The business man of to-day has very little time to spend reading his morning paper and therefore wants to get all the news in short, readable form. **Toronto** is a big city and the daily occurrences interesting to the general public are numerous. As a concise, reliable paper none can compare with The **World**

Sent to any address for 25 Cents a Month.

Murderers as Converts.

Day after day we read in the public prints accounts of the sayings of murderers in their cells, and these sayings are full of assurances that the villains have found salvation and are prepared to go swinging by the neck into glory. The more brutal the character of the crime the greater the spiritual exaltation of the criminal as a rule. No sooner is a murderer condemned to death than well-meaning men and women crowd to his cell, pray with him and take the most touching interest in his welfare. In some cases—notably that of Birchall—they give him books, flowers and other creature comforts. Naturally the fellow is flattered and pleased, and in return for all the sentimentality showered upon him speedily acknowledges his conversion to the particular form of worship affected by his visitors. His spiritual guides wind up by following him to the scaffold with a sympathetic solicitude that borders upon admiration. A few days before the end he takes up the role of mentor. He warns and exhorts the decent people about him to lead good lives, preparatory to meeting him in Heaven. The American yarn of the murderer who nodded familiarly to the chaplain as the trap fell with the words, "I'll meet you later," is but a humorous illustration of the comportment of some of these converts.

Take the case of Day, the Niagara Falls murderer, hanged yesterday, for instance. During the past week Day has been unconcerned, and being asked the source of his calmness sweetly exclaimed that the arm of God was about him to protect him from all harm and fear. Prior to the perpetration of the brutal crime of which he was convicted he was a low ignorant blackguard; yesterday he imagined or pretended to imagine himself a just man made perfect, and he swung off in the most saintly manner after an edifying moral lecture to us mortals whom he left behind. His victim was hurled to her death with all her human imperfections on her head to rise up in judgment against her; but he pretended that he was washed whiter than snow by the jail chaplain and will go up higher than she!

Some people complain that the newspapers speak of incidents of this sort with undue flippancy. It is certainly difficult to speak of them with due patience. No proper-minded person will deny the possibility of a murderer's salvation; and all Christians will admit that the criminal should have benefit of clergy. It is the patronizing airs that the convict allows himself that provoke sharp criticism. Whatever right he may have to the Kingdom of Heaven, he he never so repentant, he has no reason for putting on style in this world, nor does such bearing indicate that he has found true salvation, which is meek, timid and unassuming. Many honest men have been puzzled, if not demoralized, by these sermons from murderers' cells.

Toronto Forty Years Ago.

A citizen has handed us a copy of The British Colonist, Oct. 7, 1851, a semi-weekly paper published in Toronto by Hugh Scobie. Mr. Scobie still survives among us in The Canadian Almanac, which was originally founded by him. The Colonist was well printed and well edited. In the advertisements the first column contains legal cards. Of the names printed there we only recognize one known to us of to-day—Mr. J. Boyd, the retired judge of the county court. All the rest, Cayley, Cameron, Patton, Strathy, McLean, Brough, Roaf, Baby, Vankoughnet, have departed. Dr. Bethune was then in practice and a member of the medical faculty of Trinity. In those days boys could be sent to the Cobourg Church Grammar School (Rev. H. B. Jessopp, M.A.) for £10 a term. The mastership of the Streetsville Grammar School was vacant; the salary was advertised at £100 with the fees thrown in. French and English were taught at Pinehurst, Toronto, by Monsieur and Madame Deslandes. J. R. Armstrong was selling potash kettles. Of the steamboats, the Champion (to Montreal), Highlander (to Montreal), Princess Royal (to Kingston), the Passport (still alive) (to Kingston), the Admiral (to Rochester), are all advertised to leave at certain hours. Whittemore, Rutherford & Co. were dealing in groceries, shelf hardware, teas, sugars, etc. The news came by "magnetic telegraph." Flour in that day brought 15 shillings for 196 lbs. Wheat was 3s. 6d. a bushel. Turkeys 4s. and 5s. a couple. A. & S. Nordheimer were then, and are still, in the piano business. St. Andrew's Lodge was holding an emergency meeting at the Masonic Hall in Church-street. The Bostwick lots at the corner of King and Yonge could have been leased at $12 a foot per year. A North Gwillimbury man was warning the public not to trust his wife. The Consumers' Gas Co. held its annual meeting at 8 p.m. Of the hotels, G. C. Horwood kept the North American, James Patterson, Patterson's Hotel, Beard's Hotel was in Church-street and Elgie's in Yonge-street, near Queen; the White Horse Cellar was in Toronto-street. There were any number of farms for sale. Castle Frank brewery was at the head of Jarvis-street; who knows its site now? Kivas Tully was a practising architect. The Colonist announces the particulars of the ceremony to be observed in "breaking ground" at the opening of the "Ontario, Simcoe & Huron Railroad Union Company," now the Northern. Ald. Robinson (Hon. John Beverley, we suppose), was in the City Council and was busy putting through bylaws. Of the politicians mentioned in two columns of red hot political articles, James Beaty and William McDougall alone survive. A perusal of The Colonist of forty years ago drives home the fact that our towns and our townships practically lose their identity in thirty years. The actual existing ties between the Toronto of '51 and '90 are of the slenderest kind.

Mr. Preston says Lord Elgin wined and dined the Yankees at Washington into signing the old Reciprocity Treaty, and says it can be done again. But he forgets that Hon. George Brown went there to imitate Lord Elgin and signally failed, though he took with him Mr. James Saurin McMurray of Toronto, then a fashionable young man about town, to show him the way how. Grits are not a success in the convivial line. They are more at home among graves and worms and epitaphs and thinks.

HE WOULDN'T BE BLUFFED.

D'Alton McCarthy Tries to Have Some Fun With Robert Jaffray at the Street Railway Arbitration.

The street railway arbitrators occupied the whole of yesterday in discussing the valuations made by Mr. Robert Jaffray. His basis of valuation was the use to which the properties could be put by an investor, the use making the value. The cross-examination by Mr. McCarthy developed considerable ill-feeling, and Judge Senkler had to interfere more than once. The result showed again the difficulty of making real estate valuations and the folly of valuators dealing in percentages when speaking of comparative values.

The valuations of Mr. Jaffray for the city and of Mr. Lee for the company and the cost are:

Properties.	Jaffray.	Lee.	Cost the Company.
No. 1	$ 51,600	$106,026	$ 62,500
" 2	43,890	87 219	30,500
" 3	17,810	27,897	5,000
" 4	22,678	46,451	11,150
" 5	18,000	20,469	12,631
" 6	9,750	15,000	11,700
Total	$164,088	$313,572	$133,481

Property No. 1 is that on Frederick, Front and Esplanade-streets; No. 2, on George, Front and Esplanade-streets; No. 3, northwest corner Frederick and Front; No. 4, King-street east; No. 5, Scollard-street and Yorkville-avenue; No. 6, Yonge-street.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Mr. Jaffray said the demand for factory sites in the neighborhood of the Front-street properties was not so great as formerly. The taxation is too great and the country generally is not in so good a position as formerly. A number of factories have located out of town.

Mr. Jaffray was then handed over to the tender mercies of Mr. McCarthy for cross-examination. The opening question seemed to be for the purpose of showing that Mr. Jaffray, from hostility to the company, undervalued their property.

Q. Now, tell us, Mr. Jaffray, are you interested in the street railway?—A. No, sir.

Q. But you have at least a good feeling towards them?—A. I have a friendly feeling towards Mr. Smith and Mr. Kiely. I have no hard feelings against them.

Q. But, nevertheless, you took an active part in securing legislation against the road?—A. No, not exactly against the road, but in regard to the road.

Q. Were you working in the interests of the company?—A. No.

Q. In what capacity, pray?—A. The company had obtained legislation which I thought was very unjust towards the city, and I, with other residents in Yonge-street, applied to have it corrected. And so we did.

Q. Then you lobbied against the company?—A. No, I attended the Legislature as a citizen.

Q. Then you still preserve your animosity towards the road?—A. I refuse to allow you to put it in that way. I had no feeling in the matter. I opposed unjust legislation as a citizen, and I succeeded.

Q. In short a lobbyist?—A. I was there as a citizen to win my rights.

Mr. McCarthy then brought up another arbitration by asking Mr. Jaffray where he was last engaged as a witness in real estate matters.

A. Within the last few months. In the Globe-lane matter.

Q. Not so much a witness as an interested party?—A. I was called as a witness.

Q. The Globe got the benefit of a very liberal value?—A. If you are going to bring that up I insist on being allowed an explanation. I shan't allow you to stand there making insinuations while I am gagged. The city did not pay for it. The award was paid by local taxation on adjoining property.

Q. Were you on the side of the city?—A. Yes, in that case too.

Mr. McCarthy here succeeded in rousing Mr. Jaffray's ire by referring to his engagement as valuator as a retainer.

Q. How much did you get for coming here and swearing?—A. That is impertinent.

Q. How much did the city pay you?—A. All that I ever received was a check for $30.

Q. As a retainer, I suppose, to keep you out of the hands of the railway company?—A. I can't give the reasons.

Q. Did you ever get a retainer before?—A. I would not swear positively that I did.

Q. When did you get the retainer?—A. It was as early as last spring. If I had not been retained I would gladly have got out of it.

Q. But you didn't return the check?—A. No.

Q. Thus biased and retained your object was to value properties as low as possible?—A. Every valuation is conscientious and a good consideration.

In spite of this assurance Mr. McCarthy seemed to think that the acceptance of a retainer would influence the judgment or the witness. In referring to the values placed on the Front-street stables, he said:

"I suppose you valued them as low as possible. Your retainer calls for that, you know?"

Mr. Jaffray: "Your retainer requires you to do all you can the other way."

Mr. Blake: "Retainer v. Retainer."

Mr. McCarthy: "I cannot take the properties according to your measurements."

Mr. Jaffray: "I would be sorry to take them according to yours."

Judge Senkler: "Now that you have had your little say you had better start afresh."

They started afresh but were soon in another snarl. The Gooderham & Worts property near the stables, 134 feet frontage in Front-street, was sold about three years ago for $26,000. This Mr. Jaffray declared too high.

Mr. McCarthy: "You are swearing as hard as your retainer permits."

Mr. Jaffray: "That is like you. It is a vile insinuation such as you lawyers are permitted to make. You have no right to speak to me in that way."

Mr. McCarthy: "Answer my questions and you won't get into trouble."

Mr. Jaffray: "I won't answer to suit you. I will answer honestly."

Judge Senkler: "You must answer the questions."

Mr. Jaffray: "This is not gentlemanly conduct."

Mr. McCarthy: "I won't take lessons in gentlemanly conduct from you."

Judge Senkler: "Mr. McCarthy ought not to have made that remark. At the same time, Mr. Jaffray, you must answer the questions."

Mr. McCarthy: "I won't submit to this or any other witness evading questions."

Mr. Jaffray: "And I won't—"

Judge Senkler: "There now, Mr. Jaffray, that will do."

The property on Yonge-street Mr. Jaffray valued at $100 a foot.

Mr. McCarthy: "Are you aware that property south of that has been sold for $299 a foot?"

Mr. Jaffray: "There are so many curious transactions in real estate."

Mr. McCarthy: "No one knows that better than yourself."

In the re-examination by Mr. Blake, Mr. Jaffray described the part he took in obtaining the street railway legislation last session. "The City Solicitor, Mr. McWilliams," he said, "led the attack."

Mr. McCarthy: "He is greatly ashamed of it now, I am told."

Drawn Through a Space of Six Inches.

GUELPH, Dec. 18.—A young man named Davidson, employed at Burr Bros.' furniture factory, met with a probably fatal accident yesterday. While ascending in the elevator one of his hands became caught between the steel gable and the drum on the elevator. He reached out the other hand to extricate himself and both were mangled by the cable. The sinews were torn from the shoulder of his arms and his body drawn through a space of six inches and badly smashed. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Whisky Killed Him.

BROCKVILLE, Dec. 18.—Thomas Bartlette, aged 30, employed in the wringer factory, was found dead, seated in a chair, at 2½ this morning in a hovel owned by Mrs. Macdonagh, where he boarded. He had been drinking heavily.

Easily Caught.

Croup, colds, sore throat and many painful ailments are easily caught in this changeable climate. The never-failing remedy is just as easily obtained in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which is undoubtedly the best of all the many remedies offered for the cure of colds or pains.

Dead, Aged 103.

KINGSTON, Dec. 18.—Antoine LaLonde died here to-day aged 103. Last week he danced a brisk hornpipe. Deceased was born in Quebec in 1787. His wife, aged 93, survives him.

James McGuire, father of Judge McGuire, Prince Albert, N.W.T., died yesterday.

Messrs. Stott & Jury, chemists, Bowmanville, write: "We would direct attention to Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, which is giving perfect satisfaction to our numerous customers. All the preparations manufactured by this well-known house are among the most reliable in the market.

Watson's Cough Drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. Try them.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Toothache cured instantly by using Gibbon's Toothache Gum.

A YOUTHFUL TRAVELER.

From Near Toronto Goes to Chicago in Search for His Mother.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—A manly-looking little fellow 13 years old, with bright eyes and a business air about him, walked into the Desplaines-street Station last evening and asked assistance in finding his mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. John Burns, who were living in Aberdeen-street when he last heard from them.

Asked his name he replied, "William James Rutledge," with as much nonchalance as the Mayor would have replied De Witt C. Cregier.

The lad, in reply to numerous questions, said: "I have been living with my great uncle on a farm near Toronto. Uncle didn't use me any too well, and mother wrote me some time ago that if he didn't treat me right to come and live with her. Uncle didn't abuse me, but I never got any money to spend and I made up my mind to come to Chicago. My brother, who lives in Toronto, bought me a ticket to Detroit and I footed it from there to a town called Howell. Guess it must have been about 100 miles, or 200, anyway it was a four days' walk. Then I got the train men to bring me through on a freight train to Chicago. I've hunted up several John Burnses here, but I haven't found the man that married my mother yet," and the youthful wanderer threw his little old overcoat open with a careless flap.

"Well, you can sleep here to-night," said the desk sergeant, "and we'll ask the newspapers to publish a notice of your arrival in Chicago and perhaps your mother will see it and come for you."

"All right," said the little man, and he walked downstairs with the sergeant, nothing daunted by his hard experience and looking as happy as a successful candidate after a hot campaign.

THE SALLOWAYS OF BOWMANVILLE.

A Couple of Young Women Who Got Into Trouble Down East.

Sergeant Vaughan, Moral Inspector Archabold's aide, last night arrested at Union Station two young Englishwomen named Levina and Ann Salloway on a charge of vagrancy. Both carried infants a few months old. The women were taken up to the Salvation Army Rescue Home, but admission was refused on the ground that the institution did not take in women of the Salloway stamp, as there was no other place to send them to the sisters with their infants were left in the big cell at police headquarters. According to Inspector Stephen the sisters were in service in Bowmanville and, having got into trouble, the authorities kindly shipped them on to Toronto to get rid of them. The Toronto authorities intend to send them back there to-day.

The Post-Graduate Lectures.

The course of post-graduate lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the medical faculty of Toronto University was begun yesterday. The lectures were given in the Biological Department and were largely attended. The morning subject, "Tuberculosis of Bones," was treated by Drs. Primrose, Peters, B. E. McKenzie and Cameron. Dr. Peters, who has just returned from England with the degree F.R.C.P., London, was received with cheers.

Dr. W. T. Aikins lectured on "Sub-luxations," Dr. A. R. Robinson of New York on "Eczema—Catarrhal Dermatitis," and Dr. Abbe of New York on "The Limitations of Spinal Surgery."

In the evening Dr. Robinson also lectured on "Peroxophenosis Rollinduria Vegetante" before the Pathological Society.

The course will be continued to-day and to-morrow. The subject to-day at 10½ is "Typhoid Fever," and at 2 "Mastoid Pyemia," "Jugular Thrombosis" and "Ligature Operation." To-morrow at 10½ "A New Problem in Nutrition" and "Eczema—Catarrhal Dermatitis" (continued), will be treated, and at 2 "Technique of Intestinal Anastomosis" and "The Present Position of Antiseptic Surgery." The last lecture is a reply to Mr. Tait's criticism of Sir Joseph Lister.

The Kings of Horticulture.

HAMILTON, Dec. 18.—The session of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was continued yesterday, when Farmer-General Dryden delivered an address.

A. H. Pettit of Grimsby said the home consumption of fruit in Canada within the past 10 years has increased enormously. In 1879, $11,037 was the value of importations of fruit into Canada; in 1889 they amounted to $619,819; in other words the imports of fruit into the Dominion had increased 57-fold in 10 years. Increase in the urban population meant an increased consumption of fruit.

A special committee was appointed to wait upon the Dominion Government in regard to the appointment of an inspector of fruit and to the grievance against express companies. The committee is made up as follows: A. McD. Allan, Goderich; E. D. Smith, Winona; J. H. McMichael, Waterford; N. J. Clinton, Windsor; G. S. Castor, Craighurst; A. H. Pettit, Grimsby; P. C. Dempsey, Trenton, and Secretary Woolverton.

Hamilton Election Trial.

HAMILTON, Dec. 18.—The taking of evidence in the Hamilton election case was today postponed until Friday. The personal charges were gone into this morning. William Boylan, to whom Stinson was alleged to have promised $2, swore he had never seen Stinson until to-day. The rest of the personal charges were abandoned, except that of John Dent, which stands for judgment. Charge 107, that William Oxendale's expenses had been paid from Brantford, was dropped. The personating charges were abandoned, Arthur Jones, James Nichol and Robert Nichol denying that they had personated any person else. Jeremiah Gregg swore that H. Irwin treated him on election day. This case stands for judgment.

How the Act Reads.

By the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act an employer is liable to his workpeople for accidents and injuries accruing to them in a sum up to three years' wages, or $1500, whichever is the greater, unless it can be proved "to the satisfaction of a jury" that the accident is in no way the fault of the employer. The Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co. of Toronto issue a policy most liberal in its conditions, which will protect the employer not only against his liability under this act, and at common law, but against all litigation expenses incurred in meeting unjust claims.

English Farmer Killed.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 18.—An English farmer named John Ellis, who lived near Calgary, was killed last night on the Morley trail three miles from there. He had been up to the Foot hills for a load of fence posts, when in coming down the hill part of the harness broke, causing the horses to run away, throwing Ellis under the wheels, which passed over his face and skull, killing him instantly.

Choice Christmas Fruits and Table Delicacies.

Mara & Co., grocers, 280 Queen-street telephone 713, have the largest and choicest stock in the city of Christmas fruits and table delicacies. They make a specialty of shipping family orders to all parts of Ontario. Send for price catalogue. 135

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

Junction Jots.

At present there are no candidates in the field for aldermanic honors or the mayoralty.

The Thompson block, Dundas and Keele-streets, has been purchased by a Toronto syndicate for $60,000.

The concert and bazaar under the auspices of the L.A.S. of St. John's Church realized a large sum for the building fund. The Wycliffe College Glee Club assisted.

Investigation into the causes of the foul air of the new town hall has revealed the fact that the cold air is supplied to the furnaces from the horse stalls and then served up hot to the office upstairs. It has been suggested that the property committee obtain an architect's report upon the building and decide what changes are necessary.

Jan. 9 has been selected as the date of the annual ball and supper under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

OUR INDIAN NAMES.

What They Mean and How They Have Been Corrupted—Natural Features Used to Indicate the Place.

AH-NISH-E-NAH-BA-WE-BE-E-GUN.

Editor World: Some time ago there appeared in your paper inquiries as to the correct meaning and pronunciation of a great many of the Indian names given to the towns, lakes and rivers in the Northwest and other parts of Canada: Keewatin, Pembina, Saskatchewan being among the number. To satisfy some of those wishing to become better acquainted and more learned in the aboriginal vernacular I shall endeavor to supply such, and before going to the Northwest begin nearer at home first.

The word Spadina (ave.), for instance, should be, Ish-pah-de-nah and means a high hill or rising ground—Ish-pah being high; Ish-pah-me-gudt, it is high; Pe-kwah-de-nah, it is hilly; Ish-pah-be-kah, a high rock, etc.

Chinguacousy (Tp) should be Shing-wauk-ons-e-ks—a pinery or where young pines grow. Holland Landing was called this by the Indians. Shing-wauk being a pine tree—Shing-wauk-ons, a small pine tree; the "Shing-Wauk Home" at The Sault Ste Marie being called after an old Indian Chief of that name who formerly lived at that place.

Etobicoke should be Wah-do-be-kaung, a place where many alder trees grow—Wah-dobe is an alder tree, Wah-do-be-ka a forest of alder trees; and the termination—ong or ing—meaning at, to, in or from such a place—as ne-be, water; ne-beeng, in the water.

The Credit was called from a trading place or store being there where Indians traded and got credit, hence it was called Mah-ze-nah-e-ga-sebe—(se-be being a river,) Mah-ze-nah-e-gun being a book where their debts were entered.

Hamilton on Burlington Bay was called De-o-nah-sa-de-o—and means a shallow place with a sandbar and is a Mohawk word.

Toronto is another Mohawk word and should be De-on-do—meaning trees in the water.

Bobcaygeon should be O-bob-ka-je-wun and means a narrow place between rocks where the water comes through.

Coboconk should be Kah-be-kahnk or Kah-kah-be-kahnk, or Pwah-kah-be-kah and means falls over a smooth rock where the water falls straight down and not sloping.

Rougog should be Pi-yaug-wash-kew-gaug and means a shallow muddy lake.

Penetanguishene is from Pen-e-tahng-ongk—which means sand, ashes, or anything fine dropping and running down, hence the name as above. Peeng-grwe is ashes.

Mashquoteh, the old Baldwin estate and where the new U. C. College is now being built, should be Mahsh-ko-da, and means a meadow or a prairie; also Mash-ko-se-kun, Mah-nahsh-ko-se waun, etc., etc.; the accent, as in most of these words, being strong on the last syllable.

Owen Sound is still called by the Indians Ke-che-we-quaid-ong. Ke-che is large and we-quaid is a bay, and the termination ong, as already explained, to or at that place.

Manitowaning on the Manitoulin Island is Mah-ne-to-wah-neeng, and means the place of spirits; Mah-ne-to, being a spirit; Mutche-mah-ne-to, being the evil spirit; Ke-she-ma-ne-to, being the great spirit. The last syllable in this word has more the sound of do than to.

Chicago is an Indian word, too, and means where skunks are; she-kaug, being a skunk and the ong or ongk, being at or to that place.

The River Mississippi means simply a big river; see-be being river, me-ash being large. Hence the Ojibways would say, see-sah-see-beeng, to, or at that river. In the Cree misi is large and sibi river; hence the name in Cree Mis-si-se-be.

Mackinac or Michillimackinack, is derived from the Indian word Me-zhe-k-ee-nah-k. O-jib-wa is a turtle—and the O-tah-wah Indians would say me-ke-nang and in the Cree—mees-ke-nauk—the O-jib-ways would say for a big turtle —me-she-ne-mah-ke-naunk—and the people who live in that place—me-she-ne-mah-ke-ne-goog; the Indian tradition being that a very large turtle was found there at the time, I suppose when the Indians were fond of telling those stories around the camp fires to their children and others who believed in such—(ah-duh-sokaun).

Washago should be Wah-sha-gum-ma—and means clear water, because wa-sha means clear—wah-she-yah is bright, and wah-sa-yah is light; gume-me being an affix meaning water or lake.

Lake of Two Mountains is Po-da-wahdum-meeg—meaning waters spread out as a lake.

River Severn is Wai-nant-keche-aung—and means a river running about in all directions

Kaministiquia, at Fort William, should be Kah-me-niss-tah-qui-yah (se-be), and means a river with an island in it.

Lake St. Clair is Wah-we-a-yah-te-nong, and means a round lake, as Wah-we-a-yah, means round.

Saguenay is a Cree word and is sah-ge-nepe, meaning water going out.

Maskinonge is called no doubt from a fish of that kind, and which in Ojibway is mahsh-ke-non-je. Ke-non-je is a common pike, and mahsh is large or strong.

Coucoiching is an inlet as at Orillia. Orillia was called and is now called by the Indians Me-che-kuh-neeng—which means narrows dividing two lakes—also is the word for a fence.

Parry Sound is called by the Indians Wah-sah-ko-sing, meaning drift wood all around the shore.

Musnquash should be Mush-kahs, and means that white stone or quartz.

Matchedash should be Matche-dushk, and means a place where there are rushes and drowned land.

Lake Penage in Indian is Wash-kah-gahmeeng, meaning Crooked Lake. Penage is the French word for a pair of deer's horns.

Lake Simcoe was called by the Indians ahshoon-ne-yongk, which name, as tradition says, was the name of a dog that continually went about crying out that name, but was never seen.

Nassagaweya should be Na-zhe-sah-ge-wayyong, and means a river with two outlets.

Nipissing means a small lake—ne-been, being the diminutive anding, as already explained, at the end meaning to, at, in or from the lake.

Nottawasaga is Nah-dah-wa-sah-ge, which means the mouth of the Mohawk River. Nah-dah-wa, being a Mohawk, and sah-gee, mouth of a river, and me-sah-sah-ge means the large mouth of a river.

Shahwahnegah is a long bay or strait. Shah-wa-yah, a long strait or shore.

Mahgenetewan is mah-gah-net-te-waung, and means a long open channel.

Cassé Lake is wrong, and should be she-sheeb, which means a duck, or Duck Lake, although in the Cree se-seeb is a duck.

The word muskeeg, so much used on the C.P.R., particularly in the Commes big suit, should be maush-keeg, and simply means a swamp where trees could grow. Mish-gwuhsi, being a softer kind or beaver meadow; mahs-kaik in Cree.

The river spelt on the Government maps Wanapitae, is wrong, and should be Wahnah-be-da-be, and means a row of teeth in a semi-circular shape.

The river Wisawasa should be We-sahgah-ma-seeng, meaning rapids or water running towards a lake or some other water.

Wigwam should be we-ge-waum, and is a lodge, bark or otherwise.

The Sault Ste. Marie is called Pah-wahteeg, which means falls or rapids.

Wawanosh is Wa-wa-naush, and means sailing well. Wa-wa-ne-well, and nah-sheeng, sailing.

Omemee means pigeon; hence Om-me-se-be—Pigeon River.

Temiscaming means deep water, from timi or dimi—deep and gum-me lake or water.

Keewatin is Ke-way-din—the true pronunciation being nearer the d than the t, and simply means north, both in the Cree and Ojibway languages. Ke-way-de-ne-nodin is north wind—nodin is wind.

Saskatchewan should be Ke-sis-kah-je-wun, both in the Ojibway and Cree, and means a rapid current; Pa-meche-wung being a current of water; Ke-se-je-wun is a swift current. Red River was called by the Indians Mis-ko-se-be—misko being red and se-be a river.

Assiniboine-se-be is the Indian name for Stoney Sioux River and should be As-si-ne bwaun, Bwaun being the word for a Sioux and assin a stone.

Pembina is said to be a corruption of the Cree word ne-pe-me-nah, which means the high bush cra berry. In Ojibway they are called uh-neeb-me-nun. The low bush cranberries growing in the swamps are called mahsh-keeg-me-neen. Nepimina got mixed up and corrupted into its present shape by Hudson Bay Company employes and coureurs de bois.

Milwaukee should be Me-ne-walk-kee, which means good land—Me-no good, and ah-kee land.

Michigan means a big lake, the word being contracted—Sah-gah-e-gun being lake, and Me-sah or Ma-tchaus being large. This is about the same in the Cree.

A place called Sheboygan should be Shah-bo-e-gah-neeng, and means where the water can be used right through by a boat or canoe without making a portage. (o-negum.)

Thessalon, on the Georgian Bay, should be Ta-suh-nong, and is derived from Ta-sin, a flat point of land jutting out into the lake.

Matawan is a Cree word and is Mah-tah-waun, and means where a river falls into a lake or some place below.

Manitoba may mean several things. Mah-ne-to is a spirit, and in Ojibway Mah-ne-to-wah-pun or bun means a place where there is something supernatural or Mah-ne-to-bi—(sitting god—or Mah-ne-to-wah-bah—a spirit in a strait, etc., etc.

It would be surprising to see how the Indian language is so beautifully constructed. It has naturally a soft, smooth sound; the letters F, L, Q, R, V and X not being in the alphabet at all, neither Ojibway nor Cree (proper). With one or two exceptions, all the words contained in this list are in the Ojibway and its kindred dialects, the Algonquin (O-Lush-qwah-gah-meeg), O-towah, Po-ta-wah-tah-mee, Me-no-me-ne and a few others. B.

211 *Carlton-street*, 1890.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Peculiar Affair in Strathroy—A Prisoner Shot While En Route to Jail.

STRATHROY, Ont., Dec. 18.—A peculiar shooting affray occurred here last night about 11 o'clock while Chief Wilson was atking Harry Dexter to jail on a charge of obtaining $80 from Fanny Joiner Cook at the Allan Hotel.

As the officer and the prisoner reached the jail door there was a pistol shot and Dexter fell to the ground. It was found that the bullet had entered his head above the right eye, making a severe wound and causing much pain. Dr. Henderson dressed the wound, and it was found necessary to send him to London Hospital. His own story is that he knew of the severeness of the law on any one carrying a revolver, and fearing lest the chief should find one on him, he took it from his hip pocket, and while in the act of throwing it from him accidentally discharged it.

He is the son of an English clergyman and comes from near London, Eng. He is well educated and a sergeant in the volunteers here.

The Screws Applied.

"Willie dear," said Mrs. Avery to her little son, "run over to Cater's drug store and buy two packages each of Diamond Dyes, Pink and Old Gold; here is the money for them."

Willie rushed off to buy the dyes, and was told by Mr. Cater, in a very plausible way, that the —— dyes were quite as good as Diamond Dyes, and would suit his mother; and sent Willie home with the parcel.

Willie's mother felt sorely vexed when she found what had been done, and believed the druggist had wilfully tried to deceive her. Mrs. Avery very shortly after her son's arrival walked over to the drug store, and politely requested Mr. Cater to refund the money if he did not keep the Diamond Dyes in stock.

"Why, Mrs. Avery, these —— dyes I sent you are"—"Not another word, Mr. Cater, if you please about them; you cannot be persuasive enough to mislead me, if you have been misled yourself. These dyes you speak of have been the cause of much annoyance and loss already to some in the village. I have always been one of your best customers, and will in future buy elsewhere if you continue selling those trashy dyes, and many of my friends will do like wise. This we are told had the desired effect on Mr. Cater the Druggist; he soon sold out his entire stock of dyes to a Russian Peddler, and retained all his old customers by selling only Diamond Dyes. Thus it is clearly shown that ladies can exert a very powerful influence in the package dye business.

Book Auction.

Attention is directed to the sale by catalog of rare and fine books by Oliver, Coate & Co., at the store, 276 Yonge-street, this afternoon and evening at 2½ and 7½. This is one of the finest collections of books ever sold in Toronto, and Mr. Shaw says must be all cleared off without reserve. Catalogs may be had of the auctioneers or at the store. The finest illustrated works and art galleries, including original Boydell, Shakespeare, Hogarth and Gilray's works, etc.

A Successful Mission.

The medical mission of Burdock Blood Bitters in curing constipation, has been markedly successful. No other remedy possesses such peculiar power over this disease.

Was very bad with costiveness, and one bottle of B. B. B. cured me, would not be without it, says:

MRS. WM. FINLEY, JR., of Bobcaygeon, Ont.

Briefs from Osgoode Hall.

It is expected that the Master-in-Chambers will be in his usual place at Osgoode Hall to-day. In any event chambers will be held.

The petitioner in the Muskoka election petition against the return of Mr. G. F. Marter yesterday filed particulars of the charges with the registrar of the Court of Appeal. The trial takes place on Jan. 6.

A writ was yesterday issued by the executors of the late J. G. Worts against T. B. White of Essex County, claiming $15,851, overdue on a mortgage made to the executors by him.

Good Advice.

If you do not want to injure your liver and kidneys, don't buy baking powder in bulk. Buy the Princina or Borwick, both are absolutely pure and free from the bad powders. Purity of the Princina and Borwick proven by the Dominion Government and easily known by each package.

Jottings About Town.

The explosion of a lamp at 137 Seaton-street gave the brigade a run about 9 o'clock last night. Damage $10.

The alarm rung from box 153 at 5 p.m. yesterday was caused by a burning chimney at 186 Palmerston-avenue.

Closing exercises in the Kindergarten classes took place yesterday. The rooms were prettily decorated. Many friends were present.

Three men stationed at No. 7 Fire Hall were called out at noon yesterday by a still alarm to 230 Wilton-avenue, where a lamp had set fire to the window curtains. Damage about $50.

John Stacey of Chatham was charged at the Police Court yesterday with cruelty to cattle by over-crowding them in a railway car. He was remanded till Monday.

Rev. Dr. Langtry lectured last night in St Philip's schoolhouse before the Church Sunday School Teachers' Association. His theme was the early history of the church in England.

Surrogate Court proceedings took place yesterday in these estates: George Trolley, market gardener, Bracondale, $38,000; John Kitchen, carpenter, Toronto, $80; Edward C. Coates, Whitchurch, $850.

At the Police Court yesterday Robert P. Inglis, charged with presenting a cheque for which there were no funds, with intent to defraud John J. Tonkin of Yonge-street, was remanded till Monday.

This is the result of the voting for the committee of management of the Police Benefit fund: Inspector Johnson, Sergeant Seymour, Detective Slemin, Policeman Lougheed (No. 17), divisions 2 and 5; Policeman Lipton, 3 and 6; Policeman Veitch, 4.

A successful social and apron sale was held last night in the schoolroom of the McCaul-street Methodist Church. Tables stocked with goods were ranged about the prettily-decorated room. The attendance was large and the financial result satisfactory to the energetic ladies who managed the entertainment.

Col. G. T. Denison presided at a meeting of the Toronto branch of the Imperial Federation League last night in the parlors at Association Hall. Mr. Lefroy read a paper on "The British v. the American System of National Government," drawing conclusions highly favorable to the former system.

Queen City L.O.L., No. 857, has elected these officers: W.M., J. C. Jones (re-elected); D.M., W. Elliot; chaplain, C. D. McKendry; recording secretary, Dr. Brent; financial secretary, H. Madill; treasurer, R. McClelland; D. of C., R. Jones; lecturer, T. Pilow; committee, Bros Fisher, Foster, Dr. Bray, Greer, Ames, Bro Barchard. W.D.M., East Toronto, conducted the installation.

A reception was given last night in the parlors of the Toronto Y.M.C.A. of those who have become members within the past six weeks. An excellent program of music was rendered by the Misses Forbes and McCutcheon, and recitations were given by Mr. Samuel Greathead. A short address was given by General-Secretary McCulloch. The young ladies of Bloor-street Baptist Church served refreshments.

Excelsior Lodge No. 92, A.O.U.W., has elected these officers: Samuel Hughes, master workman; James Stoddart, overseer; William Keep, foreman; J. M. Ewing, recorder; John Bland, financier; T. L. Hicks, receiver; J. C. McFarland, guide; John Mann, I. Watchman; E. Davis, O.W.; H. H. Bevis, organist; James Yorston, P.M.W., and representative to G.L. There will be a public installation on Jan. 5, conducted by the Grand Master and his associates. A good time may be expected.

SPORTSMEN ON THE STAND.

The Game Commission Start to Take Evidence—Opinions and Suggestions—Shut the Foreigners Out.

The Game Commissioners began to take evidence yesterday at the Parliament Buildings. Dr. McCallum of Dunnville, the chairman, presided.

Edward Harris of this city was the first witness. He is president of the Long Point Sporting Company, and favored a trespass act to keep out poachers. A company in each county would thus preserve game. But this was too much like Old Country methods for the commission. He said the reports of duck killing by members of his company were greatly exaggerated. Exportation of all game but ducks should be prohibited. The season for the latter should close a month earlier than at present. He opposed spring shooting of geese and swan. The close season law is not now respected.

Thomas Wilson, Toronto, favored lengthening the close season. Deer should not be hunted by dogs, it was cruel and unsportsmanlike to run an animal down and kill it when fagged out. He thought game could be preserved by prohibiting both dog hunting of deer and exportation of all game, by the appointment of game wardens and charging foreigners $25 for a license.

Both E. J. Cousins and A. Peterson of this city corroborated Mr. Wilson's views entirely.

Col. G. A. Sweny, president of the Turkey Point Sporting Company, thought all shooting should begin on Sept. 15. He would not oppose dog-hunting, though he did not make a practice of it. In still-shooting deer were often wounded and afterwards killed by wolves. He did not favor total suspension of hunting for a set term but the enforcement of the law by the appointment of rangers and registration of all guns. Dog hunting should be restricted. The close season law was practically a dead letter.

Frank Wing of Parry Sound favored dog hunting, restriction of two deer to each gun, and the abolition of the party clause. He would license foreigners and prohibit exportation. The law should be enforced. A bounty of $10 instead of $6, as at present, for the destruction of wolves would be a good thing.

Joseph E. Rogers of Toronto favored spring shooting of geese and swan. It was the only time they could be got. The proposed division of the province into game districts was approved. Trout are being exterminated by sawdust in the streams. A gun license would keep boys at home. Law should pr