SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Nov. 16.

THE FRANCONIA CASE.

The *Standard* considers the doctrine upheld by the majority of the judges "fraught with the gravest consequences, and may be productive of most grievous practical inconveniences. We now learn for the first time that an Englishman is never so safe as when within a mile of the English shore. If a ship like the Strasbloyda may be run down in sight of Dover harbour it follows that equally unpleasant freedoms may be taken with fishing boats, their nets, gear, and tackling—say, that seaside visitors may be roughly handled if they venture upon those short boating expeditions so dear to fresh-water sailors, or even if, in an unguarded moment, they practise sea bathing from the further end of such piers as are to be found at Brighton, Southport, and scores of other watering places. It may be that we ought to submit to all this rather than that our courts should usurp a power they do not possess. But if, as some of their lordships think, the remedy is by Act of Parliament, we may some day have to face fresh difficulties at the instance of foreign offenders, prepared to deny the competence of the English Legislature to make laws binding upon what is now judicially declared not to be English territory." Sir Alexander Cockburn expressed his inability to believe that any civilized nation would allow its subjects to commit such offences, and yet to escape punishment. But we have yet to learn who is to pay the law in motion, or by whom the expense of transporting witnesses to give evidence on a criminal trial extending to thousands of miles from the scene of action is to be borne. In most cases, time would probably would secure to the wrong doer an undeserved immunity. Nor can we forget that when the Northfleet was run down, and the lives of men, women, and children were sacrificed by the hundred, a Spanish national squadron alike ship, captain, and crew of all complicity in the transaction. The courts of the German Empire, we probably shall only more evenhanded justice than this. But still the example is not exactly calculated to sustain a robust confidence in the impartiality of foreign tribunals in similar cases."

IN A PERILOUS POSITION.

Between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of November 13th, an extraordinary occurrence took place in the tunnel of the Metropolitan Underground railway, between the King's cross and Gower street stations. About midway in the tunnel referred to is a small station where a policeman is kept, who has a powerful lantern which enables him to set the points for particular trains. Shortly before nine o'clock on Monday night this policeman descried an old man totering towards him. He placed the man in safety in his box, and found him trembling from head to foot, and wet to the skin from the water running from the walls of the tunnel against which the old man had squeezed himself to escape the passing train. The King's cross inspector being sent for, the old man was got to the station, and it was then discovered he was an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, named James Jones, eighty-five years of age. He was at once taken to St. Pancras Workhouse, where he gave the following narrative. He had got leave to visit his friends, and on getting out at the King's Cross station he asked a gentleman which was the way to Gower street, and the man pointing the way of the tunnel through which the train had just come, said, "That way. The old man went in that direction, and finding there was an incline leading under the arch, went down it, and although he found it perilous, he was afraid to go back, seeing what he thought were lights in the distance, he went on, as he knew there were railway arches in St. Pancras road. Suddenly he heard the noise of an advancing train and crouched close to the wall, the train nearly touching him in passing by. He believed (though of course erroneously) some must have been as many as 200 trains pass and repass him during the time he was in the tunnel. Feeling that his end was certain he says he prayed to God to allay his fears. At the intervals between the trains he kept groaning for help, and when he thought he saw a train advancing he screwed himself up as close to the wall as possible. He did not know where he was going, but presently he saw a man with a lantern, and hastened towards him and fortunately at the same time the man saw him. He was perfectly sobered and could not account for getting into the tunnel except that he took it for a railway arch leading to Gower street, and he was wholly unacquainted with the railway station.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

We read in the London *Globe*:—"Byzantium, Constantinople, or Stamboul—the point to which the eyes of Europe are just now directed—takes its name from the Greek prince Constantine, by whom it was enlarged, rebuilt, and enriched with art treasures, A. D. 328. Taken from the degenerate Greeks in 1204 by "the blind old Dandolo," the Venetians, and the Franks, it was regained by the Greeks under Michael Palæologus in 1261, and finally conquered by the Turks in 1453. Probably no position could have been better suited for the site of a city destined to be the capital of an embracing empire of two continents. It occupies a triangle space between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn, the space being formed by the Seraglio and Citadel, while the base or landward side is protected by a wall of about four miles long. This wall is in very tolerable repair, and, though built long before modern artillery was known, is quite capable of being strengthened by earthworks so as to be able to resist anything but a regular siege. So long as Turkey can hold the two entrances to the Sea of Marmora—the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles—Constantinople need fear no attack. The Bosphorus is a winding channel nineteen miles in length, and defended by numerous batteries mounting nearly 400 heavy guns. The width of the Straits is not where greater than two miles and a half; and in its narrowest part there is a formidable accumulation of forts so situated that a concentrated fire of 166 guns can be brought to bear on any ship that may have the temerity to venture to try the passage. The Dardanelles form a longer and wider entrance into the Bosphorus, but are not less strongly fortified. Any attempt, therefore, to force a passage into the Sea of Marmora without having reduced these batteries would be madness; but they are open to an attack on land side, and it is with a view to render them impregnable that Colonel Valentine Baker has submitted a plan for the fortification of the land approaches. It will be seen, on reference to a map, that the Bosphorus can only be attacked from the north by a narrow belt of land protected on the south by the Sea of Marmora, and on the north by the Black Sea. This narrow strip is further reduced in width by Lake Derkos, and by the harbour of Buyuk Chekmoge. At this point the land is only about three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and Colonel Baker proposes to fortify it by a chain of entrenchments. The experience of the Prussian army before Paris in 1871 has shown that this style of defence is the most effective that can be adopted; and it is a curious coincidence that the ancient defenders of Byzantium seem to have felt that this point was one requiring special care; for only a few miles to the north of the village of Derkos are the ruins of an old Greek fortification formerly known as the Makros Teichos, or Long Wall. In the same way Colonel Baker proposes to defend the Dardanelles by a line of earthworks across the isthmus connecting Chersonese with Roumelia; this isthmus is not four miles across, and the water on both sides is deep enough to allow ships of war to come close inshore and assist in the defence of the position. By means of these two lines of forts, Constantinople would be completely defended from the north. An attack from the other side of the Sea of Marmora is hardly probable; the nearest part of Russia is the Caucasian mine land miles distant, and the country is utterly destitute of roads for artillery and supplies; and Turkey has fourteen monitors on Lake Van and Soutari, which would materially interfere with any attack from the south."

THE TURKISH NAVY.

The Turkish ironclad navy consists of fifteen vessels ready for sea, besides two nearly completed and two building. Of the vessels in commission, seven are frigates and eight corvettes; they are all armed with Armstrong guns, of which the corvettes carry four or five, and the frigates from eight to sixteen, giving a total, according to the *Journal des Débats*, of 120 heavy guns. In addition to these vessels, there are a large number of other ships, from the old screw liner down to the cutter, or despatch-boat, all of which might be used to co-operate with the troops manning the two lines of forts before alluded to. The Turkish navy musters about 50,000 men; they are on active service for seven years, and in the Redif, or Reserve, for five more. All the engineers and a large number of the officers are English. The total number of the crew of a frigate is 640 men, but the number on board in time of peace does not exceed 300; the crew of a corvette is in war 219 men, and in peace about 140. The navy is stated now to be in a very efficient state, but before it was in the hands of an English Admiral no discipline existed, and it was said to be no uncommon thing for the watch of a man-of-war to go to sleep, leaving the lower deck ports open. A story is told of a Turkish ship being sent on a cruise from Constantinople to Malta; after an absence of some week she returned without having been able to reach her destination, her captain gravely declaring that the island had vanished!

SIR RICHARD AIREY.

Sir Richard Airey, whose elevation to the Peerage is announced to-day, says a London correspondent, is a living proof of the fact that however signally a man may fail as an early period of his career he may hope to retrieve that period, and win a reputation. Upon his shoulders was laid most of the blame in connection with the terrible sufferings of our troops during the Crimean winter. He afterwards cleared himself in some measure before Mr. Roebuck's Commission of Inquiry; but for some time Quartermaster Airey was about the best abused man in England. In spite of this calumny he was created a K.C.B. in 1855, and since then has risen to be G.C.B., and held many posts of importance in the army. He is now well on in years, having been born in 1803.

NEW PORTS.

Notwithstanding all the arrangements which are being made for the death of the present Pope and the election of his successor, persons who have recently seen Pio Nono believe that he will live much longer and hearty than ever. He will be eighty-five in May, yet he appears to have all his faculties—mental and bodily—as sound as when he was in his prime. Among his recent visitors has been Dr. William Maximre Brady, formerly one of the best known clergymen of the Irish Protestant Church, whose help Mr. Gladstone found invaluable when disestablishing that Church. After the passing of the Irish Church Act Dr. Brady went to Rome for his health, and while engaged in examining the archives relating to the ecclesiastical affairs of the Irish Church he in 1873 joined the Roman communion, and his wife took the same step somewhat later.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

If it were not for the good temper of the American people, says the *Times*, the system which inflicts, or threatens to inflict, upon the country every four years a great administrative convulsion could not long endure the increasing strain which is put upon it. At the best, indeed, it must be regarded as a most perilous method of government when a really momentous issue is at stake.

DR. SLADE.

Notwithstanding his recent conviction, Dr. Slade still goes on holding *seances*. He is acting under legal advice, and avoids the chances of a new prosecution by the following precaution:—The sitting is held in a room which is not told that they must be content to watch the phenomena, for he offers no explanation of them, and they can assign any origin they like. Notwithstanding this reticence, greater numbers than ever flock to Dr. Slade's rooms, and—which is most to the point—pay their guineas.

MR. MARGARY'S DEATH.

It is said that the Chinese are going to hand over to England no less than £65,000 for the murder of Mr. Margary. Of the sum £10,000 will go to Mr. Margary's family.

MR. ARTHUR DILKE.

Mr. Ashton Dilke, the brother of the member for Chelsea, has been again forced to give up work, and ordered to pass the winter in Algeria. At one time we heard of his departure and no hardships seemed to affect Mr. Dilke's health. The record of his experiences in Russia and Siberia and Central Asia show him to have been possessed of nerve and powers of endurance beyond the common, and even after his return to the conventional habits of western life he seemed to bear the change well. In an evil moment for him he purchased the *Weekly Dispatch* and assumed its editorship, and the confinement and restraint which the life of a journalist imposed upon him seemed to be rapidly effected what the rigours of a Siberian winter never even suggested. His present state causes great anxiety to his friends, and it is the more and as only a few months ago he married a daughter of Mr. Eustace Smith, M.P.

PROPOSED 200-TON GUN.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:—"The proposal to which I recently referred of making a 100 ton gun at the Woolwich Arsenal has now assumed a much more ambitious shape. Those who have gone most deeply into the subject have for some time anticipated the performance of the Elswick monster at Spezzia, and they are the least inclined to believe that its capacity is relatively greater than that of the 81-ton gun. But Woolwich concedes that the 81-ton gun is not to be the limit of our artillery. It promulgated the doctrine, in fact, long before the 81-ton gun was heard of, and it is now only waiting an agreement with Mr. Barnaby, of the Admiralty, and Admiral Boys to commence making a gun very much further in advance of the Elswick piece than that of the 81-ton infant. It has been stated that the coming gun is to be 150 tons. Another and a more definite way of put it is to weigh it 164 tons, and no doubt, with regard to the old method of loading, the 164 tons would have been the very largest gun that the inflexible is capable of receiving. But now that the creation of Sir Joseph Whitworth, in 1867 in Colburn and Holley's engineering plates, and modified from time to time by the Elswick firm, has been introduced, the dimensions even of the Inflexible may be found too small for accommodating a 200-ton gun. Such a gun Woolwich is now prepared to begin."

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Major-General Alexander has just directed attention, in a letter to the *Scotsman*, to the serious deficiencies of the Firth of Forth. Considering the large amount of shipping to be found in this estuary, and the proximity to the shore of the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, it is certainly somewhat surprising that this portion of the coast should be allowed to remain, as Captain Burton observes in his book, "Ultima Thule," "literally at the mercy of any ironclad, commanded by any Paul Jones." Some idea of the importance of the commercial interests at stake may be gathered from the facts that during the year 1875-6 no fewer than 4,463 steamers and 7,621 sailing vessels arrived in and sailed from the Forth, while the imports and exports at Leith alone in 1875 were valued at £12,097,780. In referring to this subject, Admiral Sir William Hall, in his recent pamphlet, "Ironclad, commanded by any Paul Jones." Some idea of the importance of the commercial interests at stake may be gathered from the facts that during the year 1875-6 no fewer than 4,463 steamers and 7,621 sailing vessels arrived in and sailed from the Forth, while the imports and exports at Leith alone in 1875 were valued at £12,097,780. In referring to this subject, Admiral Sir William Hall, in his recent pamphlet, "King Hall says in his recent pamphlet, "To destroy the shipping of the Forth, to seize and for a time disable the net-work of railways that lie between the Forth and the Clyde, to put the city of Edinburgh and possibly Glasgow under contribution, and to re-embark, and be off with the booty, are days—I had almost said hours." It appears that so far back as 1869 the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce had some correspondence on the subject, and that the late Lord Herbert "fully recognized their claim" for the protection of the Forth.

QUIET DRUNKARDS.

It is satisfactory, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, that the pledges given at the last meeting of the Town Council to the effect that there shall be no compromise nor to the preposterous crusade against the "quiet drunkards" will be strictly observed. The scandal of the last week, when sixty persons were charged (in some cases erroneously) with being drunk, and is not to be repeated. A large number of summonses were issued against quiet drunkards, and were returnable the following day, but after what has taken place it was of course impossible to proceed with them, and we understand that they have all been withdrawn. The wrath of the Mayor, intended victims, though probably a disappointment to fanatic teetotallers off and on the Bench.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Watch Committee to-day Alderman Manton, referring to the question of the treatment of drunkards, said it had been a distinct undertaking with the Watch Committee for many years that if a man went along the street without causing public inconvenience or being disorderly he was to be allowed to go home without being interfered with. No doubt Mayor Sawyer had been anxious to put down drunkenness, but he had acted up to the letter of the law, whilst the Committee desired to act up to its spirit, and not strain it.

PROHIBITIONIST MAGISTRATES.

It seems to us, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, that the time has arrived, or is rapidly approaching, when the attention of the Lord Chancellor should be directed to the adjudication of pledged teetotal magistrates in the public-house cases of all kinds. There are certain classes of persons who are considered disqualified for the magistracy on the presumption that their tastes, habits and inclinations would be likely to influence their decisions. Now, it is undeniable that professed teetotallers are equally biassed by their temperance principles, and hardly a day passes without affording evidence of the absolute unfitness of such persons to sit in impartial judgment in cases involving charges of intoxication or misconduct on the part of publicans. They cannot be trusted to adjudicate impartially in such cases; and if there is, so far, no legal restraint put upon them, their own good sense and good taste, if they happen to be gifted with either, should suggest to them the propriety of leaving all cases of the kind to brother magistrates less prejudiced, and more likely to give decisions in harmony with the principles of free and impartial judgment. Brewers and distillers are, as a rule, excluded from the Bench, and why should not pledged teetotallers be equally indisposed from sitting in judgment on publican offenders, whom they regard as the most conspicuous of criminals, although the trade they carry on is fully recognised and sanctioned by the law? Certain it is that a brewer on the Bench is much less likely to give a prejudiced judgment than a fanatic teetotal magistrate, for the former would be outraging his conscience, whereas the latter would consider that he was only instructed from obeying the dictates of his conscience by straining the law to the utmost. We have seen decisions given upon this former, and so hold whatever upon the latter.

SINGULAR CASE.

An action for libel brought by "Madame Blanche Cole," a well-known vocalist, against the *Weekly Dispatch* was brought to a conclusion in the Common Pleas. The plaintiff had been engaged to sing at Exeter Hall in the "Creation," but illness prevented her from appearing, and at short notice her part was taken by another lady. The performance of this *artiste* failed to please the musical critic of the *Dispatch*, who was not aware of the change that had been made; and in good faith he wrote that "Madame Blanche Cole" was unfitted for oratorio. The criticism was resented by Madame Cole, and the *Dispatch* published a correction of its notice, and subsequently an apology, and paid £10 into Court; but she sued for damages, her action for libel. The ground of action was that her professional reputation had been injured. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

CANADIAN APPEAL CASE.

On Nov. 15th Lord Selborne and Sir James Hannen sat with Sir B. Peacock and Sir R. Collier at the Judicial Committee, when a remarkable Appeal from Canada was commenced. "Hamel and Others v. the Hon. Louis Panet," in which an important question was raised as to the validity of a national deed, by which certain land, now the property of the respondents, was conveyed to the appellants. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., and Mr. Bompas were for the appellants, and Mr. A. Wills, Q.C., (with whom was Mr. Westlake, Q.C.), for the respondent. The deed in question was dated 1835, and made to secure a deed of £939, due from Joseph Falardeau, jun., a merchant, to the applicants. The father and mother of the debtor joined in the deed to secure the payments, and conveyed to their property, which had since been conveyed to the Hon. Louis Panet. The deed was registered at the proper office at Quebec. Falardeau Junior and the wife could not write; they were not required by the Canadian law to make a mark, but the notary's signature was an acknowledged deed. The respondent began to set aside the deed, and his action was dismissed by the Superior Court, but on appeal to the Queen's Bench the judgment was reversed, and issue then made to the jury, "Was the deed was not proved to be false or forged. The respondent relied that the deed was in a valid one. The debtor Falardeau died insolvent in 1837, and his father and mother denied that they were liable as sureties, or had hypothecated their property. The appeal before their Lordships was expected to occupy the remainder of the week.

MARRIAGE AT TRENTHAM.

Lady Florence Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, was, on Nov. 15th, married to Mr. W. H. Chaplin, M. P., at Trentham. Her Majesty sent to the bride a gold bracelet, set with pearls and diamonds; the Prince and Princess of Wales an ancient Spanish fan, a silver zip, and a diamond bracelet; Princess Louise sons silver writing ornaments; and Princess Beatrice a gold locket, with pearls, diamonds, and corals. There were also presents from the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Westminster, Baroness de Rothschild, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

SERIOUS ILLness OF THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

We learn with regret, says the *Echo*, that very serious apprehensions are entertained as to the issue of the illness from which the Duchess of Cambridge has for some time been suffering. The condition of her Royal Highness yesterday was such as to warrant the gravest fears on the part of the Royal family, and late in the night a Royal Duke went to the state of the illustrious patient were numerous and anxious.

FLOODS IN SCOTLAND.

Serious interruption of railway traffic has been caused in Scotland by floods. Between Dunning and Forfar, on the main line of the Caledonian railway, a bridge has been swept away and telegraphic communication was brought to a standstill. The London mails of last night and this morning have not reached the north, being detained on the south side of the gap. Large tracts of land are under water.

THE EMPIRE AND THE COLONIES.

The first ordinary meeting of the winter session of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Nov. 14th, under the chairmanship of the Duke of Manchester. A paper was read by Mr. J. Dennistoun Wood, "On the Benefits to the Colonies of being Members of the British Empire," in which it was contended that the colonies could not with safety sever their connection with the Empire, and that an Imperial Federation of England and her colonies would, in course of time, become a necessity.

MR. ROSE AND THE BRIGANDS.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has sent peremptory orders to the Prefect of Palermo to the effect that unless Mr. Rose is restored to his friends, and Leone and his brigand band taken within eight days, all the officers in command of the mounted police throughout the whole of that district are to be degraded.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Instructions have been given to the Master of the Mint to prepare a medal and a sufficient number of medals commemorative of the Arctic expedition, to be distributed among the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships Alert and Discovery, and those of the Pandora.

THE ITALIAN 100 TON GUN.

Mr. Nathaniel Barnaby, C.B., the Director of Naval Construction, is about to proceed to Spezzia, under instructions from the Admiralty, in order to be present at the further trials of the 100 ton gun against armour plates.

ITEMS.

Mr. Spurgeon has had another sharp attack of illness, but he was able to preach at the Tabernacle on Nov. 12th. He did not speak very hopefully about the state of his health.

The last troubles of Jay Gould are not a tremely stagnant condition. The well-known firm of Packer & Co., lace manufacturers, of Nottingham, have suspended payment. The liabilities are estimated at £60,000, the principal creditors being residing in the neighbourhood and at Manchester.

The Indian Princes are nervous about a report that the Prince of Connaught will be present at the great Delhi ceremonial. They have given so many presents to his brother they were at a loss what to do.

A sad affair is reported from Paisley. Dr. M. Brunton, House Surgeon of the Infirmary, died on Nov. 11 with fever in that institution for some days, climbed the walls of the asylum and drowned himself in the River Cart. He was only 23 years of age.

The magistrates of Plymouth having represented to the War Office the desirability of persons convicted of fraudulent embezzlement being left to the civil authorities, Mr. Hardy writes:—"As the offence of making a wilfully false statement before a magistrate is essentially of a civil nature, any change in this respect would, in my opinion, be wrong in principle, and would, moreover, lead to a considerable increase of charges against army votes, as the claim urged by the borough of Plymouth would, if admitted, have to be extended to other boroughs and districts, in some of which there is a larger number of trials for fraudulent enlistment from all parts than in Plymouth. Under these circumstances I feel unable to allow all fraudulent enlistment cases in the borough to be tried by magistrates."

There has just died at Dundee Mr. James Duncan, the last survivor of those who fought on board the Victory under Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st October, 1805. Mr. Chapman was in the 92nd year. He was discharged at the close of 1814. Although frequent application he was never wounded, and he had no pension.

It is currently reported that the Earl of Beaconsfield will follow the example set by Mr. Gladstone when the latter combined the office of Prime Minister with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that his Lordship will perform the duties of Lord Privy Seal for the usual salary of £2,000.

A Manchester contemporary states that the proposal for deepening the Irwell and improving the navigation at Manchester is acquiring increased interest in the minds of some of the leading capitalists in Manchester, and that every effort will be made in the forthcoming session to obtain the necessary statutory powers in order that the work may be cared by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the engineer, may be carried out as expeditiously as possible.

M. Faure, the famous French tenor, is so ill that he cannot sing. He suffers from an English tenor, Mr. Sims Reeves, denies that he is going to Australia, and the story about the being offered £30 a night seems to be a fable.

Mr. Goldwin Smith is at present on a visit to his friends in England, accompanied by Mrs. Smith. Mr. Andrew White, the President of Cornell University, and Mrs. and Miss White are in London.

The following Canadian visitors have registered their names at the Canada Building during the week ending 16th Nov., 1876:—R. M. Sewell, Quebec; W. McLean, Quebec; W. M. Ramsay, Montreal; W. Scully, Toronto; W. Angers, Ottawa.

Jacques Cartier Election.

The full return of the election in Jacques Cartier on Tuesday is as follows:—

MAJORITIES FOR GIROUARD.

St. Laurent	225
St. Genevieve and Isle Bizard	69
Total	294

MAJORITIES FOR LAFLAMME.

Lachine	160
Point Claire	117
St. Anne	45
Total	322

Majority for Laflamme, 28.

The Opposition expected to keep Laflamme's majority in Lachine down to 100, and Girouard expected a larger vote in St. Genevieve and Isle Bizard.

The contractors and foremen on the Lachine canal worked night and day for the Government candidate, and to the influence exerted by them is due the election of the new Minister.

NATIONAL SURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Three or More of its Surgeons about to Visit Michigan—Another Opportunity Offered for the Relief of the Afflicted of Ontario without going to Indianapolis.

The Surgeons will be at the Biddle House, Detroit, Dec. 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. They will have with them this time a much finer outfit of braces and appliances than heretofore, and in every respect will come fully prepared to treat all Surgical cases, Paralysis, all kinds of Deformities of the Face, Spine, and Limbs, Diseased Joints, Diseased Eyes, Catarrh, Private Diseases, Fistula, etc.

Remember, these Surgeons are from the old reliable National Surgical Institute founded by Dr. H. R. Allen.

ELECTRICITY.

Thomas' Excelsior Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Pain Cannot Stay where it is Used.

It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures cancer, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. It cures swelled neck, tumors, rheumatism, neuralgia, contraction of the muscles, stiff joints, spinal infirmities, and pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty-five cents' worth has cured bad cases of chronic and bloody dysentery. One tea-spoonful will cure colic in 15 minutes. It will cure any case of piles that is possible to cure. Six or eight applications is warranted to cure any case of excoriated nipples or inflamed breast. For burns, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a burn as soon as applied. Cures frosted feet, boils, warts, and corns, and wounds of every description on man or beast.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Note.—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

TORONTO ITEMS.

Miss May Howard at the "Royal" and Mad. Janauschek at the "Grand" are the theatrical attractions this week.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick and Mrs. Tilley are expected here this week on a visit to Mr. W. H. Howland.

As the schooner Nellie Woodward was entering the harbour on Sunday, the mate fell overboard and was drowned.

On the evening of the 27th inst. a largely attended complimentary concert was given in Shaftesbury Hall for the benefit of Mr. J. D. Humphreys.

A little girl, Mary Kelly, who was terribly burned on Monday night, 20th ult., died eighteen hours after the accident took place, in great agony.

Thomas Murphy, aged nineteen, was arrested on the evening of the 22nd ult. by Detective Reid, charged with stealing two bottles of ketchup from his father, who keeps a grocery on Ontario street.

On Saturday, 25th ult., Mr. Andrew Henderson, auctioneer, sold to Mr. S. L. Livingston the four brick houses on King street, near Brock street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. W. M. Clark, for $3,300, $3,500, $3,600, and $8,200 respectively.

On the 22nd ult. Mr. N. Murphy applied to Judge Macdonald, at the County Court, for the release on bail of Wm. Clarke, who is charged with stealing a Sergeant William's uniform on the night of Nov. 24th, 1869. His Honour decided to accept his own security for $500, and two others at $250 each.

A man named F. W. Radcliffe was taken into custody on the 24th ult. on the charge made by Mr. Joseph Rutherford, of embezzlement. It is alleged that Mr. Radcliffe intercepted the account with the sum of $1,500 for the payment of certain accounts which never reached its destination.

Mss Jane Cook, a work cleaning away some of the rubbish and old iron from the spot where Hamilton's foundry was burned, on Friday last, was accidentally scalded by the enclosure. The firm intend to compensate the sufferer, and the new foundry which they expect to have finished in a month.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department begs to acknowledge the receipt of a cheque for $100 from Mr. Wm. Copland, to be applied in aid of the Firemen's Fund, in appreciation of the services of the Fire Department on the occasion of the late fire in Hamilton's foundry, on the morning of the 21st ult.

On the evening of the 24th ult., a reception was tendered by the Loyal Orange County Lodge of Toronto to the delegates just appointed to the Grand Triennial Council. Add. Wm. Adamson occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Macdonald, M. P., and others.

John Peck, one of the Government whitewash staff, was taken into custody on the 24th ult. on the complaint of Joseph Smith, an ax-tavern keeper, on the charge of carrying a knife and a loaded cane. The second was admitted to bail. The amount of perjury committed by the whitewy spies in the liquor cases is positively frightful.

It is understood that the members of the present City Council decline to entertain the proposition to take up any responsibility for the submission of a money by-law, and that such a by-law will be lost by a majority of the people, and it will devolve on the Council of 77 to give the people a chance of deciding whether the money they have given shall any longer lie buried in a graingrown roadway. Blood has barely time to get his revolver into his pocket before he was arrested by P. C. Richmond and lodged in No. 2 Police Station. He was subsequently brought before the Police Magistrate, who committed him to jail to allow the charge of "shooting with intent to murder one Catharine Fleming."

Read Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Sydney, says:—"I was affected with dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the 'Shoshonees Remedy.' After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy."

A. McKay, Truro, N. S., says, "he was troubled with liver complaint, but used the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer."

A. Wood, Consecon, says:—"That he has tried the 'Remedy' for liver complaint and dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the 'Shoshonees Pills,' and find that they are as good as any I ever tried."

Rev. John Scott, says:—"Mr. McKenzie, of Brantford, informs me that he is a sufferer from dyspepsia, and that he has tried the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and in a month was able to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the 'Shoshonees' was able to walk as well as ever." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box. 240-36

Notwithstanding the many attempts that are being made to mislead the public in relation to the celebrated honoured Messrs. Warner & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., received at the Centennial Exhibition, the facts as first announced cannot be denied. The Warner Manufactory was awarded at Philadelphia an International medal and diploma, and carried off the only gold medal given for sewing machines at the Exhibition, which proves beyond a reasonable doubt that their machine was the best. The Warner machines were the only sewing machines outside of the United States that received an International medal and diploma, unless a button hole and sack machine is called a sewing machine. Canada feels proud that one of her manufacturers can claim these honours.

Another exploitation on the absurdity of giving prizes for "the best sack of grain." "What assurance have we that it is not wintered and sweetened half a dozen times over, and perhaps the process of hand-picking gives it the finishing stroke?" After all this manipulation, is it a fair, honest sample of the grain the exhibitor sends in to the corn merchant or miller? There must be a correction of all this, or our shows will be brought into disrepute.—*Oxford Journal.*

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

Among florists charcoal is reduced to coarse powder and dug into the ground like manure; it is said that it not only accelerates the growth of young and delicate plants in a marked degree, but it hardens cuttings to strike root, but that it has a powerful influence in heightening the colour of flowers.—*Gardener's Chronicle and Farmer's.*

We urge farmers to gather the leaves for bedding for pigs, sheep, cows, and horses, entering the barns or sheds in which they are convenient for use. Gathering up these leaves gives your premises a cleanly look and furnishes one of the best materials for bedding and manurial purposes that the farm produces.—*American Cultivator.*

If the crown in cattle is high up, it is an indication of a quiet and mild disposition; if it is low down, it is an indication of a fractious disposition. I have seen cattle with the crown two or three inches above the line of the eyes, and others two or three inches below. Thirty years' experience has confirmed me in the belief of the correctness of this test, although it may not be infallible. It is generally believed to be correct by all who have observed it. It applies equally as well to cows as oxen. I would not cattle with the crown two or three inches below the eyes on any consideration.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

A subscriber asks information as to castor beans being a good crop to raise in grasshopper times. Two years ago I planted two patches, and they looked promising, but never bore, just commenced to bloom good when the hoppers came. I noticed that they diff not eat the bean vines, so I thought I would have them any how, but upon a close examination I found that the hoppers ate off the bloom but did not eat the leaf; so I thought I would try cutting and feeding, and only got one and three-fourth bushels, brought me $1.65; another man tried ten acres, but the hoppers ate it all off. I have been the end of the castor bean crop here.—Hutchinson, Kansas.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Ophthalmia is preferable to the pits for keeping seed potatoes. Select a dry spot, from which the surface water will run readily, and on which heavy drifts of snow are not liable to form. After the potatoes are in the pits, cover them first with a thin layer of clean straw. Wheat straw is to be preferred. Then put on soil six inches deep. When this covering of dirt has frozen to the depth of three or four inches, and there is no danger of frost injuring the seed potatoes, put on a liberal covering of fresh stable manure. In the spring, to hold back the seed, remove a portion of the manure and the covering of manure until you wish to take out the potatoes. That will keep them back in the dirt, and the frost will hold the pit cool. In this way early rose may be kept from sprouting until June.—*Rural Home.*

If I could have my entire farm covered with boards lying flat on the ground a whole year, I would expect more beautiful and twenty-five loads of barn-yard manure to the acre. Now as far as the straw goes it has a similar effect. I believe the very best use of straw, except as litter for the stables or carrying it into the barn yard, is to put it out straw on my wheat last season with manifest improvement as compared with those adjacent not so covered. The great improvement to the clover, but in that I was disappointed. The clover came forward as the straw had been in bunches the clover was out, having been smothered apparently. Next year I shall put on a smaller quantity and keep it more in bunches. The clover will come forward and yield a heavy crop of a cider-mill near his father's farm, in Ionia, Michigan, yield a thousand bushels of fine barn full of straw and pomace, by which he wintered a large flock of sheep, brought in in the fall in good condition, and sold them fat after shearing in the spring. He allowed the sheep to eat all the pomace and water they pleased, and he claims that they kept secure from freezing except at the outer edge, so that it was only frozen on one side when fed. In making cider with the new common hand mills, we have usually pressed about one bushel of apples at each time, and the resulting cheese will usually last a horse a day, with hay or straw in addition. This feed makes the horse's coat silky, and makes him lively when driven.—*Country Gentleman.*

Trees that have had their roots undisturbed for a long period of time cannot be removed safely without previous preparation. With it and the exercise of ordinary care, they may be transplanted with perfect safety, and in the course of from three to five years they will be growing with as vigorous and luxuriant growth as they had never been disturbed. During the last four or five years I have annually prepared and removed from one to two of the various species, and as the process has been attended with the most satisfactory results, embracing the Bayne's Sweet Golden Pippin, one of the finest of all the apples, and