The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1882 PRICE ONE CENT.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

NOTICE!

The Great Sale preparatory to pulling down the building commenced on January the 9th, and will continue for next two months, during which time we will offer Dry Goods, Clothing, and Carpets at prices that will convince the most sceptical of our determination to clear out our immense stock.

PETLEY & CO,

GOLDEN GRIFFIN.

TORONTO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

O. B. SHEPPARD, Manager.

Engagement for one week only, commencing MONDAY, January 16, with Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

FRANK L. GARDNER'S

Celebrated company with

ANNIE GRAHAM

In the

LEGION OF HONOR

This organization has been witnessed by thousands of people in every city in the United States, and the verdict of approval something wonderful.

Box plan now open.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

JAMES FRENCH, Proprietor. J. C. CONNER, Manager.

Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday Matinee, January 17th and 18th.

First appearance in this city of the GREAT FRENCH ARTISTE

MILLE RHEA,

Supported by J. W. Zotthold and her original company of talented artists.

Each performance in the English language.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 17 ..... Camille
Wednesday Matinee ..... Camille
Wednesday evening ..... Adrienne

Usual prices. Box office now open.

Monday, Jan. 23, Augustin Daly's Great Success, PIQUE.

REMENYI

Shaftesbury Hall,

Tuesday, Jan. 31, and Friday Feb. 3.

BEVERLEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

A TEA AND SOCIAL

Will be held in above place

To-Morrow Evening the 17th,

When the REV. JOHN E. TROTTER will be publicly welcomed as pastor of the church. The Mayor will preside. Tea from 6.30 to 7.30. Tickets 25 cents.

BOYS!

Parties joining the Toronto Gymnasium now will get the benefit of our present reduced rates.

JOHNSON & MACDONALD, Managers.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

NORMAN'S Electric Belt Institution,

NO. 4 QUEEN ST. EAST.

Established - - 1874.

There is nothing so permanently beneficial to the sufferer as Norman's Electro-curative Belts, Bands and Insoles. They immediately relieve and permanently cure Asthma, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Swellings, Injuries, Neuralgia, etc., and a host of trouble for which medicine has little or no control. Circulars and consultation free. Medicated and other baths always ready for ladies and gentlemen. 146

MEETINGS

THE STUDENT'S UNION

ADJOURNED MASS MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the above Union will be held at 8 p.m., on Tuesday the 17th of Jan. inst., in Temperance hall, Temperance street. A large attendance is requested, as the terms of the Constitution and other important questions will be discussed.

The Vice Chancellor of Toronto university will act as chairman.

S. STEWART, Sec.

TO LET.

LARGE FIRST CLASS ROOM WITH ARCH, grates, bath, hot water, etc. Also one furnished room. Box 57 World Office. 96-7

WARM CARPENTER OR MACHINE SHOP, 40x16, two storeys, 58 Peter street. 96-7

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DR. G. B. SMITH, SISSON BUILDINGS COR NER Yonge street and Wilton avenue, Toronto. 136

MOWAT, MACLENNAN & DOWNEY, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., Proctors in the Maritime Court, Toronto, Canada. OLIVER MOWAT, Q. C., JAMES MACLENNAN, Q. C., JOHN DOWNEY, THOMAS LANGTON, DUNCAN D. RIORDAN. Offices Queen City Insurance Buildings, 24 Church street.

M'MURRICH, HOWARD & ANDREWS—OFFICE: corner King and Yonge streets, over Dominion bank, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Winnipeg: WALKER & WALKER; office, temporarily, Government Buildings. Hon. D. M. WALKER W. B. McMURRICH M A G. R. HOWARD, G. F. A. ANDREWS, G. H WALKER.

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T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, etc. 31 King street East, Toronto.

ROBINSON & KENT, BARRISTERS, ETC—office: Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria street, Toronto. 136
JOHN G. ROBINSON, H. A. E. KENT.

PERSONAL.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY AT 168 SIMCOE street. Ladies and gentlemen may learn classes at 1:40 p. m. and at 7 in the evening until further notice. C. L. FAIRCHILD, Teacher. 1-2-3

HELP WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—FIRST CLASS—State experience, references and terms. Box 157, World Office. 1

OBITUARY.

MR. JONAS CANNIFF.

The death of Mr. Jonas Canniff, at the residence of his son, Dr. Canniff, yesterday day morning, removes one more of the pioneers of Upper Canada, and of the veterans of 1812, Mr. Canniff was born Dec. 28, 1789 and had therefore entired upon his 93 year. Born on the banks of the Hudson, New York, he came to the wilderness of Upper Canada with his father, a U. E. loyalist, when four years old. At the close of the war of 1812, he settled in Thurlow near the site of the present city of Belleville. His life was characterized by great energy and industry; and in the cultivation of his farm and the erection of mill he contributed largely in his day to create the prosperity of the county of Hastings and the city of Belleville. Few men stood so high for sterling integrity and upright Christian character. The last three years of his life have been passed in Toronto with his son where he died. His remains will be removed to Belleville for interment.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Caroline Richengs Bernard, the once famous prima donna, died of smallpox this morning.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Horace Lapierre, city solicitor, died at an early hour this morning. He had been in ill health for several years, but has only been confined to his room since Wednesday.

BOUND TO JOIN THE MORMONS.

A woman giving the name of Mrs. Williams, of Grog lane, accosted a policeman on Qeen street Saturday, and asked him to arrest her daughter who had run away from home. A man came from Utah to marry the girl, but Mrs. Williams would not consent to the match as he wanted her daughter to join the Mormons. Being determined to do as her lover wished, the girl left her mother's house and went to live at 32 Renfew street. The constable visited the house in question, and saw the runaway daughter, who defied the law, saying that she was of age and was a free married woman. Of course the officer could do nothing in the case. Mrs. Williams threatens to get out a warrant rather than have her child mormonized.

AMERICAN TELEGRAPIC FLASHES.

Six hundred railroad employees have been discharged at St. Louis in the past week.

Martin Hughes died at Harnberg, Pa., aged 92. His life is insured for over 100,000 dollars in Graveyard companies.

On Monday the Vanderbilt lines will raise the grain rate between Chicago and the East to 15c. a hundred.

A colored member of the Virgina legislature has introduced a bill looking to the suppression of criminal intimacy between white men and coloured women. The negores insist on the passage of the bill.

PERONS AND THINGS.

Mr. C. W. Bunting, M. P., who has been ill for some days past is convalescing.

Mr. Geo. Stephen, president of the C. P. railway, left Montreal on Saturday for England, via New York.

Archer Baker, managing director of the eastern division of the Canada Pacific railway, is registered at the Queen's.

Assaulting a Deaf Mute.

HAMILTON, Jan. 14.—A man named Samuel Carpenter was brought before the police magistrate this morning on a charge of having on the 10th committed a very serious assault upon the person of a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Brennan, a widow. The said daughter is crazy, and both deaf and dumb. Carpenter is charged also with an indecent assault with intent upon the old woman The prisoner has served a term of three years in the penitentiary for arson. The complainants live in Copetown and the crime is alleged to have been committed in Ancaster township. To the latter charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by jury.

Gambetta's Constitution.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The principal points in Gambetta's bill for revision of the constitution are:—Election of life senators by both chambers voting separately instead of by senate alone; instead of senatorial delegate being chosen by communes, one to be elected by each 500 electors; the principles of the scrutin de liste to be inscribed in the constitution; the senate is to be deprived of the power of restoring items stricken from the budget by the deputies; the bill provides for the discontinuance of prayers at the opening of the legislature.

Prussian Notes.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The royal speech at the opening of the landtag to-day mentions that a surplus of 29,000,000 marks has been yielded by the state railways. Congratulatory references is made to the friendly relations between Prussia and the vatican.

Dietz, a socialist member of the reichstag, was arrested at Stuttgart, charged with selling prohibited publications. Parliament decided without opposition that he should be released.

Beecher Retracts a Scandal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Henry Ward Beecher read from the pulpit to-day a retraction of his remarks on New Years day reflecting on the members of the board of education and the female teachers of the public schools.

PAPER TOWN SWINDLES.

ANOTHER BATCH TO BE OFFERED THE TORONTO "SUCKERS."

Selling Lots in Niagara Without Titles—Westbourne Needs Watching—The Nelsonville Fraud.

We have to again put the people of Toronto and Ontario on their guard in the matter of investing money in Manitoba town lots. The "scoopers" are coming down from Winnipeg in droves and everyone of them has from two to ten paper towns in his gripsack. They look nice on paper, but Grip in its cartoon of the West Lynne swindle shows what they look like in reality. And while we are talking about West Lynne, we wonder what the authorities are doing in the case of the two worthies, Smith and Beech, who were the pushers of the West Lynne affair. If there is a law against barefaced swindling they ought to come under it. We hear, however, that these two gents are not in town.

THE NIAGARA SWINDLE.

About four weeks ago the town of Niagra—twelve miles from Winnipeg, the rural retreat (that is to be) of the merchant princes of the prairie capital—was put up at Coate's and auctioned off by T. P. Murray. One city gent went to the sale and was so delighted with the accounts of the town that he bought several lots and paid down a percentage at the time of the sale. The vendor was one A. J. Ross. The purchasers were told that an abstract of the title and title deeds could be seen at the office of Messrs. Crombie & Worrell, solicitors for Ross. The solicitor for the Toronto gent called at this office several times but could not see the papers. Finally he was told that no title could be given for the property. It also appears that this projected town of Niagara is on the Southwestern railway, but that the railway authorities have since determined to change the location and the intended town will continue its existence—on paper.

Lots in Niagara are to be offered at Coate's again to-day.

THE TOWN OF WESTBOURNE.

The people of Toronto will also have an opportunity to buy lots in Westbourne, another paper town, at Coate's to-day and to-morrow. The lots are laid out in tiers of two or four deep, and run back from the river front several miles. Any value above mere farming purposes that there lots may have depends on where the Westborne and Portage La Prairie railway will cross the White Mud river. It if crosses where at present located these lots may become fair village property, but if the crossing is made four miles further down the stream, as the agreement with the town of La Prairie is likely to be intrepreted as calling for, then the buyers will have farm property instead of town lots. Westbourne is wild speculation at present.

NELSONVILLE.

We have the Manitoba Mountaineer to hand. It copies an article from the Emerson International which has been approving of the World's strictures on the paper town business. The Mountaineer, which is printed in Nelsonville says: "Until very lately we have had no idea of the length to which this somewhat shady business is being carried. In the case of Nelsonville, we have no doubt the charges made by the International correspondent are substantially correct. It is true that lands have been surveyed and are being sold as Nelsonville property that are not recognized as such here. The instance of F. C. Mercer is one in point. Some months ago Mr. Mercer purchased the Leary farm in the vicinity of this town, and surveyed the same into town lots. He is now selling those lots in the cities of Ontario as Nelsonville property, whereas the nearest lot on Mercer's survey is one mile from the business centre of Nelsonville. We understand Mr. Mercer is disposing of his lots to Ontario purchasers at just what they will bring, often not more than $6 to $10, and this, of course, cannot be otherwise than hurtful to the outside reputation of our young town. We may just mention that reasonably choice lots in Nelsonville proper cannot be purchased for less than $150 to $300, and good business lots are already up in the thousands. It is just as well that land speculators of Mr. Mercer's stamp should be exposed."

THE PRESS ON THE PAPER TOWNS.

Milton Champion: For the past few days The World, a comparatively new Toronto daily, which, however, has earned a reputation for the ability with which it is conducted, and the fearlessness with which it denounces frauds generally, has been devoting its attention to the swindles which are daily being perpetrated at Manitoba real estate auctions at Toronto and other Canadian cities. It is pretty safe to predict that whoever may make fortunes in Manitoba real estate, a great many of the flats who do their speculating in auction rooms in Ontario will have reason to regret their want of caution.

THE MANIA IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 14.—The mania for buying lots in unknown town sites in Manitoba continues here. Four thousand lots, at prices ranging from $30 to $90, were sold by auction in three days.

Bought With a Price.

(From the Bobcaygeon Independent.)

For some years we stood alone in refussing to allow this journal to be made a medium for advertising quack nostrums. Of late years, however, it is with considerable satisfaction that we notice that there are a few papers having sufficient cleanliness, and sufficient consideration for the dignity of the profession, to take the same grounds with ourselves. The manner in which the press of Canada prostitutes itself for the shameful pittance of the quack, is simply abominable. For the country papers it may be offered as an excuse that there are so many, and each one can obtain such a limited amount of legitimate advertising, that they are obliged to take anything they can get to fill their columns. For the daily city papers no excuse whatever can be offered. It is their duty to set an example of journalistic purity and dignity, but sad indeed, is the example shown by too many of the presumably leading journals. The Toronto World is a paper that we have frequently been called upon to commend, and on this subject we have again to say that The World is alike creditable to Canada, and its conductors.

—Now that winter has well commenced we would advise our readers against using pills containing calomel and other injurious substances, as there is great danger of catching colds after their use. An excellent substitute for pills is a vegetable preparation known as Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, a family medicine that, from all accounts, will soon take the place of every other purgative and blood purifie. Smith & McGler'an agents for the Bitters here.

THE RAILWAY HORROR.

Further Particulars of the Friday Night's Disaster.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The police say there were nine bodies taken from the wreck. The railroad employees claim that there were only eight, one being that of Porter. Police commissioner Nichols states that after helping two ladies out of the car last night he turned to look for Wagner. The car at the spot where he had seen him last was burning fiercely and out of the flames came a despairing cry: "for God's sake help me." With axes and bars Nichols and company attacked the car to free the imprisoned man but were driven back by fire, and the voice was stilled. Edward Cahell states: "When outside of the burning car I heard a voice which I am satisfied was Wagner's. He was crying piteously for help which we were unable to render. We saw a lady in the "Idlewild" caught by the feet and hanging head downward. Two men got a ladder, climbed to the top and with water and snow for a time kept the flames from her, but were unable to rescue her."

Orders have been issued for the arrest of John Melius, the brakesman whose negligence, it is alleged, occasioned the catastrophe.

The body of one of the victims of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster has been identified as that of J. A. Richard, aged 22, of Brooklyn.

Brakeman Melius, through whose carelessness the alleged Spuyten Duyvil disaster occurred, says:—After the express stopped there was time enough to walk back to the station, a quarter or half a mile, but he didn't consider it necessary. He knew there was a train behind them, and he admits that he had a white and red lamp with him, and it is stated when he saw the Tarrytown train rapidly approaching he lost his head and waved both lights which mean go slow. This signal, if given, would not have given the engineer any idea of great danger. Superintendent Toucey after a personal investigation considers Melius responsible for the accident. After examination by the coroner last night Melius was locked up. A charge of manslaughter has been made against him.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION.

Two Colored Men and a Woman Murderer Hung in North Carolina.

WENTWORTH, N.C., Jan. 14.—Joe Hay, Eldridge Scales and Matilda Carter (all colored) were executed yesterday for the murder of Nash Carter, Matilda's husband. Five thousand spectators were present. On the way to the gallows the woman uttered piercing screams, but recovered their composure before reaching the gallows. A colored preacher made a sensational prayer, and a hymn was sung. Matilda's voice was heard above all. The gallows was erected in a deep ravine, and surrounded by armed guards. Pressing against these was a densely packed crowd and the hillsides were covered with people on horseback, in wagons and up trees. The prisoners all made rambling, incoherent remarks, mainly asserting their innocence and warning the people against bad company and whisky. All were ready to die and expected to meet God and be forgiven. Hay admitted undue intimacy with Matilda who also admitted that she had been guilty of marital infidelity, and audibly laughing added, "but I was smart enough to keep my husband from knowing it." The culprits necks were not broken by the fall, and their struggles were fearful.

SmallPox Ravages.

There are 42 cases of small-pox at Port Jervis, N.Y.

There is one case of small pox at Hamilton. Joseph Mehler, a young man who is known to many as the catcher of the Eagle baseball club, has been attacked by the disease. He went to Springfield, Ill., some time ago with a number of other bricklayers, and thre contracted it. He returned on Saturday. His condition is very serious.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 1.—Smallpox is steadily extending southward, following the lines of travel. At Bird Station, Lawrence county, business is suspended on account of the disease and frantic appeals are made for assistance.

An Insane Man's Suicide.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., Jan. 14.—News has been received here of the death by suicide of William Harvey Belledune of Gloucester county. The sad affair took place yesterday, and judging from the manner in which it was done the man must have been insane. He first attempted to cut his throat with an axe at a pile of wood, near the house, and failing in that way to accomplish his design he went to the barn, and in the hay-loft, by means of a scythe, made a fearful gash from ear to gullet, which speedily terminated his life. His wife missed him from the house, and, going out in search, found the ghastly corpse of her husband, about an hour after the deed had been done. The unfortunate man leaves several small children.

Aldermen Sent to Jail.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 19.—Judge Gilbert today sentenced the aldrmen who passed a resolution in defiance of an injunction of the court to 30 days and $250 fine each. Proceedings were suspended in the cases of O'Connell, who is sick, and Roberts, who tried to purge himself of contempt. The sentenced aldermen with the exception of Lepine, who escaped, were taken to jail.

LATER.—At a late hour this evening Judge Pratt granted an order releasing the imprisoned aldermen.

Purging a Church.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—To-day a rather impressive ceremony was performed in the Basilica by Bishop Fabre of Montreal. On Friday a lunatic committed suicide in the sacred edifice which is considered by the church on act of desecration, and necessitates special service to restore it to its consecrated purity. Owing to the absence of Bishop Duhamel in Rome, Bishop Fabre was telegraphed for, and to-day celebrated a special mass.

Savings Bank Failures.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Within the last ten years twenty-two savings banks, with nearly fifteen million dollars belonging to upwards of a hundred thousand depositors, passed into the hands of receivers in this city. The affairs of only three have been closed up. The amount paid depositors is but little more than four millions, while a million dollars have been swallowed up by receiverships.

A Scabby Trick.

LYNN, Ind., Jan. 15.—A farmer here received undated and unsigned a letter containing two scabs and the following note: "I have sent you the smallpox, go home and die." The department will make every effort to discover the fiend.

THE DEITY--NOT GUITEAU

A MOST REMARKABLE DEFENCE FROM GARFIELD'S ASSASSIN.

He Assumes the Role of Brutus—Not Afraid of Death—He Hopes to be President in 1884—How he was Precipitated on the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—During the trial this morning Guiteau said:—"I received thirty cheques, for $15,000. I suppose some of them are worthless and many of them good. I don't want anyone to send me worthless cheques. Cheques should be to my order. Anyone can send money."

Scoville asked the court whether the prisoner would be allowed to speak in his own defence. If the court proposed to accord the privilege, Scoville and Reed would prefer that he should speak first.

Guiteau—I want to close the arguments for the defence. I wouldn't trust my case in the hands of the best lawyer in America.

Judge Cox—I should be loth to deny any man a proper opportunity to be heard, if unrepresented by counsel; but it is safe to assume that the prisoner will abuse the privilege, as he has done all through the trial, and what he would say would be highly improper to go before the jury. I shall therefore deny him the privilege. His counsel can read from his manuscript anything they deem proper to be laid before the jury.

Guiteau protested that he appeared as his own counsel, and claimed the right as an American citizen to be heard in his own defence. Finding that Cox could not be moved, he shouted, "let the records show that I appear here as my own counsel, and that I take exception to your ruling, Judge Cox. I shall appeal to the American people, and they will overrule you, and you will go down to future ages with a black stain upon your name."

Reed spoke in behalf of the prisoner. He complimented the jury for the seriousness, solemnity and care which had characterized it during the trial. The fact that the counsel for the prosecution occupied two days in addressing the jury showed a grave apprehension on the part of the prosecution lest something would make the jury say this poor man was a lunatic and irresponsible.

In his (Reed's) opinion, if this poor creature is sent to an asylum he will be a drivelling idiot within six moths.

This prediction amused Guiteau intensely.

The people would rather listen to the cry to crucify Guiteau than come to tell what they knew to save this poor man from the gallows and the government from the disgrace of executing an insane man.

The prisoner said Reed is a good fellow, but I would not give a cent a bushel for his rubbish. If I could only have a talk with that jury I would give them the right theory.

The court then adjourned.

Reed's speech was listened to with the greatest attention.

THE ASSASSIN'S SUNDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Guiteau was apparently in the best of spirits this morning when the reporter called at the jail. "I have decided not to sell my speech for money," he remarked, "but to give it the widest possible circulation through the press. After opening his speech in precisely the same language used in his Christmas greeting, Guiteau says, "In shooting the president I deny I violated any law human or divine; nothing that the the deity directs a man to do can violate any law. I stand here as the agent of the deity. The political situation is just what I knew it would be last June, if Garfield was removed. Everything on this case so far has gone about as I anticipated last June, which is evidence of the Deity's confirmation of my act. The assassin rehearses his history as heretofore given by himself and continues: Soon after Robertson's appointment the republican party began to heat up. This was about the middle of May; by the first of June it was redhot; by 1st July it was whitehest; and if this spirit had not been killed by the president's removal the nation would soon have been in the flame of civil war. To prevent a repetition of the late war and its desolation, the removal of the president was necessary. By his removal the republican party was cemented and the nation to-day is happy and prosperous. And to-day I suffer in bonds because I had the inspiration and nerve to remove the president that the nation might live.

When I saw Garfield under Blaine's vindictive spirit and that he was proving a traitor to the men that made him, it grieved me to the heart and I prayed over it. If Garfield was out of the way I thought one night in my bed everything would go well. For two weeks I prayed over the feasibility of the president's removal. The more I prayed about it and the more I looked at the political situation, the more I saw the necessity for his removal. Finally after two weeks of earnest prayer I decided the deity had called me to do it and I commenced preparation for it. This was about the 1st of June. I shot him on July 2nd. Not being a marksman he lingered till Sept. 19th when he passed quietly and gently away, the Lord thereby confirming my inspiration. There was a special providence in his dying in New Jersey. I undertake to say the deity allowed him to die there to protect me from the possibility of legal liability for simply executing his will. The deity has probably fixed the law so that their verdict cannot be legally enforced. I would have done the act at any time after June 1st if I had known I was to be shot dead the next moment. High toned people are saying "well if the Lord had not wanted him he would not have departed." Physical death is nothing. All men have died, all men will die. The president might have been taken by a railroad accident or slipped on an orange peel and broken his neck. Providence and I saved the nation; why should not I be a hero and the equal of Washington and Lincoln and Grant. Many people are beginning to see I have saved the nation. If there be in this assembly any dear friend of Garfield's, to him I say Guiteau's love to Garfield was not less than his. If that friend demand why Guiteau removed Garfield this is Guiteau's answer. Not that Guiteau loved Garfield less but he loved his country more. Had you rather that Garfield was living and die in war than that Garfield was dead to live in peace. No, as Garfield loved Guiteau, Guiteau weeps for him; as he was fortunate Guiteau rejoices at it; as he was a good man Guiteau honors him; but by the deity's inspiration Guiteau removed Garfield for the good of his country."

Beware ye Americans that you do not incur the wrath of the deity by dealing unwisely by me for I tell you the truth and lie not when I say I am here as God's man. Put my body into the earth if you will; that's all you can do; but thereafter comes the day of reckoning. The mills of the gods grind slow but sure, and they will grind to atoms every man that injures me. The American slaveholders put John Brown's body in the ground, but they paid for it during the war in blood and desolation. Life is an enigma and this is a strange world. The judge should charge as follows: "That if they believe I believed it right for me to remove the president because I had special divine authority for so doing they will acquit me on the ground that I was overpowered by the diety in that I was suffering from transitory mania." To the jury he says: "Two months ago you left your homes and loved ones to listen to this case. I have no doubt but you have given it your most solemn and prayerful attention, and that your verdict will be 'not guilty,' as charged in the indictment. To hang a man in my mental condition on the 2nd July, when I shot the president would be a lasting disgrace to the American people, and I am sure you so understand it. The mothers and daughters of the republic are praying that you will vindicate my inspiration and their prayers I expect will prevail. Woman's instinct is keener than man's, and I pray you to listen to the prayers of these ladies. How would your mother and wife and daughter vote on this case. Have you any doubt but they would vote for acquittal and why should you not do likewise. Physical death has no terrors for the. Suppose it possible that I should be sentenced to be hung in thirty days, I may die in twenty-four hours. I shall not go until my time comes. Anyway I have always been a praying man and I think I stand well with the diety. In our western domain thousands of mormons are daily and nightly violating the law but the government don't hang to vindicate the dignity of the law. During the last decade mormonism had spread with frightful rapidity and to-day nothing but another war can suppress it. The federal government is responsible for mormonism; let president and congress suppress this gigantic, spiritual and social despotam. If I were president I would clean out those detestible mormons in some way and right speedily. Perhaps in 1884 I shall get a chance at them. Now, gentlemen, I leave this case with you. At the last great day you and all men will stand in the presence of the deity arguing for mercy and justice. As you act here so will be your final abode in the great hereafter. I beg you do not get the deity down on you by meddling with this case. I beg for your own sakes and for the sake of the American people, and for the sakes of generations yet unborn, that you let this case alone. You cannot afford to touch it. Let your verdict be that it was the deity's act, not mine. When the president was shot his cabinet telegraphed to foreign nations that it was the act of a madman, and it will be far better for everybody that it be officially decided it was the act of a madman.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Blocks in Port Colborne Destroyed—A Fireman Killed—Other Conflagrations.

PORT COLBORNE, Jan. 15.—A fire started Saturday night about 9.30 in, it is supposed, Thuresson's drug store. Hopkins and Carter's brick blocks were totally destroyed. Loss in the former $2500; in Carter's about $10,000. Insurances are as follows: Hopkins on building $4000, in Norwich Union: Carter on building $250, in fire association and $2500 in the Mercantile; Balfour, general merchant, principally dry goods, on stock, insurance $5000 in Lancashire, $3000 in Sovereign, $2000 in Royal, and $5000 in the Fire association; Wetherald, on jewelery, $1200 in the Norwich Union; Lugsdin, on drugs, about $2000 in the British American; Imperial bank on furniture, $700 in the Lancashire; Masonic lodge, on furniture, $500 in the Sovereign; Thuresson, on drugs, about $2500 in the Sovereign. Both blocks and contents are a total loss.

The Welland fire brigade responded nobly to the call for help, but having to come eight miles by rail, and as there was delay in getting steam up on the locomotive, the work of destruction was done before their arrival.

LATER—Just heard that one of the Welland firemen named William Burton has been killed by a falling wall.

The loss will amount to $60,000.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 14.—The loss by the fire here yesterday is estimated at $1,600,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The block bounded by Main-street, Beaver alley, the bank and Main-street at Albion, was burned last night. The block composed the largest business portion of the village; total loss $250,000.

STREETSVILLE, Oat., Jan. 14.—An extensive fire occurred hear this afternoon, originating in the shoddy and carding mills of Messrs. Clement & Co., which were totally consumed together with Messrs. Fuller & Grayden's planing and saw mills. The loss will be probably $5000; no insurance.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF

The Kingston knitting factory burned down on Friday is to be rebuilt on a larger scale.

The local legislature of Quebec meets on Feb. 21, and British Columbia about the same time.

The Great Western has raised the freights on cordwood in order to keep the wood for the railway.

Chas. Millar of Toronto, barrister, and B. E. Sparham of Kemptville have been gazetted notaries public for Ontario.

A prominent barrister of Ottawa having developed symptoms of insanity. has been sent by his friends to Rockwood asylum.

A wheel under a sleeper of the Occidental railway broke near Belair station yesterday morning. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured.

The safe in Fawcett's banking office at Wyoning, Ont., was blown open on Friday night and considerable cash stolen. No trace of the burglars.

Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Schreiber had a conference with Messrs. Chapleau, Senecal, and others at Quebec on Saturday, anent the railway ferry question.

Messrs. Bethune and David, Montreal, insurance brokers, having had a dispute it led to a physical encounter on the street. The matter will be ventilated in the police court to day.

The Messrs. McMillen, properitors of the Prince Edward railway, have entered into a contract with a Pennsylvania iron company, to deliver 45,000 tons of iron ore by december next.

The citizens of Fredericton, N.B., will hold a grand ball on the occasion of the opening of the legislature about Feb. 17, when the new parliament building will be occupied for the first time.

LATEST CABLE CHAT.

Intsnse cold prevails at the Sahara frontier. Hundreds of camels and many soldiers have perished of cold.

In the French chamber of deputies on Saturday Gambetta read his bill for a revision of the constitution.

A house fell in Brooklyn on Saturday, killing three boys aged 10, 14 and 12.

THE SOUL'S IMMORTALITY

AS DISCUSSED LAST NIGHT BY THE BOND STREET PREACHER.

The Body Dies, But the Spirit Lives—The Wise Men From Israel—The Value of Figures Politically—The Queen and Prophecy.

It matters not whether the bearded prophet discourses on our ancestors that flourished before the flood; it matters not whether he marches Jeremiah before the people, or hunts for the last ten tribes of Israel, the same surging, pushing, and elbowing crowd weekly pour through the portals of the Bond street temple. Last evening, in his

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS,

"Adherent" was informed that the recent organ suit between the church authorities and a music firm was won by the former.

"A Friend."—The wise men from Israel were the descendants of Abraham. They understood when Christ would appear. Wherever they went they set up sixteen stones in a circle. They are yet to be found in different parts of Europe. You get sixteen ounces from these stones. That number multiplied by the seven stars in the Pleiades give us an hundred weight.

The words "Lead us not into temptation" in the Lord's Prayer mean "Abandon us not in the time of trial, but preserve us from evil."

"Matter-of-fact."—You object to my estimate of the world's age, and in supplying me with figures you say they cannot lie. But people can lie a great deal about figures you know. How much is the Pacific railway going to cost according to the statements of Sir Charles Tupper and the Hon. Edward Blake? Why, you would say, what's the use of figures at all, accorring to their versions of the story.

"Inquisitor."—I will answer your letter next Sunday evening in a sermon on "Prophecy fulfilled in Queen Victoria."

"THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL"

was the subject of the sermon, the text being:—

"Who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep we should live together with him." 1st Thess., 5th chap., 10th v.

The bible traces the origin of man to a reasonable and sublime source. The genealogy of our Saviour is also traced from father to son, until he comes to Adam and finally the Son of God. Genesis gives the best description ever written of man's origin. Man is the result of divine creative energy. He is the image of God; born of infinity, placed in the garden of Eden, made king of this world; heir of the ages; peer of angels; a companion of God. The moulding of the first man was indeed a crisis in the future destiny of the unborn millions, and when Christ died for us, an old government was supplemented by a new one—a government of redemption and mercy.

Scientific men say that the human body is an epitome of all the elementary substances of the earth and that he is physically related to the world of matter. But he is more than a material organism—he is a child in the image of God, and that means more than the image of a horse, talk as you like. The very idea of spirit would seem to imply that man in his existence is superior to the brute world. Can a material organism bear spiritual fruit and beget spiritual longings? Why should an effect be so superior to its cause? Man comes in possession of a desire for an enduring existence. From whence comes this aspiration? Is it grown by fleshly organs? I say, no. It takes the spirit to grow the spirit. Where would you limit the flesh if you thought it could produce spiritual longings? True, much of mystery attends our being, but it is not all mystery that attaches to the spirit. What is man, you say. Ah, what is man. If we dissect him according to the bible, we find he is composed of body, soul and spirit. Do you believe in your bodies? Certainly well, then, do you believe in the

SOUL AND SPIRIT?

You ask, when a man dies, do not the soul and spirit ebby away? Not at all. Man's death is not the ceasing of his existence. Dead or alive, Paul means to say we live together with Christ. You think we go to sleep. No, sir. I can point to numerous verses in the bible to uphold me. I refer you to Stephen's case. The spirit is life, and it never can be anything else. The body returns to the earth from whence it came, and the spirit returneth unto God that gives it. Christ will descend with thousand of his saints—the saints already in Heaven. Demons mean departed human spirits.

Death does not destroy a man's identity. All that is destroyed is the body. The spirit and the soul exist through eternity, and I question whether it was possible for even the creator to quench the vital spark of immortality. I believe it is eternal, and it partakes of infinity, Paul speaks of an innumerable company of angles. I believe you, Paul; and to the *spirits* of just men made perfect; I believe you, Paul. I believe that God is in Heaven, and that spirits are there. As the eagle breaks through its cage and soars through the air, so the spirits that inhabit these houses of clay break through their prison bars and soar to infinite heights of glory.

"Oh grave, where is thy victory,
Oh, death; where is thy sting."

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.

On Saturday a deputation representing the Workingmen's National Union, waited on Hon. O. Mowat to urge on him the advisability of granting substantial aid to the Huron and Ontario ship canal. The delegation was well received, and urged on the premier that the enhanced value of the lands in the as yet unsettled portions of the province, and the additional price which the building of the canal would enable the province to obtain for the timber and mineral lands north of lakes Huron and Superior, would amply recoup any present outlay. Mr. Mowat expressed himself as being personally favorable to the building of the canal, and promised to lay the matter before the government.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Steamship.	Reported at.	From.
Jan. 14	Silesia	New York	Hamburg
"	Republic	Queenstown	New York
"	Circassian	Halifax	Portland
"	Sardinian	"	Liverpool
"	Wyoming	Queenstown	New York
"	Canada	Havre	"
"	Peruvian	Liverpool	Halifax
"	State of Indiana	New York	Glasgow

SAILED.

Date.	Steamship.	From.	For.
Jan. 14	Circassian	Halifax	Liverpool

THE WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, *Jan. 16.—1 a.m.—Lake Region: Rain or snow followed by colder cloudy weather; northwest to southwest winds and high barometer.*

The Toronto World.

The Only One-Cent Morning Paper in Canada, and the Only Exclusively Morning Paper in the City of Toronto.

ONE CENT.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1882.

THE ENGLISH OF YORKVILLE.

If we are to accept Mr. J. D. Edgar's address before the Yorkville reform association as a declaration of principles, and we have neither right nor reason to accept them as anything else, that gentleman has become a liberal in fact as well as in name. There is hardly a point that he makes with which we cannot agree, and if he does not go quite so far in the same direction as The World has gone, it must be remembered that he speaks under reserve as president of a party organization and aspirant for a party nomination.

Mr. Edgar denounces Sir John A. Macdonald's avowed preference for annexation over independence as involving that very "veiled treason" with which the premier has charged others, and criticises sharply that spirit of Canadian jingoism that recognises on the part of England some divine right to our allegiance, irrespective of our own wants or wishes, or of any failure upon the part of the mother country to properly discharge her duties towards us as an ally rather than as a colony. It is too late in the day for any sophist, be he ever so shrewd, to argue that there can be any legitimate claim to loyalty other than is based upon the ruler's recognition of his responsibilities to the ruled, who have an inalienable constitutional right to say what measures are best for themselves and their country. Any other theory of government begets despotism, and despotism begets revolt.

Mr. Edgar does not venture to say that the time has arrived when Canada should be declared an independent nation, but he does say that it is no treason to hold that opinion, while his whole argument tends to show that that time must arrive, soon or late, and that when that time shall have arrived it will be the worst kind of treason—treason to our country and to ourselves—not to rise equal to the occasion. But he says very plainly that the time has arrived when some steps are necessary to be taken for one "further emancipation from the control of the English ministry of the day." We should at once claim the right to negotiate our own commercial treaties, as it is anomalous that such treaties should be made without any regard for our requirements, and with a single eye to the exigencies of English commerce. Those of his friends who decry a protective tariff because it is alleged to militate against the interests of Manchester and Birmingham will not thank Mr. Edgar for this argument, but he will receive the thanks of every Canadian who is not wedded to party cries or influenced by anti-national considerations.

Mr. Edgar's essay is a thoughtful production, and a valuable contribution to the controversial literature of the hour. We are glad to number him among those who are ready for a new departure, and who are weary of the threadbare stock party politics that have held our minds in bondage for the last quarter of a century. There are many in the ranks of both parties of his way of thinking, and if they have heretofore lacked the courage to declare the faith that is in them his example may encourage them to go and do likewise.

MANITOBA INVESTMENTS.

If its exposure of the Manitoba land swindles The World must not be understood as being a "bear" on Manitoba investments. On the contrary in that great country there is room for any amount of legitimate investment—speculation if you like to call it. But the shady deals of land sharks who rush down here to Ontario with paper towns, and inveigle people into buying them either by false location and misleading plans and surveys or by false representations, or who offer property for which they can give no title—such shady deeds as these need pretty thorough pricking and The World has set out to do it.

One of the best tests of a Manitoba scheme is to see if people in Winnipeg touch it. So far the great majority of the towns offered in Toronto and Montreal are unsaleable in Winnipeg where they are known. A good scheme is snapped up in Winnipeg before it has time to get down here.

Buyers cannot be too wary of the auctioneers, the auction rooms, and the vendors with whom they come in contact.

Once a man has the Manitoba fever he and Truth have taken different roads.

DISALLOWED.

As The World, some time ago, ventured to predict, the Dominion government have done the bidding of the syndicate and disallowed the act of the provincial legislature of Manitoba, chartering the Manitoba and southeastern railway. That the terms of the syndicate agreement did not compel this act of the government is made amply evident by Sir John Macdonald's own recorded statement, made when that agreement was under discussion, to the effect that the Dominion government could not interfere with the right of the Province of Manitoba to charter such roads as it might desire. The impelling cause must therefore be sought for outside of and independent of the terms of the agreement as ratified by the Dominion parliament.

Plainly antagonistic to the best interests of the Northwest as the action of the government is, we are forbidden to believe that it has been dictated by motives of patriotism.

Nor will the known ability of the leading members of the government allow of the entertaining of the idea that it is an error of judgment.

Sir John Macdonald is neither wantonly unpatriotic, nor wholly careless of his public good name, and we are therefore forced to believe that those in whose favor the charter has been disallowed have been in a position to force him to do their will, and that they have mercilessly exerted their power.

What is it that gives the syndicate such malign influence over the government?

How come it that this body of capitalistic adventurers can force a government backed by an overwhelming majority, to do its bidding.

Why is it that a ministry whose followers can be relied on to sustain it under all circumstances, finds itself forced to outrage the public opinion of the country, rather than offend the syndicate.

Is it that the syndicate is relied on to furnish the sinews of war for the next election in sufficient quantity to easily overbalance any damage this unpopular act may do?

Whatever the reason this at least is evident, the syndicate are masters of the situation and can control the government absolutely, and in their interest.

The people may as well understand that so long as the present government remain in power, the will of the syndicate is the law of the land.

The Mail, Montreal Gazette, St. John Sun, and the Quebec and Maritime province, tories, may as well get their little articles and speeches ready for the defending of the tapping of the Canadian trade by the syndicate in favor of a Yankee seaport. For the time is coming when they will be called on to recant their recent utterances on this subject.

THE UNIVERSITY CREEK.

The university authorities are not moving too early in protesting the Yorkville people who have turned the creek through the park into a stinking drain. If the residents north of Bloor street did not use the Taddle its waters would be clean and classic. The tenants of university lots in the park are annoyed by this state of affairs and have likewise their health endangered; and so too have the resident students of the college.

People say why is not the creek turned into a sewer? But who is to bear the cost. Not the university, for it has put down all the drains it wants, and neither the college buildings nor university leaseholders drain into the creek. Perhaps not the city either. Certainly it is the Yorkville people who would benefit from the building of the sewer. At all events both the city and the university should prevent the Yorkvillians from polluting the park. Perhaps a compromise could be effected, and city, university and suburb divide up the cost among them.

MR. H. LENNOX is out as a candidate for South Simcoe, subject to the decision of the liberal conservative convention.

THE ORDINARY CREDITOR risks both principal and interest. The landlord risks only his rent, which is the equivalent of interest. Yet the landlord can seize his tenant's goods the moment that rent becomes overdue, while the ordinary creditor has to await the ordinary processes of the law. The only reason we have yet seen advanced for this anomaly is that the capitalist in thus having this privilege is secured, and therefore being secured is content with low rents. Is this a fact?

THE EDITOR of the Globe should read what the Bobcaygeon Independent says of journals that prostitute their editorial and news columns to puffing nostrums. The Globe continues to allow its name to be quoted as the authority for quack cures that never took place. And the Globe knows it.

PLAINSPEAKER'S LETTER

TO THE WORLD: Will you allow an humble dissenter to make a few remarks on Plainspeaker's letter in this morning's issue of The World. I do not presume to answer it on behalf of Mr. Rainsford or any of his co-laborers in his denomination, for in my humble opinion it is unworthy of their notice. The writer, very evidently is laboring under some pent up ugly feeling against Mr. Rainsford's school of theology. At all events his letter bears marks that all is not exactly as it should be between Christian bretheren. As to the difference between "Plainspeaker" and his party friends, and Mr. Rainsford and his party of "miss-called Evangelicals" in the English church I have nothing to do with; but I will say, by way of advice to Plainspeaker, that he is just as liable to be wrong in his views of the question of isolation in the English church as is Mr. Rainsford. And I will further say that if the "mis-called Evangelicals" had been in existence some years ago I might have been of that party instead of being a misguided dissenter. Instead of Mr. Rainsford, Blake, Campbell, Gzowski, Howland & Co., being the cause of disruption in the English church it is too well known that the party of which Plainspeaker belongs, has been all along the cause of disruption, and of so many leaving the English church, either, for the church of Rome, or for the dissenting denominations. As one who was brought up in the English church, and as one who has some love left yet for that church, composed of the mis-called Evangelicals, I do yet, and of the fulness of my heart in the cause of Christian unity, wish Godspeed to the "Episcopal Divinity school," whose students, who, apparently in the eyes and perhaps in the heart of Plainspeaker, "are imbued with the narrowest spirit of sectionalism." If the churchhead less of the spirit of Plainspeaker and more of the spirit of the miss-called Evangelicals the matter would be more greatly honored.] At least this is the humble opinion of one humble Christian dissenter. In the beseeming spirit of a brother, but yet in the plain language of a sincere Christian I would say to Plainspeaker, pull the beam out of the thine own eye before thou attempt to pull the mote out of thy brother's eye. JOHN BLANE.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

TO THE WORLD: This is a very important matter for our consideration, and it was with very great interest I read your remarks regarding it in The World of the 12th inst. The arguments there used are logical and just, and must meet with the approval of every right-thinking man.

But the question extends further. Surely no one can gainsay that all the points there raised for the extension of the suffrage to men, are just as complete and perfect reasons and arguments that the suffrage be extended to women also. Reason and justice alike demand this. Women, who are placed, through circumstances or choice, in the position of men with regard to the holding of property, payment of taxes, etc., etc., ought to have the privilege of voting if they deem it necessary or for the good of their country to do so. "Taxation is robbery, therefore *all who pay taxes* should vote." Every citizen of lawful age and sound mind, who has not forfeited the right by crime, is entitled to the franchise." Such are your right and thoroughly expressed views on the subject, and surely women have as much at stake in the country as men have. I ask your attention to this, and through you, all who are influenced by The World in the name of JUSTICE.

Dr. Bliss.

(Little Rock Gazette.)

"And you say that you are a doctor" said the justice, regarding a squatty looking colored man who had been arraigned before the court.

"Yes, sah, I'se a physician, an' my name is Dr. Bliss."

"Why do you call yourself Bliss?—because—"

"I knows what yer's gwine ter say, but yer needn't say it. Yer's gwine ter say I calls myself Bliss 'case a man named Bliss doctored President Garfield. Dat is a mistake, jedge; my name was Bliss fore President Garfield was born. I'se a ole timer."

"You are charged, Dr. Bliss, with poisoning Thomas Hendricks, a highly respectable colored man of your neighborhood. What have you to say in your own defence?"

"Nothin', sah, case de case needs no defence. I'se a regular physician and course I doan hab ter splain myself."

"We'll show you about that, Dr. Bliss. Now, sir, this witness states that you made your living by skinning rabbits and scaling fish for a steamboat until you heard that Dr. Bliss had taken medical charge of the wounded president; then as your name happened to be Bliss, you began to practise medicine, declaring to the colored people that Dr. Bliss of Washington was your uncle. What have you to say of this?"

"I says, Jedge, dat de black man what circulated dat report is a liar from de light han ter de left han corner ob his system."

"Make use of another such expression, sir, and I'll send you to jail. You poisoned the man. Explain or go before the grand jury."

"Wall, you see, de man, Hendricks, was powerful sick. He sent for me, an' when I got ter him he was most gone. I gin him a dose of my double ginted, revolvin' action syrup'—

"What is it, made of?" demanded the justice. "The chemists have declared their inability to discover the secret of its concoction."

"Dem is putty big words for a justis of de peace, and mighty nigh settles in my mine dat yer's fitted fur de supreme bench. De medicine is made outen roots an' bark. Dat's what it's made outen. Well, I gin de manna dose ob de medicine an' it lifted him up in bed at once. I neber seed a man rise outen sickness with sich actions. I left a bottle ob de medicine wid instructions ter de nurse not ter gin him anuder dose till de naixet day, splainin dat anuder dose would make him too strong all ob a suddently. Arter I left, jedge, de patient axed fur more, an' de nurse gin him anuther dose."

"Well!" said the justice, after waiting a moment.

"Why, sah, de patient got outen bed, went out ter de wood pile an' chopped wood till he fell deaf."

The doctor is now awaiting the action of the grand jury.

About Royal Women.

Queen Marguerite of Italy seems to be greatly beloved by the Neapolitans. They call her "the Marguerite of Marguerites." Recently when she entered Naples every window and doorway was adorned with her favorite flower—indeed, the whole city looked like a great boquet of daisies. From Naples she went by water to one of the Mediterranean ports. On going on board ship she found that every one, from admiral commanding down to the common sailors, wore a boutonnière of marguerites, a delicate attention which greatly pleased the Queen. Her son, the heir apparent of Italy, bears as one of his titles that of "Prince of Naples." When he was born that city presented the Queen with an exquisite cradle made of pale pink coral filled with the snowy petals of her own delicate flower. Queen Marguerite has lost much of the bright blond beauty which once rivalled the charms of the Empress Eugenie. She has grown a little stout, and her sad expression and a frequently noticed redness of the eyelids gives emphasis to the rumor that she often weeps. All the royal beauties of Europe have had trouble. Eugenie, the Princess of Wales, and her pale, frightened sister, the "white dove" of the Russians, all know what sorrow is, and Queen Isabella, one of the ugliest women in Europe, has not had a very happy life. It is said that she left Madrid in tears last month, when state reasons forbade Alphonso, to ask her to extend the visit of ceremony she is allowed to make in her native land once a year."

An English Robber at Home.

(London Truth.)

A gentleman was standing the other evening in one of the shadowy arcades of the Coliseum at Rome, when he was somewhat brusquely hustled by a passing figure. With a quick instinct he clapped his hand to his watch-pocket. His watch was gone! He darted after the thief, who turned sharply round, at the same time clutching a watch. "Give me that watch!" A dash!—the stolen property was recovered. The startled robber disappeared, and the gentleman went home to boast of his adventure and his prowess. What was his consternation, on entering his bedroom to find his own watch, which he had forgotten to put on, staring him in the face from the mantel-piece! He had been the thief and the other wretched man had stumbled over him in the dark, and when overtaken had stopped was merely clutching his own watch, which he had not the nerve to rescue from the tourist. That tourist is now known to a wide and admiring circle of friends as the "Bandit of the Coliseum."

Why He Objected.

An old farmer of Stamford, Conn., who is the owner of a farm of large dimensions, with huge swinging doors on both sides, observed a posse of surveyors busily driving a row of stakes through his premises that extended to the very centre of his digbarn. Sauntering leisurely toward the trespassers, with an air savoring somewhat of indignation, he addressed the leader of the gang as follows: "Layin' out another railroad?" "Surveying for one," was the reply. "Going ter git my barn?" "Don't suppose we can avoid it." "Wall, now, mister," said the worthy farmer, "I talker late I've got sumthin' ter say 'bout that. I want you to understan' that I've got sumthin' else tew dew besides runnin' out tew open and shet them doors every time a train wants tew go threw."

Lofty Waves.

The Calf Rock lighthouse on the coast of Ireland, destroyed by a recent storm, stood on a rock from sixty to ninety feet high, and itself was ninety feet in height, and yet it is reported that the waves dashed up so as to hide the top of it for two minutes at a time.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING

"Brown's Household Panacea," has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a pain or ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Relieve, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25cents a bottle

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Anti-Liquor Powders

Make a tonic drink that removes the effect of bad liquor and over-drinking. They also check the craving for liquor, remove billious headache and nervous depression, improve digestion and regulate the action of the liver. 8 Powders in packet, 25 cents. 2 for sample 10 cents, mailed for stamps. W. HEARN, Druggist, Toronto.

—In spite of the bitterest opposition on the part of the old fashioned, noisy American sewing machines, the Wanzer C. machine for families is ahead everywhere. It is noiseless, large in the arm, and has more improvements than any machine sold in the city. We advise ladies to see for themselves before exchanging their machines "The Wanzer" is the best.

—Deceiving of praise.—Too much can not be said in favor of that unsurpassed remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, croup, sore throat, and all lung complaints. If you suffer from neglected colds, try Hagyard's Pectoral.

$500 REWARD!

For an Ache, Cut or Sore on Man or Beast that Kennedy's Lightning Remedy will not cure, if the Directions with each bottle are followed. It cures Sick Headache in 5 minutes; Toothache in 1 minute; Earache in 5 minutes; Neuralgia in 5 minutes; Rheumatism in from 1 to 10 days. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine. Office: 116 King Street West, Toronto.

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FRENCH FLOWERS and AMERICAN FANCY GOODS.

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MISS STEVENS,

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Opposite Holy Trinity Church.

TORONTO. 135

BREAD &c.

BREAD

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A few more Customers to

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DELIVERED DAILY.

The New Confectionery Store

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Wedding Cakes & Table Decorations

OUR SPECIALTIES. 361

ODORLESS EXCAVATORS.

WM. BERRY,

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Residence, 151 Lumley Street; Office 8 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Night soil removed from all parts of the city at reasonable rates. 246

SANITARY.

The Excelsior Odorless Excavating Company, with their new and improved apparatus (awarded First Prize at the Centennial Exhibition), are prepared to execute orders for removal of night soil in a more satisfactory manner than any other firm in the Dominion. Head office, 9 Adelaide street east. Yorkville office, J. Alberry, saddler, opposite Severn's Brewery. S. W. MARCHMENT & CO., 246 Auth orized City Contractor.

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ESTABLISHED 1868.

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THOMAS SQUIRE, Prop.

The only house in Toronto which employs first-class PRACTICAL MEN to press Gentlemen's Clothes.

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Gents' clothing, kid gloves and feathers a specialty; Silks, velvets, damasks, repps, shawls, table covers and waterproofs, lustres. Mc inoes cleaned, dyed and pressed.

Toronto exhibition, 1879, awarded first extra prize for dyeing silks, etc. 1880, diploma—highest award possible. 246

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Artificial teeth, life-like in appearance, and perfect in every respect; moderate fees. 246

YEAST.

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EVERY BAKER SHOULD USE IT FOR STOCK. 138

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Let Everybody Advertise in the World.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

Arranged specially for the Toronto World.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe Streets.

East.	Leave.	Arrive.
Montreal Day Express	7.12 a.m.	11.07 a.m.
" Night Express	6.52 p.m.	10.52 p.m.
Mixed	11.12 a.m.	6.52 p.m.
Belleville Local	6.07 p.m.	9.37 a.m.
West.		
Chicago Day Express	12.15 p.m.	6.10 p.m
" Night express	11.45 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Stratford and London Mixed	7.50 a.m.	12.10 p.m.
" " Local	3.45 p.m.	1.05 p.m.
Stratford Local	5.30 p.m.	11.00 a.m.
Georgetown Mixed	6.40 p.m.	8.25 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN.

Stations—Foot of Yonge and foot of Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Mail	3.30 p.m.	6.45 p.m
N. Y. (Central) & Erie Express	9.55 a.m.	4.30 p.m
London Local & Detroit Express	7.10 a.m.	1.15 p.m
Susp. Bridge & Detroit Express	5.55 p.m.	10.20 a.m
Detroit & Chicago Express	12.50 p.m.	10.45 p.m
New York & Chicago Express	11.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m

Trains leave Simcoe street five minutes later.

SUBURBAN TRAINS.

For Mimico, calling at Union station, Queen's wharf, Parkdale, High Park, and the Humber, going and returning (every day except Sunday).

Leave Yonge street 10.30 a. m., 2.00, 4.10, and 6.20 p. m.

Returning, leave Mimico 8.15, 11.15 a. m., 2.05, 4.50, and 7.10 p.m.

NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN

Stations—City Hall, Union and Brock streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	4.50 p. m.	1.10 a.m.
Accommodation	12.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m.
Mail	7.50 a. m.	9.40 p.m.

Trains leave Union Station Eight minutes and Brock Street Fifteen minutes later.

CREDIT VALLEY.

Station—Union depot.

LEAVE	
St. Louis Express. To the North, West, Southwest, South and Northwest	7.4 a.m.
Pacific Express. To West, South, Northwest, West and Southwest	12.50 a.m.
Express. To the West and North	4.30 p.m.
Through cars, Toronto to Detroit, on 7.45 a.m. and 12 noon.	
ARRIVE	
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	9.40 a.m.
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	10.20 a.m.
From St. Louis, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit	1.10 p.m.
From Orangeville, Elora and Fergus	6.25 p.m.
From Kansas City St. Louis and Chicago	9.25 p.m.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE.

Union Station, foot of York and Simcoe streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Owen Sound, Harriston, and Teeswater, Mail	7.15 a m	11.15 a m.
Owen Sound, Harriston and Teeswater Express	4.10 p.m.	9.30 p.m

TORONTO AND NIPISSING.

Station, foot of Berkeley street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Mail	7.45 a.m.	6.30 p.m.
Local	4.00 p.m.	11.15 a.m.

STAGES.

ELGINFOR STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 11.10 a.m., 3.0 p.m., 5 p.m. and 6.20 p.m.

Arrives 8.45, 9.55 a.m., 2.30 and 6 p.m

THORNHILL STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, 3.30 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

Mail stage leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.20 p.m.

COOKSVILLE STAGE.

Leaves Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street, p.m.,

Arrives 11 a.m.

RICHMOND HILL STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.10 p.m.

Arrives 10.30 a.m.

HIGHLAND CREEK STAGE.

Leaves Clyde hotel, King street east, 3.15 p.m.

Arrives 11 a.m.

KINGSTON ROAD TRAMWAY,

for Leslieville, Woodbine driving park, Victoria park, and Ben Lamond.

Station, Don bridge, foot of King street.

Leaves Don Station 6.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 12.00 noon, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.40, 6.30, 7.30 8.30, 9.30 p.m.

Returning leaves Ben Lamond 6.00, 8.20, 9.10 10.10, 11.10 a.m.; 12.10, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40 4.40, 5.40 6.00, 7.40 8.40, 9.40 p.m.

POOR COPY

WITHOUT A HOME.

By Edward P. Roe, Author of "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening a Chestnut Burr," "Success with Small Fruits," Etc., Etc.

CONCLUSION.

In the library she became a different girl. A strange buoyancy gave animation to her eyes, and a delicate color to her face. She did not analyze her feelings. Her determination that Roger should have a pleasant evening seemed to her sufficient to account for the shining eyes she saw reflected in a mirror, and her sparkling words. She praised his selection of authors, though adding, with a comical look, "You are right in thinking I don't know much about them. The binding is just to my taste, whatever may be the contents of some of these ponderous tomes. There are a good many empty shelves, Roger."

"I don't intend to buy books by the cart load," he replied. "A library should grow like the man who gathers it."

"Roger," she said suddenly, "I think I see some fancy work that I recognize. Yes, here is more." Then she darted back into the sitting-room. In a moment she returned exclaiming, "I believe the house is full of my work."

"There is none of your work in the parlors, Millie."

She ignored the implied reproach in words, but could not wholly in manner. "So you and Mrs. Wentworth conspired against me, and you got the better of me after all. You were my magnificent patron. How could you look me in the face all those months? How could you watch my busy fingers, looking meanwhile so innocent and indifferent to my tasks? I used to steal some hours from sleep to make you little gifts for your bachelor room. They were not fine enough for your lordship, I suppose. Have you given them away?"

"They are in my room up-stairs. They are too sacred for use."

"Whoever heard of such a sentimental brother!" she said, turning abruptly away.

Mrs. Wheaton was their companion now, and she soon gave the final touches to a delicate little supper, which with some choice flowers she had placed on the table. It was her purpose to wait upon them with the utmost respect and deference, but Mildred drew her into a chair, with a look that repaid the good soul a hundred times for all the past.

"Roger," she said gayly, "Mrs. Wheaton says you don't eat much. You must make up for all the rest this evening. I'm going to help you, and don't you dare to leave anything."

"Very well, I've made my will," he said, with a smiling nod.

"Oh, don't talk that way. How much shall I give the diehtete creature, Mrs. Wheaton? Look here, Roger, you should not take your meals in a library. You are living on books, and are beginning to look like their half-starved authors."

"You are right, Miss Millie. 'Alf the time yen I come to take havay the thinks I finds 'im readin', and the wittles 'ardly touched."

"Men are such foolish, helpless things!" the young girl protested, shaking her head reprovingly at the offender.

"I must have some company," he replied.

"Nonsense," she cried, veiling her solicitude under a charming petulance. "Roger, if you don't behave better, you'll be a fit subject for a lunatic!"

"If I can be sure of your ward I would ask nothing better," was his quick response.

Again she was provoked at her rising color, for his dark eyes glowed with an unmistakable meaning. She changed the subject by saying, "How many pretty, beautiful and costly things you have gathered in this room already! How comes it that you have been so fortunate in your selections?"

"The reason is simple. I have tried to follow your taste. We've been around a great deal together, and I've always made a note of what you admired."

"Flatterer," she tried to say severely.

"I wasn't flattering—only explaining."

"Oh dear," she thought, "this won't do at all. This homelike house and his loneliness in it will make me ready for any folly. Dear old fellow! I wish he wasn't so set, or rather I wish I were old and wrinkled enough to keep house for him now."

Conscious of a strange compassion and relenting, she hastened her departure, first giving a wistful glance at the serene faces of those so dear to her, and who seemed to say, "Millie, we have found the home of which you dreamed. Why are not you with us?"

Although she had grown morbid in the conviction that she could not, and indeed ought not to marry Roger, she walked home with him that night with an odd unrest in her heart, and an unexpected discontent with the profession that heretofore had so fully satisfied her with its promise of independence and usefulness. Having spent an hour or two in her duties at the hospital, however, she laughed at herself as one does when the world regains its ordinary and prosaic hues after an absorbing day-dream. Then the hurry and bustle of the few days preceding her graduation almost wholly occupied her mind.

A large and brilliant company was present in the evening on which she received her diploma, for the training school deservedly excited the interest of the best and most philanthropic people in the city. It was already recognized as the means of giving to women one of the noblest and most useful careers in which they can engage.

Mildred's fine appearance and excellent record drew to her much attention, and many sought an introduction. Mr. Wentworth beamed on her, and was eloquent on the credit she had brought to him. Old Mr. Arnold and Mrs. Sheppard spoke to her so kindly and gratefully that her eyes grew tearful. Mrs. Wheaton looked on her now as the proudest and richest woman in the acquaintance of the girl who had so long been like her own child.

But the first to reach and greet her after the formalities of the evening were over was her old friend who had been Miss Merrihew. "We have just arrived from a long absence abroad," she exclaimed, "and I am glad and thankful to say that my husband's health is at last restored. For the first year or two he was in such a critical condition that I grew selfish in my absorption in his case, and I neglected you—I neglected everybody and everything. Forgive me, Mildred, I have not yet had time to ask your story from Mr. Wentworth. But can see from the way he looks at you that you've inflated him with exultation, and now I shall wait to hear all from your own lips," and she made the girl promise to give her the first hour she could spare.

In spite of all the claims upon her time and attention, Mildred's eyes often sought Roger's face, and as often was greeted with a bright, smiling glance, for he had determined that nothing should mar her pleasure on this evening. Once, however, when he thought himself unobserved, she saw a look of weariness and dejection that smote her heart.

When the evening was well advanced she came to him quietand said, "Won't you walk with me a little in this hallway, where we can be somewhat by ourselves? It so happens that I must go on duty in a few minutes, and exchange this bright scene for a dim hospital ward; but I love my calling, Roger, and never has it seemed so noble as on this evening while listening to the physician who addressed us. There is such a deep satisfaction in relieving pain and rescuing life, or at least in trying to do so; and then one often has a chance to say words that may bring lasting comfort. Although I am without a home myself, you do not blame me that I am glad it is my mission to aid in driving away shadows and fear from other homes?"

"I am homeless, too, Millie."

"You? in that beautiful house, with so many that you love looking down upon you?"

"Walls and furniture cannot make a home; neither can painted shadows of those far away. I say, Millie, how sick must a fellow be in order to have a trained nurse?"

She turned a swift, anxious glance upon him. "Roger, tell me honestly," she said, "are you well?"

"I don't know," he replied in a low tone; "I fear I'll make you ashamed of me. I didn't mean to be so weak, but I'm all unstrung to-night. I'm losing courage—losing zest in life. I seem to have everything and my friends consider me one of the luckiest of men. But all I have oppresses me and makes me more lonely. When I was sharing your sorrows and poverty, I was tenfold happier than I am now. I live in a place haunted by ghosts and everything seems illusive. I feel to-night as if I were losing you. Your professional duties will take you here and there, where I cannot see you very often."

"Roger, you trouble me greatly. You are not well at all and your extreme morbidness proves it."

"I know it's very unmanly to cloud your bright evening, but my depression has been growing so long and steadily that I can't seem to control it any more. There, Millie, the lady superintendent is looking for you. Don't worry. You medical and scientific people know that if it is nothing but a torpid liver. Perhaps I may be ill enough to have a trained nurse. You see I am playing a deep game," and with an attempt at a hearty laugh he said good-night, and she was compelled to hasten away, but it was with a burdened, anxious mind.

A few moments later she entered on her duties in one of the saddest wards, performing them accurately from habit, but mechanically, for her thoughts were far absent. It seemed to her that she was failing one who had never failed her, and bitter self-reproach and disquietude grew stronger every moment. "After all he has been to me, can I leave him to an unhappy life?" was the definite question that now presented itself. At last, in a respite from her tasks, she sat down and thought deeply.

Roger, having placed Mrs. Wheaton in a carriage, was about to follow on foot, Mr. Wentworth claimed his attention for a time. At last, after the majority of the guests had departed, he sallied forth and walked listlessly in the frosty air that once had made his step so quick and elastic. He had not gone very far before he heard the sound of galloping horses, then the voices of women crying for help. Turning back he saw a carriage coming toward him at furious speed. A sudden recklessness was mingled with his impulse to save those in extreme peril, and he rushed from the sidewalk, sprang and caught with his whole weight the headgear of the horse nearest him. His impetuous onset combined with his weight checked the animal somewhat, and before the other horse could drag him very far, a policeman came to his aid, delivering a stagger ing blow behind the beast's ear with his club, then catching the rein.

Roger's right arm was so badly strained that it seemed to fail him, and before he could get out of the way, the rearing horse he was trying to hold, struck him down and trampled upon him. He was snatched out from under the iron-shod hoofs by the fast gathering crowd, but found himself unable to rise.

"Take me to Bellevue," he said decisively.

The hospital was not far away, and yet before an ambulance could reach him he felt very faint.

Mildred sat in her little room that was partitioned off from the ward. Her eyes were wide and earnest, but that which she saw was not present to their vision.

Suddenly there were four sharp strokes of the bell from the hospital gate, and she started slightly out of her reverie, for the imperative summons indicated a surgical case which might come under her care. There was something so absorbing in the character of her thoughts, however, that she scarcely heeded the fact that an ambulance dashed in, and that the form of a man was lifted out and carried into the central office. She saw all this obscurely from her window, but such scenes had become too familiar to check a deep current of thought. When, a few moments later, the male orderly connected with the ward entered and said, "Miss Jocelyn, I've been down and seen the books, and accordin' to my reckonin' we'll have that case," she sprang up with alacrity, and began assuring herself that every appliance that might be needed was in readiness. "I'm glad I must be busy," she murmured, "for I'm so bewildered by my thoughts and impulses in Roger's behalf, that it's well I must banish them until I can grow calm and learn what is right."

The orderly was correct, as the "case" just brought in was speedily carried up on the elevator and borne toward the ward under her charge. With the celerity of well-trained hands she had prepared everything and directed that her new charge should be placed on a cot near her room. She then advanced to learn the condition of the injured man. After a single glance she sprang forward, crying,

"Oh, merciful Heaven! it's Roger!"

"You are acquainted with him then?" asked the surgeon, who had accompanied the ambulance, with natural interest.

"He's my brother—he's the best friend I have in the world. Oh, be quick—here. Gently now. O God, grant is life! Oh, oh, he's unconscious; his coat is soaked with blood—but his heart is beating. He will, oh, he will live; will he not?"

"Oh, yes, I think so, but the case was so serious that I followed. You had better summon the surgeon in charge of this division, while I ask the orderly restore him to consciousness and prepare him for treatment."

Before he ceased speaking Mildred was far on her way to look the additional aid.

When she returned Roger's sleeve had been removed, revealing an ugly wound in the lower part of his left arm cut by the cork of a horseshoe, made long and sharp because of the iciness of the streets. A tourniquet had been applied to the upper part of the arm to prevent further hemorrhage, and under the administration of stimulants he was giving signs of returning consciousness.

The surgeon in charge of the division soon arrived, and every effort of modern skill was made in the patient's behalf. Bottles of hot water were placed around his chilled and blood-drained form, and spirits were injected hypodermically into his system. The fair young nurse stood a little in the background, trembling in her intense anxiety, and yet so trained and disciplined that with the precision of a veteran she could obey the slightest sign from the attendant surgeons. "He never failed me," she thought; "and if loving care can save his life he shall have it night and day."

At last Roger knew her, and smiled contentedly; then closed his eyes in almost mortal weariness and weakness. As far as he was able to think at all, he scarcely cared whether he lived or died, since Mildred was near him.

The physicians, after as thorough examination as was possible, and doing everything in their power, left him with hopeful words. The most serious features in the case were his loss of blood and consequent great exhaustion. The division surgeon said that the chief danger lay in renewed hemorrhage, and should it occur he must be sent for at once and then he left the patient to Mildred's care, with directions as to stimulants and nourishment.

Mildred would not let Roger speak, and he lay in a dreamy, half-waking condition of entire content. As she sat beside him holding his hand, she was no longer in doubt. "My stupid old heart," as Belle called it, "awoke at last," she thought. "Oh, how awful would be my desolation if he should die! Now I know what he is to me. I loved Vinton as a girl; I love Roger as a woman. Oh, how gladly I'd take his place! What could I not sacrifice for him! Now I know what he has suffered in his loneliness. I understand him at last. I was hoping he would get over it—as if I could ever get over this! He said he was losing his zest in life. Oh, what an intolerable burden would his loss make of life for me! O God, spare him; surely such love as this cannot be given to two human souls to be poured out like water on the rock of a pitiless fate."

"Millie," said Roger faintly, "your hand seems alive, and its pulsations send little thrills direct to my heart. Were it not for your hand I would think my body already dead."

"Oh, Roger," she murmured, pressing her lips on his hand, "would to God I could put my blood into your veins. Roger, dear, beyond all words, don't fail me, now that I need you as never before. Don't speak, don't move. Just rest and gain. Hush, hush. Oh, be quiet! I won't leave you in if you are stronger, and I'll always be within call."

"I'll mind, Millie. I was never more contented in my life."

Toward morning he seemed better and stronger, and she left him a few moments to attend to some other duties. When she returned she saw to her horror that hemorrhage had taken place, and that his arm was bleeding rapidly. She sprang to his side, and with trained skill pressed her fingers on the brachial artery, thus stopping further loss of blood instantly. Then calling to the orderly, she told him to lose not a second in summoning the surgeon.

Roger looked up into her terror-stricken face, and said quietly, "Millie, I'm not afraid to die. Indeed I half think it's best. I couldn't go on in the old way much longer—"

"Hush, hush," she whispered.

"No," he said decisively, "my mission to you is finished. You will be an angel of mercy all your days, but I find that after all my ambitious dreams I'm but an ordinary man. You are stronger, nobler than I am. You are a soldier that will never be defeated. You think to save my life by holding an artery, but the wound that was killing me is in my heart. I don't blame you, Millie—I'm weak—I'm talking at random—"

"Roger, Roger, I'm not a soldier. I am a weak, loving woman. I love you with my whole heart and soul, and if you should not recover you will blot the sun out of my sky. I now know what you are to me. I knew it the moment I saw your unconscious face. Roger, I love you now with a love like your own—only it must be greater, stronger, deeper; I love you as a woman only can love. In mercy to me rally and live—*live!*"

He looked at her earnestly a moment, and then a glad smile lighted up his face.

"I'll live now," he said quietly. "I should be dead indeed did I not respond to that appeal."

The surgeon appeared speedily, and again took up and tied the artery, giving stimulants liberally. Roger was soon sleeping with a quietude and rest in his face that assured Mildred that her words had brought balm and healing to a wound beyond the physician's skill, and that he would recover. And he did gain hourly from the time she gave him the hope for which he had so long and so patiently waited. It must be admitted that he played the invalid somewhat, for he was extremely reluctant to leave the hospital until the period of Mildred's duties expired.

A few months later, with Mrs. Heartwold—the Miss Wetheridge of former days—by her side, she was driven to Roger's home—her home now. The parlors were no longer empty, and she had furnished them with her own refined and delicate taste. But not in the midst of their beauty and spaciousness was she married. Mr. Wentworth stood beneath the portraits of her kindred, and with their deep faces smiling upon her she gave herself to Roger. Those she loved best stood around her, and there was a peace and rest in her heart that was beyond joy.

When all were gone, Roger wheeled the low chair to its old place beside the glowing fire, and said,

"Millie, at last we both have a home. See how Belle is smiling at us."

"Dear sister Belle," Mildred murmured, "her words have come true. She said, Roger, when I was fool enough to detest you, that you 'would win me yet,' and you have—all there is of me."

Roger went and stood beside the young girl's smiling face, saying earnestly,

"Dear little Belle, 'we *shall* have good times together yet,' or else the human heart with its purest love and deepest yearning is a lie."

Then turning, he took his wife in his arms and said, "Millie darling, we shall never be without a home again. Please God it shall be here until we find the better home of heaven."

[THE END.]

MONEY AND TRADE.

Grain and Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Cotton unchanged. Flour—Receipts 13,000 brls; without being quotably changed; sales 34,000 brls. Rye flour unchanged. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 91,000 bush; sales 1,387,000 bush, including 119,000 bush spot; exports 118,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee 81c, No 2 red $1 42 to $1 42½, No 1 white $1 40½ to $1 41½, No 2 red Jan $1 42½ to $1 43. Rye dull and easier to buy. Barley quiet. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts 800 bush; sales 270,000 bush, including 105,000 bush spot. Lard—10,000 brls. No 2 66½ to 66½, No 2 Jan 66½ to 66½. Oats—Receipts 39,000 bush, lower; sales 231,000 bush, mixed 58½ to 61½ white 60c to 65c. Hay scarcely. Hops firm at 20c to 25c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet, standard A 6⅞ to 6c, cut loaf 10½c, crushed 10½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum nominal. Tallow strong. Potatoes quiet, peerless $2 75, early rose $3 12 to $3 37½. Eggs dull at 22½c to 23c. Pork easier at $17 50 to $17 62½. Beef firm. Cut meats unchanged, middles dull. Lard weak at $11 25 to $11 37½. Butter less firm at 15c to 40c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet. Wheat higher, No 2 spring $1 27½ to $1 28½. Corn lower, 43c. Oats lower, 44½c. Rye and barley unchanged. Pork higher, $17 15 to $20. Lard easier, $11 02½. Whisky unchanged. Receipts—Flour 14,000 brls, wheat 29,000 bush, corn 152,000 bush, oats 99,000 bush, rye 4000 bush, barley 20,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 19,000 brls, wheat 23,000 bush, corn 102,000 bush, oats 72,000 bush, barley 6000 bush.

—Keep the feet dry.—This is the season of sloppy weather so productive of colds and lung troubles; neglected cold or damp feet is a great source of these troubles. Cure your cough with Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Pleasant to take and always

AUCTION SALES.

HO! MANITOBA HO!

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF 100 TOWN LOTS IN

BRANDON! BRANDON! BRANDON!

We have received instructions from Mr. Frank Glass, agent for Gen. Rosser, to offer for sale by Public Auction on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT, 17th & 18th JANUARY,

AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS, 185 YONGE STREET,

100 LOTS IN BRANDON.

Brandon is now so well known that it is almost unnecessary to say anything as to its superior advantages over all other towns in the North-West. The simple announcement of the sale would be sufficient to attract a large crowd of eager investors. Brandon is no paper town. Although only surveyed by the Syndicate in June last, it has now a population of over 1000 inhabitants.

Building operations prior to the completion of the railway to this point were almost impracticable owing to the enormous freight on supplies and building material; but, notwithstanding the fact that the C. P. R. only reached this place about the middle of October last, a large number of stores, hotels, and dwellings are now erected, or in course of completion, and so great is the demand for building accommodation that a considerable part of the population is now living under tents waiting for the opening of spring when building operations on a large scale will be carried on.

Contracts are out for a grand hotel, containing 140 bedrooms. Material for the construction of it are now on the way, and work will be commenced at an early date, so that it may be in running order for next summer. The building will cost $75,000, and will have underneath ten stores, six of them facing on Princess-avenue, and the other four on Park-street. The property to be offered is in close proximity to this hotel, the building of which will give a tremendous impetus to the value of lots in this vicinity.

These lots were selected by Gen. Rosser, Chief Engineer of the C. P. R., and are among the choicest in the survey.

This is the first time any Brandon lots have been placed on the Ontario market. No such opportunity has heretofore been offered the citizens of Toronto for a remunerative investment, and we do not hesitate to say that those who invest will obtain from three to five hundred per cent. advance on their purchase this coming spring.

At the sale of Brandon lots held in London on the 5th and 6th January, 60 lots were disposed of for $22,000, or an average of $366 each. Many of these lots have changed hands since the sale at greatly advanced figures; one man obtaining an advance of $105 before he left the auction room. Mr. Glass will offer by private sale some choice lots in Winnipeg, Portage La Prairie, Crystal City and Clearwater, 150 feet on the corner of Saskatchewan avenue and Manitoba street, Portage La Prairie, also 230 feet on Manitoba street, near Saskatchewan.

For full particulars enquire of MR. FRANK GLASS, Rossin House, or of C. M. HENDERSON, Auctioneer. Don't forget the date of the GRAND AUCTION SALE,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NEXT JANUARY 17th AND 18th 1882.

TERMS—Half cash, balance 6 and 12 months, with interest at 8 per cent.; or 10 per cent. discount off for cash.

SALE AT 2:30 AND 7:30 P. M. EACH DAY.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Auctioneers, 185 Yonge Street.

RAILWAY LANDS FOR SALE

Canada Pacific Railway Co.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offer lands in the *Fertile Belt* of Manitoba and the Northwest Territory for sale at

$2.50 PER ACRE.

Payment to be made one-sixth at the time of purchase, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at six per cent.,

A REBATE OF $1.25 PER ACRE

being allowed, on certain conditions, for cultivation and other improvements. THE LAND GRANT BONDS of the Company, which can be procured at all agencies of the Bank of Montreal and other banking institutions throughout the country, will be RECEIVED AT TEN PER CENT PREMIUM on their par value, with interest accrued, on account of and in payment of the purchase money, thus further reducing the price of the land to the purchaser.

Special arrangements made with Emigration and Land Companies.

For full particulars apply to the company's Land Commissioner, JOHN McTAVISH, Winnipeg; or the undersigned

By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

MONTREAL, December 1, 1881.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

THE GREAT STOCK - TAKING SALE.

AT

Edward M'Keown's

STILL CONTINUES.

Every Inducement Offered to Close Buyers to Purchase.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, A GREAT BARGAIN. Colored Dress Goods, Cashmeres AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS. Mantles, Ulsters, Dolmans, Shawls, AT LESS THAN COST. Flannels, Blankets, Comfortables, IMMENSE BARGAINS. Staple Goods, Linens, White Goods, ALL MARKED DOWN. Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods, Underwear, Corsets, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Knitted Wool Goods, etc., etc., CLEARING AT FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

As usual, we are showing the best values now offered in this market, and we hope that our carrying out our representations to the letter will induce you to pay to our claim that "we sell goods cheaper than other houses" that attention which it deserves. We do not advertise goods at higher prices than our competitors and ask you to buy them as a bargain, but when we advertise a bargain we give one, as an examination of our immense Stock during this Sale will testify.

EDWARD M'KEOWN'S,

182 Yonge-st., Third Door north of Queen.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE!

ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS!

In Parlor and Chamber Suites, with other novelties not procurable elsewhere.

We carry as large and perfectly assorted stock as in the city, and positively will quote the lowest prices for cash.

OSHAWA CABINET COMPANY,

97 YONGE ST. 26

FINE ARTS.

FINE ART GOODS!

Water Color Drawings,

English and French Engravings,

TASTEFULLY FRAMED, MAKE VERY APPROPRIATE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Make an early selection and give time for Framing. 36

H. J. MATTHEW & BRO.,

93 Yonge Street,

COAL AND WOOD.

ESTABLISHED 1856. ESTABLISHED 1856

P. BURNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

COAL AND WOOD.

STOVE. NUT. EGG. $7.00 PER TON.

OFFICES: 51 King St. East, Yonge St. Wharf, Cor. Front and Bathurst Sts., and 532 Queen St. West. 135

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ALL OFFICES.

BUTLER PITTSON COAL

STOVE, NUT, EGG, $7.00 PER TON.

OFFICES:—Dominion Bank Buildings, cor. King and Yonge sts.,
Cor. Yonge and McGill streets,
Cor. Niagara and Douro streets,
Cor. Esplanade and Princess streets.

All offices connected with Central Telephone Exchange. 35

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS. WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. WINDELER,

THE WELL-KNOWN, PRACTICAL

BOOT & SHOE MAKER

is prepared to supply Gents with all kinds of Boots and Shoes,

STRICTLY HIS OWN MAKE.

Having a long experience in business is a Guarantee that all goods purchased from him are A No 1. Ladies will do well to examine his stock for fine Boots and Shoes, as his stock is complete and prices very low. 36

W. WINDELER,

285 Queen Street West op. Beverley Street.

SIMPSON'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

For the Fall and Winter Trade are for Style and Price far ahead as usual of any other Stock of Goods in the city. 246

Christmas Goods at Our Usual Low Prices.

68 QUEEN STREET WEST, COR. TERAULEY.

POOR COPY

OUR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE TORONTO MEDICAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The President's Address—Discussion on Typhoid Fever in Toronto—City Water v. Well Water.

The inaugural meeting of the Toronto Medical school society was held in the school on Saturday evening. There was a good attendance of students.

The president, Dr. Adam Wright, read a little from Mr. Edwin A. Smith, of the city pharmacy, offering two prizes for the best essay on (1) the therapeutics of opium and mercury salts and potassium salts; (2) the use of the thermometer in the treatment and diagnosis of diseases. On motion of Messrs. Montague and Coulter a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith, to which he made a suitable reply. The president stated that other gentlemen had promised substantial aid.

About fifteen gentlemen were then proposed as members of the society.

Dr. Richardson, in taking the chair, expressed his sympathy with the aims of the society, and then called upon Dr. Adam Wright to give his

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

in which, after thanking the society for electing him president, he announced his intention of dealing with (1) the objects and prospects of the society, (2) the school, (3) their profession. The society would include the teachers, students and graduates of the school, and with the view of encouraging the latter to join, it had been decided to make them life members on payment of a single entrance fee. The objects would be literary, scientific and medical. Papers would be read on medical subjects, and clinical cases presented for examination. In point of attendance, he hoped they would show a good example to the Toronto medical society, which could barely muster up an average attendance of twenty. (Laughter.) There would also be a library and reading-room in connection with the society.

Their school, after a vigorous existence of 39 years, still occupied a place in the front rank of the best medical societies in America, a result which was due to the faithful labors of the senior members of the faculty.

THE STUDENTS AND THE POLICE.

Speaking of the kindly and intimate relations between the teachers and students, Dr. Wright said that the former made no attempt to command respect by clubbing students after the manner of those valiant men, the members of the Toronto police force. Later on in the address, he advised the students to refrain from midnight promenades in company with their friends the "bobbies," notwithstanding the moral benefits which the policemen must derive from the association. He told an anecdote of a policeman who was walking arm in arm with an arts student, when the latter said, "Do people ever mistake you for a post, and tie a horse to you?" To which his companion replied, "Not yet, but I've got an ass tied to me now. (Laughter.)

Speaking of the great change which has taken place in popular sentiment regarding the medical profession, the essayist read an advertisement taken from a paper 300 years old, "Wanted, a sober, steady person in the capacity of doctor, surgeon and man-midwife. He must occasionally act as butler, dress and trim wigs. He will be required to read prayers and preach a sermon every day." (Laughter.) But when they looked at the absurd and empirical methods of treatment pursued in those days, they would not be surprised at the low estimate in which the profession was held by the public. The high and honorable position now held by the profession was due to the wonderful advances in the study and practice of medicine made since that time.

The essayist closed by referring to the great and serious responsibilities which would rest upon his hearers in the profession they had chosen, and resumed his seat amid great applause.

The chairman spoke of the clinical society formed by the students at Guy's hospital, London, which in a very short time acquired such importance that the regulations of the hospital had to conform to its wishes.

A discussion then took place on the causes of the epidemic

OF TYPHOID FEVER

in the city. It was opened by Mr. Montague, who said there were two theories of the exciting cause of the disease. One was that it was a poison arising from the decomposition of organic or inorganic substances. The other theory, and that most commonly received, was that it was a specific poison from an organized germ derived from a previous case of the disease. The latter theory was the one favored by the speaker who supported it by a number of remarkable instances. He arrived at the following conclusions:

That typhoid fever arises from a specific poison.

That there is no reason for supposing the present epidemic an exception to that general rule.

That the nature of the contagion is such that one case is more than sufficient to use a wide spread epidemic, even a very great length of time after its occurence.

That the prevalence of the fever in this case was predisposed to by the unusal heat and drouth of the season, and that the means by what the infection has in all probability spread include the careless disposal of discharges from the sick, the atmosphere of the city, and the well water used for drinking purposes; the imperfect drainage and possibly adulterated milk supplied for the residents.

Mr. Cleland followed, advocating the decomposition theory, and attributing the disease to defective drainage, &c.

Mr. Coulter supported Mr. Montague. He instanced China, where the drainage, &c. was most defective and yet the disease was unknown. He thought the disease might be imported from meat.

Mr. Paterson after modestly explaining that he was only in the primary class, gave an excellent essay on the

CITY'S WELL-WATER

supply, and showed the great danger of contamination from privies, surface water, &c. He said the results of analysis had shown that the city water was comparatively good while the well-water was exceedingly bad.

Dr. Graham after complimenting the previous speakers, spoke of some peculiarities which had characterized the present epidemic.

Dr. O'Reilly said that nearly all of the large number of cases in the hospital had been traced to privies.

Dr. Cameron said that the vast majority of cases which had come under his observation had been caused by drinking the water of wells contaminated by privies.

Dr. Smith, V.S., gave some facts regarding the disease among the lower animals.

Dr. Workman made one of his characteristic speeches, full of dry humor, and was enthusiastically applauded by the students. He said he could remember when there was no such thing as typhoid fever in the city. Toronto he considered was one of the best drained cities in America, but he doubted whether the drains themselves were not a source of the disease. They were too large and had not sufficient fall.

The chairman gave an account of the first typhoid epidemic in the city, which arose from defective drainage in a number of houses near a ravine at the corner of Ann and Church streets.

This closed the discussion. Mr. Duncan after describing the shrinking and timid nature of the freshman in a manner which drew tears to the eyes of every one, moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Richardson, which was seconded by Mr. Cuthbertson and carried amid enthusiastic applause. The meeting adjourned at a little before 11.

BRIEF LOCALS.

How loud can tan bark?

Vital statistics last week: births, 61; marriages, 42; deaths, 23.

Amber-headed sandals of laurel-pink satin are the latest in dancing shoes.

A new tannery is about to be erected on the Don for the manufacture of sole leather.

Cloth is one of the most fashionable materials for making an over-dress for a plush skirt.

Reports of moribund council meetings are moribundant now than at any other season of the year.

Frank H. Gardner's Legion of Honor combination open at the grand opera house to-night for a week. Both play and players come well recommended by press and public.

The Canadian evangelization society, of which S. H. Blake is president and Mayor McMurrich treasurer, will bring Mr. Owers, an English evangelist at present in Halifax, to labor in Toronto.

The annual report of the collegiate institute shows the following facts: Number of teachers 11, salaries $10,250; pupils for 1881, 406, of which 233 were boys and 173 girls, all passing the inspector's examination for admission.

A large number attended the free breakfast at the temperance hall yesterday morning. A large number signed the pledge. A concert and supper will be given to the poor children at the same place Thursday evening.

Charles Roberts, jr., who is to read here next week, is considered one of the first elocutionists of New York, the press of which city have awarded him very high praise. He will appear under distinguished patronage.

The west end christian temperance society held one of their experience meetings in Occident hall yesterday afternoon. About five hundred people were in attendance. Addresses were delivered by leading members of the association, after which twenty-six signed the pledge.

The Sherbourne street car-drivers offer their thanks to the contributors towards the New Year's present they received, and assure the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly remembered them that they feel cheered and encouraged by their consideration and will do their best to merit approval in future.

Miss Kellogg grew worse instead of better Saturday and was therefore unable to sing at the Grand in the evening. A large number of people were disappointed. Miss Kellogg and her company are billed for Rochester to-night but it is doubtful if they will keep their engagement.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Mechanics' institute Saturday evening, Mr. Matthew Sweetnam was elected to fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Mr. Thos. Davison and Messrs. Ridout and Trotter were appointed as representatives on the board of the Toronto industrial exhibition for 1882.

Poultry breeders and all others interested will do well to see some member of the Canadian poultry association, before connecting themselves or in any way lending their influence to the formation of another society for which there is no need, as the proposal emenates from a disappointed office seeker, and one who is a constant grumbler.

The police superanuation fund has been formed with $4000 as a nucleus. Policeman Hall is chairman of the fund, committee and Sergeant Armstrong secretary. The fund has been gathered by stopping two per cent. per annum out of the constable's pay, but it is the intention to petition the city council for a grant, which will obviate any further grant from that quorter in individual cases.

County constable McClure of Holland Landing, arrived in the city Saturday with a prisoner named Danl. Smith, committed for trial on the charge of stealing a horse belonging to Charles Armstrong of Brampton. The horse is valued at $150 and was sold by the prisoner to a man living at the Landing for $40. Constable McClure made the arrest an hour after the sale.

Alderman Hallam's warehouse, 85 Front street east, was broken into yesterday afternoon for the third time. The thieves only succeeded in getting about $12. They smashed the inside of the safe and broke open all the drawers in the office. The papers and books were all scattered about. The party suspected has made off, it is supposed in the direction of Hamilton,

TE DEUM AT ST. MICHAEL'S.

A special service was held at St. Michael's cathedral last night in "thanksgiving for the liberation of the Catholic church in Prussia from imperial tyranny." The cathedral was crowded to the doors, and the service was grand and impressive. The altar was brilliantly illuminated. A beautiful Te Deum was sung in magnificent style, after which there was a procession through the aisles, composed of Archbishop Lynch and Bishop O'Mahony in full pontificals, the clergy and sanctuary boys, the latter bearing boughs of palm. His grace preached a sermon on the object of the celebration. Father Grimm and Father Laurent addressed the congregation in German and French respectively. The benediction was pronounced by the archbishop.

Pontifical high mass will be sung at the cathedral Wednesday morning next at 9 o'clock, previous to the meeting of the diocesan synod.

A POLICE GRIEVANCE.

The privates on the police force have a grievance. They have to buy their own fur caps and gloves, while the officers are supplied with these articles at the city's expense. It is hard to understand why the commissioners make fish of one and flesh of the other. If a distinction is to be made, it should be in favor of the private members, whose pay is out of proportion to that of their superiors.

A large number of the men threaten to leave unless their pay is increased. What are the commissioners doing? It is about time they gave the force some intimation of their intention.

A CHURCH TO BE CLOSED.

Rev. I Tovell writes that several familes belonging to the Richmond street Methodist church intend to leave at the end of his pastoral term, on account of distance, and unite with the Methodist churches more convenient. The disposal of the church property is contemplated. Some of the trustees are inclined to make it over to the missionery and book-room authorities for connection purposes, whilst others are as strongly in favor of selling to any legitimate purchaser, the proceeds, after paying off the debt, to be applied towards the erection of a new church in some more suitable locality.

THE JANE MILLER.

Mr. Peter A. Scott's Efforts to Secure a Government Investigation re the Lost Propeller.

A few days after the Jane Miller was ost, Mr. Peter A. Scott, the well known umberman of this city, wrote to the department of marine and fisheries at Ottawa, suggesting that the disaster should be made the subject of a government investigation, as he considered the propeller unseaworthy —in fact "the worst piece of workmanship afloat." In due time Mr. Scott received a reply from the deputy minister to the effect that the department was in communication with the inspector of steamboats in regard to the matter. Last week a second letter was addressed to Mr. Scott informing him that steamboat inspector Meneilley had reported that although a rough piece of workmanship, still the Jane Miller was strong, seaworthy and properly appointed for the route on which she was placed.

Mr. Scott is not satisfied to let the matter rest here. He wants a government investigation and writes to The World calling upon Mr. James Beaty, M. P. for West Toronto, to take the case in hand and urge it before the authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Scott selects Mr. Beaty from among the other city members because Mr. Beaty spoke against "floating coffins" at the meeting in this city subsequent to the terrible steamboat disaster at London. Mr. Scott claims the Jane Miller was nothing but a floating coffin, and says that Mr. Beaty has now a splendid chance to be of service to the public. He suggests that as the inspector of steamboats passed the lost propeller, he is hardly the proper party to be trusted with an investigation, but that the government should appoint a commission independent of the marine department.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Beaty will see fit to take hold of this matter as suggested by Mr. Scott, who is interested only for the benefit of the public. Mr. Scott was a passenger on the Jane Miller two or three weeks before she was lost and knows whereof he speaks.

SPORTING TALK.

Madame Englo, the champion long-distance female pedestrian of Great Britain, is coming to America.

The Bay of Quinte sportman's club have accepted a challenge from the Deseronto club to a pigeon shooting match.

Wm. Elliott, the oarsman, and the fireman on the steamer Critic, were seriously injurned at Queenston, by falling down a coal bunker.

Thirty horses in training for the spring meeting of the Nashville blood horse association have been removed by steamer to Nashville, Tenn., the race track being inundated.

A new trotting circuit has been formed, taking in Louisville, Cincinnati, Maysville, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Jackson, Sagniaw and Grand Rapids, beginning May 2 and closing June 27.

BYCICLEISTS AT BOSTON.

In the Boston bycicle contests Saturday, the first race, five miles, was won by H. Carri in 18:49¾ sec.; the second race, ten miles, for the amateur championship, was won by Trye in 35:44¼; the third race between John Keen, champion of England, and John Prince, champion of America, was won by Keen in 33.30. Match was originally intended to decide the championship of the world, but owing to the objections of having the championship settled upon a wooden track it was agreed to contest it upon a turnpike road.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

The executive committee of the National association of amateur oarsmen met on Saturday at New York. The report of the committee to consider the advisability of sending the Hillsdale crew to England decides that the crew should go, while being of the opinion that the Hillsdale's are eligible to row in any race, they deem it undignified for the association to enter the Henley regatta under the present unjust clause which excludes oarsmen who have ever been for wages employed as a mechanic, laborer or artisan. The clause also requires foreign crews to enter four months before the race, while the English crews can enter a fortnight previons. The place for the next regatta was not decided on.

CAMILLE AND ADRIENNE.

Manager Conner has arranged for three performances by M'lle. Rhea at the Royal opera house, commencing to-morrow night. Her characters will be Camille and Adrienne. The Detroit Every Saturday thus speaks of the great French actress:—M'lle. Rhea possesses a graceful figure, an expressive and intellectual face, and a clear, penetrating though not resonant voice. Her English is but slightly betrayed by her French accentuation. She is extremely natural, both in acting and speaking, and never a word of declamation or of stage elocution is heard from her lips. "Intensity" with her is not merely vocal, outward and muscular; it is the intensity of her own conception and possession of her part, and one suffers with her as with a real suffering that must be respected, not applauded as mimicry. Her realistic method is her chief charm.

M'lle. Rhea is well supported by J. Newton Gotthold, W. F. Clifton, Mrs. J. W. Brutone and other first-class artists. Her costumes are described as perfectly beautiful specimens of Worth's genius, and her diamonds are worth $100,000.

ASSIZE COURT.

In the malicious arrest case of Phillips v. Flynn the defendants said the proceedings for the arrest of plaintiff for his deficiency were taken with great reluctance, and upon the legal advice of Mr. Kerr, crown attorney at Cobourg. When the case came before the police magistrate it was dismissed on the ground that the case was one of a civil rather than a criminal nature. His lordship held that the taking of the advice was evidence of reasonable and probable cause, besides which Mr. Phillips had admitted the deficiency. He therefore entered judgement for the defendant. Dr. McMichael for plaintiff; J. K. Kerr, Q.C., for defendant.

In the case of Ellis v. Bickford, the plaintiff sued for $1550, being arrears of wages alleged to be due him for service on the Grand Junction railway as civil engineer. He testified that the defendant had claimed that he had lost so much time through an accident while in his service, for which he had been paid $800 by the township of Otonabee, he did not owe him anything. The jury gave him a verdict for $450. Dr. Snelling appeared for the plaintiff, R. S. Appelbe for defendant.

A LADY'S CLEVER HIT.

A western lady correspondent writes to The World as follows: Let me congratulate you for not rubbing everybody down with St. Jacob's oil. It would take an N. F. Davin to read unmoved the Globe and Free Press these days. I get perfectly enraged sometimes after reading a long article to find it thoroughly oiled. I don't blame the Globe so much; poor thing, it wants something of the kind to make it slip down at all.

Our fair correspondent has hit the nail on the head and deserves the thanks of a long-suffering reading public.

Mr. Geo. H. Davidson has succeeded Mr. Wurbele, Q. C., as lecturer on commercial law in McGill university.

BRANDON.

The Great Valley City of the Wondrous West.

(*From the London Advertiser.*)

Who has not heard of Brandon, the valley city of "our wondrous west," pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Assiniboine river, and commanding an extensive and enchanting view of the famous Grand valley, eastward, the beautiful Brandon hills, some ten miles southward, and the valley of the Little Saskatchewan, westward. Centrally located in an extensive area of fertile land, well watered and with good natural drainage, its position is one of the most promising for a great city on the line of the Canada Pacific railroad.

The C. P. R. syndicate, in May last, decided to make Brandon one of the division towns of their line, the distance from Winnipeg being 145 miles, and from Portage la Prairie 80 miles. Its favorable position on the west bank of the Assiniboine river induced them to survey and sell the site, reserving a strip of land through the town, one mile in length and 300 feet in width, for railway purposes. A large block of land was reserved for workshops, which the company purposes building in the spring.

The first auction sale of Brandon lots took place in Winnipeg on the 2nd and 3rd of June last, when 250 lots were disposed of, at prices ranging as high as $400.

A large number of mechanics are employed in railway operations and building in and around Brandon. Wages rule as follows.

Carpenters, per diem	$3 00
Plasterers, "	$4 00 to 5 00
Bricklayers, "	6 00 to 7 00
Painters, "	3 00 to 4 00
Tinsmiths, "	3 00 to 4 00
Labourers, "	2 00 to 3 00
Double team of horses, do	5 00 to 8 00

Many good buildings are in course of construction, but many more would be built if the lumber could be got in. It was thought that the opening of the railroad to Brandon, which took place on the 15th October, would bring in an abundance of building materials, but the immense quantities of supplies required for the construction of the line westward permitted only a limited amount of assistance to Brandon, and the present season closes with the most encouraging prospects for a wonderful building boom next spring.

The iron drawbridge across the Assiniboine at the foot of First street (1st street), to be built during the present winter, connects Brandon with the splendidly settled country north and east, known as the Big Plains.

The Brandon mills, Millford, and Elliott settlements all pass over this portion of Brandon by the south-east trail.

Brandon is the county town for the county of Brandon; and the Land office at the Souris mouth and the registry office at Milliford will in all probability be removed to Brandon, for the greater convenience of the settlers of this neighbourhood.

Rapid City is 18 miles north; Minnedosa, 24; Birtle, 90; Milford, 24; Souris Junction, 20; Elliott settlement, 18; Plain creek, 18; Oak lake, 30; Gopher Greek, 50; and Oak settlement, 30 miles westward from Brandon.

The Souris valley, southwest from Brandon, through which the Canada Pacific railway branch of the Souris valley and Bon river road is surveyed, and the construction of which will commence in the spring, is a fine country, and is rapidly settling up. This road opens up and passes through the immense coal and iron deposits recently discovered in the famous Souris valley district.

Brandon will undoubtedly become a large and prosperous city in a few years. Its central position will necessitate a branch and intertecting lines of railways with the trunk line, and the splendid bridge now being constructed across the Assiniboine just east of the town, will be utilized for a great southern line to connect with the Northwestern road. As a distributing point it will have no equal outside of Winnipeg in the Northwest. The syndicate have let contracts for an immense immigrant shed to be built at the foot of Second street, and intend using it as an outfitting station for emigration, which will be the means of largely increasing the business in this rapidly rising city. It will also be the terminus of the Canada Pacific railway for next season, and the point from which all syndicate supplies will be shipped. All steamers running between Winnipeg and Fort Ellice stop at Brandon. Plans for "a grand palace hotel," containing 140 bedrooms have been prepared by a Minneapolis firm, and work on the same will be commenced early in the coming spring. The materials for the construction are now being shipped from Minneapolis, so that no delay will occur in hastening the completion of so laudable an enterprise. The building alone will cost $75,000, and will have ten stores underneath, six of them facing Princess avenue, and the other four on Park street.

POLICE NEWS.

Ald. Love and Alex. Henderson presided at the police court Saturday.

Jennie Mills, a street walker, was sent down for three months.

Thomas Mathers requested the bench to send him down, as he could not secure work. He got three months.

John Mackenzie stole a bunch of keys and a silk handkerchief from John Platt. He was remanded until to-day.

James W. Miller, alias James Ryan, the convict who escaped from the penitentiary in Clarion county, Pa., was brought up on the charge of carrying a revolver. Mr. Murphy argued as the case had been partially heard by Colonel Denison Mr. Love had no jurisdiction in the matter. The prisoner was finally released on his own bail in the sum of $500 to appear for trial today. He was then re-arrested by Detective Burrows on a warrant charging him with robbery and shooting with intent to murder. The matter will probably be brought up before the county judge, when the evidence of Edward S. Wright, the Warden of the penitentiary will be taken.

John McGowan, Robt. McGowan and Jane McGowan were arrested on a warrant Saturday night for committing an aggravated assault on J. Y. Egan.

An old man named George Grey was arrested on suspicion of stealing a pair of pants, a shirt and other articles which were found in his possession.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Ottawa Free Press: If confederation, as administered by the conservative party, means the dismemberment of Ontario, and the destruction of provincial and legal rights, it is time we know it, in order that steps may be taken to secure a final settlement.

Kingston Whig: Every merchant and commercial man in Canada should help the movement setting in with force for the repeal of the bill stamp act. It is one of those things which are far more bother than they are worth.

THURSDAY NIGHT'S FIRE.

In a fire like that at Gillespie, Mead & Co's, the police should close up the street at either end so as to prevent vehicles from running over the hose. Considerable damage was done the rubber from this neglect on Thursday night.

RETAIL CLOTHING.

Jamieson's

GREAT STOCK TAKING SALE

OF

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Owing to the mildness of the weather and the large stock of Clothing that I have on hand, and which I am determined not to carry over, I will for the next few days offer

Overcoats. Overcoats. Overcoats.

At such Prices as were never heard of.

Boys' Overcoats, $2.50 up.
Men's " $5.00 up.
Boys' Suits - - $2.50 up.
Men's " - - $6.00 up.

AND FINE

ALL WOOL PANTS,

$3.50, WORTH $6.00.

P. JAMIESON,

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THE GREAT ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

115, 117, 119 & 121 KING STREET EAST,

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

We have a Fine Assortment of WINTER SUITS and OVERCOATS left, which we are determined to clear out before Stock Taking. We have marked them down to Wholesale Prices.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK AND HEAR OUR PRICES.

OAK HALL, THE KING OF CLOTHIERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next session thereof by and on behalf of The Rossin House Hotel Company for an Act amending its present Act of Incorporation by increasing the Capital stock of the said Company, and by altering land extending the borrowing powers of the said Company, and the purposes for which the Company may borrow, and for other purposes—

LEITH, KINGSTONE & ARMOUR.
Solicitors for Applicants.

Toronto, Dec. 22, 1881. 15

INSURANCE.

Lancashire Insurance Co'y.

Mr. JOS. B. REED has been appointed to the City Agency of this Co'y. The business of the Toronto Agency will in future be carried on under the name and style of REED & ROGERSON.

S. C. DUNCAN-CLARKE & CO.,
General Agents.

Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1881.

REED & ROGERSON,

TORONTO AGENTS,

OFFICES: 20 Toronto Street, 20 Wellington Street East.

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JOS. B. REED, Agent.

OFFICE: 20 Wellington st. East.

THE NORTH POLE AND FREE LIBRARIES.

At the meeting of the Canadian institute on Saturday, President Langton in the chair, Ald. Hallam advocated the free library scheme. The meeting passed a resolution that the Canadian institute, believing that the establishment of free public libraries would be of great benefit to this province, approve of any well considered plan for their institution by the imposition of a tax for that purpose. The president read a paper on the Hittite inscriptions, written by Professor Campbell of Montreal.

Commanner Cheyne addressed the meeting on his well-known plan for reaching the north pole by means of balloons. Several questions were put by members, and replied to by the commander. A resolution was passed, commending the proposal as one worthy of consideration and a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

DIED.

CANNIFF.—On the 15 inst., at the residence of his son, Dr. Canniff, Jonas Canniff, aged 92. Funeral on Tuesday at Belleville on the arrival of the morning train.

SHIRTS.

GRANT'S PATENT PARIS SHIRTS

TAKE THE LEAD

They are made of finest soft-finished cotton; fronts, cuffs and collar-bands 3-ply linen. From $1.25.

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N. B.—The above magnificent maps are supplied at the annexed prices for this year only. After January 1 next the prices will be advanced.

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