GREEN SETTLER.

How Young English Swells Try Farming in Canada.

Jokes at Their Expense in the Northwest Territories.

Experiences of a Young Londoner Around Indian Head.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, of this city, in a to the ADVERTISER, written from Indian Head, N. W. T., before he returned from his trip through the Northwest, related the following stories of life on the Western plains:

Western plains:

English settlers in this part of the country are very numerous. In Cannington Manor, 40 miles southwest of Moosomin, you have an English country town, with all the scenes and surroundings characteristic of a town in old England, and so exclusive in its social relations that "no Canadian need apply." Young English gentlemen come out to learn farming, "you know." In the past a cowboy's clothing was too precise for them. But now on almost every street corner, along the by-trails and on the township lines, you see them the most dudish of dudes, and the vanest fop in the land could not excel some of them in the land could not excel some of them in the exquisite perfection of their toilet. Not a few of them are evidently laboring under

dudish of dudes, and the vanest fop in the land could not excel some of them in the exquisite perfection of their toilet. Not a few of them are evidently laboring under the delusion that their dress or ancestral name places them above the common level regardless of their ability or character, and they care little to associate with plebeian in Canadians. It is only fair to say that all the English people coming to this country are not like these. There are many than whom better settlers or more gentlemanly men could not he found—men who recognize that in this democratic country all are equal before the law, and that a crest or coat of arms must give way to intellect and ability, and ancestral title must bow to true and noble character.

It is almost impossible to credit the many amusing and absurd stories toid at the expense of these young Englishmen in their first attempts at farming. The following incident, among many, was related to me, of two of these young gentlemen, no wiser than many of their fellows, who settled five or six years ago south of Grenfell. They had plenty of money to start on, and laid in a generous supply of all needful, and many not needful, implements, for farming purposes. Among other articles was a short handled plow, purchased from one of the innumerable agricultural implement agents who haunt this country, for go where you will you cannot escape them. In a few days one of them returned, looking not a little worried and annoyed, and with a good deal of vehemence informed the agent that "the blasted thing was no good; the shafts were too short to put the horse in."

A somewhat similar story is told of a young Englishman at Indiam Head. He hired with a farmer and was sent out to plow with a yoke of oxen. It was his first experience, and even the stars might look (down with pity upon such a scene. In an hour or two he returned, completely discouraged, and informed the farmer he could not work the business, the shafts were too narrow to get one ox in, let alone two.

not work the business, the shafts were too narrow to get one ox in, let alone two.

It is a true saying that "a fool and his money are soon parted," but, of a truth, such a saying forcibly applies to these young fellows. It is almost shameful the manner in which many of them are victimized upon their first arrival in the country, such as paying \$5 per week, as scores of them do, to learn the science of farming. One farmer in describing another's cropasid, "He has two pigs, one cow, fifteen acres of grain, and three farm students at \$5 per week," the students being by far the most profitable part of the crop. Knowing nothing whatever about farming, they are persuaded into buying all manner and sorts of things, useful, and useless. In the manner in which many of them are victimized upon their first arrival in the country, such as paying \$5 per week, as scores of them do, to learn the science of farming. One farmer in describing another's crop said, "He has two pigs, one cow, fitteen acres of grain, and three farm students at \$5 per week," the students being by far the most profitable part of the crop. Knowing nothing whatever about farming, they are persuaded into buying all manner and sorts of things, useful, and useless. In the language of the West, to be the first man to strike, a green Englishman is to strike a bonanza. Out at Calgary, so I am informed, with that freedom so characteristic of Western life, in things sacred as well as secular, they have practically re-revised the Lord's Prayer, and now render their version, "Give us this day our daily Englishman," knowing if they can but catch one green enough, they are sure of a month's supplies.

The crops in the Moosomin district have this year been excellent, the wheat growing

supplies.

The crops in the Moosomin district have this year been excellent, the wheat growing so rank upon the ground that many farmers found it impossible to cut the full width of so rank upon the ground that many farmers found it impossible to cut the full width of their reapers, a half or three-quarters being the most they could do. The greater part of the sample is, however, more or less injured by the frost and rain, and considerable of it quite seriously. This district appears specially adapted for mixed farming, and the majority of the farmers are gradually working out of all grain farming to part grain and part stock, the stock being almost sure to return a fair profit, no matter how unfavorable the season for grain growing. The soil is, as a general rule, heavy, a rich clay loom, and as an example of its fertility and the ease with which it is in some cases cultivated, Mr. J. R. Neff, the member for the district in the Northwest Council, sowed over 40 acres of barley this past spring by simply drilling it in upon the stubble, and had a yield of over 40 bushels per acre. This is not by any means an isolated case. A gentleman named Thompson, living twenty miles north of Indian Head, informed me that he had drilled in 30 acres of wheat this year upon wheat stubble, and would have a yield of from 25 to had drilled in 30 acres of wheat this year upon wheat stubble, and would have a yield of from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. I do not cite the above as instances of expert farming, but simply as emplifying the fertility of the soil under unfavorable conditions as to cultivation but favorable conditions to

weather.

An Irishman living near Moose Jaw, while explaining to a friend of mine the depth of good soil, took him to see a well he had been digging, and in the course of conversation said: "I dug the well 100 fate dape, and the last sphadefull I took out would grow whate."

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Love conquers hate, but never indiffer-

Mrs. Dix—Doesn't your husband suffer terribly from dyspepsia? Mrs. Hicks— Nothing in comparison with all the other members of the family. Minard's Liniment is used by Physician

Between the practical joker and the sav-age that skins his victim alive there is only a difference of environment and education. BEECHAM'S PILLS cure Bilious and Nerv-

Mrs. Bullion—I bought to-day a genuine Parisian work of art. Mrs. Billsdoo—One of Detaille's paintings? Mrs. Bullion—No. A bust of some yous gwomen named Hebe. The dealer assured me it is real plaster of Paris.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria,

THE REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

Remarkable Results Likely to Flow from the Koch System of Cure.

[Austin Flint, M.D., in The Forum, New York, January.] In an article entitled "A Possible Revolution in Medicine," published in the Forum for December, 1888, I wrote, apropos of Dr. for December, 1888, I wrote, apropos of Dr. Koch's discovery of the bacterial cause of consumption: "The science and practice of medicine are undergoing a revolution of such magnitude and importance that its limits can hardly be conceived." I be lieved then that the problem of destroying the bacteria or their products, without killing the patient, would be solved in the near future. The first steps, at least, of its solution are apparent. While the data for an exact appreciation of the cure for consumption proposed by Koch are by no means complete, sufficient facts exist to warrant a discussion of the subject at the present time. If I am measurably correct in my ideas of the processes of cure, humanity has never received from science so great a boon, and tuberculosis will not long be the only grave disease successfully combatted by Koch's method.

In an article published by Koch simultaneously in this country and in Germany, on November 14, 1890, the details of the new treatment of several forms of tuberculosis are given. In a Berlin paper, six days later, is a description of the mode of preparation of the "curative lymph." This description, in all probability, is substantially correct; at least, no correction or contradiction has thus far appeared, and the method is essentially the one that is employed in obtaining poisonous products from other toxic bacilli. The method, as described, consists in placing in an incubating apparatus a pure culture of Koch's discovery of the bacterial cause of

the method is sssentially the one that is employed in obtaining poisonous products from other toxic bacilli. The method, as described, consists in placing in an incubating apparatus a pure culture of tubercle bacilli in gelatinized beef broth. The apparatus is divided into an upper and a lower portion, by a diaphragm of unglazed porcelain, the bacilli being placed in the upper compartment. In the course of time the gelatine liquifies, and a liquid slowly filters through the porcelain into the lower compartment. This liquid is the curative lymph.

The lymph used by Koch is simply injected beneath the skin. It undoubtedly acts through the blood, but it has no effect when taken into the stomach. When it is introduced with proper antiseptic precautions, no effects are observed at the point of injection. When the lymph is injected in a full dose into the arm of a healthy person, in three or four hours there is paln in the limbs, with tendency to cough, a feeling of fatigue, and difficulty of breathing. These symptoms continue for one or two hours; then follows a severe chill, with nausea, vomiting, and a rise of nearly five degrees of temperature. The symptoms begin to abate after about twelve hours, and then rapidly disappear. These phenomena constitute what Koch calls the "reaction" produced by the remedy.

It was found that patients with consumption reacted strongly to a small dose of the remedy—less than one-hundredth part of the dose that is required to produce a strong reaction in a healthy person, but as the improvement progressed larger doses could be tolerated, and when the cure was complete patients reacted only to the doses required by non-tuberculous persons. In the progress of the cure, the cough and expectoration, which were immediately increased after the first injection, gradually diminished; the matter expectorated became less purulent in its appearance and contained fewer bacilli; the bacilli gradually disappeared; the cough ceased; and within five or six weeks the patient increased in weight.

Wha

be a brogressive, and the increase in temperature is a measure of the activity of the disease. The increase in temperature is a measure of the activity of the disease. The increase in temperature is due to the poison produced by the bacillus, and not to the bacillus itself.

Does the poison produced by the bacillus destroy the bacillus itself. This question cannot be answered definitely, but it is almost certain that the bacilli cannot produce the poison indefinitely. In the course of the disease bacilli are thrown off by expectoration. If no new colonies should be formed, the products of the bacilli might actually cure the disease, but it is probable that in most cases bacilli are transferred from one lung to the other, or from one part to another of the same lung, and that thus the disease is kept alive by autoinfection, the bacilli being able to multiply and to produce the poison again in each new midus in which they find lodgment. Still, there are cases in which consumption seems to be self-limited, in which it seems to cure itself, probably by the action of the course or the poison again in each new midus in which they find lodgment.

seems to be self-limited, in which it seems to cure itself, probably by the action of the poisonous products of the bacilli in throwing off the bacilli, or in destroying the tuberculous tissue.

Koch's idea with regard to the action of his curative lymph is that "the remedy does not kill the tubercle bacilli, but the tuberculous tissue." It may be that there is a conflict between the bacilli and their own poison, that the poison has a tendency to dislodge the bacilli, and that this dislodgment is not complete if the bacilli

own poison, that the poison has a tendency to dislodge the bacilli, and that this dislodgement is not complete if the bacilli multiply so fast that they overcome this influence. A logical way to dislodge the bacilli and to throw off the tuberculous tissue would be to reinforce the poison by introducing it into the system. This idea may explain Koch's curative process. He adds the poison without adding bacilli.

It is probable that an active agent in Koch's lymph is essentially the same as the poison produced by tubercle bacilli in the human body, and is a product of tubercle bacilli, which, it may be assumed, grow in Koch's culture medium in the same way that they grow in the lungs, and generate the same product or products.

It is possible, in the light of what has recently been accomplished by Koch, that in the nearfuture many curative lymphs will be discovered, each produced by the special micro-organism of a particular disease. For example, the typhoid lymph, the diphtheritic lymph, the lymph for measles, that for scarlet fever, and so on, will promptly arrest these diseases, and save patients from the degenerations and the accidents which are liable to occur when morbid processes are allowed to run their course; and convalescence will be prompt, because the diseases will not have produced damage which can be produced by time alone. Truly this would be a revolution in medicine, indeed, and it now seems to be impending.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

THE HORSEMAN.

The get of Hermit, the English Derby winner, who died last year, up to April 29, the day of his death, had won \$1,716,555.

William Hendrie, the president of the Ontario Jockey Club, now has at his Valley Farm, near Hamilton, 35 thoroughbreds. The shoes worn by Margaret S. when she trotted her memorable race for the \$10,000 stake at Detroit last spring, have been plated with gold.

ttt Out in Kansas City one of the local poo

rooms has sub-let a part of one of its rooms to a pawnbroker, so that its customers will not have to leave the house. ### The New York Sportsman publishes a long article showing that those who rely on "newspaper tipe" in betting on races will come out at the small end of the horn.

A California turf writer evolved this "Homestake's performances were almost in the light of a revelation; Nelson's trots against time were almost apochryphal; Margaret S. was a romance on four legs, and Manager is a sidewheel poem."

Mr. Bonner writes: "As there have been air. Bonner writes: "As there have been many erroneous statements published regarding the price that I paid Gov. Stanford for Sunol, it rray be well to state here that I gave \$41,000 for her—just \$1,000 more than I paid Mr. Vanderbilt for Maud S." :::

Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill., write: The Norfolk trotter and the English hackney are one and the same breed of horses; they date back to 1733, and have always been renowned for their great usefulness and endurance. They are usually very compactly built, stand from 15.1 to 15.3 high and weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. In color, bay, brown or chestnut; they are exceedingly stylish and have very high knee action, moving with great force. There knee action, moving with great force. Ther may be as good a breed, but I know of n better on earth.

It is related that on one occasion, when Lord Glasgow was paying a visit to his training stables, his trainer, in despair of what to do with such a hopeless lot, said: "I tell you what it is, my lord, if I owned such a lot of brutes I would shoot 'em." "Shoot 'em!" exclaimed Lord Glasgow, excitedly; and then cooling down, to the astonishment of his trainer, he growied out: "Shoot the lot!" and they were shot with one exception, which he gave to a parson. He would never sell a horse. He persevered mest doggedly in his method of breeding, and was always ready to match his big-boned sons of Mise Whip or Brown Bess for a moukey, even against the 2-vear-old cracks. What may be termed fashionable blood he abominated. +++ > > > > > ---

Periodically farmers are consoled with the idea that if they will only breed first-class horses, and fit them up accordingly, they will get good prices despite the McKinley tariff. How far this is correct in the Montreal district may be judged from a recent weekly report issued by the Montreal Horse Exchange:

"The demand for horses at these stables during the week was fairly active, but the prices paid were very small compared with previous years. Twenty-six very fine horses were sold at prices ranging from \$75 to \$140, and at these figures it is impossible to go to the country and buy horses from farmers to sell in this market at a profit."

"From \$75 to \$140" is surely not a gilledged return for "very fine horses," as those who breed and train them know full well.

Their Name is Legion.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

The Existent (Ky.) goarpmand who under

The Fulton (Ky.) gourmond who under-took to eat three qualls a day for thirty days, stumbled at his twenty-ninth bird on the tenth day of his task.

the tenth day of his task.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are specially subject. This pentrally-situated hotel has been ther oughly refitted, and is now first-class in every particular. Rates \$1.50 and \$2, according to location. A call respectfully solicited.

JOHN MCGRORY. Proprietor. young are specially subject.

A saloon in Cumberland Gap, East Tenneesee, has the following inscription: "Sunny Side Saloon. Polytix & other trix diskussed at all ours."

diskussed at all ours. We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should neve be without a bottle when their children are teething.

HARVARD"

FOREST CITY LIVERY F. C. PERKINS, Proprietor.
Livery and boarding stable. New buggles
arriages, commercial wagons, etc. All firstarriages, commercial wagons, etc. All first-

A POPULAR SUCCESS.

NORTHROP & LYMAN'S

Vegetable Discovery

A GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER

HEALTH REGULATOR

No Medicine Equals it. Its Properties are such as to Rapidly Insure Sound Health and Long Life.

Pleasant to the Taste, and Warranted

offman's POSITIVELY the best headache cure.

Moffman's ABSOLUTELY harmless.

Hoffman's Harmless not

Hoffman's are an HONEST MEDI-

Hoffman's oldest Headache

Are advertised to cur

Hoffman's GENUINE POWDERS

noffman's Act as a BRACER in

Hoffman's HARMLESS HEADACHE

Price, 25 cents per box. Do not affect the bow-els. If you need a laxative (mild, purely vege-table), as is the case with some headaches, to be taken with the powders get HOFFMAN'S HARMLESS LIVER PILLS, small, sure, safe. For sale by all leading drugrists.

HUMPHREYS'

VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY. 500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

and Chart Sent Free.

CURES (Fevers. Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A. (Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatisme.
C.C.—Distemper, Nasai Discharges.
D.D.—Boits or Grabs, Worms.
E.E.—Courgis, Heaves, Poeumonia.
F.R.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Discases.
I.I.—Eruptive Discases, Mange.
J.K.—Discases of Digostion.
Stable Case. with Specifics, Manual,

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), 60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid anywhere and in any quantity on Receipt of Price. Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Ye

SPECIFIC No. 28

Nervous Dability, Vital Weakness,

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., Agents,

MONTREAL.

early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge, A spiendid medical work; should be read by every

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn

LEADING HOTELS.

LONDON.

Lycrything of the best.

1HOS. K. GRIGG.

TECUMSEH HOUSE

LONDON, ONT.

The finest Hotel in \$he city. Situated in the business cents. Passenger and baggage elevators. Good sample rooms Rates, \$2 to \$2 to per day.

Chas. W. Davis, McGaw & Winnerr, Manager, Proprietors.

HOTEL METROPOLE

(LATE SHAKESPEARE HOTEL), Corner of King and York Streets

TORONTO.

TO THE FARMERS.

MARTIN HOUSE

Having secured large and commodious yards and stable adjacent to the above house. I am prepared to accommodate all myold customers and as many new as may favor me with a call Prices down to rock -bottom.

J. W. MARTIN, Proprietor ywt

BoswellHouse

Opp. Market, LONDON, ONT. This is one of the Leading \$1 a Day buses in the city. Choice liquors, Location

tyw S. W. ENGLISH, Proprietor.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

GALT, ONT. T. & G. A. TILT, PROPRIETORS,

T. & G. A. TILT, PROPRIETURE,
Successors to C. Lowell.
RATE-\$1 50 PER DAY.
Only competent, civil and trustworthy assistants employed. Billiard parior in connection,
yet

TO WEAK MEN

HUMPHREYS

FREE * FROM * ANYTHING * INJURIOUS To the most Delicate Constitution of Either Sex.

T effectually and thoroughly Purifies and En-riches the Blood, gives Life, Strength and Vigor to the whole Organism of Digestion, restores to healthy action the functions of the Liver, regulates the Bowels, acts upon the Nervous System and Secretive Organs, restores the functions of the Kidneys and Skin, and renovates and invigorates the entire body, and in this way frees the system of disease. Its effects are surprising to all, in so effectually and thoroughly cleansing the entire system, and

PERMANENTLY CURING

ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF

THE BLOOD.

such as Scrofula, and every kind of Unhealthy Humor, Female Weakness, and those complaints known by the names of Erysipelas, Canker, Salt-Rhown by the halles of Erysipeias, Califer, Salt-Rheum, Pimples or Blotches on the Face, Neck or Ears, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Boils, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Billious ness, Pains in the Side, Shoulder, Back or Loin: Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Costivener Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintnessa the Stomach, and General Weakness and Debility.

NAVIGATION AND RAILWAYS. ANCHOR LINE GUION LINE.

GLASGOW SERVICE. Steamers every Saturday from New York to GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY Cabin Passage to Glasgow or Londonderry, \$50 and \$60; return, \$90 and \$110. Second-Class, \$30. Steerage passage, either service, \$20.

New York to Gibraltar and Naples direct S.S. BELGRAVIA. Wednesday, Feb. 25. Mediterranean Rates—Cabin, \$80 to \$100.

WHITE STAR LINE

Fall and Winter Season Beginning Aug. 1.
Royal and Unito States Mail Steamers for Queensbwn and Liverpool.

From White Star Dock, foot West Tenth St. Salcon rates, \$50 and upwards; on Teutonio and Majestic, \$60 and upwards; second cabin rates, Majestic an Teutonic, \$35 and \$10; round trip, \$70 and \$80, according to location of borth. Excursionickets on favorable terms, Steerage, \$20. Conpany's Office, 41 Broadway, New York,

For further information apply to W. Y. BRUNTON & SON OF EDWARD DE LA HOOKE agents of the line for London, Ont,

British Columbia WASHINGTON Oregon and California

Leave Toronto 11 p.m. on Fridays, as under:

LOWEST RATES.

CANADIAN RY

POPULAR

1891 FEBRUARY 6, 20 MARCH 6, 20 RUNNING THROUGH TO VANCOUVER WITHOUT CHANGE

For Berths and all information. apply to nearest C.P.R. Agent. E. M. PEEL, City Ticket Agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, London.

WINTER EXCURSIONS! Resorts of Florida, Louisiana

Alabama, Georgia, Texas and New Mexico. -VIA THE-

Michigan Central Rail'

CITY TICKET OFFICE, GRIGG HOUSE

395 Richmond Street TELEPHONE 205. THE UNDERSIGNED having assumed the proprietorship of the above first-class commercial hotel, trusts, by strict attention to the wants of the traveling public, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally belowed upon his brother during the past cloves Depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst Streets.

JOHN PAUL, City Pass. Agent.

CUNARD LINE "LANE ROUTE."

From New York to Queenstown via Liverpool, Fast Express Mail Service.

AURANIA. Saturday, Jan. 31. 9 a.m.

UMBRIA. Saturday, Feb. 14. 10 a.m.

ETRURIA. Saturday, Feb. 14. 10 a.m.

ETRURIA. Saturday, Feb. 28. 8 a.m.

UMBRIA. Saturday, Feb. 28. 8 a.m.

UMBRIA. Saturday, March 14. 230 p.m.

SERVIA. Saturday, March 12. 20 p.m.

SERVIA. Saturday, March 14. 230 p.m.

BUTHNIA. Saturday, March 14. 230 a.m.

BUTHNIA. Saturday, March 12. 100 m.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, \$20 and upwards, according to accommodation. Intermediate presence 5.55; roturn tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool and Queenstown, and saliother parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., agents, 4 Bowling Green, New York. E. DE LA HOOKE,
No. 3 Masonic Temple, and
A. C. SMYTH.
443 Richmond St., sole agents for London.

Dominion Line ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. Special Reduced Winter Rates

LIVERPOOL SERVICE Bristol Service for Avenmenth Dock.

These steamers have saloon staterooms, music-room and bathrooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.

LONDON AGENTS-E. M. Poel. No. 1

Masonic Temple; E. de la Hooko, No. 3 Masonic Temple; A. G. Smyth & Son, 443 Richmond street; F. S. Clarke, 416 Richmond street; D. Torrance & Co., general agent, Montreal.

United States Mail Steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

medicerranean Rates—Cabin, \$80 to \$100.

Travelers Circular Letters of Credit, and Drafts for any amount issued as lowest current rates. For Books of Tours, Tickets or further information apply to HENDERSON BROS. New York: A. C. SMYIN, insurance agent. 443 Richmond street; E. M. PEEL, ticket agent, No. I Massonic Temple, litchmond street, or Edward De La Hooks, Mo. 3 Masonic Temple, Richmond street, or Edward De La Hooks, Mo. 3 Masonic Temple, Richmond street.

ALLAN LINE Royal Mail Steamships.

Reduced Saloon and Intermediate Rates.

LIVERY STABLES. TOM MAKERS LIVERY, EAST LON DON-Good relie ble horses and first-class HLEY'S CROWN LIVERY—NO. 619
Dundas street, East London. Telephone

STAR LIVERY



HUESTON'S. Finest Livery in the City HACKS, COUPES. LIVERY OF ALL KINDS.

Telephone 441. Open Night & Day LIVERY

---AND---Boarding Stables

JAS. GUSTIN. Rigs delivered to all parts of

the city free of charge.

366 DUNDAS STREET, TELEPHONE, 715.

MACKAY'S
CROWN LIVERY
First-class horses and car
riages, Obligher attendants
always on hand. Particular
attention given to boarders.
Terms reasonable. Horses
Terms reasonable. Horses
all times. Telephone 689.

VOL. X **CURTLY**

News of the I

CANAI ayor McLellan, sick at his home A post of the Groublic has been organ
At Winnipeg yesteregistered 32 below z

Mr. John Gibson, ince 1850, is dead. he Orange order. Although four day the murder of old caster, no arrests hav Mrs. Gibson, an agont., was suffocated d, Joseph Gi

ev. Dr. Stevensor gregational minister, if a church in Montre co the floor while stan Co.'s drug store Sa almost immediately. the heart.

the heart.

While felling tree
Richard Gale, near C
rounty, a young man
endeavoring to releas
lodged, was struck
cansed his death. The collector of cust C., has reported the whole case of cigarettes with a layer of hen fr eggs, which are free of

nt from Scattle,
A real dispatch
as robbed of \$40,000
eds and \$40 in cash a in that city by two girls Chicago, where they is The police refuse to give At Hamilton judgmer Rich and Robinson, the merchants, for debt of a Maxwell & Co., of B balliff in whose house the as prisoners refuses to of their trunks, as he cl

UNITED ST Hog cholera is carrying ne Diamond Palace entered recently an

he famous explorer, eriously, if not fata ison City, Iowa, by the Consolidated Mut inpany, with offices in assignment. Assets are liabilities are \$100.00

James A. Smith, of the Smith & Son, the St. Lou was arrested on Sature fraudulently appropriating the firm on note.

Bishop Hennessy, of the cese, has founded a new be known as the Sisters of The mission of the ord parochial schools.

A Washington special

A Washington special stated with positiveness t of the Elections Bill have abandon the measure, in portant public business acted upon."

Rev. Albert Hale, D. coughout Central Illindale," one of the pion preachers of the State, del. He was for 27 years ond Presbyterian Church,

FOREIGN Mr. Bradlaugh's body is Meissonier, the celebrat on Saturday The Very Rev. Hays P Wells, is dead. A storm caused a large at in and around Dublin.

Maria Chattoway, former Shakespeare's birthplace, is Eli Bertrand Berthel, th The Crimes Act has been the town of Carlow and reve of Sligo county.

The report of Major Wis and recall is denied by the Rumors are current in Wi Nihilists are preparing for similar to the Seliverskoff at

The Paris Figure states nittee on Pardons has decid commutation of sentence of be Italian Ministry was in the Chamber of Depu-nister Crispi has placed his a hands of the King. The Dublin Gazette anno

vernment puts the Crim the town of Carlow, in Le tes it in portions of Sligo ctions in Spain were l onservatives obtained onservatives obtained and the Liberals two servatives were victorious

Further advices from Chili several skirmishes the Govern increased in recapturing P Jso learned that the insurgupied Taltal.