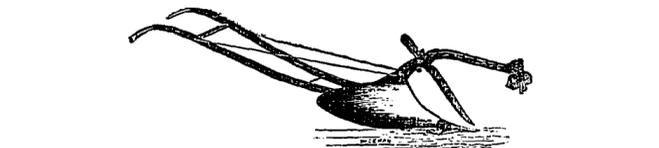


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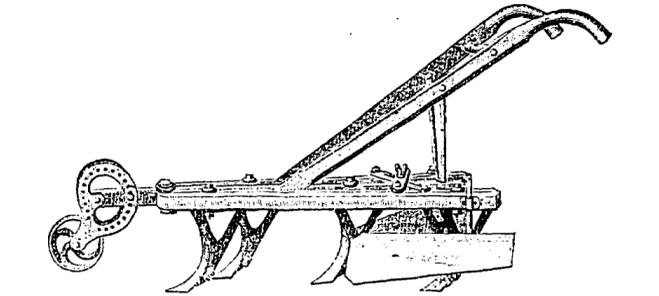


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OWEN MCGARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, ST. JOSEPH STREET. (2nd Door from MCGILL), Montreal. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions free of charge. 14-g

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LOOK HERE! Money can be made in spare hours, around among your neighbors, working for us. Send for samples, free. Box 1788, Montreal, Que. McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADemies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent free. HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md. Aug 27, 1876.

[Written for the POST and TRUE WITNESS.] Sewerage of Cities (Montreal in Particular).

(By A SANITARY ENGINEER.) Now that the winter snow has cleared away and all the approaches to the sewers are uncovered we are once more reminded of the sanitary condition of the city by the stench which is met with everywhere from the shafts in the street gutters. The expenditure of money on the ornamentation of parks and squares is absolute waste in the face of the necessity there exists for an amelioration of our sewerage system. We have been told, time after time, and we know the fact that the sewers are the cause of the ill health that prevails in the city, and we know that this will be the case as long as the sewers remain in their present position. We have a Board of Health, but the most intelligent members of the Board have openly declared in effect that vaccination, &c., is all a sham in view of the present state of the sewers. These gentlemen evidently understand the whole case, and the citizens should take the hint and insist that the sewerage is paramount over all other works in the hands of the Corporation.

It has been shown more than once in this journal that the foul odor emitted from the sewers and encountered on the sidewalks throughout the city is a plain indication of bad sewerage, and that in such cases the sewers become so many laboratories for the manufacture of poisonous gases which are evolved through the shafts in the channels of the streets, and through the house-drains into the houses throughout the city.

It is true that generally of late years, in the building of houses, traps are provided for the house-pipes and drains in order to stop the ascent of the sewer air, and to prevent its entrance into the house. The trap in use is the ordinary bent pipe or water-trap. It was shown not long ago in this journal that this water-trap is useless in preventing the entrance of sewer air into a house; for it absorbs the gas at one end and gives it out at another; moreover, it gets siphoned out and emptied frequently, thus giving free scope to the gas from the sewer to enter the house.

There are many sanitarians, who, having lost faith in the water trap, have recourse to a ventilating pipe as an auxiliary to this trap. It is supposed that this pipe will prevent the water from being sucked below it, and at the same time that it will induce a current of sewer gas through the pipe, thus leaving none in the vicinity of the trap. There are many who suppose that this ventilating pipe is used to remove the pressure of sewer gas from the trap in a manner similar to the action of a safety valve on a steam engine. This is not at all the case. There is no pressure from sewer gas. It will ascend the house pipes by simply amalgamating with the air in the pipe. It will amalgamate with the water in the trap by the same property and when the water becomes saturated with it then it amalgamates with the air above the trap and finally enters the house. It has been ascertained that it will pass through the water of the trap in about four or five minutes.

The ventilating pipe, if it starts from the soil pipe of the water-closet, will carry off the odor from the closet in most cases, but not always; its utility does not extend further, as will be seen from the following elucidation.

Let us suppose that the sewer is five feet in height and the house drain leading from a house is eight inches in diameter. Let us suppose that this ventilating pipe, as it is called, is three inches diameter. Then the sectional area of the sewer, if egg-shaped, is about thirty-six times that of the drain, and the area of the drain is seven times that of the pipe. Now, let us suppose that a partial vacuum is created in the sewer by one of these every-day occurrences, which are well known, and which were heretofore explained in this journal. Then the sewer takes the drain for a supply and will create a section through it thirty-six times greater than its capacity. The drain takes the ventilating pipe and the soil pipes; but, as the ventilating pipe can only supply one-seventh part of what the drain refuses, or about two hundred and fiftieth part of the total required, the test is brought to bear on the same pipes and the result must be that every trap throughout the house becomes unsealed, thus giving free scope to the sewer gas to enter the building wherever any of these traps is placed. This state of things will continue until they are all again filled with water.

The act of having recourse to this ventilating pipe with the view of relieving the water traps and preventing them from being siphoned, is similar to that of a man who would attempt to prop a falling house with his walking stick. As the walking stick resists to the limit of its strength in supporting the house, so does the ventilating pipe act to the limit of its capacity in relieving the water traps of a building, the usefulness of the one being as insignificant as that of the other. It follows that to prevent the ingress of sewer gas into a dwelling-house there must be provided some trap more efficient than the water trap.

More about the ventilating pipe at another time.

THE GRAND REVIEW. Accommodation for Our Visitors—Progress of the Grand Stand.

Aware of the great interest manifested by the public in everything appertaining to the imposing celebration of the coming Twenty-fourth, a Post reporter recently paid a visit to the review ground, in order to ascertain what progress had been made in improving the ground and preparing accommodation for the vast throngs who will congregate in this locality to witness the demonstration of loyalty evoked by the presence of one of Her Majesty's daughters. We selected Bleury street as the principal thoroughfare leading to the review ground. Nothing of consequence is to be noted on this street until you arrive at Sherbrooke, the same monotonous, red brick buildings, varied with stone residences as a break in the uniformity of structures, the close, hot air pent in by surrounding houses, and the sun's fierce rays beating down on the pedestrian, give rise to a desire for a stretch of open country where a breath of pure air, undiluted by contact with garbage heaps, could be obtained. On ascending the hill and reaching Sherbrooke street this longing is partly gratified by the cool breeze which rushes down from the open expanse of verdant country, bordering the white glaring road stretching off in the distance. Houses now appear detached and at greater distances apart until nothing intervenes to obstruct our view of the grand Hotel Dieu facing the city. The hard, heated plank sidewalk is gratefully exchanged for the pleasure afforded by a walk on the cool, springy and dewy turf. Near the junction of the Park road with Bleury street a busy scene is presented; numerous workmen are energetically plying hammer and saw erecting the grand stand, from whence all the Vice-Regal party will obtain a view of the proceedings, note the march past and receive the royal salute.

THE GRAND STAND. The Value of Land in England.

is erected on the edge of Bleury street, and fronts on St. Jean Baptiste Village, and affords a splendid view of the grounds which roll away to the right and left. It is 500 feet long, 12 feet high at the rear, and has nine rows of seats with a capacity for seating 1,000 persons. It is very strong, the back portion resting on nine inch logs, while the front supports are spiked to twelve inch logs, firmly imbedded in the ground. A passage three feet wide runs the entire length of the structure to facilitate the movements of its occupants, and avoid crushing and annoyance to persons already seated. A section at one end has been reserved for brigade officers and their invited guests.

THE VICE-REGAL PAVILION is being erected in the centre of the stand. It will be of an octagonal form, ten feet in diameter, and will be tastefully decorated and ornamented with hangings of crimson and gold tapestry. The furniture for the Royal pavilion is to be furnished by Messrs. Owen McGarvey & Co., and will be in accord with the trimmings.

On the arrival of the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise on the grounds, the Royal standard of England will be unfurled to the breeze. The remaining portion of the stand is allotted to the public. But to avoid the accompanying crush and bustle which would necessarily ensue in a scramble for seats, a small admission fee will be charged for a limited admission. Four gigantic flag staffs will be erected at the corners, and from these will be suspended several hundred emblems of all nations, imparting to the structure a gay and pleasing aspect. The flagstaffs facing the field will be surmounted by the Dominion Ensign and the American flag. Quartermaster Crawford, C. E., inspected the structure yesterday, and expressed his approbation of the work, which he considered would bear a far greater strain than would ever be brought to bear on it. Several parties were dissatisfied with the idea of erecting the stand in its present position, as they claimed it would obstruct the view of persons on the high ground in the rear. This was altogether uncalled for, as a really fine and extensive view can be obtained from the uplands at the base of the mountain. A marquee will be erected in the vicinity of the grand stand for supplying refreshments to the occupants. It has not yet been decided who will control the refreshments in this quarter, but a decision will be arrived at this afternoon by the Committee of Management. Mr. Alex. Morrison has the contract for building the stand and controlling the sale of tickets, and the public may rest assured under his able management and skillful supervision no crowding will occur, and the stability of the structure be beyond suspicion, as by the terms of his contract a civil engineer has to inspect the work on completion.

Advice to Newspaper Correspondents.

An American editor issues the following instructions as to the supplying of manuscripts by correspondents:—Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work. If you are compelled to use ink, never use a blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across thirty or forty words. Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all manuscripts sent us. And don't use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalize to suit ourselves; and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish even if it doesn't please you. Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and Board school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag man as though it were covered with copperplate sentences. Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman, and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled up every page, trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we do love to get hold of articles written in this style! And how we should like to get hold of the man who sends them! Just for ten minutes! Alone! In the woods, with a revolver in our hip pocket! Revenge is sweet! Yum, yum, yum! Lay your paper on the ground when you write, the rougher the ground the better. Coarse brown wrapping paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down and circus poster, and write on the pasty side of it with a pen stick it will do still better. When your article is completed, crunch your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it. This rubs off all superfluous pencil marks, and makes it lighter to handle. If you can think of it, lose one page out easily supply what is missing, and we love to do so. We have nothing else to do.

Journalistic Policemen.

Some of the party organs have been printing articles on independent journalism. The subject is one which they are probably quite competent to discuss without bias, as they can know very little about it. The idea of the party organs is that there can be no such thing as independent journalism, as every newspaper that deals with a public question must be on one or the other side of it. But that is the very best proof that there can be independent journalism. There are two sides to every question—a right side and a wrong side. The duty of a party back is to uphold its party, whether its party takes the right side or the wrong side. The duty of an independent journal is to take the right side, independent of all party considerations. One of the duties of a political journal, according to the Montreal Herald, is "to do police service in his own party," and keep order and decency in the ranks to which he belongs. The meaning of this is that when an supporter of either party refuses to march at the command of the party leaders, or dares to have an opinion of his own that does not harmonize with the opinion of his leaders, it is the duty of the party journalist to do police service by taking him by the back of the neck and clubbing him back into his place. This is not only very flattering to all who are followers of either party, but shows us what a noble mission is being performed by the journalistic policemen of both.

TO OUR AGENTS.

Any of our local agents or other representatives of this paper having monies paid there as subscriptions to the EVENING POST and TRUE WITNESS, will please forward the amounts immediately on receipt from the subscriber. We then can pass it at once to the credit of the subscriber, and thus prevent the unpleasant mistake of sending accounts to those who have already paid.

The Carlton Accident.

The public interests demand that a full and searching enquiry be made into the circumstances attending the shocking accident at Carlton on Saturday. The investigation into an accident which occurred at that unlucky place some months ago brought startling matters to light with respect to the duties and hours expected of railway employees. We are far from saying that the accident of Saturday was due to similar causes, but the public has a right to get at the facts, and to know exactly how it occurred and who was responsible for it and deal out punishment accordingly.—Mail.

Our Law-Makers.

Some of our contemporaries have been discussing the qualifications that are desirable in men who aspire to represent their fellow-men in Parliament. In recent article, the Ottawa Free Press summed up these qualifications as being "education and ability, polish and culture, judgment and integrity." Judged by this standard, some of the members of the Local Legislature, not to say the Dominion Parliament, would have a close run for their existence, for at present the qualifications are very frequently little else than out-and-out partisanship and unlimited "cheek."—Toronto Telegram.

Divorce in England.

London Truth.—Before the world is many years older we shall hear of a divorce being instituted that will cause no little talk and scandal in what anglicized Frenchmen call "de high life." The injured husband is a peer, but yet thirty years of age; the respondent is several years younger, and the daughter of a wealthy commoner of old family, and the correspondent is a groom, a young fellow of twenty-one. Every attempt has been made by the lady's family to lush the matter up, but without success, the husband declaring that he will not remain unable to marry for the rest of his days. The most curious part of the story is that the now disunited couple have not been man and wife more than two years.

Prince Napoleon.

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived at Cape Town. The Prince landed without cheers or tuck of drum or waving of banners, or having to pass beneath triumphal arches. Next day, as he was leaving for Natal, it seems that a considerable crowd got together. One person, it is said, uttered some uncomplimentary observation in French. The Daily News says: "On every ground we are inclined to wish that Prince Louis Napoleon had remained at home. He would have been free from the suspicion of getting up a mere political demonstration—playing to or at the Bonapartist galleries. His baptism of fire was ridiculous, but to him personally harmless. We can only hope that no greater harm and not so much ridicule may come of what may, perhaps, be called his anabaptism of fire."

How the Nihilists Work.

The London World tells of a clever capture by Russian Nihilists as follows: "A young man, in the full uniform of a Procurator's secretary, called last week on the Governor-General of Charkow. Courteously saluting, said he: 'M. the Procurator begs your Excellency to be so good as to come at once to his office.' 'Anything very important?' was the answer. 'We are on the track of Prince Krapotkin's murderer, and your Excellency's presence is most necessary.' 'Good! I will ring and order the carriage.' 'I may do nothing to do so,' the Procurator has sent his own carriage for your Excellency, that no time be lost; everything depends on expedition.' The Governor and the young man got into the carriage, drove off, and have not since been seen! The Governor had himself fallen into the hands of the Nihilists. The head of Police has since got a letter from the captured Governor imploring him not to prosecute the search for Krapotkin's assassin, as success in this direction would be followed by the loss of his (the Governor's) head, who is held as a hostage."

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET. Canadian Timber in England.

(From Robert Coltart, Smith & Co.'s Circular.) This market continues depressed, not only from the languid demand and the pressure of holders to sell, which keep prices very low, but also by a want of confidence which has arisen, owing to the impression which prevails as to the unsoundness still existing in the building and other trades connected with the wood trade. The import during the month was chiefly of pitch pine, which having been sold at very low rates, was resold to a large extent into the country as soon as landed.

Colonial Woods.—Yellow pine is light in stock as compared with the same time last year, but there has only been a very limited consumption during the past month. In red pine there have been no transactions. There has been a fair demand for oak during the month, and the stock of good wood is very light. The stock of elm consists chiefly of old and small wood, and fresh wood commands fair prices. Ash is dull of sale. Black walnut has come forward freely, and sales have been made at 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per foot for special sizes. Birch continues light in stock, and at auction, sales have been made of St. John's ex "Herbert Beech" at 14s. to 25s. per foot, and ex "S. B. Walden" at 15s. to 18s. per foot, according to size and quality. Quebec pine deals have not been very active, but the present small stock consists chiefly of inferior sizes and quality. At auction a parcel of 2nd quality Eddy's shipment was sold at prices ranging from £12 15s. to £15 7s. 6d. per standard, averaging £14 10s., and 3rd quality at £7 15s. to £8 10s. per standard. Of N.B. and N.S. Spruce deals the stock is unusually large, being over 50 per cent greater than that of the same time last year, while there is no improvement in the consumption to help it off. At auction, a cargo of St. John's, ex "Herbert Beech," was sold at an average of £7 4s. 6d. per standard, and a cargo ex "Hannah Blanchard," at Musquash, at an average of £6 10s. per standard. Spruce planks, 5 feet 3 x 1 inches, have been sold at 72s. 6d. per mille. Laths and latwood continue dull of sale. Quebec marcanite, pipe staves have been sold during the month at prices hardly equal to their present first cost in Quebec.

A Bank Robber Escapes.

New York, May 8.—John alias "Red" Leary, who had been for several months awaiting the result of the habeas corpus proceeding in the United States Courts proceeding in the United States Courts to be tried for participation in the Northampton Bank robbery, escaped from jail last night, and nothing since has been seen of him. Leary is one of the most noted bank burglars in this country; he is a giant, upon whose strength his confederates always relied for assistance when caught in their work.

England and Asia Minor.

The Army and Navy Gazette understands that the Government are making preparations to justify the position of Great Britain to the Protectorate in Asia Minor, and that the names of certain officers have been sent in to the War office for approval as assistants to Major Wilson, R. E., who is named as Consul-General; but as they have not yet been formally approved of, it would be premature to announce their actual nomination as consuls or vice-consuls. Among them are a light cavalry officer of promise, an officer of artillery, an officer of infantry, and a Guardsman lately employed in India.

A Gas Clock.

There is a clock in the Guildhall Museum, London, of which the motive power is hydrogen gas, generated by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on a ball of zinc. The clock itself resembles a large coloured glass cylinder without any cover, and about half full of sulphuric acid. Floating on the top of this acid is a glass bell, and the gas generated forces forward this concave receiver until it nearly reaches the top of the cylinder, when, by the action of a delicate lever, two valves become simultaneously opened. One of these allows the gas to escape thereby causing the lever to descend, and the other permits a fresh ball of zinc to fall into the acid. The same operation is repeated as long as the materials for making the gas are supplied, and this is effected without winding or manipulation of any kind. The dialplate is fixed to the front of the cylinder, and communicates by wheels, &c., with a small glass perpendicular shaft, which rises with the receiver and sets the wheels in motion.

The Miseries of the Black Exodus.

About seven thousand negroes—all, or nearly all—from Louisiana and Mississippi, have started out on this emigration movement to Kansas, and most of them have been furnished in St. Louis with money enough to pay their way to Leavenworth and to other points in Kansas. Nearly all have had to be provided with board and lodging in St. Louis, while waiting to see what could be done for them further, and not a few have had to be provided also with clothes. Not one in twenty had any money to pay his way beyond St. Louis. Some had their families with them. All were shivering and starving. About a hundred are down sick, and unable to go beyond St. Louis. Probably many will die there, and many more will suffer and die in Kansas. But the infatuated blacks continue to pour into St. Louis, on their way to the one State where they have been assured they will find a land of Canaan, a country flowing with milk and honey, to say nothing of "possum and de'coon, which animals, all very fat, the negroes have been told abound in Kansas. It is said ten thousand more of these deluded people will quit the plantations of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana this spring, and follow their predecessors westward.

California's New Constitution.

Advices from the Pacific coast show that, in spite of the active opposition of the party of property and capital, the people of California have pronounced at the polls in favor of the constitution framed by the party of labor. The influence of this decision on the future of the State cannot fail to be highly important, because at a stroke it changes the conditions which have controlled the relations of capital and labor in California since the admission of that prolific territory as a State of the Union. Two leading features of the new constitution deserve special notice—namely, the provisions relating to taxation and the Chinese question. Under the general head of "property" every interest in the State representing capital in any form comes under the shadow of the taxgatherer. The workingman who deposits his savings in a bank becomes at once a capitalist in the eye of the law and must pay thereon his quota to the general revenue. The effect of this on the stability of savings banks will be ruinous, inasmuch as it must cause the withdrawal of these deposits, which are the solid parts of the institutions. If the funds are so withdrawn, all the interests hanging on these banks must suffer, and a shock will be given to business that will react on the party responsible for the radical measure. The Chinese are, by the new constitution, virtually excluded from employment. If they do not go, they can stay and starve. California says this by from eight to ten thousand majority. Now the world will see how the communistic idea works in practice.—New York Herald.

The Beaconsfield Vineyard.

BEAUCONSFIELD, Near Pointe Claire, P.Q. The season for planting being close at hand, the public are invited to send in their orders without delay. Instructions for planting, care and training will be sent on application, and the method may be practically learnt on the Vineyard, near the Beaconsfield Station, G. T. Railway. Price of the vines, 50 cents each. 33-6

EPHRAIM'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every attack of debility. The great secret of subtle maladies is floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a purely nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle Street, and 171 Piccadilly, London, England."

Special Notice.

We print to-day in our advertising columns recommendations of the most celebrated living Pianists and musicians in regard to the New York Weber Piano, which for perfection of tone, action, cover and durability are said to be unapproached by any maker in the world. A late number of the London Musical Record says that even there, in the United States, the great pianist, Madame Rive-King says "the Weber Piano is the finest instrument I ever played my fingers on." The Centennial Judges say "They were the best. Along there had ever heard of seen." Many of our leading citizens are taking advantage of the present opportunity to procure them before the advance in duties adds so much to their price. Sold wholesale by the New York Piano Co.'s store, 183 St. James Street.