THE CITY TEACHERS.

teresting Discussion and Some New Points Regarding Their Work—Semi-Annual Meeting—Officers Elected.

The London Teachers' Association met arranged by the Management Committee 9 a.m. yesterday at Colborne stre ool, President R. M. Graham presiding the calling of the roll about eleve chers were absent.

Mr. Althouse then introduced his sub of "How to Teach the Parts of ech." This was done by a class, to ch he gave simple sentences exhibiting method. In these he plainly showed pupils, by being asked to speak o gs around them, and by comparing e things with others they met d, or by changing these words, cou hown that name-words or nouns could readily found out. In the same way could be made to distinguished other ls. The words "saw" and "lies" being ially used as examples of name-words words that tell something.

ss Cannell then followed by showing w to Classify These Parts," illustrating method by examples and making her s clear by showing a change of con tion. This change of construction she d to be very helpful in teaching com ion, showing also the fact that these ges tend to help to form complex sen s, also complex ideas, also complex as subject and verb or object, i.e., y nouns may be whole sentences. She asized very forcibly the thought of special adjectives before certain for sake of elegance.

McQueen then followed, continuing me subject by taking up "Inflections e parts of speech." He taught number llustrated by the sentence, "That boy the teacher," for "boy" he now "boys", and then goes on to show changes must be made in the simply because the subje d extending the sentence to co her clear up his point. The ne was the tense of the verb, by the foregoing sentence. on was that of degree, using tion, "That man is wise," empha wise to show degrees of wisdom nflection, the possessive form o then the inflections, tense and num the verb; also inflections of pro o show case. All these point were plained and illustrated by a multi of examples.

The discussion was closed by son, showing that it must be strong mine one part of speech in one by the use, and another word in word by its connection with the tead of by the use.

ternoon session was opened by a the Library Committee presented Stewart, as follows:

mediate steps be taken by appoint mittee to secure a library and rend for the use of teachers of this associa hat the Board of Education be asked ute a limited amount towards help ay the expenses of such a place. voked a lengthy discussion.

Seeson then was introduced, and the result to her of a review of er's work on "How to Study g." The essayist did not fa th all Col. Parker's ideas, it seemed an utter impossibility the earth to the ordinary mind graphic or such a gigantic scale. bution of soils depended much on of the earth's surface; also the of temperature resulted from a use. Parker divided the study phy into eight divisions, some lar to our system of grading at 1. Teach color, size, shape. 2. itions of objects in or near the Locate places in the history of . 4. Different forms of land as es, mountains. 5. Structure of rica in particular. 6. Structure nd basins. 7. Structure of the emisphere. 8. Distribution of soils, vapor, also products and of man.

P. Wilson then introduced the iterature, and in a concise man ted his method by using a small is class, the better to make his ar to the meeting, the subject son being entitled "The Song of

The lesson displayed the fact ldren were taught to discrimi cise, to use discernment and y minutely every peculiar phase contained therein.

n was then called and intro bject, "Methods." We reason n four different methods, viz., y, differences, residues, com variation. The instance of s shown that the same land es large trees also produces grain or other crops. The in erences was shown by referring some boy who was detected ting him to leave the room for e a higher class, also by com t day when the noise that the boy was in another room bserved to be in the room. was the cause, also the de ought every object into exist chance. The same similarities existed and now exist in at distances that exist here. ngs according to law, or same rity. It matters little now differ from each other, yet found to be a sameness if ed; if in no other way even or names used to designate re anything in the school day that can be turned to n teaching children to dis examining this sameness of inly; Newton was led to con or law existing between the erving the fall of an apple o the ground. When first as considered nonsense, and troduced it as one who had ous ideas, but ultimately it proval and it is now most ted.

r a motion was introduced e curriculum in order the he conditions of the schools well-being. To the end Carson, Stewart, Alhouse, cQueen were appointed a e the carrying out of this. of officers follows when were appointed for next , Mr. Graham; vice-presi nell; secretary, Miss Can nt committee, the Misses Oliphant, Messrs Stewart

Old Chum Pig Cut
o. The increase sales of is Enormous Proof that a will force its to the UM & Co., Old Tobacco Canada. zxt

overcoating at prices of all at Hy Lenox's, corner Carl Inspect dering elsewe. 85-u

For Pitcher's Castoria.

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

[The Detroit News is printing a series of articles from leading United States statesmen on the relations between Canada and the United States. Believing it interesting and useful to Canadian readers to know what is being said about us, the ADVERTISER will reprint some of these articles from time to time, without necessarily indorsing the views therein put forth. The place to find the ADVERTISER'S own views is in our editorial columns.—EDITOR ADVERTISER.]

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

Senator John Sherman Discusses Annexation.

Advantages of Political Union and Reciprocity.

[From the Detroit News.]

[Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, who contributes the opening articles in the News series upon commercial and political relations with Canada, needs no introduction to readers in this country or in Canada. For nearly half a century he has been one of the most conspicuous men in public life. His services embrace those of member of Congress, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury and presiding officer of the Senate. He is at present better known than any other man in Congress. His name is identified with nearly every measure of importance which the country has passed upon during the last 40 years. While conceded to be shrewd as a politician, he is also conceded a place among the few statesmen in public life at the present time. There is not a man in the United States Senate today who wields the influence that Sherman does. As chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he is most prominently identified with all measures affecting our intercourse with other nations. He has been a student of the Canadian question for many years, and as an advocate of more cordial relations, of commercial relations, and of ultimate political relations, he undoubtedly stands as the pioneer. The steps which Congress has taken to urge forward relations with Canada have been mainly set on foot by Senator Sherman, and on both sides of the border he is recognized as the leading exponent of a union of the countries. In securing Senator Sherman's article the utmost care was taken to insure accuracy. It was not an off-hand expression from him. As he states, it was prepared by him after questions had been submitted inviting his attention in particular directions. It was dictated by him to his private secretary, Mr. E. J. Babcock, who has been his intimate associate in official affairs for many years. Mr. Babcock's manuscript was submitted to the Senator for revision, and it bears throughout the interlineations and correction in his own hand. Accompanying the article is a letter from Mr. Babcock stating that Senator Sherman has carefully prepared the matter, and that it is submitted to the News as embodying his views.—Editor News.]

SENATOR SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

In outlining my views on the relations between Canada and the United States I have confined myself to the several questions submitted to me by the representative of the Detroit News, and these questions are given as they were put, in order to show the particular direction of inquiry to which I was invited.

What are the general advantages of friendly relations between Canada and the United States?

The advantages of friendly relations between the two countries are so obvious that they scarcely need repetition. The people of both are of the same type, mainly of the same race, speaking the same language, believing in the same religion, separated by a mere geographic line of more than 4,000 miles, which may be crossed at will and is impossible of defense by either military or naval forces. The United States is more populous and better developed, and has become one of the greatest, if not the greatest, manufacturing country in the world. Canada, with less population, but an equal extent of territory, is developed only along the narrow line of the lakes and the St. Lawrence River. All the vast region in Canada north and west of Lake Huron, with immense undeveloped resources, is thinly populated. The natural market of all the productions of this region is southward into the United States. The United States could not only furnish a market for these resources, but would naturally supply the capital and much of the labor for developing them. It is manifest that only a union of interests and a common ownership can preserve peace along the border. The general tendency of separate rations thus situated is to resort to war or commercial rivalry, and the best means to avert war would be to have the people of each country interested in the productions and prosperity of the other.

Is it not the ultimate destiny of the English-speaking people of America to be commercially and politically united?

Your question invites me to enter the domain of prophecy, which I do not propose to do. What is the ultimate destiny of the English-speaking people of America no man can tell. The nearest approach of any other two countries in situation and condition to the United States and Canada were Scotland and England. We know that until these countries were united there was a perennial state of war, which even did not end with union, but finally resulted in making the two countries helpers of each other, and both were benefited by the union. Ireland in a less degree is an example of a necessary union, without the ties and favoring conditions that existed between England and Scotland. Yet who can doubt that even the imperfect union of Great Britain and Ireland has been of immense advantage to the human race. And so, I believe, any union, commercial or political, which unites the interests and the hopes of the people of the United States and Canada will have good results, not only in preventing war, but in greatly increasing the value of the resources, invention and labor of both countries.

What advantage would reciprocity with Canada offer to the United States? What would the advantages be to Canada?

Any answer to this question would necessarily lead me into details and only invite a fruitless argument. If the general considerations I have named are not strong enough to overcome minor interests, neither commercial nor political union will ever come. I could name a dozen productions of each country in which it would be a reciprocal advantage to both to have free exchange without tax or hindrance. I have not thought that in the present condition of the public mind general reciprocity was expedient, because I can see that the interests of particular sections would be opposed to the exchange of products common to both. Balancing the accounts might show that as to particular articles the advantages would be all one side and the disadvantages on the other. This old only be overcome by a careful study of details upon which it is hardly worthwhile now to enter. The question you ask is whether any special commercial and reciprocal relations as to any article are excient, and whether the general reasons for this exchange outweigh the objection. If they do, the question of details may be left to the reciprocal relations of the politic powers of the two countries.

What advantage would political union give to respective countries?

As to this, I do not care now to discuss politics. My opinion has been frequently expressed that the best way to promote commercial reciprocity is in political union, when common interests and common ties will tend to bind the two countries into one, and where reciprocal advantages will not be discussed as detail. I do not think political union is in view of any large body of people in either country. You rarely, if ever, hear it discussed among the people of the United States, further than sometimes a remark that if Canada and the United States were under one form of government, we would have the benefit of all their natural resources and they would have the benefit of a good natural market for all their productions.

What are the conditions in the two countries favorable to closer commercial relations? What are the conditions favorable to ultimate political relations?

The most hopeful condition in favor of closer relations grows out of the fact that the mother country had practically left the people of Canada entirely free to regulate their own commercial relations, and to work out their own destiny. The Government of Canada is armed with legislative, judicial and executive powers, only limited slightly by reserved powers in the British Government, which are rarely exercised, and never will be exercised against the clearly expressed will of the people of Canada.

Wherein do the lessons of former reciprocity treaties show their advantages to the respective countries?

I doubt if we can learn anything by a close study of the former reciprocity treaties between the two countries. The first became unpopular in the United States by the action of Canada, or its failure to act, when it was made the camping ground and resting place of men engaged in war against the United States. The other treaty became distasteful in the United States because of what was considered an inhospitable and indefensible exclusion of our fishing vessels from the ordinary rights of humanity and the privileges accorded to other commercial vessels. It can scarcely be believed that these will stand in the way again. I have been assured—I do not know with what authority—that no Government in Canada could hereafter enforce against the fishing vessels of the United States the severe restrictions imposed by the local law of certain Provinces. I see no condition likely to arise such as led to the termination of the former treaties, while a very short experience of a limited exchange of commodities between the two countries, and reciprocal privileges and advantages extended to the people of each in the territory of the other, would, in my opinion, bring about a state of feeling that would make it impossible for any party in either country to renew the old controversies.

How can the common objections that the United States is courting a share in the race and religious differences of Canada be answered?

As to the religious differences in Canada, I assume, as a matter of course, that any kind of commercial or political union would recognize the broad, generous principle which underlies our government, that no distinction between citizens should be made on account of religion: that every human being has the right to worship God in his way, or to refuse to worship any God. I have lived among Catholics and Protestants; among believers and unbelievers; and while sometimes religion is made the subject of conversation and dispute, yet it does not enter into our politics. As a matter of course, religion could have no part in a question of commercial reciprocity, and in case of political union Catholics and Protestants would stand upon the same footing of religion and political equality.

Are the institutions of Canada and the United States such that a practical plan of political union could be effected? And what would be the general lines of such a union in relation to new Canadian statutes, Canada's debt, a common capital and a reconciling of laws?

The forms of government, executive legislative and judicial, of the United States and Canada are very similar, varied somewhat in the Provinces of Canada by their connection with Great Britain. Canada has adopted, practically, our modes of legislation, our coin and currency, and her judicial system, laws and practice do not in any essential way differ from our own. Similar differences, that exist between the United States and Canada, exist between the several States. There could be no union between the two countries except upon the general basis of the federal union; a union of the people for general purposes, prescribed by a written constitution, and a union of States with equal rights, but independent, separate autonomy for local purposes. More than three-fourths of the territory of the United States has been acquired since the constitution was formed. Nearly all of it now is admitted as States, and the remaining territories will probably be adopted as States within a brief period. If the United States and Canada should be united, it would no doubt be upon that basis, of independent states and a national union. I see but little use to discuss this question at this time, because if such a union is to come it ought to be by the gradual development of opinion, which, when strong enough, will be respected by Great Britain and would have the same effect in securing the development and prosperity of Canada as a like union has resulted in benefit to Texas, California and all the vast region acquired from France and Mexico.

The questions about the number of States, the peculiar population of each, the peculiar local laws of each, the Dominion and Provincial debts and provisions of existing Canadian law inconsistent with the American constitution, would all have to be matters of regulation, and can only be settled when there is a strong prevailing conviction that the general interests and prosperity of the two countries depend upon union.

JOHN SHERMAN.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and often leads to self-destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache, and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

Said a matter-of-fact man to an æsthetic damsel who was talking about "beautifying property": "The most charming decoration for a plate is a good piece of beefsteak, with well-cooked potatoes and just a sufficiency of gravy. It will beat trailing vines or a sunflower any day in the week."

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lungs medy an d general corrective, Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

$5 New York—$5 New York—Via the Erie Railway on Nov. 15.

On the war path again, just to give every man, woman and child a chance to visit New York for almost nothing. It is now cheaper to travel than stay at home. Only $5 round trip Suspension Bridge to New York. Through sleepers from London. For full particulars apply to G. T. R. agents or to S. J. SHARP, 19 Wellington street, East Toronto. 82i

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Wallaceburg has 35 active firemen.

Alvinston is to have a new skating rink.

Warden Pettigrew, of Oxford, is very ill again.

Rev. Mr. Charlesworth has become a resident of Sheffield.

Mr. J. G. Cochrane, of Sheffield, has sold his farm to Mr. Geo. Main.

Chicken thieves are operating extensively in the neighborhood of Welland.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Thorold is rapidly approaching completion.

Chief Camp, of Dundas, has been appointed truant officer by the Board of Education.

Mr. J. F. Elliot, of Watford, left Thursday with twenty heavy horses for Northern Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Broughton, of Atterciffe, celebrated their golden wedding the other day.

The St. Marys Council will expend $9,000 in building a new town hall and market house.

The Brant District Drug Association has resolved to refuse to sell morphine, except on the advice of a physician.

John and William Wallace, of the Dickie Settlement, near Galt, have gone on a trip to the Pacific coast.

Mr. J. Smith, of Sheffield West, is moving to Galt. Mrs. Grummet, of Rocsterville, is also moving to Galt.

W. Simpson has sold his farm of 125 acres of lot 28, con. 3, Plympton, to Neil McPhedran for the sum of $5,500.

The Sheffield Public School Board have engaged Mr. Joseph Armstrong, of Ailsa Craig, as teacher for next year.

The Soho cheese factory has shut down for this year. They have nearly 1,000 cheeses at present in the factory.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Galt public schools, Chief Constable Ahern was appointed truant officer for the town.

Mr. T. A. Reid, of Teeswater Public School, has been appointed principal of Forest Model School, at a salary of $750.

Henry Givens has sold his 50 acres on the corner of 4th con. on middle town line, near Drumbo, to Edward Daniels for $2,200.

The grocery stock of the late F. J. McDougall, of Windsor, has been sold to Jas. McCollum & Co. for 67 cents on the dollar.

Professor J. W. Trendell, late bandmaster of the Stratford Citizens' Band, has left to engage in his profession at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Kirkland, of the Bank of Montreal, Chatham, leaves for Winnipeg in a few days to take charge of the branch there for a time.

The Chatham Street Railway Company, having now got the track and equipment in first-rate shape, is proposing to extend the lines.

The fire alarm and probably sewage systems will be extended to the institution for the blind by Brantford at a cost of $10,200.

James Beelman, a painter, fell into an open coal hole at Windsor on Wednesday evening and sustained severe injuries on the head and side.

Messrs. Laidlaw & Jackson, Wilton Grove, expressed this week a thoroughbred collie dog pup to S. H. Todd & Son, of Wakeman, Ohio.

D. McIntyre, of Dorchester, continues to buy for shipment to Eastern markets most of the fat hogs for sale in the country surrounding London.

To Correspondents—News intended for the WESTERN ADVERTISER should reach this office not later than Wednesday morning of each week.

Grand Trunk Railway Conductor McMurray's 4-year-old child at Windsor on Wednesday destroyed one of his eyes by falling against a nail.

Mr. L. Willson, Welland, has a Swedish turnip 34½ inches in circumference. He can also show purple top turnips from 28 to 32 inches in circumference.

At a large sale of young cattle at the Messrs. Needhams, London township, last week, young steers were in great demand and brought good prices.

Ed. Wilson, a Swede, accused of setting fire to Marentette's barns on Grand Marais road some time ago, was arrested at Windsor on Thursday afternoon.

At the last meeting of the Brantford Council a special committee was appointed to inquire into the facts and figures regarding annexation of the suburbs.

Miss Tena Rose has resigned the position as teacher in school section No. 1, East Williams. She has taught for several years in that school with marked success.

Jas. A. Smith, of the Sarnia registry office, has seen four registrars die during the time he has been in that office—Messrs. Glass, Johnston, Sinclair and Proctor.

Ald. Williams, of Brantford, has sold his farm to Mr. James Pate, of Woodstock, for $7,000. The property consists of 100 acres, and lies about four miles northeast of that city.

Mr. John Bullock, Plattsville, took out of his garden a few days ago a geranium, the like of which was perhaps never before seen in Paris. It is over 8 feet high, 6 feet broad and some of the leaves measure over 8 inches in diameter.

Mr. W. A. Milne, teacher of the Quaker street school, Norwich, has been appointed principal of the public school at Calgary, N. W. T., where he will receive a salary of $900.

Roland Jackson, the boy who lost a leg last spring, being run over by a street car, has begun suit for $1,000 damages against the Walkerville Electric Railway Company.

At a meeting held in the Methodist Church the other evening, it was decided that local option should be tried in Embro, and accordingly a petition is now going the rounds.

Herbert Morrow, who accidentally shot himself while hunting on Monday, near Windsor, is still in a dangerous condition, although his doctors still hope for his recovery.

Owen Sound wants Tara to give a bonus of $10,000 to secure railway connection with the first named town. The Leader says that Tara might give $5,000, but the sum asked for, never.

Mr. Marchant, the new principal of the London Collegiate Institute, recommends to the Stratford Board the appointment of Mr. Mayberry, the classical master, for the position of principal.

Wm. Wilcox ("Prof.") was fined $35 and costs by Mr. Wells, P.M., at Parkhill Thursday for violating the Ontario Medical Act. This is the second time Detective Webb had him up.

Mr. John C. Ross, of Parkhill, who few weeks ago had the misfortune of having a piece of rusty iron strike and wound one of his eyes, is able to be out again, but has lost the use of his eye.

On Wednesday last an interesting event took place at Mr. John McNaughton's residence, 3rd concession, Harwich, when that gentleman received a handsome gold watch and address from his friends and neighbors. Mr. David Wilson made a short speech, after which Mr. McNaughton voiced his gratitude and kindly feelings.

J. H. Philp, B.A., mathematical master of Barrie Collegiate Institute, and brother of the Rev. J. Philp, of Watford, has been engaged as principal of the Forest High School. Salary, $900.

Mr. John Putland, formerly of the Albion Hotel, Stratford, has given up the Station Hotel, Listowel, and taken the Commercial. Mr. Jennings, of Toronto, is installed as host in the Station Hotel.

Rev. J. N. Swenson, of the Congregational Church of Woodstock, was on Wednesday evening married by Rev. W. H. Warriner, of Zion Church, to Miss Eleanor Finley, of Montreal.

James Crinklaw, of Westminster, has purchased a fine 2-year-old thoroughbred Shorthorn heifer of the "Bates strain" from Mr. Andrew Routledge, of Lambeth, for which he paid a handsome sum.

An enormous scarlet radish was grown this year by Charles H. Feere, of Crowland. It weighs six pounds and ten ounces and measures two feet two inches in length and twenty inches in circumference.

The death of Mr. John Morrison, of East Nissouri, on Wednesday, at Thamesford, is announced. Deceased had been working in Ingersoll, and, not feeling well, he left his work and came home, and gradually kept sinking till he died.

Mr. B. Attie, who owns the Wray farm, adjoining Mount Pleasant Mills, Burford, dug from a hill of potatoes a Spanish mill dollar, dated 1704; also a quarter, dated 1724. The coin must have been in the ground for 60 years or more.

Four students of Woodstock College have been expelled, the outcome of a Hallowe'en prank. They belong to Toronto, Ottawa and Chicago. The offense consisted in introducing a little pig into the college building and denying it afterwards.

The following office-bearers have been elected by the Aylmer St. Andrew's Society for the year: President, John McMaster; first vice, Duncan Ferguson; second vice, Dr. McLay; secretary, Andrew Murray; treasurer, Alex. Milne.

Wm. Muir, aged 9, and Curry Morrison, 11 years old, of Windsor, have filled their boyish minds with dime novel trash to such an extent that they skipped out on Tuesday last in "search of adventure," and every effort to find their whereabouts has as yet been of no avail.

Rev. W. G. Jordan, of Strathroy, has received a cablegram informing him of the death of his mother at Whitby, England. The deceased lady was 65 years of age, and had never thoroughly recovered from the shock of her husband's death, which took place about a year ago.

A young man named James Balcombe, employed at Pierce & Co.'s mill, Aylmer, while reaching behind a circular saw, at which he was working, let his left hand come in contact with the saw, completely severing the index finger and also a portion of the thumb and second finger.

St. Andrew's Society of Brantford elected the following officers: President, C. Duncan, sen.; first vice-president, R. W. Robertson; second vice-president, J. R. McLaren; treasurer, W. Watt, sen.; secretary, R. Lindsay; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Cochrane; physician, Dr. Philip.

Allen Wright, of Westminster, went to Belmont the other evening with about a dozen choice turkeys, intending to have a raffle. A raffle was held and all the birds disposed of, but when the lucky ones went to get their prizes they found that someone had been there before them. Every turkey was stolen.

Galt is at present honored with the presence of a distinguished guest, and one who holds a very warm place in the affections of Canadians without distinction as to party, viz., the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, late Premier of the Dominion. Mr. Mackenzie has made frequent visits to Galt, and expresses the great pleasure he experiences in coming to this good old Scotch town. He is accompanied by Mrs. Mackenzie, and they are the guests of Hon. Jas. Young.—[Galt Reformer.

One of the laborers engaged at the new cut-off line to Blackwell, sustained a bad accident the other day. He is a French-Canadian named La Blande, and was at work with a gang of choppers, clearing the right of way, when a tree fell on him and broke his thigh bone. He was brought to Point Edward and the injured member set, and he was then put on board the train for his home near Montreal.—[Sarnia Canadian.

A very singular career had old Mr. Handy, whose death was announced last week. Coming from Ireland in his young days, he settled in the township of Essa about the year 1826, but afterwards removed to Sunnidale. After a time there he came to Barrie and built a shanty in what is known as "Boys' Block," where he has lived ever since. About 1840, and while he was still a resident of Essa, he began lending money, and followed this occupation down to the day of his death, two weeks ago. Although he had accumulated the nice sum of $140,000, he always lived in a small, miserable hovel, apparently in abject poverty.—[Barrie Examiner.

At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, re Delmage vs. Delmage, E. D. Ar and J. B. Rankin (Chatham), for the defendants Maria Purdom, Matilda Wilson and Mary Eleanor Wilson, appealed from the report of the Master at Chatham upon a reference to him of certain questions arising in a proceeding to administer the estate of Jas. A. Delmage, who died intestate in 1888. W. M. Douglas, for the plaintiff, contra, also appealed from the report. One Captain James Delmage, of Castle Matrix, in the county of Limerick, Ireland, was married to one Mary Kirby on Feb. 9, 1829, but before that date they lived together and the legitimacy of children born to them is now in question. The present plaintiff is the second wife and the widow of Capt. Delmage, and the deceased James A. Delmage was the son of the plaintiff. The plaintiff contends that Capt. Delmage never was married to Mary Kirby till 1829, and that none of her children were born in wedlock and that they were therefore illegitimate and not entitled to a share of the estate of the deceased. The defendants set up a marriage by reputation prior to 1829. Judgment reserved.

NILESTOWN.

Some of Slippery Jack's descendants have once more visited this village, and the Nilestown store, owned by Wm. Duncan, was rifled. This time a few coppers would not suffice, as apparently it did in the former instance, but the perpetrator made off with quite a boodle. The following list comprize some of the things known to have been stolen: Hosiery, quite an amount; five pounds of tobacco and a new box of pipes; underclothing, both gentlemen's and ladies'; silk handkerchiefs, gloves, neckties, canned salmon, etc. Twenty-five or thirty dollars would no more than cover the loss as at present realized, and the bill may foot up larger. The ingress to the store was through the postoffice department. A brace and bit was used to accomplish the job of getting through the window shutter. The bit was taken from Williams' shop. A pane of glass was removed from the window, when it also was unbolted, raised and the party crawled into the store. The mail bag was utilized, it is supposed, to help transport the goods, as it was among the missing.

CHATHAM.

The son of Mrs. Hickey, an invalid, living in North Chatham, died suddenly on the 12th inst.

Miss Mellish, of this town, has offered her services in the foreign mission field in connection with Christ Church.

Mr. Calite Bechard's hotel and hall adjoining, at Paincourt, were burned to the ground on Wednesday morning last. The family had a narrow escape with their lives. The estimated loss will reach some $3,000.

Miss Ida Van Cortland has been playing to good houses this week, and to-night she will play "The Lady of Lyons."

The New Dominion arrived up Wednesday night with another load of lumber for Mr. Hadley.

Mr. Wm. Nichol was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Carr, formerly of Wallaceburg. The wedding took place at the residence of Mr. E. A. Mountjoy. The nupital knot was tied by Rev. Mr. Ware. The happy couple left for a trip to Cleveland.

Mr. Richardson and family left for Caledonia on Thursday, where they will reside.

Mr. Hugh McDonald, Raleigh street, is putting a large addition to his house.

Mr. J. B. Rankin has put up a new iron fence in front of his re[illegible] Lorne avenue.

SARNIA.

A pumpkin pie social will be he[illegible] separate school next Tuesday ev[illegible] lovers of that delicacy can re[illegible] selves to their heart's content.

Guy Bros.' minstrels are bill[illegible] toria Hall Saturday n[illegible] men are quite po[illegible] doubtedly draw[illegible]

John Lowrie [illegible] township of [illegible] ralgia of [illegible]

November Specials

MATCHLESS PRICES

AT

Smallman & Ingram's

LOT NO. 1.

Entire stock of Plain All-wool 24-inch Dress Goods, former price 25c. to 40c., now selling at 15c. 25-cent Gimp Trimming to match, 5c. per yard.

LOT NO. 2.

40 to 44-inch All-wool Foule Cloth, former price 45c. to 60c., now selling at 35c. Plaid Silk Velvet Trimming at the extraordinary low price of 25c. per yard.

LOT NO. 3.

A special purchase of Canadian Tweed Dress Goods, all-wool, at 30c., former price 40c.

LOT NO. 4.

Opened to-day a shipment of manufacturer's seconds in Towels, all of which will be sold so cheap that they will surprise you. These goods are but slightly damaged, the damage in no way impairs their wearing quality.

LOT NO. 5.

Entire stock of Ladies' Cotton Underware in Gowns, Chemise, Drawers, etc., selling at cost. Rare bargains.

A Fixed Price!

A Fair Price!

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