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Mr. Bird invites the **PUBLIC PATRONAGE**, and assures them COMPLETE and ENTIRE satisfaction will be given to all who visit his store with the intention of purchasing.

CAMPING IN THE NORTH.

TWO WEEKS' ROUGHING IT ON LAKES JOSEPH AND ROSSEAU.

The Experiences of Camp Felicity—Across the Lake—Chased by Fire—How We Lost Our Tent and Found It Again—An Impromptu Concert—Our Return.

II.

Next morning we decided to set out for a camping ground on the other side of the lake, of which we had heard, and succeeded in finding the spot about noon, after going, as usual, a considerable distance out of our way. On the journey thither we let out our trolling line, and were rewarded by catching a fine large salmon, which came in extremely handy for dinner. Our camping ground was a splendid one, and so conveniently situated that we determined to stay here for four or five days at least. On the extreme northern end of a beautiful well wooded island, about 200 yards from shore at the nearest point, we commanded a lovely view to the north and east, in which directions, as the poetical member remarked, the lake was studded thick with

"Summer isles of Eden lying
In dark purple spheres of sea."

To the rest of us the situation was perhaps more strongly recommended by the fact that on the mainland close by was a farmhouse, where we could get everything we wished in the way of eggs, milk, bread, butter and vegetables, and near to which bubbled in the lake a clear spring of ice-cold water. If you add to this that the conveniences for swimming were perfect, the fishing good and that there were lots of trees for shelter from the heat of the sun, you have our beau ideal of a camping-ground. On ascertaining all these advantages the poetical member broke out into his usual raptures. "Here," he exclaimed, "we will lead a life of happy indolence; here we will dream away the blissful hours; here we—" *here* a bent pin, wielded by the vigorous hand of Deadeye, who remembered the rowing episode, came so dangerously near his head that he was forced to subside with a melancholy sigh. As we intended to stay here for some little time we went to work to put our camp into shape. We slung our hammocks between the trees that grew alongside our tent; we constructed a table upon which we took our meals luxuriously; we put up clothes-lines to air our blankets upon; we drove nails into trees and suspended therefrom such of our provisions as were liable to the attack of marauding insects, and we filled our tent a foot deep with the boughs of the odorous hemlock, which, when cut fine and small, make as soft and comfortable a bed as any to be found within the bounds of civilization. We built a fire-place on the shore, where there was no danger of the fire spreading to the bush, and the meals that were turned out of this primitive kitchen under the superintendence of the lieutenant would have surprised many a cook accustomed to stove and range and oven. Here we spent several days in luxurious idleness, fishing, sailing, reclining in our hammocks, swimming, shooting, or simply doing nothing, as the spirit moved us. Having heard that large game in the shape of bears and deer was to be found on the mainland not far from where we were camped, we made an expedition into the locality indicated one day, and succeeded in surprising

A PRETTY LITTLE FAWN

that was feeding among the berry bushes on the side of a hill. Whether it was that the game laws restrained our hand or because we were not quick enough, before the rifle could be fired, the graceful creature was gone like a flash, and further search failed to give us another glimpse of her. Deer tracks lay thick upon the ground, and the large hand-shaped impressions occasionally seen in the soft soil showed that the place was sometimes visited by heavier game. A favorable method of taking deer in the season is to paddle gently at night along the banks of the lakes or streams they frequent, with a piece of wax candle or other light stuck in the hat. The curiosity of the deer leads them to appr[illegible] upon the light, and their enquiring spirit thus causes them to fall an easy prey to the huntsman.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA."

This information we obtained from the neighboring farmer, who was of a some what communicative disposition. Among other things he volunteered the opinion, when talking of the roughness of the surrounding country, that "British Columbia must a' had a hard time of it comin' through these lakes." This was a puzzler. After a pause the able editor ventured to remark that perhaps he had some reference to Christopher Columbus. "Of course, of course. I forgot. Christopher Columbia, certainly." It gradually dawned on us that our informant was laboring under the impression that the discoverer of America had at one time made his way through the wilds of Muskoka, and similarly, no doubt, through every lake and river on the continent. We did not enlighten him. There are times when it is cruel to break in upon the fond illusions which we cherish in the innocence of our hearts.

EVICTED BY FIRE.

Shortly after our arrival upon the island a fire broke out upon the mainland opposite, and a strong breeze carried the sparks across the narrow channel and set fire to the bush about half a mile behind us. It had been steadily approaching our camp, and one evening when we went around to look at it before going to bed, we found it making such rapid progress under a strong wind that had arisen that we determined to be off in the morning. The flames cracked and roared as they spread from tree to tree, and ever and anon emitted an angry, hissing noise as they seized upon the green branches of a cedar or leaped up in triumph as they laid low some lofty pine with thunderous crash. Some of the trees ablaze only at the top appeared in the darkness like tall shipmasts with the warning lantern hoisted aloft, while the dark red flames that glared at their roots showed where the fire had seized upon a deposit of fiercely burning turpentine. The beauty of the scene was greatly enhanced by the reflection of the fire in the still waters of the lake, where a second wood seemed to be on fire, and where the flames appeared to burn and rage with even greater intensity than on land. On arising the following morn we discovered that the fire had approached to within fifty yards of our tent, and already the smoke was beginning to roll over our heads. Snatching a hasty meal, we struck our tent, packed our baggage, re-embarked in our skiff, and with heavy hearts left our beautiful island to its fate. The worst evil that can befal one of these islands is to be overrun with fire. The flames blast and kill what they do not wholly consume, leaving the trunks of the trees naked and charred, and totally destroying for many a long year the beauty of the spot as a camping ground. A fire is invariably followed by a dense growth of bushes, hardly more attractive than the bare surface of the rock itself. We had gone perhaps six or eight miles on our journey, and were pulling steadily along when Deadeye, whose eagle glance had been wandering about the boat, exclaimed in horror-stricken tones,

"WHERE'S THE TENT?"

A hurried search revealed the fact that the tent was indeed missing. In the haste and confusion of coming away we had left it behind us, and by this time the fire had certainly reached the spot where it lay. The loss of our tent would mean the abrupt ending of our trip, and there was therefore nothing for it but to turn round and row back to the island, in the hope that it might not yet be consumed. There was no time to lose, and our vigorous strokes soon brought us to our old camping ground, but our hearts sank within us when we saw that it had been entirely swept by fire, and the tent nowhere to be found. At this juncture a halloo was heard, and looking round we saw the owner of the farmhouse close by approaching in his canoe, bearing the lost tent in the bow. He had visited the island immediately after our departure, and picked up the tent, rightly judging that it had been forgotten, and that we would ere long return for it. Thanking him for his kindness we once more set off. We reached Joseph river that night, rowed down to Port Carling next morning for our letters, and then struck up into Lake Rosseau. We passed the same endless succession of tree-covered islands that we met with in Rosseau, and noticed on the banks of some of the larger ones, as well as on the shore of the mainland, the roll-ways that showed where sawlogs had been "got out" during the winter and spring. It was a source of continual wonderment to us how the trees on some of the islands contrived to extract sufficient nourishment out of the rocks to sustain life. Springing often direct from the surface of the granite, with scarcely a scrap of earth within yards of their roots, they nevertheless seem to flourish and grow apace. We made our way without noteworthy incident to Rosseau, doing the last three or four miles on board a cordwood-laden scow in tow of a tug—a lift that, on account of the extreme heat of the day, was greatly appreciated. We pitched our tent on a point about a quarter of a mile distant from the village, and remained here two or three days. With this as our headquarters we made frequent excursions down the lake, up Shadow river—which on a calm day is one long mirror, reflecting with marvellous clearness every object on its shores, down to the smallest leaf or passing bird—and other places of sylvan beauty. During our stay here we were pressed to partake of the hospitalities of some good-natured friends, but our two weeks' camping had left such marks upon our attire and appearance generally that we were compelled to decline all invitations. An impromptu concert round our camp-fire was the feature of one of our evenings. If the applause of the audience, who were seated in boats some little distance out in the lake, can be taken as proof, the efforts of Deadeye and the able editor were abundantly successful. The former indeed became so emboldened that he launched forth without scruple into his native Pinafore airs, and the rocky cliffs with thunderous crash. Some of the trees ablaze only at the top appeared in the darkness like tall shipmasts with the warning lantern hoisted aloft, while the dark red flames that glared at their roots showed where the fire had seized upon a deposit of fiercely burning turpentine. The beauty of the scene was greatly enhanced by the reflection of the fire in the still waters of the lake, where a second wood seemed to be on fire, and where the flames appeared to burn and rage with even greater intensity than on land. On arising the following morn we discovered that the fire had approached to within fifty yards of our tent, and already the smoke was beginning to roll over our heads. Snatching a hasty meal, we struck our tent, packed our baggage, remembarked in our skiff, and with heavy hearts left our beautiful island to its fate. The worst evil that can befal one of these islands is to be overrun with fire. The flames blast and kill what they do not wholly consume, leaving the trunks of the trees naked and charred, and totally destroying for many a long year the beauty of the spot as a camping ground. A fire is invariably followed by a dense growth of bushes, hardly more attractive than the bare surface of the rock itself. We had gone perhaps six or eight miles on our journey, and were pulling steadily along when Deadeye, whose eagle glance had been wandering about the boat, exclaimed in horror-stricken tones,

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MONEY AND TRADE.

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Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.—Banks—Montreal 198¾ and 198, Toronto 156 and 155, Ontario 78 and 77½, trans 103 at 78, 50 at 77¾. Merchants, sellers 125, Commerce 143¾ and 143½, Dominion 176¼ and 175¼, Hamilton buyers 120, do 50 per cent. buyers 110½, Standard 107 and 106, Federal bank 146 and 145, Imperial 127 and 126, British America Insurance Company sellers 144, trans 10 at 140, Western Assurance Company sellers 212, Canada Life Association buyers 256, Confederation Life Association buyers 215, Consumers' Gas Company sellers 141½, Dominion Telegraph Company 160 and 158¾, Montreal Telegraph Company buyers 130¼, Globe Printing Company sellers 100, Canada Permanent Society buyers 204, Freehold Loan and Savings Company 164¼ and 164, trans 15 at 164, Western Canada Loan buyers 170, Union 132 and 129½, Canada Landed Credit buyers 136, Building and Loan Association 103½ and 102½, Imperial Savings & Investment Company sellers 118, Farmers' Loan & Savings Co. 131 and 129, trans 45 at 129, London and Canadian Loan Association sellers 152, National Investment buyers 111, People's Loan buyers 110½, Manitoba Loan, 119 and 117, Huron and Erie buyers 155¼, Dominion Savings and Loan Company, 132 and 121, Ontario Loan and Debenture Company buyers 132, Canadian Savings and Loan Company sellers 153, London Loan Company, 117 and 115, Hamilton Provident Company 134¼ and 133¼, Real Estate, Loan and Debenture Company sellers 103, Brant Loan and Savings Society sellers 103, London & Ontario Savings Society buyers 118, Toronto House Building Society buyers 133, Ontario Investment Association buyers 128, Manitoba Investment Association 110 and 106, English Loan Company 104 and 103.

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—Banks—Montreal, 199 and 198, sales 30 at 198¾; Merchants' Bank, 123½ and 123¼, sales 100 at 123¼, 75 at 123½; Commerce 143¾ and 143; Ontario, 77½ and 77, sales 610 at 77, 50 at 77¼; Toronto, 156 and 155, sales 75 at 156; Molson's, 117 and 114; [illegible] and 95; Jacques Cartier, 109 and 108; [illegible] and 95; Exchange offered, 140; Montreal Telegraph Co. 130¼ and 130, sales 200 at 130; Dominion Tel. Co. 99¾ and 94; sales 20 at 99¾; Montreal Gas Co., 146 and 145¾, sales 250 at 146, 25 at 145¾; City Passenger Railway Co., 130 and 129½, sales 20 at 129½, 50 at 149½, 30 at 129¾; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, 59¾ and 59½; sales 75 at 59½, 350 at 59¾; Royal Canadian Insurance Company, 50 and 46½; Federal Bank, offered, 145; Ontario Investment, offered, 127½; Canada Cotton Company, offered, 127½; Dundas Cotton Company, 127½ and 123.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Stocks weak, lower—Am Ex 82¼, C S 65¼, D & L 124¾, Erie 49¾, pfd 88, Ill C 129¾, K T 40¼, L S 123¾, M C 96, N P 40¼, pfd 81¼, N W 125¼, pfd 139, N Y C 143¼, U P 122¾, W U 89¾.

Toronto Street Market.

TORONTO, Sept. 12.

The receipts of grain on the street were moderate to-day, and prices as a rule firm. There were 1000 bushels of fall wheat, which sold at $1 32 and $1 33, and spring would bring $1 30 to $1 35. Barley firm, with sales of 6000 bushels at 72c to 84c, the bulk of it selling at 80c to 83c. Oats were steady, with sales of 200 bushels at 42c to 43c. There were neither peas nor rye. Hay was in good demand and firm, with sales of twenty loads at $11 to $13 50 a ton. Straw quiet and firm at $9 to $10 a ton. Butter and eggs unchanged.

Wheat, fall	$1 28 to $1 32	Beans, bu	0 60 to 0 80
do spring	1 30 to 1 35	Tomatoes, bu	0 30 to 0 35
Barley	0 74 to 0 85	Gr'n Peas, bag	0 70 to 0 80
Oats	0 42 to 0 44	Onions, bag	0 70 to 1 00
Peas	0 75 to 0 78	Radishes, doz	0 15 to 0 20
Rye	0 95 to 0 98	Cauliff'r, doz	0 40 to 0 60
Beef, hd qrs	6 50 to 8 00	Chickens, pair	0 40 to 0 50
do fore qrs	5 00 to 6 50	Fowls, pair	0 40 to 0 55
Veal	7 00 to 8 50	Ducks, brace	0 45 to 0 70
Lamb	7 50 to 9 00	Partridge "	0 00 to 0 00
Mutton	0 00 to 00 00	Geese "	0 60 to 1 00
Hogs, 100 lbs	8 50 to 9 00	Turkeys "	0 75 to 2 00
Beets, doz	0 30 to 0 35	Butter, lb. rls	0 25 to 0 30
Carrots, doz	0 30 to 0 40	do dairy	0 19 to 0 23
Parsnips, bu	0 30 to 0 40	Eggs, fresh	0 18 to 0 19
Parsley, doz	0 15 to 0 20	Wool, per lb	0 23 to 0 24
Potatoes, bu	0 50 to 0 55	Hay	10 00 to 13 50
Apples, brl	1 25 to 2 25	Straw	8 50 to 10 00
Cabbage, dz	0 35 to 0 50		

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Grain and Produce Markets.

CALL BOARD, TORONTO, Sept. 12.—A car of No. 2 barley offered 83c, with 77c bid, and a car of No. 1 spring wheat sold at $1 31 on track.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—Flour—Receipts—1700 bbls.; market quiet. Quotations—Superior extra $6 35 to $6 40, extra superfine $6 30, spring extra $6 05 to $6 10, superfine $5 60 to $5 75; strong bakers' $7 25 to $7, fine $5 20 to $5 40, middlings $4 60 to $4 80, Pollards $4 30, Ontario bags $3 to $3 15, city bags $3 35 to $3 40. Sales—400 bbls. superior at $6 35, 100 bbls. extra at $6 30, 160 bbls. strong bakers' at $6 75, 250 bbls. cornmeal at $3 32½. Wheat unchanged. Oatmeal $4 90, Cornmeal $3 20 to $3 30. Butter unchanged, Cheese 12½c, Pork $23, Lard 15½c to 16c, Bacon 13c, Hams 14c. Ashes—Pots $5 10 to $5 20, pearls $5 80 to $5 90.

BEERBOHM'S ADVICES: LONDON, Sept. 12.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn firm; good cargoes red wheat, off coast, 5s 9d; English country markets steady; French turn easier. Paris—Wheat and flour firm. Liverpool—Spot wheat and corn quiet; fair average red western wheat 9s 9d; white Michigan 9s 10d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12¾c Flour—Receipts 23,000 brls, firmer; sales 26,000; No. 2 $3 85 to $5; superfine, etc, $5 25 to $6; common $6 to $6 60; good, $6 70 to $8; western $7 to $8; extra Ohio, $8 10 to $7 50; St. Louis, $8 10 to $8; Minnesota extra $6 75 to $7, double extra $7 10 to $9. Rye flour more steady at $6 to $6 30. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 374,000 bush; strong; sales 2,208,000 bush, including 288,000 bush spot; exports 142,000 bush; No 2 spring $1 36½ to $1 37, red $1 46½ to $1 47½, September $1 43½ to $1 47½, No. 1 white $1 42½ to $1 43. Rye firmer, prime at $1 05. Barley nominal. Malt steady, Western $1 to $1 10. Corn—Receipts 362,000 bush,; strong; sales 1,794,000 bush, including 226,000 bush spot; experts 73,000 bush; No 2 72c to 72½c, September 71½c to 72c, yellow 73½c to 74c. Oats—Receipts 79,000 bush; higher; sales 182,000 bush; mixed at 41c to 43c, white 47c to 52c, No 2 September 42½c. Grain in store—Wheat 44¼0 bush, corn 3556 bush, oats 2523 barley 9000, rye 48,000, malt 77,000. Hay firm. Hops unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Sugar stronger, standard A 9½c cut loaf, 10¼c, crushed 10½c. Molasses, Rice unchanged. Petroleum strong, crude 7c to 7½c, refined 8½c. Lard higher at $12 47½. Tallow scarce at 8c to 8½c. Potatoes firm and unchanged. Eggs stronger at 21c to 22½c. Pork higher new mess $19 75 to $20. Beef steady. Outmeats firm; pickled bellies 10½c to 11c, middles scarce, long clear 11c, short 11½c. Butter very firm at 22c to 22½c. Cheese unchanged and quiet.

Railroads dull and irregular; stocks closed strong ½ to 2½ higher.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No 1 red $1 34, No 2 spring $1 26½ to $1 27, cash, 26½ September, $1 23½ to $1 23¾ October, $1 22 November, $1 24½ December, $1 26½ for the year. Corn active and stronger, $1 26½ for the [illegible]

(Cont'd on 7th page.)

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