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### THE KEEWATIN TERRITORY.

The following interesting particulars have been furnished by Mr. John Mather, Manager of the Keewatin Lumber Company's Mills, at Keewatin, Lake of the Woods. Mr. Mather, who was for a number of years manager of Messrs. Gilmour's mills at the Gatineau, is well qualified to form a correct opinion of the country and its resources. He arrived at Ottawa recently, where he remained on business for a short time.

#### ITS RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

Keewatin the site of the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Company is situated at the western outlet of the Lake of the Woods, and about three miles distant from Rat Portage. It is about 125 miles east of Winnipeg, 100 miles east of Selkirk, and 300 miles west of Thunder Bay. This new village is a rival to the older settlement of Rat Portage, which has gained its principal importance, according to Mr. Mather's statement, from having been made the district headquarters of the Pacific railroad construction staff. There is a station of the Pacific railway at Keewatin, and already it has become an important shipping point. Here, Mr. Mather says, is the greatest water-power along the whole line of the Pacific Railroad in the North-west Territories. The head of water is, on the average, twenty-one feet, and the quantity which passes is possibly slightly in excess of the volume which dashes over the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa. There are large and important water-powers in the North-west Territories, but they are all remote from the Pacific Railroad.

#### WHAT FOR THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

This is the point where a large portion of the wheat grown in the North-West will be ground before shipment to the Canadian and European markets, just as American wheat is ground at Minneapolis. Already negotiations have been opened with the Hudson Bay Company for the purchase of a site and water-power at the eastern outlet of the Lake of the Woods for the erection of a large grist mill, not to carry on a mere local trade, but to grind for the world's markets, as soon as the Thunder Bay branch is open for through traffic. Keewatin has already become the centre of lumber manufacturing, and soon will obtain a more than local celebrity. The Keewatin Lumbering Company's mills have been in operation all the summer, and the Company have cut and built five large per-

manent trestle bridges for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Messrs. Brandenburg & Co., who have large lumber mills at Knife Falls, on the St. Louis River, near Duluth, on the American side of the boundary line, and have entered into partnership with Mr. W. J. Macaulay, of Winnipeg, for the purpose of erecting and operating a lumber mill on the site of the old Rat Portage. The capacity of this mill, which is now in course of erection, will be five million feet per season. The capacity of the mill at Keewatin is about twenty million feet. It is rumored that the Pacific Railway Syndicate will establish district workshops at Keewatin for the Pacific Railroad.

#### MANUFACTURING AND MINING.

The development of the territory around the Lake of the Woods promises to be very rapid as soon as through trains are running over the Thunder Bay Branch Railroad. Already the railroad construction has given an impetus to Rat Portage, where fifteen or twenty houses are being erected at the present time; and a similar number at Keewatin village, needed for the workpeople congregating around the mills. There is no agricultural land of an extent throughout the district—it resembles very much the township of Wakefield on the Gatineau River. What land there is is fertile, but the maximum extent of each patch is two or three acres. It can never sustain an agricultural population. The future of the territory depends upon its supporting a large manufacturing and mining population.

#### TIMBER AND RAILROAD TIES.

A few questions relative to the rumored want of economic timber in the territory led Mr. Mather's conversation to a subject with which he is familiar. "Whoever says that the timber in the Keewatin Territory possesses no economic value," he replied, "speaks without warrant. The supply of timber will last for a period much longer than I should like to say. The red pine is much finer than any I have ever seen on the Ottawa; the white pine is similar to that on the Coulonge and Black River tributaries of the Ottawa. There is no maple or beech in the territory, but there is a large quantity of very fine cedar and tamarac, and what is called jack pine. These last three woods are all suitable for railroad ties, which will be so much required in the North-West Territories. In fact, in a few years, this will be the only district for eight hundred miles along the Pacific Railroad where ties can be obtained. This section of the road will require two

million ties at first landing, and an average annual supply of four hundred thousand ties for repairs thereafter. The district producing this wood suitable for ties is a tributary to the Lake of the Woods, and the timber can easily be floated to the crossing of the railroad.

#### ABUNDANCE OF ECONOMIC MINERALS.

The abundance of the economic minerals found in this district has already been made the subject of considerable observation by the *Globe's* special correspondent, who recently traversed that district, and Mr. Mather had little to add in the subject. The gold excitement still continues, and discoveries of gold in quartz rock are daily recorded. Capital at the present moment is the great desideratum for the development of this industry. It is not forthcoming as yet. Besides gold, iron and copper are found in large quantities. A soapstone of considerable economic value is also abundant. Large deposits of this stone are found at a place on the Lake of the Woods called Pipe Stone Point, to be used by the Indians from Minnesota and other Western States in the past reserved here to obtain stone for making pipes. Another stone, an excellent substitute for the oil stones used by carpenters to sharpen edge tools, is abundant, and will command ready sale. Lignite, too, has been found, but generally in bulkers brought from a distance by glacial action. The indications are that the true bed of lignite will be found on the Minnesota side of the boundary or watershed of the Lake of the Woods.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

A large body of men are still at work upon the Section 15, and work is being prosecuted as fast as possible.

The approach of winter has necessitated the discontinuance of work in the gravel pits, and consequently the discharge of a large body of men. The rails on the road are laid, and trains will be able to run without any difficulty till next spring. There is already one "lift" of ballast on the road from Cross Lake to Keewatin, 36 miles. On a portion of this distance the work is entirely finished, as also it is from Selkirk to Cross Lake.

#### ERECTION OF STEEL BRIDGES.

The Toronto Bridge Company have their foreman, Mr. Danvers, at the Lake of the Woods waiting to superintend the erection of two steel bridges across the two outlets of the lake. It was, by some unaccountable means, delayed in Duluth for six weeks. The masonry has already been built, and is waiting for the superstructure.

#### SALE OF FORT FRANCES STORES.

Recently the Government stores at Fort Frances Lake were taken to Keewatin and sold by auction. The steamer *Lady of the Lake*, used on the works, was also sold, and purchased by Mr. W. J. Macaulay, lumberman, for \$1,500; she originally cost considerably over one hundred thousand dollars, and was purchased by the Macdonald-Carter Government to ply in connection with the Dawson route. She has since the sale,

met with an accident, but will be at work again next summer, towing logs, &c. The Keewatin Lumbering Company have also built a small steamer for similar purposes.

#### THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Much inconvenience is caused to settlers in this district by the non settlement of the boundary question; and they are as much isolated from the exercise of their civil rights and the protection of the law as if they were residing in the heart of the "Dark" Continent. There is no Court where a man can sue or be sued, or where he can collect a debt or seek restitution for losses sustained. The only persons who obtain the benefits of the law are the whiskey smugglers, who, if captured, are introduced to the Stipendiary Magistrate appointed under the Act for the better preservation of order in the vicinity of public works. No school system can be established until this unfortunate dispute has been settled. The education of the children—and there are many in the settlement—is provided by private education. The Keewatin Lumbering Company are about erecting a school-house at Keewatin for the convenience of their employees' children. There is no system, and there can be none until the matter is definitely settled.

#### "WET GROCERIES," WHICH PAY NO DUTY.

An enterprising Yankee has cut a road through the bush from Hallock's Station on the St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad, to a point near the boundary line at the Lake of the Woods. At this place he has established a store or "whiskey shanty," where all kinds of "wet groceries" are dispensed to visitors from Rat Portage, in Canada. All kinds of goods are smuggled into Canada from this man's shanty, and a considerable loss is inflicted upon the revenue of the Dominion. During the past season he is said to have carted along this road, from Hallock's to his store, over eighty thousand dollars worth of goods. An effort should be made to stop this illicit traffic.

#### A WET SEASON.

In this district, as throughout the North-West Territories, the season has been an unusually wet one. The earliest settler does not remember the like.

#### AN UNFAVOURABLE VIEW OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. Mather, advertent to the absurd stories published of the floods in Manitoba and the swampy character of the country, characterized them as much exaggerated. "Why," he said, "about a month ago last I had occasion to go from Winnipeg to Minneapolis. On leaving Manitoba the weather was fine, and the whole country along the railroad high and dry. The crops could be everywhere seen growing and thriving. But a considerable distance along the St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad in Minnesota I noticed that long stretches of country were covered completely over with water as if there were lakes there. The wheat was completely under water, and all farm field work suspended. This was the very territory a few months previous I had admired, because it was so dry and high."

# A MESMERIC EXPERIMENT.

Thirty Christmas nights have come and gone since that one, so memorable in my life, and yet sitting here in my solitary room, a gray-haired, lonely woman, the whole scene rises as vividly before me as though it had occurred but yesterday. I can see the comfortably but plainly furnished, low-ceiled, old-fashioned room, with its dark wainscoted walls, and its dim corners, that the feeble light of a couple of chimney candles could scarcely reach; I can see the half circle of faces gathered round the hearth, looking glowing and pleasant in the ruddy glare of the firelight—all except one, that of a man who sat in the corner opposite to me.

I could not keep my eyes off that face, which had for me the fascination of ugliness; as the light's and shadows made by the flickering flame touched the shock of bristly hair that half concealed the low, narrow forehead, the cavernous eyes, sunk in cheeks, and huge mouth, half open with a cynical smile, that showed the tusk-like teeth, I could compare it only with a shifting series of gargoyles from some old monkish ruin.

We were all members of the company of the theatre Royal X—, and, it being a non-play night, we were assembled at the lodgings of one of our members, a lady, to do honour to her birthday. Our usual theme, the affairs of the theatre, past, present, and future, being exhausted, the conversation, I can not remember how, had turned upon mesmerism and clairvoyance, and I was stoutly declaring my utter disbelief in either, my scepticism being greatly intensified by the circumstance that Tony Arnold—the man I have just described, and who was one of the low comedians of our company—took the opposite side. There had always been an antagonism between us, and, although I had no actual cause for such a feeling, a positive dislike upon my part, which I believe was pretty strongly reciprocated upon his.

Although I was scarcely 29 at the time, I was what people would have called rather a strong minded girl, with opinions of my own that I never shrink from asserting, with an obstinacy that no argument could overcome; and on this night, excited by a spirit of defiance to my vis-a-vis, I expressed them with a bigotry and contempt that were anything but polite to those who differed with me.

"By your positiveness, Miss Grace," sneered Arnold, "I presume you have had a very large experience of the trickeries of mesmerists."

"Oh, indeed I have not," I replied sharply, "I was never at any exhibition of the kind in my life, and never intend to be. I should not have patience even to witness such a transparent imposture."

"Suppose," he said, and there was a gleam in his eyes which indicated rising temper, "suppose I could give you a real demonstration that you are wrong, by placing some one in this room under mesmeric influence; I have done the thing often. If I did this before your own eyes, when you would be quite assured there could not be trick or collusion, would you believe it then?"

"I don't know that I should," I answered doggedly. "If you have such a power," I added with a contemptuous smile, "why don't you try it upon me?"

Arnold was evidently taken aback. I do not think he dreamed of my taking up his challenge. He regarded me some seconds with a doubtful, wavering glance, which I met defiantly and mockingly.

"I would prefer any one else in the room," he answered hesitatingly.

"Of course you would," I replied with a malicious laugh. "I am not a good subject; the mesmeric influence is powerless over disbelievers. Oh, I know all the jargon!"

And I cast a triumphant glance round the company, who were exceedingly amused at our discussion.

Arnold turned alternately white and red with rage and mortification.

"It is not that," he answered quickly, then paused, but, evidently stung by my contemptuous laugh, he added instantly:—"Very well, be it so, since you desire it."

The prospect of having the discussion so summarily tested and adjudged created an intense excitement, and I could feel my own cheeks burning and my pulses galloping at fever heat as Arnold proceeded to make preparations for the experiment.

I anticipated the usual passes and hand

wavings of which I had read, but I soon perceived that his method was going to be entirely different. He began by placing two chairs exactly opposite to one another, in one of which he requested me to be seated; then he draped a large black cloak around me, so that only my face rose above it; then a lamp, borrowed from the landlady of the house, was set in such a position that the light should focus upon my face, after which he took the chair opposite to mine and desired me to fix my eyes firmly upon him, and not remove them for a second.

I followed his instructions, and the next moment I was staring intently into a pair of greenish-brown orbs that I could feel did not meet mine with equal steadiness. There was profound silence, broken only by a little suppressed giggle from the females, and an occasional low whisper from the men.

We had been thus only a few seconds when Arnold sprang up, exclaiming: "It is no use, I can not do it."

A shout of laughter hailed this confession of defeat, and, throwing off my drapery, I jumped up and joined heartily in the chorus. Arnold was white as death, and extremely agitated. He made no reply to the volley of "stuffs" that assailed him on all sides, but again turning to me, said in a tone of intense earnestness: "I can not mesmerize you, but you can me; those strong, steel gray eyes of yours, with their metallic lustre, are far more potent than mine. Come, will you try?"

I did not need the incitement of hand-clapping and the chorus of "Oh, do!" that greeted the proposition, to promptly consent. I began to be deeply interested in the experiment, and now that I was myself accredited with possessing this occult power, my scepticism began to waver.

"But before we go any further," he said, "I must make one condition—and that is, that should I fall in to a comatose state, you will not put to me any question of a private nature—as I shall be compelled to answer truthfully, literally, whatever it may be."

I promised faithfully not to do so. The previous disposition was now reversed, the lamp was set so that the light should shine upon my face, and Arnold was enveloped in a cloak, as I had been.

And now, with all the nerve power I possessed, I fastened my eyes upon Arnold's. White and ghastly looked his face rising out of the blackness of the drapery, which gave it almost the appearance of being divided from the body and suspended in space. The lips were wide apart, and the greenish eyes were dilated to their utmost extent, with a strained fascinated look, such as they might have worn under the influence of a rattlesnake. I could scarcely suppress a shiver at this uncanny-looking picture; but a wild spirit took possession of me that night which soon swept away all such "compunctious visitings of nature." Everybody seemed to be thoroughly impressed by the weirdness of the situation; there was no giggling, no whispering, all was silent as death. After about a minute my eyes grew rigid in their intense stare, until it seemed to me that I no longer had the power to move or close them, or even wink a lid; gradually I could feel the pupils dilate, until they seemed to be one or two huge discs glowing with a lambent and metallic fire. I could see that every nerve of the white face was quivering, the breathing was short and labored, and a dull, stony glare came into the starting eyeballs, a far-away, trance-like look, that told me consciousness was gone, and that the very soul of the man had passed over to my keeping. And I felt a cold, cruel, hard triumph in this, a desire to strain mastery to the utmost. I rose from my seat, slowly moved backward, and imperceptibly beckoned him, never relaxing my fixed stare, which seemed to scintillate and flash. As I rose, he rose, clutching the edge of the table to guide his trembling steps. Slowly I moved, he following, seemingly impelled by an involuntary but irresistible impulse. I stopped and

he stopped.

"What is your name?" I asked imperatively.

In a forced, hollow voice he gave one that I afterward discovered was his family name, Arnold being only a theatrical sobriquet.

At this one of the gentlemen broke in, protesting:

"No, no, that is against the bargain—no questions."

"It is time to put an end to it; I don't like it," said another.

"Oh! yes," added a lady, "too horrible."

The interruption seemed to exercise the fiend that possessed me, and call me back to myself; with an effort I wrenched my gaze

from that ghastly face. As I did so, Arnold, as though he had been only upheld by my eyes, fell upon the floor in strong convulsions.

Our experiment in mesmerism spoiled the rest of the evening; for although a copious outward application of cold water, and a judicious inward one of neat brandy, he soon recovered and tried to laugh off his illness, it left a creepy, disagreeable disposition upon all, which no amount of hot spirits and water and forced jollity could succeed in dispelling.

As it may be supposed, the effect was strongest upon me, and it chiefly took the form of intense annoyance at the part I had played; I would have given anything to have realized the past few minutes. After Arnold's recovery, by a tacit understanding, no one made any reference to his strange illness, indeed all seemed desirous for a time of putting it out of their thoughts—and none so much as the principal actor in it, who laughed and jested in a feverish manner and never allowed the conversation to flag for a single moment, as though he feared the subject might crop out again.

Everybody, however, was eagerly discussing the singular event the next morning at rehearsal. I avoided the gossiping group, for the remembrance of the scene was a horror to me; so did Arnold, whom I studiously attempted to avoid, but he took an exact opposite course, followed me wherever I went, trying to engage me in conversation and to catch my eye, as though some of the fascination of the previous night still surrounded me.

After a rather late dinner, for the rehearsal was very long, I was dozing in my chair when there came a soft tap at the door, and to my sleepy "come in" there appeared upon the threshold the tall, gaunt figure of the man whom of all others I had desired to see. It gave me quite a shock. It was the first time he had ever called at my lodgings.

In common courtesy I was obliged to ask him to take a seat and draw near the fire, as the weather was cold. In a vague, listless manner he placed a chair in such a position that it exactly faced mine, dropped into it without a word, and tried to fix my eyes. I immediately shifted them and gazed into the fire.

He made no attempt to account for this visit; he talked very little, and in an absent manner—that betrayed that his thoughts were not on his tongue—about the business of the theatre. I felt very embarrassed by his presence, and presently rose and rang for tea. What could I do but ask him to remain and take it with me? He said "thank you," and kept his seat. I felt quite terrified by the change that had come over him—from a noisy, jesting, rollicking kind of fellow, who had always a joke for me, to this silent, subdued man, with those dreadful eyes ever yearningly seeking mine.

At length he went away, and never in my life did I feel so thankful for anybody's departure.

But he came the next day about the same time, and acted in just the same manner, until the lights were brought in; then all at once he rose from his chair, crossed over to where I was sitting, and, laying his hand upon my arm, said, in a hoarse whisper: "Mesmerize me!"

I started back and answered, stammeringly: "Not for worlds!"

"You must," he answered passionately. And somehow or other, I cannot tell how, a few minutes afterward we were sitting vis-a-vis staring into each other's eyes. I stare more than a minute there was in his the dull steady vagueness of insensibility.

I covered my face with my hands, but withdrew them, as I heard something fall heavily upon the floor, to see him huddled at my feet convulsions, and froth bubbling upon his lips.

When he recovered I nearly fainted myself; but rallying by an effort, I told him very positively that he must not come any more.

"I cannot stay away; I must come," was his answer. And again the dilated eyes began to wander cravingly in search of mine.

I cannot describe the horror I felt at these visits, and at length I begged a lady friend I had in the theatre to come and sit with me. The following afternoon he strolled in as usual, but finding I had a companion he looked very annoyed, and remained only a few minutes.

Several days passed, and I met him only in business. His manner was sullen, almost rude to me, at which I was much relieved, for I now began to entertain hopes that he would persecute me no more. The change that had come over him was a constant sub-

ject of green-room comment; he had always been extremely thin, now I seemed to waste day by day, like a man consumed by an inward fire; his cheeks were sunk in deeper hollows, and there were black rings around his eyes.

After a few days my friend returned to her own lodgings. The next afternoon, at the usual hour, Arnold came as before.

As soon as the lights were brought in he again brought me to mesmerize him. I firmly refused; but I could not rest my eyes upon him for a moment without his face beginning to quiver and his pupils to dilate, and the very feeling that I must now look at him made the desire almost unconquerable. Matters went on thus for upward of a week.

But surely, it will be said, you could have devised some means of keeping him away; you might have requested your landlady to refuse him admittance. Truly, I could have done so, but—well, I must confess it even in my own defense—Arnold had begun to throw a strange glamour over me. I dreaded his coming, yet I experienced a vague yearning when he was absent. I had fallen myself within the meshes of the spell I had unconsciously cast upon him.

One afternoon he arrived rather earlier than usual; there was certainly some occult sympathy between us, for the moment he entered the room I felt that a crisis was come.

He was in very weak health, and he sank down in a chair looking pale and exhausted, and wiped the damp from his forehead, while his breathing was very labored; and there was a feverish glitter in the restless eyes and a red spot in each hollow cheek.

"How very ill you look," I said pityingly; "let me give you a glass of wine."

"No, I want nothing," he said in a gasping tone, "there's quite a fire burning within me now; I am being slowly burned up."

"Have you seen a doctor?" I asked, growing very nervous.

"A doctor," he echoed with a mocking laugh. "Oh, yes, I have seen a doctor, but he can do me no good. It is you who are killing me."

"I!" I answered faintly.

"Yes," he answered; "since the night you tore the heart and soul out of my body I cannot live without you, and I won't."

I was very much terrified by his wild, excited looks, but replied with a great show of firmness: "You talk nonsense, Arnold; why, you are married already."

I did not know at the moment whether it was really so, but there was a vague impression among the company that such was the case, and it was upon that authority only, that I spoke.

"How did you know that—you questioned me when I was under your influence?" he retorted sharply.

"I did not, but I find it is true. And under such circumstances, how dare you address me in such terms?" I exclaimed, growing very indignant, perhaps more in seeming than in reality.

"Yes," he replied, dejectedly, "I am married to a woman I hate; to a woman I left at the church door. I was forced into it by my friends—never mind why; that would not interest you."

He paused for a moment, then laying his trembling fingers upon my arm, he added: "Alice," he had come to call me by my Christian name, "if anything were to happen to her—if she were to die—would you be my wife?"

I started away from him, exclaiming: "Don't talk like that, it is too horrible!"

But he followed, and again grasped my arm, and said: "Alice, I told you just now that I cannot live without you, and that I will not, and I swear before God that if you do not give me this promise, when I leave this house I will throw myself over the bridge, into the river—I swear it!"

Men—and women, too—say these things in moments of strong passion without keeping their words; but I knew that he would keep his, the mysterious sympathy that had been created between us told me so, told me that if he left me with that thought in his heart, he would not be a living man within the next hour.

It was nearly dark, just between the lights, and his face gleamed out of the shadows white and terrible, and then I thought how it would look when it was drawn out of the water with the long dark hair clinging about it.

"It is not too much to ask of you," he went on, pleadingly. "Why, the may outlive us both; more than likely; there is no thing shocking in that—she is nothing to me, never has been, only the mockery of a ceremony links us."

"But what is the use of a pledge, what

satisfaction can it be to you?" I said, still with my face covered, for I dreaded to meet his eyes.

"I don't know," he answered; "It would give a sort of hope that I can't live without, that I won't live without."

"Well, I gave him the promise. I dare say you will consider it was very wicked of me to do so. I think so myself. But I thought it was almost impossible that I should be ever called upon to fulfill it, and how could I hesitate when a man's life seemed at stake?"

The following morning, as I was seated at breakfast, I caught sight of Arnold's dark figure passing my parlor window, and the next moment I heard his now well-known knock at the street door. I put down the cup of coffee that I had raised half way to my lips, while an unaccountable dread stole over me.

One glance at his countenance as he entered the room told me that something had happened. He did not look at me, not even exchange a greeting, as he laid down his hat and took a chair.

"I have strange news to tell you, Alice," he said in a voice thick and indistinct with agitation.

"For God's sake don't tell me that—" I could not complete the utterance of my fears, my voice died away in my throat, and with parted lips and moist eyes I could only await the explanation.

Meantime he had taken from his breast-pocket a letter, which he read and offered me. It had a deep black border.

I shrank back; I would not touch it; I knew its contents.

"You knew what was going to happen—you have cruelly entrapped me," I exclaimed bitterly.

He threw himself upon his knees at my feet. "I did not. It was very sudden, the letter will tell you so; heart disease—her friends had scarcely a moment's warning."

There was that in his tone I could not disbelieve, and when, after a while, I brought myself to read the fatal letter, I found his assertions were there fully confirmed.

"This makes it all the more horrible," I cried, "for I now feel as though I were in some way the cause of her death."

"I implored him to release me from my promise, as nothing could come of a marriage contracted under such suspicions. But he only repeated the old words: I cannot live without you, and I won't!"

"My friend who could perceive how ill-assorted were, did all in her power to persuade me to break with him. 'Leave the company,' she said, 'give no notice of your intention, and go home, or take another engagement under another name.'

"But I felt that I could not break a vow so soon made, and which fate, whether for good or evil, had so suddenly called upon me to fulfil."

"No, I am wrong; I did not love him, it was only a glamor—whether the result of supernatural influence or mere superstition, I cannot pretend to say—it was a mixture of dread, repulsion, and a cinator."

"That day two men he was our wedding-day. I had a rive had to postpone it to a much later date, but he would not give me a moment's peace until I consented. 'She was only my wife in name,' he kept urging, 'so what need is there of delay?'"

"Although the strange manner of our wedding was unknown to everybody save the friend I have before mentioned, it was impossible for the company not to see how matters stood between us. But someone we had drifted away from the rest, and we kept aloof from them, and only an occasional hint, or innuendo, or sly look told us of their observation. I know we were the constant theme of conversation and wonderment, but I do not think any one ever dreamed it would be a match."

"And we were both equally desirous of keeping our approaching marriage a profound secret. My friend, and one of the actors whom Arnold had a most sworn to secrecy, were to be the only witnesses, so that when on that bright March morning we entered the quiet suburban church, only a few strange loiterers were there. We wore dressed in our ordinary costume, and no one who had met us would have suspected our purpose."

"When he passed the ring over my finger his hand was like ice, and were his lips that just touched mine at the end of the ceremony, and I saw no joy in the livid face, that was expressionless as though carved in stone."

"We walked back from the church to my lodgings, where we were to be domiciled for the present. He scarcely spoke the whole way. He left me at the door, saying that

he was obliged to go somewhere, but that he would return in time for dinner, which was arranged for three o'clock."

"I ran upstairs to my bedroom, my heart ready to burst with mortification, and had a good cry. My friend did all she could to console me and to put a cheerful face upon matters, and after a while I rallied a little, and went downstairs and sat down to the piano, and played and sang to pass away the time."

"Three o'clock came and passed, and still he did not return. Then his friend, who had remained with us, said he would go in search of him."

"In about half an hour he came back, bringing Arnold with him. He afterwards told me that he had found him lying on the floor, and recklessly treating everybody who entered the room at a tavern used by the actors. I always possessed a great deal of self-control, and I kept myself quite tranquil."

"It had been arranged that we should sup at my friend's lodgings, and thither, after the performance, for we played that night, we went. There were only four of us—the four present at the ceremony. Arnold was dull and sullen, and at times seemed scarcely conscious of where he was, for, when addressed, he would start up, look earnestly at him, like one suddenly aroused from a dream."

"It was two o'clock in the morning before we turned our faces homeward. Silently he pursued his way; and I was too proud to speak. But, oh, the agony, the shame, the humiliation I endured that night! When we arrived at our lodgings, the fire was out. It was a very chilly night, and he complained of being cold, and said he should rekindle it. While he went away seeking some wood in the kitchen I ran away up stairs to my room and went to bed."

"At last my aching, swollen eyes closed, and I fell asleep."

"When I awoke the cold gray dawn of the morning was just appearing across the darkness of my room. I awoke with a start, and sat bolt upright, with a sense of ineffable horror. Had I been dreaming? I could not remember. Yet there was upon me all the terror which is left by some ghastly nightmare."

"I leaped out of bed, huddled on a dressing-gown, and with bare feet hurried down the stairs. It was impulsive, nothing more, for I had no thought in what I was doing. I opened the parlor door and looked in. All was dark and still."

"He has gone to sleep upon the sofa," was my reflection. My woman's pride prompted me to return to my chamber, but some other feeling held me rooted to the spot. The chinks of the shutters were penetrated with faint lines of light. I crossed the room, unbarred and threw them open, and looked up at the sky. The waning moon was high in the heavens, over which a faint rosate flush was just stealing, and a wild chorus of birds in the trees close by alone broke the deep stillness of the early morning."

"I stood gazing upon the picture for some records not because I felt its beauty, but because I dare not turn my head."

"When, after a time, I summoned up resolution to go on, it was slowly and by degrees. First my foot upon the sofa; that was empty; then they traveled toward the hearth. The fire had burned into a great hollow, gray and brown within, black above. I could see only a portion of the grate, as a wicker chair was drawn in front of it. There was something in the chair, something lying sideways; and there was a coat-sleeve with a hand dangling across one arm. I could feel my hair bristle and my heart stand still as I crept up to it, and saw a huddled heap of clothing, in which was half a livid, hair-strewed face."

"It was my husband—dead."

NOTE.—This story is not only founded upon facts, but the events happened almost exactly as they are related here.—Temple Bar.

As John Miller, toll gate keeper in Adams county, Pa., went out to collect toll of an old man who was passing through the gate, a bystander remarked that the two men looked enough alike to be twins. Investigation proved that they were twin brothers born in 1816 who had not seen each other for sixty years. When they were four years of age their mother, a poor woman, sent them into separate counties to live among friends. This was the last they saw of each other until this adventure. Daniel Miller lived within twenty miles of his brother's existence.

How Long will the Sun Last?

PROFESSOR C. A. YOUNG GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

(From the Popular Science Monthly.)

How is the heat of the sun maintained? How long as it lasted already? How long will it continue? After affirming that, in the present state of science, only somewhat vague and unsatisfactory replies are possible, Prof. Young holds that, so far as observation goes, we can only say that the output of solar heat, amazing as it is, appears to have gone on unchanged through all the centuries of human history. The author thinks that there is some truth in each of the two theories which have been proposed to account for the sun's fire.

As to the first, the impact of meteoric matter, it is quite certain that solar heat is thus produced, but the question is whether the supply of meteoric matter is sufficient to account for any great proportion of the whole. After giving Sir William Thompson's calculation of the amount of heat which would be produced by each of the planets falling into the sun from its present orbit, by which it appears that Jupiter would maintain the sun's present expenditure of energy for 32,254 years, and Mercury for 2 years and 219 days, and that the collapse of all the planets upon the sun would generate sufficient heat to maintain its supply for nearly 46,000 years; and after estimating that matter equal to only about one-hundredth part of the mass of the earth, falling annually on the sun, would maintain its radiation indefinitely, Prof. Young thinks it improbable, from astronomical reasons, that any such quantity of matter can be supposed to reach the sun. So large a quantity of matter would necessitate a vast, greater quantity circulating around the sun, between it and the planet Mercury. But if there were near the sun meteoric matter quiescent, for example, the mass of the earth, it ought to produce an observable effect on the motions of Mercury, and no such effect has yet been detected.

Astronomers, therefore, failing to find a full explanation of the cause of solar energy in this hypothesis, have adopted a second one, which is, that the sun's diameter is slowly contracting, and that the gaseous mass is gradually becoming solid. The conclusion is drawn that, if this theory is correct, there must come a time when there will be no solar heat, as there has also been a time when it began. How far forward is the end, how far backward the beginning? Newcomb is authority for the statement that, with its present radiation, the sun will shrink to half its present diameter in about five million years. Reduced to this size, and eight times as dense as now, it would cease to be mainly gaseous, and its temperature would begin to fall. Hence Newcomb assigns as the term during which the sun can supply heat enough to support life on the earth, as we know life, a period of ten million years.

The writer somewhat more confidently casts his eye backward, and concludes that the sun cannot have been emitting heat at the present rate for more than eighteen million years, as if its heat has been generated in the manner described. If the sun has contracted from a diameter even many times larger than that of Neptune's orbit, to its present dimensions, as if probably true in the main, "we are inexorably shut up to the conclusion that the total life of the solar system, from its birth to its death, is included in some such space of time as thirty millions of years; no reasonable allowance for the fall of meteoric matter." "It could raise it to sixty millions." The possibility of collision with wandering stars, and the suggestion of ways as yet unexplored for restoring wasted energy, are followed by the statement that "the pre-ordered order of things appears to be limited in either direction by terminal catastrophes which are veiled in clouds as yet impenetrable."

A STRANGE kitten was given a home, on the steamship Illinois, which was then in her dock in Philadelphia. When the steamer left Liverpool recently for home, it was found that the kitten had been left behind. The captain and sailors were much grieved, because they never expected to see her again. When the British Crown, the next steamer of the American line to sail from Liverpool, arrived in Philadelphia, the first passenger to creep ashore was pussy. With tail and mane erected she flew on board the Illinois, and began to race about the decks, showing in every way her dumb nature would allow the joy that was in her heart at getting back to her old home.

PERSONAL

MR. HUGHES says that Dean Stanley was the original of Tom Brown.

SIR EDWARD THORNTON and his family return to Washington this month.

MR. MILLAIS returns his income to the Commissioner at seven thousand pounds.

THE Dean of Windsor is the confidential advisor of the Queen in all matters belonging to Church patronage.

GEROME, the artist, is now not far from sixty years old, and is said to be one of the handsomest men in France.

LORD HORTON's tenants lately presented to his now daughter-in-law, Mrs. Minns, a fine bracelet of pearls, diamonds, and rubies as a wedding gift.

THE Empress Eugenie telegraphed to a gentleman on the staff of Figaro who recently lost his daughter, a message begging leave to associate herself with his grief.

JOHN BRIGHT, despite all of his Quaker antecedents, was beheld a fortnight ago moved to tears by M. Djaska's imper oration of Mary Stuart at the Court theatre, London.

THE marriage of Prince William of Prussia will take place in Berlin on the 28th of February. The prince and princess of Wales will represent Queen Victoria on the occasion.

MRS. CHARLES CROCKETT, the wife of the president of the Southern Pacific Railway, has expended three thousand dollars in bringing the young actress Miss Calhoun before the public.

MR. TENNYSON has spent the autumn at his place on the Hampshire Downs, but he passes the coming winter in London, and does not leave for the Isle of Wight until summer.

BISHOP COLEMAN is a man nearly seven feet tall, and of a massive frame. He is sixty-six years old, and is regarded by the natives with awe and reverence, and they salute him as a great chief.

MR. GLADSTONE having been asked, some little time ago, if he did not consider Tennyson the greatest genius of the age, replied in the negative, and added that without a doubt Disraeli merited that title.

IN spite of the fact that Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar is a German, and so not properly in command at all in the British army, he is idolized throughout his military district, and the object of universal respect in the army.

THE widower of the Princess Alice, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, is described as looking every inch a prince; he is tall and ruddy, has a pleasant and intelligent expression, with keen eyes, and a frank and courtly manner.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE is a remarkably fine talker, but when he wears of his mulletator he stands erect directly before him, and yawns in the middle of one of his sentences—which answers for Bonapartes, if not for princes.

WHEN the Crown Prince visited Nuremberg, the burghers presented him with a costly album, and at the same time declared their loyalty to be as firm as the walls of their city—the walls, however, are presently to be entirely demolished.

THE Sultan seems to have more diamonds than ducats. A cigarette that he offered some one at a supper which he gave being declined, he produced a snuff box set with superb brilliants, and bade the person use that instead, and keep it.

CARVED on an old stone in a little Maryland grave-yard, after the name of the dead and the customary formula, may be read the words, "He held the pall at the funeral of Shakespeare." The late Fred Loring wrote some fine verses on the discovery.

OLIVE LOGAN has a friend who lived in Cuba, and used to observe some grand ladies driving out every afternoon with flowers in their hair, diamonds on their necks, and the volants full of the flounces of their gay silks. One day the carriage upset and spilled out the high-mightinesses, and it was seen that they had on neither shoes nor stockings.

ONE of the London papers recently remarked that Lord Dufferin's life at St. Petersburg was made insupportable by his ignorance of French. The fact is, however, that Lord Dufferin is one of the most accomplished French linguists living, and reading once at a banquet to the Comedie Francaise, was engaged by M. Got on the fluency and felicity of his French.

**Chaudiere Mills.**

These establishments are chiefly engaged in the export trade. They are in full work usually about six months of the year, viz: from the 15th of May to the 15th of November. In this number of the LUMBERMAN we have only room to give a short description of the following:—

**PERLEY AND PATTEE'S MILLS.**

The firm of Perley and Patee was established in the year 1857, and has very extensive mills at the head of the Chaudiere Falls, with large piling grounds, through a portion of which are laid lines of rails for distributing the piling and shipping the timber.

They get out annually, from 150,000 to 250,000 Standards logs, producing from 30 to 50 million feet of pine lumber, of which a considerable amount is kept always on hand. They employ a large number of men through the year; on an average about 1000, and 250 teams of horses.

Their mills are furnished with two slabbing gangs of twenty saws each; two stock gangs of forty saws each; two Yankee gates of thirty-two saws each; one single gate and one re-sawing gang, with the usual complement of circular saws for butting and edging. The wheels employed, are Rose's improved, and the Lamb wheel; one pair to each gate.

J. N. BOOTH.

This gentleman first established business at the Chaudiere in the year 1853, by the manufacture of laths, and now carries on extensive operations in sawing pine lumber. His mills are situated on the south shore of the Ottawa, just below the falls, and manufacture annually from 25 to 30 million feet of pine lumber, of which 12 to 15 million feet are always on hand on his piling grounds, which cover a space of about 10 acres of land.

These mills are fitted with gang and circular saws as follows:—

Three gangs containing 40 saws; 3 slabber gangs, containing from 18 to 20 saws; 1 Yankee gate containing 36 saws; 1 large circular saw for dimension timber; and a large number of circular saws for butting and edging.

The power employed is derived from the waters of the Chaudiere, assisted by 14 Ross's improved waterwheels, 2 for each gate, and upright and central discharge wheels.

This establishment gives employment, in the winter time, in the woods, to about 850 men and 300 teams, and in the summer time, at the mill, to 400 men, and 40 teams.

Mr. Booth gets out 3 or 4 rafts of square timber in the season.

LEVI YOUNG.

First established his business at the Chaudiere in 1854, and owns one saw mill, getting out and sawing about 100,000 in the year, producing about 20,000,000 feet of pine timber. He employs one slabbing gate of 40 saws; one stock gate of 40 saws; one Yankee gate of 32 saws, and the necessary edging and butting saws. Two wheels employed are Rose's improved, 1 pair to each gate. In addition to this, Captain Young gets out annually about 3 rafts of square timber, employing through the year from four to five hundred men.

BRUNSON & WESTON.

This firm was established in 1853, and was the first to take up land at the Chaudiere for the purpose of establishing a saw mill on a large scale.

They are now proprietors of two large saw-mills, and a grist mill, lath and splitting mills, and own a large tract of land used as a piling ground—the whole premises extending from near the wooden bridge to the point of the island. They get out annually about 100,000 logs, producing between 30 and 40 million feet of lumber, of which from 5 to 10 million feet are always kept on hand.

The large mill contains 2 stock gangs, of 30 to 40 saws; 2 slabber gangs, 14 to 16 saws; 2 Yankee gates, 32 saws; 1 single saw; with the necessary butting and edging saws. The smaller mill contains 1 slabber gate, 1 stock gate, and butting and edging saws.

The wheels employed are Rose's improved and the Lamb wheel.

The lath mill contains two gangs for sawing laths, 5 or 6 saws each; a butting apparatus and picket saw; and a splitting mill for slabs; and produces 10 millions of laths.

They employ for six months of the year, in shipping the productions of these mills, 26 barges with 6 men each, 4 steamboats, 9 men each, in all 222 men.

It requires \$3,000 to pay the weekly wages of the employees of this establishment.

**THE BUCKINGHAM MILLS.**

These mills are situated on the River du Lièvre, about four miles back from the Ottawa, and in conjunction with the mills belonging to Messrs. Jas. McLaren & Co., on the opposite side of the river, have control of one of the finest water powers in Canada; the falls are 70 feet in height, and the river Lièvre being very deep and supplied by many large lakes in the north, there never is any scarcity of water, even in the driest summers.

The mills having recently been rebuilt, are of large size, and fitted with every modern improvement, to save labour and to do good sawing. The business done is about 800,000 logs a year, which are sawn almost entirely into 3 inch deals for the Quebec market. A slide over two miles in length conveys the timber from the mills to the Basin, where the thin lumber is taken out and piled, and the deals are run into the water and rafted up into rafts.

All the logs sawed at these mills are made on the tributaries of the River du Lièvre which drains an immense extent of country. The two firms that work on this river have, at their own expense, built very extensive slides to pass their logs over different falls, and also constructed many booms, piers, &c., at different points, the Government never having expended anything on the River du Lièvre for improvements of any kind, though the public have for very many years derived a large revenue from it.

**New Brunswick.**

**NEW SAW-MILL.**

Our Chatham (N. B.) correspondent writes:—The Hon. Mr. Muirhead has commenced to build a two gang mill, on the site of the three gang one, burned last spring. The new mill, it is said, if not superior, will be equal to the best in the Province. The people generally hail with delight this enterprise of the Senator, and hope it will prove a financial success to him, and trust that it will be equally as beneficial to Chatham as the burned one was under his management and that of his predecessors.

**ST. JOHN LUMBER EXPORTS.**

The lumber exports across the Atlantic from St. John, N. B., from January 1st to October 31st are shown by the following table, with the names of shippers, and the amount shipped by each:

	Deals and ends		Timber.	
	Feet.	Tons.	Pine.	Birch.
Alex. Gibson.....	70 433,000	20	5,232	
R. A. & J. Stewart.....	39 351,000	855	2,060	
Guy, Bevan & Co.....	29 198,000			
Carville, McK. & Co.....	29,990,000	291	893	
W. M. McKay.....	12 322,000	1 174	3 831	
S. Schofield.....	6 191,000	31	242	
McLachlan & Wilson.....	647,000	3	2 899	
Total.....	186 032,000	2 374	15,177	

**MIRAMICHI LUMBER SHIPMENTS.**

The *Miramichi Advance* publishes a table which shows the quantity of lumber shipped from Miramichi during the season just closed, by each of the shippers. The number and tonnage of the ships are as follows:

SHIPPER.	VESSELS.	TONS.
R. A. & J. Stewart.....	74	38 884
J. B. Snowball.....	74	38 104
Guy Bevan & Co.....	66	33 747
W. Muirhead.....	32	16 816
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.....	32	14 327
A. Morrison.....	27	12 619
Geo. McLeod.....	21	10 635
G. L. Mur, Rankin & Co.....	11	7 298
Geo. Burchill.....	12	6 522
C. F. Todd.....	1	617
Total.....	350	179 799

The total shipment of deals is 154,694,312 superficial feet for the season, and it exceeds

the shipment of 1877—the big lumber year on the Miramichi. The figures for that year were 149,938,503 s. f. deals; 5,409,160 p. c. c. pine, and 1827 tons timber. The quantities shipped each year since 1877 stand as follows:

	S. F. DEALS.	P. C. C. PINE.	TONS TIMBER.
1877.....	149 338 503	5 409 160	1827
1878.....	104 729 702	3 055 071	60
1879.....	114 618 000	2 784 500	500
1880.....	154 604 312	4 651 703	3225

Mr. Snowball shipped ten tons juniper this year in addition to the woods stated above.

The quantity of logs and deals left on the Miramichi this season is much smaller than for many years. But for the fact that the 30,000,000 drive of logs which has hung up so long, has nearly all reached the boom, the manufactured stock left over this season would have only been a few thousands. Six mills were sawing yesterday but they will have to cease in a day or two. Late as the delayed logs were in coming down, several millions of feet have been converted into deals for them and shipped, and the present sawing will enable some of our shippers to have a few cargoes on hand for early delivery. The trade here appears to think that the market in Great Britain is not in the most promising condition, and operations for the next year's business therefore, should be cautiously undertaken.

**APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES FOR 1880-81.**

A correspondent of the *Monetary Times* writing from St. John, N. B., says:—The estimate made here by some well-informed persons is that probably 400,000,000 superficial feet may be got out in New Brunswick this season. This is only an approximation; but as the exports of this province for the this season now close I say 397,000,000 superficial feet, it is not likely to be far astray. These 400,000 feet will likely be apportioned somewhat as follows:—

The Miramichi.....	120,000,000	feet.
Other North Shore ports.....	15,000,000	"
The St. John.....	220,000,000	"
Other places.....	45,000,000	"
Total.....	400,000,000	feet.

To these "guesses" I may add some facts, viz: that the shipments this year from Newcastle, made in 129 vessels of 68,626 tons, were 54,808,000 net of deals and ends as against only 15,809,000 last year. The shipments of sawtimber, battens, boards and shingles, were more than doubled. Our square timber, 616 tons birch and 143 tons pine were shipped, as compared with 156 tons birch and 31 tons pine in 1879, made in 36 ships of 19,406 tons.

**The Result in Bayham.**

In days gone by, the township of Bayham was known as "saw-log Bayham," for the reason that from 1840 to 1855 lumbering was the industry of the municipality. During the early part of that period oak trees were put under contribution and the business was staving. The shipments to the Quebec market were about 100,000 pips and 400,000 c. 600,000 West India staves per year; the exact number in 1845 was 109,638 pipe and 624,707 West India. The pine, however, greatly outnumbered the oak, and although an extensive raid was organized against them, they furnished much employment until about the year 1872. In 1849 there were twenty-nine saw mills in the township, and in 1851 the first steam whistle sounded in Port Burwell. Many of the mills would cut 40,000 feet per day. There is not now a single saw mill at the Port, nor six in the township doing any considerable business, but their teeth of steel did in their time cut untold millions of feet of excellent lumber, that found its way over the waters of Lake Erie to the busy marts of the world. From two to four hundred vessel loads were sent per year. Much also was sent uncut in raft-loads some two miles long.

**Trenton.**

Messrs. Gilmour & Co's cut of lumber here is 32,000,000 ft., for this season. The firm are employing a number of men enlarging both mills and intend putting in more machinery to make the capacity 45,000,000 ft., for next season, which will give employment to 400 men, making this one of the largest mills in Ontario.

**St. John River.**

A late New Brunswick paper says:—During the past two months a large number of men and teams have gone to lumber at Burnt Hill, Clear Water and other tributaries of the Southwest Miramichi, on the lands owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company. The operations will be continued until the 15th of April next—this being the specified time when the rafting of the logs will be commenced. It is expected that about 10,000,000 feet will be got out during the winter and then rafted and de-patched to Indian town during the summer by the towboats. The lumber it is said is being cut to the order of Guy, Bevan & Co., Mr. G. Tapley and one of his brothers are to proceed to Burnt Hill, when they are to commence rafting what has been chopped. Messrs. Isaac Stevens and Guy Keswick are to accompany the Messrs. Tapley on the journey. The latter have secured a similar job on the Clear Water district.

At Madawaska the axe of the lumberman will sound through the forests more vigorously than it did for many seasons previous. It is estimated that between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 feet will be cut during the season's operations. The lumber is intended for consumption among the various saw mills at Indian town, Strait Shore, Portland, and Carleton. Messrs. G. & O. Bagnall have been awarded the contract for the scaling of the lumber. Reports from other points show that business in the woods this winter will be carried on with as large extent as possible.

**Muskoka.**

The *Modora* correspondent of the *Muskoka Herald* says:—Lumbering is very brisk, both on islands and on mainland. How is it that people who buy islands can take off the pine free of stumpage duty. One island in this township was bought for \$270, and the pine alone on it sold for \$3,500, or something like that;—not a bad speculation. The beauty of the lake will soon be a thing of the past, if this stripping of islands goes on much longer.

Last week's *Star* contains the following:—"The Parry Sound Lumber Company's Mill was shut down for the season last Saturday, owing to the weather. It was the intention of the Company to have kept the mill running for some time yet. The season's cut has been very large, reaching close to sixteen million feet. Taken altogether this has been the best season for the lumber trade for many years. How the next season will turn out it is hard to say. Wages and supplies are higher and, from present indications, the weather threatens to be very severe and the snow unusually deep. This will, of course, increase the cost of production of timber, and the prices will have to remain at a good figure in order to make it pay."

**The Upper Ottawa.**

A reliable correspondent sends us the following estimate of the quantity of square pine being got out on the upper Ottawa and tributaries this winter:

	Cubic Feet
Alexander Fraser.....	800 000
British Canada Lumber Co.....	600 000
David Moore.....	550 000
P. McLarou.....	450 000
B. Caldwell.....	450 000
McLewell & Bro.....	400 000
A. & P. White.....	300 000
J. R. Booth.....	200 000
L. Barque National.....	250 000
Toistie, Francis & Co.....	250 000
Allan Grant.....	250 000
Wm. Mackay.....	250 000
A. Barnett.....	250 000
Jas. McLaren & Co.....	200 000
O. Latour.....	200 000
J. & G. Bryson.....	200 000
Gillich Bros.....	150 000
Hilliard & Dickson.....	150 000
L. White.....	150 000
R. & J. Klock.....	100 000
Bell & Hickey.....	100 000
Jas. B. S. Field.....	100 000
R. Campbell.....	100 000
Jas. Findlay.....	100 000
J. T. Brown.....	100 000
Other firms, say.....	600 000
Total.....	7 350 000

MINING NOTES.

Extensive operations will be carried on in the Mississippi mine this winter. Four steam drills were taken out to the works on Saturday, which will be placed in position at once.—Smith's Falls News.

Mr. Hall, from the Fifteen Mile Stream gold district, is in town, having brought with him three bricks of gold. Each brick weighs over one hundred ounces, and the whole is the result of the labour of seven men for three months.—Halifax Exchange, Dec. 2.

Important discoveries of gold and silver quartz ledges have been made in Nasoo river in the vicinity of Alaska. Specimens which have been shown in town are very rich. The miners think that the ledges are located in British territory, but they are very near the boundary line.

Three men were seriously injured last week at the Hull iron mines, in the employ of Col. Robbins. When about leaving for the day a large piece of ore fell from the shaft, some eighty feet, Angus McMillan and Michael were so seriously injured that their recovery is doubtful.

A private letter received at Ottawa from New York City announces the arrival of another party of French capitalists, who visit this continent to seek a field for investment in mines. Efforts are being made by gentlemen here to induce them to visit the valuable mining properties in different parts of the Dominion before returning to France.

Railway land has lately taken a jump, and is held at stiff prices. Block "E" now brings \$2 above the Government price, or \$290 per acre. Good sales are frequently made; Mr. J. I. Johnston, last week, sold 480 acres in the Pembina Mountain district to an Ontario gentleman for \$1,600.—Emerson International.

Mr. Antoine Gaudaur has returned to Cobouk, from the north where he has been for the past six weeks making an estimate of the timber lately come into the hands of the Toronto bank. We understand the report is favourable for the bank and that there is no doubt but we shall have another mill running here next summer.

Sikka (Ala.) advices state that the town was visited by a severe cyclone and a heavy shock of earthquake on Oct. 25th. The wharf was wrecked, and many roofs and fences demolished. A party of miners returned from the interior of Alaska and the head works of the Yukon River report finding numerous gold deposits and indications of rich placers. Another expedition will go out next season.

The Smith's Falls News, correspondent says:—Mr. M. Norris, foreman of a smelting works company at Port Lyden, Jefferson county, N. Y., has been here looking for men to hire. He offers sixty-five cents for chopping lumber into cordwood to be converted into charcoal for smelting purposes—this is without board. This is a good chance for the number of unemployed young men to be seen almost everywhere.

The Perth Exporter understands that Mr. B. Caldwell has received an offer of forty thousand dollars for his iron mine in Lavant. It is undoubtedly a fine deposit, and when the Kingston & Pembroke railway is extended to Renfrew, it will be within a convenient distance for shipping. The Kingston & Pembroke Railway will develop an excellent mining and lumbering district, and we hope soon to see it extended to Renfrew.

Mr. A. A. McLaughlin, Cobouk has sent some samples of stone to Toronto to be tested there as to its suitability for foundations for the new parliament building. I am told that they are the strongest of any two varieties received. The same gentleman is also forming a syndicate for the working of an iron mine near Gull Lake. I am told that the phosphatic iron ore is to be one of the next year's inducements. If all these expectations are realized Cobouk will leap from its present lethargic state to a position of pronounced prominence.

A Kingston paper says:—Arrangements are nearly completed for the establishment of a new industry—the manufacture of charcoal and iron. It is not definitely known where it will be located, but it is likely that a position convenient to the Mississippi mines will be chosen. The company has been organized, and is composed of some of the wealthiest citizens. It is intended to commence operations with a capital of \$40,000, merely manufacturing charcoal at first, but if the undertaking proves a suc-

cess, the capital will be largely increased, and operations extended to the manufacture of bar iron, Canada plate, and boiler plate.

The Sentinel-Star says that on Monday afternoon Mr. Robert Elliot, who has been working in Madoc all summer, left at this office specimens of the fossilized wood now being mined at that place. The specimens he procured for Dr. H. Anol, science master is at Victoria college, but the curious can see them at this office for a day or two. Mr. Elliot states that the material in the mine has the appearance as if a forest once stood there and that the trees had been prostrated by a hurricane, which is probably the way the deposit occurred. This wood, which has been "turned to stone," is mined in large quantities, and is sent to the other side where it is ground and made into a first-class paint, a peculiarity of it being that fire has no effect upon it.

Mr. Church, who recently returned from the new gold fields north of Lake Superior, reports to the North Shore Miner that he traced the course of the vein for six miles, and it had an average breadth of from 35 to 40 feet. A recent assay showed a yield of \$24 16 of gold and silver to the ton of quartz. Mr. Church, the discoverer, has spent over ten years in California, and feels warranted in saying that this newly discovered mineral country bids fair to rival any gold region he has ever seen. The topography of the district is briefly described as rocky and undulating, well timbered with white and pitch pine, birch, balsam, and tamarac. Soil mostly of sandy loam. The scenery is also very fine. Several rapid streams traverse the location, and near the vein is a water-fall of great force, that will at no distant day be made to combine the useful with the beautiful.

A writer in the Picton (N. S.) Standard calls attention to the advantages offered by that locality for the iron industry. The quality of the different ores, the nearness of coal and lime, and the facilities of transport, make the future of mining and manufacturing operations very promising in Houswell and neighbourhood, a few miles from Picton, where the writer thinks there is the making of a Carron, or a Merby Tydol. In view of the fact that coal rails are being largely imported into the United States, just because the demand exceeds the supply, and the enormous requirements of the Pacific Railway, it is claimed that the ability of the Picton iron region should not be overlooked. An outlay of two millions in the home manufacture of the rails required for the Canadian Pacific would eventually be the saving of five. It is urged that a representation should be made to the Canadian Syndicate of Nova Scotia's prospects, and an inspection invited, with a view to their appropriation.

Closed for the Season.

The Lumberman Gazette, Bay City, remarking on the sudden change to winter weather, says:—Notwithstanding the premature closing of the sawing season by the early onset of winter, our cut and some 20,000,000 feet of the lumber product of the Saginaw valley for the season of 1880 will be found exceeding large. The estimates made by some of the mills which have shut down show that there has been a large increase over 1879. The product of 1880, in this district, will not be far from 775,000,000 feet, an increase over last year of 50,000,000 feet. It seems probable that notwithstanding the late shipments of this season there will be left over a considerable amount of lumber than a close of the season of 1879. It will be of the coarser grades which have been slow of sale. Should it be so much of a drug next year as this the accumulation may have a depressing effect on the market. The proper way to prevent such an outcome is to export a large quantity of the select or of timber this winter, to the end that a better quality of stock may be secured for next season's cutting. Taken all in all, however, the season of 1880 will be regarded by the manufacturers of lumber as one of unvarying success. The average price realized has been nearly two dollars per thousand feet greater than that of last year, while the addition of new manufacturing plants of been to exceed fifty per cent. Of course the increasing value of stumpage must be considered when profits are being counted. The season closes prematurely, but not in consequence of any fault will be found in the result will be to merely transfer operations in the woods.

LUMBER NOTES.

The shipments of lumber from Minnesota for Jan. 1st, and including Nov. 6th, 1880 was 144,290,000 feet; same time last year a 129,050,000 feet; same time in 1878, 108,730,000.

The Alpena pioneer says: The late storm made the lumbermen look blue. Many of them had their yards full of lumber to ship, and their booms full of logs to cut, and it looked as if thousands of dollars would be lost their winter's work would lie in the booms and on the piles.

A black ash tree with beautifully figured grain, cut in West Ontario, when cut up sold in New York for \$3,000. The stump sold for another \$100. The product was used for veneering.

The N. Laington company's mill at Marquette, Wis., has run 195 days this season, cutting 25,000,000 feet of lumber, 6,250,000 shingles, 4,500,000 lath and 1,000,000 pickets. The company has seven camps, employing 175 men, in the woods.

During the past season the Tittabawassee boom company has rafted 3,994,997 pieces against 3,217,640 pieces for 1879. It is estimated that the number of feet will reach 575,000,000. The logging at Port Huron was 79,445,000,000 feet were rafted.

Business in the district (says the Albany Argus) has closed for the season of 1880. Many of the traders have already left the District and taken up their winter quarters in their city offices. It is estimated that of pine lumber there is at least 15,000,000 feet sold which will be wintered over here, of which about 5,000,000 is soft wood. Of hard wood from 300,000 to 350,000 feet have been sold, but not delivered; some of it will go forward during the winter. It is estimated that between Albany and Whitehall there are thirty-five boats of coarse lumber frozen in on the Champlain Canal bound to Albany. Shipments are being made by rail to New York and South.

The Northwestern Lumberman says:—We are not alone in our surprise at the outcome of the log crop of Michigan for the winter of 1879-80, which was legitimately supposed to have been much curtailed in consequence of the unfavorable character of the winter for logging purposes. A less favorable winter for getting in logs than was the last could scarcely have been imagined by the lumberman who were engaged in the business. Logs cut as long ago as ten years have been received in quantities, while those cut six or eight years ago, and with marks long since out of record, have come equally fresh in quality. The amount of rain which has fallen during the summer has kept the rivers of Michigan during the dry winter season at a driving stage of water, and the opportunity has been improved to sack the shores of the rivers of the logs which year after year have accumulated.

The Kennebec (M.) lumberman every day now in preparation for their winter operation. Some have already sent in small crews, S. A. Nye having a crew on Nov. 3 last week. Messrs. N. Torman & Sons, E. Totman & Co., and A. H. & C. E. Duane, will start a portion of their crews this week, the remainder to follow later in the season. The total amount of cuts will be about 14,000,000 feet, divided among the different firms about as follows: E. Totman & Co. 4,000,000; N. Torman & Sons, 4,500,000; S. A. Nye 25,000,000 to 3,000,000; H. & C. E. Duane, 2,000,000. A large number of men and teams will be employed. A large number of firms had a large portion of their last year's cut left in the river, the water being so low that they were unable to drive them. These, together with their present operations, will make business lively next season.

The English papers tell of a price near Truro, Iron-ore, who made his congregation, at two masses, promise on their knees to imbue their hands in the blood of one of his parishioners—a large land agent.

Ohio, now the second coal State in the country, will mine over 7,000,000 tons this year, against 6,427,379 in the year ending the 31st of last May. Four new fields have been opened this year—Clinton, Jackson county, Co. mine, in the Green River Forest is to be opened in the Sunday creek valley, Dot Roy, in Carroll county, and Wheeling Bank, along the extension of the Cleveland, Tuscarora Valley, and Wheeling road.

MILLING NOTES.

Last week a shipment of 1200 barrels of flour was sent from Guelph to Mr. Gibson the extensive lumber merchant on the St. John River, New Brunswick.

There were received at Collingwood during the season of navigation 3,863,455 bushels of corn and 633,410 bushels of wheat, making a total of 5,601,884 bushels.

A new mill has been opened at Woodbridge, Ont., by Mr. William Mackie, which is known as a "wollen extract mill." He proposes utilizing old carpets, old coats or dresses, or any articles containing wool, by a process which separates the wool from the other fibre in mixed goods. The wool so obtained is to be used in making a variety of fabrics.

The receipts of grain and flour, reduced to bushels, at Buffalo, from the opening of navigation to November 1st, according to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, amounted to 10,000,000 bushels, or 50 per cent. more than for the corresponding period last year, and 37 per cent. more than the largest amount received in any preceding year. The larger part of the grain was forwarded east by canal, the amounts so shipped being 63,299,404 bushels, against 46,845,194 bushels in 1879 and 53,238,725 bushels in 1878. More grain was received during October than in any other month, the quantity being 16,186,000 barrels of flour 25,100,000 bushels of wheat, and 35,250,000 bushels of corn, against 3,863 barrels of flour, 25,100,000 bushels of wheat, and 10,000,000 bushels of corn last year. The Advertiser adds that, "to have transported the 73,350,000 bushels of grain, and 18,000 barrels of flour by rail, would have taken 35 trains of 20 cars each per day for six months, including Sundays."—Bradstreet.

HALIFAX AND THE GRAIN TRADE.

Sir Charles Tupper, in reply to a letter of Mr. Doull, President of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, states that if an experiment now being made should succeed, the Government will submit to Parliament a proposal to erect an elevator in that city. Two cargoes are to be sent over the Intercolonial Railway to test the practicability of sending produce by this route. In proposing to erect an elevator, the government goes very far; and the only justification for the step, is that the shipping of grain by this route is yet in the experimental stage. In most cases, elevators are provided by private enterprise; but capitalists are here not willing to risk anything on the success of a business which has yet to be established. It is only in the extent of the experiment now being tried proving successful that the government is to build an elevator. Will two cargoes furnish sufficient experience to draw a conclusion from? If Halifax capitalists had no doubt on this point, it would be strange if they threw away the chance of the profits which an elevator might be expected to make. There is probably a more brilliant future in store for Halifax than its citizens believe. It becomes them, we think, to be more self-reliant and enterprising. The winter term of the Pacific Railway on the Atlantic must come a city of great importance.

THE UNITED STATES' WHEAT CROP.

Bradstreet's final summary of the wheat yield for 1880 for the entire wheat growing region of the United States is as follows:—Western States, 323,675,000 bushels; Pacific coast, including Washington Territory, 39,309,000 bushels; Southern States, 41,929,000; Middle States, 36,595,000; Colorado and Territories, 12,850,000; New England, 1,100,000; grand total, 455,649,000. The needs of the country for flour, etc., are placed at 265,000,000 bushels. On this basis there will be left a margin of 190,724,000 bushels for export to supply the deficiency—Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, 6,000,000 bushels; Italy, 5,000,000; Great Britain, 120,000,000; France, 42,000,000; Holland and Belgium, 14,500,000; Germany, 20,000,000; West and East India and Central and South America, 2,000,000; total, 327,500,000 bushels. Apparent surplus production, 27,250,000 bushels. The wheat crop of 1880, as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, amounts to 480,849,723 bushels, against 448,755,113 bushels last year.

They have a new way of curing women's hysterics in India. They tie the patient's hands and feet together and then thru the tight wicks stoped in on their nostrils and into her ears. A woman who has had hysterical dumbness will recover her speech in a very short time under this treatment.

# AN ENGLISH WAR CORRESPONDENT.

"Archibald Forbes once a private soldier? Then his origin must have been very humble and his education self-acquired." Not so fast, good readers. There are those who have poverty thrust upon them, and others who thrust poverty upon themselves. I am afraid Archibald Forbes belonged to the latter class. His father, Louis Forbes, was a Presbyterian Doctor of Divinity, while his mother belonged to the old family of Leslie. Living in the north of Scotland, Forbes studied first at school, then with a tutor, and finally at the Aberdeen university. Though excelling in classics, he had such an aversion to mathematics that when the senatus academicus recently proposed to confer upon him the degree of LL. D., an irate professor excoimced:

"I can never consent to such a mockery. As a student Mr. Forbes was 'plou'ed' in mathematics. I shall never consent that a man should receive an honorary degree from this university who has failed to pass his examinations."

Fortunately for Forbes, success on the battle field does not depend upon the appendix of LL. D.

During Forbes' second collegiate year, his father dropped dead in his pulpit. There being nine children, and little fortune, Archibald left Aberdeen for Edinburgh, with designs first upon the law, and secondly upon the church. While endeavouring to decide upon a career, he spent all his money, and fell in love with a young lady, with whom he arranged to elope in a gig on a certain Sunday when the obdurate father was to be at church. Alas, "the best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley!" The obdurate father waylaid our hero, romancized with practical determination, and turned the love-orn youth into a ditch, whence he arose sadder and weter.

Attaining his majority in 1850, Forbes became possessor of \$2,500, and determined to join a cousin in Canada who owned a large tract of land near Lake Huron. On reaching Quebec, he lingered in the old town, held by the loving eyes of his landlord's daughter. At the end of three months, the wild Scotchman had exhausted his resources, confessed his poverty to the landlord's daughter, and abandoned the idea of joining his cousin. With eight shillings in his pocket, he shipped off home as a sailor, and steered twelve hours a day for weeks, when his vessel became water-logged. No timber-ship can sink, otherwise Forbes would have gone to the bottom. There was no cooking for a week. The boat maintained on biscuits and salt meat. After several sailors had been washed overboard, the crew took to the boat, which was picked up by the cotton ship Moses Taylor, from New Orleans. Finding that the crew were sadly diseased, Forbes, who had studied medicine as an amateur, got out the medicine-chest, killed one patient and cured the rest. Of course his susceptible heart fell a prey to the captain's daughter, upon whom, when bidding her farewell in Liverpool, after three months' taste of salt water, he squandered his last eight shillings in grapes.

What was to be done? Never without resource, Forbes sold a fine field-glass, and, with the money, went to London, where he was recruited in the Royal Dragoon. Despite his tendency to "larks," he made rapid headway. In addition to his appointment as school-teacher to his company, Forbes was made acting-quartermaster sergeant, without the rank of sergeant, as he happened to be the only man of his company who could solve the following stupendous problem in mental arithmetic:—"If one man is allowed the thirty-seventh part of an ounce of pepper per day, what is the amount to be drawn for two hundred men per week." Having compassed this, Forbes was let off from punishment drills, and became an object of admiration to his companions. Already articles by him had been accepted for "Household Words" and the "Cornhill Magazine." Shortly after, he competed for a prize essay of fifteen guineas, to be written by a working-man. On the advantages the mother-country derives from her colonies." He was then stationed at Weedon, where libraries are conspicuously absent, and as he knew nothing about the colonies, how could he obtain dates? Discovering an old encyclopedia, he collected his material from it, wrote his essay, and secured the prize.

Owing to literary earnings, Forbes had more money than his fellows, and conse-

quently got into frequent trouble. His colonel—now General Warlaw—was a strict disciplinarian, and meted out punishment unflinchingly. Toward the end of his military career, which lasted five years, Forbes bore a very good character—a happy change, which would probably have led to promotion had not his health given way and caused him to be invalided. After enduring ignorant army-hospital treatment for eighteen months, he went to London, got well in six weeks, and was then sent to Aldershot to show the military surgeons how easy had been his cure.

In joining an obstreperous soldier, England gained a new species of correspondence. Forbes's first contribution to journalism was published in 1866, in the "Evening Star." He became a casual writer on the "Morning Advertiser," and once received eight pence for a paragraph accepted by the "Daily News." On this promising income he married; after publishing an article in the "Cornhill" on "Army Reform," and another in "St. Paul," entitled "Soldiers' Wives," both of which were well received, Forbes started a paper called the "London Scotsman," intended like every other newspaper, to fill an aching void. It provided Scotsmen with condensed news from their own country, but as they either failed to see its necessity, or expected to get it for nothing, the editor did not amass a fortune. He eked out a precarious existence by occasional dramatic and musical criticism contributed to the "Morning Advertiser."

Unfortunately for art, Forbes is not the only example of the wrong man in the wrong place. When sent to pronounce upon the merits of a performer on the pedal piano-forte, the ex-soldier regarded the artist from a gymnastic point of view and praised him as an acrobat!

On the breaking-out of the Franco-German war, Forbes was engaged in writing a novel for his paper, while cherishing the idea that nature had designed him for war correspondence, an idea he communicated to James Grant, editor of the "Morning Advertiser," who soon after said to him:

"I've concluded to offer you a position as war correspondent. Choose whichever side you prefer."

Having studied German tactics, acquired a slight knowledge of the German language, and feeling sure that the German eagle would win, the ex-soldier-enter went direct to Saarbrück, and witnessed the "baptism by fire," on August 2, 1870. It is strange that he should have beheld the defeat at Sedan, seen Louis Napoleon dead at Chiselhurst, and his son dead in Africa.

At Saarbrück, Forbes helped to save the life of Major Battye, who belonged to the celebrated Indian Guides, and has since been killed in Afghanistan. Following the Germans as a spectator, Major Battye lost his temper on seeing a soldier killed beside him. Seizing the dead man's needle-gun, he opened upon the French, and promptly received a chassepot bullet in the ribs. Forbes picked up the impious major, carried him to a place of safety, and temporarily repaired him by enclosing him in brown paper pasted over with paste.

Present at the battle of Courmelles, Viouville, and Gravelotte, Forbes advanced with the Germans to Paris. He and his companions were so far forward as to be ignorant of the flank movement to the right, which ended in the battle of Sedan, and held on their way alone through Chalons until actually warned by the French in the street to be careful or they would fall into the hands of the Germans, who had been seen in the night-sky. Recovering from the touch of the Germans, Forbes was under fire the entire day, and the next morning witnessed Napoleon's surrender to Bismarck. He and his young Dutch companion, De Leede, were the only civilians who witnessed the historic event.

On the night of the day Napoleon left for Wilhelmshohe, Forbes and De Trefde, being unable to find quarters elsewhere, asked for lodging in the Chateau B. Ivoire, which had been the ex-emperor's temporary residence. Their request was granted but without to do. While Forbes was writing his despatch on the table on which the capitulation had been signed, De Trefde saw a grain of ham-bone taken from their own stores. Fearing by this means to appease a ravenous appetite, he threw the bone in disgust upon the table, and up it Forbes's ink. On returning to the Chateau, three months later, Forbes was gravely shown the stain of his own ink as a souvenir of the capitulation! The French commander had upset the bottle in

his rage at Moltke's exorbitant demands! It was then that De Trefde and Forbes tossed for the right to sleep in the ex-emperor's bed. The over-lucky Forbes won. On a table by the bed, with leaf turned back, was the book which Napoleon had read before going to sleep,—Bulwer's "Last of the Barons!"

Forbes was the first non-combatant to ride round Paris before the city was entirely invested, and while waiting at Meaux for the progress of the environment, he received orders to return home. The "Morning Advertiser" no longer required his services, for the quaint reason that this journal already had a correspondent inside of a city which was about to be besieged! Forbes reached London in three days, sole possessor of information concerning French plans. As his essay in war correspondence had abruptly ended in recall, he concluded to return to his miserable "London Scotsman." However, he determined, if possible, to sell his knowledge. As "The Times" turned a deaf ear to his application, Forbes stood in Fleet street, and tossed "old man out," a whole lot of three papers—"Daily News," "Standard," and "Telegraph"—he should go with his copy. The "Daily News" won the toss. He found favour at last, and was told to write three columns. On returning to the office to state that the subject was not yet exhausted, the editor replied:

"Write on, then, until it is. We'll take as much as you like of this kind of copy."

Forbes wrote six columns and arranged for another article to appear the day after, but when he presented his second manuscript the manager said:

"I don't think we want it."

The tone greatly irritated the already jaundiced Forbes, who politely requested Mr. Robinson "to go to the devil," and he proceeded to go elsewhere himself. Cursing the correspondent up the street, the manager finally overtook and calmed him by the magic announcement:

"I want you to go to Metz to-night for us."

It was four o'clock in the afternoon: Forbes left three hours later. This was his first engagement upon a journal with which he has been connected ever since.

At Metz Forbes began to revolutionize war correspondence by living on foreposts, witnessing every fight, and substituting for curt telegrams of bare facts, long descriptive letters telegraphed in full. According to Forbes, successful war correspondence depends upon three attributes:—faculty of organization, capacity of physical endurance, and the gift of lucid writing, resulting from studiously acquired military knowledge. From a journalistic as well as from a military point of view, the base of a campaign must be secure; open communication and presence in the right place are indispensable. Forbes seems to snuff a battle afar off, and is ready to live in squalor, as he did for six weeks within easy range of French cannon before Metz capitulated. It was the wettest autumn on record, and typhoid fever and dysentery were his constant companions. During a sortie, Forbes received a flesh wound in the leg which consoled open for months, but which did not induce him to leave the front. For these six weeks he did not sleep in a bed except on occasional visits to the telegraphic base at Saarbrück. Before the capitulation was effected, he was the first to enter Metz, and informally joining the sanitary volunteers, he devoted himself to the removal of sick and wounded, 2,000 of whom were in a state of semi-putrefaction. As the most infectious disorders reigned, including the rare type of fiery typhus, Forbes's leg was attacked with gangrene, which had to be burned out with nitric acid. By constant smoking, never removing his boots, and carrying in his mouth a sponge saturated with vinegar, he managed to keep on his legs, but was finally ordered to England. Lest, by a longer stay in so foul an atmosphere, amputation would become necessary.

On reaching London, Forbes showed his disabled leg to Mr. Robinson, who remarked with a shudder:

"As a fellow-man, I say you ought to lay up for six months; as a newspaper manager, I wish you would start for the sake of Paris to-night."

Forbes started immediately, and his leg got well, probably owing partly to his rule of being a teetotaler seven days out of twenty-two. Attached to the headquarters of the army commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony, Forbes witnessed the hardest fighting of the siege. After the final bombardment of St. Denis, he contrived to get

inside the walls, which had been reduced to a most dilapidated condition, and was offered food by a Protestant pastor. The meat consisted of part of a young gray horse that had been killed by a shell.

During the siege, Forbes wrote letters in full, which were sent to an agent on the frontier, who telegraphed them to London. This feat excited great surprise among the Germans, who knew that Forbes had permission from the Crown Prince to telegraph only short messages from the offices within his army. One day a Forbes telegram appeared dated at a place where there was no telegraph office. It was reported to Prince George of Saxony's staff by a jealous correspondent.

That same night, Forbes dined with this staff, and was asked to explain the incomprehensible.

"Why," he replied, jestingly, "I have my own private wire, and shall telegraph from here directly."

Knowing that orders had been given at Prince George's office to receive no telegram that night from him, Forbes quietly wrote a letter directed to his frontier agent, and put it in the post. The next day, it was telegraphed to London, and copies of the "Daily News" were sent to Prince George with Mr. Forbes's compliments.

Pending the capitulation of Paris in February, 1871, some fifty journalists waited hungrily to enter on the site of Versailles. Forbes arranged to enter by the north, through St. Denis, and accomplished his purpose on horseback, dressed as a Prussian, and was, in consequence, very nearly killed by a drunken National Guard. Having little knowledge of French and no knowledge whatever of Paris, he had great difficulty in finding Mr. Washburne's bureau, where sat Colonel Hoffman, who gazed with surprise upon the first man he had seen from the exterior world. He sent the stranger to Unthank's English Hotel, in the Faubourg St. Houore, the only hotel open during the siege. Forbes brought forth from his wallet five pounds of sliced ham, which Unthank's people put on a large covered plate and exhibited in the Faubourg at ten centimes a peep, as the first outside marketing to enter Paris.

After walking about dark streets all night, Forbes, who had stabled his horse without leave, rode to Vincennes, where he passed the Prussian lines. He then galloped fifteen miles to Lagny, the terminus of the German railroad system, which he reached in time to catch the train for Germany, but killed his poor horse in the effort. On went the war correspondent for a forty-two hours, without stopping. Reaching Carlsruhe at two o'clock in the morning, he made his way to the telegraph-office, where the two girls in charge refused to take a long telegram until day set in. Coaxing and bribery, however, accomplished their purpose. At eight o'clock in the day, catch was finished which gave the first details of the interior of Paris that had reached England for a week. Taking the next train to Paris, Forbes entered the Hotel Chatham on the morning of the third day after his departure, and was roundly chaffed for his delay by two journalists who had just got in. Fancy their feelings on reading the "Daily News"! Couriers were so untrustworthy that it was not unusual for Forbes to carry news to England twice a week. He was often the only passenger, and nearly died from fatigue.

After witnessing the great parade at Longchamps, Forbes on the same day accompanied the German troops into Paris. Leaving the German cordon and entering that part of the town still in French hands, he was assailed by the mob as a German spy. A fight ensued, in which Forbes's clothes were torn off. "Let us drown him!" shouted the mob, who throw him on the ground and proceeded to drag him over the stone streets. Rescued by a National Guard picket, the supposed spy was taken to a police-station, and brought before a magistrate whose sister spoke English, and who testified her belief in Forbes's representations. On being released, Forbes borrowed apparel from the brother of his benefactor, who accompanied him to his hotel. "How can I pay you for all that you have done for me?" asked the correspondent. "More easily than you think," replied the Frenchwoman. "My father and I are literally starving. He has received no salary for six months, and, as gentleness, we cannot stand in the queue with the populace to receive claims. Doubtless you know persons connected with the distribution of England's gift. Any food will be a godsend." As one of the

English Almoners happened to be staying at Forbes' hotel, a hamper was dispatched to the Frenchwoman, who went away sobbing like a child. That same night, Forbes started for England, and wrote his account of the entrance into Paris before he had washed the blood-stains from his head and hands. This account appeared in a special edition of the "Daily News," and the next morning Mr. Robinson found his correspondent asleep on the floor with the London Directory for a pillow.

On returning to Paris, just as the Commune was collapsing, Forbes entered by La Chappelle gate, and the same afternoon reached Dombrowski in Chateau La Muette. While dining, the report came that the Versaillists had forced the Porte de la Muette. Desperate fighting ensued, during which Dombrowski, who had mounted a wall, was wounded, and fell into Forbes's arms. All then ran away. The next morning, Forbes was "requisitioned" by the Communists to aid in erecting a barricade across the Rue Rivoli, and again, later in the day, to defend an indefensible position, the defenders of which promptly disappeared. Some hours after, Forbes stood behind shelter in Rue Lafayette and watched the Versaillists take the Grand Opera House. There followed a pandemonium of indiscriminate slaughter. Unable to communicate with England, Forbes got out of Paris with great difficulty, and brought to London the news that Paris was in flames. He returned to the distracted city in time to witness the final down-fall of the Communards in the slums of Bellevue and in Pere la Chaise.

On the abdication of King Amadeus, Forbes visited Spain to watch the new republic, the difficulty of directing which was materially enhanced by the purity of its leaders. They would neither bribe nor be bribed, and without bribery no government can live in Spain. Castelar is a dreamer whose aspirations are too good for this work-a-day world. Figueras resigned because, by his own confession, he had not iron enough in his system to be a leader of men. Finding the republic a myth, Forbes, in 1872, went in search of the civil war in Catalunia, and found Contreras in command of the Republican troops at Barcelona. This fat scoundrel, who in a carriage looked as broad as he was long, afterward conducted the communitic insurrection in Carthage, when a penny post-man and a shoe-maker were joint presidents. Forbes tried to induce Contreras to march against the Carlists, and finally the fat commander succeeded in getting his army one day's march out of Barcelona, or the conclusion of which feat the army triumphantly mutinied, and were gloriously marched back. Disgusted with Contreras, Forbes underwent four months of bushwhacking with the Carlists, whom he found personally pleasanter than the royalists. They had little fighting capacity, but died like gentlemen.

Returning to England, Forbes suggested the Ashantee war in a letter to the "Daily News," his propositions being carried out immediately, and their utility being unofficially acknowledged by military magazines. Bad health prevented the inventor of this war from reporting it.

In the beginning of 1874, a famine desolated Tirhoot, a densely populated district of Bengal, where the people swarm like flies. Forbes passed the summer among these miserable people, numbers of whom died, though \$15,000,000 were expended in mitigating the horrors of the situation. One great difficulty in preventing starvation arose from the existence of caste. No food cooked by one cast could be eaten by another. Forbes saw a woman come to a trough for food who, on observing that the people handling the food were of inferior caste to herself, lay down and died with her infant in her arms!

After receiving a sunstroke from which he lay insensible for two days, Forbes returned home after eight months' absence. He became cognizant of the intrigue for the restoration of Prince Alfonso of Spain, who was then a boy of fifteen, and a fine rider, with a certain dignity, and a certain amount of ready brains. Accompanying Alfonso to Madrid, Forbes assisted at the coronation and followed the king to Navarre in pursuit of Carlists, who were finally paid to give up a lost cause.

Gladly leaving the land of hidalgos, in August, 1875, Forbes went with the Prince of Wales through India, whose life was made up of pageants that unrolled themselves like gorgeous panoramas, and displayed the jealousies of native princes who quarrelled about precedence, scowled, sulked, and even went away altogether. But, though these

princes hated each other, they learned to esteem the Prince of Wales, whose manners toward them were irreproachable. He combined tact with dignity, and always did the right thing at the right time. According to Forbes, England's hold on India would not be worth a month's purchase but for military rule. All save traders, detest the English, and they are only friendly through interest. British military rule is a semi-depotism, not always wisely directed.

April, 1876, found Forbes again in England, but the breaking out of the Serbian war caused him to join General Ichornayeff, a Russian Schilavophol who undertook to organize the Serbian militia, and accomplished wonders. By presenting a bold front and throwing up earth-works, he so impressed the Turks with a belief in Serbian strength that a war which should have ended in a fortnight was prolonged four months. More than one narrow escape from capture and death served to keep Forbes on the alert, while life in camp was curious enough. On the approach of winter, officers and men were quartered in holes excavated in the ground and covered over with sod. Piled up in the centre of each subterranean camp was a huge fire round which all slept. Men that nibbled hair and whiskers wore frequent companions.—not to mention less agreeable vermin. Forbes brought to Belgrade the tidings of the Serbian collapse, having on this occasion seen a battle that lasted nine hours, travelled by post 150 miles, and telegraphed four columns to the "Daily News" in thirty-four hours.

In the spring of 1877, Forbes joined the Russian army in the campaign against the Turks, and, owing to Russian secretiveness, was sorely puzzled to learn where the Danube would be crossed. Thanks to Prince Mirski, who gave him a hint, he was the only English correspondent who solved the problem, and hurrying to Bacu rest with the news, again did his journal great credit. Sole English correspondent present at the murderous and disastrous Russian assault on Plevna, in July, 1877, Forbes was decorated with the order of St. Stanislaus for personal intrepidity in rescuing the Russian wounded. By desperately riding his horse to death, Forbes reached Bucharest—a distance of 100 miles—the day after the battle, and telegraphed eight columns of description, which appeared in the "Daily News" of the following morning. For sixty hours he underwent continuous physical and mental exertion, almost without food and entirely without sleep. The narrative telegraphed to London bore so hard on the Russians, that all anticipated the writer's expulsion from the Muscovite army. Recognizing the truth, however, of the English account, the Russian military leaders instructed the press to accept it as accurate.

Again, having witnessed the fight at Shipka Pass, and being convinced that the Russians could hold their position, Forbes quitted the scene of combat at six o'clock in the evening, on the return journey to Bucharest, and riding all night reached the imperial headquarters the next morning, having outstripped the Russian couriers. Taken before the Emperor, who was anxious and careworn, and very shabbily dressed, Forbes gave him all the information at his command, and was warmly thanked for his promptitude. Radetsky had exclaimed at Shipka Pass: "I've got this place, and, please God, I'll keep it as long as I'm alive." Forbes assured the Emperor that the Pass would be held; but as reports of a different nature reached headquarters during the day, Forbes passed more than one *mauvais quart d'heure*, the German military attaché of the imperial staff assuring the Emperor that Forbes had led them astray. At last news came that corroborated his statements, whereupon the Emperor turned upon Major Lignitz, exclaiming:

"You were wrong. I believe Ignatieff's Englishman is the only man among you who knows anything about war."

Forbes and MacGahan shared between them the descriptions of the September attacks on Plevna, which lasted five days. At their conclusion, Forbes, shattered by exposure, fatigue, and fever, abandoned the field and nearly died at Bucharest. He left the interest of the "Daily News" in charge of those two masters of war correspondency, H. A. MacGahan and F. D. Millet, both Americans and both peers of their English confreres. MacGahan died at his post, beloved by Bulgaria, whose wrongs he published to the world, and thereby righted; his death was deplored by friends and employers, as an irreparable loss to journalism. Millet accomplished wonderful feats, and lives to tell the tale in his American studio, where

historical painting claims time once given to picturesque writing.

In the summer of 1878, Forbes went with Sir Garnet Wolseley to take possession of that pestiferous island, Cyprus, and, like everybody else, fell a victim to fever. Nevertheless, he contrived to be at Simla, in the Himalayas, shortly before the outbreak of the Afghan war, and at his own peril carried the first dispatches announcing success. The short telegram sent to the "Daily News" bore the date of ten o'clock, a.m. Ten minutes before ten, papers containing his dispatch were sold in Fleet street. The curious fact was due, of course, to the five hours' difference in the time between Asia and England.

Having eaten his Christmas dinner at Jelalabad, Forbes departed for Burmah, intending to interview young Thobaw, the noble Lord of the White Elephant, Monarch of the Golden Umbrella, etc., etc., who had then just attained the throne. He accomplished his mission one week before the young monarch massacred all his relatives. Accordingly, Forbes was accused by the Ceylon press of having gone to Mandalay for the purpose of bringing about this Christian catastrophe, and thus causing a sensation! On his way down the Irrawaddy, Forbes read the telegram which recounted the disaster of Isandula, and in an hour later received the curt order, "Go and do the Zulu war." He had a vague notion that the Zulus lived in South Africa, and a geographical friend in Rangoon told him that Durban was the seaport to make for. So for Durban he headed—away across India, from Calcutta to Lahore, from Lahore down the Indus to Kurrachee, from Kurrachee by steam to Aden, from Aden by steam to Zanzibar, and from Zanzibar again by steam down the southern coast to Port Durban. Discovering at Ulundi that Lord Chomford was dispatching no immediate courier, the war correspondent started at sundown for the frontier, rode alone through a trackless country swarming with Zulus, and reached the telegraph-wire, a distance of 110 miles, in fifteen hours, whence he sent the earliest account of the victory to England, as well as to Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Bartle Frere. His report in the "Daily News" was read aloud in both Houses of Parliament, amid clamorous applause. Anxious to give details to Sir Garnet Wolseley, Forbes continued his ride to Pomerantzburg, 170 miles farther on, which he accomplished in thirty hours. The entire ride occupied ninety-six hours, three of which were given to sleep. All this was done by a man with a contusion on his leg, caused by a spent bullet received at Ulundi, which afterward suppurated, and compelled his return to England.

During his enforced vacations, Forbes has lectured on the Franco-German war and the Zulu campaign, and has by special invitation addressed the United Service Club, the highest military institution in England, on "Russian military operations in Bulgaria." On this occasion the Duke of Cambridge paid him the compliment of offering to take the chair. While thanking the commander-in-chief, Forbes said that he would be more appropriate if his old colonel, now General Wardlaw, should preside. The General did so, and when the lecturer stated that he was proud to see in the chair a gallant officer who, in times long past, had more than once assailed the stern edict, "Let that man have ten days' pack drill," the conference was greeted with shouts of laughter, in which General Wardlaw heartily joined, declaring, on rising to propose a vote of thanks, that he had no recollection of the little occurrences referred to, but if ever he did give Mr. Forbes punishment drill, it was doubtless most richly deserved.

Such is the the outline of Venizbaki Forbes's career—a true war correspondent, who thinks a fight the most exquisite delight in the world, and considers a complicated to-be-hatched battle the most elevated enjoyment of which the human mind is capable.

A LITTLE boy, named Johnny, from the interior of the State, who had been raised on a stock rancho, and had heard a good deal about the coney-eaters of Arkansas, was yearning that it did not belong to them, came to Galveston to live. The other day Johnny's Sunday school teacher asked him: "Why did not Abraham offer up Isaac?" "Perhaps Isaac didn't belong to the old man's mark and brand."

The advance sheets of Lord Beaconsfield's new novel *Endymion* were recently laid before the Queen by his private secretary, Lord Rosvick, for her opinion in relation to its treatment of political matters.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CYRUS W. FIELD, with his wife, son, and daughter-in-law, are going around the world. They will not go in eighty days but in a steamboat.

ASTRONOMICALLY speaking, the orbits of the turkey and cranberry sauce soon cross each other, and these two will then be in conjunction.

The daughters of the Duke of Richmond are persistent and successful fishermen, and as catchers of salmon are said to be rivaling their countrymen.

THE estate of an English master named Rhodes was lately wound up. It real and clear resulted in \$28,750.

VERA SASSULICH, the accomplished assassin of the Nihilists, should come to this country and lecture on "Kings I Have Tried to Shoot." We believe such a lecture would go off well.

AN Englishwoman who wrote to the *London Queen* to know what would be a suitable outfit for Nile travelling, was bidden to get a small riding whip, as the natives are sometimes very importunate, and nothing else would keep them off.

MALTA must be a paradise for habitual topers. In Valletta, the capital of the island, there is now a grog shop for every seventy-five inhabitants, including women and children. In addition to these there are, of course, the soldiers and sailors, who are the principal frequenters of many of these establishments.

LORD HENRY GORDON, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and formerly of the firm of Newton, Gordon & Co., tobacco and general broker, is a bankrupt. Lord Henry's grandfather, Lord Huntly, had the same sad fate, and the sheriff occupied his house. The present peer, an able man of high character, repaired the fortunes of his family by marrying a Manchester millionaire's daughter.

Two sisters at Lackawaxen, P., were engaged to marry two brothers, and the double wedding was to take place about the holidays. Just before the election, one of the girls asked her lover to take her to a Republican meeting, but he, being a Democrat, refused. She appealed to his brother, a Republican, and he accompanied her. The sister who remained at home and the Democrat brother, finding their political sympathies in accord, agreed to break up the previous arrangement and become man and wife. The idea met with favour all round, and the wedding will take place accordingly, each of the four taking a different mate.

SOLOMON JONES of Boonburg, M., was 70 when, after many years of poverty, he received \$2,000 in pension money. He had no relatives to leave it to when he died, and therefore made up his mind to spend it all himself. In view of the probably short time remaining to him in this world, he felt that he must be fast and furious in his pleasures, if he would spend the whole \$2,000. He married a young wife, and gratified her love and dress; he got in a large stock of leverages, and drank them recklessly; he bought a fast horse, and bet on him. At the end of three months the last dollar was gone, his wife deserted him, his horse died, and he is still without any immediate prospect of dying.

Mechanical Invention.

It has been predicted that if mechanical invention should proceed during the next fifty years as it has in the last half century, machinery will supersede all physical and much mental labour. The evil part which it plays in our day is equivalent to the part which the slave labour and the evils of conquest played in Rome. It is multiplying the indigent employments. Its automata trains the man into a corresponding automata which cuts down to a minimum the need of effort for subsistence. Its effectiveness has reduced the hours of labour from eighteen to ten with a rise of wages, and the labour is intermittent because gluts, strikes, and lock-outs alternately intervene. The terms of the struggle for existence are changing. Hard work is less required; bulky declines service where there are no modern improvements, and fat will soon follow by refusing to carry a load without a lift. The upshot is that the labour which underlies civilization is coming to be despised, and raises the question whether we are becoming the victims of our ingenuity.



THE CANADA LUMBERMAN

AND MILLERS', MANUFACTURERS', AND MINERS' GAZETTE

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY AT TORONTO, ONT.

A. BEGG, Proprietor and Editor.

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TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 15, 1880.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

The Dominion Government has made wise provision for the planting in the prairies of the North-West Territories. The Deputy Minister of Interior, Col. Dennis, formerly Surveyor General, has devoted considerable attention to the subject, and has incorporated a code of regulations in the Dominion Lands' Act of 1879 of which the following is a synopsis:—Any person, male or female, being a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, and having attained the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to be entered for one legal subdivision, not in any case, however, exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, of any pre-emptible Dominion lands as a claim for forest tree planting. On application for such entry the applicant shall pay an office fee of ten dollars for a subdivision of 160 acres; five dollars, if the subdivision be 80 acres; or \$2.50 if 40 acres, which entitles the party to enter into possession of the land. The patent may issue on the expiration of eight years; but the land cannot be assigned during that time unless by the permission of the Department of the Interior. At the expiration of eight years, or at any time within five years after the expiration of the said term, the person who obtained the entry, or legal representation, shall receive a patent for the land so entered on proof to the satisfaction of the Local Agent:—1st.—That five acres of the land so entered, in case the same consists of a legal subdivision of one hundred and sixty acres, shall be broken or ploughed the first year after entry, and an equal quantity during the second year after entry; 2. That the five acres of the land entered which have been broken or ploughed during the first year, shall be cultivated to crop during the second year, and the five acres broken or ploughed during the second year shall be cultivated to crop during the third year; 3.—That the five acres broken or ploughed during the first year, and cultivated to crop during the second year as above provided, shall be planted in trees, tree-seeds or cuttings during the third year, and the five acres broken or ploughed during the second year, and cultivated to crop during the third year as above provided, shall be planted in trees, tree-seeds or cuttings during the fourth year: Provided that in cases where the land entered consists of a legal subdivision less than one hundred and sixty acres, then the respective areas requiring to be broken or ploughed, cultivated to crop and planted, under this sub-section and the two sub-sections next preceding, shall be proportionately less in extent: Provided also, that the Minister of the Interior, in his discretion, and on his being satisfied that any trees, tree-seeds, or cuttings, may have been destroyed from any cause not within the control of the person holding the tree-claim, may grant an extension of time for carrying out the provisions of the three

sub-sections next preceding: Provided also that at the expiration of the said term of eight years, or at any time within five years thereafter, the person obtaining such tree-claim, on proving to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that he or she has planted not less than two thousand seven hundred trees on each acre of the portion broken or ploughed and cultivated to crop as herein provided, and that at the time of applying for a patent for the tree-claim, there are then growing thereon at least six hundred and seventy-five living and thrifty trees each acre, the claimant shall receive a patent for the legal subdivision entered. If at any time the claimant fails to do the work aforesaid or planting or otherwise required by this Act, or any part thereof, or fails to cultivate, protect and keep in good condition, such timber, then and upon such event, the land entered shall be liable to forfeiture in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior, and may be dealt with in the same manner as homesteads which may have been cancelled for non-compliance with the law as set forth in sub-section sixteen of section thirty-three of this Act. Provided that no person who may have obtained pre-emption entry of a quarter-section of land in addition to his homestead entry under the provisions of sub-section one, of section thirty-four of this Act, shall have the right to enter a third quarter-section as a tree-planting claim; but such person, if dependent upon his homestead, may have the option of changing the pre-emption entry of the quarter-section, or of a less quantity of such quarter-section, for one under the foregoing provisions, and on fulfilling the preliminary conditions as to affidavit and fee, may receive a certificate for such quarter-section, or for such quantity thereof as may have been embraced in the application; and thereupon the land included in such change of entry shall become subject in all respects to the provisions of this Act relating to tree planting. Any person who may have been entered for a tree planting claim under the foregoing provisions, and whose right may not have been forfeited for non-compliance with the conditions thereof, shall have the same rights of possession, and to eject trespassers from the land entered by him, as are given to persons on homesteads under sub-section seventeen of section thirty-four of this Act, and the title to land entered for a tree planting claim shall remain in the Government until the issue of a patent therefor, and such land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent.

DOES ADVERTISING IN A CLASS PAPER PAY?

The question, "does advertising in a class paper pay?" is frequently asked by merchants, and sometimes it is difficult to convince them that, as a rule, it does. Our able contemporary, the North Western Lumberman, answers the question so clearly that we transcribe his remarks in extenso. He says it is a mistaken notion on the part of some, otherwise well informed and enterprising merchants, that advertising does not pay in class journals. Grocers, dry goods merchants, hardware dealers, jewelers, dealers in hats and caps or boots and shoes, in wall paper or books and stationery, and in various other branches of commerce and manufacture are apt to say on being approached by a representative of a class journal, "Oh, that may do very well for men dealing in the goods, recognized as having a connection with that branch of business, but it would not pay me." The fallacy of this line of argument is daily exposed in the experience of the editor of the Lumberman, to whom it is a matter of almost daily experience to have the question asked of him, "Where can I buy a certain line of goods to the best advantage?" A jeweler might think a lumber journal a strange vehicle for communicating a knowledge of his business to a profitable line of customers, but would have changed his views on hearing the enquiry which was made of us a few days ago by a lumberman, "Where can I get a good gold watch? I've had a rather satisfactory season's business, and I intend to start my business on a new year, and I would like to see you to see who you would recommend us to purchase from." There is no class of

men who when prosperous, will more readily and freely patronize a jeweler, than the members of the fraternity of lumbermen. Or perhaps are not lumber, and it might appear fruitless to expect benefits to a carpet business from advertising in a lumber journal, but one of the leading carpet houses in this city, trying the experiment two years ago, will yet be found among our regular advertisers, and the house of Judson & Co. is now well known to the lumbermen of the West, among the firms whom they delight to patronize. Toronto is a staple in lumber camps and stores supplying goods to loggers and mill hands, and the Durham, which has been constantly kept before the minds of the lumbermen through persistent advertising in these columns, is the favorite brand among the 50,000 shanty men of the Northwest. We might mention a dozen similar experiences, all tending to prove that no class of merchants can afford to overlook the benefits to be derived from advertising in a lumber journal. There are 70,000 men engaged in various departments of the lumber business between Buffalo and the Mississippi river. This is a vast army, each individual man of which must needs wear clothes, boots or shoes and head covering; they must consume the food which every well conducted grocery is prepared to supply, and no inconsiderable number of the patrons of this journal would gladly open acquaintance with wholesale grocers now unknown to them, who will supply their own extensive retail establishments with the many thousand dollars' worth of stock which enters into the trade with their employes and the general public. No store-keeping lumberman confines his stock to any one branch of trade. His purchases include groceries, dry goods, clothing, crockery, hardware, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, hats and caps, paints and oils, confectionery and tobacco. Whatever his employes or their families require, his shelves are expected to supply. No better class of customers, no better paying patrons, no more reliable and trustworthy men can be found in traditional lumbering, and none whom it will better pay to seek custom from. This journal is a weekly visitor to many thousands of this class, men whose custom might well be sought by dealers in all the commodities which enter into the daily consumption and comfort of man, whether in the line of eating, drinking, wearing or ornament. A recent editorial notice in this journal of an extensive iron manufacturing establishment in West Virginia elicited no less than 70 responses within three weeks, from lumbermen who were desirous of obtaining iron goods. In the woods, sleighs and wagons are used, and no better vehicle through which the builders of these can make known the peculiar advantages of their individual manufacture is open to their choice than is presented in this journal. There is no class of men more liberal in personal adornment or in the furnishing of their dwellings than the manufacturers and dealers in lumber. When blessed with a prosperous season like the past, it is not vain that their families suggest the pleasure it would give them to re-furnish the old home, to create or replenish a library, to re-furnish the parlours and sleeping apartments, to add a heating or improved kitchen range to the department of comfort or convenience, or to array themselves in the beautiful fabrics of the haberdasher or the milliner. It would be impossible to enumerate the various class of dealers who desire and would be profited by such trade as this journal is well calculated to assist them in obtaining. We would then ask the serious attention of all who deal in goods of any kind, to the proposition that an advertisement in the Lumberman is worthy of their test. It is an acknowledged authority among all who have to do with logs, lumber and timber. It circulates in the city and in the country; among the loggers in the woods and the men in the saw-mills. It is found upon the desk of a majority of the lumber dealers of the North, the West and the South, while no considerable section of the country can be found where its presence is not welcomed each week. An advertisement in its columns will, one week with another, attract the attention of at least 30,000, vast numbers of whom, while they may not at the moment be in need of the goods advertised, will not fail to have an impression fastened upon the mind, which in due time will bear legitimate fruit to the advantage of the advertiser. —The latest discovery of gold has been made right in Halifax city, in the vicinity of Cornwallis street.

To Correspondents. STADACONA.—Our Quebec correspondent, says the lull in the trade continues. Prices are without change. No further sales will likely be made until after receipt of English statements and circulars at the end of the year. The new regulations of the local government respecting the cutting of timber are very obnoxious to the trade. The feeling represented by the Ottawa lumbermen in their calling a meeting on the 10th inst., is pretty strongly impressed also by the representations of the trade in Quebec city. Messrs. J. Bell Forsyth & Co's annual timber circular, which is regarded as an authority is eagerly looked for. It is expected to make its appearance a few days before Christmas. CHATHAM, ONT.—The cost of production of steam is estimated at about five pounds of coal per hour, for each horse power. Some improved out-off engines have been run on two and a half to three per hour. Mr. Doty, of Toronto, has manufactured an improved gas engine, which runs two horse power, without boiler, engineer or fuel, with 400 feet of gas, or about 40 cents per day. FLORIDA.—Mr. R. Quance has an engine built by Messrs. Killey & Co., Hamilton, which runs a 3 run grist mill, with saw dust as fuel. Mr. Quance expects to have saw dust enough left after cutting up the logs in the neighbourhood to run his grist mill for eight years longer. ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The cost is about \$1—equal 1,000 feet of gas. No patent in Canada. But consult the Brush Electric Light Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Foolhardiness. One of the conductors says that this fall stands forth in unprecedented prominence in the history of the Canada Central for the number of men who have returned from the shanties in a wind broken, wrecked condition of health. Scarcely a train comes which does not bring one or more of these ruined fellows. The source of the destruction lies entirely within the men themselves. After the day's work they gather in the shanty and discuss the day's doings. Some gang boasts loudly of manufacturing eighty logs per day, some seventy, some sixty, but the most fifty—a fair day's work. The fifty lots determine to equal the sixties, and seventies the eighties; and so, day after day, "the fight goes bravely on," until the weaker go to the wall, and are forced to leave. When really ill, shantymen are kindly tended, but when self-apavined the foremen have no mercy or medicine for them, and they are obliged to reach Mattawa or Pembroke as best they can on foot. It is a known fact that some have arrived in Pembroke poverty-struck both as to pocket and as to health, and have been compelled to walk on the railway to Ottawa, begging as they marched.—Central Canadian. Lumbermen's Supplies. To supply the different mills at the Chaudiere on the Ottawa, which get out an average of 150,000 logs each season, the following supplies are estimated as required during the winter:—\$25 bbls. pork, 900 bbls. flour, 625 bush. beans, 37,000 bush oats, 300 tons hay, 3,650 gals. syrup, 7,500 lbs. tea, 1,875 lbs. soap, 1,000 lbs. grinds: once, 6,000 lbs. tobacco, 75 boxes axes, 1 doz each, 60 cross-cut saws, 225 sleighs, 3,750 lbs. rope, 1,500 beam chains, 7 feet each, 45 boats, 900 pairs blankets, 15 cookeries, 375 cant dogs, costing, at a moderate estimate, about \$54,367 00. This service requires in the woods, 450 men getting out the logs, 300 men piling and forwarding, and 300 men teaming, using 300 teams. The average number of men employed by each establishment throughout the year is 637, requiring for pay \$306,000. From this it will be seen that the lumber merchants of the Chaudiere alone employ about 4,000 men, paying annually \$1,836,000, which is all spent in and around the neighbourhood to the benefit of the trade of the country generally.

**Lumbermen's Shanty.**

A writer referring to the lumber trade on the Ottawa describes the winter dwelling of hardy lumbermen as follows:—"Having selected a desirable, convenient spot, with a good supply of water, a shanty is constructed of the simplest description, being generally built of rough logs with a raised hearth in the centre for a fireplace, and an opening in the roof for a chimney. A double row of benches all round serves for sleeping accommodation, while from a wooden crane over the perpetual fire swings the huge kettle which, with the accompanying pot, serves all the purposes of cookery. The domestic economy is conducted upon strict temperance principles; tea is the constant beverage of the lumbermen, and they consume it in quantities, and of a strength which would effectually destroy their nerves if they possessed those delicate organs. In point of fact the leverage of the woodman ought to be called *tea soup*, it being an infusion entirely different from that of our city drawing rooms. They place a couple of handfuls of tea in a kettle of cold water and hang it over the fire till it boils and attains a strength and fullness of flavour only palatable to throats which admire body in the fluids they imbibe. Many of these hardy men drink a pound of tea per week, and some of them double that quantity of the Chinese shrub, and without feeling any ill effects either from that or the salt pork which is the other staple article of diet. Perhaps the strong tea counteracts the fat pork, and *vice versa*. The stores of the lumbermen are usually carried up to their forest shanty late in the autumn, and all preparations are made to commence the work of felling the giants of the forest."

**Timber Regulations in Quebec.**

The morning *Chronicle* says:—"The *Official Gazette* publishes the new regulations and amended schedule of dues to be paid by lumbermen working on the Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec. One decided improvement in these amended regulations consists in the reduction of the fee charged by the Government on each transfer of timber limits from four dollars per mile to one dollar per mile. The increased stumpage charged on pine saw logs, from 15 cents the former rate to 20 cents under the new regulations, is complained of by the lumbermen as an excessive advance, amounting to an additional tax of about 75 per cent over and above the rate formerly charged. There certainly does seem to be some reason for dissatisfaction on this head."

**Hamilton Exports.**

For the month of November, the exports of lumber from Hamilton to the United States, as verified by the U. S. Consul, are valued at \$4,516. For the same month, scrap iron export is given at \$1,806. It is worthy of remark that scrap iron brings \$8 per ton more in Hamilton than in Buffalo; yet the price of bar iron and nails is higher in Buffalo than in Hamilton. The trade in car axles and iron wrought iron generally is increasing largely in Canada, and there is no reason why the increase should not continue. Export of barley for November, \$10,955; malt, \$7,319; eggs, \$4,516; wool, \$22,556.

**Fort Eddy.**

The *Pembroke Observer* says:—"On Tuesday of last week E. B. Eddy's store at Fort Eddy, on the Upper Ottawa, above Mattawa, was burned to the ground. Hardly any of the contents of the store, we believe, were saved. They consisted of the usual stock of supplies and general merchandise. The origin of the fire is not known."

**ROBERT STEWART,**

Wholesaler and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Doors, Sash, Mouldings, &c., &c., GUELPH, ONT. 53m.

**FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARGAIN,** 320 acres of excellent farming land, heavily timbered, and well watered by a branch of the Pigeon River, in Cheboygan Co. Michigan. Apply to the Editor of the CANADA LUMBERMAN. 1-11.

**Hardwood Timber Land for Sale.**

**FOR SALE, 1200 ACRES HARDWOOD** timber land near Nipissing Railway, Cobocook. Easy terms. OSHA VA CABINET CO., Oshawa.

**Timber Limits for Sale.**

**SEVERAL MOST VALUABLE TIMBER** limits on North Shore of Lake Huron. For particulars apply to

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**TIMBER WANTED**

**GREY OAK, BLACK ASH AND PINE** Standing timber wanted, also Oak Railroad Ties. Address, with full particulars, S. S. MUTTON & CO., TORONTO.

P.S.—A 35 H. P. Engine and Boiler for sale, low.

**LAUDER & THORNTON MFG. CO.** MANUFACTURERS OF

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Old Files reground and re-cut equal to new for use. During the past year I have re-cut nearly 3,000 dozen of old files for mill owners and others in Ontario and Quebec. Prices—per dozen for Mill Files, 8 in. \$1.50; 10 in. \$2; 12 in. \$2.75; 14 in. \$3.75. Other kinds pro rata. Quotations from these rates to large consumers.

**G. T. PENDRITH,**

GENERAL

**MACHINIST.**

39 Adelaide Street West,

TORONTO.

PIANO SCREWS A SPECIALTY.



**Central Prison Industries.**

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon of Friday, 17th December inst.,

For the delivery in the yard of the Central Prison at Toronto, in the following quantities of lumber, viz.:

- 150,000 to 200,000 feet of basswood lumber in boards 12 feet long and 1 1/2 inches thick, to be free from knots, shakes, and imperfections.
- 150,000 to 200,000 feet of maple, beech, white birch, and white ash lumber, of the same dimensions and description.
- 15,000 feet 1-inch clear pine, 15,000 1-inch 2u. ls pine.
- 15,000 feet 1-inch white wood, 3,000 3x3 inch maple.
- 1,000 feet 2 inch white oak, 1,000 2-inch maple.
- 5,000 feet 1 1/2 inch maple 8 inches wide, 20,000 1-inch basswood.

The 1 1/2 inch basswood and hardwood lumber to be delivered at the rate of 50,000 feet per month, commencing 1st January next. The other lumber to be delivered on or before 1st February next. The whole is to be examined and culled at Central Prison at the time of delivery.

Offers may be made for the whole or a portion of the lumber, and the lowest or any tender may be accepted.

Sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of the contract. J. W. LANGMUIR, Inspector of Prison, etc. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, 4th Dec. 1880.

**GLASS BALL CASTORS**



For FURNITURE, PENS, ORGANS, etc., the best and most ornamented castors on the market. They greatly improve the appearance of musical instruments, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS cured by constantly using a glass ball castor. Sold by all druggists. Agents wanted.

ADDRESS FOR CIRCULARS: Glass Ball Castor Company, 64, 66 & 68 REBECCA ST., HAMILTON, ONT.

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WM. MONTEITH, Produce & Commission Merchant

- 25 Church-street, Toronto.
- Can supply Lumbermen and other buyers with MESS PORK, C. C. & L. C. BACON, WHITE BEANS, DRIED APPLES, CHEESE, &c., &c., &c. at lowest market prices.



**The UNIVERSAL SUSPENDER.**

SOME REASONS why they are the best:—  
1st.—No Elastic required.  
2nd.—Is slack when sleeping.  
3rd.—It never slips off the shoulders.  
4th.—Sold at prices of common suspenders.  
Manufactured by C. E. RAMAGE & CO. 90 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

**Intercolonial Coal Mining Co.,**

offer their fresh mineral bituminous Coal from their DRUMMOND COLLIERY.

F.O.B cars deliverable at stations of the Intercolonial and the Trunk Railway. Apply to Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., 26 St. Francis Bay Street, MONTREAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONARY, MARINE, and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, and SHEET IRON WORK. Portable Boilers for Threshing Machines, Shingle Mill, &c., furnished on short notice. All boilers tested by cold water pressure to 150 lbs to the square inch before leaving the shop.

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bought, sold, or taken in exchange for new work. REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

183 Atwater St., Detroit, Michigan. BRANCH SHOP—Cor. Gienarry Ave. & Stuart st., WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

**M. BRENNEN,**

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN Lumber, Lath and Shingles, 63, 65 and 67 King William-st., HAMILTON, ONT.

Mills and Timber Limits at Silver Creek, Tiago P. O., Ont.

Bill stuff cut from 10 to 60 feet. Cedar Posts on hand.

Orders sent to M. Brennen, Tiago P. O., will receive prompt attention.

**QUEEN CITY OIL WORKS I**

ALL KINDS OF MACHINE

**BURNING OIL**

Send for Samples.

**Saml. Rogers & Co.,**

33 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TO RONTO.

THE GENUINE Silver-Steel, Lance-Tooth Cross-Cut Saw!



It stands without a rival and is the fastest cutting saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American-made saws 33 1/2 per cent in every contest. Its superiority consists of its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It is a bar and keener cutting edge, and will hold its edge as long as any other process. We have the right for this process for the Dominion of Canada.

Note genuine that are not the above cut with a red and red mark with the word "The Lance" and "M. L." of with our name. Price \$1 per foot. CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits. There are inferior counterfeits on the market, which a careful and bold at a high price upon the reputation of this saw. We will send to any address a saw exactly like any counterfeits, warrant of equal quality or no sale, at 60c per foot. Therefore do not be humbugged into paying a first class price for a second class saw. A fact to bear in mind is that if the material and temper are not of the very best quality the shape of the teeth amounts to nothing. A saw, like a knife, will not cut well without a well held keener cutting edge. We have cut off a 14-inch round basswood log in eight seconds with this saw.

Manufactured only by SHURLY & DIETRICH, Manufacturers of Saw, Planing Tools, Straw Knives, &c., &c. GALT, ONTARIO. Dec 1st or 10, 1880.

## A Night in the Sun Office.

THE SYSTEM THAT STRUCK AN OUTSIDE NEWS-PAPER MAN AS VERY INTERESTING.

(From the Louisville Post.)

The Sun newspaper is a small affair in square inches, but every inch is an institution. The sheet is not as large as the Louisville Post, but a comparison of the paper on any day with either of its great New York contemporaries will prove that it contains every item of valuable current news, local, national, or foreign, and hardly a line of trash. Notwithstanding the condensation necessary to secure such results, the paper is written with singular clearness, and is deservedly noted for literary grace. And further, along with all the news, it finds room for pointed editorials—pebbles of hard English well flung—and as much of miscellaneous and interesting matter as any reasonable reader would care to have. In short, the Sun is the most complete newspaper in America, supplying everything in such a shape that every thing can be read.

With such characteristics it is no wonder that it is the most widely read paper in New York, where nearly everybody is busy; and so long as it is conducted with the present liberality, energy, and care, its continued growth is assured; 127,000 copies are now sold daily, which is one paper to every ten people in New York city, a proportion that is likely to hold in the future, if, indeed, it is not improved with the increase of the proportion of busy people.

A majority of the newspaper men who are familiar with the Sun as an exchange, and who know of its great prosperity, have long agreed that, if they ever start a paper of their own, the Sun shall be their model. Many such attempts have been made and have failed. The Cincinnati Sun, a mechanical imitation, a perfect counterfeit, when too far off to read, was the most notable instance. The trouble with all such attempts was that the proprietors did not know the New York Sun and its system. They imagined that by imitating its size and outward appearance they would have a bright and successful journal, when in fact the size of the Sun is fixed, not to save white paper and type setting, though it does this incidentally, but because it is the smallest size into which all the news can be put and still preserve a clear and pleasant shape. The Sun is really run on very expensive principles. The cost of its news, coming through men who are able to condense, is as great as that of any of the monster papers which employ diffuse, ill-paid fellows, and meet their heaviest expense in telegraph bills, paper bills, and the wages of their sub-editorial compositors. The Sun pays as much for editors to cut out words and leave tangible facts and ideas as the blunderbuss papers pay for writers to coin sentences.

It is only after some study that one can realize what an enormous amount of news a great metropolitan paper must handle before it can be said to "have it all," and it is a matter of real wonder that a little paper like the Sun contrives to hold so much. It is a case of the hard-earned man's small head; it is the result of a complete system carried out daily under able management, by the hard work of many bright minds. Just think of the materials that come to the office every day. Though the hundreds of men who gather the news know that their positions depend on their being as brief as is consistent with completeness, they still furnish, at a small estimate, more than ten times as much copy as can possibly be printed. The issue daily of reading matter averages a-out twenty-two columns; it contains all of value in two hundred columns of copy sent in, from which it has to be extracted and set up within the short space of eleven hours, the greater portion within half that time. I spent yesterday and last night in the Sun office to observe the process.

Outside of the editorial work of condensation, the capacity of the paper is enhanced by several mechanical devices. For instance, the type, while clear, is compact and small, being nearly nonpareil and agate; then the headlines, while nicely gauged to suggest the importance of the matter to follow, will be found on examination, in any case, to occupy very small room. There are other ways in which the types are compressed, but I will proceed now to give an outline sketch of what I saw of the work of the editors and reporters.

Mr. Dana maintains the closest personal supervision of the whole establishment. In the editorial department, which comes per-

fectured from his hands, he is assisted by seven writers. When he goes home, Mr. John Swinton is left in charge.

The city editor has immediate command of forty-two reporters, and his territory embraces New York and the surrounding cities, and a half day's journey into the country in any direction. All the reporters and many of the other writers come to the editorial rooms (a small suite for Mr. Dana and a large hall for all the rest) at 11 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Dana learns the plans of the others for the day, and makes his suggestions or gives his orders, writes a leader and a paragraph or two and assigns specified subjects to be discussed by members of his staff. Before he leaves he reads a revised proof of all the chief editorials.

Distant correspondents are at liberty to send at first only a short message by telegraph, stating the character of the news they have and asking instructions, which are promptly returned to them by telegraph, unless the news comes late at night and is of great importance, when the matter is left to their discretion. The selection and control of correspondents is a vital matter in the Sun system.

The city editor and his four assistants keep a very complete assignment book, in which are entered memoranda of every point that ought to be worked on each day, entries being frequently made three months in advance. Besides this book, reporters are kept on duty constantly at the police headquarters in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and neighbouring towns, and immediately on the receipt of a piece of news from a police station it is telephoned to the city editor. Using the book of assignments, the papers of the day, and any hints he may have had from other sources, the city editor directs each reporter as to what he must do, exercising his best care in selecting the men with reference to their peculiar talents for the particular style or kind of work he desires.

About 5 o'clock Mr. Dana steps from his rooms to go home, first stopping to consult with Mr. Swinton and to leave with him a schedule of the editorial matter he wishes to have appear. A calculation is now made to determine how much space Mr. Dana has left, and then the managing and city editors make up their schedules. On a comparison of the city editor's generally found that each has been too liberal with himself, and both schedules have to be cut to leave a sufficient margin for the certain and probable news, local and telegraphic, that is to come. When the schedule matter is finally made up, it is given to the compositors, who are to copy all at work. Once on the printers' hooks the schedules, in their outline of space, not in their contents, are absolute. They represent what the paper will hold, and on the receipt of any unexpected matter, either the articles embodied in the schedules or the later news, or both, must suffer condensation or slaughter. It happens occasionally that, piece by piece, the whole of the schedule lists is so added to make room for more important news, and sometimes a hundred columns of copy very late is reduced to two columns before it reaches the printers. A few weeks ago fifty columns of Washington matter was boiled down to one, and not an important fact was lost.

Before the conference as to the schedules, the city editor has received returns from most of the morning assignments, and has started many of the reporters on new errands. At 6 o'clock the night city editor arrives, who, assisted by the three other city editors, from this time forward directs the reporters and edits their copy, the managing editor keeping him informed as to the necessary condensation.

It matters not how great the rush of matter and the consequent condensation may have been, nor how much of type may have been set aside. The Sun forms are locked up at the stroke of a certain hour every morning, and at 3 o'clock the paper may be brought anywhere in New York city. This is one hour ahead of any other New York morning daily, and a second edition is rarely needed to maintain the Sun's reputation for printing all the news.

It will be seen, I think, that while the Sun is extremely economical of space, and therefore of the time of its busy readers, and though it pays as seldom as possible for redundant words, it is exceedingly liberal in getting the latest news. Ambitious newspaper men with small capital should not undertake to run a paper on the Sun's system, but such a paper is needed in all of our large, busy cities, and the day is not far distant, probably, when the Sun will no longer stand unique and alone.

A FLACK for everything—Baby's mouth.

## Celebrated Book Stealers.

THE PRIEST WHO COMMITTED MANY MURDERS BECAUSE OF HIS PASSION FOR BOOKS.

(From the London Spectator.)

Many eminent characters have been bibliopoles. When Innocent X. was still Monsignor Pamphilio he stole a book—so says l'aitleman des Roux—from Du Monstier, the painter. The amusing thing is that Du Monstier himself was a book thief. He used to tell how he priggled a book, of which he had long been in search, from a stall on the Pont Neuf; "but," says Talkman (whom Janin does not seem to have consulted), "there are many people who don't think it stealing to steal a book, unless you sell it afterward."

But Du Monstier inclined to a less liberal view where his own books were concerned. The Cardinal Barberini came to Paris as Legate, and brought in his quite Monsignor Pamphilio, who afterward became Innocent X. The Cardinal paid a visit to Du Monstier in his studio, where Monsignor Pamphilio spied, on a table, "L'Historio au Concile de Trento"—the good edition, the London one. "What a pity," thought the young ecclesiastic, "that such a man should be, by some accident, the possessor of so valuable a book." With these sentiments Monsignor Pamphilio slipped the work under his soutane. But little Du Monstier observed him, and said furiously to the Cardinal that a holy man should not bring thieves and robbers in his company. With these words, and with others of a violent and libellous character, he recovered the History of the Council of Trent, and kicked out the future Pope. Amelot de la Houssaie traces to this incident the hatred borne by Innocent X. to France.

Another Pope while only a Cardinal, stole a book from Monage—so M. Janin reports—but we have not been able to discover Monage's own account of the larceny. The anecdotist is not so truthful that Cardinal need flush a deeper scarlet, like the roses in Brons "Lament for Adonis," on account of a scandal resting on the authority of Monage. Among royal persons, Catherine de Medicis, according to Brantome, was a bibliopole. "The Marshal Strozza had a very fine library, and after his death the Queen-Mother seized it, promising some day to pay the value to his son, who never got a farthing of the money." The Ptolemies, too, were thieves on a large scale. A department of the Alexandrian Library was called "The Books from the Ships," and was filled with rare volumes stolen from passengers in vessels that touched that port. True, the owners were given copies of their ancient MSS., but the exchange, as Aristotle says, was an "involuntary" one, and not distinct from robbery.

The great pattern of bibliopoles, a man who carried his passion to the most regrettable excesses, was a Spanish priest, Don Vincente of the Convent of Poble in Arragon. When the Spanish revolution despoiled the convent libraries, Don Vincente established himself at Barcelona, under the pillars of Los Encantes, where are the stalls of the merchants of bric-a-brac and the seats of them that sell books. In a gloomy den the Don stored up treasures that he hated to sell. Once he was present at an auction where he was outbid in the competition for a rare, perhaps a unique, volume. Three nights after that the people of Barcelona were awakened by cries of "Firo!" The house and shop of the man who had bought "Ordinacions por los Gloriosos Reys de Arago," were blazing. When the fire was extinguished the body of the owner of the house was found with a pipe in his blackened hand and some money beside him. Every one said: "He must have set the house on fire with a spark from his pipe." Time went on, and week by week the police found the bodies of slain men, now in the street, now in a ditch, now in the river. There were young men and old, all had been harmless and inoffensive citizens in their lives, and—all had been bibliopoles. A dagger in an invisible hand had reached their hearts; but the assassin had spared their purses, money, and rings. An organized search was made in the city, and the shop of Don Vincente was examined. There, in a recess, the police discovered the copy of "Ordinacions por los Gloriosos Reys de Arago," which ought by rights to have been burned with the house of its purchaser. Don Vincente was asked how he got the book. He replied in a quiet voice, demanded that his collection should be made over to the Barcelona Library, and then confessed

people who had bought from him books which he really could not bear to part with. At his trial his counsel tried to prove that his confession was false, and that he might have got his books by honest means. It was objected that there was in the world only one book printed by Lambert Palmart in 1482, and that the prisoner must have stolen this, the only copy from the library where it was treasured. The defendant's counsel proved that there was another copy, in the Louvre; that, therefore, there might be more, and that the defendant's might have been honestly procured. Here Don Vincente, previously callous, uttered an hysterical cry. Said the Alcalde: "At last, Vincente, you begin to understand the enormity of your offence?" "Ah, Signor Alcalde, my error was clumsy, indeed. If you only knew how miserable I am!" "If human justice prove inflexible, there is another justice whose pity is inexhaustible. Espontance is never too late." "Ah, Signor Alcalde, my copy was not unique!" With the story of this impenitent thief, we may close the roll of bibliopoles.

## Marrying a Tenor.

The following is an extract from a letter from the wife of a tenor to her friend!

Yes, Jenny, we have 30,000 dollars a year; the praises of my husband are sounded every day in the newspapers; he is applauded every night; he sings and is a very king in his art. But you don't know what it is to be the wife of a tenor. Those who flatter my husband, and they are numerous, are incessantly telling himself: "M. Michael, you have a mine of diamonds in your throat." That may be true; I don't say it is not, but if you could understand what consequences it entails—a mine of diamonds in a man's throat! Michael is always as cross as a bear because of the state of the temperature. A barometer is less variable. He is continually opening and shutting the windows; when they are open he wants them shut; when they are shut he says he stifles. You have no idea of the trouble we have at hotels to prevent his taking cold. Even the style of carpet becomes a study. And the cartloads of furs we carry about with us! And the difficulty we have with the fires! There is also a long chapter as to what he may and may not eat; this is too strong and that is too weak. And the night he sings there is a syrup which he must drink five times during an act and a wash of brandy and camphor with which to rub his throat. From morning till night a tenor thinks of nothing but himself; he listens to himself sing; he studies poses before a looking-glass; he calls after the servants, "Jean, muffle the door-bell, its noise affects my nerves. Brigette, don't pass before me again; you make a draught." He interrogates his throat every ten minutes, "la, la, lo." Never a sensible word, always "la, la, la; at table he does not talk for fear of desroying his "la, la, la." If I ask him to take me out on a fine day, he runs to the piano-forte and exercises his "la, la, la!"

It was only natural that the States should subside into quietness when their great struggle was over. They have accordingly subsided for the time being into speculations, betting over boat races and making themselves comfortable for the winter. The people over there are at present being busy and very prosperous, and when that is the case, they have neither time nor inclination for much else, but to look after the coppers and enjoy themselves.

The Queen of Wurtemberg's life is regulated with conventional exactness. She is the Colonel of a Russian regiment, and frequently appears at review in her uniform. Her Majesty inherits her father the late Czar's mania for drill and pipeclay. The fat, beer-drinking, pipe-smoking King Cole to whom she is mated used to dispute with her about it, but at length gave in and allowed her to have her head. All he now asks is to be left undisturbed in dens in his palaces, in which he can enjoy a little quietness.

The Intercolonial Literary and Anthropological societies, which number among their members such men as Henri Martio, Capellio, Dolgado, and Mr. John Evans, of the British Museum, opened their congresses at Lisbon last month; the King, Dom Lois, and the ex-King, Dom Fernando, with the Ministry and all the notables of Portugal, were present. The savants were the guests of the city and of the ex-King, and the King and Queen gave a ball in their honour.

**The Montenegrin High Court.**

FRINCK NIKITA HEARING THE COMPLAINTS OF HIS SUBJECTS IN PATRIARCHAL FASHION.

There are a few customs and spectacles still lingering in this age to remind us that the world was not always prosaic, utilitarian, and unbelieving—a few survivals of the time when the superstition of the loyalty of all classes found uncriticised expression in magnificent ceremonies. They are dying fast. The simplest, but also the most interesting, of such quaint shows is a scene of the Superior Court of Appeal in Montenegro. To the left of the palace gate stands a lime tree of very moderate size, surrounded by a bank of turf neatly edged with boulders. Hither, towards 8 in the morning, strolls the Prince, followed by his officers and guard. At a certain distance from it they halt and uncover, which his Highness stops briskly forward and seats himself at a square nook left hollow in the wall to accommodate his legs. If personages of distinction are present they receive an invitation to take place on either hand, and the court is open without more ceremony. Sometimes the whole space in front is crowded with peasantry in silent ranks, eager to behold their chief and hear his wisdom; but in this time of war, which makes such heavy demands on the labour of the few who stay at home, the audience is small. I have seen and held a finer subject for the painter. At a distance of twenty yards or so, on the right front of his highness, stand the veterans of his body-guard: ranged in line, tall fellows mostly, grim of aspect, wearing crosses and decorations, heavily armed. The long fringes of their plaids sweep the ground, or one end of it is thrown across the shoulders in Serbian fashion. On the other side, at a like distance, stand a group of peasantry, cap in hand, waiting to explain such complicated grievances as neither the village elders' court, nor the district tribunal can arrange to their satisfaction. To the left rear of the prince aides d'camp and attendants of the Waywood's present take up station; they wear their caps, long "out of court," by legal fiction, though nearer to the sovereign than the rest. Everyone being paced, in two minutes proceedings begin. The first complaint, which his highness explained to me on one occasion, was that of a weazened veteran, very ragged and dirty, but wearing two silver mounted pistols and a yataghan. In a sing-song voice, without hesitating for an instant, he yet on was made. He had answer on the lawful summons of his chief, and repaired in arms to the camp at Sutormans, whence Gen. Bizo Petrovich had dismissed him as too old and war-worn for service. "I am not old, Gospodar," he lamented, "for I am strong. And if I have bullets in my body is that a reason that I should be insulted? I pray you Gospodar, to write to Bizo Petrovich and order him to let me fight." The anxiety of the poor man was painful to watch as he turned his cap ceaselessly, awaiting reply, which was not given in my presence.

Of another suitor his highness told me that in some fight he lost his comrades, and was attacked, all alone, by five Turks. Four he killed and wounded the fifth, but he fell himself in the struggle. Snow lay on the ground, and the evening chill restored him to consciousness. When his eyes opened he saw the Turk painfully crawling to gather wood, and he proceeded to assist the infidel. When certain comrades arrived at dawn they found these two sharing their last ration across the fire, and the Montenegrin would not be removed until he had seen his late foe placed in a litter. Together they were carried to the hospital at Cetinje. A brawny little man of the body-guard was pointed out to me as the hero who brought in a dozen and a half of heads after one battle. The czar presented him with all the decorations possible—I saw them—and the Russian ladies subscribed a pretty souvenir in the form of a head-chopping knife, encrusted with precious stones, at the expense of \$1,200. This I did not see, for the owner leaves it with his parents, an example to the youth of that vicinity. In regard to this head-cutting, Gen. Bizo Petrovich told me that he would not cry to stop it, in the hostilities daily expected when I was in his camp. He declared it a modern practice, taught within this century by the invading armies of the porte. Nose-slicing is still more recent, for until late year prisoners was never made. In the last period of the war, however, when whole battalions surrendered, the practice was dropped of necessity, and we may even hope that it will never be revived. The prince

himself told me that he made 11,600 prisoners, whom he could not keep or want of means. The Turkish government had none to exchange, and for several good reasons; it would not ransom them; and he was obliged to send them back unconditionally. One officer was captured three times.

**Music in Old English Churches.**

In country churches the loft was, and even is, usually known as "the singing-gallery," the musical instruments being the organ, violin, violoncello, flute, &c. Mr. N. A. in his Rambles in Worcestershire, says that in Tenbury Church, in the year 1771, they were not only horns and clarionets, but also a drum, whose sound was heard in divine service for some forty years after that date. In some country churches the number of the psalm that was to be sung was chalked on a slate, and suspended from the front of the singing-gallery. It is said of the parish clerk of Isle Bromers, Somersetshire, that in giving out the hymn, and suddenly finding that the slate was not hung up, his announcement took the following shape: "Let us sing to the praise and glory— I say, why don't 'ee hang out the slate?" During the singing the congregation in the nave turned their backs upon the clergyman, and looked toward the singing gallery, where the parish clerk and his fellow-performers were unconcealed. In a Yorkshire village church early in this century the instruments in the singing-gallery were the violin, violoncello, clarionet, serpent, and bassoon, and when the old clergyman wished for the "Old Hundred" to be sung, he called out to his clerk, "Straack up a bit, Jock! strack up a bit!" Of this same Yorkshire pair it is related that on the occasion of the first missionary meeting, when the congregation were waiting in the church-yard, the old Vicar said to his clerk, "Jock, ye maunt let 'em into th' church; the deppitation a'n't com!" but, on the arrival of the two clergymen who formed the deputation, the clerk called out to the people, "Ye maunt gang home, t' deppitation's com!" The old Vicar introduced the two clergymen in addresses that were models of brevity: "T' first deppitation will speak!" "T' second deppitation will speak!" after which the clerk lighted some candles in the singing gallery, and gave out for an appropriate hymn, "Vital spark of heavenly flame!" The parish clerks who give out the hymns and lead the congregational singing are probably at the present day only to be found in a few remote places, and in parishes where there is a second church, at some miles' distance from the mother church, with its one Sunday service. Here, very likely, the man is still to be found who unites in his own person both clerk and choir. A friend of mine had such a clerk, and the hymns were those of Tate and Brady. First of all the clerk sounded the note on a pitch-pipe, and after this musical prelude he wound up his nose, as it were, and, with a strong nasal snarl, pitched the key-note and began the psalm. A great favourite with him was what he called "The Happy Man," the psalm beginning with the line, "Happy the man whose tender care"—which word he pronounced "car"—and the last line of the verse, "The Lord shall give him rest," was repeated twice and shouted with great fervor. The rustic audience were charmed with his execution of this psalm, and are greatly pleased when a Boanerges out of their own ranks can thus display the power of his lungs.

"By Jove!" exclaimed Harry; "look at that girl! What colour! She's the picture of health." Said Dick, who has learned to discriminate between nature and art: "A picture of health! A painting, you mean."

Young lady—"Very changeable weather, M. s. Wiggins, isn't it?" Mrs. Wiggins—"Yes, miss, it be. Fast 'o', yer see; then co'd, then 'ot 'eg'in; but it's a blessing, 'cos if the weather was n't a little variable there wou'd 'a' be no variety in some folk's conversation."

A DANBURY man has a Boston lady visiting him. Sunday evening, on coming out of church with her, he extended his arm, and, with a delicate deference to her prejudices, said: "Will you accept my upper limb?" With a grateful look from her glassy eyes she accepted.

A YOUNG lady artist married a young gentleman artist. The uncle of the bride made a call upon them and found them sitting in opposite corners of their joint studio, in the sulks, the husband saying that his wife's waist was out of proportion, and the

**Curious Idol Worship in China.**

THE PECULIAR CEREMONIAL BY WHICH EVIL SPIRITS ARE CAST OUT.

HANGCHOW, CHINA.—A curious display of idol worship is being nightly enacted not far from this city. It is not easy to determine to what sect it belongs, for, though held in a Taoist temple, no priest of either that or any other takes part in the ceremony. It is entirely carried out by the people themselves, and being in the seventh moon, when the names of the departed receive so much attention from their living relations, it may be correct to consider it a part of ancestral worship. At the beginning of the moon proclamations were posted all over the city announcing the commencement of this strange ceremony, and calling on the people to come up and pay the taxes or duties to Yuh-whang Saung-ti, "lord of the world and savior of men," as they do to their earthly Emperor. Each night, from the 1st to the 15th of the seventh moon, this parody on royalty is carried out, and delegates from various districts bring strings of paper money, which is weighed with the greatest care as if it were real silver, entered into the account books of an official, and at the proper time in the ceremony is sent up to the spirits, through fire. An idea of the quantity of paper money consumed may be formed from the price received for the ashes, which realizes a total for this half-month at 16 cash an oz. or not less than \$30.

The real business of the evening commences after dusk: The procession, which goes out of the village in order to return escorting the spirit of the Emperor, begins to form. Each man carries a lantern, with the name of his district or society painted on it. The main temple and all the lesser ones are brilliantly lighted up with rows of lanterns of red cloth, and some place large reflectors behind caudles, the effect of which is very pleasing. Theatrical dresses of the most gorgeous colour, and heavy with gold lace, pass along in groups; boys dressed in red cloth and gold tinsel hats, men bear swords, and battle axes, and bands of musicians go to make up this unique procession. The centre of all is the Emperor's chair, carried by twelve bearers, containing his tablet; a man on each side, carrying large white feather fans, shield it from the public gaze, but waving to and fro as if fanning a living person.

After a long interval, the big chair gave forth a booming sound, and the great id Yuh-whang-shang-ti, wearing a most gorgeous dress, appeared and was placed on a raised platform under a rich canopy. An immediate yell prostrate on the ground, and, for a while, silence reigned supreme; presently the master of ceremonies took his place, and the bearers of cards of those gods who, by their rank, are allowed to pay their respects to his Majesty (as officials are with the real Emperor) began to arrive. A few feet from the throne they knelt and respectfully presented their card, which was received by an official, who announced, in a loud voice, the name and rank of the sender, the court musicians playing on their instruments on the arrival of each fresh card, of which, that night, there were forty-eight.

A few devout worshippers were allowed to prostrate themselves in the royal presence, and toward midnight his Majesty proceeded to judge the evil spirits.

The Chinese consider all mad persons possessed by a demon, and their friends, in the hope that this will be cast out by the ordeal through which they have to pass at this court, gladly send them there, each patient paying \$55. These unfortunate are locked up in the hell before mentioned as they arrive—sufficent in itself to almost upset the balance of a sound mind. An official approaches and reverently asks for the keys. The request is granted, and runners ordered to bring one of the evil spirits to be judged. They rush off with a yell to obey this order, and presently they are to be seen at the far end hurrying along one of these unfortunate people. In the midst of frightful yells, the flames of the immense pile of paper money making the whole court as bright as day, this poor wretch is brought into his Majesty's presence. He was a tall, powerful man, his face pale through passive; but if his acts gave any clue to the state of his mind he was the only sensible person there, for he refused to kneel! The excitement became intense. The runners throw themselves upon him with their energy to force him to kneel, but he was strong enough to resist them all, and after a fruitless struggle he was hustled out of this brilliant scene, and again thrust into the dark infernal region. Another was brought forth with

the same demoniacal yells. He quietly knelt, and was at length pronounced guilty, and sentenced to be beaten on the ankles with the light bamboo. A straw figure was brought forth to represent him, and he was obliged to look on while it received the punishment.

**Spanish Murders and Brigandage.**

(Saturday Review.)

In Spain there is not much actual murder, but there is a rampant brigandage, which only stops short of murder provided it can rob without it. Even in Madrid itself, in one of the busiest and most frequented streets, a member of the Senate was, only two years ago, kept a prisoner in his own bedroom and threatened with death until he paid the ransom demanded of him. Bands of robbers, as is only too well known, haunt the mountain districts even in the neighbourhood of the capital. The brigands are said to have friends in very high places. They exercise a terror which prevents quiet people from daring to give evidence against them, they walk out of prison if they are put into it; and when they hold land they pay to the Government just the amount of taxes that they think convenient. Justice again is slow in most countries, but in Spain it scarcely moves at all. Every process is secret, and everything is carried on in writing. The pile of paper heaped up in reference to the murder of Gen. Prim ten years ago mounts up and up; but it is not even yet thought of enough, and a trial seems as far off as ever. The Government is as unable as any one else to insure a speedy conviction, and if it really wants to get rid of notorious criminals, it shoots them on the pretext that they are trying to escape. In minor matters there is the same inevitable delay, and in 1879 the official Gazette announced that a witness was wanted in reference to a railway accident that had occurred in 1864. Every Administration, too, invents new rules, and wants things to be done in its own style, and whatever proceedings have been pushed forward at a stage, compliance with some new regulation is exacted, and the matter is, and always remains, just where it was. As a last resource forgery is called in, on the chance that it may expedite the course of business when nothing else will. Next to robbery with violence, forgery appears to be the favorite failing of the nation. Even brigands forge, and that they may show themselves as good and civilized as their neighbors. Not long ago in one of the principal ports of the Mediterranean a cargo was got through the Custom-house duty free by means of a whole set of documents forged in the Custom-house itself. And so notorious and so general is the practice, that when it appeared that forgeries of coupons of the State debt had been made actually in the office where the debt is supposed to be controlled, the Minister of Finance mildly replied to questioners in the Chamber, that in a country where coin, bank-notes, and every kind of private document were habitually imitated, no one could wonder that the same ingenuity should be employed in forging state coupons.

NECESSITY is the mother of invention, and a newly-married Philadelphia man is experimenting with an electrical apparatus by which a party on an upper floor can light the fire in the kitchen without coming down stairs or getting out of bed.

A FUSKY old widow, by the name of Butler, who had been married several times, usually with disastrous results to her husband, having obtained a divorce from her last husband, who was a Republican, immediately married a new husband, who was a rising young man and a Democrat. The friends of the widow congratulated her upon the acquisition of a new husband. The widow blushed violently, and, chewing the seam of her apron, replied: "Why, it is not a new husband at all. He is the same one I used to have before the war."

It is absolutely necessary to look carefully after the education of your boys. They are apt to get wrong notions into their heads, and an eye watched to make use of them to their detriment. A Sunday school teacher was examining her class on the parable of the wheat and tares. "And what is a tare?" she asked impressively. "I know," said a little fellow, who had watched his parent's course to some purpose, "it is a high old time, that's what it is." When asked by the astonished teacher to explain himself he said, "Last week father was gone three days, and I know just where he went and what he did, and the mother told me that the governor was off on an old-fashioned bear."

MARKET REPORTS

CANADA LUMBERMAN OFFICE, }  
TORONTO, 13th Dec. 1880. }

There is no change of consequence to note in regard to the local prices of lumber; the tendency however, is firmer. Navigation finally closed for the season on Monday, the 6th inst., by Messrs Christie, Kerr & Co., clearing the *Mary Grover*, with a mixed cargo of shingles, boards, and timber, for Charlotte, where the vessel arrived safely on Tuesday, and will remain moored during the winter. The high winds during the early part of last week broke the ice on Toronto Bay, but it closed towards the end of the week. The sudden closing of navigation leaves on the Toronto dock and along the line of the Northern Railway, nearly two million feet of lumber and a large quantity of shingles, which would have been shipped before this time; however, much of them will be moved by rail westwards and south before spring. Several car loads of hard wood arrived from the States by rail last week. Reports from lumbermen's camps are that work is going on briskly with plenty of snow. Local prices of lumber in the western cities and towns of Canada also show signs of greater firmness, and the demand keeps good. Manufacturers of all classes have orders on hand which will keep them busy to complete until the spring opens. There is a tendency amongst dealers to work less on the credit system than formerly, which is a move in the right direction.

WHOLESALE RATES.

Mill culls,.....	\$ 5 50 @ 7 00
Shipping cull stock.....	10 00 @ 11 00
Shipping culls, (in box),.....	8 50 @ 10 00
Dressing inch,.....	11 50 @ 13 00
Flooring, 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 in,.....	12 00 @ 13 00
Joist ing and scantling,.....	9 50 @ 10 50
Mill run sidings,.....	12 00 @ 14 00
Pickings.....	17 00 @ 20 00
Clear and pickings,.....	25 00 @ 28 00
Lath,.....	1 25 @ 1 40
Shingles, No. 1,.....	2 10 @ 2 20
No. 2,.....	1 40 @ 1 60

LONDON, ONT.

Common Lumber.....	\$10 00 @ 12 00
Stock boards.....	13 00 @ 15 00
Clear in, and 1 1/2 to 2 in.....	25 00 @ 30 00
Bill stuff, up to 16 feet.....	@ 13 00
over 16.....	13 00 @ 14 00
Lath, per 1000 feet.....	@ 4 00
Shingles No. 2, per M.....	@ 2 65
persquare.....	@ 1 90

OTTAWA.

The following are quotations in the Ottawa market:—

12 in. stocks, good.....	\$18 00 @ 20 00
12 " " S. culls.....	10 00 @ 10 50
10 " " good.....	16 00 @ 18 00
10 " " S. culls.....	9 50 @ 10 50
Strips, good.....	17 00 @ 20 00
culls.....	6 50 @ 7 50
Sidings, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, and 2 in.....	
good.....	23 90 @ 26 00
" " culls.....	9 00 @ 10 00
Lath (1/2 1.000 per).....	0 60 @ 1 00
Deals (1/2 Quebec standard).....	
1st.....	0 00 @ 110 00
2nd.....	0 00 @ 65 00
Deals (1/2 Quebec standard).....	
3rd.....	0 00 @ 58 50
Bill deals (1/2 M. ft.).....	6 50 @ 5 59

FRIGHT.

To Montreal \$1.15; Quebec, \$2; Burlington, \$2; Whitehall, \$1.25; Albany, \$3.50; New York, \$4.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Three up per.....	\$38 00 @ 40 00
Pickings.....	28 00 @ 30 00
Pine, common.....	20 00 @ 22 00
Common.....	14 00 @ 16 00
Culls.....	12 00 @ 14 00
Mill run lot.....	16 00 @ 20 00
Sidings, selected, 1 inch.....	28 00 @ 32 00
1 1/2 inch.....	28 00 @ 35 00
Mill run, 1x10, 13x16 feet.....	16 00 @ 20 00
Selected.....	20 00 @ 25 00
Shipping.....	15 00 @ 16 00
Mill run 1 and 1 1/2 in. strips.....	15 00 @ 18 00
Culls selected.....	20 00 @ 24 00
1x6 selected for clay boards.....	24 00 @ 35 00
Shingles, XXX, 18 in. pine.....	3 00 @ 3 50
XXX 18 in. cedar.....	3 00 @ 3 10
Lath.....	1 50 @ 1,75

BUFFALO.

We quote cargo lots:

U. p. rs.....	\$35 00 @ 40 00
Common.....	16 00 @ 19 00
Culls.....	11 00 @ 12 00
A sorted lumber in car lots or boat loads:	
3 uppers 1 inch.....	\$ 40 00
D. 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 in.....	40 00 @ 42 00
Do. 2 in.....	45 00 @ 47 00
Do. 2 1/2, 3 and 4 in. special.....	
Pickings 1 inch.....	29 00 @ 30 00
" 1 1/2 and 1 1/4 in.....	33 00 @ 35 00
" 2, 3, and 4 in, special.....	22 00 @ 00 00
Shaving.....	22 00 @ 24 00
Cutting up.....	22 00 @ 24 00
Sidings, com., 1 in.....	16 50 @ 17 00
" 1 1/2 in. and over.....	17 00 @ 20 00
Common, no ke.....	16 50 @ 17 00
B. x. all thicknesses.....	13 00 @ 14 00
18 in XXX shingles.....	3 60 @ 3 70
18 inch clear bits.....	2 60 @ 2 70
Lath.....	1 75 @ 1 80

We quote wholesale prices of hardwood lumber, delivered on cars or boat:

Walnut 1/2 inch clear.....	\$65 00
3/4 inch, 1sts and 2nds.....	70 00
3/4 inch, 1sts and 2 ds, 14 feet coffin stock.....	73 00
1 in. b. 1sts and 2nds.....	75 00
1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inch.....	77 00
2 1/2 inch and thicker.....	80 00
counters.....	150 00
boards 5x5 to 10x10.....	95 00
common in. & thicker.....	55 00
culls, inch.....	35 00
culls, 1 1/2 inch.....	35 00
White ash, Ohio 1st and fine 2nd.....	35 00
White wood, inch.....	30 00
3/4 inch.....	28 00
2 in coffin stock, 14 ft.....	30 00
square, 4x4 to 10x10.....	33 00
Chestnuts, 1sts and fine 2nds.....	32 00
Maple.....	25 00
White oak, Ohio.....	35 00
Cherry, inch and thicker.....	55 00
Butternut.....	50 00
Hickory, best Ohio.....	35 00

CHICAGO.

YARD RATES.

First and second clear, 1 @ 1 1/2 in.....	\$13 00
First and 2d clear, 2 in.....	45 00
Third clear, 1 1/2 @ 2 in.....	38 00
Third clear, 1 1/4 in.....	38 00
1st and 2d clear dressed siding.....	20 00
1st com. dressed siding.....	19 50
Second common.....	17 50
Flooring, 1st com. dressed.....	34 00
Flooring, 2d com. dressed.....	32 00
Footings, 31 cm dressed.....	24 00
Box bds, A 13 in. and up.....	43 00
Box bds, B, 14 in. and up.....	37 00
Box boards, C.....	25 00
A stock boards, 10 @ 12 in., rough.....	37 00
B stock bds, 10 @ 12 in.....	33 00
C stock bds, 10 @ 12 in.....	27 00
Common stock boards.....	17 00
Cull boards.....	\$10 00 @ 11 00
Fencing, No. 1.....	11 50
Fencing, No. 2.....	11 50
Common board.....	11 50 @ 12 50
Dimension stuff 20 @ 30 ft.....	12 50 @ 20 00
Small lumber, 4 x 4 @ 8 x 8.....	12 00
Round posts, cedar.....	15 00
Picket, dressed and headed, flat.....	15 00
Pickets do., square.....	20 00
Pickets, rough.....	14 00
Clear shingles.....	3 25
Extra "A" shing es.....	2 65
Standard "A" dry shing es.....	2 40
Shaded "A" shing es.....	1 10
No. 1 shingles.....	1 00
Cedar shingles.....	2 25
Lath, dry.....	2 50

DETROIT.

Yard rates, cut in as follows:

Uppers, all thicknesses.....	\$40 00 @ 45 00
Selects.....	35 00 @ 38 00
First common, thick.....	@ 30 00
No. 1 common stock, 1, 12.....	16 00 @ 18 00
Common shippers, 1x12.....	13 00 @ 14 00
Flooring, select.....	@ 25 00
Common.....	@ 22 00
Rising, m. & h.....	@ 16 00
Siding, clear.....	@ 24 00
A select.....	@ 20 00
B common.....	@ 16 00
Ciling, select.....	@ 30 00
Common.....	@ 25 00
Shipping culls.....	@ 12 00
Mill cull boards.....	@ 10 00
Dressed or kiln stuff, 16 ft.....	@ 14 00
18 to 24 feet.....	@ 15 00
longer than 24 ft.....	16 00 @ 20 00
Siding, clear, 18 inch.....	@ 4 00
6 in b'clear, 18 inch.....	@ 2 75
Lath.....	@ 2 25

ALBANY.

FREIGHTS.

To New York & M. feet.....	\$ 1 00
To Buffalo.....	1 25
To New Haven.....	1 25
To Providence.....	2 00
To Pawtucket.....	2 25
To Newark.....	1 25
To Hartford.....	2 00
To Middletown.....	1 75
To New London.....	1 75
To Philadelphia.....	2 00

Quotations at the yards are as follows:

Pine, clear, & M.....	48 @ 60
Pine, fourths.....	43 @ 55
Pine, select.....	39 @ 46
Pine, good b. x.....	17 @ 28
Pine, common box.....	14 @ 17
Pine, 10 in. plank, each.....	38 @ 42
Pine, 10 n plank, culls.....	21 @ 23
Pine board, 10 n.....	25 @ 28
Pine, 10 in board, culls, ea h.....	17 @ 18
Pine, 10 n. boards, 16 ft. & M.....	28 00
Pine, 12 n. boards, 16 ft.....	28 00
Pine 12 in. boards, 13 ft.....	28 00
Pine, 1 1/2 in., siding, select.....	42 00
Pine, 1 1/2 in. siding, common.....	18 00
Pine, 1 in. siding, selected.....	40 00
Pine, 1 in. siding, common.....	16 00
Spruce boards, each.....	16
Spruce, plank, 1 1/2 in., each.....	20
Spruce, plank, 2 in., each.....	30
Spruce, wall strips, each.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Hemlock, board, each.....	33
Hemlock, joint, 4x6 each.....	30
Hemlock, wall & ip. 2x4.....	9 1/2
Black walnut, 100 ft. & M.....	85 00
Black walnut, 8 in.....	78 00
Black walnut, 7 in.....	78 00
Sycamore, 1 in.....	28 00
Sycamore, 8 in.....	22 00
White wood 1 inch and thicker.....	40 00
White wood, 8 inch.....	30 00
Ash, good.....	43 00
Ash, second quality.....	30 00
Cherry, good.....	60 00
Cherry, common.....	35 00
Oak, good.....	42 00
Oak, second quality.....	25 00
Beechwood.....	25 00
Hickory.....	40 00
Maple, Canada.....	38 00
Maple, American.....	28 00
Chestnut.....	40 00
Shingles, shavel, p. e. m.....	6 00
" " 2d quality.....	4 50
Shingles, extra, sawed, pine.....	4 25
Shingles, clear, sawed, pine.....	3 25
Shingles, cedar, mixed.....	2 75
Shingles, hemlock.....	2 00
Lath, hemlock.....	1 50
Lath, spruce.....	2 00

CLEVELAND.

ROUGH LUMBER.

Uppers, thick.....	\$45 00
inch.....	42 00
Box thick.....	36 00
inch.....	32 00
2 1/2 3 and 4 in c. e. s. e. l.....	
Flooring strips, 6 in, No. 1.....	34 00
2.....	24 00
Fencing strip, 6-in, No. 1.....	16 00
No. 2.....	14 00
Select common, thick.....	28 00
inch.....	24 00
Common.....	15 00
Cull.....	12 00
Bill No. 1 12 in.....	25 00
No. 2.....	16 00
No. 1 18 ft.....	20 00
No. 2 18 ft.....	18 00
No. 3 18 ft.....	15 00
Bill 1 1/2 @ 18 ft.....	13 00
Bill 1 1/2 over 18 ft. add 75c to \$1 per ft. per M.	
Shingles, XXX.....	3 60
clear laths.....	2 60
Lath.....	2 25
Surfacing one side adds to the price of rough lumber.....	1 00
2 sides.....	1 00
Norway bds and strips.....	18 00
common.....	13 00

DRESSED LUMBER.

Flooring and drop siding clear.....	\$40 00
box.....	30 00
select com.....	28 00
common.....	20 00
Siding, 1/2 in. level clear.....	00
select common.....	20 00
Working lumber matching flooring and drop siding, \$2; working 1/2 in. siding, \$4.	

**NOTICE.**

Monday, the twenty-fourth of January next, will be the last day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

Monday, the thirty-first of January next, will be the last day for introducing Private Bills to the House.

Friday, the eleventh of February next, will be the last day for presenting Reports of Committees relative to Private Bills.

CHARLES T. GILMOUR,  
Clerk of the Legislature Assembly.  
Toronto, December 6th, 1880.

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The First Object—is to produce the greatest amount of heat from a given amount of fuel, and is gained by an arrangement of the three way draft passage and some twelve feet of flue pipe, which is bent down and around the base, and the heat is absorbed by the atmosphere through direct radiation from every part of the stove. Another object of the invention is to secure for heating purposes the greatest possible benefit of the fire contained in the stove, and accomplished by placing around the body of the stove a series of internally projecting pockets overlapping the fire pot, and so formed that the air of the room is admitted into the lower end of the pockets, and after passing through them, re-enters the room, having become intensely heated through contact with the inner sides of the said pockets, which are immediately over the hottest part of the fire, thereby producing far greater results from a given amount of fuel than any other stove. Second Object—An evaporator which is a part of the stove. The cover becomes a water tank, and is an effective evaporator; the pivot on which it turns is an iron tube screwed into the base of the tank, while the lower end is closed and rests in a pocket inside the dome, thereby producing a greater or less amount of vapor in proportion to the intensity of the heat. Third Object—There is a double heater, by means of which heat can be conveyed to an apartment above, and supplied with sufficient vapor from the tank. Fourth Object—A combined heat air and steam bath can be obtained by closing the damper in the water tank, and causing all the vapor to mingle with the ascending heat. Fifth Object—The Stove becomes Simplified and easy to Control.

All hinged doors and objectionable fittings are abandoned, and are replaced by mica lights with metal tips attached, by means of which the mica may be sprung into place, or removed and cleaned with a dry cloth, or replaced when the stove is red hot, without burning one's fingers. At the base of the mica lights spacers are placed, through which a constant flow of air causes all the gas or smoke to be consumed or to pass off. Sixth Object—A base plate of cast iron in the place of zinc or other perishable material. The base plate is raised sufficient for the cold air on the floor to pass up through its raised and hollow cone-shape to the stove, and is raised, and by this means a constant circulation is continued until an even summer heat is obtained. The circulation above described causes the floor to remain cool underneath the stove. The stoves are altogether cast iron, and the slow consumption of fuel, the direct radiation from all its heated surface, ensures them to last any number of years and to produce no clinkers or waste.

There are two grates, similar in form to the base of a circular basket; the centre grate is rotated to the right or left by the lever a short distance, and by moving the lever still further to the right or left both grates are worked. To light a fire close all the drafts in the base of the stove open a direct draft in the smoke flue; fill up to the base a feeder with fine coal, leaving sufficient space for draft, on the coal place the lightwood, leave the tank cover off slightly for draft, until the fire has taken, close the tank cover and open the draft in front.

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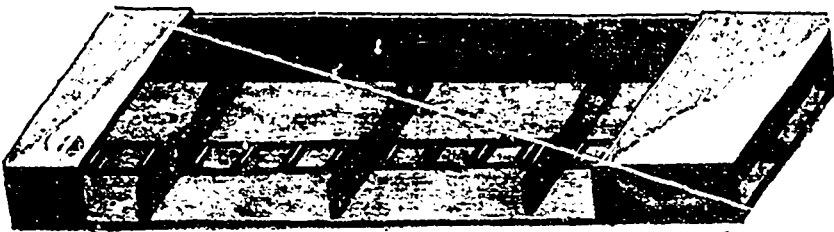
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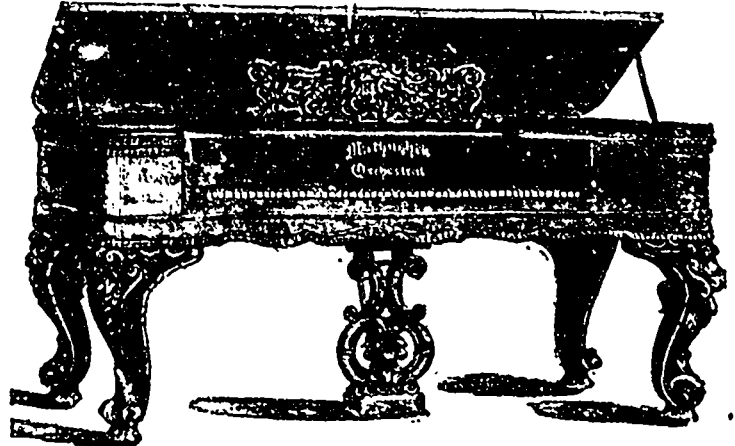


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A Turkish Wedding.

THE ELABORATE CELEBRATION CUSTOMARY WHEN YOUNG PEOPLE OF QUALITY ARE UNITED IN THE LAND OF THE CRESCENT.

A very pretty and more than pretty picture of a Turkish wedding comes to us from a gentleman living in the village of Solonik, the ancient Salonica, where Jews, Wallachs, Turks, Greeks, and Albanians now dwell to ether in amity. Aside from the Balram which follows the Ramadan, or month of fasting, and the Kurban-Balram, the Turk knows but one great festival—that of his marriage. For the rest, his life is occupied with his business and family affairs, and even on Friday he has but to go through his devotions in the mosque after which he returns again to worldly things. Even the two great festivals mentioned have, for the most part, lost their interest in the larger cities, and is only in the provinces that the old manners and customs still prevail, and how pleasant and patriarchal in some of its phases the old marriage festival is told in the account of it is correspondant.

He was invited to the wedding of Ali Nisa Bey, the son of his friend Mahmud Bey, a man of the highest consideration and respect and known through all the neighbouring districts, and consequently the festival was to be more brilliant than usual, and was looked upon as a matter beside which all other events were but as the light dust of the ball and. No less than three score guests had been invited to the house of Mahmud Bey at Kawada, the seat of the aristocracy of Kik wech. Having at length arrived at this place all, in company with Mahmud Bey, took themselves to the house of Feta Bey, the father of the chosen bride, where they met about fifty other guests, among whom was the Chief Imam of the city. After salutations had been exchanged and they had partaken of coffee, there entered two persons, each accompanied by two witnesses; the first announced himself as the representative of the bridegroom, and the second as a representative of the bride, and, presenting their witnesses expressed the desire of their principals to be united in marriage.

Then the Imam inquired of him who represented the bride, "Hast thou given Hattir Hanum, the daughter of Feta Bey, to wife unto Ali Nisa Bey, the son of Mahmud Bey?" and thence was made answer, "I have given her," and so also was it with him who represented the bridegroom. Then the Imam arose and said: "By the virtue of my office in the presence of all these witnesses, I declare the marriage of Ali Nisa Bey, and Hattir Hanum." He then prayed and the marriage was finished. The guests then left the room, and as each passed the door he invoked good fortune upon the house. On the following day the feast began which was to last through two weeks. A donkey teakress (note of invitation) was sent abroad to many people saying that on certain days they were welcome to share the hospitality of the great family of Mahmud Bey. These invitations were each soon followed by a present to the invited guests of a sheep, an ox, or a cow. The last two days of the festival were reserved exclusively for the trusted friends and relatives of the family. There were wrestling matches between herculean athletes dressed as to their noisier parts in tight fitting leather breeches, but with their upper parts bare and oiled. Each smote his hands, slapped his knees, and the two sprang round each other ever watchful for a favourable opportunity to grapple. Round and round they went till at last one suddenly sprang upon his opponent and a lively struggle ensued, neither succeeding in throwing the other. They separated and rapped again, trying every trick save tripping; they fell on their knees and on their breasts, but it was only when one had thrown the other and held his shoulders on the ground that it was considered a good fall, the victor receiving a universal "afferim" or bravo from the spectators. In the second round the agonists clapped their hands and sprang round each other for a full hour before they came to close quarters, and one, catching the other by the right leg, lifted him off his feet, and this also as looked upon as a winning of the bout, and was greeted with the afferim. The defeated athlete then made a low reverence to his conqueror, who extended to him his hand and then embraced him. The prize was an ox, and after it had been awarded, the two wrestlers passed through the crowd and received gratuities which were afterwards equally divided between them. In the evening the party retired to the house, where Mahmud Bey entertained them, and they made themselves comfortable on couches, smoking chibouks and drinking

raki, a liquor made with anise which the Turks drink before partaking of the evening meal. The entertainment was varied with music, the orchestra consisting of two violins, a clarinet, a tambourine, a small drum, and, above all, a "canun"—an instrument resembling the zither, only larger. In honour of the Frankish guest, Italian and French music was at first played, but after a most unearthly fashion, out of all time and tune. At the request of the Frank, some Scharki and Makami (Persian and Arabian) pieces were performed which, in spite of their seeming monotony, were still intoned with a peculiarly charming melody, and were played much better than the French and Italian music. Then came the time to see an Arab dance. Two Gypsy girls dressed in sort, bright coloured garments entered the room and began to move, slowly at first and gently, and then in a tempo staccato, till this became quicker and quicker and ended in a bewildering whirl. The steps were a compound with all possible graceful movements of the body and the music was marked with the striking together of thumbs, one on the thumb and one on the middle finger and used as castanet. As the dancers grew older and wilder and the girls grew into Menads, many a "Mashallah!" and many an "Afferim" was breathed out by the enraptured company. As it drew near midnight the servants appeared with silvered yataghans and richly mounted pistols in their girdle, one bearing a kius shot through with gold and silver threads, and the other a ewer of a basin, both of solid silver, and poured water on the hands of the guests. Then a low table was placed in the centre of the room and on it a large copper salver, on the rim of which were bits of bread and delicately carved wooden spoons, while in the centre a dish containing tacheria (soup), into which had been poured, after the Turki fashion, eggs beaten with vinegar. Around the board the guests sat cross-legged, the host courteously bade them "bujrun"—to command him—and then they fell to, dipping the bread in the soup. After the soup came a baked lamb, a stuffed, a potpourri of meats, baked meat again, several ragouts with hashed meat, boiled pulse, the whole ending with a rice pudding. Then all arose, washed their hands—it is time with soap—an partook of coffee, followed by some pleasant eat, and then to bed. In the morning they were awakened by music beneath their windows, and two hours afterwards they went to see the outfit of the bride. The linen clothes, and other household stuff of the bride had come, borne by twelve heavy-laden mules. Six men carried the copper and silver vessels of the bride on trays, some of silver and some of copper. The procession—and how this reminds one of Aladdin!—bearing the marriage portion, left the bride's house, passed up the two principal streets and then reached the house of the bridegroom. The portion itself might have been taken for an oriental bazaar in *petto*. May this marriage be blessed. Inshallah!

The Natural History of Dress

The pleasure derived from wearing attractive garments is a not to be denied by the title of a purely aesthetic enjoyment. It is the monopoly of the individual who thus adorns himself; and the pleasures of art, properly so called, are at once all monopoly. The impulse must, one suppose, from the day when primitive man began to paint his body or adorn his head with feathers, have led to a constant variation in his style of apparel. It is of the nature of the expression to be invariable in its average for change and novelty. We look for an element of novelty even in a work of pure impersonal art, and in the personal art of self-decoration this demand is omnipotent. Hence what answers to spontaneous variation in the region of dress, would commonly be the outcome of its restless desire to look finer than its neighbor's. In this way the feeling for the monumental side of dress has subserved the development of it as a utility. Changes introduced by individual fancy, and the love of the novel and striking, would be permanently adopted when found to bring some advantage, as, for example, increase of warmth. It may, indeed, be said that the growth of dress in mere volume and number of distinct parts has been greatly promoted in the first instance by this impulse of self-adornment. The rude love of beauty showed itself in an admiration of mere quantity; and the men and women who managed to amply their garments would clearly by so doing attain a richer decorative effect.

Where the Centaurs any immediate kin to the half tribe of Mausech?

REID & CO., WHOLESALE LUMBERMANS. B. H. DEALERS. Lumber, shingles, & car lots to suit customers. Best cuts in the market for \$6 to \$7 per M. Office on Dock—Esplanade, foot of Sherbourne Street, Toronto. 211

IN PRESS—TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1881.

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Containing the latest and most authentic description of over 7,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-West Territory, and other general information drawn from official sources, as to the names, locality, extent, etc., of over 1,500 Lakes and Rivers; a TABLE of ROUTES, showing the proximity of the Railroad, Station, and Sea Lake and River Ports, to the Cities, Towns, Villages, etc., in the several Provinces. This Table will be found invaluable; and a new Coloured Map of the Dominion of Canada, Edited by P. A. Croft, assisted by a corps of Writers. Subscribers' names respectfully solicited. Agents wanted. Price \$3—Payable on Delivery.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, Publishers. Montreal, August 1880

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1881.

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Breech-Loading Shot Gun, including Wads, Caps, Reso dable Shells, and Set of Reloading Tools—Barrel Decarbonized Steel—accurate as a gun costing five times the price. Sent for 96 page Illustrated Catalogue for 1881, now ready.

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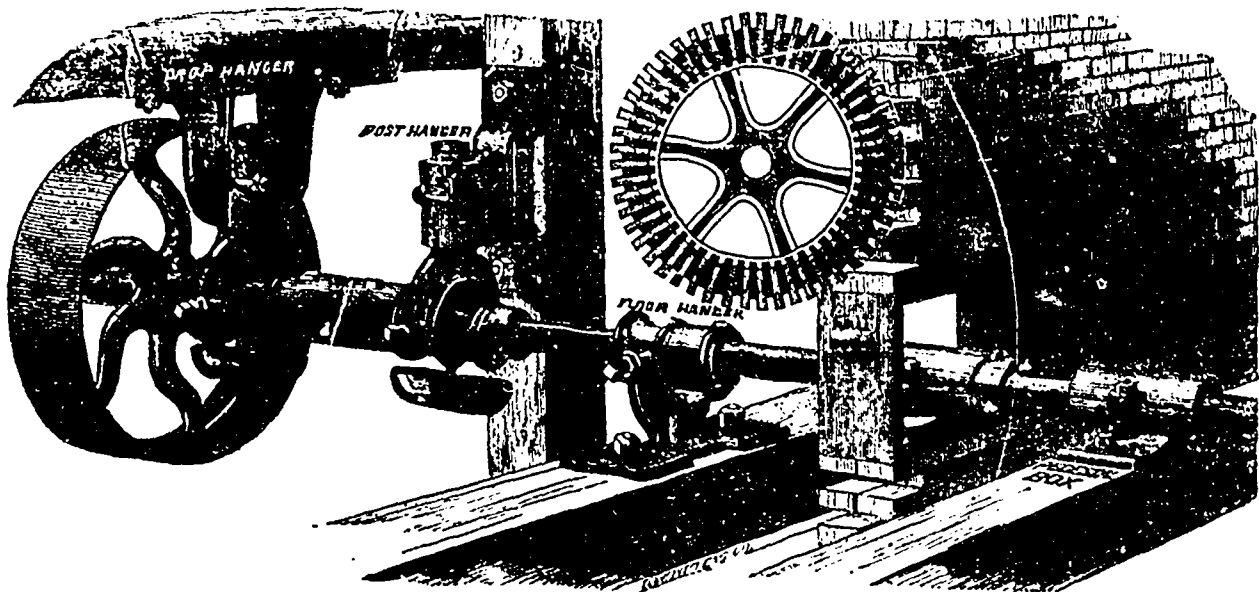
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NET ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1879 **ETNA LIFE** INTEREST RECEIVED, 1879  
\$23,761,342. \$1,556,710.

RATE PER CENT., 7.51

That the above is a most satisfactory and profitable rate of interest will be conceded by all. But the careful attention paid to this, as to every other department, by the Directors of the **ETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, will be more apparent when viewed in the light of the following figures, found in the latest published reports of 3 American, 3 British, and 3 Canadian Life Insurance Companies:—

NAME.	ASSETS.	INTEREST.	RATE.
Equitable, New York.....	\$34,195,368	\$1,950,680	5.70
Union Mutual.....	6,874,549	344,591	5.01
New York Life.....	35,630,557	9,021,887	5.57
London and Lancashire.....	252,730	57,285	4.78
Belliance, of London.....	2,379,410	109,730	4.61
Standard, of Edinburgh.....	25,939,835	1,120,265	4.31
Canada Life.....	3,070,988	189,504	6.19
Sun Mutual, Montreal.....	319,178	21,774	6.82
Mutual, Hamilton.....	68,068	4,084	5.26

Average..... \$12,149,797 \$644,436 5.35  
**ETNA LIFE**, \$23,761,342 \$1,556,710 7.51  
3 3/4 per cent upon \$23,761,342 is only \$1,271,131

Upwards of \$385,000 was therefore realized in 1879 by the **ETNA'S** management from its \$23,761,342 over and above the average of the nine Companies. This is a point of great importance to persons desiring to insure their lives on the "WITH PROFITS" plan. All the profits in the **ETNA'S** Mutual Department belong to the Policyholders.

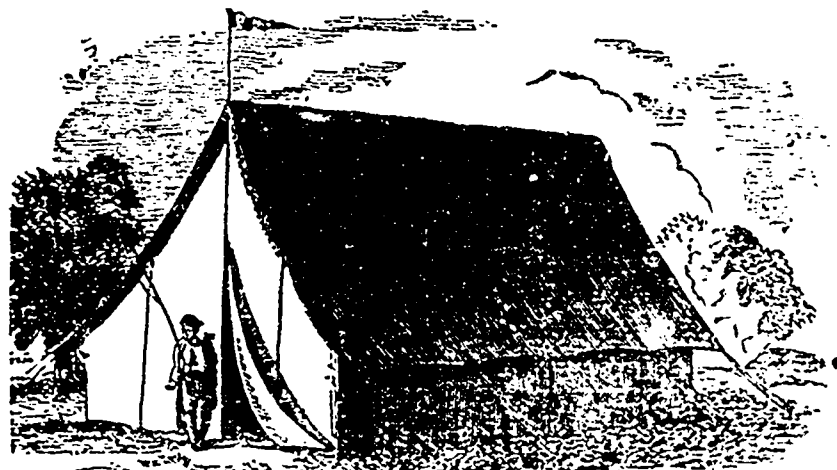
Receiving, as above shown, a more profitable rate of interest on its funds, and also transacting its large business at a great saving in general expenses, compared with others, this Company is able to offer the public more favorable rates, as may be seen from the following examples. The three endowment columns show the premiums at 40 years of age:

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Endowments, with Profits, at Death, or the end of			Death only, without Profits.		
	10 YRS.	15 YRS.	20 YRS.	AGE 30.	AGE 40.	AGE 60.
Canada Life.....	\$110.40	\$68.50	\$50.30	\$18.30	\$25.50	\$34.30
Orillia's, Montreal.....	103.70	69.00	53.40	19.30	26.50	38.00
Confederation.....	104.65	68.70	50.05	19.08	26.04	37.78
Mutual, Hamilton.....	101.50	68.70	50.00	.....	.....	.....
Sun, of Montreal.....	108.00	69.40	51.70	18.90	24.60	35.90
Equitable of New York.....	108.50	69.40	51.78	.....	.....	.....
Union Mutual.....	106.90	69.40	51.78	.....	.....	.....
London & Lancashire.....	106.65	69.22	51.56	18.89	25.05	35.95
Star.....	70.74	52.00	22.92	22.92	30.49	37.91
Standard.....	.....	.....	51.97	20.87	28.15	35.96
Average Premium.....	106.35	69.41	51.50	19.51	26.63	34.58
<b>ETNA LIFE</b> .....	97.43	61.45	43.77	17.20	24.37	31.28
ANNUAL DIFFERENCE.....	8.92	4.95	2.78	2.31	2.26	2.60

Besides this important difference in the rates (which is of itself a large dividend—"a bird in the hand") the **ETNA** makes a liberal cash dividend every year in reduction of the above profit rates, making in most cases a very much larger difference than here shown.  
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BRACEBRIDGE.

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