Free Press.

...y, March 10, 1879.

...LLY BAWN.

AUTHOR OF "PHYLLIS,"

...hat!" Coloring crimson now, but ... "I mean this: if we don't ... soon luncheon will be cold. ... I hold you to your engage- ... dine with me to-day. Is not

...w how glad I shall be!" ...ope now," says Cecil, "you in- ...m, and give up traveling alm- ...r the unknown world at stated ... I hope for the future you mean ...ome like a respectable Chris-

...a home. You can't call one's ..., can you? I would stay any- ... you."

...not possibly undertake such a ...y. Still, I should like you to ...ondon, where I could look after ...it now and then, to keep you ...adore keeping people in order. ... away," says Cecil, shaking her ...adly. "I know I was born to

...great deal of it even in your ...sphere, don't you?" says her ...ghing. "I know at least one ...individual who is completely ...ontrol."

...n dreadfully cramped. But ...te of all the joy I naturally ...afe return I find my appetite ... Luncheon is ready. Follow ...d. I pine for a cutlet."

...heir cutlets *tete-a-tete*, and with ...ciation of their merits; the ...rding the performance with ...h silent admiration. In their ... who shall dispute the accur...nt's opinion) this is the be... end.

...heon is over, Lady Stafford

...ing for a drive," she says. ...to become of you until dinner-

...mpany you." Audaciously. ...! To have all London laugh

... A laugh will do *them* good, ...rm. How can it matter to

...cannot. And after all, to be ...e must be talked about. And ...bout means to create a sensa- ...should like to create a sensa- ...die. Yes, Sir Penthony," ...ned air, "you shall have a ...rriage to day."

...bent to-morrow?"

... probably some other fair ...pity on you. It would be ...," mischievously, "to expect ...ving with your wife every

...nk I can see it in that light. ...g to her side, and with a sud- ...ntle boldness, taking her in ...en are you going to forgive ...me to your heart?"

...it you want, you tiresome ...ceil, with a miserable attempt

..." replies he, kissing the weak- ...ucker off her forehead and ...pout from her lips, without ...g, "by your leave," or "with

...you have it, what then?" ...he happiest man alive." ...happiest man alive," mur- ...tears in her eyes, although ...lingers round her lips ...e gives in.

..." asks Stafford, half an hour ...retrospective confessions and ...ve taken some time to get ...on shall I install a mistress ...ous but exceedingly gloomy ...estors so unkindly left to

...I think of such a thing for ... Perhaps next summer I

...se! Why not say this time

...time my thoughts are full of ... Ah! when shall I see her ...s I am?"

...nthony, moved by a sense of ...knowledge of the fitness of ...ly kisses her again.

...ly performed this necessary ...redoubtable Charles puts his ...door and says:

...ge is waiting, my lady."

... returns Lady Stafford, who, ...harles's version of the affair, ...her, is as "red as a peony." ...here, Penthony," murmur- ...with a grace and sweet hesi- ...resistible, "while I go and ...our drive."

...APTER XXXV.

...and saw the dawn, ...for thee; ...is high, and the dew was gone, ...heavy on flower and tree, ...Day turn'd to his rest, ...an unloved guest, ...d for thee."—SHELLEY.

...small chamber, with all her ...alling loosely around her, ...before her glass, a smile upon ...is not her lover to be with ...rt hours? Already, perhaps, ...way to her, as anxious, as ...r in his arms as she will be to

...itation possesses her. Her ...is fraught with joy, and if ...misgiving, a suspicion of the ...f it all, comes as a shadow ...and the sun of her content ...r marriage with Luttrel a ...e now as when they parted?) ...m her and refuses to acknow- ...flaw in this one day's bright-

...out her long hair, rolling it ...soft knot behind, and weaves ...and a few tender words into ...l. She dons her prettiest ...s on all the bravery she pos- ...herself more fair in the eyes ...lest by any means he should ...worthy of regard than when ...r.

..., almost dissatisfied, glance ...r she goes down-stairs to ...ing, all her heart one glad

...work to while away the ...nsually clever fingers refuse ...l the canvas falls unheeded

...read; but, alas! all the words ... and form themselves into ...ence; "He is coming—com-

...Tennyson's words come to her, ...her eyes, she repeats them ...lf:

...d hours, your work is this, ...me from my proper place ...while from his embrace. ...gain of after-bliss.

...of distance might ensue ...f nearness doubly sweet, ...meeting, when we meet, ...hundredfold accrue!"

...he well-known step is heard ...s, the well known voice, that ...pang of joy through every ...ody, sounds eagerly through ...his hand is on the door. ...den trembling she says to her- ...e calm. He must not know ...is loved."

...he door opens. He is before ...f recollections, sweet and bit- ...his presence; and, forgetful of ...ation to be calm and dignified ...sake as her own, she lets the ...ph, and, with a little cry, sad ...ing and despair of it, she runs ...hrows herself, with a sob, in- ...ant arms.

...y do not speak. He does not ..., only holds her closely in his ...ne holds some precious thing, ...s possession that, once lost, ...ined.

...do kiss each other, gravely, ...h a gentle lingering.

...ed you," she says, at last, re- ...wistfully with a certain pride ..., he looks so tall, and strong, ...o in her eyes. She examines ...y, and yet finds nothing want- ...to her perfection, as, indeed ...a man always is to the woman ...n. Could she at this moment ...her thoughts, I think she would ... all the charms contained in ... lines:

...r mastery and manful work; ...ronging sweetness in the eyes; ...harbor of fair thought, and hair ...ise."

...just the same as ever," she ...g, "only taller, I really think, ...and bigger altogether. Then, ...oft whisper, "My dear—my

..." he says, taking the sweet ...so hungered for between his ...tter to mark each change time ...ought, "you have grown thin-

ner. You are paler. Darling," a heavy shadow falling across his face, "you are well, quite well?"

"Perfectly," she answers, lightly, pleased at his uneasiness. "Town life, the city air, has whitened me; that is all."

"But these hollows." Touching gently her soft cheeks, with a dissatisfied air. They are a little sunk. She is altogether thinner, frailer than of yore. Her very fingers as they lie in his look slenderer, more fragile.

"Perhaps a little fretting has done it," she answers, with a smile and a half-suppressed sigh.

He echoes the sigh; and it may be a few tears for all the long hours spent apart gather in their eyes, "in thinking of the days that are no more."

To be Continued.

SCOTTISH ITEMS.

The white fishing from Montrose is remarkably good this season.

A large number of railway accidents occurred at Glasgow during the last month.

James Wallace, one of the few surviving veterans of Trafalgar, died the other day in Edinburgh.

There were eight thousand four hundred and ten persons treated in the Glasgow Eye Infirmary last year.

Mr. Kingston, a son of Kingston the author, was drowned in Argyleshire through the upsetting of a boat.

A sister at Annan has received £200 for damages sustained by the fall of a scaffolding insufficiently secured.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Duncan Davidson, of Tulloch, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Ross.

The number of persons apprehended at Glasgow in January was only 2,765—1,000 fewer than in the corresponding month last year.

Eleven vessels of 12,500 tons in all were launched last month from the building yards on the Clyde, Glasgow, compared with 19 vessels of 17,750 aggregate tonnage in January, 1878.

By the premature discharge of a quantity of dynamite at Lochearnhead, a promising young man named Lochlan Maclean received such injuries as resulted in his death on the 20th ult.

The sixth football match between Glasgow and Sheffield, played at Glasgow, was witnessed by nearly 7,000 spectators. After an exciting game Glasgow were again victorious by four goals to one.

Mr. Tavernor Knott, of Edinburgh, has received a commission to paint full-length portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh for the Maharajah of Johore.

The mate of the steamer Countess of Durham, which ran down a fishing boat off Stonehaven a number of weeks ago, when three of the boat's crew were drowned, was apprehended at Aberdeen recently on a charge of culpable homicide.

A woman named Henderson is suing a large contracting firm in Glasgow for £500 damages for the death of her husband, caused by the breaking of a chain being worked by the defendant. It is claimed that the chain was not of sufficient strength.

The Irishmen in Glasgow are making extensive preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in that city, and Mr. C. S. Parnell, M. P., and other gentlemen have consented to take part in public meetings there connected with this national festival.

At a meeting of the Leith Dock Commission held recently, it was stated that the falling off in port dues during the month, as compared with last year, amounted to £3,257 10s. 1d. The railway companies have agreed to pay a sum of £9,000 due for the use of rails in the docks. Ninety-three vessels had sailed in ballast during the month, 87 to load at ports in the Firth.

At the Glasgow Ordinary Court, Sheriff Spens presiding, Martha Reipath, who describes herself as between seventeen and eighteen years of age, daughter of a contractor residing at 37 Anderson street, Patrick, raised an action against John Gough, a seaman, for £206 as damages for breach of promise of marriage. There being no appearance for defender when the case was called, decree was given as craved, with expenses.

A shocking accident occurred at Kelly Bleachfield on the 22nd ult. to a man named Peter Brown. He was opening a cask of chloride of lime for the purpose of making bleaching liquor, when he was caught by a horizontal shaft of the machinery, and before he could be released by the stopping of the machinery he had suffered a compound dislocation of the right knee, his other leg and an arm were fractured, and he was otherwise injured.

A few Sundays since, at the forenoon service of the Gaelic Church at Paisley, when the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie entered the pulpit and began the service in English, in accordance with a recent resolution of the Presbytery, the congregation rose in a body and left the church. So loud was the tumult that ensued outside, and so excited did the people get, that the rev. gentleman was unable to proceed, and as he retired to the session house he had many angry upbraidings cast at him.

A young man named Robert McKay, a grocer, residing in Scott street, Dundee, recently committed suicide in a shocking manner. In the morning his mother was alarmed by hearing an unusual noise in his room, and on entering it she found him in bed with his throat frightfully cut, and the bed-clothes completely saturated with blood. The razor with which he had done the deed was lying beside him. The deceased, who was about twenty-one years of age, had shown symptoms of weakness of mind since November last.

From statistics that have been published by the Board of Supervision, it appears that while the number of paupers, adults and dependents, receiving relief had undergone a regular decrease from 132,927 on 1st January, 1870, to 101,136 on 1st January, 1878, the figures had mounted up on 1st January last to 103,817. The proportion of paupers to population has diminished from 3·9 to 2·8 per cent. There was a considerable increase of pauperism in some parishes having a large town population last year, especially in Perth and Aberdeen.

An elderly spinster recently died at Stow, leaving £4,000 in cash and some bank shares, and a property consisting of two dwelling-houses, with gardens, to the United Presbyterian Church. The whole is to be apportioned as follows:—One fourth to the Home Mission Fund, one-fourth to the Foreign Missions of the Church, one-fourth to the church in Stow, and the remaining fourth to be left in the hands of the executors for behoof of the church at Stow, to be used as they see proper. The deceased was of somewhat eccentric habits, and was the last surviving member of her family. Although possessed of such ample means, the old lady lived in a rather penurious fashion, using very sparingly even the necessaries of life.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the Edinburgh Industrial Brigade, the reports submitted showed the Institution to be in a flourishing condition. The Superintendent's report stated that £1,458 4s. 9d had been earned by the boys, which was £97 8s. 2d. above the amount for the previous year. There were 143 lads living in the Home, while assistance had been rendered in the shape of clothes and food to 238 outside of it. Mr. Harris, in submitting the report, directed attention to the fact, as showing the value of the Brigade, that ten years ago 102 boys, between fourteen and sixteen years of age, were committed to the prison of Edinburgh, while last year the number was only 66, and, and this, too, though the population in the same period had increased very nearly 50,000.

A serious affair occurred recently at Arbroath, a man named John Noble, a fish dealer, having shot his wife and child, and afterwards attempted to commit suicide. It appears that Noble had been drinking, and about five o'clock some of the neighbors heard the sound of the discharge of firearms in the house, and on the police bursting open the door they found Noble's wife bleeding in the neck from pellet wounds. Mrs. Noble had been holding their child, a girl two years of age, in her arms, and the child had also been struck with the pellets on the head and neck. On the police making their appearance, Noble went into an inner room, which he fastened, and a shot was heard. The police broke open the door, and, as they were entering, Noble fell insensible on the floor. He had shot himself in the forehead with a pistol, which was loaded with pellets. It is not supposed that either he or his wife are dangerously wounded, but it is feared that the child is in a dangerous state. Noble was taken to Dundee prison.

..Over 75,000 head of cattle are shut up on the grazing range in Nebraska, between the two forks of the Platte River. The deep snows prevent their reaching the grass, and some have already starved. Fears are entertained of the loss of the entire herd.

THE RIVAL GASES.

The Merits of Coal and Petroleum Gas Compared.

Investigations at Stratford, Woodstock and Ingersoll.

Interesting Facts Bearing on the Present Issue in London.

How the New Process has Succeeded.

FROM OUR SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

As the gas question is the prevailing topic of conversation amongst Londoners at the present time, it is proper that they should be made conversant with certain matters affecting their interests in this particular, more especially as considerable misconception appears to exist in the minds of many prominent citizens regarding the ability of the projectors of the New Gas Company to successfully manufacture good and cheap gas from other substances than coal. With the view of affording our readers—and they comprise the large majority of tax payers in the city—an opportunity of perusing the judgment of experts upon that question, a FREE PRESS Commissioner was despatched to a number of towns where the new process—that of manufacturing gas from petroleum and wood—had been thoroughly tested, with instructions to report the result of such enquiries without delay. The towns of Stratford, Woodstock and Ingersoll were visited on Friday and Saturday last, and the views and opinions of practical and skilled gentlemen in regard thereto were ascertained. Your Commissioner was very courteously received by every gentleman interviewed, and while some were at first exceedingly averse to relating their experience, not from any desire to withhold the facts, but from a disinclination to appear in print in a matter of this character, the majority of them succumbed to the inquisitorial strength and tact brought to bear against them, and the public may draw their own conclusions from the narratives appended:—

Mr. A. F. Nash, Manager of the Stratford Gas Works,

is a brother of Mr. C. H. Nash, a gentleman well known in Western Ontario and the Western States in connection with the manufacture and development of gas, and who is now living in St. Joseph, Missouri. That gentleman, in conjunction with his brother, the present Manager, started the Stratford works about three years ago, and the experiment of making gas from petroleum and wood was given a fair trial. The process was to vaporise the crude oil in a still, and mix the vapor with the gas obtained from the wood—the vapor giving the carbon, and the wood the hydrogen. The petroleum, however, was found too heavy an oil to vaporise, and too much heat was required to run the stills with safety. Indeed, there was a danger of melting the bottom, so intense was the heat. We found it very difficult to get the proportions of hydrogen and carbon right, and when we did succeed, we discovered that the gas was very variable in quality. At one time it would be too rich, and consequently smoky. At others there would be too little carbon, and consequently very little light. The process was not run sufficiently long to test the per centage of condensation in the mains. It proved an utter failure so far as the test was concerned, and we very gladly fell back on coal. Our works were so constructed as to manufacture either from the petroleum and wood, or coal systems, and so but little difficulty was experienced in the change necessitated. The same process—with the exception that naphtha is used instead of crude oil—is in operation in Detroit, and the Mutual Company of that city manufacture gas at the present time from oil and naphtha vapor mixed. It is said to work very successfully, and has been running for five or six years. In regard to the manufacture of gas from benzine, Mr. Nash stated that he had had no experience in that, and could not give an opinion as to its merits or demerits. His idea was that coal gas was the best and cheapest in the end. It afforded a residue in the shape of coke and tar; the quality was reliable, the proportions of carbon and hydrogen did not vary, and the light is good throughout. He did not know of a single company who had run the oil-gas process successfully. A very large number had started, but they have been obliged after spending a great deal of time and money to have the works changed to the old coal system. Woodstock, Dundas and Napanee had tried the experiment, and had been compelled to give it up, owing to the unsatisfactory results attending the experiments. The occasion which called forth these tests was this: It was contended by these speculators that gas could be made much cheaper than it was possible to do with coal, but the various tests have demonstrated to nearly every one who has attempted them only this—that the theory is all right, but the putting it in practice is quite another matter. In Stratford we can manufacture 30,000 feet daily; have five and a quarter miles of mains, and the works cost in the neighborhood of $45,000. Mr. Nash gave it as his opinion that the more companies there were in a town or city the more expensive would be the gas to the consumer. His reasons were briefly these:—Two lines of mains instead of one, and consequently more leakage; two works were required, and as a result the investment of double the amount of capital; more employés, more wages to be paid; greater loss in bad debts, owing to competition in the business. Mr. C. H. Nash, his brother, had a similar experience to that recorded, and was in Stratford and assisted to change the gas from the petroleum and wood to the coal process. He had a very large experience in the gas business, having built the Stratford, Windsor, St. Joseph (Mo.), and Stillwater, Faribault and Red Wing (Minn.) works.

The President of the Stratford Company

was also interrogated upon the points at issue. He, although not a practical man, had given the different processes a great deal of earnest consideration, and from the fact that petroleum was easily obtainable and a Canadian product, he had taken more than usual interest in the experiments made at the Company's works some three years ago. His opinion in regard to the gas manufactured from the petroleum and wood process was that it was peculiarly liable to be blown out by the slightest puff of wind. It would not, he imagined, be unsuccessful for lighting such hotels as the Crawford House in Windsor and the Tecumseh House in London, or in other buildings where the distance from the holder to the point of consumption was short. That was what would make it successful in such places. In Red Wing and Stillwater, Minnesota, the petroleum experiments had been partially successful, but in both these places the gas is made from naphtha, the product of fine American oil. The process tried by us was run by Mr. H. H. Date, formerly of Galt. In Napanee they started a year ago last summer to make gas similar to Date's, but after a brief trial, the Company became insolvent. The same thing occurred in Dundas, through not being able to make it a successful illuminator. The works here were permitted to be used in the experiment on condition that the plant and apparatus would be handed over to us as good as when they commenced the experiment. The test was not successful, and ever since that time we have manufactured gas from coal. In Woodstock he had been informed that the pipes clogged up, and caused a great deal of trouble, and that finally the projectors gave it up in disgust. If it was a fixed gas it would not produce such results. It will make a big show on paper, but practically there is nothing in it.

In conversation with other prominent gentlemen of Stratford who had given the new process considerable attention, the views of the President were corroborated to the letter, so that it will not be necessary to reproduce them at length here. Your Commissioner then proceeded to Woodstock, and continued his search after knowledge in regard to the manufacture of gas. He visited the works early in the morning, and subjected

Mr. George Boyler, Foreman of the Same,

to an examination. In justice to this gentleman it should be stated that he was afraid to give full information in relation to the new process, from the fact that an experiment was then on trial by Mr. Holly, the Manager, and a Mr. Ramsgate, from Oswego, N.Y. He had been three years foreman of the works, and had had considerable experience in the manufacture of gas, both from coal and the petroleum and wood process. He thought gas could be made from the last-mentioned substances very cheap, but for the fact that a great deal of appliances and extra apparatus were required, and that in cold weather it caused no end of trouble by evaporating and also condensing in the pipes. We have been using it off and on for about two years, not entirely from oil, but from oil and wood—beech and maple.

At this point Mr. Boyler refused point-blank to say anything further in regard to the process lest the Manager should be incited to manifest his displeasure towards him for what information he had already given, by dispensing with his services at a time when he could not well afford to be thrown out of employment. We hope his fears in that respect, however, will prove groundless. Your Commissioner then endeavored to find Mr. Holly, but after an hour spent in doing so, he was *wholly* unsuccessful, and subsequently called upon

Mr. J. D. Hood, Late Secretary Treasurer of the Woodstock Gas Company.

This gentleman, although not a practical gas maker, had taken a good deal of interest in the new process when it was tried in Woodstock in 1875. He had no hesitation in saying that it was a failure from first to last. During the entire time the company manufactured gas from oil and wood they lost money. We were consequently forced to give it up, commence manufacturing from coal again, and since that time it has been a paying investment. By the new process we were promised gas at 30 cents per thousand feet, and were to have as a residue large quantities of charcoal and tar, but it did not give the results its promoters promised, and when we offered the charcoal for sale it could not find buyers at all. One great difficulty with the oil and wood gas was that it was too light, and went through the meters without registering to any great extent. It is very good in theory, but if it was capable of practical solution it would, in his opinion, have been tried much more largely in the United States cities than it has. Mr. Holly, who has charge of the works, has expended about $2,000 within the past two years trying to perfect an apparatus, and is, I am led to understand, making gas from petroleum and wood at the present time, but it is not as good as the coal gas, and in my opinion never can be made so. It is very much lighter than the coal gas, and we estimated that fully 25 per cent. of the quantity which was forced through the meters of consumers was never registered. I have been reading the gas controversy in the columns of the FREE PRESS, and can assure the citizens that gas cannot be profitably made in a city the size of London for $1.50 per thousand feet. It can be made for that, but it cannot be sold to consumers for that price with profit. The Directors of the old Gas Company in London have, to my mind, nothing to fear from the introduction of the new Company, if the latter propose not to use coal in the manufacture of their gas. There is no residue worth speaking of from the oil and wood gas as there is from coal, and it is liable to clog the pipes and machinery. I have heard that the clogging of the pipes from this new process in Ingersoll was something awful, but I would advise you to call upon Mr. James Noxon, the President of the Noxon Manufacturing Company there, and he will be able to inform you in regard to the oil process and how it worked there, as he spent a great deal of time in watching the developments and became thoroughly satisfied of its impotency before arriving at a conclusion.

Several other gentlemen who had owned stock in the Gas Company were also visited. Their opinions in regard to the oil and wood process did not vary from the sentiments expressed by Mr. Hood. Journeying to Ingersoll, your Commissioner lost no time in placing himself in communication with

Mr. James Noxon, President of the Ingersoll Gas Company,

as recommended by Mr. Hood, of Woodstock. I found him busily engaged in his correspondence, and ventured an apology for intruding upon him on such a busy day as Saturday. He received me very cordially, and entered at once into a history of the experiments tried by the Company, of which he is the head, in Ingersoll. He said they had given the oil-and-wood system a fair and honest trial, and found it to be a perfect humbug. Some two years since two gentlemen, named Date and Ichabom, expressed a desire to be afforded an opportunity of experimenting with a process which they represented would make gas very much cheaper, while at the same time they professed to furnish as good a light as that made from coal. They made certain propositions to him (Mr. Noxon) as President and Manager of the works, and the Directors of the Company, on his representations, agreed to grant them the use of their plant and machinery to conduct their tests, on the understanding that when they had given the system a full and satisfactory test the works would revert to the Company to continue their operations as they deemed prudent. The works were accordingly handed over to them, the employes were instructed to afford the gentlemen every facility for making a thorough and practical test of the process of which they had spoken so much. This was early in the spring of the year. They continued their tests until the month of September, and then we were forced to assume control of the works again. While they were making their tests, great difficulty was experienced by consumers in procuring gas. At one time their places of business would be in total darkness, and at no time could it be depended upon. During the continuance of the tests the Directors provided the fuel (coal) necessary for conducting them, and on calculating the cost, ascertained that the amount of coal required to heat the retorts, etc., would have furnished us with a large supply of the best coal gas, and on the average more than we were receiving from the oil and wood process. On taking over the works, we found the pipes, meters, burners and mains clogged in many places—and in some instances completely choked up with the residue of the oil. This was also the case in the retorts, and we found it necessary, in order to free them from the tar and residuum which had gathered there, to bore holes in the bottom of these receptacles. The entire appliances were left in a bad condition to commence the manufacture of coal gas. The projectors of the system tested here told us they could supply gas for 30 cents per thousand feet, but they did not succeed in making it in sufficient quantities at any one time to demonstrate a possibility of carrying out their promises. The only process—in which petroleum is an ingredient—that I have known to be successful is what is termed the Baltimore process (Lowe's.) It is being tested at the present time in Toronto, and Mr. Parker, who has been the Manager of the gas works there for many years, stated to me on a recent visit that they were making 174,000 feet per day by that principle, and that the result was very gratifying. It is made out of petroleum and steam. (For description of the process see editorial remarks on second page of this issue.) The city of Baltimore has been lighted by this process for the past three years, and the projectors say that it can be made successfully. So far as the petroleum and wood process is concerned, the results at this place, and at Woodstock, Stratford, Brantford, and other towns, have been very disappointing to both the directors and the consumers. I notice that the new Company in London propose erecting their works in London East, and supplying gas from there at $1.50 per thousand. I don't see how they can do it and make it pay. They may place it in the holder for that, but in a city like London, where so much oil is used, and where the consumption of gas is necessarily restricted, they cannot find consumers enough to make it profitable. It was in the spring the tests were commenced, and we took over the works in September. The pipes and apparatus actually clogged up in the summer season. I don't know and can't express an opinion as to the effect of the cold on the pipes, or the condensation that would ensue. It must, however, judging from the results shown here from April to September, be great. The idea is good in theory, but perfectly impracticable, and has not, so far as I am aware, been attended with success anywhere. The expense incurred by us in cleaning and renewing the machinery after the oil tests was large.

Two other gentlemen conversant with the result of the tests were also interviewed, but their experience and opinion did not differ in the main from Mr. Noxon's.

Your Commissioner, in conclusion, begs to thank the gentlemen who so kindly aided him in laying before the readers of the FREE PRESS the views and opinions of men of undoubted experience in the manufacture of gas from petroleum, naphtha, benzine, gasoline, or ingredients other than coal. The questions were put and answers given without the slightest reference to the contentions of either the old or the new companies, and as such they are entitled to considerable weight from our citizens.

Free Press Correspondence.

The New Gas Company and Old.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

I understand that the new Gas Company have agreed that the quality of the gas must be up to the Government standard, and is equal to the best coal gas made, and free from any deleterious or foreign matter. The illuminating power will not be less than fourteen (14) candle power, and will not be affected by a change of seasons—equally as good in winter as in summer, (the Government standard being 12 candle power); neither does it give off soot nor deposits solid matter in pipes, nor does it give off any acid gas which injures fabrics, destroys colors, or plays any mischief with the olfactory nerves, and manufactured from coal and oil, which process has been in use in Detroit for the last seven (7) years.

A by-law of the city prohibits the construction of gas works within the city limits, as they would depreciate the value of property adjacent thereto, and become a nuisance in the neighborhood thereof, as witness the present Gas Company's works. The advantage to the city in having competition in the supply of gas would be from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum, at $1 50 per 1,000 feet instead of $2 50 per 1,000 feet, and $16 50 per lamp per annum instead of $22 50, and to be supplied for a term of five years, making an aggregate saving to the city of from $75,000 to $100,000 in that time, besides the advantage of an expenditure of from $80,000 to $100,000 in the construction of the works during the summer. The difference in the cost of the gas about to be supplied to the city and citizens by the Duffield Company in comparison with that now supplied by the Bowman Company—the present consumption being about 17,000,000 feet per annum, which at a saving of $1 per 1,000 feet is $17,000—no small item to a city of our size, and particularly taking into consideration the amount of interest it will pay on the city's indebtedness; for instance, water-works debentures,—the interest of which is about $55 per day, making a total of $20,000 per annum. Deducting the $17,000 saved in gas, leaves but $3,000 per annum interest to be paid on our valuable system of water-works. The propositions made by the Duffield Company are fair and reasonable, and no person would imagine for a moment that this company would invest from $80,000 to $100,000 of their private capital without knowing what they are doing; and they cannot fail under any circumstance to supply an article equal to that of the Bowman Company, whose gas has of late traveled with great measuring capacity through the citizens' meters. We fail to see why the Duffield Company should be trammelled to such an extent as the members of the Bowman company desire. Why should the Council place embargoes on this company any more than the old company? The consuming public we trust at an early date may have an opportunity of judging the gas of the two companies upon its merits, and no doubt shall be astute enough to patronize the company who gives them the best satisfaction, and the most gas for the least money.

The above is from a silent and

UNPREJUDICIAL OBSERVER.

A Gas Light Question.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—I have been watching to see what the City Council are going to do to protect gas consumers at a distance from the middle of the city! The proposed new Gas Company say they will supply the outside Wards if they get the city contract. But how do we know that they *will* get the contract? And if they do not, then after having secured the most profitable part of the city, we fellows in the outside Wards will be left to the tender mercies of the present Gas Company. For one, I would rather not. Because if they have taken from them the most profitable portion of their business, they will put up their price to outsiders in order to make good their loss. I hope that our representatives at the Council will look into this matter closely, so as not to leave us in the lurch.

Yours,

A GAS CONSUMER IN WARD NO. 6.

A FEMALE FIEND.

A Kentucky Girl Tortured to Death by Her Step-Mother.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Lexington, Ky., March 5.—News travels slowly from the more remote and mountainous parts of eastern Kentucky. Horrible crimes committed there are sometimes unheard of at the news centres for weeks after their occurrence. Such was a murder committed near Manchester, in Clay county, about two weeks ago, which for fiendish cruelty has no parallel on record. A man named Larsons Deering, a laborer living upon the land of State Senator J. Hyden, being a widower with three daughters, concluded to marry again. He took to wife a woman considerably his junior, with a reputation none too good. The two eldest daughters of Deering, not liking their step-mother, left home to shift for themselves. The youngest, a child between 9 and 10 years of age, was left at the mercy of her cruel step-mother. The dislike which this woman conceived for this child became intense. When she herself became a mother she began a course of persecution which ran for six or eight months, and ended in murder. The narrator, a gentleman who arrived from Clay county this evening, a brother-in-law of Senator Hyden, hardly knew where to begin his recital of the cruelties that this murderess practiced. She was arrested and tried about six months ago for abuse of the child. During the recent severe cold weather our informant says she tried to freeze it to death, never allowing it to come near the fire, and on one occasion cutting off two of its frost-bitten fingers. She was in the habit of pinching the child's flesh, and with a knife or scissors cutting off the portions that were thus raised between her fingers. She varied this cruelty by sticking the point of her scissors in the little thing's limbs. In the wounds thus made she rubbed soot and ashes. When the little body was washed and laid before the coroner's jury the strong, rude men shed tears of pity at the sight. Two fingers could not be laid on the child's body without covering flesh wounds like those described. She had lost fingers and toes by frost-bite. Death was produced in this barbarous manner. Deering had gone with John Hyden to get some timber, leaving Hyden's horse hitched to a fence near the house. While they were gone the female brute seized the now thoroughly cowed and helpless child, and then dealt it a blow on the back of the head with a board. She then made a rope of homespun skirting, and suspended the little girl from a beam in the ceiling, putting on such additional force as to effectually break the neck. Taking the body down, she laid it on a bed, and then killed a chicken or two, which she ostentatiously displayed to account for the blood. Fearing the non-success of this plan, she carried the body out into the open lot, and, placing it on the frozen ground, unhitched the horse and let him loose to roam in the same patch. She then sent word to her husband that the child was dead, and that Mr. Hyden's horse had killed it. Hyden and Deering returned, and were not long in suspecting the truth. The enraged husband and father proposed then and there to make a pile of fence-rails and burn the inhuman wretch. Mr. Hyden let the law take its course, however. The murderess was arrested and placed in London jail to await the action of the circuit court. The people are much incensed against Deering, as well as against the woman, for permitting his child to be abused. The murderess laughed and attempted to be humorous when arrested, and apparently felt not a particle of compunction at the doing of a deed so horrible that to contemplate it made strong men sick.

..A very foolish story is told of Nilsson; that her husband won't let her sing, because it is making an exhibition of herself and he has money enough to support her, and that she is dying in consequence. One letter-writer gives a very pretty picture of the distressed woman breaking out in song in a moment of forgetfulness, and then suddenly becoming silent, blushing as if caught in a forbidden act, and looking the picture of meekness and despair. We believe Mr. Rouzeaud will deny this with the utmost vehemence, if his wife will let him. The story, indeed, is just as incorrect as it can be. The truth is that Mr. Rouzeaud is a banker, and his wife won't let him follow the business; that he has an intense yearning to do something besides follow his wife about, and that it is he, not Nilsson, who is perishing of repressed ambition.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE

WOODSTOCK.

March 8th.—At the County Judge's Criminal Court, held this afternoon, Thos. Bond was arraigned on a charge of having on the 5th March stolen twenty pounds of fat and twenty pounds of tallow from the shop of Mr. Hatters, of this town. He pleaded guilty, and as this was his first offence, he was sentenced to five days in jail with hard labor.

We are informed the Messrs. Ross, of this town, have received the contract for the plastering of the station to be built this summer on the Great Western Railway at Chatham.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Public School Board was held on Friday evening last. The following Trustees were present: — Messrs. Bain, Pott, Watson, White, Clarkson, Hill and Rippon. Mr. Bain was appointed Chairman *pro tem.* It was then moved by H. Hill, seconded by Geo. Clarkson, and resolved, that $16,000 being the amount required by the Board for building and furnishing the new Central School, an estimate should be made therof requiring the Municipal Council to pay to Thomas Scott, Treasurer, the said $16,000, as follows:—Two thousand to be paid each month from 1st May, 1879, to the 1st Dec., 1879. Then Mr. Rippon read the Visitors' Report for the month of February. This showed the number of pupils to amount to 401 who were on the roll in the East End School, and the number of 339 in the West End. Mr. R. White and Mr. G. Clarkson were appointed visitors for the present month. It then adjourned.

A glass ball shooting match took place on Thursday between Robert McGee, J. O'Neil and J. Thompson, and resulted in a victory for McGee, O'Neil coming second, and Thompson last.

Dr. Bowers and George McCabe, who were committed for trial for the murder of Ann McCabe, were bailed out this morning on their own recognizances of $2,000, and two sureties for each of $1,000 apiece.

There appeared in Saturday's issue of the *Advertiser* a statement that the Trustees of the Canada Methodist Church of this town were going around obtaining the signatures of the members of the congregation to a petition praying for the removal of their minister, the Rev. Mr. Parker. We are instructed to deny this, and to say, that instead of it being the Trustees who are presenting this petition it is some of the members of the congregation, who do not belong to the Board of Trustees, and that when they obtain a sufficient number of names they intend to place it before the Trustees for consideration.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.

Granton, March 5.—On Friday evening, the 28th of February, about sixty members and friends of the Methodist church in this village visited the parsonage, and and took the pastor, Rev. C. Barthrop, and his wife by surprise. Bringing with them, however, numerous baskets heavily laden with the choicest edibles, the tables were soon spread, and the company sat down to the enjoyment of a substantial and elegant repast, provided by the ladies of the party. When all were fully satisfied, the younger people amused themselves with innocent games, whilst the elders looked on in approval, and passed their time in rational and edifying conversation, interrupted occasionally by sweet singing and music. In the course of the evening Messrs. James P. McIntyre and James Brown, on behalf of the rest, presented Mr. Barthrop with a splendid buffalo robe, and Miss Emma McIntyre and Miss Macey Brown, also in the name of the others, presented Mrs. Barthrop with two sets of handsome lace curtains, and a beautifully worked motto in an elegantly carved frame, accompanied by a feeling address. Rev. Mr. Barthrop made a happy reply. After singing the company separated, highly pleased with the events of the evening, and feeling more closely attached to their pastor.

ESSEX.

Windsor March, 8.—Soft wood on the market brings $1.75 to $2 per cord; hard wood brings $3.50 to $3.75 per cord.

The colored people of Amherstburg complain that the Reeve and Council do not give them a fair show, and that the rights of the colored citizens are almost entirely ignored.

The Liberal Conservative Association of Anderdon township has elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows:—President, T. B. White; vice-president, Oliver Reaume; secretary and treasurer, Dr. F. S. Mack.

A 16-year old girl named Louisa Hayes, an employe of the Great Western Hotel, was yesterday sentenced to three months in the county jail on a charge of stealing various articles of clothing from other employes in the house. All the stolen property was found Thursday by Chief Bains at Amherstburg.

Alex. and Wm. Morton, John and Lawrence Kane, and Wm. Doyle were arraigned at the Police Court yesterday on a charge of creating a disturbance at the tavern of Mrs. McGee, Essex Center. The examination of the case occupied nearly the entire afternoon, and resulted in the discharge of the prisoners, the latter promising to keep the peace in future.

W. Hortin, of the Windsor Charity Committee, has the credit of originating the idea of making able-bodied applicants for relief saw wood to the full extent of the alms given.

Windsor people complain that the lamplighters do not half do their duty, and that many lamps on the back streets remain unlighted.

The reports in circulation regarding a change in the proprietorship of the Crawford were somewhat premature. Messrs. Maxwell & Sutherland did not accept the terms offered, and Messrs. Van Est & Graves will still continue to manage the hotel in conjunction with the Peoria House at Peoria, Ill.

BRIEF DETROIT NOTES.

At a meeting of the Peninsular Cricket, held Friday evening at the office of the Calvert Lithographing Company, the following list of officers were unanimously elected:—President, Judge George E. Hand; Vice-President, J. Taylor; Secretary, C. B. Calvert; Treasurer, T. Calvert; Managing Committee, J. W. Waterman, C. Hinchman, F. Bamford, R. B. Ridgeley, H. Crawford, P. Uridge, Wm. White; Match Committee, F. D. C. Hinchman, U. Armstrong, F.C. Irvine. After balloting, the Vice-President elect, Mr. Taylor, delivered a happy speech, reviewing the achievements of the club, particularly with reference to their contest with the Australian eleven, and the handsome reception the Australians acknowledged to have received at their hands. The Peninsulars commence the season on a good financial basis, and with a largely increased membership.

Patrick Conlon, of Toronto, reported to the Detroit police on Friday that he was robbed of $50 at a saloon on Woodbridge street. He could give no description of the man who relieved him of his wealth.

Among the lodgers at the Woodbridge Street Police Station on Friday night was Lizzie Fletcher, a simple-minded Canadian girl, who said she left home to see now people would treat her. Having found out all she wished to know on that subject, she was ready to return home.

..Charles Reade, in a letter to the London *Telegraph*, suggests that the use of a captive balloon would have saved the English troops in Zululand from the recent massacre. "A very small one," he says, "would have raised a man a thousand feet, and shown him in a moment the shallow secrets of Zulu strategy. Lateral ambuscades, though in a jungle, are no ambuscades to a scout looking down vertically with a powerful binocular, and sweeping thirty miles at a glance.. The nation, therefore, will feel obliged to the War Office if it will send out, not a great many more soldiers to be knocked on the head, but a few more soldiers, more ammunition, more balloons, more gasometers, more binoculars, and—more brains." Mr. Reade neglects the opportunity to speak of the value of a portable electric light to inclose night assailants.

..Workmen excavating at Schoregg in Suabia have discovered the petrified bones of a huge monster in the sandstone. Professor Zittel pronounces the remains to belong to a colossal mammal of the middle tertiary period—the dinotherium, or walrus elephant. This animal was distinguished by extremely stout and strong tusks, having an outward direction, in the lower jaw, a specimen of one of which is preserved in the fossil. It had also large black teeth, each of which was furnished with two or three square protuberances, admirably suited for masticatory purposes Three splendid specimens of these formidable grinders are in the fossil. It belonged to the proboscis order of pachydermata and was probably, like the Nile-horse, an amphibious animal.

WHOLESALE.

MILLINERY.

FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS.

Hat Ornaments,
Silk Trimming,
Satin Trimming,
Black and White Straws.

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT NOVELTIES

BOYD, WATSON & CO.

102 DUNDAS ST.
101 CARLING ST. LONDON.

B23in

CANADIAN ITEMS.

—One day last week a son of Mr. Grandy, of the Township of Zurich, slipped under a sleigh, and the sleigh, passing over him, broke his leg.

—The young woman McDonald, charged with infanticide at Little Glace Bay, Cape Breton, has been committed for trial, and is now in Sidney jail.

—A young son of William King, of Rockport, while holding his father's horse, was badly bitten. The horse made a bite at his face, taking away a part of his under lip.

—One hundred and ninety-six horses were purchased in the Montreal market during the past week and shipped to the United States at an average price of $67 cash.

—The St. John, N.B., Relief and Aid Society granted assistance last month to 1,092 persons, sufferers by the great fire. The value of supplies and cash distributed amounted to $4,480.

—While driving to Mitchell recently the horses of Mr. R. Jones ran away, and overtaking the sleigh of Mr. Henry Eizler they jumped into the box, crushing Mr. Eizler so seriously that his life is despaired of.

—On Thursday whilst Mr. Alexander Graham, of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, was eating his evening meal, he was taken with a sudden weakness and expired in about four minutes after.

—The Governor-General has written a letter to the Governors of McGill College, Montreal, expressing his pleasure with the annual report of the University, and donating $500 to the Faculty of Applied Science.

—Joseph Ruchty, of New Hamburg, has been tried at Berlin for obtaining goods under false pretences from J. C. Kerr & Co., of Hamilton and committed for trial at the Spring Assizes, $1,500 bail being accepted.

—The deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank at Ottawa during the month of February amounted to $30,251, and the withdrawals to $7,480.37. The deposits and withdrawals of the corresponding month of last year were $9,514, and $7,687.94 respectively.

—The fishermen of Prince Edward Island are dissatisfied with the manner in which the Americans conduct the fishing on their coast, and have adopted resolutions urging upon the Government the necessity of taking immediate action to prevent seine fishing around the coast.

—A boy, ten years old, named Andrew Morden, residing with his grandfather on Yonge street, Richmond Hill, met with serious injuries, the other day, by falling from a hay-loft and alighting upon a piece of broom-handle projecting out of the ground, receiving thereby a severe wound in his thigh about four inches in depth.

—The fish hatching at Petit Cote, below Sandwich, has had a successful season, and will soon turn 12,000,000 youthful white fish into the rivers and lakes of Ontario. The total product was 15,000,000 eggs, but 3,000,000 failed to come to time in point of vitality. The greater portion of the 12,000,000 fry will be deposited in the Detroit river.

—A sad accident happened the other day in a village situated back of St. Lambert, and known as Coteau Rouge. A young girl, named Lamarre, who had been blind from her infancy, but who was able to assist in doing domestic work, accidentally upset a coal oil lamp from the table. Her clothing immediately caught fire, and in a few minutes she was enveloped in flames. A young child, the only other occupant of the house, ran for assistance; but before help arrived the poor girl was seriously burned. Grave fears are entertained for her recovery.

—At the Police Court, Guelph, on Thursday, Matthew Miller and John Boyd, Maryboro', were charged by Collector McLean, with having assisted to distil spirits without having license. The defendants did not answer when called. The case was proceeded with *ex parte*. The illicit distilling was done on lot 27, 8th concession, Arthur, and the distillery apparatus was seized by Collector McLean, on the 8th of January. John S. Gray, now in gaol for assisting in distilling at this place, swore that Miller and Boyd were working with him. The defendants were convicted of a misdemeanor and were each fined $500 and $10.80 costs, and six months imprisonment in the common gaol. It is thought that Miller is in the States and that Boyd is hiding some place in Maryboro'.

Real Estate Sales.

The farm near Galt, belonging to the estate of the late Jared Swan, and consisting of 40 acres of land, was offered for sale by auction recently. The property was put up subject to a reserve bid of $3,000, and was afterwards withdrawn at that figure—the highest offer being $2,600 by Mr. M. Ballantyne.

Mr. J. J. Hazelton has purchased the Baldoon estate, comprising 424 acres, in the county of Kent, about eight miles from Chatham. The purchase was made at a fair price.

Mr. John Ross has purchased a farm from Dr. Down, of Philadelphia, for the sum of $6,000. The farm contains 100 acres, and is situated on the third concession of Stephen.

Mr. Peter Grant has sold his farm of one hundred acres, lot 32, 9th concession of Puslinch, to Mr. Hugh Clark, for $5,500.

Mr. James Burns, of Elora, has purchased Lillie's hotel property, on the Elora road, for $3,000.

Mr. Jacob Alderton has sold his farm to one Wm. Campbell, of the Township of Howard, for the sum of $4,000.

On Monday 139 lots of land were sold at Hochelaga for arrears of taxes. The principal purchasers were Montreal speculators. Many of the lots did not bring half their assessed value. The original purchasers have the right by these tax sales to buy back their property by paying the purchaser 10 per cent on his outlay.

The frame parsonage on the site where the new Methodist Church is to be erected was sold by auction the other day for $107, Mrs. Bickle being the purchaser. The two frame buildings on the Oddfellows' lot on Water street were also sold by auction, Mr. Theodore Hutton purchasing the larger one for $49, and Mr James Coleman the smaller one for $17. Cheap!

One in a Thousand.

Expectorant, Demulcent, Diaphoretic and Tonic, particularly successful in chronic and extreme cases, Wilson's Wild Cherry never fails. Mr. W. Richardson, Hamilton, says: two of my children were afflicted with heavy colds and very bad coughs, and suffered a great deal of pain when the coughing fits came on. After having tried several popular remedies without effect I was recommended to try Wilson's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. I did so, and I am glad to say that one bottle entirely cured both children.

In violent attacks of Croup or Whooping Cough give sufficient to act as an emetic then continue in smaller doses until a cure affected. Sold by all Druggists.

Books at Less than Half Price.

Sumner's Exposition of Gospels and Epistles, 2 vols; Recollections of Sir George L'Estrange; Talue on Intelligence; The Lives of the English Cardinals, by Folkstone Williams, 2 vols; Miscellaneous Works of John Hollingshead, 3 vols; Life of Gregory the Seventh, by A F Villemain, 2 vols; English Female Artists, by E C Clayton, 2 vols; Life of Thomas Wentworth, by Elizabeth Cooper, 2 vols; Life and Adventures of Alexander Dumas, by P Fitzgerald, 2 vols; The Conqueror and His Companions, by J R Planche, 2 vols in 1; Burnet's History of His Own Time; The Large Game and Natural History of South and South-east Africa, by Hon Wm Henry Drummond; The Competition Wallah, by G O Trevelyan; Morning on the Mountain, or Woman and Her Saviour in Persia; Unorthodox London, by Rev C M Davies; Mystic London, do do; Calvin's Calvinism, by Henry Cole; Surgical Experience, by Samuel Lolly; Sacred Archaeology, by M E C Walcott; Slave-catching in the Indian Ocean, by Capt Colomb; Earth and Man, by Arnold Guyot; The Wandering Mason and Other Stories; Livin's Drakenborchie Cum Notes Variorum, by T Twiss, 4 vols; The Life and Times of the Hon A Sydney by A C Ewald; Oakshott Castle, by Grant Dixon; Leaves from the Christian Remembrance; The Cities of the Plain, by Taylor; The Story of Hermione; Lives of Eminent Englishmen, by Rev W H Teale.

E. A. TAYLOR & CO.

STOCK

IN THE

City Loan Societies

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

T. W. SMART,

STOCK BROKER.

Office—Edge Block, London, Ontario.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Windsor, Ont., Canada

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

S. A. MITCHELL, London, Wholesale Agents.

The Old Chisholm Dry Goods House to the front again. The subscribers, two years ago, found it necessary to enlarge their premises by making it twice its former size. The business within these last two years has so immensely increased that we are forced to secure still larger premises. We now take pleasure in announcing to the general public that we have secured the large and commodious house known as the old Chisholm Dry Goods House, 142 north side Dundas street. Said premises will be known in future as the Palace Dry Goods House for London. The old Arcade House will be continued under the name and style of John H. Chapman & Co. We propose making the new Palace Dry Goods House a leading house for American Cotton Goods. We are now opening the largest stocks of American-made Cotton Goods ever imported by any one retail dry goods house in London. Goods all marked in plain figures, and desperately cheap.

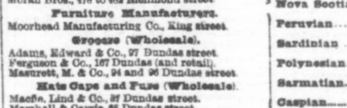
JAMES EATON & CO.

Economy Combined with Respectability.

HINTON & PORTWOOD (From London, England), UNDERTAKERS, &c.

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

First-class Hearses for Hire.



FOR MANITOBA.

J. GURD & SON, 185 Dundas street, London, Ontario, P. O. Box C 37.—Parties going to Manitoba should fit themselves out at Gurd's Sporting Emporium, where will be found the best assorted stock in the Province, of Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Cartridges, Powder, Shot, Caps, Fishing Tackle, Skates, and all kinds of Sporting Goods, at prices to suit the times. Special inducements for parties to club together and buy in quantities. Send at once for our large Illustrated Price List, free by mail. Gun-stocking and repairing done in the best style. eod&w

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

LONDON.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
Merritt, J. C. & Co., 198 Dundas street.
Brooms (Wholesale).
Gerd, J. R., Petersville (Centennial medal)
Brushes (Wholesale).
Bryan, Thomas, 75 Dundas street.
Clothing (Wholesale and Retail.)
Gilmour, Wm., 6 Market Lane, agent for Wm Ewen & Son, of Montreal
Carriage Manufacturers.
Abbott, R. G., 209 to 214 Dundas street
Campbell, John, King street w.
Moran Bros., 478 to 482 Richmond street
Furniture Manufacturers.
Moorhead Manufacturing Co., King street.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Adams, Edward & Co., 97 Dundas street.
Ferguson & Co., 167 Dundas (and retail).
Masurett, M. & Co., 94 and 96 Dundas street.
Hats Caps and Furs (Wholesale).
Macfie, Lind & Co., 87 Dundas street.
Marshall & Carrie, 86 Dundas street.
Oil Refiners.
Waterman Bros., celebrated Head-light Oil, &c., Opera House Block.
Steam Engines, Boilers and Machinery
White & Yates, King street w.

TORONTO.

Lithographers and Engravers.
Rolph Smith & Co., 36 Wellington street e.
Needles and Fishing Tackle (Wholesale).
Croft, Wm. & Co., 37 Colborne street.
Nickel Show Case Manufacturer.
Millichamp, W., 31 Adelaide street e.
Wrapping Paper, Bags and Flour Sacks.
Taylor & Bro., Don Mills and Market Square

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA.

It combined 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. It 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 $1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Toronto Advertisements.

John Macdonald & Co.

will receive in a few days about four car loads of

AMERICAN

Staple Dry Goods!

consisting of Prints, Ducks, Denims, Tucks, Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Shirting and Apron Checks, Drillings, Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, Waist Linings, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warp, Battings, Wadding, &c.

The above entire lot was bought at Job Prices for cash, and

WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO CLOSE THEM OUT ON ARRIVAL.

John Macdonald & Co.

TORONTO.

An Important Book for Agents.

CANADA, UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF LORD DUFFERIN,

By GEORGE STEWART, JR., author of "Evening in the Library," "The Story of the Great Fire," &c., &c. Demy, 8 vo., $3.00

CONDITIONS:—The book will contain upward of 700 pages, printed on rich, fine paper, with clear new type. Besides a well written historical account of Canada during Lord Dufferin's administration, giving a full, authentic description of the political, social and moral aspect of the country there will be given in extenso His Excellency's speeches, which are in themselves perfect literary gems. An elegant cabinet sized steel portrait of the Earl will embellish the work, executed in the highest style of the art. The cover will be beautified by a gold embossing of His Excellency's escutcheon, and other appropriate ornamental designs.

In conjunction with the book there will be published a lithograph portrait of His Lordship, 24x30 inches, similar in style to those issued in connection with the *Atlantic Monthly*, of the poets Longfellow, Whittier and Bryant, and will be sold at the extraordinarily low figure of 50 cents to subscribers to the book. Agents' Complete Prospectus, containing the steel portrait, showing the various styles of binding, letterpress, &c., will be ready shortly. Experienced Canvassers, by communicating at once, can procure first-class territory. Address—ROSE-BELFORD Publishing Co., 60 York St., Toronto, Ont. Toronto May 4 1878. eod

Montreal Advertisements.

FOR THE LAST TWENTY years this trade mark has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to reliable Tobaccos.

TRADE MARK.

PROFESSED COOKS are sure that

You will never be disappointed if you order the DURHAM brand; it is much superior to all other preparations.

GREAT CLEARNESS OF COLOR

is a noted feature in this preparation, while so perfect is the purifying process to which it is subjected that it far exceeds other makes in its low SPECIFIC GRAVITY and absolute purity.

IF THERE ARE ANY LADIES

who have not used the DURHAM CORN FLOUR they are respectfully requested to give it a trial and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and if this is done

They will say as do all connoisseurs:

"It is the finest they ever used."

When you ask for DURHAM CORN FLOUR, see that you get it.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

28 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Sole Agent for United States and Canada.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

For Queenstown & Liverpool

Sailing from New York on SATURDAY of each week, from Pier 45, North River.

Passengers will find these steamers tastefully fitted up, while the state-rooms are light, airy and roomy. The saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking-rooms, Ladies' boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath-rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.

Instant communication with the Stewards by electric bells.

For Berths, State-rooms, Return Ticket and other information, apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

A. G. SMYTH, Agent, London

STATE LINE.

Most Attractive Route to Europe.

PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS

—SAIL—

EVERY THURSDAY,

From NEW YORK to Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, London, Paris, and all parts of the Continent. Steamers sail promptly from Pier 42, foot of Canal street, as follows:—

State of Indiana .... March 6
" " Virginia .... " 13
" " Georgia .... " 20

Passage from New York to Glasgow, Liverpool or Belfast, according to location—

$55 TO $70—ROUND TRIP, $100 TO $120.

THE SECOND CABIN is situated a little forward amidships, is well carpeted and upholstered, and everything furnished that is necessary for a pleasant voyage. These accommodations are not what is called intermediate Passage—

$40 CURRENCY—ROUND TRIP, ONLY $75.

STEERAGE PASSAGE from New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Queenstown, Belfast, Londonderry, or Bristol,

$26 CURRENCY.

Passage and State Rooms can be secured in advance by applying to any of the following agents

F. S. Clarke, Richmond-street, E. de la Hooke G. W. R., W. H. Claris, St. Thomas, G. W. Sibbald Chatham, J. C. Norsworthy, Ingersoll, Thos. McDonald, Mitchell, Geo. A. Jackson, Stratford, W. N. Watson, Seaforth, Curry Bros., Windsor, E. T. Jackson, Woodstock, George Kemp, Exeter.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agent 72 Broadway, N.Y.

ALLAN LINE

—OF—

Royal Mail Steamships

SAILINGS FROM HALIFAX, N. S.

Nova Scotian	Feb. 8th
Peruvian	Feb. 15th
Sardinian	Feb. 22nd
Polynesian	March 1st
Sarmatian	March 8th
Caspian	March 15th
Moravian	March 22nd

H. TAYLOR.

PASSENGER AGENT.

London Jan 29th, 1879. dly

GEORGE F. JEWELL,

ACCOUNTANT,

INSURANCE AND COMMISSION AGENT.

OFFICE—No 2 Oddfellow Block Dundas St., London Ont.