### The Same Old Story.

She read until she could not see—
"Ivanhoe" o'er weary?
Then dropped the book upon her knee,
And said her life was dreary.
"From day to day I still must tread
The same old round of duty—
Of darning socks and baking bread,
Without one glimpse of beauty.
From week to week my landmarks are
A sermon dull on Sunday;
On Friday night The Pinueville Star;
The weekly wash on Monday.
And oh! there's never a line of grace,
And never a hint of glory."
She sighed and lengthened her pretty face—
"It's always the same old story."

She dried her eyes and curled her hair,
And went to the conference meeting—
From the garden gate to the vestry stair
The self same words repeating.
At last the final hymn was sung,
And all the prayers were ended,
When one from the doorway crowd among
Her homeward steps attended.
They left at length the village street,
And sprang the low wall over,
To cross through Captain Peaseloe's wheat
And Deacon Bascombe's clover.
The moon seemed shining overhead
To flood their path with glory;
They whispered low, but what they said
Was—only the same old story!

## AMONG THE CHURCHES.

A Baptist church is to be built at Doe Lake, Muskoka.

The Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, recently delivered an address on "The use of the Bible in our Schools," before the Halton County Teachers' Association.

A Scotchman has been counting the promises in the Bible and reports that there are over 81,000 of them. That he thinks ought to be enough to meet all possible wants.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, at a meeting of the lady members of his church on Wednesday evening, presented them with a cheque for $1,000 in aid of the fair to be held in his church.

By the death of Monseigneur Charles Amable de la Tour-Lauraquais France has lost her youngest Archbishop, and one of the few perfect types of a gentleman of the old *regime*.

The religious dramatic company which was to play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in churches only, under sanction of Mrs. Stowe, collapsed after an engagement in Chicago, leaving the performers unpaid.

In their destruction of the buildings of the Ekowe Mission Station, the Zulus respected the soldiers' monuments, but destroyed the tablet over the grave of the wife of a missionary whom they had long regarded as a public enemy of their country.

Hon. and Right Rev. Monsignor Stonor has been proposed to the Holy See and accepted for one of the new English Roman Catholic Bishoprics. Monsignor Stonor has been President of the English College of Rome.

The parish priest of St. Raphael, Ont., assisted the congregation of the Church of Scotland at Dalhousie Mills, Ont., in making their pic nic a success. After the pic-nic the congregation thanked the parish priest, and said that "more than half the whole collection came from their Catholic friends."

A great many people resemble Louis XI. in their religion. He made to the Virgin Mary a present of the whole County of Boulogne, but retained the revenues thereof for himself. In this equivocal way we are willing to give our lives to the Lord.

Under date Yokohama, August 12, Mr. Lilley, agent of the English National Bible Society in Japan, writes that 20,000 persons in that country have already died of cholera. He says the Government has promptly established a most rigid quarantine.

King Mendek of Koa, South Abyssinia, has abolished slave-trading in his realm and on his frontier, because, as he tells the London Missionary Society, "I am and wish to remain a Christian." He goes on to ask that missionaries be sent to him.

The American Bible Society has been printing its ten-cent Testament the past year at the rate of one thousand copies a day, but has been unable to keep up with its orders. Its twenty-five cent Bible has also been struck off at the rate of five hundred and fifty per day.

A "Disestablishment Society" has been formed in Ceylon, and a tract will shortly be issued by it entitled "Objections to the Ceylon Ecclesiastical Grants." The popular feeling against the support of church functionaries out of public revenues is said to be very strong.

The many friends of Rev. H. M. Paynter, who has been in England and Scotland since June, conducting protracted meetings, will be glad to learn of his success in the work in which he is engaged. He is to go to Glasgow for a month, thence to Edinburgh, Aberdeen, etc. His labors are in connection with the Presbyterian Churches.

The largest church congregation in the United States is the First African Baptist Church in Richmond, Va. It has thirty-three hundred members. On one Sunday its pastor baptized five hundred and ninety-eight members, and added nearly nine hundred persons to the church.

Talmage is a man who transacts his affairs on strict business principles. At a place where he lectured in England the committee which hired him came out $200 behind. The community was poor and the lecture had been arranged by working people in aid of a church fund. The unfortunate pastor communicated this sad state of affairs to the great man, who promptly replied that he "had lectured according to agreement, and, as to their local finances, he had nothing to do with them."

To the circular of the English bishops warning the churchmen against ritualism two signatures were wanting, those of the Bishops of Salisbury and Durham. The former, a ritualist, would not censure his friends and Dr. Baring refused to sign so milk-watery a document. During his administration of Durham Dr. Baring, just dead, caused to be erected in that diocese 119 new churches at a cost of £363,000 and 133 schools of elementary education at a cost of £137,000.

Mr. Spurgeon having seen a statement that he had "openly prayed for a rapid change of Government," writes to the *Western Morning News* as follows: "I pray daily that the Lord would change the policy of our nation from that of blustering and invasion to peace and righteousness. If this means a change of Government, so let it be; but I do not remember putting it in that form. My politics are not bound up with party; but I love righteousness and peace."

"Toole's Theatre," in London, formerly "The Folly," was once a Roman Catholic chapel. It was the home of the Oratorians, or "Fathers of the London Oratory of St. Philip Neri," from the time of their first establishment in England under the auspices of Dr. Newman in 1848. Here it was that Dr. Newman, a little later, delivered his celebrated "Lectures on Certain Difficulties Felt by Anglicans." On the removal of the Oratorians under Father Faber, in 1856, to their present abode at Brompton, the little "Oratory" fell into the hands of Mr. Woodin, as already stated, and was converted into "the Polygraphic Hall."

Father O'Hara, who has been a missionary for more than twenty years in South Africa, and is thoroughly acquainted with the different dialects spoken there, is now in London, where he is organizing an Irish colony to settle in Zululand. He made a point of visiting the so called Zulus who are now performing at the Aquarium, and, after some difficulty on the part of the manager, held a long conversation with them at one of their receptions at St. James' Hall. He declares that not a single man of them is either a native of Zululand or even a proficient in the Zulu dialect.

At a sitting of the French Academy upwards of five years ago M. Lesseps stated, upon the authority of the reports made by his engineers, that "at the time the Israelites left Egypt under Moses' leadership the ebb and flow of the tides of the Red Sea reached up to 300,000 francs, "because the finding of the remains of Pharaoh's army would be a powerful reason in favor of the truth of the Holy Scriptures."

At the last meeting of the Western Mission Board of the Canada Presbyterian Church the Convener reported the state of the fund at this date as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Expenditure from 1st May to 1st Oct., 1879, including balance against the fund at 1st May | $ 16,000 00 |
| Claims of Quebec and Ontario Presbyteries for past six months, passed at this meeting | 12,240,00 |
| Total expenditure and liabilities to 1st Oct., 1879 | 28,240 00 |
| Receipts from 1st May to 7th Oct., 1879. | 5,310 00 |
| Balance against the fund, 7th Oct., 1879 | $22,930 00 |

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Advocate* gives an interesting review of the position of the English Wesleyan Church, founded on the minutes of the late Conference. In the way of statistics, we have the following summary of membership:

| | Members. | On Trial. | Ministers. | On Trial. | Supernum's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 377,612 | 23,984 | 1,467 | 175 | 45 |
| Ireland | 25,487 | 719 | 187 | 23 | 39 |
| Foreign Missions | 85,001 | 10,313 | 324 | 135 | 12 |
| French Conf. | 1,853 | 75 | 25 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 490,553 | 34,090 | 2,003 | 334 | 298 |

This does not include the Australian Conference. There is a decrease of over 8,000 members.

The Pere Hyacinthe, in the midst of a sermon last Sunday, fairly entranced his congregation by an eloquent tribute to the worth of woman in the Church. It was a graceful thing to do in the absence of his wife, who has gone to Switzerland for a month with Lady Durant. Women are worth even more in France than anywhere else, for they constitute the great majority of every congregation. Neither in France nor Germany do the men trouble themselves about religious matters. America and England are the only places on the globe where religion is supported by the masculine element of society. It seems to be the rule abroad to let the women do half the work during the week and all the praying on Sunday. That is the reason why Paris is Paris. We allowed her, in the original apple scene, to get us into a fix, and now we are resting on our oars until she gets us out. Well, every true hearted man finds occasion, at some time in his life, to hum these lines from an old ballad:

For man without woman's a beggar,
Although the whole world he possessed;
And the beggar who has a good wife,
With more than this world is he blessed.

—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Revised Bible will not, after all, be published this year. Next year will see the New Testament and some portions of the Old Testament in print. The expenses of the committee are very heavy. There are fifty-two members, and these meet for five days in every three weeks. No salary is paid to any one of them, but they are allowed their travelling and hotel expenses. These, with other items, will bring the cost of the first edition of the Revised Bible as estimated by the University Presses, who are responsible for it, to about £40,000, and, consequently, it has been determined to sell the first few issues at a high price, in order to recoup the outlay. The New Bible will receive no "authorization" either from Parliament or Convocation. It has been discovered incidentally during the sittings of the committee, that the so-called Authorized Version never was in fact authorized either ecclesiastically or politically. It made its way by its own merits and the Revised Bible is expected to do the same.

## MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS' TROUBLES.

### Some Sad Reminiscences of Her Professional Tour in the West.

She has separated from her husband, in England, a division of the property having been made, and she returns to this country next week—says the New York *Herald* of Mary Scott-Siddons. Well, it is a wonder that she didn't separate from him years ago. Such a life as he, a great big man, led that beautiful little wife of his in the West isn't often endured so long by women of pluck and energy. Mrs. Siddons first visited Davenport in 1871, we believe, and while she was entertaining a great audience in the Opera House, he was drunk as a fool in old Burtis House, raging about his wife, using vile epithets concerning her, and swearing he would be divorced.

That was the kind of a husband he was. Yet he handled all her money, and her readings were in demand at $200 a night those times. And the way he took care of her money was to scatter it around. One winter night Mrs. Siddons, her maid and husband were on the train from the southwest, and the conductor asked Scott for his fare. He was in a drunken sleep. He put his hand in his overcoat pocket, pulled out a great bunch of greenbacks, held his hand out to the conductor, opened it wide, let the money drop on the floor, dropped his fist and was asleep again in a second. The conductor picked up the money, and there was $140 in the pile; he took out the fare for the three and handed the rest to Mrs. Siddons, who was warming herself at the stove. When the train reached Columbus Junction the Siddons party left it to change cars, and Scott allowed his wife and the maid to carry two big trunks to the other baggage car, while he followed with a little valise in his hand, cursing the weather. Yet Mrs. Siddons complained not a word; in fact, she never was heard to complain by outsiders. He may never have abused her to her face, but he was terribly abusive of her to bar-room loungers when on his "tares." The party were here three or four days once, and while their hotel bill was $35 Scott's liquor bill was $80! He must have spent a fortune for her. The *Herald* says that in the settlement, "Mr. Siddons is to have possession of the property in New Zealand," which is very valuable, it appears, and that Mrs. Siddons begins life over again with a largely reduced fortune, but with a brave heart and talents ripened with growth and culture. Some of the old-time New Zealanders ought to get hold of that fellow Scott, who appended his wife's name to his own instead of prefixing her name to his paternal cognomen.—*Davenport Democrat.*

### "Cutting Out" on a Colorado Cattle Ranch.

Only the first purpose of the "round up" has been subserved when the cattle are collected. Next the cows and calves must be "cut out," and we saw the "cowboys" ride into the herd, single out the cow (with calf following), and with great skill extricate her from the throng. The young calves are, of course, not yet marked, but the presence of one with a cow makes it imperative to place that cow's mark on it. Strayed calves, on the other hand (called "Mauvrics," from an old Frenchman in Texas who is said to have added largely to his worldly store by a systematic abstraction of these waifs and strays), are sold for the benefit of the associated ranchmen. "First catch your calf," as Mrs. Glass would say. Perhaps you may think that this is an easy task; but you would find, if you tried it, that you were never more mistaken in your life, for the ease with which the rancheros accomplish it has only come with careful training and long practice. The little animal runs wonderfully fast, springs, turns, and dodges almost like a flash; but the cowboy never takes his eyes off of him, and the trained horse, now well warmed up and entering fully into the spirit of the chase, responds to, almost seems to anticipate, every turn of his rider's left hand and wrist. Meanwhile the latter with his right arm is swinging his noosed rope, or lasso, and in another minute he has thrown it exactly over the calf's head. Instantly the horse plunges forward, giving "slack" to the rope, and allowing it to be wound around the horn of the saddle; then he moves on, dragging the calf after him, and the little creature is soon in the hands of the men with the branding irons. These have been heated in a hot fire, and are quickly applied, and in a few minutes the calf, now indelibly designated as the property of his master, is again running about.—*Harper's Magazine.*

### An Actor's Diet.

The late McKean Buchanan, though not very distinguished as an actor, assumed the tone of an artist of the first class. It is said of him that at one time his valet came to him while at breakfast in a hotel, and after reminding him of engagements that would keep him occupied all the morning, suggested that in order to save time he should order dinner at once. "What will you have, sir?" enquired the valet.

"What do I play to-night?" asked Buchanan.

"Richard, sir," was the responce.

"Then order roast beef, very rare."

A wonder-stricken youth sitting near the tragedian, and who was profoundly impressed by the near presence of the actor, timidly remarked: "Excuse me, Mr. Buchanan, but what do you eat before playing Claude Melnotte?"

"Waffles, sir—waffles," responded Buchanan, in his most pompous tone.—*Harper's Magazine for November.*

### Canadian Apple Market.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Wednesday reports a sale of 4,000 barrels of choice winter fruit to arrive at $2 60 per bbl. The sale was made to an extensive Liverpool buyer. There have also been spot transactions of 400 bbls of choice winter apples at $2.87, a car load at $2.75, and 140 bbls of fancy long-keepers at $3. Two Glasgow and two Liverpool buyers are at present in the Montreal market, the prospects of a large and profitable business in apples between Canada and Great Britain being very encouraging at present. By last mail from Liverpool account sales were received of a lot of Canadian culverts ex the steamship Lake Nepigon, which brought 22s 6d, 23s and 24s 6d per bbl. In the same market twenty ounce pippins sold at 25s to 28s, Holland pippins 22s 6d to 28s 6d, jenetings and red streaks 24s, St Lawrence at 14s 6d and Montreal fameuse at 24s.

Quite a number of boys from Brantford followed the Pulman Circus to Hamilton. Last evening three of the prodigals returned, but no fatted calf was killed. Reason: father didn't have any, but he had a solid birch rod, which whizzed through the air and then descended upon the backs of the runaways.

Stabbing Case.—On Wednesday, William Carradice was arraigned before Judge Miller at Milton, charged with stabbing Robert Fiocdy with a knife. The defence was that the act was done in self defence. This view was sustained by the Court, but His Honor considering the violence used was more than necessary, convicted the prisoner of common assault, and sentenced him to two weeks, imprisonment.

## SCOTCH COLUMN.

Mr. P. Riddel is appointed harbor treasurer of Aberdeen, at a salary of £400.

Mr. Deans, of the Renfrewshire Police Force, has been appointed Inspector of the Johnstone Police.

The Free Church at Nitshill has called the Rev. James Philip, of Lyon Street Free Church, Glasgow.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are to be invited to open the new Infirmary, Edinburgh.

A boy was poisoned in Dundee, on the 14th inst., by swallowing a bit of tobacco he was chewing.

The rabbits on the Duke of Argyll's estates in Kintyre have been let for one year to Messrs. Corsair & Currie, Glasgow, for £260.

A gloom has fallen over Lochgoilhead, Argyll, consequent upon the sudden death of Mr. Campbell, postmaster.

An ingenious contrivance, which shows at a glance the "comparative time of the world," has just been brought out by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh.

The Rev. H. L. Greaves, late of Inverness Cathedral, has been inducted to the incumbency of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen.

The following are amongst the wills for Renfrewshire last month: Malcolm Buchanan, Greenock, personal estate, £10,961 14s.; James Paton, Bogston, £9,190 2s.

Lady Cavagnari, who, since the news of her lamented husband's death, has been residing at Edinburgh, took her departure for London, on Sept. 30.

Mr. Frank Henderson has arranged with Macmillan & Co. to publish a volume of selections from MMS. works of the late Rev. George Gilfillan, Dundee.

Mr. John Dollan, Buckie, has been presented by his fellow-workmen with a medal for his bravery in saving a neighbor, Alex. Farquhar, from drowning.

A plough boy at Orkney recently picked from the furrow two gold rings, which are declared to be a thousand years old and very curious and valuable as antiquities.

The ironmasters of Lanarkshire and Ayrshire have resolved to give an advance of 6d. per day to the men and to give no further advance until iron warrants are above 57s. 6d.

In a list of Edinburgh wills lately proved is that of the late Mr. Hugh Roberts, manufacturer, Galashiels, and latterly of Edinburgh, which is declared to be under £64,641.

A woman named Thomson, wife of a brass founder, threw herself from a third storey window in Canongate, Edinburgh, on the night of Sept. 28, and was killed on the spot.

Neilson & Co., Hyde Park Locomotive Engine Works, Glasgow, have contracted with the Indian Government for building eighty locomotive engines and tenders for India.

Two work stations were sometime since opened in Glasgow to give temporary relief to the unemployed. The pay was 1s. per day, and now the men demand more pay or refuse to work.

The requisition to Sir James Bain to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament for the City of Glasgow, in the Liberal Conservative interest at next general election, has now received 10,000 signatures.

At a meeting of farmers in the Penpont District, Mr. R. Wallace, Auchinbrack, was appointed a delegate to visit Canada and report upon that country as a field of emigration.

Captain Michael Wyllie, late of the E. I. C. S., is to present to the Burns Museum, Kilmarnock, a portrait of Sir James Shaw, who did so much for the widow of Robert Burns.

At a meeting of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, it was resolved that a further dividend of 3s 4d per pound—making 13s 4d in all—be paid to the creditors of the bank on the 17th inst.

It is stated that a proposal is on foot to connect the North British Railway station in Glasgow by a direct route with the Dumbartonshire Railway. The cost of the undertaking will be over £200,000.

The Bathgate Police Commissioners have presented the thanks of the inhabitants to Mrs. M'Lagan, of Pumpherston, for the handsome water fountain which she has presented to the burgh.

The Greenock Town Council has adopted plans for the new municipal buildings for the burgh. The estimated cost is £80,000. The plans chosen are those signed "Art and Science."

The most economical town appears to be Markinch, in Scotland. It dwells in darkness because the inhabitants refuse to pay for lighting the street lamps, although the gas company will supply gas for nothing.

The scholars attending the Dorothy School, Wemyss, have completed two sets of window curtains made to the order of the Princess of Wales, the design being furnished by Miss Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle.

Mr. George J. Walker, Hillside House, Portlethen, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for Scotland, under the Royal Commission to enquire into the cause of the agricultural depression in the country.

General Sir Evelyn Wood, it is understood, visited Cawdor Castle with the object of having an interview with Lord Cawdor, relative to the lamented death of his son, Captain Campbell, who was attached to General Wood's column in Zululand.

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed Mr. Moncur, late acting governor and steward of the General Prison, Perth, to be superintendent of purchases of prison materials and sales of prison goods for all the Scotch prisons.

Mr. David Hunter, who has been for twenty years Assistant Superintendent of the North British Railway, has received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies the appointment of General Manager of the Natal Government Railways.

A somewhat singular character has died at Girvan, named John Wallace. He appeared to be in destitute circumstances; yet on examination of his effects deposit receipts were discovered to the amount of nearly £200, and he was in receipt also of a Government annuity of £50.

A committee has been at work for sometime past in Paisley receiving subscriptions for the purpose of having full length portraits painted of Sir Peter and Mr. Thomas Coats, the great thread manufacturers. These portraits will be hung in some public hall of the city, and remain there in testimony of the esteem entertained by the citizens of Paisley for these gentlemen. Sir Daniel Macnee will be the artist.

Mr. James Sharp, an old Invernessian, died at Inverness the other day. He was 76 years of age. His father was sergeant-major of the Black Watch, and when quite a child he followed the regiment in company of his mother through a large part of the Peninsular campaign. At the battle of Corunna his father was one of the first to support Sir John Moore when he met with his death wound, only himself shortly afterwards to be mortally wounded. He was supposed to be the last survivor of all who were present at Corunna.

At the head of Locharkaig, on the lands of Lochiel, M. P., stands an old thatched house, occupied by Mr. Donald Macdonald, shepherd. At one time it was the largest cottage on Lochiel's estate. In the west room there still stands the bed in which Prince Charles Edward Stuart slept, after his march from Glenfinnan in 1745. The bed is one of three which the room contains, and is a plain one of wood, into which not a nail has been put since the unfortunate Prince occupied it. Its appearance, however, has been somewhat altered by being papered. The house was in 1745 considered a very old one, and is now said to be the oldest, or one of the oldest, inhabited in Inverness shire.

Lieutenant-General Archibald Inglis Lockhart, C. B., formerly commanding the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, died on Wednesday week, at Edinburgh, in his seventieth year. He obtained his first commission as ensign in December, 1828. His principal active services were in Central India during the memorable mutiny. He commanded a field force from Aug. 2 to Sept. 17, 1858, and took active part in the action near Kajhghar. He also commanded a brigade in the Central India field force from Sept. 18 to Dec. 16 the same year, including the actions at Mongrowli, Sindwaho and Korai. He was one of the general officers receiving a reward for distinguished or meritorious services.

A curious illustration of the practical good sense and ingenuity of some British birds is reported by a railway engine driver on one of the Scotch lines. He has noticed that certain hawks of the merlin or "stone falcon" species make use of the passing of the trains for predatory purposes. They fly close behind the train, near the ground, partly hidden by the smoke, but carefully watching for the small birds which, frightened by the train as it rushes roaring past, fly up in bewildered shoals. The merlins then, while the little birds are thinking more of the train than of lurking foes, swoop on them from the ambush of the smoke and strike them down with ease. If they miss they return to the wake of the carriages and resume their flight and their hunt. They can, it seems, easily keep pace with an express train and outstrip it when they please.

## THE GRAND TRUNK AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

### Meeting of Great Western Proprietors—The President's Speech.

(Reported for the Globe.)

London, Thursday, Oct. 2, 1879.—The special general meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway of Canada, called by the Directors to discuss the question of fusion with the Grand Trunk Company, was held to-day at the Cannon street hotel. The chair was taken by Col. Francis Grey, the newly elected President of the Company, at one o'clock. The attendance was numerous, the hall being fairly well filled, and most of the well known and influential shareholders were present. Mr. Childers occupied a seat in the body of the room, some distance from the Directors' table. The proceedings were unusually long and noisy. They began by the President calling upon Mr. B. Baker, the Secretary, to read the notice convening the meeting, and this having been done, and the report being taken as read,

The Chairman said that in the first place he had to thank the shareholders for attending there at that very unseasonable time. Were it not for the very grave interests at stake, affecting every individual then present, and affecting the Company which he and his colleagues were bound in honor to serve, they might be quite sure he would have had no part in calling them there. After some prefatory remarks, Col. Grey, in speaking to the question before the meeting, went on to say that it might be asked how it was the Grand Trunk Directors made this preposterous proposal. Suffice it for the Great Western proprietors that the Grand Trunk Board regarded the interests of their shareholders. It was true they said it would be for the interest of both Companies, and further, they stated it was very much more for the interest of the Great Western than for the Grand Trunk. He was not a cynic, but he did not look for philanthropy to a joint stock company. Those gentlemen who were in that room in 1866 would remember the observations made by one gentleman who was as well qualified to give them—Sir Francis Head, who from the first had been in favor of amalgamation. He said, "Do not go and make an amalgamation agreement first and then go and ask for legal sanction afterwards." He made also some observations as to the tone in which the Grand Trunk thought proper to come to us. That tone they must have observed in the recent correspondence had not improved at all, and was, he might say, very dictatorial. But he was glad to say that the proxies they had received were such as to enable him not to do what otherwise he might have had to do, that was to question very closely the conduct of the Grand Trunk on the matter, not only as to the method but also as to the language employed in the correspondence. He might as well tell them at once that the proxies were twenty to one in their favor. (Cheers.) Moreover, of the minority, by far the greater part were proxies from Grand Trunk Railway shareholders. He did not wish to say one word against the Grand Trunk, but he intended to do what the Board did not feel justified in doing in their report, go into some detail on the question. For a moment he would suppose that they had got the legislative sanction, and would ask them to look at things as they were, and he had no hesitation in saying that he could show them that fusion was very far from wise. It was quite true that Sir H. Tyler took the opposite view, and that very positively. He said in his letter, "that the advantages to be obtained from the fusion of the receipts, and from united management in Canada, is not a question of confidence but of calculation, and that the Grand Trunk Board did not overestimate it is abundantly proved by figures which our officials in Canada have recently worked out and carefully elaborated in accordance with instructions." But he does not supplement his statement by any table of his figures. He (the speaker) was not careful to dispute his statement. He might, however, say that they did not run duplicate trains. They minded their own business. ("Oh, oh.") And he could tell them that out of all the stations on the Great Western line they only touched the Grand Trunk at nine, and at only three of those would it be practicable to consolidate the stations, and that only by considerable capital outlay. Sir H. Tyler had said that there would be great increase of receipts from traffic, which could be diverted from other lines and thrown upon the railway of the Grand Trunk by the Great Western, and *vice versa*. Now, given an honest and intelligent manager, there were just two requisites for railway success. These are good traffic and good rates, and these two requisites were only to be obtained in two ways, viz, good traffic by many customers and good rates by few competitors. If they applied these maxims to their own case, they would surely be quite convinced whether their policy was good or bad. They had on the one hand three good connections, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Grand Trunk. If they allied themselves with the Grand Trunk they would lose two of their connections, and convert one of them from being their friend into a competitor, and in fact they would acquire two competitors. Therefore they would be going as entirely wrong as it was possible for them to go. In their own district it was their duty and policy to divide competitive traffic wherever they could, and that they offered to do. If, on the other hand, they allied themselves with the Grand Trunk, it was true that they put a stop to competition with them, but they would immediately increase the competition with other lines that were now to a certain extent their allies. If they looked westward they would see the same thing took place. The new line the Grand Trunk were building to Chicago was being made in competition with the best connections of the Great Western, and consequently any alliance with the Grand Trunk would render these connections their competitors. The Grand Trunk really desired an alliance with them, not for the benefits which the end of their competition would give them, but to strengthen their hand in continuing the grave competition they were carrying on with the other trunk lines. In the special report they had alluded to this competition, and they were very much amused to see in one of the papers, a day or two since, a telegram from New York contradicting the allegation. He thought there must have been a little inspiration about that telegram, and the author of it must credit the public here with a very short memory, for it was not two months since Sir Henry Tyler wrote to the *Times* on the subject. As to their local rates, they were as high as they could fix them, and it was owing to their through rates that they suffered. All that they could do was to set the example by offering to divide the traffics whenever they could. They had done this in, he might say, every case, but the Grand Trunk refused to agree. They had secured a legitimate traffic and had not endeavored to divert traffic from their lines. Of all the grain that went to the Atlantic seaboard fifty per cent. went to New York and Boston and only six per cent. to Quebec, Montreal and Portland. Under these circumstances he thought the proprietors would not wish the Board to forsake the high road, where there was plenty to do, to go to a traffic which certainly had not proved very successful to the Grand Trunk. It was a delicate matter to touch upon, but he wished to lay before the shareholders all that had been present in the minds of the Directors, and he would ask, was it possible that the Grand Trunk, when they confidently expressed their belief as to the success of an application to the Dominion Parliament for legal powers, had an idea that the Government would approve the attempt to force this illegitimate traffic through Canada? All he could say was that it would be an evil day for Canada if such a thing were to occur, for it would not only increase the war between the Companies, but might cause the war to extend to the two peoples—he meant, of course, as regards restrictions and duties. The Great Western had been subjected to a very severe trial by the construction of the Canada Southern. Not only so, the trial fell upon them at a very unfortunate time, when the depression of trade was such that the ordinary traffic of the railroads was largely diminished. Moreover, the road fell into the hands of one who knew very well how to work it for his own good. But by a rigid economy they had managed to survive that trouble, for which he thought they all ought to be very grateful to their General Manager, Mr. Broughton, and they now carried more traffic than they had done at any previous time in the Company's history. With regard to the Grand Trunk's position east of Toronto, the line ran along the banks of the River St. Lawrence, along which all through the summer cargo boats travelled, while on the opposite bank the North Shore Railway was being, and in part was, constructed. As to the new line to Chicago they must know that although Chicago was a very great trade centre, the real centre of the grain trade was far behind, and the practice now was to send all the grain direct to the American ports without going to Chicago at all. They (the Great Western) had access to the railways which go to the real source of the grain trade. A few days ago a circular was issued by a Committee of shareholders at Manchester, and no doubt most of them had seen it. In that circular the expression was used that this Company was a mere shuttlecock in the hands of American speculators. He (the Chairman) begged to state to those who signed that paper, that they could very easily have found that the Wabash Railway of to-day was one of the greatest systems of railways on the American continent. Further, he much regretted that the Manchester shareholders did not elect among their representatives at least one gentleman not interested in Grand Trunk stocks. There was one point more he would venture to put before them, namely, to point out to them that a fusion would force them to adopt a policy directly opposed to that of non-extension which they had forced on their Directors. But if they wished to extend in that direction, he ventured to lay it down as a rule that when they wished to reach a place already touched by any of their neighbors they must do it in a cheaper way and by a shorter road, and with easier gradients; and if they made up their minds to go to Montreal, Quebec and Portland, the worst and dearest way would be by the lines of the Grand Trunk, and he firmly believed that an arrangement with the concessionaires of the new line to Ottawa would be a far better plan. But what had they got to do with measures of that kind, for by such action they would be violating the leading maxims of railway government; they would be throwing away their customers and making them their competitors. He wished also to say a few words about Mr. Vanderbilt. Now, he believed that the purchase of the Canada Southern was decided upon by him owing to the agitation for amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and Great Western, which was then going on. His subsequent acquisition of the Michigan Central was necessary to strengthen his first purchase. They had been led to regard Mr. Vanderbilt as their worst enemy, but he (Col. Grey) could say that he had been a good friend to them, and he only wished he could say the same of the Grand Trunk. No doubt he had acted with purely self-interest in the matter, but he would much rather have dealings with a man who was dealing thus than one who was not. Col. Grey then referred to the possibility of some general agreement being arrived at by all the leading lines on the American continent by which forced competition would be put an end to. He said he believed he was justified in saying that all the chief lines were in favor of some such understanding being arrived at, though the Grand Trunk had hitherto refused, and he urged upon the shareholders the necessity of endeavoring to get the Grand Trunk Directors to join in the movement. If this were done, and some agreement come to, he was sure there was a very good chance of their getting an immediate dividend. (Cheers.) The question of such a general arrangement was not one which affected only the shareholders of the Great Western and Grand Trunk, but it would benefit all the American and Canadian lines who competed with them or worked with them directly or indirectly. He, therefore, suggested that the holders of all classes of these securities should select representatives of their interests to meet and discuss the subject, and that some of the gentlemen thus selected should go to America with as little delay as possible to meet the leading representatives of the chief railways there, and see what could be done to bring about the general arrangement he proposed on equitable and stable terms. He could not think it would be difficult to find in their Company men of such experience as to be well fitted for the task. Having referred briefly to the resignation of Mr. Childers, which, he said, arose from matters which he would not then enter into, Col. Grey concluded by thanking the proprietors for the patience with which they had listened to him, and by reading the resolution the Board proposed.

Mr. Bald seconded the resolution.

### The International Park at Niagara Falls.

(Montreal Spectator.)

Niagara! the most appropriate of names—euphonious to the ear in English, still more so in Indian—Ne-ah-gah-rah (the spirit of the water)—whence came it? The guide books tell us of one Father Hennepin as the first recorded visitor; but he could not have been godfather, or the world would have been afflicted, perchance, with some saintly attachment, such as St. Jean Baptiste or St. Cunegonde. Much more probable was it that the old Chief Hiawatha, returning from the war path with his lovely bride Minne ha-ha (laughing water), first saw the grand sight and became its sponsors. Surely there must have been poets amongst the red men in those days. What a contrast with the white man's common-place nomenclature—Horse-Shoe, Goat Island, Table Rock, Devil's Hole, etc.! Enough to make even Longfellow's long hair stand on end. But even here the truism of the inevitable proximity of the sublime and ridiculous appears—man spoiling by defacing what God has made so beautiful; and the enraptured tourist no sooner gets his first glimpse of the gorgeous scene than the discordant twang of a runner dispels the charm by inviting him to a square meal for twenty five cents; or to buy table rock ornaments from Derbyshire, and indian curiosities fresh from Celtic hands. Ah me!—is there no spot left in this utilitarian grasping age for a few moments' quiet contemplation of what Providence has so beneficently intended should be contemplated? To what higher, better purpose can such a glorious heritage be put than a resting place, amidst the world's bustle, where one can revel in nature's grandest and most sublime picture, and forget the tinsel of life's struggle?

The appropriation of the Yosemite Valley Park was a happy conception, and worthy of the nation which so promptly adopted it; and now the same spirit is rife for a like graceful act at Niagara, which will rebuke its desecration and make it the world's property. The idea came from Lord Dufferin, after witnessing the vandalism so long rampant, as to make a visit to the Falls one rather of effort than of pleasure. How to remedy the evil has long been the question, and the object of the writer will be accomplished if the genius of our kindred peoples can be aroused to the importance of the matter, and to remove the difficulties which each year's delay aggravates.

I claim favor for the movement on several grounds. 1st. On national grounds, because the Falls in themselves cannot, and ought not to be utilized, but kept for the admiration of the world at large, under the ægis of governmental control. 2nd. On remedial grounds, because of great and growing abuses, which are yearly becoming more firmly riveted and difficult to deal with. 3rd. On economic grounds, without which the others would too likely fail, and on this point I propose to enlarge.

During a late protracted visit to the Falls, I was led to examine the subject and eliminate every phase of opinion bearing on it. Mr. A. C. Hill, the efficient Stipendiary Magistrate at Clifton, gave me important data, from which I make the following deductions. Statement of the present expenditure of the ordinary moderate class of tourists, visiting the Falls for the first time, say a visitor with his wife, and making the rounds of sights:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goat Island | $ 50 | each | $1 00 |
| Cave of the Winds | 1 00 | " | 2 00 |
| Prospect Park | 50 | " | 1 00 |
| Shadow of the Rock | 1 00 | " | 2 00 |
| Upper Suspension Bridge | 50 | " | 1 00 |
| Museum | 50 | " | 1 00 |
| Table Rock | 1 00 | " | 2 00 |

making $10 of an outlay of two people for seeing the sights (without including carriage hire) for those points which will probably be included in the proposed Park. Out of this the driver gets $4.50 for himself for roping them in, and 25 per cent. additional on all purchases of goods made while he is driving. With the Park established, the same round will cost at the utmost $2.50, thus effecting a saving of $7 50 for two people, or $3.75 each. Now I have by careful enquiry at the various points satisfied myself that the number of visitors to the Falls this year, including excursionists (now in such favor with the railway companies), will amount to fully 200,000 people. Say 10 per cent. of these, or 20,000 come under the class referred to above, and who would if the Park existed spend $1 25 for what now costs $5; this would effect a saving of $75,000. Of the balance say 100,000 people who spend now $2.50 will with the Park spend $1.25, equal to a saving of $125,000. Then the balance of 80,000, or people who spend now $1 each, will with the Park spend only 25 cents, saving 75 cents each or equal to $60,000. Thus we get an aggregate of $260,000 per annum which will be saved to the public by the Park arrangement. Then as to revenue. It must be apparent that the construction of the Park, and consequent removal of present abuses will largely increase the number of visitors, and 250,000 would be a safe average for the first five years of Park life. Assume that they only spent $1.25 each for the entire round of sights, we get a revenue of $312,500 to meet expense of maintenance and interest.

It appears that autumn leaves drop more readily under the influence of warm weather than when early frosts usher in the early part of October. Such, at least, is this year's experience.

## CHAMPION WRESTLING MATCH.

### Duncan C. Ross Defeats J. C. Daly Three Falls out of Five.

The long expected wrestling match between Duncan C. Ross, the champion Caledonian athlete, and John C. Daly, the champion Irish athlete, for $200 and the championship gold medal held by Ross, came off in the Adelaide street rink, Toronto, on Saturday. It will be remembered that the match was postponed from this city, on account of the interference of the authorities. The wrestling took place on a twenty-four feet platform elevated five feet above the floor and covered with sawdust and a carpet. There were five styles of wrestling named, the winner to be the one who won three falls. About 2,000 persons were present, a number of whom went from this city. A little after 8 o'clock Mrs. Ross took her place beside the stage, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers from all parts of the rink. Soon after this the referee and judges took their places upon the stage, Mr. Powell Martin acting as referee, Mr. John Barry, jun., of Hamilton, as judge, for Daly, and Captain Humphries as judge for Ross. At 8.10 the contestants themselves, attired in tights, trunks, and thin guernseys, stepped upon the stage, each removing his boots as he did so.

CATCH-AS-CATCH CAN.

Time being called the men advanced, and, after eyeing each other critically for a second, grasped each other by the waist. After a severe struggle Daly exerted all his strength and managed to throw Ross on his face on the platform. He tried to roll his antagonist over, but it was no use. Ross watched his opportunity and finally succeeded in breaking the hold, regained his feet, and with a very quick movement grasped Daly's arm with both hands and threw him over his head, Daly alighting on his back upon the stage. The first fall was given to Ross amid great cheering; time, fifteen minutes.

BACK-HOLD, OR CUMBERLAND STYLE.

At 8 15 time was called, and the men came together, the referee having previously explained that in this contest should any part of the body other than the feet touch the carpet it shall be deemed a fall, and that should either of the contestants break his hold it shall be recorded as a fall against him. In this contest it was evident from the outset that the Irishman's tremendous reach must be greatly to his advantage. Each passed his right arm over his antagonist's left shoulder and locked his hands together over waist. For a few seconds they waltzed about the stage, and then Daly swung the Scotchman back over his knee and planted him upon the carpet with considerable force. Time, 2 minutes. As soon as the result was made known by the referee Daly was enthusiastically cheered by his many friends in the audience. Both men now left the stage for a few moments.

COLLAR AND ELBOW.

In this style both shoulders must touch the ground to constitute a fall. Daly, in coming to the scratch, was very wary and acted on the defense, Ross exerting every muscle in endeavoring to overturn him by tripping. Daly, however, managed to keep himself free from the locks which the agile Scotchman laid out for him, and watching his chance managed to down the champion. Ross fell upon his side and Daly's Judge claimed the fall, but the referee decided against him, and the struggle continued. Daly appeared to have the advantage in this style. His great strength served him in good stead, and he threw his opponent several times. But Ross always managed to alight on his side and the Irishman could not roll him over. After struggling very hard for fifteen minutes, during which the movements of both men were very rapid, Daly succeeded in pressing Ross' shoulders to the carpet and winning the fall amid great applause. Fifteen minutes' rest was taken, during which the contestants prepared for the

SCOTCH STYLE.

In this round Ross seemed to have the best of it, several times lifting his opponent off his feet. Ross' judge complained of Daly hanging on to Ross' belt, but the complaint was not considered. Amid great excitement Ross threw Daly on his face, but could not turn him over. Daly's legs were hanging over the edge of the platform, and he was making every effort to regain his feet again, but Ross pinned him by the body, pulled his feet on to the platform and pressed the Irishman's body to the stage, and won the fall in fifteen minutes. At this stage of the proceedings the excitement was great, the people shouting themselves hoarse.

GRÆCO-ROMAN STYLE.

In this style no hold below the waist is allowed. The men came together in good style, but near the outset Ross complained that Daly had caught him below the waist and Daly was warned. After considerable sparring and play, Ross managed to get Daly's arm over his shoulder. The latter made an ineffectual attempt to throw Ross sideways, but the Scotchman bent his body forward and with a mighty effort heaved the Irishman over his head, winning the fall and the match amid the greatest enthusiasm. The whole match occupied just two hours. The referee then handed the medal to Ross and the band played "God Save the Queen."

The question, Who is John Dunn? is thus answered by the London *World*: "John Dunn is the son of a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who was killed by an elephant in Natal many years ago. John married a halfcaste women; but when he settled in Zululand most of the chiefs, by way of making him thoroughly at home, sent daughters as offerings—gifts he could not well refuse. He has, for an Englishman, therefore, rather an unusual number of wives; there are twenty Zulu houris in his harem, besides the halfcaste, and his family already consists of ninety little Dunns. His profession for many years past has been that of 'gun running,' in other words, that of smuggling fire-arms across the frontier into Zululand, an operation he long conducted with noted success, thereby laying the foundation of his wealth. As the great Sir Garnet has decreed that gun running shall cease, he has set a thief to catch a thief, and Dunn, no doubt, will prevent everybody he can from indulging in the profitable trade."

A Union Pacific stock car which a few days ago passed over one of the eastern lines is creating considerable talk among stock men and railroad officers who saw it. The car had a water-tank under it that would hold about twenty barrels of water, to which was attached a pump that was operated from the roof of the car. On the under side of the roof were two or three leaden pipes that were little less than sieves on the lower side, and when the shipper wished to water his stock, all he had to do was to climb to the roof of the car and do a little pumping, which would give the stock in the car a complete shower-bath. The operation could be done as well while the train was moving as standing still. The car was also partitioned off in sections, preventing stock from crowding into one end of the car and piling upon each other.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Extraordinary Perjury Case.—At the Welland Assizes, on Thursday, Wm. Goodfellow, of Clifton, was charged by Constable Gorman, also of Clifton, with perjury, in connection with the Graham arson case, in stating that Gorman offered defendant $100 to testify that he (Goodfellow) saw Graham set fire to the Great Western Railway station at Clifton. The prosecution completely broke down, and the prisoner was acquitted. His Lordship remarked that there was some painful rascality at the bottom of the case. He said it was a deplorable state of affairs, if true, that an officer of justice had made an offer of $100 for evidence to secure a conviction, and that the case should be thoroughly investigated.

On Sept. 25 the local police authorities of Ayr were informed of the death of three children under distressing circumstances. They are all children of a carpet weaver named McHay, residing in Mill street, Ayr, who states that, on Saturday night last, the family had herrings and potatoes for supper. A few hours later Matthew, a boy aged three, was taken ill, and he died early on Tuesday after violent purging and vomiting. Another boy, John, aged five, was taken ill on Monday night and died on Tuesday, a few hours after his brother. On Wednesday William, aged seven, was seized with the same symptoms and he died to-day. It is believed they must all have been poisoned. The police are investigating the case.

A resident of Edinburgh, Alexander J. H. Robinson by name, was in the habit of dressing himself in a white sheet and a slouched hat, and wandering about at nightfall, near Forfar, frightening children and timid persons. The neighborhood in which he appeared was reputed to be haunted, and the name of "Spring-heels" was applied to him. A few evenings ago he presented himself before an excursion party, but some of the men ran after the "ghost," stripped off the disguise, and found a man who when caught began to "blubber and cry like a baby." His captors marched him off to the police station, and when he was brought before the magistrates they ordered him to pay a sovereign or undergo ten days' imprisonment.

It is stated that General Wolseley will shortly receive the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

## Condensed Telegraphic News

London, Eng.—The trial of Cooper, the alleged forger, will probably begin on Thursday. His identity with the United States navy defaulter and California forger has been completely established. The request of the Bank of England solicitors that the United States should apply for Cooper's extradition if he was wanted on old charges has been again submitted to the American legation, and declined on the ground that the American Government would be put to unnecessary expense.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article, after reviewing the speech made by Lord Salisbury at Manchester last night, says—"Such is the substance of the vindication with which Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have denounced our policy so vehemently that, as Lord Salisbury urged, their success at the next election would naturally be accepted by Europe as a sign that the work of the present Ministry was to be undone. He has shown that the interests of the Empire and not of a party will be at issue when the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe that they have hitherto been safe in his hands."

The Manchester *Guardian*, in an article on the same subject concludes—"It is this exaggeration of tone—this adoption of wild expedients to meet illusory dangers—which has justly alarmed the country. If the security of the Empire be the object we all have in view, it is for the country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by such measures, or by more cautious and less exciting methods."

A St. Petersburg correspondent says he learns from an absolutely trustworthy source that England has informed Russia that British influence must dominate in Afghanistan's foreign relations.

Paris, France.—Yesterday a deputation waited upon President Grevy to report the results of a public meeting held on the 5th inst. for the object of promoting a reciprocity treaty with the United States. M. Grevy stated that himself personally and the Government felt the greatest desire to renew commercial relations with the United States, and France attached great importance to the movement looking to extend her relations with the great American Republic. In dismissing the delegation the President said, "We are henceforward going to labor in concert to obtain the object you pursue."

Madrid, Spain.—Further inundations have occurred in the provinces of Almeira, Malaga and Alicante. Several persons have been killed and much damage done to property. In the Malaga and Alicante districts 2,000 houses have been destroyed, and it is believed 500 persons perished. The damage to property is estimated at 30,000,000 francs.

A later telegram from Murcia states that 570 bodies have already been found, and it is believed over 1,000 people perished.

Rome, Italy.—The brigand Gasparoni, formerly the terror of Italy, died recently in a poor house at Abbiategrasso, Lombardy, aged ninety years.

Berlin, Germany.—The Prussian Budget for the ensuing fiscal year shows a deficit of $10,500,000. Prussia's contribution to the exchequer of the Empire is estimated at $5,550,000.

Ottawa, Ontario.—Parliament has been further prorogued till November 8th.

Belleville, Ontario.—One of our local banks is said to have intimated that money will not be advanced on barley after Nov. 1st, and little more than a tithe of the crop has yet been marketed.

London, Ontario.—It is reported that the fall wheat in this county is being ravaged by the Hessian fly, or, as some farmers contend, the wire worm. Many are ploughing up their wheat and resowing.

It is reported that the heaviest losers by the clearing out of John Walker, the Brecon cattle dealer, are the members of his own family. Some of the liabilities are set down as follows: Christopher Walker, Carlisle, $300; Isaac and Joseph Walker, Lobo, $7,000; Benjamin Phillips, Carlisle, $700; Mr. Grady, of Chatham, $3,000; D. Brazell, Brecon, $500; John Barclay, Lobo, $1,000; Mr. McRoberts, of Lucan, $400; Mr. Brown, Kerwood, $1,500; Mr. Mitcheltree, London, $1,500; Joseph O'Neil, London Township, $500, and a host of others whose names have not been learned as yet. The sums advanced by banks on Donald McLean's endorsation, together with the large amounts advanced by loan societies on the valuable homestead and mill property at Brecon, are variously estimated at from $20,000 to $35,000. Donald McLean, who is on Walker's paper to a large extent, is also missing. He lately sold off his farm and stock, paid off a mortgage, and put the balance, about $3,000, in his pocket.

Milton, Ontario.—There was quite an excitement in the wheat market here to day, and the price was forced up to $1.31½. The name of Mr. John White was omitted in the last despatch from the list of buyers, of whom there are six.

Woodstock, Ontario.—A young lad about seven years old, the son of Mr. H. J. Hill, grain merchant, had a narrow escape while playing in the storehouse where his father was taking grain. The boy jumped into a bin of about 1,500 bushels of wheat, which they were drawing out at the time. His screams drew the attention of his father, when he ran to the bin just in time to see the boy's head going under. He jumped into the bin and thrust his hand down and caught the boy's head, and with the assistance of a man who happened to be close by extricated him. A few seconds longer and life would have been extinct.

Clifton, Ontario.—The wife of Mr. James Brewster, Niagara Falls, N. Y., met with a most distressing and probably fatal accident at her home this afternoon through the explosion of a can of coal oil, while she was emptying a portion of its contents into the stove to accelerate an already lighted fire. When assistance arrived her clothes were nearly all consumed, and her person severely scorched.

Quebec, October.—The schooner Lady Belleau with a cargo of fish and oil for Montreal has arrived in port. The captain reports that the steamship Eirene is on the rocks in Greenish Bay, about ten miles to the eastward of Red Bay, Straits of Belle Isle. The donkey engines kept the ship clear the first two days, but a storm coming on from the east the men went ashore for safety. When the storm abated they returned to the steamer and found her full of water. They saved about ninety head of cattle and loaded a schooner with flour, etc., and sent her to St. Johns, Nfld. Part of the cattle were slaughtered and the quarters loaded in a schooner and also sent to St. Johns. The captain thinks the vessel is likely to become a total wreck.

Toronto, Ontario.—Indications appear to show that after all the Deals will get off lightly. The verdict finds the elder virtually guilty of a misdemeanor for which he cannot, if this view be sustained, be sent to the penitentiary, and the younger of being accessory after the fact. As a criminal cannot be accessory to a misdemeanor, it is probable he will get off altogether without punishment. A motion will probably be made in a day or two by the prisoners' counsel.

Trouble is brewing in the Medical School, the students complaining that the clinical teaching is very unsatisfactory, as patients are prescribed for at the Hospital without the students having proper opportunities of studying their disease. A meeting of students was recently held to consider the subject.

A man named Flanigan, who was arrested a few days ago for the supposed kidnapping of a child, and spent the interval between his arrest and trial in jail, was discharged at the Assizes, the Grand Jury having returned no bill, and on his discharge had the child (which he says was handed to him on the street by an unknown woman, who then disappeared) returned on his hands. He is now going round with the child in one arm and a bottle of milk under the other, looking for the unnatural mother.

Elopement in "High Life."—A despatch from Paris, Ontario, dated October 17, says: Quite a sensation has been created here over the elopement of Mr. C. H. Roberts, druggist, and Miss Kate Campbell, both of Paris. Their parents were much opposed to the love-making, but the couple were determined to get married. Night before last they tried to get off on the night train, but they were found hiding and the parents of the lady got them to return home. Early next morning they drove to the residence of Rev. D. D. McLeod and got married and made tracks rapidly for Brantford.

It would be interesting to learn how the men have fared who last year emigrated from the States to New South Wales. The last half yearly report of the state of trade in that colony conveys a very sombre picture. When the Government began building the International Exhibition at Sydney the services of 1,300 workmen were easily obtained, hundreds being turned away, and thousands are now out of employ. In Victoria affairs are worse.

Scenery at Niagara Falls.—The Niagara Falls *Gazette* says—"We understand that insulated wire has been ordered by the Prospect Park authorities for making underground connections with the electric lights. This change of connections is rendered necessary in order to use the lights this winter on the ice scenery."

## THE MERV EXPEDITION.

### Turcoman Troops Joining the Tekkes—Reported Capture of Merv.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The *Golos* says the son of the Khan of Merv has succeeded in bringing several thousand Turcoman troops to the aid of the Tekkes. It is to be noted that a previous request of the Khan of Merv for aid was refused.

Further information from Central Asia reports the retreat of General Lomakin's force west of Beurma. General Tergukasoff will abandon the effort to make Geok Teppe the base of operations. He will winter between Tchikistar and Duzulum, and begin a new campaign in the spring.

The expedition to explore the ancient bed of the Oxus River with the view of connecting it with the Caspian Sea has been abandoned, the difficulties in the way of such connection being practically insurmountable.

London, Eng.—It is rumored that the Russians have occupied Merv after a severe engagement.

The Foreign Office has received no confirmation of the news of the capture of Merv. The report is undoubtedly false.

A correspondent at Berlin says Gen. Kaufmann, Governor of Turkestan, who has been for sometime in St. Petersburg, returns to Turkestan immediately. He will be provided with fresh instructions based on recent important events in Kuldja and Afghanistan.

Simla, India.—The Russian troops which were defeated at Geok-Teppe will winter on the shore of the Caspian Sea.

### Fertility of Northwestern Ontario.

Many persons will be surprised to learn that there is actually fertile soil in this Northwestern district of Ontario. Mr. Bell says:

"Following the canoe route from Michipicotin to Moose Factory, the country is more or less rocky as far as Missinaibi Lake; yet even in this section the proportion of rock surface to the whole area may be comparatively small. But after passing the swampy grounds north of Missinaibi Lake the traveller cannot fail to be struck by the abundance and the general fertility of the soil exposed in the banks of the Missinaibi and Moose River. All the way to Moose Factory it consists mostly of a brownish and somewhat gravelly loam or earth, resting upon silt and sometimes upon stratified clays or the solid rock—which, however, is seldom seen except at the principal rapids and falls. But in the central third of the section between Lake Superior and James' Bay, or from the Brunswick to the Long Portage, a light-colored clay usually forms the surface. I examined the country for a mile or two back from the river in several places for the special purpose of ascertaining the nature of the soil, and found it excellent in all cases, but tending to become more swampy in receding from the river. In the Devonian region below Long Portage samples of the soil were collected in a few places for subsequent examination. In traversing such a great extent of almost unbroken wilderness one is apt to forget the possible value of this vast region for agricultural purposes, but the examples of the farms at New Brunswick House and Moose Factory show upon a small scale what might be extended over a great part of the country. I have no doubt that at some future time this territory will support a large population."

Discontinuing temporarily from quoting further the report, the public's attention is here directed to the fact that this vast fertile territory, hitherto supposed to be a sterile wilderness, the home of eternal frost and snow, has, through the persistency of the Mowat Administration, been included within the Province of Ontario, and the assumption of possession is only delayed through the Dominion Government's paltry pretence that the papers had been lost.

### Libel by Postal Card.

A novel question has recently been decided in the Irish High Court of Justice. The defendant was a trader, and the plaintiff, one of his customers, owed the defendant a sum of money, for the payment of which the defendant applied to him. The plaintiff, being unwell, directed his wife to write to the defendant, sending him at the same time money in part payment of the sum due. The defendant, in reply to this letter, wrote in reference to the balance, on a post card (which was transmitted to the plaintiff through the Post-office) the libellous matter complained of:

"Sir: Your plea of illness for not paying this trifle is mere moonshine. We will place the matter in our solicitor's hands if we have not stamps by return, if it cost us ten times the amount. T. Jones & Sons."

The innuendo put upon this communication by the plaintiff was that it meant that the plaintiff falsely pretended that he was prevented by sickness from paying the defendants' demand, and that the alleged sickness was a mere invention and sham, and that the plaintiff was an untruthful person, and unable to discharge his debts, by reason of which the plaintiff had been injured in his character, credit and reputation, and in his profession. The Court said: "I am willing to assume that the averments in the statement of defence show that the defendant had an interest in writing to the plaintiff the words complained of, but the publication that is to be justified is not a publication to the plaintiff but to other persons. I think that we ought to take judicial notice of the nature of a post card; and, therefore, I see no reason for holding that a communication written on a post card is privileged. It would be a most serious thing to lay down that a person may extend the sphere of circulation of defamatory matter because he wants to save a half penny in postage."

### General Notes.

A charter was made for barley from Port Credit to Oswego at 3½c., and the Wave Crest takes barley from Toronto to Oswego at 3c.

The rate on lumber to Oswego keeps steady at $1.50 from all lake ports to Oswego.

The Clara Youell is chartered for a cargo of barley from Oakville and Bronte to Oswego at 3 cents.

The schooner Belee, of Hamilton, from Oswego, loaded with coal, for Messrs. Rathbun & Son, Belleville, was at last accounts aground near the lighthouse.

There are 1,136,000 bushels of wheat in store in Toledo.

Masters of sailing vessels say they have no recollection of a period in October when there was so little wind as at present. With present paying rates a long voyage spoils the returns of the trip.

On October 2, William Denny & Bros. launched from their shipbuilding yard at Dumbarton, Scotland, a steel screw steamer, the largest in the world, specially designed and built to the order of Messrs. James and Alexander Allan, Glasgow, for their transatlantic service. The principal dimensions and particulars of the Buenos Ayrean are:—Length between perpendiculars, 385 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 34 feet 2 inches; gross tonnage, 4,040 tons.

### Fatal Accident.

On Saturday morning a fatal accident occurred on the International Bridge Niagara Falls. James McGrory, aged 19, was riding over on a Canada Southern freight train, on his way to his home in Victoria, when he fell off accidentally. The wheels passed over him, causing instant death, the head and one arm being severed from the body. Deceased was employed by the Canada Southern Company, as a car cleaner.

The Tenant Farmers.—The delegation of tenant farmers from England and Scotland reached Walkerton on Wednesday night, accompanied by Mr. D. D. Hay, of Listowel, than whom they could not find a better guide. Yesterday morning they drove through a part of Brant, looking at the farms of Messrs. Eckford, Waechter, Tolton, Rivers, etc. On reaching the farm of Mr. Rivers they were served with lunch. They were highly pleased with what they saw in this neighborhood. They left town for Clinton on Thursday afternoon.—*Telescope.*

The "hardly ever" of "Pinafore" is certainly a plagiarism. It is taken from the story of an ecclesiastic who was confused by the honor of preaching before Louis XIV. During his discourse he had occasion to say, "We must all die." Then, catching breath, he turned in a complimentary way to Louis and added, "Nearly all of us."

Sportsmen anxiously await the long deferred rain to bring on the snipe and plover. When the fall rains are late or limited these migrating birds come scattered and in small quantities. The late hot weather has rendered duck shooting poor at the ponds, the birds remaining far out on the lake safe from the sportsmen's guns.

It affords us unfeigned pleasure to be able to announce that the Rev. Wm. Inglis, for many years one of the leading writers on the *Globe* newspaper, has accepted the editorship of the *Canada Presbyterian*, and will assume the duties pertaining to the position on the 1st proximo.

At Texas onion parties a man kisses the girls to discover which bit the onion, and if he fails to guess right, all the girls have to kiss him. Up to October 16, no man had ever guessed right.

At Scarborough, the English Spa, they have hotel balls, and a furious dispute has been raging as to the admission or non-admission of actresses.

Big Hog.—Mr. Wm. H. Dorland, of the Town Line, Trafalgar, showed a hog at the Halton County Show that measures over three feet high by six feet in length.