was on the 7th of October, and, in a contest between nominees of the business portion of the community and those of Collazos and his associates, the Collazos party triumphed. They began celebrating their victory by fireworks and other tokens of rejoicing, and while the celebration was at its height, Obdulio Estevez, a Conservative, passed close by. He was attacked and killed. His murderer was the public jailer. His body lay in the street till two young men ventured to carry it to the house of the murdered man's daughter. The mob followed, broke into the house, and greeted the mourners with imprecations and vile language. The next day being a feast day, the proposed robbery was thwarted by keeping all the stores closed. The funeral of the murdered Estevez was in the afternoon. Many of the most respectable residents of the city followed the body to the church. The mob rushed into the church in the midst of the service, and began an assault on those present. Four members of the funeral party suffered severe wounds from the Remington guns of the assassins. A Mr Valenzuela, who was shot through the hand, drew his pistol and mortally wounded one of the bandits. The clergyman fled, and the others escaped by a side door. At night several houses were broken open, and their contents were destroyed. Of three men who ventured out, one was killed immediately, another lived to reach his home, where he died, and a third was mortally wounded by Collazos. A German, whose house was attacked, made his escape to Botijas, where sixty men employed on a road were encamped. This force hastened to Bucaramanga, attacked the bandits, and took twenty-four prisoners, among them Collazos and his family. They restored order and maintained it till the arrival of the President of the State, Gen. Wilches, a day or two afterward.

Collazos was the former leader of a dangerous society known as the "Culebras," which was exterminated some years ago by Gen. Salgar.

THE END OF A MONSTER.

Calisto Vasquez, the Bandit, Taken Out of Prison and Shot to Death.

Panama, Oct. 23—The Star and Herald's Honduras correspondent writes that at five p. m. on the 17th ult., the terrible Indian Calisto Vasquez was taken from La Paz prison and shot to death in the plaza of the town, a court-martial having sentenced him to death under an indictment whose counts are as follows:—

1. Assaulting the Pueblo of Santa Maria in June, 1876, at the head of a body of bandits, and assassinating Judge Silvestre Lorenzo, Luis Cabrera, Segundo Aguilar and Luciano Mancilla, with the horrible additional circumstance of having ordered the burning of the bodies of the three last named victims, while one of them was yet living.

2. Invading the town of Marcala a few days afterward, at the head of 200 bandits; assassinating Antonio Rezoto and Ireno M[illegible], the latter of whom he burnt alive; the burning of several houses, robbing the city, and committing various depredations.

3. Assaulting and killing Capt. Pedro Carrillo and two members of his escort, and robbing the bodies of arms and other property.

4. The assault and assassination of Col. Ciudareal in the town of Santa Maria.

5. The obstinate insurrection against the forces of the Government, by whom he was defeated in the mountains of Tin-dero.

6. The second invasion of the town of Marcala in March last, with a new band of outlaws, and the assassination of Don Jose Maria Bonilla.

7. The recent attack on the quarter of La Paz, the cruel beating of a number of persons whom he found on the road, the vile assassination of a young [illegible] Monico Castro, and other [illegible] which are too numerous to mention.

Confronted with this fearful army of accusations, before an ordinary council of war, the savage [illegible]

[illegible] His wife, an Indian woman of most [illegible] character, who opposed his raids, but who still clung to him through his career of crime, has been pensioned by the Government, and her three children are to be educated at the expense of the State.

Diogenes's Tub a Wine Jar.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 23.

Another harmless and familiar delusion has been ruthlessly swept away by the restless broom of scientific investigation. The tub of Diogenes, so graphically depicted by Busch in his inimitable "Bilderbogen," has been relegated to the dismal limbo of discredited myths. Diogenes, so we are sternly informed by German archæologists, never lived in a tub at all. The illustrious stoic resided in a jar—a sort of overgrown earthenware pitcher without a handle. Careless translators, who have recklessly rendered the Greek word for "wine-jar" by the comparatively modern substantive "tub," are responsible for the error in which humanity has been unwittingly plunged for ever so many hundreds of years. Pliny assures his readers, ancient and modern, that tubs are of Gallic origin. Diogenes can have known nothing about them. The Greeks kept their wine in jars, frequently bottomless, and thrust into the soil of their cellar floors, so that the liquor poured into them might not dribble out through inequalities in the lower rim of the amphora. It was in one of these bottomless pitchers that Diogenes took up his abode. Placed upon its side, he slept in it; set upright, he walked about in it. There is monumental evidence extant to the fact that he chose for his dwelling a cracked and chipped jar, unfit for liquor-containing purposes, being prompted to this selection by his hatred of anything like luxury or wastefulness. In certain districts of Brazil, the aborigines formerly buried their dead in jars exactly similar to Diogenes's earthenware freehold; and these quaint coffins are still not unfrequently found, containing mummified bodies of priests and warriors, with their ornaments and arms, under the giant trees on the banks of the Parahiba, where abide the Coreades, a civilized Indian tribe.

Taking Tea in a 'Bus.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 23.

An American is about to carry out the railroad dining car system in a novel direction. He has designed, especially for the use of Londoners, a "tea 'bus." In this vehicle there will be every accommodation for "5 o'clock tea." It is expected that the 'bus will be a great favorite with ladies, who will take advantage of it not merely for shopping purposes, but also as a pleasant way of spending the afternoon and having agreeable chats with each other over their teacups. A narrow table runs along the middle of the vehicle, and behind the seats there will be room for the conductor to wait on the tea drinkers. Water will be boiled in a little apparatus beneath the seat of the driver, the tap being inside the 'bus, so that kettles may be filled without difficulty. The tires of the wheels are to be India rubber, to prevent unpleasant jolting, and the springs of the carriage will be adjusted on an entirely new and improved principle, insuring the complete ease and comfort of its occupants. With a plentiful supply of biscuits and bread and butter the scheme may prove a success, but the 'bus will have to be driven with extreme care, for the horrors of a collision in the street will be greatly enhanced by broken crockery and boiling water.

A "PURRING" MATCH.

The Peculiar Sport that has been Introduced from England.

From the Reading Eagle.

A Cornish miner named David T. Davis boasted in a Shenandoah barroom that he could out-"purr" any man in America. "Purring" is an English sport, and means kicking an opponent on the legs. Davis's boasts were taken up by another English miner named Thomas Proudfit, and each man made a deposit of ten dollars as a forfeit in case either should not come to time. The match was made for twenty-five dollars a side, and was to come off in the barroom of a mutual friend. Davis has some local reputation as a "purrer," wrestler, and boxer, but until this affair Proudfit was unknown among the "fancy." The original amount of the bet was raised to fifty dollars a side. At 9 o'clock at night the principals and about thirty friends went to a barroom, and, for a trifling consideration paid to the proprietor, the doors were closed and preparations for the match began. The room in which the affair took place is of ordinary size, but in order to economize space about half the spectators were told to take seats on the bar, and the others screwed themselves into corners and out-of-the-way places. The men removed all their clothing except their trousers. The referee then gave to each man a pair of bran new brogans, into which their feet were thrust. Proudfit wore woollen, and Davis cotton stockings.

The men then shook hands, and Proudfit cheerfully inquired, "Be ye ready, lad?" "Aye, mon," answered Davis, and the "purring" began. Although not described by Hoyle, there are regular rules for "purring," but they are simple and easily understood. The rules in this match were that no "purr" or kick should be made at an opponent while he was down, that a kick above the knees was foul, and entitled its recipient to the stakes, without further "purring;" that nothing was to cover the legs but trousers, and that the hands should not be used to grapple or punch an opponent. The man who first cried, "Hold, enough," was, of course, defeated. Davis was much the larger man, but he was not nearly so agile as his opponent. For a few minutes both were extremely wary and the time was passed in dancing about the room and feinting. At length Davis made a vicious kick at Proudfit, but it fell short, and before Davis got out of reach Proudfit administered two kicks or "purrs" just below one of his opponent's knee caps, which, by the way, is considered a particularly vulnerable point, as a series of kicks there soon lames a man. Davis retaliated by kicking Proudfit on the shin. Then followed a rapid exchange of kicks, lasting about a minute, until Proudfit dodged out of reach. Both men were allowed a breathing spell of five minutes, and during it they examined their shins, which were bruised and bleeding. When time was called each man took a drink of whiskey, and then the "purring" began again. Thirteen rounds were "purred," but they did not differ much from the one described, and at the end of the twelfth round Davis refused to toe the mark, and Proudfit was declared the winner. Davis wanted to retire after the tenth round, but the spectators hooted at and called him a "duffer," and he came up twice more; but he received all the punishment without being able to give any in return. The last five rounds were brutal in the extreme, as both men were bleeding profusely, and the way they limped around to escape punishment was painful to witness. The legs of both men from their knees down were covered with cuts and bruises, and the heavy corduroy pants they wore were kicked to ribbons.

When the match was decided Davis sank into a chair thoroughly exhausted. Proudfit was so elated by his victory that he pleased the admiring spectators by dancing a jig with a tumbler of water on his head. The seconds then washed the legs of the "purrers" and covered the wounds with poultices of rotten apples, to prevent inflammation and allay pain. The prize money was handed over to Proudfit, who "set up" a keg of beer for the crowd. Davis was carried to his home, and Proudfit was not in much better condition. This is said to be the first "purring" match that has taken place in the neighborhood of Shenandoah since Davis beat a noted "purrer" named Tom Bosley, in 1864 or 1865. Davis's defeat on Thursday night was unexpected, as he was known to be agile, game, and experienced.

Sensations after Opium Smoking.

Wm. M. F. Round, Good Company, Number Two.

Did I feel drowsy? No. I felt quietly jubilant and happy. The problems of my life were all gone. The mysteries of life were mysteries no longer. I lay there and blandly sneered at the world as a thing of no consequence whatever. I could not take my eyes from the light, but it was a tiny [illegible] no longer. It receded from me and grew bigger. It was a star—it was the full orbed moon; the attendant moved it a few inches, and though I was conscious of his act, the light itself was a fiery comet with sweeping tail that had shot through immeasurable lengths of night. Now it grew and grew. It was the sun. The whole world, the stars, the universe were being absorbed in it. I was absorbed in it. The glory touched me on all sides, below me was the tiny earth, a Lilliputian ball, upon which myriads of crawling men fell down and worshipped me. Opposite to me was Joe. I was conscious of his presence,—of everything about me. Had anyone spoken to me I should have answered rationally enough, yet the things about me were not so real as my dwelling place in the heart of light. I was living a dual existence. I was immortal. I had commenced upon the eternal life. Eternity! The thought became real to me. Time was no longer, save in my own person. I was the time piece for eternal ages. I was wound up and going. The pulsations of my heart each measured a thousand years. A dreadful tension lengthened me out and stretched me in all directions. A great movement was going on which taxed all my powers—the tension grew more and more tense, I could endure it no longer, there was a quick sharp snap, a relaxation of all my energies, all my powers, and I was the eternal clock and knew that I had ticked and marked off one second of the fathomless ages and that second had recorded a thousand years of human time. The pendulum moved to two syllables—for—ever, for ever! I lay dreading the billionth eternal year which should mark but one mundane hour, and at the beginning of which I should strike. It is impossible for me to express the awful sense of expansion, indefinite expansion which everything took on, or to write out one in a thousand of the wild fancies that rushed through my brain. I was not asleep. I was not dreaming; by an exercise of will I could have risen, gone out of the place and walked home. I more than once counted my pulse. I roused myself and looked to see if my friend was beside me. He was quiet and apparently sleeping. Every thought that passed through my mind took upon itself and surrounded itself with a long sequence of quaint fancies.

A Queer Craft for the Czar.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 22.

His Majesty the Czar has ordered the construction at Glasgow of one of the most curious vessels ever built. It is a pleasure yacht of some 7,000 tons burden, to be made of steel, and to be driven by three bronze screws. The lower portion of this experimental craft will be shaped like a huge flat fish, being almost as broad as it is long, with sharp sides and a pointed head and tail. The imperial yacht will be exactly like a brill, in fact, as regards contour and dimensions. On the back of this vast pleuronectid will be reared a floating palace of halls, saloons, boudoirs and cabins, rising story above story, so that, though the strange vessel will nowhere draw more than 15 feet of water—and this only when the screws are submerged—she will tower out of the sea high above the loftiest waves, which are expected to dash and break in vain against her enormous area and flattened bilges. The extraordinary model now being put together by Messrs. Elder & Co. is principally designed to abolish that very uncomfortable movement at sea which troubles Czars as well as meaner persons, and we doubt not that a very special degree of stability will really be obtained. The circular Popoffkas - though failures as men-of-war - have always proved remarkably steady in a sea-way; and this prodigious flat fish of steel ought to ride almost as placidly as a floating island, were it not for that "scend" of the ocean which no vessel, however big, as ever yet conquered. The Czar's yacht will carry only a few light cannon, but if the design succeeds it is intended to build fighting craft upon the same lines, to receive heavy marine artillery.

Dresses with but one skirt will be worn during the winter, in heavy materials.

MANITOULIN ISLAND.

LETTER NO. II.

After we took dinner, Mr. Hall took us out to see his potatoes and cabbage. His potatoes were not planted until the beginning of July. He dug up a hill to let us see them, and they were fine and large. His cabbage heads were the largest I ever saw; you could not put one of them inside a half-bushel measure. We proceeded towards Manitowaning, about half way between the last mentioned place and Michael's Bay. We came to a farm known as the Blue Jay Farm. An incident happened there two years ago last May that will immortalize the name of that farm. Although we do not wish to scratch up old sores, we will give the particulars as near as we can remember. It seems Amer and his next neighbor, Bryan, has had frequent quarrels. Amer's horses trespassed on Bryan's farm. Bryan caught the horses and tied them to the fence. Amer's son went for the horses and came back and told his father that they were tied to the fence. Amer, sen., went for the horses, but prior to his going told his son to bring something with him. His son understood that thing to be a revolver. Amer, sen., tried to untie the rope that was fastening the horses, but failing which, he took out his knife and cut the rope. At this juncture he was struck with a club in the back of the head, and Bryan and son both jumped on the top of him. Amer called out to his son to pop them. He fired and killed both Bryan and son. Amer and son were both tried, and sentenced to be hanged; but, subsequently, the sentence was commuted to ten years each in Kingston Penitentiary, and they are there now serving their terms. Amer's house is the first house we heard music in on the Island; some one was playing on an organ as we were passing by. This is one of the finest farms on this Island; there is a spring creek running through it, and a fine bank barn built on it. In due time I arrived at Manitowaning, and put up at the Commercial Hotel, owned by Mr. A. Leslie. Manitowaning is situated on a bay of the same name, and, like Auld Reekie, is built on a rock. It has three churches, viz: - Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist; two hotels, three or four stores, a drug store, a watchmaker, a butcher, a tailor, a tinsmith, a furniture store, a wagon-maker's shop, a blacksmith, post office, a planing and a grist mill, a J. P., a "bobby." There is neither a physician nor a lawyer there. There are three grain buyers in this village. Right across the bay is the Indian Reserve. The Indians there are Roman Catholics. They have a Roman Catholic College and a Convent on the Reserve, and they are talking of building a larger college. The Indians and their squaws come across the bay in sail boats (the distance is only about a mile). The squaws are generally better dressed there than they are around here. You see very few of them with a blanket around them. They wear shawls and straw hats, and ribbons with all the colors in the rainbow on them. There is also a newspaper published in Manitowaning called the Expositor. One of the storekeepers here makes three or four journeys on foot every winter across the ice to the mainland. He carries his blanket, &c. with him. I understand he goes as guide to the mail carrier sometimes. The mails are conveyed hither in winter on a sledge drawn by dogs. The scenery on Manitoulin Island is superb. I saw a beautiful waterfall in the township of Sheguiandah. This water comes from Turtle Lake. This island is generally rocky. You see rocks projecting here and there like fortresses, and yet they raise splendid crops. I brought samples of wheat and peas, also some curious specimens of stones with me. In the beginning of last month there was a Fair held at Little Current. There was a squash exhibited that weighed 125 pounds, and a cucumber that measured 7 feet 9 inches.

QUASIBODY.

Latest Fashion Gossip.

The newest styles of fichus are of lace or mousseline des Indes, with a full trimming of lace and ribbon.

Cream white is much employed this season for dinner and evening dresses, and it blends admirably with the rich colored brocades.

Beaver divides the honors with velvet as a material for winter bonnets. Its furry surface is decidedly becoming to the majority of wearers.

Dolmans of seal skin, trimmed with otter, are the most costly and elegant wraps that will be worn later in the season. They cost variously from $250 to $500.

Fur trimmed garments will be more used this year than they have ever been before. Boas are displaced by fur, which is placed about the necks and cuffs of garments.

Walking costumes are extremely simple and masculine in shape, and very unlike the dresses for receptions and soirees, which are complicated in the highest degree.

Plaids are much worn by young girls and children. Costumes are made with kilted skirts and long, half fitting paletots. The latter, if warmly lined, will answer for a useful wrap until very cold weather.

Coat basques, made of light weight goods, such as basket, camel's hair and ladies' cloths in seal browns, navy blues and dark grays, are a decided feature of the fall styles. They are made exactly like gentlemen's coats in fit and finish.

The rage for shirring, which seems to be on the increase, has extended to princess dresses, and even the flounces are shirred at intervals in perpendicular clusters of two or three gauging threads, throwing the intervening sections into puffs.

Plaitings of various kinds remain in favor for the general garniture of dress skirts, and mixtures of piece trimmings are used, in order to produce novelty and variety. These always match whatever is used upon the upper portion of the toilet.

The throat is dressed as high and close as possible. Ruches of white lisse are placed inside ruches made of real lace. Linen collars are fastened as high as may be, and underneath a soft silk necktie is worn, fastened in front with a bow knot.

Startling effects are noted in dress materials that are known as novelties. They are in every variety of color, and in and through them all run threads of gold, Egyptian designs, palm leaves, dots and dashes; in short, every conceivable variation of design.

Black kids are admissible everywhere; even in full dress, for the opera they are considered stylish. Gants de Suede are worn in full dress when very long. The most stylish glove for evening wear is corn color. In Paris it is the most popular, and is worn to the exclusion of white.

Calicoes this season are exceedingly pretty. The groundings are dark nut brown, navy blue, olive and moss shades, upon which polka dots, plaids floriated patterns appear in great varieties. A border for trimming comes in nearly all the yard wide goods, and is placed at the top and bottom of the flounces and upon the cuffs, collar and pocket flaps.

The winter bonnet is decidedly larger than the early autumn exhibits suggested, and it has a protruding border line with gathered velvet or satin, but with no ornament inside. It requires the hair to be worn low over the forehead, either crimped or fringed. The outside trimming is large satin bows, feathers or colored velvet flowers, with a great deal of foliage.

A pretty wrap, called the milkmaid's mantle, has been introduced in Paris. It is copied faithfully from the cloaks worn by Breton milkmaids. It is somewhat large, made of white woollen waterproof, and lined with poppy red flannel. It has a square hood, also lined with red, and is bordered with black velvet. The mixture of red, white and black is characteristic, and the mantle will be popular for an early morning and damp evening.

Black evening dresses are very popular, because they are useful, and can be freshened up and modernized in a variety of ways. Velvet, satin, and faille and silk are all desirable materials for this purpose. A pretty way of renovating a black silk dress is to arrange draperies of black spotted tulle point d'esprit, edged with lace over the skirt, and to trim the bodice, open in a V or square, with puffings of similar tulle. The semi long sleeves should be entirely of tulle, with lace edging.

The present fashionable style of wearing the hair in the morning is low in the brows, either in plain or waved bandeaux, or in a fringe; at the back it is coiled or plaited. For dress occasions it is less simple. The front hair is crimped, or strongly waved, or cut short and frizzed over the forehead. The back is arranged in short coils, so called because turned round over the finger and fastened on tightly; over the temples it is invariably brushed straight off. Pins of large size and combs of all designs, flowers or jeweled insects are worn as ornaments.

WORDS NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN.

Lorne's Parting Advice to the Citizens of London:

Buy Your Hats at Heal's.

CALL AND SEE OUR NEW STOCK.

All the Latest Styles, at Lowest Possible Prices

A FEW DOZEN OF OUR BIG BANKRUPT STOCK STILL ON HAND WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT A SACRIFICE.

Heal's, 179 Dundas Street,
eod OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL.

CANADIAN NOTES.

—Diphtheria is still prevalent at Newbury.

—Typhoid fever has been prevalent in Gorrie.

—Wheat thieves have been pilfering some of the barns in Norfolk.

—With a slight outlay the Saskatchewan can be made navigable 1,200 miles.

—Howick is not disposed to further assist the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

The North York Ministerial Association has unanimously condemned Sunday funerals.

—Fergus will have a covered curling and skating rink lighted by electricity this winter.

—Guelph Conservatives are talking about banqueting Sir Samuel Tilley when he visits that city.

—The Credit Valley Railroad will be completed to Elora by the New Year if the weather is favorable.

—Navvies are flocking towards New Westminster, B. C., in anticipation of employment on the Pacific Railway.

—J. Oliver, a Tilsonburg teamster, has decamped with his teams and furniture. He got safely to the other side before any one knew he was gone.

—The Railway Committee of the Ingersoll Council have been instructed to communicate with the C. V. R. Co. in respect to establishing railway workshops at that town.

—Two firms of Salem, County of Wellington, are sending, one a double carriage, and the other a set of silver mounted harness to a customer at Natal, South Africa.

—The editor of the Bowmanville Statesman recently advertised "Boy Wanted." The next day his wife astonished him with a brand new article. Thus are the benefits of advertising shown.

—Mr. John Hays, of Haysville, who has been in Manitoba for over a month, likes the country so well that he has decided to settle there, and has taken up a homestead of 160 acres near Rockwood, about 19 miles from Winnipeg.

—One of Guelph's first settlers passed away Tuesday morning in the person of Mrs. Ann Keogh, whose husband was the person who wielded the axe which felled the historic first tree. The deceased lady has therefore been a resident of Guelph for 52 years.

—Jimmy Papes, the king of burglars, has been buried in a pauper's grave in Toronto. The coffin was kept in the cemetery vault for some time awaiting the action of friends, but none coming forward it has been finally disposed of. Papes is said to have lost $50,000 at play during his illness.

—About two weeks ago a daughter of Mr. Wm. Jarvis, of Hamilton, sixteen years of age, having taken a liking to a young Scotchman, eloped with him, and, it was supposed by her father, went to Detroit. He proceeded to Detroit and Windsor in search of the fugitives, but found no trace of them.

—Mr. Bunster addressed his constituents recently at Nanaimo, and advocated the formation of a company for the construction of a railway between Victoria and Saanich Arm, the line to be supplemented by steamers making three trips per week to and from Nanaimo. The suggestion was very favorably received.

—The first term of the Renfrew Model School closed on the 24th ult. There were twenty seven teachers in training during the term, all of whom passed a creditable examination and received certificates to teach school. The second term opened on the 27th, with an attendance of sixteen teachers in training. The Model School is under the able management of Mr. R. N. Curry.

—The prisoner Bridge, who was so cleverly captured by Mr. Brown, of Beverly, and who pleaded guilty to stealing the twenty-two sheep found with him, was at Brantford, sentenced to a term of two years in the Central Prison. Bridge is an old offender, and he was sent to Toronto, as he had previously served a term in Kingston, and returned incorrigible.

—Mr. Thomas Coats, whose thread has a world wide reputation, visited Galt on Friday last, and was the guest of Dr. Kerr. In the factory of the firm at Paisley 300 tons of coal of 2,240 lbs. each are consumed weekly, and that the engines are of 4,000 horse power. Mr. Coats, whose present trip through Canada is his first, was agreeably surprised at the progress this country has made, it being far beyond his expectations.

—A Napanee paper tells how a horsehair amputated a man's finger the other day. Mr. John Menore, of Ernestown, was visiting a friend at Verona, and was invited to look at a fine horse in the stable. Instead of opening the stable door, he looked at the animal through a large crack. The horse was not in a good position to be seen, so he caught hold of two or three hairs of the horse's tail that protruded through the crack, and gave them a gentle twitch, accompanied with a chirrup to make the animal "stand over." The hairs had apparently taken a turn around the forefinger of Mr. Menore's left hand, for on the horse making a movement the imprisoned finger was cut clean through by the hair, bone and all, and fell to the floor.

FOREST CITY VINEGAR WORKS

T. H. FERGUSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of PURE WHITE WINE CIDER and MALT VINEGARS, Dundas street west, opposite Court House, London, Ontario.

T H FERGUSON, H ROBBIE, J A SCHNEIDER [illegible]

BAR IRON

Shelton, Lowmoor Norway, Siemens.

BOILER PLATE, SHEET IRON HOOP AND BAND IRON

STOCK COMPLETE.

Firth's and Mushett's Steel

Rice Lewis & Son

[illegible] TORONTO.

WANTED,

$1,000 American Money

AT AYARS' TRUNK FACTORY, 227 Dundas St., for Trunks, &c.

BUY TRUNKS AND VALISES now and save money.

American Bills taken for same.

C. F. AYARS, 227 Dundas St.

COME ALONG JOHN

To C. F. AYARS and buy Trunks and Valises Cheap. American Bills taken.

eod 227 Dundas Street.

GEORGE F. JEWELL,

ACCOUNTANT,

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE—No. 8 Oddfellows's Block Dundas st. London, Ont. [illegible]

Welland Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on **Friday, the 14th Day of November next,** for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Sections Nos. 33 and 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland on and after TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and (in the case of firms) except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of three thousand dollars for section No. 33, and one for four thousand dollars for Section No. 34, must accompany the respective Tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of FIVE PER CENT. on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 25th October, 1879. [illegible]

MACHINE AND SET SCREWS

MACHINE AND HAND TAPS.

Chucks, Twist Drills, Emery Wheels.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

[illegible] TORONTO

NOTICE.

J. C. DODD & SON, Builders, beg to notify their customers and the public that they have removed to a much larger shop, on the corner of Wellington and Bathurst streets, and intend to carry on Building as formerly. Have also first class machinery, and are prepared to do Planing, Band Sawing and Machine Work of all kinds.—Also manufacture Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, etc., and all kinds of Carpenters' and Joiners' Materials. Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to. Orders by postal card, or left in Mr. Pringle's, in rear of the old shop, or at B. Dodd & Bro., grocers, Dundas st., or at 177 Queen's ave., will receive prompt attention. Give us a call. Orders taken for Wrought Iron Fencing and Cresting. Samples to be seen at office.—J. C. DODD & SON.

C. DODD. [illegible] J. C. DODD

NEW YORK STORE

A. M. SMITH,

LATE

W. S. SMITH,

Importer and Dealer in

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

Dundas St and Market Square,

LONDON, - - - - ONTARIO.

North End Coal and Wood Yard.

The subscriber begs to thank his many friends for past favors, and having purchased my late partner's share, I will endeavor, as in the past, to give satisfaction and good measure. All accounts due the late firm must be paid at once.

eodtf GEO. McNEIL.

Auld Acquaintance

A BIRTHDAY BOOK.

Of the wise and tender words of

ROBT. BURNS

Compiled by a grandnephew of the poet.

Neatly bound, cloth gilt, 90 cents.

JAS. I. ANDERSON & CO.,

(late Reid & Anderson),

tuts 175 Dundas St.

TURKISH BATHS!

Corner King and Waterloo streets,

LONDON - - - - ONTARIO.

For the treatment of Colds, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Kidneys, Lungs and all Chronic Diseases. An experienced Matron has charge of the Ladies' Department. Medical and Surgical Electricity a specialty. Send for circular.

eodtf DRS STREET & McLAREN.

CITY

Coal and Wood Yard,

TALBOT ST., NORTH OF G.W.R.

WE TAKE THIS MEANS OF thanking our numerous customers for past favors, and we wish to notify them that we are better prepared this fall than ever we were before, as we have a stock of 4,000 cords of No. 1 quality.

The Coal is a new branch in our business, but we will endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may give us a call.

Wholesale prices on application.

FAIRGRIEVE & CO.

London, Oct. 8, 1879. eodly

Economy Combined with Respectability.

W. Hinton

(From London, England),

UNDERTAKER, Etc

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

First-class Hearses for Hire. Private Residence, 224 King street.

202 King St. [illegible] London, Ont.

SKATES

ACME.

BARNEY & BERRY.

UNION HARDWARE CO

Full stock, all sizes and cheapest in the city.

Pure Rubber Weather Strips

Will not crack or harden in coldest weather keeps out cold perfectly and saves fuel.

T. HERBERT MARSH,

HARDWARE MERCHANT,

151 Dundas St., London.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA.

It contains in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. Restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at [illegible] per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

GOING WEST.

‡Steamboat Express	2 45 a m
†Chicago Express	5 50 a m
Windsor Mixed	6 00 a m
Morning Express	2 10 p m
*Pacific Express	6 00 p m
Windsor Accommodation	6 35 p m

‡Steamboat Express, Sundays, not Saturdays.
†Chicago Express, Sundays, not Mondays.
*Pacific Express, Sundays included.

GOING EAST.

Accommodation to Suspension Bridge and Toronto Branch	6 00 a m
*Atlantic Express	5 40 a m
Day Express	1 55 p m
Detroit Express	5 50 p m
N'Gt Express to Suspension Bridge	11 [illegible] p m

*Atlantic Express, Sundays included, 5.40.
Suspension Bridge Accommodation arrives at 8 45 p m.

SARNIA BRANCH.

Leave London				Arrive at London			
a m	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m	p m	p m
6 50	7 00	2 15	6 15	9 55	1 45	5 45	9 [illegible]

PORT STANLEY BRANCH.

Leave London				Arrive at London			
a m	a m	p m	p m	a m	p m	p m	p m
6 25	9 00	2 30	6 35	8 10	1 35	5 40	9 [illegible]

LONDON, HURON & BRUCE BRANCH

LEAVE LONDON.

Mixed Train	5 55 a m
Mail Train	3 20 p m
Huron Express	6 25 p m

ARRIVE AT LONDON.

Mixed	4 55 p m
Mail	10 35 a m
Express	10 10 p m

GOING SOUTH

	a m	a m	p m
Leave Wingham at	7 00	10 55	5 [illegible]
" Clinton	8 01	1 15	7 [illegible]
" Exeter	8 49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at London	10 05	4 [illegible]	10 [illegible]

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

DEPARTURES

For Toronto and Buffalo	7 15 a m
" Buffalo, Toronto, Montreal and all points East and West	12 50 p m
" Sarnia, Detroit and all points West	3 10 p m
" Goderich, Brantford and Toronto	5 15 p m

ARRIVALS.

From Goderich and Stratford	10 55 a m
" Goderich, Toronto and Buffalo	12 [illegible] p m
" Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal	3 15 p m
" Goderich and Toronto	9 [illegible] p m

STRATFORD & HURON AND PORT DOVER & LAKE HURON.

Time Table No. 14—Taking Effect Sept 1st., 1879

GOING SOUTH.

	a m		p m
Leave Listowel at	6 00	and	12 45
" Milverton at	6 [illegible]	"	1 20
" G. T. Junction at	7 20	"	2 15
" Stratford at	7 25	"	2 25
" G. T. Junction			3 40
" Woodstock at	8 45	"	4 [illegible]
" Norwich at	9 25	"	5 17
" B.N. & Pt. Burwell Junction	9 28	"	5 20
" C. S. Crossing at	10 02	"	6 00
" Simcoe at	10 30	"	6 29
Arrive at Port Dover at	11 00	"	7 00

GOING NORTH.

	a m		p m
Leave Port Dover at	6 15	and	3 [illegible]
" Simcoe	6 45	"	3 [illegible]
" C. S. Junction	7 14	"	3 40
" B. N. & P. Burwell Junction	7 38	"	4 09
" Norwich at	7 41	"	4 [illegible]
" Woodstock	8 23	"	5 [illegible]
" G. T. R. Junction	9 25	"	6 43
" Stratford at	9 50	"	7 30
" G. T. Junction			7 40
" Milverton at	10 31	"	8 [illegible]
Arrive at Listowel at	11 10	"	9 [illegible]

CANADA SOUTHERN R'Y.

Trains leave St. Thomas as under—

GOING EAST.

Accommodation (ex. Sunday)	4 50 p m
Mixed at	7 05 a m
Atlantic Express (daily) at	5 05 a m
New York and Boston Express (daily)	6 42 p m
Lightning Express (ex. Monday)	2 50 a m

GOING WEST

Chicago Express (ex. Monday)	5 15 a m
Mixed (ex. Sunday)	7 00 a m
St. Louis Express (daily)	12 [illegible] p m
Pacific Express (daily)	5 00 p m
Mail and Accommodation (ex. Sunday)	5 [illegible] p m
St. Clair (ex. Sunday)	5 [illegible] p m

STAGES LEAVING LONDON.

LUCAN STAGE—Leaves Western Hotel, London, at 7 30 a m and [illegible] p m. Leaves Lucan at 6 a m and 2 30 p m.

FOR DELAWARE—Every day, arriving at 1 a m, and leaving at 3 p m, from the Westminster Hotel, King street.

FOR BELMONT—Every day from the Ontario Hotel, opposite the Market, King street, at 2 30 p m, for Belmont. Leave Belmont every morning at 8 o'clock, arriving in London at 11.

NAIRN MAIL STAGE—Leaves the Post Office here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock a m, and leaves Nairn at half-past 3 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE AILSA CRAIG STAGE leaves for Brecon daily to meet the 9.36 train. Returning, leaves Brecon at [illegible] p m.

Cleveland Steamers

CITY OF DETROIT - NORTHWEST

Leave Michigan Central Wharf, DETROIT, Daily at 10.30 p.m., Sundays excepted. Arrive at CLEVELAND at 5 a.m.

The cheapest route. No charge for staterooms. Through Tickets to all points East and South.

D. CARTER, Manager, Foot Wayne street Detroit, Mich.

Ethw

—1879—

ALLAN LINE

—OF—

Royal Mail Steamships

—FOR—

LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW,

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM QUEBEC.

SARMATIAN .... October 18th
CIRCASSIAN 25th
SARDINIAN .... November 1st
MORAVIAN 8th
PERUVIAN 15th
POLYNESIAN 22nd

For tickets apply to Hy. TAYLOR, Banker, opposite City Hall, Richmond street, or to Mr. WEYTE, of [illegible]

WHITE STAR LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

—BETWEEN—

Queenstown, Liverpool and New York.

EVERY WEEK.

*ADRIATIC, Thursday, September 4, 7 a. m.
*GERMANIC, Saturday, September 13, 3 p. m.
*BALTIC, Thursday, September 18, 6.30 a. m.

*Passengers taken on board the night before.

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