spiracy of the worst type. The tenant far mer Sweeney, arrested on suspicion of com

the affair will induce the Government

to take decisive steps to control the utterances of the land agitators. The jury on the inquest on Lord Mountmorris

have rendered a verdict of murder by some

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

OF MOUNTMORRIS DEPRECATED.

AND LEAGUE MEETINGS-PARNELL'S AGITA-

League last night at New Ross and intended

would be made to blow up the stands with

Mr. Parnell is at present in England con-

sulting eminent lawyers on the subject of the

rumoured Government prosecution of members of the Land League, but will reach Ire-

land in time to attend the land meeting at

New Ross on Sunday. The agitators declare

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Land meetings were neld to-day at Kilrush and New Ross. Ten

thousand persons were present at the former meeting. Mr. Parnell attended the New

Ross meeting, at which 20,000 were present

Parnell denounced the Liberal government

sors, and said nothing but the abolition of

andlordism would lead to a satisfactory set-

murdered. The speakers disclaimed any connection of the Land League with the murder.

The Tribune's London special says:—Those who expected Mr. Parnell to assume the re-

sponsibilities of a statesman and propose a

easible plan for remedying the Irish griev-

ances so loudly complained of have been mis-taken. He has chosen the less onerous atti-

tude of agitator, and recommends to the tenants the singular method of

coercing innocent persons for other per

ple's shortcomings. His advice to punish the landlords for the acts of the Government

resembles his plan of chastising the Govern-ment for the delinquencies of the House of

friends of Ireland regret the position he has taken. Unfortunately no British party would

care for an alliance with the Irish members.

and the government which would show a disposition to yield to Irish menaces

ould be instantly swept from power

less, and perhaps natural, for it really does not affect the British householder,

who is the read Government, whether the

the population alive to the need of reform,

but a real strike against rent would simply disorganize and ruin the industry of the

country. After all, the great majority of Englishmen are firmly persuaded that Ireland

the result would be the shipwreck of the

Government land bill next session. I repeat

unfriendly to Ireland. but they are anxious

to take into account the strong interests and

driven to his extreme position by the rivalry of the Land League leaders. It is said also

that the League funds are rapidly running

FORESTERS IN SESSION.

Meeting of the High Court at London—The Annual Report—Condition of the Order.

Ontario Independent Order of Foresters met to-day for its annual session in the Foresters

Hall over the Federal Bank. The initial session was opened in the usual way, Dr.

Oronhyatekha presiding, after which Bro. R.

McElheran, chairman of the reception com-

mittee, presented an address of welcome to the High Court, at the same time tendering

them the use of the handsome new hall. Bro. Botterill, of Ottawa, responded in a

pleasant speech which was loudly applauded. The High Chief Ranger presented his report.

From this it is learnt that during the past year \$6,000 have been paid by the Order to

the widows and orphans of deceased Canadian

will be paid to Mrs. Siebert, of London,

the 1st of January only \$5.25 each per \$1.000.

SUICIDE IN GAOL.

The Napanee Forger Hangs Himself in His Cell.

NAPANEE, Sept. 25.—Charles Stein, 18

years old, who was committed to gaol last Thursday to await his trial for forgery, hung

himself in his cell this forenoon. He used his pocket-handkerehief and suspenders, and

hung himself to the bar above the door. Life was extinct when he was discovered by

turnkey Clark. He forged an order on Slaven

& Co., of this place, against his father, Charles

Stein, of Denbigh, for a suit of clothes last Monday, and on Thursday attempted to get

was aroused and he was arrested, and after

Coroner Huffman empanelled a jury to as

certain by what means Stein came to his

death, and after hearing the evidence of two

medical gentlemen, the officials of the gaol

and a few other witnesses, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased,

Charles Stein, jr., while confined in the Napanee gaol, came to his death, on the 25th

day of September, 1880, between the hours of 9.30 and 11 a.m., by his own hands by

suspending his body by the neck with his

handkerchief and suspenders attached to the

A TELEGRAPHIC NOVELTY.

A New Submarine Cable Appliance—Ingenious Method of Increasing the Working Speed.

BOSTON, Sept. 25 .- Dr. Paget Higgs, of

London, with S. F. Vanchote and other electricians, has been surpervising the manu-

another order cashed for \$20, when susp

his arrest confessed his guilt.

grating over his cell door."

adopted.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- The High Court of

ish landlords are starved out or not. A

This, just or unjust, is true neverthe

The English Radicals and other

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

that they will keep within the law.

for following in the footsteps of its

for the use of the speakers at the great meet-

London, Sept. 25.

person or persons unknown.

The Latest News the World Over.

G. F. Grace, the well-known cricketer,

Calcutta despatch states that all fears in the crops are now dispelled in most

Geneva despatch says the greater part of

Simla despatch says the Ameer of Af-Madrid despatch says :- In consequence lrawal of 15,000 troops will shortly be It is assuming a serious phase.

rican corvette Nipsic is expected here to ipport the demand for the trial of the assasas of the American missionan. ens of the American missionary, Dr. Parsons. London, Sept. 23.

he threatened trouble in South Africa has become a sad reality. On Monday a of 1,200 fighting men of the Basuto e attacked the Mohales Hock settlement. wing day an army of 5,009 natives severe but the colonists repulsed t news left the Cape, it was reported onflict was still going on and that the n of the colonists was critical.

THE BRADLAUGH SUITS. suits against Mr. Bradlaugh for having affirmed instead of taking the oath, ill be tried in November. The Attor-eneral will urge proof that up to the ing of the day he affirmed Bradlaugh neither a Quaker, Moravian, nor Separ-

A Berlin despatch says :- The police seized thousand Socialist prints and pamphlets. ary journals published in London and Zurich.

EXCESSES BY RUSSIAN STRIKERS. St. Petersburg despatch says :- Three sand workmen at Jarzeos have struck and are committing great excesses. Troops have been despatched to the scene to protect

The Anglo-American Cable Company annces that on the 1st of October the tariff om New York and Canada to the United kingdom will be increased to 50 cents per rord. British, French, and American rovernment messages will be half cable ates; press messages will be 25 cents, with om after December 1st will be increased m 12½ to 50 cents, and English, French, and American government messages will be

St. Petersburg despatch says:-Turkesadvices say that General Levasheff telegraphed from Tsaritsinsk, on the 29th of July, t 74,000 troops on the road to Kuloga e delayed by severe fighting near Lautchu, 34,000 troops were said to be fighting with a force of 30,000, partly Chinese re-

Paris despatch says :- Xavier Vert, prominent as the inventor of the polyscope apparatus for examining the interior of human es, has been sentenced to three months that he had been carried away by scientific merely subjects, but the court declined to ad

GRAIN TRADE FAILURES IN RUSSIA. A St. Petersburg despatch says :- Several spensions are announced in the grain trade. he liabilities are in no instance large. The difficulties are due to the shipments from America forcing down prices after speculaors had based their calculations on the defi cient harvest in Russia.

THE NIHILIST REFUGEES IN ENGLAND. Important despatches relating to the Rus-an Nihilists' residence in London have been reived from Lord Dufferin. It is stated at they touch most seriously upon the Imal displeasure England has incurred by opean continental secret societies who taken refuge in this country. An unofficial authority goes so far as to say that a ery exalted personage belonging to the ourt of St. Petersburg has demanded ough ambiguously, that one and all of its refugees shall be given immediately social intercourse between that ourt and St. James' must be considered as

AN ITALIAN RIOT. A Rome despatch says :- A riot took place sterday at Terni, forty miles north-east of s, city. A sergeant of artillery was killed and seven soldiers wounded by the mob.

THE FRENCH CABINET'S PROGRAMME. A Paris despatch says :- The République ancaise says the programme of the new pinet consists, firstly, in the execution of the religious decrees, compulsory and gratuitous secular primary education, and serious eform in the magistracy, the necessity for which is again demonstrated by the prodemonstrations at Poitiers and Angiers. The foreign policy is an honour- tow her round."

LONDON, Sept. 25. The steamer Canopus, from Liverpool for Boston with forty-five passengers, has gone ashore in Keil Bay, near the Mull of Cantyre,

THE RUSSO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY. A St. Petersburg despatch says :- It is thought another attempt will be made to set-tle the difficulties between Russia and China. . Butzow, the Russian envoy, and Secretary hao, of the Chinese legation, who were on the way to Pekin, have been recalled. THE CANDAHAR GARRISON.

Candahar despatch says :-- General Phayre has been ordered to increase his force to ten thousand, which points to the probapility of the garrison remaining here for the

NEW YORK, Sept. 26. The Tribune's London special says :- The Government have practically decided to abandon Cyprus. They have stopped the lic works and withdrawn the war vessel. e event has passed almost unnoticed by the This shows the collapse of Lord Beaconsfield's theatrical annexation scheme.

London, Sept. 27. Mr. Leigh Smith, who has been making a summer voyage in the Arctic regions in his own steamer, states that he made Franz oseph's Land on August 14th and explored the west coast to 80° 30' north lat., and 40° He could see land forty miles be-It is said this is the best yet done in direction. Mr. Smith thinks the exploration of the Pole is not impossible.

EFFECT OF AYOUB KHAN'S DEFEAT. A Simla despatch says :- The defeat of Ayoub

lated a report that Ayoub Khan had captured General Roberts. For this the Ameer caused the sirdar to be flogged so severely spiracy of the worst type. The tenant farthat his life was endangered.

THE ROYD MURDER A servants' defence fund has been opene to secure a fair trial for Phelps, accused of the murder of Mr. Boyd at New Ross. A BISHOP STONED.

A Liverpool despatch says the Bishop of P. Moeller, of St. Petersburg, has failed Liverpool was stoned by an Irish mob last THE LANCASHIRE WEAVERS.

An Oldham despatch says :- The collapse ieneva despatch says the greater part of tirely changed the aspect of affairs here. It is now stated that short time will not be extensively adopted in the Oddbar distriction. of the strike of the cotton operatives has en-SERIOUS STRIKES AT BERLIN. A Berlin despatch says :- The strike

Madrid despatch says:—In consequence recently with the carpenters, has extended to he turners, weavers, and other workmen. THE AFGHAN DISASTER.

REPEAL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

A Copenhagen despatch says the Swedish and Norwegian press is heatedly discussing the agitation for the repeal of the act of union and the establishment of a Norwegian repub-The Swedish journals maintain that the onour of Sweden is involved, and that strong The relations between the King and the Nor wegian Storthing are very strained, a large majority having denied the King's right of

ANOTHER NIHILIST PLOT. A Glasgow despatch says :- A report that the Nihilists were preparing to hide nitroglycerine clocks in the coal aboard the Czar's new yacht Livadia, which is now being prepared for sea here, has resulted in stationing constables on the vessel.

LONDON, Sept. 28. In view of the state of affairs in Ireland and the East, influential supporters of the lovernment are urging the convocation of

THE BASUTO RISING. A despatch from Cape Town to the Times says:—Reinforcements numbering three thousand men are on their way to Basutoland. One of Chief Letza's sons was killed in a recent action, besides one hundred Basutos. AYOUB KHAN'S WHEREABOUTS.

A despatch from Simla says Ayoub Khan's Cabuli troops have reached Cabul, and have submitted to the Ameer. Ayoub Khan has FATAL EXPLOSION IN A MINE

A Berlin despatch says :- By an explosion of firedamp in a mine near Hermein, Essen district, eleven workmen were killed red rate of 124 cents. The rate to and the same number seriously wounded. ANOTHER AFGHAN RISING FEARED.

A despatch from Simla says another rising of the Afghan tribes is feared early in Octo-

THE FATAL LAND-SLIDE. AN EXTRAORDINARY RAINFALL-COLLAPSE OF A HOTEL-THIRTY NATIVES BURIED IN THE

BUINS-A RESCUING PARTY ALSO ENTOMBED. London, Sept. 23. The rain began on Friday and poured steadily until there had been a fall of twenty-five inches in forty hours. The effect of such an enormous mass of water pouring down into a confined settlement which is simply a basin, formed by a circle of hills, can be imagined. All the roads were cut to pieces. In the forepoon of Saturday it was rumoured that the Victoria Hotel was in a dangerous state. A land-slip had occurred on a spur behind the hotel, which resulted in the colapse of the whole upper line, together with

ne outhouses and part of the back premises. otel, who took shelter elsewhere. About hirty natives were buried in the ruins. Police, labourers, and soldiers were quickly on the spot. About noon there was a sullen roaring or rumbling, followed by vast clouds of dust, and the whole place shook. The ake rose in a moment far above its usual neight and swept in a massive wave towards the weir, when an enormous mass of land came down, burying the hotel and the rescuers with the disastrous result already

THE CITY OF CHESTER. ARRIVAL OF THE OVERDUE STEAMER AT QUEENSTOWN-THE VESSEL NEARLY ON THE

ROCKS-DRIFTING IN THE TROUGH OF THE LONDON, Sept. 23. A Queenstown despatch says :—The City of Chester arrived off Roche's Point about eleven this morning. Six cabin and seventeen steerage passengers and the mail were landed by a tug. The Chester is proceeding to Liverpool in tow of a tug, but her progress will be very slow. One of her passengers says:—"As we approached Galley Head, Ireland, on Wednesday, there was a thick haze. The tug Mount Etna blew a warning whistle and in two minutes more we might have been on the rocks. Our captain ordered the steamer Brazilian to cast off the towing hawser, and having all sail set he got the Chester before the wind and made a good offing to the southward, thus avoiding a great disaster. When the Brazilian spoke the Chester on Monday the latter was drifting in the trough of the sea, and two hawsers and a chain cable were broken in endeavouring to

MURDER OF AN IRISH LANDLORD.

DUBLIN, Sept. 26. Lord Mountmorris was murdered on Satrday night at Rushren, within a mile of Clonbur, county Galway. The scene of the assassination was a neck of land between Lough Mask and Lough Corrib. The Viscount attended a meeting of magistrates on Saturday afternoon at the court house of Clonbur, and was seen to leave the town about eight o'clock. Half an hour afterward his horse and carriage arrived at his residence, a mile distant, without him. This aroused suspicion among his family, and search having been made, he was found lying on the side of the road in a pool of blood, lifeless. The police were at once sent for and the body was conweyed to Ebor Hall, the family seat. Lord Mountmorris appears to have received one bullet in his head, penetrating the skull, three in the neck, and two in the body. Anyone of those six would have been sufficient to in his own neighbourhood and throughout Mayo and Galway. He had small estates, which he farmed to some extent. He had fifteen tenants, with whom he had most unhappy relations. Quite recently he obtained a magistrate he was unpopular, and at a meeting of justices which he had been attending,

facture of new inventions for vastly improv-ing the present system of submarine cables which are to be applied by the new American cable company, which proposes to lay some six thousand miles of cables connecting New a resolution was passed calling upon the Gov ernment to adopt coercive measures. York city directly with several European The Times' Dublin correspondent says :companies. The new apparatus consists of a submarine repeater in the form of a bronze The murder of Lord Mountmorris has excited globe six inches in diameter, to be submerged in mid-ocean. Hermetically sealed inside of it is some simple mechanism which performs the functions of an office and two operators. alarm little short of a panic among all respectable classes. Party differences are for the time discarded. It is said nobody can feel safe who ventures to assert his rights or discharge the duties connected with the pos-session, occupation, or management of land By the use of this instrument a cable may be divided in the centre and two circuits ob-Khan caused the Ameer the greatest satisfaction, and has had the most quieting effect on the country. Some days previous to the The country is fast drifting to anarchy. The four times greater than on a circuit or cable of

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880 .-- TWELVE PAGES.

plicity in the murder, has been discharged. A tenant farmer named Sweeney, who was under notice to quit, has been arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Mount-The Porte Virtually Declares War Against Europe. morris. The murder has caused the greatest nsation in Dublin, and it is expected

INFATUATION OF THE SULTAN

Liberty of Opinion Suppressed at Constantinople.

TION-AN ABSURD RUMOUR-THE MURDER Plot to Surrender Podgoritza to A Dublin despatch says :- A party belongthe Albanians. ng to the Land League and armed with re-rolvers guarded the stands erected by the

LONDON, Sept. 24. A Constantinople despatch says that the

his note has caused a great sensation deemed it dangerous for him to stay. other consuls remain at their posts. Pasha still awaits instructions from Constan

nour has returned to Gravosa with a special delegate attached by Montenegro to the comprobably Greece may obtain peaceful possion of the slice of territory awarded her. on the contrary, both Duleigno and Janina have to be wrested by force, then it is a measurable distance to the time when and Austria, must move their armies down to settle definitely the future of the Balkan peninsula. The reply of the

fleet to aid in the occupation of the ceded

Constantinople despatch says : - A second note from the Porte to its representa-tives was issued on the 22nd, which finally refuses to order the surrender of Dulcigno un Diplomatic circles consider that the Sultan the Albanians, and determined to oppose the that the Sultan was led to this change of at-titude by learning that the powers had arranged that after the settlement of the Dulcigno question the ships shall proceed to Volo to coerce the settlement of the Greek

should be governed as a school boy, kindly perhaps, but firmly. Should these people, who comprise the property-owning class, which is omnipotent in Great Britain, get their backs up at Parnell's extravagant demands. The result would be the shinwrest of the Russian corvette Zenmeuk, with Rear-Ad-

RIZA PASHA WAKING UP.

An Antivari despatch of Friday says :-- A Furkish man-of-war has arrived at Valdence, the port of Dulcigno, and another at Medua, port of Scutari, probably to coerce the

ALBANIAN THREATS. A Ragusa despatch says:—Admiral Seymour has just arrived. It is stated that action by the combined fleet against Duleigno is imminent. The Albanian League threatened to arrest the foreign consuls in Albania as soon as the fleet commenced hostilities. It is stated from Prisrend that the Albanians have driven out the newly appointed goverpor and nearly all the lieutenant-governors nolding office from the Sultan.

A Constantinople despatch says :-- Count von Hatzfeld, the German ambassador, had a four hours' interview with the Sultan and vainly tried to persuade him to consent to whose husband was a member of Court the peaceful surrender of Dulcigno. Victoria, No. 10, making \$8,000 paid to Canadians. It has cost the members since Sultan replied in terms similar to those of the Porte's last note, refusing to order the surrender unless the naval demonstration was The order gives \$1,000, \$2,000, or \$3,000, at abandoned. Count von Hatzfeld has invited the option of the members. The report was considered highly satisfactory and was the diplomatic body to a meeting to discuss the situation occasioned by the above inter-

left more than ever determined to resist.

FRESH NEGOTIATIONS. A Gravosa despatch says :- The ships which sailed to reconnoitre the Albanian coast have returned to Ragusa. The Albanians are flocking to Dulcigno in great numbers. The Montenegrins will postpone hos tilities until the Turkish troops are withdrawn. The Montenegrins are ready to engage the Albanians, but do not wish to fight the Turkish regulars. The departure of the international squadron is said to be suspended in consequence of fresh negotiations

TURKISH DEFIANCE. A Regusa despatch says:—The British consul has arrived here with Admiral Seymour. Riza Pasha states that he has no orders to surrender Dulcigno, and any act of war against the Albanians will be regarded as an against the Albanians will be regarded as an act of war against Turkey. A despatch boat has gone to Cattaro to bring the Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs to confer with Admiral Seymour. All the ships have been ordered to have steam up by 2.80 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The Albanians hold a very strong fortified position. The Montenegrins are seven thousand strong, while the Alban-

THE PLOT THICKENS. A Gravosa despatch says :-- The Prince of Montenegro, in an interview with Admiral Seymour, expressed the strongest conviction that his troops could take Dulcigno unaided. The answer of Riza Pasha to Admiral Seymour's ultimatum was most emphatic. The Pash said his orders were to protect the integrity of Ottoman territory. He would fire on any ferce, Montenegrin or otherwise. Admiral

that he had received a telegram from the British ambassador at Constantinople saying that the affair was now in the hands of the British admiral and the Prince

either unprepared to push things to extremi

The Tribune's London special says :- The

anxiously watches every movement of the

to Bagdad, there is not a tribe that is not

READY TO THROW OFF ITS ALLEGIANCE

to the Padishah, and the revolt of almost any

one of them would cause a disturbance which

would vibrate through every nation in Europe. The result of the Dulcigno struggle

gulates directly the fate of Janina. Shou

he northern Albanians be compelled to yield

two great Slavic powers,

couraging document. The tone seems to indicate that the Turk has put his back to the wall and means to die hard. Covert hints at

out the empire show that the Turks discern

A LAST HOLY WAR.

and raise the question of sending the Eu-

ropean fleet to Constantinople. The Moham-

medans at Dulcigno threaten to burn the city

rather than surrender, and probably will do

so deting, they we under the countenance of kiza Pasha. Admiral Seymour has just

Thesday. It is thought that the fleet

land them under cover of its guns

Albanians may fulfil their threat to leave it

only a heap of ruins for the powers to give to

their protege. In any case the fleet must not retire defeated. Rather would England take

up the matter single-handed than that her most effective arm should be discredited.

The Manbhester Gnardian's correspondent at Gravosa telegraphs that yesterday the Prince of Montenegro received an official intimation from the Porte that an advance to Dulcigno

AN UNPOPULAR EASTERN POLICY.

must unavoidably be destroyed or sunk.

demanded for Montenegro.

THE TURKISH NOTE.

A NOTIFICATION TO MONTENEGRO.

says a conference was held to-day by the Montenegrin Minister of War and the Euro-

A Ragusa despatch says :- It is rumoured

consuls from leaving that town. The French commander has declined active participation

THE REPLY TO THE PORTE.

A Constantinople despatch says :- The

TURKISH TROOPS IN DULCIGNO.

A Gravosa despatch says a battalion of

A Berlin despatch says :- The powers have

eremptorily demanded the immediate recall

Riza Pasha and the surrender of Dulcigno.

THE TURKS PREPARING TO TAKE THE OFFEN-

AN ADMIRAL NEARLY DROWNED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Turkish regulars has been observed in Dulcigno

ssadors' reply to the Porte's circular on

nians at Scutari prevented the foreign

The London Globe says an indignation meet-

week against the un-English develop-

London, Sept. 27.

prospects of

Montenegro. A a second conference the Prince assured Admiral Seymour that his troops were ready to march upon Dulcigno immediately. It has been arranged that nota shot shall be fired from the fleet near

the town of Dulcigno, but fire will be opened on Mazura and other fortified positions. The Montenegrins have six guns. Signals have been arranged between Admiral Seymour and the Montenegrin divisional com-mander. Riza Pasha has a well equipped battery of horse artillery. The delay in the departure of the fleet is conjectured to be caused by the Prince of Montenegro, who is

TURKS READY TO TAKE THE OFFENSIVE.

Montenegro unless the naval demonstration is abandoned, and the lives, property, and religion of the Mohammedans of the ceded territory the most sanguinary continental war since Waterloo should the rebellious elements stir are guaranteed to remain in statu quo, and the Podgoritza line is recognized by the powers. red up by the Turks to thwart the will of Europe finally break loose from the Sultan's A Ragusa despatch says .—The British asul has arrived from Scutari, where he feeble control and spread anarchy and massacr throughout his dissolving empire. From Scutari

inople, and has not yet replied to Admiral Seymour's ultimatum. There are no Turkish regulars in Dulcigno. Two tabors who fraternized with the Albanians are encamped near the town.

A Cettinje despatch says:—Admiral Sey-

tlement of the land question.

A land meeting was held on Sunday near the spot where Lord Mountmorris was mand of the international squadron.
Admiral Sir Arthur Hood, in command the Channel squadron, has been ordered to complete his ship with stores and ammunition, so as to be ready to proceed to the Mediterranean at an hour's notice. He will place himself under the orders of Admiral

> LONDON, Sept. 25. A Gravosa despatch of Friday says :-- Adniral Seymour will have to-day definitely instructed the Prince of Montenegro, who will order an advance on Dulcigno. All the foreign consuls have withdrawn from Scutari. On his return here Admiral Seymour will proceed with a certain portion of the

that the views of the English Radicals are not

concentrating at Gorica, and sending thither ammunition from Scutari which will be sufficient for all emergencies. This may have some effect on the population and the League. TURKISH MEN-OF-WAR AT DULCIGNO.

war against Europe, as the powers can never submit to disperse their fleet at the mere fiat of the Sultan. ing, under influential auspices, will be held this week against the un-English develop-

ments of Ministers' foreign policy in conne tion with the naval demonstration in Turkish waters.

A Scutari despatch says:—The Austrian consul recently invited the Albanian chiefs at Dulcigno to come into Scutari in order that he might represent to them the necessity of the surrender of Duleigno, but the chiefs

A RECONNOISSANCE. Ragusa advices state that the British de spatch-boat Helicon, with Admiral Seymour and all the other commanders except the French on board, has gone to make a reconnoissance in Albanian waters.

started by Montenegro.

ians have six thousand men and three field batteries. There are ten Turkish battalions under Riza Pasha near Dulcigno. LATER.—It has just been made known that the fleet will not start until Wednesday.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

Social, Political, and Literary Gossip from Paris.

FRENCH VIEWS OF THE EASTERN MUDDLE

Military Lothario Sentenced to Hard Labour.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Sept. 27. We are anxiously awaiting news of the com-nencement of hostilities at Dulcigno. Not-ithstanding the assurance of the official organ that positive orders have been given to the French Admiral to take no active part in naval demonstration hangs fire, and Europe them, there exists a latent suspicion that owing to the complex character of the situaparties struggling over the cession of a wretched Adriatic village. But every one knows it is not the intrinsic value of Dulcigno the assault. The threats of the Albanians to at has brought the power of United Europe make reprisals on the foreigners within then

The latest political brochure. " Les

otent," is having a sale to which its literary alue does not certainly entitle it. nost of this clever writer's pamphlets, it is owy nonsense. It may be questioned whether M. Dumas would be so ready to let off these periodical fireworks were it not for the fact that he makes 200,000f. every time he fires

DESERTION AND ELOPEMENT. A young officer of Dragoons named Vallet. ho deserted his colours the other day to run ff with another man's wife, has just been ntenced by court-martial at Chalons to two years at hard labour.

OPENING OF THE SEASON. Paris is again filling rapidly. The Longchamps racecourse was crowded with fashionables and celebrities yesterday. Among the former were the Princess De Sagon and Aurelien Scholl's friend, the Comte de Dion. Among the latter was Henri Rochefort, who is hail-fellow-well-met with all the Long champs book-makers, and rarely misses a meeting unless prevented by his engagements a possible massacre of the Christians through- in New Caledonia or elsewhere.

ROBBERY AT A RAILWAY STATION A gentleman named Pagés was about to take the train at the Gare du Nord on Saturday night, when, en his going into the office for a few moments, a case containing securities to arelessly left on a bench, disappeared during is absence. M. Pages offers 25,000f. to any one who will restore his stolen property, and, returned from concerting measures with Prince Nikita. The plans adopted are unknown, but the fleet will move at once. borrowing a leaf 'from American customs, promises not to prosecute the thief. SUFFOCATED IN A SEWER.

It is to be hoped the suffocation and death of five scavengers in the sewers of the Boulevard Rochecourt vesterday will at last stir Paris municipality into doing something to rid us of the fifthy odours which assail our postrils at night, and which can only be compared to those of New York. The Lanterne offers to give the friends of the victims the necessary funds for bringing an action against the administration for damages.

A Paris despatch says :- M. Constans, Minister of the Interior; will begin the enforcement of the religious decrees by breaking up orders like the Passionist Fathers, which are not recognized by the Vatican. He would be regarded as a declaration of war.

The Prince consequently telegraphed that he composed of foreigners, and will lastly comtroops of the powers to attack the Albanians, reinforced as they are by Turkish regulars and artillery. This step of the Porte must be regarded as tantamount to a declaration of AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

A Lyons despatch says :- A commercial ngress favouring a Franco-American treaty commerce has adopted resolutions requestng the French Government commissioners to naintain the duty of 60 centimes on wheat, and increase the duty to one franc and 20 centimes on flour from America.

FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

An Indian's Horrible Treatment of a White Woman—The Ruffian Captured at Braut-ford. ARRANGEMENT OF THE ATTACKING SQUADRON. A Ragusa despatch says:—The squadron which is to actually take part in the demonwhich is to actually take part in the demonstration will be divided into three columns. The first will be formed of the English and Italian ships, the second of the Austrian and French, and the third of the Russian and June last, at Lewiston, N.Y., an assault of the most horrible description was committed MONTENEGRO ASKS FOR DELAY.

on a young white woman, about twenty years of age, whose name has not been learnt, by A Berlin despatch says:—Montenegro has asked for a postponement of action against Dulcigno beyond Wednesday in order that she may complete her armaments. her. Although the police were promptly notified of the crime, and every effort was A TURKISH FRIGATE GETTING INTO DANGER. A correspondent at Gravosa on Saturday telegraphed that the Ottoman frigate Schlieminich lies off Dulcigno. She will be sumhe had fled to Canada. Detectives were placed upon his track, and among one of the first places to be visited moned to withdraw, or if she offers resistance was the Indian reserve here on Thursday morning last. There it was soon learned that A Constantinople despatch says the last note of the Porte, refusing to surrender Dula man answering to the description of Pat-terson had been committed to Brantford gaol cigno unless the naval demonstration is abandoned, was in great part the Sultan's own composition. It required as a condition for the surrender of Dulcigno, not only that the the surrender of Dulcigno, not only that the demonstration be abandoned, but that no demonstration be employed in connection with the Greek frontier or any other question, and that he had an uncle and step-brother living on the reserve. The detective visited the gaol, and had no difficulty in identifying the man. A Telegram reporter also visited the gaol this afternoon, but the prisoner would that no other concession in future shall be impart no further information other than what is given above. He is a stalwart, A Cettinge despatch says :- 'Riza Pasha has notified Prince Nikita that if the Montefinely built specimen of the Tuscarora tribe, 21 years of age, and is fully six feet in negrins assume the offensive, Turkey will regard it as an act of war." A Ragusa despatch height. His face bears a very villainous ex-

A RAILROAD WAR.

back to Lewiston to stand his trial.

Lively Times in New Jersey—A Dispute Over a Bridge—A Man Shot. BAYONNE CITY, N. J., Sept. 24.-The trouble between the Standard Oil Company and the New Jersey Central railroad continues. The railroad bridge at Centreville is still held by the Standard Company's men, and was the scene of riotous demonstrations last night. Mayor Lane to-day swore in a hundred special policemen, and it is alleged that they have all been selected from the the Montenegrin question has been delivered to the Porte. The reply declines to grant more time or abandon the demonstration. works of the Oil Company. The Standard men, it is said, to the number of several hundred, are encamped near the bridge. Last night they were served with rations. Another man is reported to have been shot.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—At 5 a.m. to-SIVE.

A Gravosa correspondent states that the day the explosives on board the glycerine scow at the scene of Dunbar's blasting opera-Turkish frigate at Dulcigno got up steam when the Helicon approached on a retions at the Lime Kiln crossing on the Detroit river, consisting of three hundred connoitring expedition. It is inferred from this that the frigate's orders are to withdraw pounds of nitro-glycerine and Hercules powder, blew up, wrecking the craft on which it was stored, and severely injuring on the approach of the combined fleet. Scutari and other advices state that the Peter Rogers, the head driller, and several other employés. The drill structure stood Turks are prepared to take the offensive in the direction of Podgoritza. on piles in the river, and the glycerine scow was anchored about fifty feet below. Not a A Ragusa despatch says :-- The Italian vestige of the scow is left. The works are there for the purpose of filling the Govern-ment contract for blasting the rocks out of Admiral Fincali was nearly drowned to day by the sinking of his gig. He was rescued by a steam launch from the Austrian vessel. this dangerous shoal.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

Wages Agitation on the Grand Trunk—Ar-rival of Jamaica Oranges.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The employes of the Grand Trunk have presented a petition to the general-manager asking for an increase of wages.
The locomotive engineers of the United States and Canada will hold their annual convention here next month, commencing on the

has been received at Montreal via Halifax, and is selling freely at \$12 to \$13 per case. LATEST FROM QUEBEC.

The first consignment of Jamaica oranges

The New French Credit Foncier—Business Enlargements—Mining Notes. QUEBEC, Sept. 29.—Mr. Currier, Registrar of Levis, has returned from Europe, where he nas been on business connected with the establishment of the new credit foncier.

Mr. Humbert and a capitalist of this city are about to start a new distillery here in the

pany represented by Mr. Ainsworth at Beauch has received a new engine for facilitating work at its mines. More than 150 men are at work for this company. The company, which has purchased the mining rightof Mr. Lionais, is also said to have 160 men employed upon their mines.

LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

The Probabilities of an Early SessionSyporting-Freight for Manitoba-Supreme
Court.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday evening but nothing has transpired. Much interest is taken in the robabilities of an early session of Parliament. The Governor-General is expected to return to the city early next month, and will at once meet his Ministers in Cabinet Council tails of the syndicate scheme will then be laid before him.

Some 18 car-loads of freight will be inded in the special train which leaves for Manitoba on the 6th of October. The Charlevoix election appeal will be deled to the list of cases inscribed for hearing before the session of the Supreme Court, which opens on the 26th of October. Heavy rain last night and this morning.

ST. THOMAS EXHIBITION.

Opening by the Governor-General. St. Thomas, Sept. 29.—His Excellency the Governor-General and suite arrived here by special train from Niagara, via Canada Southern railway, at 2 p.m. They were met at the station by the Mayor and Council, and were escorted to carriages and driven through grounds. Col. Cabe's cavalry brigade acted as escort. The procession following consisted of 25th Battalion Band Infantry Town Council, fire brigades and bands. Indians in costumes and bands. Arriving at the Fair grounds, his Excellency was present-Councils, Magistracy, Board of Directors of Southern Counties Fair. The Governor-General then formally declared the Exhibition open, and after inspecting the fire departents, was driven to the residence of A ments, was driven to the residence of A. McLachlin, Registrar of Elgin, where he will be entertained during his stay here. The town presents a very gay appearance, nearly all stores and many private residences being handsomely decorated. There will be illuminations, torch-light processions and many works to night. works to-night.

FIRE IN PRESCOTT.

PRESCOTT, Sept. 29 .- About four o'clock astrous fires that has visited Prescott for a long time. The scene of the confiagration was Mr. A. Hough's saw-mill and sash and door factory, situated on the river's edge at the end of the town. When the fire was discovered it had made great headway, and before the alarm bells could be rung and the fire brigade got out the nill was enveloped in fiames, and past all hepes of saving. The fire brigade was on the scene with the utmost promptness, and at once commenced with a gallant struggle to save the adjoining property. At the time the wind was blowing almost a gale from the southwest, and great masses of sparks and burning cinders filled the air for a great dissance from the scene of the fire. Fortunately, a very an Indian named Mitchell Patterson. After outraging her person he mutilated her in the most horrible manner, cutting her eyes out of their sockets, split-in showers. To this circumstance is due the her eyes out of their sockets, splitting her ears, and otherwise disfiguring fact that the whole castern portion of the town was not destroyed, for had this fire occurred during the recent dry spell, with the same nade to capture the fiend, nothing was heard wind blowing, nothing could prevent the most some means it became known that had fled to Canada. Detectives lumber sheds filled with lumber and shingles disastrous conflagration Prescott has ever in the north and Hughes' slaughter house in the east, both of which, despite the efforts of the firemen, who by this time had two splendid streams playing on the fire, were soon in a mass of flames. lumber shed the fire communicated to John for two mouths for brutally assaulting and seriously injuring another Indian. On soon gained the inside of the building, which appeared to contain much inflammable material, it, too, fell an easy prey to the devouring elements. From this building the fire communicated with a large frame stable just in rear of Mr. Hough's furniture store, situated on King street. This, like the other buildings burned with great rapidity, sending forth masses of flames, and showers of cinders that threatened destruction to the whole neighbouring property. One section of the fire company had taken a position pression. His term of imprisonment expires on the 4th of October, when he will be taken in the vard in rear of the furniture store and turned their whole attention to saving the building. With burning buildings on the sides of them, making an almost unendurable neat, the gallant fellows bravely fought back he flame. At times the heat was so intense that water had to be dashed upon the firemen's lothes to prevent them catching fire. the men worked on bravely, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with success and the fire under control. The mill in which the fire originated was a fine large frame building con taining much valuable machinery and estimated to be worth at least \$7,000. It was insured for \$2,000 in the Standard Fire Insurance Company, of Hamilton, and \$500 in the Manhattan Insurance, of New York. In addition to it Hill's cabinet shop, Hughes' slaughter house, the lumber shed in connection with the mill and the large stable in rear of Mr. Hough's store were destroyed. The loss on thes buildings, together with lumber and shingle estimate, cannot be less than \$4,000; all uninsured except the stables, on which there was an insurance of \$2,500 in the Mercantile

And teeth become a dazzling white, Beneath the efforts of the brush, When SOZODONT is used aright;

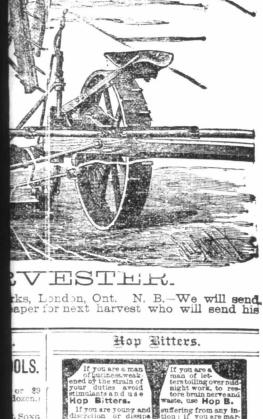
Insurance Company, Waterloo. The origin

of the fire is as vet a mystery. Mr. Hough

says he left the mill at quite a late hour on

Tuesday night, when everything appeared to be in a safe condition, and, so far as he

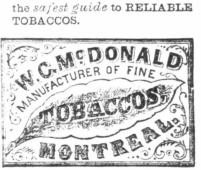
knows, there was not a spark of fire on the



NEVER

The Press

TOBACCOS. For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada as



IDOL SMOKING TOBACCO

THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco

to be had in Canada. THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

PRINCE of WALES

For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Domi-W. C. McDONALD,

Manufacturer.

MONTREAL. THE WEEKLY MAIL For One Dollar per annum, postage prepaid.

THE MAIL PRINTING CO., TORONTO

Enthusiastic Reception of Sir John

A STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER

Some Results of His Successful Mission to England.

SYSTEMATIC IMMIGRATION SECURED

The Burden of the Cost of Construction Removed.

A CANADA FEVER IN ENGLAND.

An English Capitalist Purchases 64,000 Acres of Canadian Land.

OPPOSITION MISREPRESENTATIONS FOILED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—Never in a long exence has your correspondent witnessed a intense anxiety to see a public man and what he had to say upon a question of rival of Sir John Macdonald. In the early morning a rumour was circulated to the effect that he had passed through the city last night on a special train, being desirous of avoiding both the public and the ineviable interviewer. There were not a few who boldly declared his mission a failure, and that he was anxious to reach without delay the obscurity which the capital affords. At a later hour bulletins were issued that the veteran statesman had passed yesterday in Quebec, where he was

nds, who turned M. Caron's house into levée hall, and that he had taken his departure this morning by special train for Ottawa. The question then was, Would he Ottawa. The question then was, Would he stop here? and many anxious enquiries were made in all quarters where information was likely to be had. No one seemed to know anything until late in the day, and then a few intimate friends of the Conservative chieftain were apprised of the train arriving here about five, but that the stay would be very brief. The next the stay would be very brief. The news spread like wildfire. The Club Cartier, composed of young French-Canadian Conservatives, soon made a move. An address, which had been previously prepared and engrossed, was brought out and a large deputation im-mediately repaired to the depot at Hochelaga to present it to Sir John on his arrival. From four o'clock gentlemen began to arrive at the station, and as the hour wore on the crowd station, and as the hour wore on the crowd increased to very large dimensions. There were few prominent men in the city who were not present, besides a large number of strangers. The following is only a partial list, as it was difficult to get the names where so many were present:—M. H. Gault, M.P., M. J. C. Coursoi, M.P., M. P. Ryan, M.P., A. Desjardins, M.P., J. A. Mousseau, M.P., Thos. White, M.P., J. G. H. Bergeron, M. P., F. Vanasse, M.P., A. DeCosmos, M.P., J. Ouimet, M.P., Dr. Fortin, M.P., Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Hon. Mr. Loranger, Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Mr. Taillon, M.P.P., Andrew Robertson, A. W. Ogilvie, George Duhame, Vice-President of the Cartier Club; M. J. E. Gagnon, Secretary do.; J. B. S. Beron, Gagnon, Secretary do.; J. B. S. Beron, seasurer do.; T. T. Onimet, R. Deservieres, A. Prevost, J. L. Archambault, F. Sarrasin, J. H. Leblanc, A. Prieur, Tremblay, J. Charbonneau, L. N. R. Tremblay, J. Charbonneau, L. N. Champagne, Ald. Thibault, &c. Punctually to the hour the train arrived the car which conveyed the Premier being abunted on to a siding. When it appeared, with Sir John on the platform, hats went off and CHEER AFTER CHEER was wreathed in smiles, and as everyone remarked, he looked surpassingly happy, and at least ten years younger than when he left. These were taken as omens that he had good news to R. Tremblay, J. Charbonneau, L. N. Champagne, Ald. Thibault, &c. Penchually to the hour the train arrived, the car which conveyed the Premier being abunted on to a siding. When it appeared, with Sir John on the platform, hats went off and

ing countenance that he had achieved a success in London. On the car coming welcome every one gave him could only be likened to that accorded to a beloved father entering the bosom of his family. Sir John had a word and a greeting for everybody, and we have not seen him at any time previously with a greater flow of animal spirits. He could not even refrain when meeting Mr. Decould not even refrain when meeting Mr. De-Cosmos from telling him that the first item of news which he read in a Montreal paper after his arrival at Rimouski was that British Columbia had obtained another representative in addition to Messrs. Bunster, DeCosmos, and himself, and that one was the great sea-serpent. He thought it would now be hard to match the Pacific province. Upon landing, the distinguished statesman was surrounded by a throng, every one endeavouring to get as near as possible, to hear him speak.

ADDRESS FROM THE CARTIER CLUB. The members of the Cartier Club having advanced, the Vice-President, Mr. Duhamel, having been introduced to Sir John by the Hon. Mr. Loranger, read the address in French. The following is a translation:— "To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald.

"RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,—The members of the Club Cartier having learned you were to pass here this afternoon, have hastened to come in behalf of the young Conservatives of the province of Quebec to bid you welcome on the occasion of your happy return to our midst, and to congratulate you on the brilliant success which you have lately achieved in England. They have remarked with a great degree of satisfaction that a great number of our opponents, with a firmness highly creditable to them, have joined hands with the Conservative party, who rejoice at your success. By so doing they render homage to your abilities, of which you have given a new proof in the accomplishment of your difficult mission, which is the worthy erowning of a long and brilliant career. Please, Right Hon. Sir, accept the congratulations of the young Conservatives, who are happy in being the interpreters of the views of the great majority of the inhabitants of the Confederation of Canada.

"By order of the Club Costies" " RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR,—The members

" By order of the Club Cartier.

(Signed), "G. A. TRATUEL."
On Mr. Duhamel concluding a stillness On Mr. Duhamel concluding a stillness came over the crowd, and every neck was stretched out to catch what might fall from the lips of Canada's greatest statesman. It is only stating the truth to say that there were a few in the throng whose hearts were not throbbing with anxiety lest the declaration which would issue from Sir John's lips might not be as favourable to Canada as all desired and longed for. Some little time past many were beginning to think the obstacles thrown in his way by his unpatriotic opponents might have prevented the success which had been previously looked for. These feelings were rathered strengthened by the adverse reports circulated by the Opposition press, and many a citizen whose courage has been on the strain came to your correspondent after hearing Sir John's speech poraries.

Business men's opinions.

The Winese gives the following reports of interviews upon the impression made by Sir John Macdonald's speech. "Our reporter found the stream came to your correspondent after hearing Sir John's speech and said. "That address has taken a great tload off my mind." There is no denying the fact that extrame anxiety prevailed—and it was pictured on every thoughtful countenance—lest the news might be far from encouraging to all our hopes. The relief it was to hear Sir John's triumph amid such obstacles as he described found vent in the acclamations which followed almost every

Str John Macdonald sizes men's opinions.

The Winese gives the following reports of interviews upon the impression made by Sir John Macdonald's speech. "Our reporter found the stream came to your correspondent after hearing Sir John's speech. The continued depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depressing weather, quite jubilant over Sir John's speech. "The continued depressing the depression and the speech in the Continued depression and the masks made a great number of Conservativesalitheauxious. But Sir John's utterances have cleared away all doubts, and we now feel that a better bargain has been made than we expected. The construction of the entire road with

of Canada for their address of welcome. He had not had an opportunity abroad of following the reports in the Canadian press regarding his mission as they had, but he said it was a pleasure to hear that there were patriots who had the interest of the country at heart in preference to party. There were questions which, in his opinion, should be lifted far above party strife, and that of the Pacific railway was one. He could not go so fully into the results of his mission as he could wish. They must first be submitted to the representative of our Sovereign and the Government for their acceptance. He might say, however, that he had provisionally formed a syndicate of eminent capitalists in Paris, France; Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany; England, the United States, and Canada. They were a combination such as had never been formed before, and that would be able beyond all question to carry out the undertaking successfully. The German element was of great importance, as it would undoubtedly turn the stream of emigration from the United States into Canada. The syndicate had given security in money for the completion of the railway inside of ten years, and further security for operating it for ten years thereafter. This was equivalent to security for twenty years. They have also contracted not to build the easiest and most profitable portions of the road first, but to take the most difficult parts as well. Arrangements had also been made for putting the land into the market at once for sale. There would be a systematic immigration introduced at once. The road would not oost Canada as much as

through triumphantly,
Mr. M. H. GAULT, M.P., said :- "I thank

you, Sir John, on behalf of the people of the whole Dominion, and am pleased beyond measure to hear the assurance that you have carried out your mission with such triumphant success." (Cheers.)

Sir John then retired to the car, and the

train left amidst the enthusiastic cheers of

MONTREAL, Sept. 28 .- The talk here to-

day has been over Sir John Macdonald's speech, to the exclusion of everything else. There does not seem to be a dissentient voice, even among his strongest political opponents, as to his complete success in getting a substantial syndicate to take over the road. It

is a long time since the press of Montreal of all shades of politics has manifested such unanimity and reflected public opinion so accurately as it has done in noticing the re-

THE OPPOSITION PRESS.

ours,' will tend to increase the mania for speculation already apparent in certain quarters."

The Herald, which is essentially the Grit organ, says.—"The Times, on the authority of the Canadian Ministers, gave out that the work was to be spread over a considerable

THE MINISTERIAL PRESS.

The Gazette (Conservative) concludes an editorial on the subject as follows:—"We have not yet details of the scheme, but for

have not yet details of the scheme, but for the present the assurance which we have received that on an ordinary calculation the scheme, when completed, will cost Canada less than the scheme of 1872, will be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that the best interests of the county have been carefully safe-guarded in the arrangements which have been made. Sir John is entitled to and will receive the warm congratulations of the people of this country from one end of the Dominion to the other."

The Nav (neutral in political says :-- "Sir

Dominion to the other."

The Star (neutral in politics) says:—"Sir John A. Macdonald met with a warm reception upon his arrival at the Hochelaga depot yesterday, and his positive assurances that all is well with his Pacific railway negotiations have given much popular satisfaction. The full text of the arrangement Sir John has reserved till it has been sancthoned by the Governor in Council—this hy way of the stignette.

served till it has been sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council—this by way of the etiquette of the thing. In the meantime, in the popular mind Sir John has covered himself and his Cabinet with glory as with a mantle. There is nothing which succeeds like success, and there are few men who possess the happy knack of success which Sir John A. Macdonald does."

The French papers are nearly as complimentary and unanimous in their approval of Sir John's success as their English contemporaries.

BUSINESS MEN'S OPINIONS.

sults of the Premier's mission.

those assembled.

"'I have just met a friend who has been in Europe for some time,' remarked another, 'and he informs me that he was amazed at the great interest this Pacific scheme had awakened on the continent of Europe. He said that the English people had long looked with envy and some concern on the great number of their people who were yearly leaving their ahores for the United States, and that now that they feel that one of their own colonies can receive and United States, and that now that they feel that one of their own colonies can receive and accommodate all their surplus population, they feel like doing everything they can to assist the enterprise, and some fondly hope that the great North-West may eventually even rival the United States in its greatness."

"A third gentleman was very much pleased to hear Sir John say that he had security for the completion of the road, and also for its operation for ten years after its completion. He thought that a syndicate or corporation could build and run the road more economically than a Government. Sir John's remark that the road would not cost the older provinces a cent he understood to mean that the Government had retained a good share of the valuable land, and that its sale would more than recoup the Government for the money

ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE SOME

AN INSECURE GAOL.

scape of a Prisoner from the Lucan Lock Up—An Easy Mode of Exit. LUCAN, Sept. 24.—The prisoner I Cameron, alias Perkins, mentioned yesterds as being wanted at Fergus, escaped from the lock-up here at six o'clock this morning, seems the constable took off the prisoner. seems the constable took off the prisoner's handcuffs for the purpose of giving him his breakfast, and then went to bring him the eatables, but upon his return found Cameron had broken a lock, opened the outer door, and escaped. At latest accounts he had not been captured.

FISHERY TROUBLES.

market at once for sale. There would be a systematic immigration introduced at once. The road would not cost Canada as much as Sir Hugh Allan offered to do it for in 1873. Mr. Mackenzie had said in the House that Sir Hugh Allan could not have built the road for the thirty million dollars and the land grant which he was to get. What will he think when he learns it will be built for less cost now to Canada? Arrangements have been made by which the railway will proceed whether it is sanctioned at the approaching session or the next one. He could assure them that the building of the railway would not cost the old provinces of Canada one cent, as the land would pay for it. There is a fever in England among all classes for Canada. Why, one gentleman there made him an offer for sixty-four thousand acres of land at the very base of the Rocky Mountains, which he accepted. That man is Mr. More Illegal Interference by Newfoundanders Some of the Culprits Arrested. GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 24.—The captain of the fishing schooner Martha C. reports that his vessel was twice boarded by parties of Newfoundlanders while the crew were jigging for squid. and that their fishing operations were forbidden. The invaders threatened to drive the vessel from the grounds. The captain dared them to interfere, and continuing to fish was not further molested. He reports hearing that several Newfoundlanders had been arrested by the local authorities for unlawful interference with American fishermen. land at the very base of the Rocky Mountains, which he accepted. That man is Mr. Thomas Brassey, M.P., a member of the British Government. Throughout England one of the greatest obstacles he had met with was Mr. Blake's speech. It had been printed and circulated, and wherever he went it was put under his nose. Thanks, however, to the strong sense of the people of England and to his (Sir John's) persuasion, all the combinations—he might say conspiracies—were ineffectual in preventing his success. The contract will now go on whether Parliament ratifies it in November or February. The syndicate is composed of men of millions of capital, who will carry the railway through triumphantly.

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

A syndicate, headed by the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, has been formed at Arthabaska, for growing one thousand acres of beet root annually for manufacturing into sugar. A deed has been signed between the syndicate and the French sugar manufacturers' representative to continue the production for twelve years. welve years.
Mr. Padden, the teller of the Bank of Mon-

treal, through whose thoughtleseness \$7,000 disappeared from the counter, has been suppended pending an investigation. The city detectives have been working on the case, but have not been able to discover either the third or the money.

There are some adverse comments on the coroner's action in closing the inquest on the body of Mr. Lacy Barnes prematurely, and without waiting for the examination of Mrs. Thrower, who was the sole witness of the fatal act, and who left town on the morning of the action. fatal act, and who left town on the morning of the enquiry. It is also said that the examination of the doctor was very superficial, and that a good deal more light could have been thrown upon the cause of the gifted man's suicide had Dr. Blackader been thoroughly interrogated about the contents of the letter he received from Barnes the morning previous to his death, and which the witness admitted he had hastily destroyed lest it might fall into other hands. The inquest is looked upon as a solemn farce.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—During the present week 2,000 head of cattle and 1,700 sheep were shipped from this port to Great Britain, against 1,947 head of cattle and 600 sheep the previous week.

The Grand Trunk has obtained returns from its station agents from Portland to

the previous week.

The Grand Trunk has obtained returns from its station agents from Portland to Detroit, giving details as to the yield of the present harvest. The statements are very encouraging, and fully bear out the good reports already received from other sources.

A large meeting of breeders and exhibitors of cattle from all parts of Canada was held here to day, when an interchange of views on matters relating to stock took place.

Sir Leonard Tilley paid a long visit to the Exhibition here and went through the various departments, examining them with care.

A new colonization scheme for promoting the immigration of English and Scotch farmers on a very extensive scale, and their settlement on the wild lands of this province, has been organized and launched most successfully in the metropolis of the empire. It is under the auspices of influential and wealthy people, and promises most beneficial results to all concerned, sewell as being sure to render a vast benefit to this section of the Dominnon. It would be a betrayal of confidence to enter into details just at present, but in a few days they will be placed before the readers of The Man. It is not overstepping the bounds, however, to state that the plan of settlement is an entirely novel one in Canada, and it will be found to be thoroughly practical, and what is more, successful. The public here know nothing of the matter yet, although the projector is a prominent gentleman of great energy and ability, and well-known both here and throughout the Dominion.

What would appear to be an extraordinary organ, says:—"The Times, on the authority of the Canadian Ministers, gave out that the work was to be spread over a considerable number of years. It now appears that the period is to be only ten years for the completion of the work, which, for such an enterprise, can hardly be regarded as any delay at all. It seems also, in addition to the other firms already spoken of, that a German house is one of the parties to the contract. There is a part of the arrangement in which, as Montrealers, we feel great interest. It is in that which assures the connection of the Canada Central with the main road at or near Lake Nipissing. Assuming, as we are bound to do, that the contractors give good security to carry out their bargain, we believe that the disposition of the work by calling in private enterprise and vigilance is by far the best method of attaining the desired object. That object is a double one—to make the road and settle the country. The last must go hand-in-hand with the first object, and it must be remembered that the company which we suppose will be formed by the contractors will be primarily, not a land company, but a railway company, and that its profits will not be made so much by high prices obtained by holding up land as sby creating speedily a traffic which will afford a profit on the outlay of fixed capital and running expenses."

nroughout the Dominion.

What would appear to be an extraordinary What would appear to be an extraordinary oversight on the part of the framers of the Blake Act came to light here to-day, and has created not a little astonishment, comment, and regret. The defect which a shrewd lawyer has discovered in the Act has practically rendered it inoperative. It appears that under a new reading of the law, before a conviction can be obtained it must be proved that the weapon belonged to the person accused of carrying it. In the case of the man named Leonard, who was arrested for having two revolvers concealed on his person, the charge was withdrawn by the Clerk of the Recorder's Court on the prisoner proving that the pistol belonged to friends of his who had purchased them while on a visit to the city. Dangerous characters hereafter have only to get the loan of revolvers to carry them in defiance of the police if the course taken to-day be correct.

The Brome election has been postponed in consequence of an informality in the notice given by the sheriff. Mr. A. Manson and Dr. Prime are still in the field on the Conservative side, but it is considered certain that one will retire before the struggle comes off. Mr. Sidney Fisher has consented to be the Liberal candidate, after a good deal of coaxing. He feels very uncomfortable, however, over his prospects, as only one-half the polling places in the county were represented by delegates at the nominating caucus.

Although American buyers are on the market all the time, business in horseflesh continues dull, and the volume of transactions is small. Some dealers attribute the recent de-

small. Some dealers attribute the recent decrease in the horse trade of this city to the

Opening of the Middlesex Assizes

The Brisoners Arraigned and Plead "Not Guilty."

From Our Own Reporter.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The county of Middlesex Assizes opened to-day, Mr. Justice Armour presiding. The present Assizes will in all probability turn out to be the most prolonged and, the most important which the county has seen, and this not because of the number of cases to be tried, but by reason of the investigation which is to take place with reference to the famous Biddulph tragedy. The six prisoners awaiting their trial on the charge of perpetrating or assisting to perpetrate the great crime are James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, John Purtell. Thomas Ryder, and James Ryder, senior. Eight months detention in the common gaol in the rear of the Court House, which they have already undergone, has by no means injuriously affected them so far as their personal appearance is concerned. Their looks to-day were those of health, and indeed of comfort. They have been free from idle associations, have lived on plain fare, and though not working have had good exercise. Any fine morning persons crossing the bridge at the foot of Dundas street, near which the gool stands, can, by standing a reasonable distance from the wall, see into the gool yard and observe

The puscos at their morning exemclosely watch them while they tramp or run
up and down on a well worn pathway about a
hundred feet in length, which extends from
the threshold of the well-barred gool door to
the lofty wall. This morning they were on
their daily pedestrian tour early. Up and
down the little path they walked and ran, a
couple of them well wrapped up and the remainder of them minus their coats. It is not
a very great distance from the gool lot on the
county side of the bridge that Johnny Connors, the principal witness in the case, lives.
He has, as it was thought his life was in danger, been under the care of a county
constable since February, but he lives at
home. This morning, among the hundreds
who on business intent crossed the bridge and
came into the city, was Mrs. Connors, Johnny's
mother. She came on foot, and as she
reached that part of the bridge from which a
view of the gool yard can be obtained she
looked up and saw the prisoners promenading.
She quickly turned her eyes in another
direction and trudged rapidly out of sight.
Mrs. Connors is a venerable looking woman.
She wore spectacles, one of the old-fashioned
bonnets, which envelopes the entire head,
neck, and ears, a plaid shawl, and a loud
green dress which had evidently been a
favourite of hers years ago. Biddulphers, as
the residents of the unenviably celebrated
township are called, have come to the city in
strong force to attend thet trial. It was
thought that the jury would have been called
to-day, and that the proceedings would have
been gone on with immediately. The assizes
opened, but no great trial commences on the
very first day. Still there might have been
some ground for thinking that the trial would
begin at once, as the witnesses were summoned for to-day, and as the Grand-Jury gave

begin at once, as the witnesses were sum-moned for to-day, and as the Grand Jury gave its judgment in the case last spring. At the opening of the Court to-day Mr. Justice Armour delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. His Lordship did not refer to the Biddulph case, as the present Grand Jury has nothing to do with it; but after explaining the cases which have to come under their notice, he discussed the question of the advisability of retaining the grand and petit juries in their present form. He favoured the resention of the antiquent are the support of his view.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE SIDDULPS PRISONERS.

Several civil cases were then proceeded.

Several civil cases were then proceeded with. During an interval in the course of one case, the Biddulph prisoners were placed in the prisoner's box and arraigned. When the box was made there was evidently no idea that so many men would ever be arraigned in London for complicity in one crime. The box is always too.

is almost too small for the prisoners, and they had to be packed into it with some care. When all were seated,

Mr. Irving, Q. C., who represents the Crown, called upon the Clerk of the Court to read the indictments. These are four in number. The first one reads as follows:—

"That the said James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLaughlin, John Purtell, Thomas Ryder, and James Ryder the eldes, on the fourth day of February, in the year 1880, in the township of Biddulph, in the county of Middlesex, feloniously, wilfully, and with malice aforethought did kill one Judith Doenelly, against the peace of our lady the Queen, her crown and dignity."

"How say you, James Carroll," asked the clerk, "are you guilty or not guilty!"

"NOT GUILTY." Carroll replied. The other prisoners wer similarly interrogated, and made the sam

similarly interrogated, and made the same answer.

"Are you ready for your trial?" the clerk asked, and a chorus of "Yes" followed.

By the next indictment the prisoners are charged with having feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously set fire to a certain dwelling-house, one John Connors being present, against the peace of our lady the Queen, etc. The prisoners pleaded "not guilty" to this, and intimated their readiness to stand their trial. The two other indictments charge them, one with the murder of John Donnelly, and the other with the murder of Bridget Donnelly. Onnelly.
The prisoners were then removed.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

A Rumoured Cabinet Appointment—The Atalaya Case—Council of Public Instruction—Congratulations of the Premier—A Levis Deputation.

QUEBRO, Sept. 28.—It was generally rumoured around town, and given as a fact obtained from a reliable source, that Mr. Caron, M.P., had been to-day called to undertake the responsibilities of a federal Cabinet Minister. The report has given universal pleasure ameng those of both sides of politics.

A local paper objects to the next provincial exhibition being held in Montreal.

The Mercury announces that commissions are about to be sent to Montreal and New York to take affidavits in reference to the Atalaya case.

Mgr. Racine arrived here last night and took part in a preliminary meeting of the Catholic Council of Public Instruction held to-day.

The Premier seturned to Montreal vester—

The Premier neturned to Montreal yest

day in company with Mr. A. B. Chaffee, L. A. Senecal, and others interested in railway

A. Senecal, and others interested in railway matters.

The French Conservative press unite in congratulating Sir John on the success of his mission to England.

Le Nouvelliste announces on good authority that at least one of the French religious communities is endeavouring to find a suitable plot of land here to which to transfer their establishment by degrees, in order to avoid the taxation of religious institutions which they believe to be imminent.

Complaints as to the disgraceful condition of our thoroughfares continue to be numerous.

Another half-hundred Quebecers left last night for the shanties.

This morning the Mayor of Levis and Councillor Gibson waited on the Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, to obtain his influence in order to ensure the construction of a bridge over a dangerous portion of the railway.

An agitation is being commenced here to compel carriages to carry lighted lamps at night, several accidents having lately occurred from collisions.

Since the Canada Temperance Act went into force at Woodstock, N.B., the fines collected for the violation of it amount to \$300.

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 22.—A genuine sea serpent, six feet in length, with a mane, a head shaped like a pauther, and a shappointed tail, was brought in by Indians yesterday, who caught it in deep water in the Straits of DeHaro. Its appearance creates intense interest. The serpent has been photographed, and the body will be preserved in spirits and sent to Ottawa.

VERY LIKE A MURDER.

in Confusion.

PLANTAGENER, Sept. 25.—On Monday evening last an old man named Burnet mysteriously disappeared from his house. He had for some time past been living alone, his wife having left him to live with one of her sons on the next farm. The house when examined after the old man was missed presented a strange appearance—everything seemed to have been turned upside down. A quantity of buckwheat in the chamber had been taken away, also some pork out of the cellar. As of buckwheat in the chamber had been tal away, also some pork out of the cellar, the old man was supposed to have had so money, suspicions of foul play are entertain. A passer-by heard loud talking in the hot late on Monday night, and noticed that that house only was there any light, out places near being all in darkness. Part have been scouring the woods for the lithree days, but have not discovered talightest trace as yet.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

The Postmaster-General Attacked by a Drunken Piper.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Last night after the dinner to Mr. A. J. Baker had come to an end an attempt to assault—if not with a worse intent—was made on the Hon. John O'Connor by a half tipsy piper who had been playing at the banquet. A number of Ottawa gentlemen were having a chat in one of the rooms of Empey's hotel, where the Postmaster-General intended to stay for the night, when they witnessed the piper jump towards the Postmaster-General, exclaiming "I will kill you," at the same time making a move for a pistol or knife he had on his person. The Ottawa gentlemen at once threw themselves between Mr. O'Connor and the piper, and the latter was prevented from doing any harm. The Postmaster-General was at once driven home by his friends, as it was not thought safe to allow him to remain in that locality. It is hard to imagine, the motive for the attempt.

UNITED STATES LOTTERIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The postmaster at Louisville having telegraphed that a motion will be made before Judge Baxter, Knoxville, Tenn., on the 24th inst., in behalf of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. and Kentucky State Lottery Co. to restrain the postmaster of Louisville from obeying the order of the Postmaster-General prohibiting the delivery of registered letters and postal orders to the agents of these companies, the Postmaster-General requested the Attorney-General to take the necessary steps to resist the application before Judge Baxter. The Attorney-General thereupon telegraphed the United States District Attorney at Knoxville to secure a postponement of the case until the United States District Attorney at Knoxville to secure a postponement of the case until the necessary briefs and papers could reach him. The argument of the very question at issue before Judge Baxter is involved in the appeal of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which case is set down before the Supreme Court of the United States for the Supreme Court of the United States for October 13th.

A BIG SCORE.

Gurrec, Sept. 27.—The Montreal Field Battery fired to-day in the Dominion competition, and succeeded in making the highest score of the season, if not on record, in the Dominion, being a total score of 555, therefore beating the Toronto battery by 73 points.

Lieutenant Colonal Stevenson, in command fore beating the Toronto battery by 73 points. Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson, in command of the battery, is highly delighted at beating the score of the Toronto boys. The firing-party of 16 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stevenson and Capt. Oswald, arrived here yesterday morning and went to the citadel, where they were most hospitably received and entertained by the officers and men of "A" battery. Contarry to the usual custom here, they found that they had to take their guns and targets down to the Island of Orleans, and when there, to put the latter in position previous to firing, all of which was formerly done in advance while Col. Strange commanded here. The weather was heavy and rainy nearly all day, there being only two or three hours of sunshine in the forenoon, but nevertheless the shooting was excellent throughout. The three highest scores were:—Sergeant Hastings, 43; Sergeant Marsh, 42; Gunner Moffat, 41. The Montreal battery returned home to-night.

nome to-night. THE GAMMELL WILL. A Damaging Witness for the Case for the

A Damaging Witness for the Case for the Widow.

North Sydney, C. B., Sept. 24.—John H. Christie was examined yesterday on behalf of Mrs. Gammell. On cross-examination by Mr. Weeks he stated that he was an intimate friend of Mr. Gammell; that he knew his habits; that the signature to the last will was in Mr. Gammell's handwriting; that the witnesses to the last will were of good character; that for fifty years Mr. Gammell had been intimate with a number of people in the district, but his associations were broken up shortly after he had married his second wife; that his wife controlled him; that Thos. McLellan had been confidentially intimate with Mr. Gammell, and had business transactions with Mr. Gammell for years; that he saw him on the morning of the day on which the will is alleged to have been executed, and also in the afternoon, and that McLellan stated he had been in Mr. Gammell's house, but refused to state the business on which he had been there. He also proved that Mr. Gammell was a man 79 years old; that on the afternoon of his death he met a girl, about eight o'clock, who said "Mr. Gammell is dying"; that going to the front door he found it locked; that he went to the back door, and on going in went up stairs and found Mr. Gammell dead; that the only person in the room was a servant by the name of Jane McKenzie; that George Howatson went up stairs before him; that Mrs. Gammell did not enter the room until some minutes after, when she appeared in her dressing gown, and said she had been lying down. He did not know how the body was disposed of. Quite a number of Mrs. Gammell's witnesses are yet to be examined.

Errs's Coooa.—Grateful and Comporting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure-blood and a properly nourished frame. "—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London, Eng." Also makers of Eppa's Chocolate Essence for afternoon use. 101-35 EPPS'S COCOA. -GRATEFUL AND COMPORT-

The Ottawa Separate School Board have a scheme on foot to issue \$30,000 debentures for the erection of several new school build-

LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA.

Another discovery of gold is reported from

There are twelve cases entered for hearing t the next sitting of the Supreme Court. Valuable discoveries of silver and lead nines have been made in Guysboro county,

The Corporation of Quebec has finally paid he volunteers for their services in May

The Coteau railway scheme, which every body thought dead and buried, is being re surrected.

Over two hundred cars of coal arrived at Ottawa by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway last week.

way last week.

Mr. R. J. Bell, of Belleville, has purchased the yacht Bloodhound, giving the Kathleen as part payment.

Mrs. Buck, of Palermo, laid the cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Trafalgar on the 22nd ult.

Six hundred and fifty-nine sea-going vessels have entered at the Quebec Custom House since the opening of navigation.

The arrivals of grain at Belleville on Saturday were larger than on any other day this season. Prices were unchanged.

A 300-pound bear was shot at Bearbrook

season. Prices were unchanged.

A 300-pound bear was shot at Bearbrook on Wednesday night. It had killed several calves during the previous week.

Four or five gentlemen from Buffalo and Clifton caught nearly eighteen hundred fish at Queenston on Saturday afternoon.

Fishing schooners arriving at St. Pierre from the Banks are bringing in very poor catches. The last trip was a failure. Messrs. Conroy, of Aylmer, intend running their saw mills night and day next season. These mills have been idle for some years.

Diphtheria is reported to be very bad in Amprior, and many deaths, principally among children, have resulted therefrom. Code's woollen mills at Carleton Place, which have been idle for several years, are being made ready to resume operations at an early date.

The Halifax banks will not take new deposits except at three per cent., which is a reduction of two per cent. from the figures of two years ago.

Three young ladies arrived at Brantford yesterday morning from New Westminster, British Columbia, to attend the Young Ladies' College. The silver ore on Dr. Goodfellow's find, near Sussex, N.B., has been analyzed by a St. John expert, and is pronounced to be of

superior quality. A gentleman has been at Ottawa endeavouring to secure one hundred workmen for the Lake Champlain railway, but could not find any unemployed.

A company has been formed at Ottawa for the manufacture of paper, with a capital of \$80,000. The organizers are now in Boston arranging for the plant.

Mr. John Plummer, who arrived at London from Manitoba on Saturday, brought with him an order for three hundred waggons and one hundred carts.

The elegraph work is going on well at the Magdalen Islands. Plans and specifications are at hand for the building of a break-water at Etang de Nord, awaiting tenders.

The latest news from Lake, St. John shows that the harvest this year is a most abundant one, and has been successfully gathered in. Its lateness was owing to the extremely wet

of starvation.

The Government is expending some \$4,000 or \$5,000 in improving the navigation of the Du Lievre river. There are obstructions to be removed at the Little Rapids and also at

he Long Rapids.

A Montreal lawyer has been arrested at Aylmer on a charge of obtaining money by fraudulent representations. He has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000. The case will be tried at the next Queen's Bench term.

term.

Mayor Tobin, of Halifax, was presented Mayor Toolin, or Italiax, was presented with a requisition signed by the aldermen, at a meeting of city council last evening, asking him to offer himself for re-election at the civic election, which takes place on the 1st of

The Halifax City Council run the exhibi tion in that city on their own responsibility, and as there is no law for assessing the citizens for one cent of the \$4,000 deficiency, the aldermen find themselves in an awkward

About thirty tons of solid rock fell from

About thirty tons of solid rock fell from the cliff at Levis on Sunday on to the road below, near the toll-gate at South Quebec. One piece of about twenty tons grazed a passing caleche. The road was for a time completely blocked.

It is understood that the agreement with New York capitalists with reference to the working of the Dominion of Canada plumbago mines will be formally signed on October 1st. It is said that a provisional agreement has already been made.

The McAlister-McLean limit at the Petewawa, 120 miles square, has been sold to J. McLaren & Co., for \$132,500. It was purchased from W. Devlin two years ago for \$35,000. This will give an idea of the improvement in the Ottawa lumber trade.

The Eclipse Windmill Company, of Beloit, Wis., through Buchanan & Co., of Montreal, is to supply windmills for water supply on the Canada Pacific railway to be used in connection with the Haggas water elevator. Some forty of these windmills will be put up.

The case of Breckles v. the Canada Central

The case of Breckles v. the Canada Central Railway Company, which was to have come off at the Perth assizes, was settled by the company paying \$2,000 and costs. Mr. Breckles, who is a resident of Smith's Falls, received a severe injury to his spine at the Franktown collision some months ago.

Private advices from France announce that the necessary capital for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien has been subscribed, and that operations will be commenced on January 1st, 1881. There will be two offices, one at Quebec and one at Montreal, the former being the head office in communication with France.

Lumber shipping at Ottawa continues brisk. There has been a slight easing off in the New York trade, but the export of deals to Quebec has largely increased. The freight rates are stiff. It is expected that forty-five millions of feet will be wintered over in the Chaudiere yards, most of which has been sold to American firms.

ing from that station to Halifax. She is ex-pected to arrive at the latter port about the middle of November.

middle of November.

The fishery is now nearly over at the Magedalen Islands, and the result is far insufficient to maintain the population who look to it for support. At present many fishermen are without their daily bread, and a host of them will be without it during the whole long coming season. It is easy to foresee that it no assistance is sent by the Government to help them in their distress, an alarming state of poverty will be the unavoidable result. The low price of all kinds of fish this year adds to the scarcity. The crops are very good.

The following is a list of the Ontario and Quebee cases inscribed for hearing at the approaching session of the Supreme Courf:

Larne v. Deslauriers; Chevallier v. Buvilliere et al.; Grugres v. Deslets et al.; Leir v. Reid; Erb et al. v. Great Western Railway Company; Grand Trunk Railway Company; Grand Trunk Railway Company v. Fitzgerald et al.; Nasmith v. Murray; Ryan v. Ryan; Walker v. Cornel et al.; London Life Insurance Company v. Wright; Synod of Toronto v. DeBlaquieres et al.; Mercer v. The Attorney-General of Ontario, The following is a list of the Ontario and

The fact that Scottish capitalists have or. The fact that Scottish capitalists have organized a company to control the lumber trade in the Ottawa district, as mentioned some weeks ago, has had the effect of greatly enhancing the value of timber limits. Limits that could be purchased last year for \$20,000 and \$25,000 are now held for \$50,000 and \$75,000 each. Within the past three months wages, too, have advanced, and men are getting scarce every day. This is in a measure due to the large number of men who have been engaged to work in the western shanties. It is estimated that over six hundred men have left Ottawa for outside firms within the past two months. the past two months.

the past two months.

The Charlevoix election case will be added to the list of cases inscribed for hearing in the Supreme Court. Among the cases on the list is that of Mercer v. the Attorney-General of Ontario. This is an appeal from a decision given by the Court of Appeal in Ontario. The Court of Appeal, it will be remembered, decided in favour of the Government, but in order to have a satisfactory settlement. in order to have a satisfactory settlement, in possible, the family was offered twenty-five thousand dollars, which was declined under advice. The contention in the present appeal is that the Dominion, and not the Ontario Government, should administer the

The Chaudière hose-reel team of Ottawa, who were at Canton and Potsdam races, rescond money at both places. Their speed astonished the Americans, being from five to six seconds better than that of the crack teams of the United States. They, however, lost in uncoupling and coupling, the Americans having a patent apparatus for doing the work instantaneously. At Potsdam they met the members of the celebrated Barner hose company of Burlington, now known at the Reliefs, and the best time in running of this crack American team was beaten by the Ottawa team. So great an impression did the quick running of the Ottawa men make that Shea, the champion coupler and uncoupler of hose in the United States, has stated his intention of joining the Canadian team; and he says that with his experience they can discount any team in America. The Chaudières go to Malone, N.Y., next Tuesday,

UNITED STATES.

The first snow of the season fell on Mount Mansfield, Vt., last week, Four inches of snow fell on Saturday at Look-out station on the Union Pacific rail-

The combined anthracite coal interests of Pennsylvania have agreed to a suspension of production from October the 1st to the 6th inclusive. There will be no change in eastern

prices.

The view of disclosures that Canadian barge builders have been bringing barges to the United States and selling them at low prices, to the injury of American barge builders. Secretary Sherman has issued a circular enforcing the law imposing a tonnage tax of Canadian-built barges.

A Mount Washington special says the thermometer on Wednesday ranged from 27° at seven in the morning to 24° at nine in the evening, the coldest weather since May 16th. Frost feathers formed from twelve to sixteen

Frost feathers formed from twelve to sixte

Frost feathers formed from twelve to sixteen inches long. The maximum velocity of the wind was sixty miles an hour.

The Cæsarean operation was performed in Philadelphia on Wednesday upon Mrs. Burnell, a dwarf, well known in the show business, delivering her of a male child weighing six pounds. Mrs. Burnell recently came here in great distress. The mother and child are doing well, with every prospect of both living.

living.

Reports from fifty-four central points in the cotton districts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, giving the condition of the cotton crop up to September 24th, show that the bad weather has damaged the crop in all these States, excepting Georgia, but that the yield generally will be good.

The United States consul at Lyons reports that the cereal crop in France this year will

The United States consul at Lyons reports that the cereal crop in France this year will be 102,000,000 hectolitres, again \$2,000,000 last year, The present crop is exceptionally good as to quality: nevertheless, there will be a large demand for American wheat. In Germany the cereal crop is mediocre, and in Russia somewhat of a failure.

The first body was recovered from the Hudson River tunnel last night at 9 o'clock. It was that of Peter Woodland, assistant superintendent of the Tunnel Company, who perished with his men. The body was hair less, beardless, blackened beyond all recognition of the features, and in the last stages of decomposition and decay, and was only recognizable by the clothing, but its identity has been fully established. Three hundred and eighty men are at worl

Three hundred and eighty men are at worl on the Cape Cod canal, and the force is to be increased to 1,200. The length of the water way will be 42,000 feet; breadth at bottom 66 feet; at top, 250; depth below low water 25 feet; cost \$10,000,000. The canal will effect a saving of a distance of 150 miles on a dangerous coast, and will make Boston nine hours nearer New York by steam. The time for building it is two years. The canal is to be a tide level waterway without locks.

A Brecklyn despetch, save Charles Living. A Brooklyn despatch says Charles Living-

A Brooklyn despatch says Charles Livingston, the unsuccessful faster, has been identified as Walter Moorcraft, who some years ago
married a sixteen-year-old daughter of Hans
Anderson, and last year abandoned her. The
woman calling herself Mrs. Livingston is
Hattie Adams, a former pedestrian. It is intimated that Moorcraft's reputed wife supplied him regularly during the alleged fast
with food, and the pretended poisoning of the
woman was pre-arranged as a dramatic close
to the fasting imposture. Mrs. Moorcraft has
begun a suit for a divorce.

It was recently discovered that after the

begun a suit for a divorce.

It was recently discovered that after the breaking out of the war the New Orleans mint coined from bullion on hand a million and a quarter of dollars in gold and silver of different denominations. It is said the money has never been officially accounted for. It was lately discovered, however, that proper entries had been made upon the books of the mint, and it is supposed the money fell into the hands of the Confederacy and was put in circulation. The amount of coin in circulation. circulation. The amount of coin in circulation therefore has been a million and a quarter

several American oil operators are at present prospecting in the Cape Breton oil regions. The prospects were never better since the work first began. Seven wells have been put down by Boston parties, who commenced operations last fall, and the work of pumping has begun, but the water has proved rather more troublesome than was anticipated, necessitating the use of some extra machinery, which has to be imported.

The troops now stationed at Halifax that are to leave for Malta are Nos. 1 and 4 batteries of the 10th brigade R. A., and the 97th Regiment (Earl of Ulster's), who have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board H.M.S. Crocodile, which will leave England on the 23rd October, calling at Bermuds on the way out, and proceed-

ENGLISH MA

Fresh News Gleaned Fre Country Journals

It is now stated officially that I we been killed by the explosion a officery, and that these leave be ns more or less destitut Mr. Higgin, Q.C., has been appoint of the foreign fishermen frequenting the foreign fishermen frequenting teast coast of destroying British for and selling herrings at ports by the French Convention.

The wife of the manager of the ham Aquarium has been killed through an unprotected opening less drop of sixty feet, in that building inquest the jury expressed the opening the property was to black the property was to be property when the property was the aquarium manager was to bla having the opening blocked up.

The Coffee Palace Company hat two new establishments in Lond large and pretentious restaurant in and another of a humbler type in Cottage district. Preparations are made for another in Fleet street, sy tended for those engaged in newspecial street. An inquest was held recently at bush on the body of George Ald bookseller, who died from voluntation. The deceased was a spiritual refusing food said "the spirits whim alive." He seldom took more him alive." meal a day, and once it is said fas

The Government contemplate The Government contemplate the office of stamp distributors, an ring the sale of all kinds of sta officials of the post office. A cannual saving to the Exchequereffected by such an arrangeme would, moreover, be attended very the convenience. On Saturday morning, the 4th

clerk of the peace for Lancashire reformation that cattle plague had ex Ribblebank, Burnley, to Bootle, and to Heywood. At Bootle had been slaughtered and removed pool, but when the nature of the discovered the carcase was destroy. overed the carcase was destroy Five years' penal servitude was the Old Bailey by Commissioner K liam Montagu, the chemist at I

for being engaged in a series of the proceeds of no less than thirt been found in his residence. Mrs. been found in his residence. Mrs. who adroitly assisted her hous husband on his midnight expl sentenced to twelve months' hard la Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, whose with the golden wreath rejected Beaconsfield will be widely remem published some letters regarding him. the Tracy "Titles and Estates." that the advisability of bring claim for the third time in his fami fore the House of Lords is at t

time occupying the attention of his Lord Archibald Campbell, on arriving in Liverpool by the screw Peruvian, 'published an accoun gigantic fight of which he and h passengers were witnesses, off Bellis between a monster sword-fish abou long and a large whale. When the faded away from the sight of those the Peruvian, the whale was ge worst of the encounter.

worst of the encounter.

The sale of the celebrated pure-by horns belonging to the Earl of Bectitook place recently. Among thos were representatives of the Govern the United States, Canada, Propersia, and the Prince of Wales was resented. Fifty-five heifers realise and sixteen bulls £1,559. The amount given for a single animal aguiness, the purchaser being Lord F.

The proverbial slowness of juillustrated in a case before the Dentrates on the 13th inst., when trates on the 13th inst., when Anthony was sent to gaol for three as a rogue and a vagabond, for des wife in 1866. The police had bee

for Anthony during routeen yearsh relame his wife had received parish relamount of £300. He had been quie ing so near as Newark and Granths
the whole of the time.

The 100-ton gun and the model ment in which it is mounted at the p in the Government marshes adj Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, were s experiment recently. The gun with a charge of 425 lb. of pebble and a projectile of 17½ inches in diam nearly three feet long, its weight be lb. The concrete structure stood mendous shock of the discharge in a

for Anthony during fourteen years

satisfactory manner. Other exper A conference between workmen's and several gentlemen interested dustries attacked by the foreign system met on Monday, the 13th in Westminster Palace Hotel, and a Westminster Palace Hotel, and a aiderable discussion, resolved that should be formed under the titl "National Anti-Foreign Bounty Lea embrace capitalists, workmen, and a connected with industrial production

attack by the subsidies or bounties

States.

"Apparitions," as they are called now confined to Ireland or to Roman Churches. Father Ignatius, who so ago founded a monastery at Ilant members of the Church of England warded to a Hereford paper an a two apparitions said to have been wone by a brother and a female in the the other by some boys in a medow, the visions is that described as bef Blessed Virgin Mary," and the cirtial account of the father is corrobo extracts from the letters of some of sons who witnessed the manifestation.

A highly interesting geological A highly interesting geological has been made in Oldham. Mr. Jn a local geologist of note, has made covery. The peat bog has been une the course of excavations made by note the employ of the railway com Rhodes Bank. It is intercalated posits of glacial drift—that is, thick clay, gravel, and sand, enclosing bo all sizes. These beds are supposed

clay, gravel, and sand, enclosing bot all sizes. These beds are supposed marine origin, while the peat, made cipally of mosses, represents a land Some time ago a fossil forest was di in Oldham.

"M.P.," writing to the Daily Nothe House of Commons, explains Burials bill does not, as many people prohibit Sunday funerals. In the conpart of cemeteries funerals may, he seems that the support of the part of cemeteries funerals may, he signates on Sundays unless forbidden by laws of the cemeteries, and in the church the incumbent has only an absolute prevent them taking place on Sundays they would be the company of the company they clash "with some other service viously appointed to take place in the or the churchyard." In every other is obliged by the Act to assign a "

is obliged by the Act to assign a "which, of course, means a reasonab for his refusal to allow such a funeral Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P., gave his the question of land law reform a meeting in Sheffield on Saturday ever lith inst. The hon, gentleman divided points of his programme into the inthe extravagant and revolutionary, a the former head he placed the abother law of primogeniture, the simple of land transfer, the abolition of all ential rights of landlords over other cand the abolition of the game law "extravagant and revolutionary" was for the compulsory cultivation lands which are cultivable and are voted to public purposes, under pelening dispossessed, with payment holder at the rate of 20 years purchs. A sad gun accident, which also nately proved fatal, occurred on afternoon, the 11th inst., to Mr. Set all, a well-known farmer, of Tho

ing from that station to Halifax. She is axpected to arrive at the latter port about the middle of November.

middle of November.

The fishery is now nearly over at the Magdalen Islands, and the result is far insufficient to maintain the population who look to it for support. At present many fishermen are without their daily bread, and a host of them will be without it during the whole long coming season. It is easy to foresee that it no assistance is sent by the Government to help them in their distress, an alarming state of poverty will be the unavoidable result. The low price of all kinds of fish this year adds to the scarcity. The crops are very good.

The following is a list of the Ontario and Quebec cases inscribed for hearing at the approaching session of the Supreme Court:
Larne v. Deslauriers; Chevallier v. Buvilliers et al.; Grugres v. Dealets et al.; Leir v. Reid; Erb et al. v. Great Western Railway Company; Grand Trunk Railway Company v. Fitzgerald et al.; Nasmith v. Murray Ryan v. Ryan; Walker v. Cornel et al. London Life Insurance Company v. Wright Synod of Toronto v. DeBlaquieres et al. Mercer v. The Attorney-General of Ontario.

Mercer v. The Attorney-General of Ontario.

The fact that Scottish capitalists have organized a company to control the lumber trade in the Ottawa district, as mentioned some weeks ago, has had the effect of greatly enhancing the value of timber limits. Limits that could be purchased last year for \$20,000 and \$75,000 each. Within the past three months wages, too, have advanced, and men are getting scarce every day. This is in a measure due to the large number of men who have been engaged to work in the western shanties. It is estimated that over six hundred men have left Ottawa for outside firms within the past two months.

the past two months.

The Charlevoix election case will be added The Charlevoix election case will be added to the list of cases inscribed for hearing in the Supreme Court. Among the cases on the list is that of Mercer v. the Attorney-General of Ontario. This is an appeal from a decision given by the Court of Appeal in Ontario. The Court of Appeal, it will be remembered, decided in favour of the Government, but it can be a satisfactory at the court of the in order to have a satisfactory settlement, in possible, the family was offered twenty-five thousand dollars, which was declined under advice. The contention in the present appeal is that the Dominion, and not the Ontario Government, should administer the

rate.

The Chaudière hose-reel team of Ottawa, who were at Canton and Potsdam races, returned home yesterday morning, having won second money at both places. Their speed astonished the Americans, being from five to six seconds better than that of the grack teams of the United States. They, however, lost in uncoupling and coupling, the Americans having a patent apparatus for doing the work instantaneously. At Potsdam they met the members of the celebrated Barnes hose company of Burlington, now known as the Reliefs, and the best time in running of this crack American team was beaten by the Ottawa team. So great an impression did the Ottawa team. So great an impression did the quick running of the Ottawa men make that Shea, the champion coupler and uncoupler of hose in the United States, has stated his in-tention of joining the Canadian team; and he says that with his experience they can discount any team in America. The Chandières go to Malone, N.Y., next Tuesday.

UNITED STATES.

The first snow of the season fell on Mount Mansfield, Vt., last week, Four inches of snow fell on Saturday at

The combined anthracite coal interests of Pennsylvania have agreed to a suspension of production from October the 1st to the 6th, inclusive. There will be no change in eastern

orders.

--An view of disclosures that Canadian bargs builders have been bringing barges to the United States and selling them at low prices, to the injury of American barge builders, Secretary Sherman has issued a circular enthe law imposing a tonnage tax or Canadian-built barges.

A Mount Washington special says the thermometer on Wednesday ranged from 27 at seven in the morning to 24 ° at nine in the evening, the coldest weather since May 16th. Frost feathers formed from twelve to sixteen

Frost feathers formed from twelve to sixteen inches long. The maximum velocity of the wind was sixty miles an hour.

The Cæsarean operation was performed in Philadelphia on Wednesday upon Mrs. Burnell, a dwarf, well known in the show business, delivering her of a male child weighing six pounds. Mrs. Burnell recently came here in great distress. The mother and child are doing well, with every prospect of both living.

Reports from fifty four central points in

Reports from fifty-four central points in Reports from fifty-four central points in the cotton districts of Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee, giving the condition of the cotton crop up to September 24th, show that the bad weather has damaged the crop in all these States, excepting Georgia, but that the yield generally will be good. The United States consul at Lyons reports

The United States consul at Lyons reports that the cereal crop in France this year will be 102,000,000 hectolitres, again \$2,000,000 last year, The present crop is exceptionally good as to quality: nevertheless, there will be a large demand for American wheat. In Germany the cereal crop is mediocre, and in Russia somewhat of a failure.

The first body was recovered from the large state of t

Hudson River tunnel last night at 9 o'clock. It was that of Peter Woodland, assistant It was that of Peter Woodland, assistant superintendent of the Tunnel Company, who perished with his men. The body was hair less, beardless, blackened beyond all recognition of the features, and in the last stages of decomposition and decay, and was only recognizable by the clothing, but its identity has been fully established.

Three hundred and eighty men are at worl

Three hundred and eighty men are at work on the Cape Cod canal, and the force is to be increased to 1,200. The length of the water way will be 42,000 feet; breadth at bottom 66 feet; at top, 250; depth below low water 25 feet; cost \$10,000,000. The canal will effect a saving of a distance of 150 miles on a dangerous coast, and will make Boston nine hours nearer New York by steam. The dangerous coast, and will make Bosson hours nearer New York by steam. The time for building it is two years. The canal is to be a tide level waterway without locks.

A Brooklyn despatch says Charles Living ston, the unsuccessful faster, has been identified as Walter Moorcraft, who some years ago married a sixteen-year-old daughter of Hans Anderson, and last year abandoned her. The woman calling herself Mrs. Livingston is Hattie Adams, a former pedestrian. It is in: woman calling herself Mrs. Livingston' is Hattie Adams, a former pedestrian. It is intimated that Moorcraft's reputed wife supplied him regularly during the alleged fast with food, and the pretended poisoning of the woman was pre-arranged as a dramatic close to the fasting imposture. Mrs. Moorcraft has begun a suit for a divorce.

It was recently discovered that, after the breaking out of the way the New Orleans

It was recently discovered that after the breaking out of the war the New Orleans mint coined from bullion on hand a million and a quarter of dollars in gold and silver of different denominations. It is said the money has never been officially accounted for. It was lately discovered, however, that proper entries had been made upon the books of the mint, and it is supposed the money fell into the hands of the Confederacy and was put in circulation. The amount of coin in circulation.

circulation. The amount of coin in circula-tion therefore has been a million and a quarter in excess of the amounts specified from time in excess of the amounts specified from time to time.

The New York Graphic's Washington special says:—"It was alleged a few days ago that the reason the people of Maine were so ready to adopt an experimental party was that times were hard. The assertion was well founded. The shipping and fishery interests are on the decline. The imports of salt in Maine for curing fish were valued during the fiscal year of 1879 at \$29,800, and in 1880, \$23,500. The tonnage of Portland in 1878 was 133,400, and in 1879 only 109,900. The internal revenue receipts in Mains 1878 was 133,400, and in 1879 only 100, 900. The internal revenue receipts in Mains in 1879 were \$75,000, and this year \$76,000, making the poorest showing of any State in the Union excepting Nevada. There has been but little immigration to Maine, and the population shows a very small increase."

ENGLISH MAIL,

Capture Gleaned From Old Country Journals.

EXCEAND.

It is now stated officially that it interests the control of the property of the property

ARCTIC EXPLORATION

dventures and Discoveries of the Franklin Search Party.

THREE THOUSAND MILES BY SLEDGE. Pollowing up the Route of the Franklin Expedition's Retreat.

A MOURNFUL COLLECTION OF RELICS.

The Records of the Expedition Lost Beyond Recovery.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Herald's New Bedford special says:—The members of the Franklin search party under command of Lieut. Schwata were picked up by Captain Baker, of the barque George and Mary, of New Bedford, at Depot Island on the 1st of August, they having returned to that point from a sledge journey to King William Land on the 4th of March of the present year. The sledge journey was the longest ever made through an unexplored Arctic region, the party having been absent from the base of operations in Hudson Bay eleven months and four days, and travelled 3.251 miles, the only sledge journey ever made that covered an

sidered to be in a dangerous state, whilst her husband's injury was at once prenounced to be of a fatal character, the doctors being unable to extract the bullet. Mr. Greer has since died. The affair has created intense excitement in Melbourne. Mr. Greer is, it is stated, a young Irishman coming from Coleraine, county Derry, his father being the Rev. A. Greer, of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Soudry, who is about 32 years of age, was formerly accredited to the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, and then to that held at Sydnev last year.

REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND. Terrible Deeds of Blood in the Country

The Irish correspondent of the London Telegraph writes:—It is to uphold the land laws that eleven thousand police soldiers, armed with rifle and bayonet, patrol the country from Malin Head to Cape Clear, and this fact—for fact it is, beyond question—should not cease to attract notice till its cause be discovered and, if possible, semoved. The town in which I write has lately witnessed one of the most serious among recent agrarian crimes—a deliberately planned, coolly executed, and most foul murder. Yet a stranger coming to Ballinrobe would never suspect it of an outrage so enormous. The place is well built, as Irish towns go, and has a prosperous appearance. Its situation, on a little gray that flows into Irondon, for dissemination in Persian speaking countries.

A youth of nine years, arrested in France lately for putting stones on the railroad, explained that he did it "for fun and to see what would happen."

Beer drinking is increasing to such an extent in France that it is seriously interfering with the popular use of wine. In Belgium the beer most in vogue is called Faro.

The finest feature at the Dusseldorf Exhibition is the display of sacred vessels and altar furniture. There are a number of pyxes in gold adorned with precious stones, and very beautiful and costly.

Dogs are used as beasts of burden in Northerm France, Belgium, and Germany. In

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Vigorous efforts at tobacco culture are being made in Italy. Cologne Cathedral, as it now stands, repre-sents an expenditure of ten millions of dol-

A newspaper in the Persian tongue is to be published in London, for dissemination in Persian speaking countries.

Dogs are used as beasts of burden in North-ern France, Belgium, and Germany. In Ouida's pretty tale, "A Dog of Flanders," there is a good description of the daily life of these overworked animals.

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Ordinary advertising, each insertion... 10 cents
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"on last page........... 15"
"on first page............ 25"
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Companies, and similar institutions, 15"
Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines
will be charged as 10 line advertisements.
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time will be made known on applications. Special contract rates for dennite periods where will be made known on application.

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Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of This Mall Painting Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In dase of errors or right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors omissions in legal or any other advertisement the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Outs for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal-

THE WEEKLY MAIL of ordinary advertising is 25 cent

The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation fany paper published in the City of Toronto or

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MONTREAL—Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent.

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LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents.
NEW YORK—39 Union Square, Brentano's

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1880. TWELVE PAGES

SECRET SOCIETIES

OUR King street contemporary did gross injustice to secret societies the other day. It was trying to pay a compliment to the Oddfellows, but, suo more, put its foot in its mouth. The Globe has been for thirty odd years playing battledore and shuttlecock with the Orange and Green, and cannot understand that any body of men can form an association without having politics for their platform, or submit ting themselves to the leadership of politi-cal charlatans. "There is not another "There is not another "organization among us," says our con-temporary, "which has not been to a greater or less extent cap-tured by schemers and partially diverted to private ends." This is base estimate, a mere politician's estimate, of human nature. The Free- is to invest \$25,000,000; the great beetmasons, the Foresters, the Knights of Pythias, the Good Templars, and other izations are conducted solely for the generally; and, if we are rightly informed, politics is eschewed in their lodges, and the trading politician is by common consent debarred from their high offices. Man the trading politician is by common consent debarred from their high offices. Man the trading politician is by common consent debarred from their high offices. Man the state of the state o is a social animal, but not necessarily a many less important enterprises are being political one. If the Globe only knew it, undertaken by private individuals from the men can meet together once a month for old motherland of the province. Does it stand to reason that these Frenchmen, who in procession once or twice a year, without seeking to traffic in one another's votes, or money in a distant region if they believed intensity of nature. It is not our money in a distant region if they believed intensity of nature. It is not our money in a distant region if they believed association. There are, and let us thank heaven for it, many other things besides politics in this world, the pursuit of charity and the practice of good living, for example; and these, we believe, are the Globe, with peculiar taste, can see nothing but log-rolling and chicanery.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE chief guarantee for success in a Provincial University is stability, and that cannot be secured under an autocratic system changing with every Ministry, and shifting with every wind of doctrine. And next to it-if indeed it be a subordinate consideration-is harmony and thorough good-feeling amongst the members of the Faculty. And yet what has Mr. CROOKS done by that fatal ebstinacy which attaches to them and nearer the truth to suppose to almost everything he does? He has placed Dr. Wilson, whom he proposes to elevate to the Presidency, in an awkward and distasteful position, through no fault of the Professor's own. He has scattered the seeds of jealousy broadcast amongst the Professors, for so deeply and justly are they incensed that now, just as the autumn term is about to begin, they are as likely to throw up their appointments as not. The very existence of University College is jeopardized at this moment, and all for what? To gratify the whims of a Minister who never takes step without stumbling, and meddles with nothing which he does not muddle Let us look at this precious arrangement more closely. Mr. HUTTON may make, for aught we know, a competent classical professor; if so, it will be by that sort of luck which proverbially attends incapables, and partially remedies their blunders. But to give him a salary some twenty-five per cent higher than that of the other members of the Faculty is utterly preposterous. The endowment cannot tain such an increased burden, especially at a time when all the spare resources are sorely needed for other purposes. And even were it otherwise, that would be no excuse for elevating this young man above his elders, and stirring up ill-feeling and a sense of instability in the minds of both

professors and students.

But to his original sin Mr. Crooks, with that unhappy fatality which pursues him, has added a new one. He must needs import another Oxford man, who passed without honours, as classical tutor, and to level his salary up, has made him also dean in residence. He is thus to be placed above the other tutors—all honour men of this University—who had some ht to expect promotion on the retire-nt of Mr. Pearman. Why should the mathematical tutor's claims be over-looked solely to enable the Minister to fix an extra bait on his hook at Oxford? We have never countenanced the nativist cry, but here it must be confessed something may be said for it. If honour men here are not yet up to Mr. Caooks' fastidious taste in literis humaniaid to overturn the National Policy honour men here are not yet up to MI.

CROOKS fastidious taste in literis humanioribus, and a prefessor of classics must be
imported from England, why should not
imported from England, which imported from England one of our own graduates be placed under him to learn these "new methods" of which we have heard so much, and expect which we have heard so much, and expect to see so little? We do not complain that an Oxford graduate should obtain the professorship on equal terms with the rest of

the Faculty, if it be found I we once more repeat that Canadian cants were treated with studied contra and disrespect, and were never asked to present themselves until Mr. Crooks had determined beforehand to reject them, be they who they might. At the same time, if it be a settled rule of the department and Mr. Crooks that no Canadian ment and Mr. CROOKS that no Canadian need apply for a professorship, surely it is not presumptous on the part of our honour men to aspire to a tutorship; still less that a tutor who has laboured with credit should look for the only reward of his zeal and efficiency in his appointment as Dean.

The whole thing is a bungle and a muddle from heginning to end; and we only

dle from beginning to end; and we only fear that all attempts to remedy the matter will only make it worse. So far as The Mail is concerned party bias has never influenced the opposition to the Minister's rash course. We have but one object in view-and it may surely be called a patriotic one—to see the Provincial University flourish, and to aid, so far as our efforts may avail, in promoting its growth and efficiency. It is, therefore, from no personal antipathy to Mr. CROOKS, and with a profound feeling of pain at being compelled to allude to gentlemen who are strangers But we feel that the interests of superior education are hovering in the people and the press to assist us in oping a fatally mischievous course of act

FOREIGN CAPITAL

THE extraordinary influx of foreign sapital into Canada does not harmonize with the assertions of the Opposition press that the tariff is ruining the country. Capital is sensitive and cautious, and it is Capital is sensitive and cautious, and it is impossible to believe that British, French, and American moneyed men would send millions here if they had the slightest mo effort at conciliation; and their ground for thinking that our fiscal policy was bound to end in the disaster and chaos predicted by Sir RICHARD and his brother JEREMIAHS. In Ontario a large amount of American capital is being invested in min- and the old feud is aggravated. Such has ing and manufacturing enterprises. Every issue of the Ontario Gazette contains applications for incorporation by companies in which there is a large American representation; and with his twenty years' exerience of protection, the Yankee ought

to be a pretty good judge of the probabilities of prosperity or ruin under our new tariff. Capital is also coming in from Scotland. The Globe the other day announced the formation of a gigantic lumbering company in which Scotch capitalists are heavily interested, and experienced Canadian lumbermen like Mr. Cook, M. P. P., have also a share. Mr. Cook may tell the people at election times that the tariff is destroying the lumber of the cook may be a support of the cook may be a su per trade; but the fact that he is putting a large sum in a new concern and inducing friends in Great Britain to join him warrants the inference that Mr. Cook, the politician, and Mr. Cook, the lumber king, do not think alike on that subject at least. In Quebec, the rush of French capital and enterprise recalls the beneficent regime of COLBERT The Credit Foncier, with its headquarters in Paris, root sugar company is preparing start factories at four different point along the St. Lawrence, and to enter

practical expression of confidence in the tariff is worth more than all the trade theories BASTIAT and COBDEN ever spun. It is interesting to observe also that many sound Reformers who as politicians rophesy ruin, as business men are going into new enterprises with great spirit and confidence. Mr. Cook has already been spoken of. In Quebec M. LAURIER has taken up the beet-root sugar industry. At Halifax Mr. Affret Jones belongs to the new sugar refinery. At Hamilton, Galt, and Guelph some of the most energetic manufacturers, who are enlarging their premises and preparing for a large increase in trade, are Reformers; and the new nining companies formed for operating in the Hastings region contain the names of sturdy free-traders. Will it be said that these gentlemen are simply taking advan-tage of a policy which enables them to rob Or is it not more creditab the people? that they are beginning seriously to doubt the truth of what the Globe and Sir

THE EXHIBITIONS AND THE

RICHARD say about the beneficence of one-

sided free trade and the madness of de

fensive tariffs ?

MANUFACTURES. THE exhibitions are nearly over, and the bustle and expense connected with them have ceased. Those who have taken a careful survey of the results of these exhibitions can hardly have failed to notice that manufactures, though by no means fully, were still largely and admirably represented. And those who are disposed always to apply the reasoning of politics to the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see how much out of tune and temper with the facts of the time, will not fail to see religion of the world, like humanity itself, has been wrought out of base and rude materials, of which the fittest have survived. spoke with so much contempt of the general rise of manufactories as "spurious enterprises in every petty village. man who has followed the course of modern industry but has seen that all great business houses have had small h nings, and that the great factories have first been started in the petty villages. Little by little a timely industry thrives, till it is necessary to transplant it to some great city where the manufacturing and onveying facilities are the greatest; and that man is no far-sighted and far-thoughted statesman who tries to sneer down the small beginning that may make a great national industry. At every exhibition this season from Halifax to Hamilton there were displayed the products of Canadian factories that are built in what Mr. MACKENZIE calls "petty vil-"lages," which contribute much to the prosperity of the neighbourhood, and which are adding much in their way to the general prosperity of Canada. Each of these infant industries, knowing that it thrives by means of the National Policy, sees in the Opposition at present an enemy; and though such of the manufacturers

tors in politics; and they will find in se "petty villages," to which their late der referred with such contempt, sources of strength for the policy they hat will render the present Go

THE WEST OF IRELAND.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a letter written to him by Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE, of Castle Mountgarret, Co. Mayo, in reply to a reference to his lordship's relations with his tenantry which appeared in these columns some weeks ago. It may be well to say that Lord ORANMORE's case was quoted simply to illustrate the position of some of the landlords in the great struggle now going on between peasant and proprietor. His lordship, who, as he himself tells us, lives about half his time on his estate, is opposed to "priestly gov"erment," and to patriots who live on
the "folly and fears of the people."
His ancestors, however, were Roman
Catholics, and sometimes rebels; and one of them, GEOFFREY BROWNE, the honour to be hung by IRETON.
His lordship does not tell us when the change of religion occurred in his family; but we believe it took place on or about the year '82, when there was money, position, and titles to be got by deserting the tion, and titles to be got by deserting the Catholic faith; and that the Browns of that day was the scourge and terror of Mayo. For that ruffian's deeds, Lord ORANMORE, a kind and considerate aman, suffers in the hearts of the people; and his case is a sample of many. peasant has a long memory, and cherishes eternal hatred for those at whose hands he agents, who, as a rule, are hard taskand their tenantry. Agitators arise and excite the people; the Government steps been the history of the west and south of Ireland for centuries, and the prospect of peace is as far distant as ever. to say, as Lord Oranmore insinuates, that the priests make the mischief : on the contrary, during the Fenian troubles of 1865 and 1867 they held the people back, and many a high ecclesiastic, Cardinal CULLER and Bishop MORIARTY, for instance, lost favour with them for the energy with which they denounced the Irish-American soldiers of fortune who led the movement. But when a priest sees a peasant evicted and cast into the ditch with his helpless family, he does stand forth and tell the landlord that the land system under which such things are possible is accursed of GoD and man; and he tells the

Perhaps the only cure for the ills which afflict this unhappy land is in emigration. Let the tenant follow the landlord's example, and become an absentee. In this country Irishmen, no matter what their creed, prosper—which is pretty good proof that their failure at home is not altogether their own fault. Here every farmer is his own landlord, with a title quite as clear as Lord ORANMORE'S, and no outraged vassal

behind the hedge.

THE UNITY OF NATURE. THE Duke of ARGYLL has commenced a new work supplementary to his "Reign porary Review. To his Grace's view, the solution, or at least the disentanglement, of most of the perplexing problems of the day is to be found in a thorough exposintention to follow the Duke even so far as he has gone, because the view he presents is only partially unfolded. Still, some of the theses he lays down may be of service to us in applying the general principle to the belief in an intelligent, omnipotent, and personal Deity. No one can have fully considered the vast comprehensiveness of the idea conveyed by the phrase "unity of nature" without perceiving its momentous weight as an argument for Theism. When we reflect that not only the animated life, in all its forms, which abounds upon this earth, the kingdoins, vegetable and min-eral, and the forces, material and vital, which are incessantly at work here, but the entire universe, are knit together in an indissoluble chain, wrought with infinite power, and adjusted with unerring skill and delicacy, we cannot avoid questioning the possibility of the phenomena as a whole existing without a creator. As the Duke remarks, we term the sum total of all that our senses and our intelligence can grasp by the very word which implies its neness—the universe.

The idea is as old as historical humanity

itself. Science has widened our know-ledge of facts lying open to its ken, but it "did not give rise" to the idea of the unity of nature. Long before the mysteries of the starry universe were expounded to wondering men, long before the faintest ray of accurate knowledge had been vouchsafed to humanity, amid the obscurity of a mental gloom through which no ray of science had made its way, man felt that nature and he were parts of great whole, and so intima great whole, and so intimately con-nected as to be practically indivisible. It Can anybody prove either thesis? Does it not rather appear more likely that the many gods grew from perversion from a monotheistic belief? The Jewish faith was not the only, perhaps not the earliest, form of belief in the unity of Gop, as well as the unity of nature. Quoting from BENOUF, in the Hibber Lectures, the Duke says that "the polythe 'ism of Egypt is being tracked and tracked through the ready paths which lead to the fashioning of many gods out of the attributes of One." And it seems, theory aside, that it should be so, since we cannot otherwise account for the early stinct which taught man the unity of nature. Out of fetichism or polytheism is would certainly not have be because the very essence of those blind forms of worship is a multiplication of

agencies working independently, and often at cross-purposes. Certainly it seems to approach the certainty of demonstration that men could never have conceived the idea of a universe without a previous as surance of the oneness of Deity.

In our day we have no longer to combat the gods of Olympus, or the monstrops mythology of Brahmanism, at least in civilized lands. Science, which has thrown so much light on the phenomenal universe, and strengthened our conviction in the inexorable system of laws which bind together the worlds on earth and all that dwell therein, has proved the unity of nature by irrefragable proof. No one car now doubt that the law of gravitation prevails everywhere, not only ruling suns and

the globe on which we live. The doc conservation of force is still more valuable, because it demonstrates to a certainty the fact that all these modes of power which, under different forms, exert their potency in nature, are merely varieties of one another, or of some primal motor basis which underlies them all. Take the phenomena of light and heat for example, and consider the varied parts—practically innumerable—which they are made to play in the economy of nature, and then con-

innumerable—which they are made to play in the economy of nature, and then consider whether all this magnificent phenomena of results can have been brought about without the fiat of an all-powerful and omniscient Being?

The construction of man's body, so soon as it was accurately understood, was naturally seized upon by the natural theologians; yet many years ago the Psalmist had appealed, not to Agnostics, but to transgressors: "He that planted the "ear, shall he not hear? He that "formed the eye, shall he not see?" formed the eye, shall he not see He that chastiseth the heathen, shall no he correct? He that teacheth mer "he correct? He that teacheth men
"knowledge, shall he not know?" And
yet, after ages have rolled away, we are
asked to believe that the marvellous structure of the human form is a development
by chance, or under the action of blind
and self-acting forces, set in operation by
no Creator, fashioned by no Maker, mrfo
the bacteria or the amætus, themselves
the offspring of vitalized protoplasm.
Whence the original material, or whence
the life, Agnostic science cannot tell us.
The elephant rests here, as in India, on
the tortoise; and the tortoise is poised
unsupported in space. If the world
indeed made itself, the miracles of
Scripture fall into utter insignificance
as compared with this most astounding and s compared with this most astou incredible miracle of all. To us it seems that whilst science has provided weapons for unbelief, they are destined to be used for self-destruction. The researches which have astonished mankind in late years, as they establish the unity of nature, point unmistakably to unity of design and the oneness of the Godhead, So far, therefore, from Agnosticism having fresh ground for doubt, there is a new basis of belief in Him who "giveth to all life, and breath, "and all things;" in whom "we live, and "move, and have our being."

LAKE ST. JOHN

ELSEWHERE will be found the first of

eries of letters from a special correspon-

dent who has just returned from the Lake

St. John district. The lake itself lies

about ninety miles back of the St. Law-

rence, at a point half way between Three

Rivers and Quebec. It is about thirty miles in length, and forms the basin of a large area of fertile country. There is no doubt that in the remote ages the lake was wenty times larger than it is to-day, and that before the Saguenay was formed, it discharged itself either by the Ste. Mar-guerite or the St. Maurice. The region, which was thus at one time the bottom of which was thus at one time the bottom of a vast lake, is well wooded, and watered by many small streams. The soil is sandy on the top, but a few inches below the surface lies the sigh alluvial earth. Father Lacasse, an Indian missionary, who has spent many years of his life in and about the Lake St. John country, estimates that it contains at least 1 300,000 acres of splend land. Wheat and barley grow abundant specimens of the former which our corr pondent sends, us will compare favoural with the best Manitobs wheat. The Qu with the best Manifobs wheat. The Quebec Government, after much urging, is now opening up the region, and settlers are pouring in. Ten years ago the Indian hunters and fishermen were the only inhabitants; now there are many large and thriving settlements, notably St. Felicien, St. Prime, La Pointe-Bleue, Pointe aux Trembles, St. Jerome, and Hebertville, the last named containing about 4,000 people. The Local Government finds in the priests the best of colonization agents. With us about \$100,000 a year is spent in the Muskoka district and on agents. is spent in the Muskoka district and on the Northern colonization roads; but as the local foremen are picked because of their political achievements, the service is by no means efficient, and a large per-centage of the outlay is wasted. In Que-bec, on the other hand, the priest goes into the new district and builds a church and school. A Settlers flock thither, and he comes head of the colony, and the coloni-zation grant is laid out under his super-vision. The Lake St. John railway company will run its line from Que some point near it, right through the heart of the lake district. The region cannot be thoroughly developed until communication is established with the outer world, and the proposed railway should receive the warm support of the Local Government. With such an attractive field for settlement within the province, the young farmers who now go to the States will remain at home, and add to the wealth and im portance of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An increase in Grand Trunk receipts from the 1st of January to the 18th inst. \$1,412,000 is not evidence of ruin.

The Halifax Chronicle denounces the sugar efiners as extortioners and monopolists, and then rails at the Government for not admit-ting sugar refining machinery free of duty. The Newmarket Era hopes the Reform party will meet in convention and adopt a

platform. It is quite satisfied that the free-trade cry will not succeed, and suggests "incidental protection." The Pacific rail-way question should also be definitely settled from a party point of view. The London Advertiser blames the N. P.

for keeping down the price of barley. On the same principle it must credit the N. P. with sending up the price of wheat and oats. The Toronto quotations are:—Spring wheat, \$1 to \$1.15; oats, 32c. Chicago quotations;—Wheat, 91c.; oats, 29c. The Edinburgh Scotsman says, in advisin

the Canadian Premier to adopt free trade, the Manchester manufacturers were actuated by no selfish spirit, as "they are men who, above all other men of business, have the general good of mankind at heart." It may be so, but why do they load their cotto The Globe's idea of the "fair market

value" of an article is somewhat misty. It hinks it should in all cases be taken to be he price paid for the article by the Canadian ne price paid for the months are the months in the months ing to act as their agent for certain industry?

The St. John Freeman furnishes a novel explanation of the Liberal defeat at Selkirk. t says that the reason was that good Government is distasteful to the people! A system of government under which the editor of the Freeman, in his capacity of Speaker of the House of Commons, received large printing contracts, and drew liberally from the public treasury, is that which Liberals of his stripe and to which they seek to force th ountry to return.

planets in their spheres, but making ex-istence possible to every form of vitality East some days ago, M. Laurier said he was

The Paisley Advocate, a sound Reform journal, in an article on the Pacific railway egotiations, says it has "no sympathy wit the journals which have already denounced a scheme of which they know nothing, simply because it has been consummated by Conservative Ministers. And if the latter class of journals imagine that they re-echo the sentiments of the Liberals of this country, they will wake up some fine morning and discover, when it may be too late, that they have been hugging a delusion—and delusions are not

There is a great deal said in Ontario about French-Canadian backwardness," but our Quebec friends are making extraordinary progress in everything. Their literature is far ahead of ours; their schools are prosperous and efficient; and the influx of French capital is putting new life into business. When the beet-root industry is established and the phosphate mines developed, the province will enter upon a career of progress and prosperity such, as Cartier dreamed of, but few thought probable.

Nothing will satisfy the grumbling, patriotic free trade Reformers. Mr. Redpath's magnificent gift of \$100,000 to Montreal for museum purposes is ascribed by the London Advertiser to the workings of an uneasy conscience. In their judgment enter-prise and ability should not be rewarded; manufacture should not be fostered, but the whole population should become farmers. The constant snarl uttered by some Reformers against manufacturers who are ac ing wealth by their skill and industry takes of the nature of the Communistic raised in Paris.

The new French Ministry contains only two names known outside of France-M. Ferry and M. Saint-Hilaire. The latter, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be called upon to execute the spirited foreign policy on which M. M. Gambetta and Ferry are agreed. M. Saint-Hilaire is now 75 years of age, and for many Hilare is now 75 years of age, and for many years has been known as a clever journalist and politician. The advent of the new Ministry to office works a change in the policy of the French Republic from Conservative to Radical, and from one having for its object the development of the national resources to a hold policy on European questions.

The manufacturers of St. John have formulated and proved a serious charge against the late Dominion Government—that of framing a tariff which, in four years, caused a loss to St. John and Portland manufacturers alone of St. John and Portland manufacturers alone of over two and a quarter millions of dollars capital invested, about two millions of dollars of annual wages paid, and about four thousand people driven out of employment. And this, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures and the employment afforded during the rebuilding of the burnt district. The St. John Sun publishes statistics which fully substantiate the accusation.

Mr. Mowat's Government appears to be pursuing a policy of centralization. They have grasped the patronage which the liquor traffic affords; they have taken the power to traffic affords; they have taken the power to appoint Division Court clerks in cities, towns, and villages; they virtually appoint gaolers; they distribute printing patronage over which they really have no control, and by every means they seek to strengthen themselves by seizing patronage of every kind. The Reform press is advocating that all gaols should be placed under the immediate control of the Provincial Government. ment, and probably the next proposal will be to appoint municipal commissioners in the place of elective councils.

The St. John Sun has made a discovery, is a capital thing for a political party to have is a capital thing for a political party to have in large quantity, and the Liberals are sadly deficient in it." The country has found out that the Liberal party lacks organization, patriotism, and ability, and now one of its leading organs charges it with lacking confidence in itself. Nevertheless the Liberals predicted victories in West Toronto, Selkirk, Argenteuil, and other constituencies, all of which cast aside the candidates of the party, not for lack of what the Sua calls "cheek," but heaves their return would have heave but because their return would have prejudicial to the public interests.

Strangers visiting Montreal during the Exhibition week were struck with the rush of business in every department of trade. The 'boom" is in full force there as well as in Ontario. The Witness, a pronounced Liberal journal, gives the following proof: "One of the best features connected with

trade at present is the satisfactory way in which remittances are coming in. There are very few complaints indeed, and from most large houses the reports are very cheerful, and bankers are satisfied." How Sir Richard must have stoned for a single report of this encouraging character to break the moan of depression, and well-nigh despair, heard during his term of office.

Apropos of the Reform cry against locking up North-West lands in the hands of a com pany of capitalists undertaking to construct and work the Pacific railway, it is interesting to note that the railway policy of the Queens-land Government has been recently changed so as to agree on all points with that of the Dominion Government. Like our Government, that of Queensland has hitherto pursued the policy of borrowing money for the construction of railways. The Premier, however, visited England, and the result has been the adoption of a system of land grants to review of the construction of the to private companies engaging in railway

The St. John News, a Liberal journal, gives members of the Opposition good advice when it says:-- "Canadians generally should init says:—"Canadians generally should in-sist that their representatives in Parliament shall deal with this grand national work of the Pacific railway in an entirely non-partisan spirit, that they shall eschew even the ap-pearance of factiousness and party trickery in passing on the merits of the agreement sub-mitted for their consideration." The Gov-ernment ask for no favours, but for fair play. It is, however, rather hard on the Oppocition It is, however, rather hard on the Opposition to ask that its members shall lay aside factiousness and party trickery in dealing with even a great' national question, for these are its stock in-trade.

Although Canadian Liberals may ignore the progress made in our manufactures during the last two years, the fact is frankly conceded by the Americans. The Scottish American says:—"The display of woollen fabrics at Montreal, as tweeds and serges, manufactured at Sherbrooke, P. Q., will surprise many American visitors; and to such a degree of excellence have they attained in their mitation of Scotch mode, both in texture mitation of Scotch goods, both in texture, softness, and general finish, that it would puzzle even an Old Countryman to tell the difference." Of a prosperous future for Canadian manufacturing industry the Scottish American has no doubt, and it declares that with an increased population the Dominion with an increased population the Dominion will prove a dangerous rival in any depart-

While the Indian Department of the United States is waging daily conflict with the redskins, the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawaj is, asking for information and suggestions with a view to establishing a system of municipal government among those bands

ization. The ive council for the ma over by one holding a position similar to that of a reeve or mayor of a municipality, who would be elected by the whole community. The experiment deserves a trial, and if it should succeed, the Indians may fairly ask for full electoral enfranchisement.

celligent article on the Pacific railway, says: "It was reserved for Sir John Macdonald and the present Government to put an end to sectional prejudices and to render inestimable services to their countrymen by insuring the immediate construction of the railway, and thus making the great question of Canada no longer a debatable one." The Journal says:—
"England will send over farmers and artisans, and will confidently expect that what has remained until recently almost a desert, traversed annually by migratory herds of antelope and buffalo, and only available for wild Indians and hardy trappers, will become ere long the seat of populous provinces, and will constitute, if not the most valuable of her colonies, at least one of the great granaries of the world." "It was reserved for Sir John Macdonald and

Miss Helen Gladstone, a daughter of the English Premier, has set an excellent example to her sex by taking a position as private secretary to the vice-principal of Newnham College, where she was recently a student. College, where she was recently a student. The idea that there is something degrading in a lady's doing anything to earn her own living has still a considerable hold on English society, and though, perhaps, few would openly admit that they held it, it nevertheless influences the action of a large number. By thus adopting a vocation and becoming self-dependent, Miss Gladstone has taken a praiseworthy step which may perhaps embolden others, who stand more in need of remunerative employment, but have hitherto remnnerative employment, but have hitherto been deterred from seeking it by fear of Mrs. Grundy, to go and do likewise.

It is suggested that Canada might advantageously follow the example of Norway by engaging extensively in the wood pulp industry. There is an extensive market for wood pulp for paper-making purposes in France and England, the advantages of which we might easily share with the Norwegians. There are twenty-one factories engaged in this work in Norway, the aggregate product of which, in 1879, was 400,000 hundred-weight valued at 500,000 weight, valued at £90,000. The price of pulp is expected shortly to increase. The English paper-makers have contracted for paper pulp during the winter to the amount of 2,000 tons in excess of the ordinary demand. There seems to be no valid reason why Canada should not come in for a portion of this trade tention in that direction.

Office-holders under the United States Government occupy an unfortunate position at this juncture. The Republican finance committee has resolved that Federal office holders shall contribute towards campaign purposes, on salaries under \$3,000, three per cent.; and on all salaries over \$3,000, five per cent., said sum to be paid in three instal-ments before the lst of November, the time for the payment of each being duly fixed. At the same time the office-holders are daily coming to believe that the Democrats will win the presidential election, and that a new batch of office-holders will occupy the departments. This compulsory levy on clerks and others for aid to the election fund is disgraceful. But the American youth has not yet seen a Minister of Education carrying round the hat and begging for dollars for the "legi-timate" election expenses of a party candidate.

and marching at autumn manœuvres in Europe while waiting for the note of war. France alone puts into the field this month 18 army corps, any one of them nearly as large as our little army, and on the German frontier are grouped two French cavalry divisions. In the new tactics a French regiment four companies each, and this force advances to the attack spread like a fan, with its first line of skirmishers a mile in advance of the main body, which stands ready for the confused rush in which Sir Garnet Wolseley says every modern battle must end. The situation in Turkey contains all the elements of a general European war, and at almost any moment there may be an outbreak in the armed camp.

The Educational Monthly, writing on the

last University appointment, says :- "Conceding the probable necessity to go to England for a successor to Dr. McCaul in the chair of classics, there was surely no occasion to import a classical tutor. Still less does there seem to be necessity to confer the deanship upon a new comer. These appointments cannot fail to give grievous offence to the graduates of the institution, and we shall not be surprised if the Minister's actions are sharply criticised and loudly denounced. The sharply criticised and loudly denounced. The arrangement under which the classical professor comes out is understood also to give great offence to the faculty. It is a pity that Mr. Crooks has not better learned 'the art of doing things.'" This matter is also being taken up in the provincial press, and the Minister's extraordinary conduct is severely dealy with White in the Critical Professor of the class of the control of dealt with. Why is our King street, con temporary silent?

The Sacramento Record, in an article on the Canadian Pacific railway, says :- "The experience of this country in railroad building ought to warn us against the danger of lightly ridiculing new undertakings of this character in advance. Nothing can be urged against the feasibility of the Canadian road which was not at one time urged against our own Pacific railroad. We need not go outside this State even to find abundant evidence of this State even to find abundant evidence of the most widespread scepticism as to the suc-cess of that project, while at the East it was for a long time sneered and jeered at as a per-fectly absurd attempt, and the most tremen-dous arguments were framed to demonstrate the impossibility of its ever paying. All that is now alleged against the Canadian Pacific, the inclemency of the climate, the engineering difficulties, the want of population, has been employed before, and every one of these ob-jections has been made by events to look simply ridiculous."

Will Carleton's pathetic ballad, "Over the Hill to the Poorhouse," is probably not an overdrawn picture of the heartless neglect which parents sometimes have to endure in their old age at the hands of their children. An incident recalling that poem recently transpired in Dunedin Village, Nottawasaga Township, where a poor and aged widow named Mrs. Honeywell was recently called upon to perform two days' statute labour. She had not the means to hire anyone to take her place, so the pathmaster insisted that, feeble and infirm as she was, she must under take the work herself, and allo take the work herself, and allotted her a task on the highway. She actually performed the work alone one day, when a kind neighbour, himself far advanced in years, took pity apon her and helped her to complete it. The widow's son and grand-children are residents of the village, and made no attempt to relieve her. That such an affair could have occurred is a disgrace to any community calling itself civilized.

The Canadian Pacific railway negotiations England have aroused Americans to the importance of a shorter route from the North-Western States and Manitoba to the seaboard. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press declares that the natural road to the ocean is by a line across Wisconsin and Michigan, to meet a Canadian line at Sault Ste. Marie. The same idea is put forward in other American journals, and it is urged that the four great corporations,

the Omaha line (Sioux City and West Wisconsin consolidation), the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the Manitoba road, and the North St. Louis, the Manitoba road, and the Northern Pacific, should unite and arrange with the reorganized Canada Pacific to give the North-Western provinces an outlet to the seaboard by the Sault. The important saving of distance effected by adjusting a northern route for transcontinental railroads is being more fully realised, and in this respect the Canadian Pacific will have an enormous advartage door any American railroad statement.

Sir William Browne de Montre Bart., the victim of the latest agrarian murder in Ireland, was the fifth Viscount and Baron Mountmorris of Castle Morris in the peerage of Ireland. He was born April 21st, 1832, and succeeded to the title in 1872. The family came over to England with the Conqueror, and lived for some centuries in Wales. The first Irish ancestor of note was Henry Moores, who was made a baronet by Charles Moores, who was made a baronet by Charles I., served under Cromwell, and represented an Irish constituency in the succeeding reign. His grandson was made a baron and viscount. The third viscount of the line, the grandfather of the assassinated lord, assumed the ancestral name of Montmorency. The murdered man was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a justice of the peace for County Galway. He was married in 1862, and leaves three children, his heir to the title and estates. Galway. He was married in 1862, and leaves three children, his heir to the title and estates being a boy of eight. What the value of his inheritance when he comes of age will be is rather problematical, judging from the present outlook.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Farmers had better not hold back then grain in the hope of getting higher prices. Last year the European deficit was estimated at 256,000,000 bushels, and the American surplus at 180,000,000. This year the American surplus is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels and the European deficit at only 72, 000,000, so that it is not likely, in the nature of things, that last year's prices will be

India appears this year as an important contributor to the supply of, food products required by the people of the United Kingdom. In Hindostan the cultivation of wheat has increased rapidly within a few years. The exports last year amounted to 7,000,000 cwt., whereas eight years before they reached only about 75,000 cwt. This extraordinary increase has taken place without diminishing the cultivation and exportation of rice and other cereals. The cause is found in the extension of the railway system, whereby new listricts have been opened out. The value of the whole amount of wheat exported by India last year was \$15,000,000, being at least a hundred times the value of the exporation eight years ago.

Complaints about the awarding of prizes at the exhibitions may be always expected. At the Montreal show, however, an extraordinary and amusing blunder seems to have been committed. According to a letter in the Witness, the highest award for butter was given to a package containing grease! Oleo-margarine will probably advance in price after this decision of the judges, for the premier exhibit, was not, we understand, presented even in that attractive form. This shows the bungling that occurs, not so much from the incapacity of judges as from the haste with which they are compelled to make their decisions. The only remedy is to compel exhibitors to have their goods and products in their places at the appointed time, and not, as now happens often, a day late.

The most able and determined opponent of the Government land policy in the North-West is Mr. Charlton. He is now haunted with the phantom of land monopoly, and demands that land shall only be sold to actual settlers. The British Canadian, however, shows that the hon. gentleman on the land question as well as on protection has turned a political somersault. In 1874 Mr. Charlton was ready to place millions of acres of land under the control of the Pacific railway contractors. In 1878 he was willing to give any quantity of acres to any number of speculators who might build railways running wheresoever they saw fit to run them. He had no fear of land speculators then impeding the settlement of the country. The of higher prices being charged to settle never entered his head at that time. The expenses of keeping the accounts were never considered; in fact, as the Act he supported shows, he was willing, if the lands were sold at a price to be agreed upon by the Governor-in-Council and the Pacific railway contrac-tors, that the country should pay all the expenses of keeping the accounts, and that all the proceeds of the sales of the lands should be handed over to the contractors.

The provincial press is discussing the future of the Provincial Exhibition, and the general opinion seems to be that it must become located permanently in this city. The Belleville *Ontario* says:—"We have, for several years past, advocated the idea of a permanent location for the Provincial Exhibition, as being preferable to the perambulating plan now in favour. We believe the interplan now in favour. We believe the inter-ests of all concerned would be better served ests of all concerned would be better served by having the Exhibition at Toronto every year. We believe the wisdom of a permanent Provincial Exhibition at Toronto will be conceded before long by the authorities, when the full benefit of such an annual display will be realised. While denouncing Toronto for its alleged selfish and grasping spirit, the Guelph Mercury says:—"The question come to be whether it would not be better to concentrate the Provincial Exhibition in that city, and establish and continue, with Government aid, a number of district shows in London, Hamilton, Guelph, Kingston, and Ottawa, which would in a sense be subsidiary and yet be feeders to the great Exhibition, which would have its permanent location in the capital of have its permanent location in the capital of the province. We believe some such system must be adopted." Toronto does not wish to attempt to force the suggested change, but even according to the journals of cities and towns where it might be held, the permanent location of the Provincial in this city is desirable in the general interests.

If those Opposition journals which are denouncing the North-West land regulations would only take the trouble to compare them with those enforced by the late Government and those now in force in Dakota, they would probably drop the agitation which is checking immigration and injuring the best interests of the North-West. Here is an abstract of them in brief :-Mr. Mackenzie's-No homestead grant al-

lowed. No pre-emption permitted. No one allowed more than 320 acres. A payment in hard cash of one dollar per acre; balance to be paid whenever the Government demanded it, and at such price as it might please to fix. Actual settlement and improvement to fix. Actual settlement and improvement to begin within the year, under forfeiture of previous payments. No scrip of any kind was to be taken for the lands.

Dakota—Homestead grant of 160 acres upon five years' residence; or a pre-emption of 160 acres. Payment for pre-emption lands as follows: In full in three years at \$2.50 per acre, irrespective of location. Payment of acres, irrespective of location. Payment of president lands as follows: \$2.50 to \$8 per acre, irrespective of location. Payment of railway lands as follows: \$2.50 to \$8 per

acre; six annual payments at seven per cent.

Present Canadian regulations—Homestead grant of 160 acres free upon three years' residence. A pre-emption grant of 160 acres more. Settlers encouraged to take up as much land as they can pay for. Payment for pre-emption lands: Four-tenths in three years from date of entry; the balance in six equal acres in the set of the pre-emption lands are the pre-emption lands. annual instalments, or nine years in all allowed for payments. For a purchase of 320 acres of railway lands the payments would be: \$160 down, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest-taking the price at the highest, or \$5 preserve.

ONONDAGA Verdict of Wilful Murder the Prisoner Yellow

EVIDENCE AT THE INC

BRANTFORD, Sept. 27.--The inq

s continued at the town hall, Saturday last before W. K, Ke e following jury were empan Nesbitt, foreman; Elijah Thor inter, Wm. T. Hamill, Jos. Bra Parlow, Sampson Fish, Simon Joh Hall. Moses John, and Thos. Isaa itnesses were examined.

JOSHUA WILLIAMS, constable, de JOSHUA WILLIAMS, constable, de he had arrested the prisoner Yellow examination of his clothes he found blood upon his trousers. An efformade to remove the marks by Prisoner denied having killed the He took the prisoner to the place deceased was found, and discover covered with blood. All knowledges the prisoner to the place of the prisoner to the place deceased was found, and discover covered with blood. All knowledges are consistent to the knife was denied. ownership of the knife was denied Williams' suspicions were grounded reports in the neighbourhood that t reports in the neighbourhood that the was last seen with the deceased.

ALEX. BIMBERRY deposed that he the prisoner on Sunday night, wit ceased. Both went together to House. They were under the interval of the sunday in the su liquor, the deceased more so than the the knife found by William t belongs to Yellow, as he (witne

CATHARINE HENRY, an India worn, said—I was standing ne House on Sunday night after da deceased say to some one, "I I you would do the like of that: I never ran away from anyone of no one." Knew deceased by his did not know to whom he was spea ABRAM VANEVERY identifie elonging to the prisoner.

JAS. GARLOW was present whe arrested the prisoner, and saw the WM. ECHO saw Yellow and w.M. ECHO saw Yellow and the together on Sunday night abo o'clock, after the dance had bro short distance from the Long Hous leceased say:—"You can do the like," or something to that effect deceased's voice, but did not

Ino. HARRIS saw the decease prisoner together on Sunday night.

DAVID JACK gave evidence to

MARGARET GOBSON, the prisone said that he came in on Monda without a coat. The prisoner had been drunk, and was lying Long House when he woke up, said he had been with the decea answer to her enquiry as to how he a blackened and cut eye, he said h know. He said he lost his sen leaving Middleport, and did not k thing till he woke up, when he fo self near the Long House. BETSY HARRIS, a woman witness living with, said he came to her Monday morning, where the constabl

him. He had no coat on when he saw some blood on one of his ears. his nose must have been bleeding. the blood off. He told her he did how he came by his black eye. Prisonot tell where his coat was; he then he went out.

Dr. Cole, who held a post-n avidence to the effect that he had body well nourished. Found a incised wound about two and a h

long on the right side of the neck, inferior maxillary bone, dividing the muscle, external jugular vein, and structures between it and the lary small punctured wound on the left above the clavicle which would correctly above the clavicle which would be supported by the structure of the str size and appearance to the knife The wounds appeared to have been by a sharp cutting instrument.
hemorrhage evidently occurred from
in the neck to cause death. Several other witnesses were calle above gave the most material evide

THE VERDICT. The jury returned a verdict, "T by an incised wound on the ne evered the jugular vein, and the of John Yellow, and their verdict is said John Yellow did unlawfully and of his malice aforethought, ki der on the night of the 19th of S A.D. 1880, in the township of Tu the county of Brant, near the Onon House, the deceased, Peter Silversi After the evidence had been coroner cautioned the prisoner anner, to which he replied :- " Alex. Bimberry's house I don't thing I did nor where I was till for on Monday morning, when I wo the Long House. Peter Silversmith me when I left Bimberry's, and I

when I woke up." The prisoner was committed for will be tried at the ensuing Assiz commence on the 4th of October, Tustice Osler.

CRIME AND CRIMIN Powhattan, Ohio, Sept. 25.— Terheni on Thursday deliberately father dead. The victim was 80 owned considerable property, and

LONDON, Sept. 25.—On the l Chief Fewings, of St. Thomas, recei-gram from Chief Williams, of Larrest a man named Grey, who we here on a charge of fraud in connect deal in horses. Chief Fewings so man, and Detective Phair, of this of man, and Detective Phair, of this of down and brought up the prisoner I This morning he appeared before magistrate, but as Mr. Wemer, the ant, was not present Grey was baile pear on Monday.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Thos. Whelas

Arrest charged with having stoppe H. Cawley at 11 o'clock on Thurs on Bank street and demanded to cents, threatening in the event of a kill him. Mr. Cawley paid the maubsequently notified P. C. Foran, where the control of t after arrested Whelan, who is well-the police. To-day Whelan was f mitted for trial at the assizes on t of assault and robbery.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The fall A

the county of Middlesex begin t afternoon, Mr. Justice Armour preside civil docket is quite light, and will bly take up much time. It is a ible to state the precise time mpossible to state the precise time Biddulph murder case will come up ing. The matter rests as much wi fence as with the prosecution. Mr. Irving, Q.C., of Hamilton, is in the to the interests of the Cro A large number of new have been summoned in connection case, among whom are two news

porters.

Morrisburg, Sept. 27.—The pr Messrs. Smith & Montgomery, tailors, were entered by burglars and a quantity of clothing stolen. Is \$150. An entrance was effected the back door.

GANANOQUE, Sept. 27.—Three were arrested for entering the house of Joshua Franklin and steal from a watch, gold-rimmed spect ther jewellery, broke out of the administration of the man has a letter in his pocket to him at the Railway Hotel, Belley convict in the Provincial Penits Ingston. He had also a loaded re

Sir William Browne de Montmorency. Bart., the victim of the latest agrarian mur der in Ireland, was the fifth Viscount and Baron Mountmorris of Castle Morris in the peerage Mountmorris of Castle Bassach April 21st, 18 of Ireland. He was born April 21st, 18 appeared to the title in 1872. and succeeded to the title in 1872. family came over to England with the family came over to England with the Con-queror, and lived for some centuries in Wales. The first Irish ancestor of note was Henry Moores, who was made a baronet by Charles I., served under Cromwell, and represented an Irish constituency in the succeeding reign. His grandson was made a baron and viacount. The third viscount of the line, the grand-father of the assassinated lord, assumed the ancestral name of Montmorency. The mur-dered man was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a justice of the peace for County Galway. He was married in 1862, and leaves three children his heir to the title and eaves three children, his heir to the title and er being a boy of eight. What the value of his inheritance when he comes of age will be is rather problematical, judging from the present outlook.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Farmers had better not hold back then grain in the hope of getting higher prices Last year the European deficit was estimated at 256,000,000 bushels, and the American at 256,000,000 bushels, and the American surplus at 180,000,000. This year the American surplus is estimated at 200,000,000 bushels and the European deficit at only 72,000,000, so that it is not likely, in the nature of things, that last year's prices will be

India appears this year as an important contributor to the supply of, food products equired by the people of the United Kingdom. In Hindostan the cultivation of wheat has creased rapidly within a few years. The exports last year amounted to 7,000,000 cwt. whereas eight years before they reached only about 75,000 cwt. This extraordinary inrease has taken place without diminish the cultivation and exportation of rice and ension of the railway system, whereby new districts have been opened out. The value of the whole amount of wheat exported by dia last year was \$15,000,000, least a hundred times the value of the expor ation eight years ago.

Complaints about the awarding of prizes at the exhibitions may be always expected. At the Montreal show, however, an extraordinary and amusing blunder seems to have been ommitted. According to a letter in the Witness, the highest award for butter was iven to a package containing grease! Oleo-argarine will probably advance in price after this decision of the judges, for the premier exhibit was not, we understand, presented ven in that attractive form. This shows the ingling that occurs, not so much from the which they are compelled to make their deci sions. The only remedy is to compel exhibi-tors to have their goods and products in their places at the appointed time, and not, as now happens often, a day late.

The most able and determined opponent of the Government land policy in the North-West is Mr. Charlton. He is now haunted with the phantom of land monopoly, and demands that land shall only be sold to actual settlers. The British Canadian, however, shows that the hon. gentleman on the land puestion as well as on protection has turned a colitical somersault. In 1874 Mr. Charlton was ready to place millions of acres of land under the control of the Pacific railway contractors. In 1878 he was willing to give any uantity of acres to any nu lators who might build railways run wheresoever they saw fit to run them. He had no fear of land speculators then impeding the settlement of the country. The danger of higher prices being charged to settlers never entered his head at that time. The expenses of keeping the accounts were never considered; in fact, as the Act he supported shows, he was willing, if the lands were sold at a price to be agreed upon by the Governor-in-Council and the Pacific railway contractors, that the country should pay all the expenses of keeping the accounts, and that all the proceeds of the sales of the lands should handed over to the contractors.

The provincial press is discussing the tuture of the Provincial Exhibition, and the general opinion seems to be that it must become located permanently in this city. The Belleville Ontario says:—"We have, for several years past, advocated the idea of a permanent location for the Provincial Exhibition, as being preferable to the perambulating plan now in favour. We believe the interests of all concerned would be better served by the interest of the perambulation of the by having the Exhibition at Toronto every year. We believe the wisdom of a permanent Provincial Exhibition at Toronto will be conceded before long by the authorities, when the full benefit of such an annual display will be realised." While denouncing Toronto for its alleged selfish and grasping spirit, the quelph Mercury says:—"The question comes to be whether it would not be better to concentrate. the Provincial Exhibition in that city, and establish and continue, with Government aid, number of district shows in London, Ham lton, Guelph, Kingston, and Ottawa, which would in a sense be subsidiary and yet be feeders to the great Exhibition, which would have its permanent location in the capital of the province. We believe some such system nust be adopted." Toronto does not wish to attempt to force the suggested change, but even according to the journals of cities and towns where it might be held, the permanent location of the Provincial in this city is desirable in the general interests.

If those Opposition journals which are denouncing the North-West land regulations would only take the trouble to compare them with those enforced by the late Government and those now in force in Dakota, they would probably drop the agitation which is checking immigration and injuring the best interests of the North-West. Here is an abstract of them in brief :-

Mr. Mackenzie's-No homestead grant al-Mr. Mackenzie's—No homestead grant allowed. No pre-emption permitted. No one allowed more than 320 acres. A payment in hard cash of one dollar per acre; balance to be paid whenever the Government demanded it, and at such price as it might please to fix. Actual settlement and improvement to begin within the year, under forfeiture of previous payments. No scrip of any kind was to be taken for the lands.

Dakota—Homestead grant of 160 acres upon five years' residence; or a pre-emption of 160 acres. Payment for pre-emption lands as follows: In full in three years at \$2.50 per acre, irrespective of location. Payment of the pre-level of the pre-level

as follows: In that in acre, irrespective of location. Payment of railway lands as follows: \$2.50 to \$8 per railway lands as follows:

railway lands as follows: \$2.50 to \$8 per acre; six annual payments at seven per cent. Present Canadian regulations—Homestaad grant of 160 acres free upon three years' residence. A pre-emption grant of 160 acres more. Settlers encouraged to take up as much land as they can pay for. Payment for pre-emption lands: Four-tenths in three years from date of entry; the balance in six equal annual instalments, or nine years in all allowed for payments. For a purchase of 320 acres of railway lands the payments would be: \$160 down, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments with interest-taking the price at the highest, or \$5 prescree.

THE ONONDAGA MURDER

Verdict of Wilful Murder Against the Prisoner Yellow.

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST. The Prisoner Committed for Trial at the

Brantforn, Sept. 27.—The inquest touching the death of the late Peter Silversmith was continued at the town hall, Onondaga, on Saturday last before W. K. Kerr, coroner. on Saturday in the following jury were empanelled:—N. K. Nesbitt, foreman; Elijah Thomas, Robt. Hunter, Wm. T. Hamill, Jos. Brant, Daniel Garlow, Sampson Fish, Simon John, Richard Hall, Moses John, and Thos. Isaac. Twelve

witnesses were examined.

Joshua Williams, constable, deposed that he had arrested the prisoner Yellow. On an examination of his clothes he found marks of blood upon his trousers. An effort had been made to remove the marks by washing. Prisoner denied having killed the deceased. He took the prisoner to the place where the deceased was found, and discovered a knife covered with blood. All knowledge as to the covered with blood. All knowledge as to the ownership of the knife was denied by Yellow. Williams' suspicions were grounded upon the reports in the neighbourhood that the prisoner was last seen with the deceased.

ALEX. BIMBERRY deposed that he last saw the prisoner on Sunday night with the deceased. Both went together to the Long House. They were under the influence of

quor, the deceased more so than the prisoner, aw the knife found by Williams. Was sure belongs to Yellow, as he (witness) had borowed it on several occasions to do some

CATHARINE HENRY, an Indian woman, worn, said—I was standing near the Long House on Sunday night after dark. Heard ceeased say to some one, "I never thought to would do the like of that;" and again, I never ran away from anyone; I am afraid i no one." Knew deceased by his voice, but d not know to whom he was speaking.

ABRAM VANEVERY identified the knife as

nging to the prisoner.
s. GARLOW was present when Williams rested the prisoner, and saw the marks of od on his trousers, with signs of washing. W. Echo saw Yellow and the deceased W.M. ECHO saw Yellow and the deceased together on Sunday night about twelve o'clock, after the dance had broken up, a short distance from the Long House. Heard deceased say:—"You can do that if you like," or something to that effect. Knew deceased's voice, but did not hear the

JNO. HARRIS saw the deceased and the risoner together on Sunday night.

DAVID JACK gave evidence to the same

MARGARET GOBSON, the prisoner's mother, said that he came in on Monday morning without a coat. The prisoner told her he had been drunk, and was lying near the Long House when he woke up. He also said he had been with the deceased. In answer to her enquiry as to how he came by a blackened and cut eye, he said he did not know. He said he lost his senses after leaving Middleport, and did not know any

thing till he woke up, when he found him-self near the Long House.

BETSY HARRIS, a woman witness had been living with, said he came to her house on day morning, where the constable arrested Saw some blood on one of his ears. Thought his nose must have been bleeding. Washed the blood off. He told her he did not know how he came by his black eye. Prisoner could not tell where his coat was; he had it on

when he went out.

Dr. Cole, who held a post-moriem, gave evidence to the effect that he had found the body well nourished. Found a transverse incised wound about two and a half inches long on the right side of the neck, below the inferior maxillary home dividing the skin and inferior maxillary bone, dividing the skin and muscle, external jugular vein, and all other structures between it and the larynx; also a small punctured wound on the left shoulder hemorrhage evidently occurred from the wound in the neck to cause death.

Several other witnesses were called, but the above gave the most material evidence. THE VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased, Peter Silversmith, came to his death by an incised wound on the neck which severed the jugular vein, and that the said wound was inflicted by a knife in the hands of John Yellow, and their verdict is, that the said John Yellow did unlawfully, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and murder on the night of the 19th of September, A.D. 1880, in the township of Tuscarora, in the county of Brant, near the Onondago Long House, the deceased, Peter Silversmith."

After the evidence had been given, the coroner cautioned the prisoner in the usual manner, to which he replied:—"After I left Alex. Bimberry's house I don't know anything I did nor where I was till four o'clock on Monday morning, when I woke up near the Long House. Peter Silversmith was with me when I left Bimberry's, and I was alone when I woke up." The jury returned a verdict, "That the dewhen I woke up." The prisoner was committed for trial, and will be tried at the ensuing Assizes, which commence on the 4th of October, before Mr. Justice Osler.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Powhattan, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Benjamin Terheni on Thursday deliberately shot his father dead. The victim was 80 years old, owned considerable property, and was about

to marry.

London, Sept. 25.—On the 18th inst. Chief Fewings, of St. Thomas, received a telegram from Chief Williams, of London, to Arrest a man named Grey, who was wanted here on a charge of fraud in connection with a deal in horses. Chief Fewings secured the man, and Detective Phair, of this city, went down and brought up the prisoner last night. This morning he appeared before the police magistrate, but as Mr. Wemer, the complainant; was not present Grey was bailed to appear on Monday.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—Thos. Whelan is under to marry.

OTTAWA, Sept. 25.—Thos. Whelan is under arrest charged with having stopped Mr. M. H. Cawley at 11 o'clock on Thursday night on Bank street and demanded twenty-five on Bank street and demanded twenty-nve cents, threatening in the event of a refusal to kill him. Mr. Cawley paid the money and subsequently notified P. C. Foran, who shortly after arrested Whelan, who is well-known to the police. To-day Whelan was fully committed for trial at the assizes on the charge of assent and robbers.

of assault and robbery.

London, Sept. 27.—The fall Assizes for the county of Middlesex begin to-morrow afternoon, Mr. Justice Armour presiding. The civil docket is quite light, and will not probably take up much time. It is at present impossible to state the precise time when the Biddulph murder case will come up for hearing. The matter rests as much with the defence as with the prosecution. Mr. Æmilius

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 27.—Last night the prisoners set fire to the gaol, which was consumed. All the prisoners were released and escaped. Two were badly burned.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—A sailor named Montreal, Sept. 27.—A sailor named Gorman was brutally beaten and robbed early this morning on the wharves by three loafers, only one of whom, named Varrette, has been arrested.

hundred, in the town hall, which was tastefully decorated with coats of arms, evergreens, mottos, and flags. The Duncanville orchestra was present, also the Irish bagpipes, the introduction of which was greeted with applause. Among those present were the guest of the evening and the Hon. John O'Connor, M.P. for the county, P. Başkerville, M. K. Dickinson, Z. Helmer, president of the Liberal Conservative Association, Mr. Lowrie, secretary, and a majority of the members. Mr. J. Tytler presided. The first toast proposed was "Our Guest," and was responded to in felicitous terms by Mr. Baker. "The Dominion Government," coupled with the name of the Hon. John O'Connor, was warmly received. Mr. O'Connor was, on rising, greeted with round after round of applause.

THE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Kingston, Sept. 25.—Two soldiers of B' Battery fell out of a row boat off Point Frederick to-day, and would have been drowned but for the timely arrival of Capt.

The wounds appeared to have been inflicted by a sharp cutting instrument. Sufficient hemorrhage avidently contained by the containing the con

drivered lwif or this thanely arrival of Ongo.
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unfortunate man belonged to Broad Cove, north shore.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 26.—Chas. H. Cunard, a well-known resident of Indiantown, dropped dead on the street last evening. Heart disease was probably the cause of death.

Miles Collins, a cartman, was found dead in his barn to-day. He had been drinking heavily.

All Quiet in the Indian Country Thereabouts.

FORT WALSH

Col. Macleod's Departure—Indian Pay-day,

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 25.—The directors of the Provincial Exhibition have had twenty-seven boxes packed with cereals and vegetables for transmission to England at the request of the overnment.
ists have formed a district asso-

The Baptists have formed a district asso-ciation for the province of Manitoba. The presbytery of Manitoba has consented to the formation of a second Presbyterian church in the northern part of the city, and a

which will be laid this fall, and next year the building will be ready for occupation. It promises to be an imposing structure.

Rumour has it that the round house at Selkirk is to be enlarged to accommodate the increased number of locomotives on the Canadian Pacific railway. Shops are also spoken of as likely to be constructed to manufacture the rolling stock necessary for the road.

How a Penniless Ottawa Boy Became a, Millionaire. of death.

Miles Collins, a carbman, was found dead in his barn to-day. He had been drinking beavily.

HAMILTON, Sept. 25.—Bertie, son of Dr. Vernon, was run over by a cab yesterday and dangerously hurt. The cabman was so eager to get another fare that he drove off faster to get another fare that he kind get of the faster to get another fare that he kind get of a farmer near fembroke, and when he left for California it is said that his father had to sell a cow for the purpose of securing the another properties.

Oursel of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, that had so prosperties to get another fare that he system that he was unable to do any OTTAWA, Sept. 23 .- There is at present at

THE THIEVES SHOURD \$500.

seanged. Two were healty branch.

Accommand, Spark SP.—As asize measured as the season of when, maned Various and support of the season of when, maned Various and support of the season of when, maned Various and support of the season of when, maned Various and support of the season of when, maned Various and support of the season of when, maned Various and the season of the season of when, maned Various and the season of the season of when the season of the se

The preliminary surveys cost about four millions of dollars, and when we consider that they were practically completed in the pace of air years, we cannot over estimate he zeal, the ability, and the heroic fidelity of the persons who accomplished such results.

With regard to the future of the railway, we are told that the contract for the constanction of the line is taken by a syndicate said to

be the most powerful in respect to money and influence that has ever taken hold of any American enterprise,
The contracting parties will receive from the Canadian Government a certain number the Canadian Go

Mule—On Saturday, Sept. 18th, 1880, at Portsmouth, the wife of James S. Mills, of a daughter. Davins—On Monday, 20th Sept., at 211 Jarvin street, the wife of Joseph Davids, of a daughter. HILL—At 81 Homewood avenue, on Tuesday, September 28th, the wife of William Hill, of a

BALDWIN-At 547 Church street, on Sunday September 25th, the wife of Dr. Jas. B. Baldwin, of a daughter.

MEREDITH-On Friday, the 24th ult. at 38 Homewood avenue, the wife of Mr. Charles Meredith, of a son. BARBER-At Romain Buildings, King street west, on September 22nd, the wife of James Bar-ber, of a daughter. oer, or a daugner. CROWTHER-On the morning of the 21st ult, at 379 Guy street, Montreal, the wife of W. C. Crowther, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Grand Trunk railway, of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—FRENCH—In this city, on Thursday Sept. 23rd, by the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Mathew Clark, to Mary Margaret French, both of this city.

WHITCOMB—JERUE—At Newmarket, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Frizzell, Charles W. Whitcomb, of Richmond Hill, to Ellen Jerue, of the city of Kingston.

PATTERSON—MILLER—On the 16th ult., at Clinton, by Rev. R. Thomas, Mr. John Patterson, of Clinton, to Miss Kattle Miller, of Godarich township.

(海里)大家食品品的日本的物质(5)公布的

A Markham Farmer is Carried Across the Don, Drugged and Robbed.

John Smith, Esq., M.D. All of Toronto (late of Warrington, Eng.)

GERRARD—VANBUSKIRK—On Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at Trinity church, St. Thomas, by the Rev. W. B. Rally, Douglas Gerrard, son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. G. Gerrard, ist Bengal European Fusiliers, to Mary Helen, eldest daughter of W. C. VanBuskirk, Esq., M.D., of St. Thomas. B.C., to Miss Cecilia Anna Campbell, of Campbell's Cross, Chinguacousy.

RICE—WICKENS—On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, 420 Eherbourne street, by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M.A., Omer F. Rice, of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, to Mary Lydia, second daughter of Richard Wickens, Esq. No cards.

FERGUSON—ELWORTHY—On the 15th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. David Mitchell, minister of the John street Presbyterian church, Belleville, the Rev. John Ferguson, M.A., B.D., of Chesley, Ont., to Harriet Emma (Hattie), escond daughter of W. G. Elworthy, Belleville.

PATTERSON—ADAMS—On the 27th ult., by Elder Wm. Percy, of Stouffyille, at the residence of Dr. E. E. Adams, brother of the bride, Highland Creek, George W. Patterson, merchant, of Biomington, Ont., to Miss Nellie Maud Adams, youngest daughter of Edward Adams, Esq., of The Castle, near Chatham, Ont. GILLAM — CLELAND — At the Presbyterian manse, Norwich, by the Rev. W. M. Martin on the 22nd ult., Mr. John M. Gillam, of North Norwich, to Annie Cleland, of Medonte, county of Simcoe. DEATHS. JOHNSTON On the 17th ult., Charles, the coungest son of Mr. John Johnston, Kinloss.

SUTTON—In St. Thomas, on the 19th ult., John utton, aged 27 years and 8 months. TROTTER—Edgar Leopold, second son of R. G. Protter, 164 Jarvis street. ALLISON-At Victoria Square, township of Markham, on Wednesday, Sept. 22nd ult., Mr. Thomas Allison, merchant, aged 62 years. SPOONER—In Clinton, on the list ult., William Edward, infant son of Charles and Mary Spooner

DILL—On Sunday morning, the 25th ult., the only son of William James Dill, of Toronto, aged 4 months and 2 weeks.

AULT—At Aultsville, Sept. 21st, of cholera infantum, Clarence Girvin, infant son of 7r. E. D. and Elizabeth H. Ault, aged 3 months and 8 days. KENNEDY—In Goderich township, on the 17th lt., Christie Kennedy, relict of the late Lachlin connedy, aged forty years. RD—At his late residence, 265 Parliamen the morning of the 22nd ult., Januaged 68 years. FRANK—In New York city, on the 19th ult, Ella, wife of C. L. Frank and only daughter of Samuel Cole, formerly of St. Catharines.

ROBERTSON—At Carleton West, this morning, Ann McNeil, wife of Thomas Robertson, late manager Fordell Colliery, Fifeshire, Scotland.

FLEURY—At his late residence, in Aurora, Joseph Fleury, Aurora Agricultural Works, on the 23rd ult., aged 47 years, 9 months and 18 days, after a tedious illness.

THOMPSON—At Panatangulahama.

HODGE—At 406 King street east, on the morning of the 28th ult. Ernest George, the beloved son of John and Carrie Hodge, aged 1 year, 8 months and 8 days.

HANNA—At Streetsville, on 22nd September, Mr. George Hanna, a native of Co. Monaghan, Ireland, after a short illness of infiammation of the lungs, aged 57 years.

NELSON—At No. 5 Windsor terrace, Earl street, on the 22nd ult., Laura Evens, infant daughter of C. H. Nelson, aged 13 months and 36 days.

beloved wife of Joseph Gearing, ex-Alderman of this city.

WEBSTER—On the 13th ult., at Binghamton N.Y., in her 85th year, Mrs. F. Webster, a resi dent of Toronto for many years, and formerly o Port Hope and Peterboro, Ont. WEBSTER—At his late residence, 121 Grosveno avenue, on the 25th, after a short illness, Octaviu Webster, of York, England, in the 64th year o Medical.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., April 26, 1880. This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for the last if years and have used Vecetine for the last six months with great satisfaction, and would recommend it to any who are afflicted with the same. I found after using the second bottle that I had gained ten pounds of flesh.

Yours truly,

THOS. DOUGLAS,

Express Agent.

Vegetine.

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Cured.

Lam personally acquainted with Mr. Thomas Douglas and know him to be reliable, and also that the above is true. Yours truly, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

It Takes the Lead.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 11, 1880. H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston:
I have sold VEGETINE ever since its introduction in this city, and from personal observation can safely say that it now takes the lead as a blood purifier. RICHARD N. KNIGHT, Corner King and Ludlow streets

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1880. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from General Debtity.

I remain, yours truly,

MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880.

Gentlemen,—Your preparation called VEGETINE gives universal satisfaction. Several remarkable cures from its use have come under
my notice. I believe it a purely vegetable mixture, containing nothing to injure the system in
the slightest degree, and would strongly advise
its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier
of the blood. Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY. Total Weakness and Prostration, from over-rork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly ured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIO SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty rears, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM-PHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIO MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street. New York. Wholesale Denot

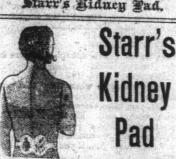
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ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1880, Commencing Promptly at 12 O'Clock Noon.

The Short Horns will consist of a draft of 20 head from the "Maple Lodge" herd, 14 of which will be young cows and heifers, and 6 young buils. A number of the very best in the herd being offered.

The Leicesters (of which about 40 will be offered) are bred from or descended from imported stock, and are of extra quality.

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Huron, and Bruce, 20 miles north of London.

Free conveyances will leave Ailsa Craig and Clandeboye at 9.30 a. m., to convey parties from a distance to the farm, when lunch will be provided for them. a distance to the farm, when funch will be provided for them.

TERMS \$25 and under cash; over that amount six months credit on approved joint notes, A discount of 8 per cent. per annum for cash on sums over \$25.

Send for catalogue to J. S. SMITH,

Maple Lodge P. Q., Middlesex Co., Ont.
FRANCIS GRAHAME, Goderich, Auctioneer.

Among the young people of this province there appears, at present, to exist a sort of manis for teaching school. In almost every town or village may be found from five to twenty young men and ladies armed with certificates from the County Board, waiting for a chance to teach. Did those persons ever consider how precious time is, and what folly it is to spend years in an occupation which they intend to abandon at a certain stage, and then begin life again in some new calling which they are often entirely unfitted for? In these days of keen rivalry and competition, not only in the professions but in business, it is the fittest that survive and succeed. And it is only after years of earnest toil, from youth upward, that success nowadays can be obtained. Therefore, we say, in securing an education, get one that will serve you not only in the school room but on the farm, in the manufactory, the merchant's office, or the banking house, should you ever have an opportunity of entering such as tablishments. In other words, secure such a practical training as will be useful in every-day life. No course of study is better adapted to supply this great want than that obtained in this College—

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MOUSE CHOOSES.

der went away in the direct

The Lefthander went away in the direction of Crow's Nest, with his chin nearly resting on his breast. An unutterable gloom possessed him. He was going to lose Mignon! The long doubt was over. He had hoped that her father would disown her: he claimed her; and thenceforth he, the Lefthander, was alone in the world.

He went on groaning. He would see her soon, for nearly the last time. He had a great thirst of the heart to see her, and take her in his arms and say, "I love you more than your real father can ever love you!"

He reached Crow's Nest as the twilight was deepening into dusk. In front the valley of Bohemia was asleep. Not a breath of air stirred the few leaves of the trees, and a creseent moon was floating through fleecy cloudwaves, bound for the haven of the sunset.

Mouse saw him coming and ran to meet

Mouse saw him coming and ran to meet him, and put her arms around him.

"Why, poppa! what is the matter? You do not look happy," she said.

"Not happy? That is your fancy, Mignon. How can I be unhappy when you are with man."

But Mouse shook her head, and said,

"Something troubles you, poppa.—What's
the use of loving people if we can't see when
they are happy or troubled?"

"And do you love me really—just a little,
my own Mignon?"

"Love you! What do you mean, poppa?
How could I ever live without you?"

"Are you sure of that? Suppose you had
to go away from me Mignon. Yes—let us
suppose a thing. Say I was not your father
—and that your real father was living."

"My real father! Why, what father could
I have but my own poppa?"

"Such things happen. You read curious
things in the newspapers sometimes, and
when the story-tellers put them in stories
people say they are improbable. Sometimes
little ones like you are brought up by strangers,
then you think they are father and mother.
Say that this was true of you, and your real

Say that this was true of you, and your real father, as I said, was living; then suppose he came one day and said, 'Give me Mignon, you have no right to her.' You may think the idea foolish, but—tell me—what would

the idea foolish, but—tell me—what would you say?"

Mouse had begun to laugh at the romantic case supposed by the Lefthander, but something in his deep voice quite suppressed her tendency to mirth.

"I don't know what you mean, poppa," she said, earnestly; but I know what I would say if they came to take me from you."

"What would you say?"

"Well, I would not say anything. I would show them what I meant by what I did."

"What would you do?" "I would do this."

The child put both arms around the Left-hander and nestled close to him.

"You would not leave me, then, Mignon?"

Leave you?"
I mean you would not, even if there wer

'I mean you would not, even if there were other people who wanted you, who could make your life pleasanter to you? Let me tell you what I mean, little one—there is something I ought to say to you." His voice had grown deep and full of sudden emotion—he drew long breaths.

"I am poor, and your life is a hard one. Suppose, once more, that I was not your fatuer, and your real father was a rich man. satuer, and your real father was a rich man. Suppose you had only to choose which you would stay with—the poor man or the rich one. Suppose your real father could give you retty dresses, and nice things of every sort, while the other could not do that—he could only give you his love. Which would you hoose?"

mean? Her mind was in a maze.

"Are you in earnest, poppa?" she said, with a look of bewilderment.

"Yes, Mignon; in dead earnest. It is my fancy to ask you—tell me—would you leave me or stay with me?"

"I would stay with you, and be your Mignon to the last day of your life!" exclaimed the child. "You are my father, and I love you more than everything in this world!"

Mouse nestled still closer, and leaned her

small face against his own; the little white cheek was like a snow-drop against the bearded face.

"The very idea of leaving you—or you leaving me—I would rather die!" she said.

The Lefthander raised his head and looked

The Leithander raised his head and looked upward. His lips were moving, and he seemed to be praying.

Suddenly hoof-strokes were heard approaching rapidly from the direction of the ford. The Lefthander turned his head and saw Daddy Welles coming on at a long gallop, with his rifle in his hand. In a moment he had reached the spot, and said to the Lefthander. hander, "Be on the lookout, friend; the troops

will be in Piedmont to-night. LVI.

THE DEAD AND LIVING. Mr. Lascelles had ridden on toward the Gap. At first he went at a gallop; then he slackened his pace, and finally came down to a walk. With knit brows and a face full of unutterable things, he went along looking downand r fleeting.

He was going to see Miss Bassick, but he did not think of her once. He was far away from Virginia, and living in past years. He had gone back to the time when he was young, and had loved with his heart; he had deserted the woman thus loved, and she was dead now. It was enough to break the heart to think of it—but she was dead. As long as he could think of her as living, and as having probably formed a connection with some Bohemia boor, his heart was at rest, and he howelf that he cared pothing for her. It

hemia boor, his heart was at rest, and he thought that he cared nothing for her. It had been a youthful liaison, to be regretted, perhaps, but not mourned over. She had forgotten him, no doubt, and he was thus at lib-rty to forget her—the past would be the past for both of them, and fall like a funeral pall over their dead loves.

Now things were different, he found. She had not forgotten him, and had not married again—she was dead—and dead from his desertion! There was no one there on the on! There was no one there on the

lonely mountain-road to argue with—he was alone with his own heart. He had killed her, and the thought drove him to despair. His love for her had been very different from his sentiment toward Miss Bassick; there was as much difference between the two sentiments and between washington. ments as between sunshine and darkness. He had really loved his little bride of the Bohmerwald, and had been happier with her than he had ever been before or since; and thinking now of what had followed, he lost sight of everything—of worldly views, the inequality of their position, and every obstacle—and cursed his own frivolous temperament and love of change, which had made him leave her, slowly forget her, and never return to her dowly forget her, and never return to her. He had loved her, he felt that, now that he tnew that she was dead. The flowers of nory grow on graves. He remembered ry feature of her face, her smile, the light n her blue eyes, the touch of her hand, and is frame shook.

His face as he rode on slowly was not a

pleasant spectacle. Pain, physical or mental, writes itself on the eyes and lips, as a storm writes itself on the face of a landscape. In an hour this man seemed to have lost his identity. A great agony had transfigured

As he got to the top of the mountain he suddenly put his hand into his breast-pocket and drew forth Miss Bassick's picture, which hung on a silken guard around his neck. There was enough light to see by, and he looked long at the face, with its physical beauty and provoking smile. The face seemed ugly to him—the cheeks painted. The smile he had admired so was immodest, not the smile of a pure maiden. The eyes of a woman ought not to look at a man as the eyes of the picture looked at him. The truth came to this as a night landscape lives in the quick lightning flash—he understood all now. The

felt that every word was true, and now remembered what indeed had impressed him vaguely on his visit that day—the likeness between the child and his Mignon. Oh yea, this was his child, and he meant to cherish her for her mother's sake, if not for her own. He would acknowledge all!

It was very little: he would have courage to do it. Yes, he would do what was yet in his power to right a great wrong. She was dead—his Mignon of the Bohmerwald—but she would smile on him then! As he thought of that he remembered her smile, and the faint light in the blue eyes as she came to meet him, with her white arms held out to him. He heard her little sigh of pleasure, and the caressing voice that greeted him, The picture of Miss Bassick fell from his hand, and but for the guard would have dropped into the road. A single tear rolled down his cheek. It was so hot that it seemed a wonder it did not burn what it fell upon.

upon.

Suddenly thrusting the picture back into his pocket he broke into a gallop; and, as if seeking to outrun his thoughts, went at full speed down the mountain. He did not go toward Wye, but kept the main road to Piedmont, and dismounted at last before the small house in the suburbs occupied by Miss Grandy.

Grundy.

Miss Bassick had heard the hoof-strokes of Miss Bassick had heard the hoof-strokes of his horse, and came to meet him in the drawing-room. Never had he seen her look more provokingly beautiful, or fuller of physical attraction. Her eyes melted; her lips pouted, and seemed asking to be kissed; her white arms moved vaguely, as though ready not only to be clasped but to clasp.

Miss Bassick had, in truth, determined to dissipate that distrait mood and rather chill preoccupation which she had observed and raged at in their last interview. She closed the drawing-room door and came up to him, leaning toward him. Her face and body said, "Take me!"

Mr. Lascelles sat down.

For a moment Miss Bassick stood looking at him, and it taxed her powers of acting to the very utmost to conceal the internal rage which had suddenly taken possession of her.

"One would really say that monsieur had seen a ghost, he looks so wee-begone," she said, with satirical, almost bitter emphasis.

"I have," said Mr. Lascelles.

"A ghost! Indeed!"

"A ghost! Indeed!"
"I have seen my wife."
Miss Bassick felt as though she were sud-

denly choking.
"Your wife!" "They were right when they told you had a wife."

had a wife."

"And—you have—seen her?"

"Her ghost, I said. My wife is dead!"

Miss Bassick drew a great breath of relief,
and said, in the same satiric tone,

"I congratulate you, if you wish to be congratulated."

gratulated."
"Congratulate me?"
He looked sidewise at her. His glandwas like the lunge of a steel blade.
"As you please: it is indifferent to me Choose your own sentiment for the occasion,"
The intonation of contempt in his voice
suddenly enraged her. The profound dissimulation of her character gave way to pason. "One would say that your sentiment

whatever it is, excludes common courtesy."

"If I am discourteous I beg you will excuse it, madam. I am fatigued—nearly ill."

She refused to accept the explanation. Bitter resentment mastered her.

"That scarcely accounts for your tone—it is an install."

is an insult!"

"I do not mean to insult you."

"People who love, speak in a different tone. If you love me no longer; tell me so."

He hesitated, looking at her. Her, face was hot with anger.

"You exact the truth, then?" he said.

"Yes."
"You force me to speak. I would avoid doing so. Well, to be frank—I think we have deceived each other."
"Deceived! Speak for yourself, sir."
"I will do so. I never really loved you." "This is an insult !-- an outrage !-- it is un-

gentleman."
He spoke in the cold, dull tone which he "I have done that in my life," he went on,
"which a gentleman could hardly have done.
I have married a pure woman who loved me,
and deserted her. I was a coward—not a

gentleman—have it as you will, madam. But I have seen her face to-night, and it comes between all other loves. She is dead years ago, but reaches out her hands from the grave and they chilled me."

Miss Bassick had not seated herself. Her

superb figure towered above him in an attitude which would have done honour to the mythological Furies.
"And you think I am to be treated in this nanner—you dare to treat me so!"

He shook his head. His dull, mournful

He shook his head. His dull, mournful eyes, full of hopeless anguish, had never changed their expression.

"It is little to me to dare anything," he said. "I have seen to-night what hardens my nerves—strong nerves, for that matter, which have never shrunk yet. To speak plainer still: I thought I loved you, and I do not love you. All ends here between us, and needs must end. It is best to tell you that."

He took the picture and laid it on the table.

table.

"This is your property. You have nothing that I desire to have returned to me."

He rose and stood facing her, as though conscious for the first time, of the discourtesy in seating himself.
"You will pardon me—I was fatigued, and

carcely aware that you were standing."
Suddenly the fury appeared in all the force of her rage. are a common person, sir !-- a low

person !—you shall repent this !"
The taunt did not affect him. The threat even afforded him a dull satisfact even anorded min a dult satisfaction, and a bitter smile came to his lips.

"Do you mean by poison, or a suit for breach of promise, madam?"

He looked around him, and saw pen, ink, and paper on a table near.

"That is your due, and, if you wish, we need not count occurs."

need not go into court. As you wish, I say—it is indifferent to me."

She made no reply. Did she understand his meaning, and not resent it? He seemed to think so. He went to the table, and wrote

a cheque for a considerable amount. He then left it lying on the table and rose. As his gloves were lying by him, he took them and slowly put them on. Then he took his hat, and made Miss Bassick a bow.

"Farewell, madam!" he said,

As he spoke it required all Miss Bassick's self-control to prevent herself from springing "Coward!" she cried, in a voice so hoars

and furious that it cut like a whip.
"I was a worse coward once," he said,
"and only act my nature. Farewell, ma-And he went out of the apartm

And he went out of the apartment and, mounting his horse, rode away. Miss Bassick remained standing in the middle of the room, looking after him. Her face was the face of a fury. She raised the little handkerchief in her hand and tore it with her white teeth. As she stood thus, trembling with rage, she resembled a tigress about to spring; but, after all, the business woman was under the tigress. the tigress.

From the door through which he had dis-

From the door through which he had disappeared her eyes passed to the table. The cheque was lying there, and she went and took it up and looked at it.

Was there balm in it? Her face grew calmer; an expression of fierce satisfaction even took the place of her fury. She folded up the paper, put it like a love-token in her bosom, and slowly went up to her chamber.

Mr. Lascelles had ridden away theorbod in

them.

"Who are these people, Tom?" he said to a stable-boy passing with a lantern.

"De Yankee cabblery, mas' Douglas, come to stirminate de moonshine people," was the grinning response. "De marshal heself in dar—gwyne to set out early."

Mr. Lascelles rode up close, leaned over and counted the number. There were twenty-five mem. He then rode away toward Wye,

LVII. BLUE COATS IN BOHEMIA.

The moment had come at last when the issues between the Government and the moonshiners seemed about to be decided by an appeal to arms. All the morning the marshal was fretting to get to saddle. But delays will take place in the best arranged programmes. It was important to surprise the moonshine people, for which reason the troops had been timed to reach Piedmont at midnight. They were to have set out at dawn, but many of the horses had cast their shoes on the march and limped. It would not do to attempt the rocky mountain-roads without replacing the shoes, atd it was not till past noon that this was accomplished.

rocky mountain-roads without replacing the shoes, atd it was not till past noon that this was accomplished.

Then the search-warrants were not obtained yet, and the marshal was obliged to go to Wye for them, as General Lascelles was the nearest magistrate. There was a stormy interview. The general protested against the employment of troops; but the marshal replied, stiffly, that he obeyed his orders, and galloped away with the warrants in his pocket.

The troops were already on the march, as the officer had seen them leave Piedmont before his departure for Wye. A prompt irruption into Bohemia he hoped would take the enemy unawares, and resolving that he would make an end of the business this time, the marshal hastened on from Wye toward the Gap.

He caught up with the troops and revenue-officers at the foot of the mountain on the opposite side. The cavalry numbered twenty-five, and were regulars commanded by a lieutenant. Two or three of the marshal's subordinates rode at the head of them, carrying black leather satchels alung from their shoulders for the transaction of business.

"Well, lieutenant, that is your road to the left," the marshal said to the commander of the troop. "It leads to the home of the man who is the real leader of these people—an old fox named Welles. He looks peaceful, but is not to be trusted. He was a furious bushwacker during the war, and from what I can learn is willing to have it open again.

an old fox named Welles. He looks peaceful, but is not to be trusted. He was a furious bushwacker during the war, and from what I can learn is willing to have it open again, Keep your eye on him particularly, and warn your men to be ready to fire if necessary. There is his house."

The cavalry, preceded by the revenue-officers, defiled up the road leading to the house on the mountain, the hoof-strokes of the horses clashing on the rocky path-way. It was a very unusual sound in the peaceful valley. A long time had passed now since Bohemia had seen the blue cavalry, and the valley bathed in the mild sunshine of the Indian summer day seemed to be listening. Did it remember? It had witnessed such scenes in the "wild war days" of the past. Was it going to look again on men dyeing the red autumn leaves with a reddertint than before? If there was to be any fighting, it was not going to take place just yet. Daddy Welles was not at home, and his aged helpmate, in response to the marshal's statement that he should search the premises, expressed her perfect willingness. The search was no spirit of any description about the abode of Daddy Welles, and the marshal bowed curtly, and remounted his horse.

"This is a specimen of what we are to ex-

remounted his horse.

"This is a specimen of what we are to expect," he said, "at all the houses we search. These people have been notified, and have removed all traces of their occupation. Luckily, they can't move the stills easily, and we are apt to discover some of them before the day is over." over."

He looked up at the sun, which was sinking toward the west, and added, "Perhaps; and I am not so sure that I am Why have we lost so much time? These

December days amount to nothing. It will be bad to be caught by night in this detestable country. It is bad enough in broad daylight—but there's nothing to do but to go on. Put your column in motion, lieutenant. The young lieutenant, who wore a dandy uniform, and was smoking a cigar, gave his orders in a nonchalant voice, and the troop began to decend the mountain with the revenue-afficers in front.

"I am going to the house of a man named Barney Jones next," said the marshal; "a small detachment may be sent to a place call-ed Crow's Nest—but I think there's nothing small detachment may be sent to a place called Crow's Nest—but I think there's nothing there. To be plain, I expect to find nothing and nobody anywhere. The rascals are forewarned, and have escaped into the mountain—and to say that troops are not necessary to deal with such people! They are outlaws, and may even resist. I advise you to keep your men well together, lieutenant, and look out for a brush—you may have it."

"All right," returned the lieutenant, puffing at his cigar. "It is my trade to brush

ing at his cigar. "It is my trade to brush or be brushed, and I'll attend to that; I only wish it was under other circumstances. This infernal moonshine business is no better than police duty, and I didn't go through the hazing at West Point for that." "It is a part of the duty of the army, sir,"

said the marshal, somewhat offended.
"Is it? Well, the army does seem to be looked to in these days to do a little of everylooked to in these days to do a little of everything. It has now and then occurred to me that the authorities might apply to somebody else. Leave us to go after the Indians, who are interesting animals to deal with, and if you want a police force to operate in the States enrol a battalion of black coats out of the swarm of civil employés—they ought to smell a little powder if any is to be burnt—it would enlarge their ideas. But that don't suit them."

The nonchalant tone of the lieutenant betrayed his opinion of civilians and the mar-

the nonchalant tone of the fleutenant be-trayed his opinion of civilians, and the mar-shal was much offended. He would, perhaps, have made some reply indicative of his op-inion as to the results of the military move-ments against the Western Indians, but at that moment the vidette in front was heard halting some one. They could not see who this some one was, as a dense wall of rock rose between them and the stream from the direction of which the sound came. The marshal spurred forward, and saw that the person halted was Mr. Lascelles. LVIII.

THE LAST GREETING.

As the troop of horsemen had obliqued from the Gap into the mountain-road, a man had passed the rear of the column at a gallop,

and this man was Mr. Lascelles.

Some of the troop turned their heads, and possibly wondered where this horseman was going at his long gallop; but as that was none of their business they dismissed him from their minds, rightly thinking that a soldier's business it to have orders and think from their minds, rightly thinking that a soldier's business is to obey orders, not think.

Mr. Lascelles crossed the bridge, turned into the road leading by Falling Water, and went on at a headlong gallop. The mournful composure of the rider was in vivid contrast with the quick movements of the animal. The horseman seemed scarcely aware that he was being borne along. Profound and absorbing thought made him unconscious of surrounding objects. He was thinking, in fact, of the Bohmerwald, and of the face there once, when he was young in heart and hope.

fact, of the Bohmerwald, and of the face there once, when he was young in heart and hope, and all the harsh and jarring emotions of his present life had been unknown.

Did he think, too, of that other face, resembling the face of his Mignon, which he was going to see? Passionate love and regret drove him on, as his flying animal was driven by the same One amotion only possessed and by the spur. One emotion only possessed and quite mastered him at length—he would see her soon! He had come up out of the depths of his soiled love to the pure air again. The face yonder in Piedmont, with its physical beauty, its lasciviousness and fury, had disap-

At falling Water he stopped and went in.
Mr. Cary was in the library.

"I have come for a moment only—I am in haste," he said, grasping his host's hand.

"Welcome," Mr. Cary said. "What is it moves you so? You speak to a friend."

"I know that. I have no time, and come to the point. You have a travelling-bag, entrusted to you by the person known as the Letthander."

"Yes, intrusted to my safe-keeping."

"Keep it safely. It contains the evidence of my marriage in Europe. I was married there, and deserted my wife. I did not know that I had deserted my child, too. My child is the little one at Crow's Nest; she is Mignon Lascelles—I pray you to remember that."

"Mignon Lascelles !—is it possible?"
"She is my child."
He went to the table where the family Bible lay, and rested his hand upon it.
"She is Mignon Lascelles. In the presence of God and of Jesus Christ, in whom I believe as the Son of God, the child is mine—she is Mignon Lascelles. You will remember that?" that?"
"Yes, yes-yhy do you make this sole

"Yes, yes,—yhy do you make this solemn declaration?"

"To forestall events—whatever may happen. Life is uncertain. My child's future is now certain. I may share it and direct it—I may not be permitted to do so. It is the same, since she can want nothing now."

With a hurried grasp of Mr. Cary's hand he went out, without saying 'anything more, and mounted his horse. Resuming the gallop, he went on toward Crow's Nest, reached the low fence, at the foot of the hill, leaped it, threw his bridle over a bough, and hastened to the house.

threw his bridle over a bough, and hastened to the house.

Mouse met him on the threshold. The little mamma had wound her hair into a Grecian knot behind, and the delicate outline of the head had a womanly air that was charming. The man looking at her shook. It was his Migon of the Bohmerwald.

He came up to her, and could scarcely control the pasionate longing to clasp her to his heart. He thought that would frighten her, and only stood looking at her—the long took of the human being who sees nothing and thinks of nothing but the face his eyes rest upon, and longs to devour with careases. "Your father—is he here, little one?" he

was it the voice of Mr. Lascelles? No one Was it the voice of Mr. Lascelles? No one would have recognized it. It was music, and melted into cadences of exquisite tenderness.

"He is not here, sir," said Mouse, not at all alraid of one who spoke in that tone to her; "he has gone to the mountain."

"I thought so—I came to tell him—but I will tell him in time."

He turned his head and looked across the valley, listening. The sun was sinking, and long shadows ran across Bohemia. In the red light he could see the cavalry slowly decending the path from the mountain-house.

"There is time," he said, in a low tone; and addressing Mouse,
and addressing Mouse,
"You are all alone here, my child?"

'You are not afraid?"

"Oh no, sir!"
"Not alraid of me? You were afraid when I was here last. Do not be afraid of me; we ought not to fear those who love us."
He looked at her with inexpressible tenderness, and said,
"Will you tell me your name?" "Mignon Ottendorfer, sir."
"Your father is the Lefthander?"

"Your father is the Lefthander?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you love him?"

"Love poppa? Oh yes, indeed, sir! How could I help loving him?"

"Well, I, too, love him. He is a brave man, and a better man, than I am. I am called a gentleman. I am going sto, see him now—there is no time to lose. Is your name Mignon, my child? I knew a Mignon once and loved her, and she loved me; but she is dead, now, You are so much like her—oh! so very much like my Mignon, my child."

He sobbed, and stooping down took the child in his arms and held her to his heart, and covered her face with kisses.

"You are so like my Mignon!—The same eyes, and the very lips; oh, so very much like my own Mignon, my own child!"

eyes, and the very lips; oh, so very much like my own Mignon, my own child!"

He drew her closer, and leaned down and laid his pale cheek on her forehead. She could feel his heart threbbing and his tears on her cheek. One of his arms was around her neck, he placed the other hand on her hair and raised his eyes. Then he pressed a last, long kiss on her lips, and, with a sob that shook his whole frame from head to foot, went out, and, mounting his horse, rode rapidly in the direction of the ford.

He had hoped to reach the mountain in advance of the cavalry. It was too late. As he went at full speed up the narrow road from the ford he came suddenly on the vedette sent out in advance, and was halted.

LIX

THE ADVANCE INTO THE GORGE. The marshal spurred forward, followed by the young lieutenant, and saw Mr. Lascelles "You, sir?" he said, stiffly, for he was in a very bad-humour.
"Myself!" was the cold reply. "Is it for

oidden to ride on the Virginia highway Why am I halted—I may say, arrested?" "You are not arrested, sir," the marsha eplied, apparently conscious of the justice of "I am halted."

The young lieutenant interposed, laughin and said,
"That was by my order, sir. No offence
to you in particular, my dear Mr.—You have
not told me your name."

"Lascelles."
"Well, you've fallen a victim to general orders, my dear Mr. Lascelles. You see we are temporarily on the war-path, and in the enemy's country. I don't mean that the late little unpleasantness between the sections is still in progress—and Heaven forbid that a democrat like myself should look upon old Virginia as an enemy now. My great-grand-mother was an F. F. V., and I'm an unworthy scion. But what the devil—excise me scion. But what the devil—excuse me-prings you here to this infernal Hades, so to call it? It's dark enough now when the sun

"I came for my pleasure."

The deep and mournful voice affected even the mercurial young West Pointer.

"For your pleasure? That's strange," he said; "but every man to his fancy. You will pardon me for saying that I think your taste is devilish bad. It gives me no pleasure at all to be here, I assure you; but there's no accounting for tastes in this miserable world, Forward the column!" he added, turning in his saddle and calling out to the men. He then added to his companion, with a gay laugh,

gay laugh, "Happy to know you, Mr. Lascelles. "Happy to know you, Mr. Lascelles. We are going after the moonshine people, and I'm glad to have yotr company. Try a cigar?"

Mr. Lascelles bowed but declined, whereupon the young lieutenant lit his own. With his gauntleted hand resting gallantly on his hip, he rode on with Mr. Lascelles beside him.

res, we are on the way to annihilate the wretches that make bad whiskey," said the gay youth. "They deserve it, too; if it was good, the case would be different. Here we are in battle array, and we'll probably have an infernal row—I heard a preacher in New York use that word 'infernal,' and therefore York use that word 'infernal,' and therefore consider it scriptural! Yes, we'll come on the moonshiners, and I'm told they mean to fight. All right, that's my trade. But this sort of thing is not much to my taste. Here they are—tag, rag, and bobtail, Mr. Lascelles: collectors, revenue-commissioners, and detectives—for there's a detective along. He's that villainous-looking fellow in the black coat yonder—Ruggles by name. I wish he was at the devil! Do try a cigar—they are excellent."

excellent."

Again declining the friendly offer of his companion, Mr. Lascelles looked over his shoulder. There, in fact, at the head of the column, some distance in rear, was Mr. Ruggles. He was not present willingly, and had

"There is the house of the man Jones. It is useless to search it, but we may as well go through the form. We will not find the

is useless to search it, but we may as well go through the form. We will not find the man."

The marshal was quite correct in his surmise that Mr. Barney Jones would not be "at home" on thatevening. It was evidently not one of his receiving days. A hard-featured woman, with a baby in her arms, and a series of tow-headed young ones, rising above each other with a regularity which implied that the matron was a fruitful vine, appeared at the door, and confronted the visitors. Was Mr. Jones at home? No, Mr. Jones was not at home. Where was he to be found? They might find that out for themselves, if they could. He was, likely, huntin' somewhere, and shot off his gun at a ventur' in the woods often. It was dang'rous to be ridin' round in the mounting when Barney Jones was a-huntin'.

"As I expected," the marshal said; "any search would be a mere farce."

"I think it would," said the lieutenant, indifferently. "We had better go on or go back. If I am consulted I'll say go back, as I'm getting devilish hungry and thirsty; but that's no matter. If you are anxious to go on, and interview Mr. Barney Jones, I'm ready."

"Go on? Of course I shall, sir!" the marshal said; "and I will call your attention to the fact, sir, that your orders are to assist in these arrests!"

"I don't think you'll make any, from present appearances," returned the young officer; "but give your orders. I brought along my overcoat,

"Idon't think you'll make any, from present appearances," returned the young officer; "but give your orders. I brought along my overcoat, and wish there was a flask in the pocket. But if we meet any of the moonshiners they may have the politeness to offer us a drink." The column moved on and entered the gorge extending up to the Hogback. The sun was sinking, and the long red rays pierced the glades like spears, and fell in vivid crimson on the rocks, covered with variegated mosses. From in front came the low sigh of the pines in the depths of the gorge; from the rear no sound was heard but the measured hoofstrokes of the troopers.

Bohemia was waiting, and expecting something—you could see that.

LX.

Bohemia was in all its last, and crowning glory.

Not the glory of the fresh spring morning, when the violets first come and the butter-cups star the glades and the fields; nor yet the glory of the summer days, when the clouds drift on the blue sky, and the green foliage of the forest is alive with singing birds; nor the autumn glory of splendid colours and dreamy hours, when the heart dreams of other hours, and sees the faces that have gone many a year into the dust; but the glory of the last moments of the Indian summer—the Nurse of the Haleyon which cradled the Greek fancy—this had come now, and the year was bidding farewell to Bohemia, and expiring in a dream of beauty.

There were few leaves clinging to the trees—the winds had swept them. They lay on the ground, and formed a deep yellow carpet. Here and there a cedar, forming a perfect cone, stood out like a sentinel from a background of rocks, and over rock and cedar, and under the great pines, trailed the autumn Bohemia was in all its last, and crowning

perfect cone, stood out like a sentinel from a background of rocks, and over rock and cedar, and under the great pines, trailed the autumn creepers with bright crimson berries, glittering like coral beads in the light of the sunset. That sunset light made the glory more glorious. It was dashed on rock and tree, and lit up the gorge with a sombre splendour: the wild pines, the dark depths, the figures of the troopers, and the sky above. You would have said that it had come to salute Bohemia for the last time, and that thereafter her glory would be a dream.

The column was in the gorge, and was advancing ever a narrow bridle-path, when the young lieutenant ordered "halt!"

"I saw the gleam of a gun-barrel on that height yonder," he said to the marshal, "As we're about to proceed to business, let us act in a business-like manner."

He sent forward an advance-guard of three men with instructions. These were to keep a keen lookout on the bluffs above, and if fired upon return the fire, and fall back upon the column.

"You won't have far to fall back," added

you."

The advance-guard went in front, and disappeared around a bend in the road. The spot was wild beyond expression, and lofty heights extended like walls on either side as

heights extended like walls on either side as the column proceeded. Beyond the tops of the trees could be seen the long blue line of the Blue Ridge on the left; and on the right rose the bristling and threatening crest of the Hogback.

"I begin to think the moonshiners are going to fight, Mr. Lascelles," said the lieutenant, lighting a fresh cigar. "I saw the man with the gun as plainly as I see you. There are probably some stills in the vicinity here—it is the very place for them; and I think the moonshiners, like good patriots, are going to die by their altars and fires!"

A shot rung out as he spoke from the direction of the vanguard; and then a rattling volley followed, and the men were seen coming back at a gallop.

ing back at a gallop.
"Well,"said the lieutenant, coolly, "what's The report was that they had been fired apon—apparently from a barricade in the nouth of a small gorge debouching into the

mouth of a small gorge debouching into the main one.

"I think it probable there's a barricade, which is not a bad thing to fight behind," said the lieutenant, smoking and reflecting.

"Well, I'm going to charge it, as a matter of course. "I'll have some saddles emptied, I rather suppose, but that's to be looked for."

"It is unfortunate," said Mr. Lascelles; "it would be better to have no bloodshed."

"Vastly preferable, I allow, but the devil of the thing is to avoid it. I'm not speaking "Vastly preferable, I allow, but the devil of the thing is to avoid it. I'm not speaking for myself; I'm engaged to a pretty girl, but she'll have to take her chances for a wedding. This is my business—and after all, too, it's the business of these good fellows on both sides. So here's for a charge!"

"A moment," said Mr. Lascelles; "you ought to summon them to surrender."
"Useless—but it would be more regular."

Useless—but it would be more regular. 'I'll take the summons." "You!"
"Certainly, with very great pleasure."

"You'll be shot!"

"No. They might shoot one of your men in his uniform, but they will not shoot me. I am in citizen's dress, and will raise my white handkerchief."

"That is true—but suppose you're shot. You have nothing to do with this business. I like your face, Mr. Lascelles, though it's rather mouraful. You were cut out for a soldier, but then you are a civilian. Well, do as you shoose."

choose."

"I will go, then, and deliver your summons. You will wait?"

"Yes, but be quick. Night is coming."

"If I am not back in ten minutes it will be because they refuse. Then you can charge."

He put spurs to his horse, and, without troubling himself to display the white hand-kerchief, went at a swift gallop forward into the gorge.

the gorge.
Suddenly a voice called "halt!" and he saw the gleam of gun-barrels behind a barricade of felled trees. He paid no attention to the order, and reaching the barricade leap-

THE BARRICADE.

The Lefthander was standing on the top of the barricade, with a carbine in his hand. It was he who had ordered "halt," but he did not raise his weapon. He had recognized Mr. Lascelles, and quietly waited.

Mr. Lascelles, and quietly waited.

Behind him were grouped nearly a dozen rough-looking figures armed to the teeth; among these were Daddy Welles, Barney Jones, and Harry Vance. Under low drooping boughs in rear of the barricade was a rude door in the rock. Behind this door, which the pine boughs brushed, was the still.

The barricade itself was constructed of felled trees, and about breast-high. Behind this the moonshiners were obviously going to this the moonshiners were obviously going to fight.

"To surrender? We will not surrender," said the phlegmatic athlete.

"I knew that, and so that's done with. They will charge you in ten minutes; but there will be time to say what I came to say to you. I have been to Crow's Nest."

He took the Lefthander by the arm and drew him aside. For some moments the group of moonshiners saw the two men engaged in low, earnest talk. Then they saw them grasp hands and come back toward the group.

grasp hands and come back toward the group.

As they did so the troopers charged the barricade.

A volley met it in the face, and the horses, wild with fright, wheeled and retreated in disorder.

"Halt!" the lieutenant's voice was heard shouting, as he whirled his light sabre.

"Form column in rear!—I'll soon attend to this."

The men stormed, and fell into column

to this."

The men stopped, and fell into column again just beyond range of the fire of the barricade.

"Dismount and deploy skirmishers! Advance on both flanks and in front! I'll be in the centre."

vance on both flanks and in front! I'll be in the centre."

And throwing himself from his horse, he formed the line of skirmishers. Then, at the ringing "Forward" of the game young fellow, the skirmishers closed in steadily, firing as they did so on the barricade.

All at once the quiet scene was turned into the stage of a tragic drama. Nature was pitiless and serene; the red crowns were rising peacefully from the summits of the trees; a grow was winging his way toward the sunset crow was winging his way toward the sunset on slow wings; it was a scene to soothe dy-ing eyes, if the light needs must disappear

ing eyes, it the light needs must disappear from them.

In ten minutes it had disappeared from more than one on both sides. The moonshiners were evidently determined to fight hard, and only gave way when they were forced to do so. The crack of the sharpshooters was answered from behind the barricade, and the gorge was full of smoke and shouts as the assailants closed in.

They did so steadily, like good troopers, and at last rushed upon the barricade. There a hand-to-hand fight followed, and it was a weird spectacle in the half gloom. In the shadowy gorge the figures were only half seen as the light faded, and the long thunder of the carbines and shouting rolled through the mountain, awaking lugubrious echoes in the

mountain, awaking lugubrious echoes in the mysterious depths.

The moonshiners fought desperately, but the fight was of no avail. They were outnumbered, and, after losing some of their best men, scattered into the mountain. Among those who thus escaped were Daddy Welles, Barney Jones, and Harry Vance. The parting salutes from their carbines were heard from the heights as they retreated; and the barricade was in possession of the caralty.

cavalry. U

The young lieutenant leaped on the felled trees, and stood there looking around.

"A good work—constructed by soldiers," he said; "and they were game, too." he said; "and they were game, too."

He was tying up his arm with a white handkerchief. A bullet had passed completely through the fleshy part, and it was bleeding.

He leaped down into the barricade. Suddenly he stopped—he had nearly trodden upon something: it was the body of Mr. Lascelles. A bullet had passed through his forehead, and he was quite dead. The shot had been fired from behind a rock by the man whom he had lashed that day in the Wye woods—his bitter enemy.

whom he had lashed that day in the Wye woods—his bitter enemy.

At three paces from the body of Mr. Lascelles lay the Lefthander—dead. Three other moonshifters were dangerously wounded, and were leaning against the barricade. They closed their eyes, as though to avoid seeing the blue uniforms. They were probably troopers of the old battles of Ashby, and accepted their fate like soldiers, not complaining.

As to the faces of Mr. Lascelles and the Lefthander, they were quite tranquil. They had died, in fact, with little pain, and perhaps willingly. Each had muttered the same name as the light faded, and they went into the darkness. This name was "Mignon." LXII.

THE SONG OF AN ORIOLE.

and Bohemia and the Wye neighbourhood are much changed. Piedmont is looking up, and Bohemia is threatened with a railroad and conemia is threatened with a railroad—merciless disenchanter of the modern age.

As to the moonshiners, they seem to have disappeared, and the old trouble with these excellent people has ceased. No one connected with them is disturbed, and Daddy Welles is at peace with all men. If he ever longs for achieves that any hold the present any longer than the contract of the contraction of the a chance shot at anybody, he never says so, and passes his old age in his mountain lodge

and passes his old age in his mountain lodge in smiling content.

Not far from his house, and on the very summit of the Blue Ridge, stands a sort of Swiss chalet, or hunting-lodge, in which Mr. and Mrs. Brantz Elliot pass a large part of the year. Having had restored to him a considerable portion of the property siderable portion of the property appropriated by his uncle, Mr. Elliot has his house in New York, where he spends the winter: but the whole summer and autumn are passed on the mountain, where he and Nelly are not at all lonely, as they have two fine boys, who evard Montmartre, the other day, were considerably astonished to see a pair of boots

afford them society.

Gentleman Joe lives at Wye with his bro ther, General Lascelles; and Mr. Harry Las-celles, his son, at Falling Water with his wife and father-in-law, Mr. Cary. They were married about a year after the scenes in Bomarried about a year after the scenes in Bo-helia, but Frances would not consent until he had promised her not to take her away from her father. She is even more beautiful than before, and more like the cabinet picture than before, and more like the cabinet picture in the library—the portrait of her mother. Harry manages the estate, and hunts, and is devoted to his wife; and every Sunday they attend church at Piedmont, where Mr. Ellis Grantham generally preaches. He has returned with his wife from a year of Indian missionary services in Idaho, and is the assistant of his father, whose health is growing feeble. But the old fee of ritualism is cheerful and happy. A little girl, with Juliet's eyes, flourishes her spoon from her high chair, and requests to be helped first; and Mr. Grantham, Sr. while elaborating his "History of Ritualism," hears the pattering of small feet up-stairs, and is thankful for them. There is a great deal of going to and fro between the parsonage and Trianon, where Mrs. Armstrong makes out to sustain existence in spite of her loneliness. It is true, she drives out of her loneliness. It is true, she drives out almost every day, and consumes hundreds of paper-bound novels. Miss Bassick is a loss, as she has no one to scold—but then she never

as she has no one to scold—but then she never could bear to look upon that serpent again.

The serpent disappeared from Piedmont soon after the unfortunate issue of her affairs. No one knew whither she went, but the rumour was brought that she had become one of the corps de bullet of a theatre in New York. There was still another rumour that she had appeared in a breach of promise case at the capital; but as the jury decided that it was only an attempt to levy blackmail, they dismissed it, and Miss Bassick vanished from all eves.

all eyes.

The peaceful little neighbourhood of Piedmont is thus quiet, and lives its life contentedly under the shadow of the mountain, far off from the noisy world. The days follow, and resemble each other, and glide from Sunday to Sunday without events. Sometimes services are held in the Old Chapel, sleeping quietly on the wooded slope of the mountain. The winds sigh or laugh in the leaves of the great oaks there, and the weeping-willow murmurs as it murmured on that morning great oaks there, and the weeping-willow murmurs as it murmured on that morning when Mouse listened to it, and the Lefthander said it would be a good place to be buried. He is buried there, not far from Mr. Lascelles. His wish was remembered and observed, and Mr. Grantham read the burial-service. When some busybody questioned the propriety of admitting an outlaw into the sacred precincts, Mr. Grantham was greatly offended, and said, "He is a man—are you more?" And that was the end of it.

There is another grave close by that of the

more?" And that was the end of it.

There is another grave close by that of the
Lefthander. The small head stone has on it
the single name "Mignon." After the Lefthander's death she was taken to Wye, and
guarded with the fondest affection. Mrs.
Lascelles and Anna Gray were quite wrapped

up in her, and the old general could not bear her out of his sight—for her parentage was known, through Mr. Cary, and she was all that was left of his dead son. But all was of no avail. The poor child had loved the Lefthander with her very heart of hearts, and her health slowly failed after his death. Grief seldom kills, but it weakens, and then disease finds the citadel ready to totter. Mouse lingered until they had some violets to place on her white bosom, and then she went to the Old Chapel to sleep by the Lefthander. This is sad, and it is not well to leave a sorrowful impression upon those who listen to

This is sad, and it is not well to leave a sorrowful impression upon those who listen to a narrative—since life is sad enough already without that. Fortunately Piedmont resounds once more with rejoiceful music. The Unrivalled Combination has come back to visit the borough again. The triumphal entry is a triumphant affair, and the crowds shout and hurrah, and Mr. Manager Bownson waves his black hat and bows. And then the great domes of canvas rise on the same old ground, and the crowds rush in, and the band roars and the crowds rush in, and the band roars and the barebackers appear, and the world of Piedmont is a world of enjoyment. The circus means to remain until the afternoon of the next day, and the tired performers therefore sleep late—all but one of them.

She is a woman, who rises at daylight, and goes out into the silent streets and toward the mountain. She has made inquiries as to some events and personages connected with the last visit of the company to Piedmont, and informed herself. She takes a path which obliques to the left from the road leading to the Gap, and just as the sun is rising reaches the graveyard around the Old Chapel.

liques to the left from the road leading to the Gap, and just as the sun-is rising reaches the graveyard around the Old Chapel.

It is difficult to recognize the laughing and brilliant Clare de Lune in the plainly-dressed

woman, with the heaving bosom and eyes wet with tears. She finds the grave she is looking for under the long tassels of the weeping willow, and the small stone with "Mignon" engraved upon it close beside it, and bends down, and cries, and calls to them to come back to her.

back to her.

"He told me to be a good girl, and I have been a good girl—and he is dead!" she sobs.

All at once the sun rises and the whole world is full of light. From the top of the world is full of light. weeping-willow the song of an oriole bursts forth. Clare de Lune raises her eyes and listens, and understands, perhaps. THE END.

HUMOROUS.

The best laundried clothes are those which are lawn dried. Amid such a raising of clubs in the politi-cal world somebody will get hurt.

It is something fine to be good; but it is far finer to be good for something. The baker's business should be profitable; a good part of his stock is rising while he

It is absurd to suppose that a man can speak above his breath, since his mouth is below his nose.

Queen Victoria is a poor speaker. Her last speech had the effect of dispersing Parlia-ment, to which it was addressed. "Bob, what's steam?" "Boiling water."
"That's right—compare it." "Positive boil, comparative burst." An old lady in New Scotland, hearing somebody say the mails were irregular, said:
—"It was so in my young days—no trusting

Atmospherical knowledge is not thoroughly distributed in our schools. A boy being asked, "Whatis mist?" vaguely replied, "An umbrella." Don't speak all at once, girls. His Serene

Highness, Prince Herman Eugene Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August Von Say-nevittenstein Hohenstein, is looking for a wife. As they were about to hang an Irishman in London, one of his friends who had come to witness the ocremony cried:—"I always told you you would come to this!" "And you have always lied! I have not come—I was brought."

was brought."

"I say, Jim, they tell me there is a man down East that is so industrious that he works twenty-five hours a day," "How is that? There are only twenty-four hours in a day." "Why, he gets up an hour before daylight, you stupid!" Not to be done. Farmer Styles (reading)

"Alexandra Shilling Tea: Tea, bread and
butter, and cake, ad lib. That's jam, I s'pose,

Maria, but I don't see none. I say young man, you just bring a pot of ad lib. [Chuck-ling.] They shan't come their London ways Little Boy—" Mamma, I want a stick of candy!" Clever Mamma—"Which do you want—the stick or the candy?" Little Boy—"Which would you take, mamma?" Clever Mamma—"The stick, of course." Little Boy—"Well, mamma, you can have the stick—I'll take the candy!"

Some gentlemen were remarking on the ontire absence of resemblance between two entire absence of resemblance between two brothers: "I consider them strikingly alike," said one of the party. "Alike?" exclaimed the astonished group; "why, what likeness can you possibly see between them?" "Well, they're both confounded fools," was the re-

Incident of dog days:—People on the Boul-

walking gravely all by themselves. These boots belonged to an overheated gentleman boots belonged to an overheated gentleman who had melted and run into them while out for a walk, and who was now making his way An Englishman related that, being at Naples, while taking tea with his wife, a thunderbolt entered the chamber, and the

poor woman was reduced to dust. "Ah, mon Dieu!" cried one of his auditors, "what did you do? what did you say?" The Englishman replied, coldly, "I rang, and said, 'John, sweep up your mistress."

The son of a Galveston merchant has recently returned from his studies at a New York business college. A friend of the mer-chant was asking the old man if the boy had improved his opportunities. "I should say he had," was the reply. "He can imitate anybody's handwriting, and is so expert at figures that I am afraid to let him touch the

Just before visiting the menagerie Johnny had a passage at arms with the young aunt who assisted at his toilet, and with whom he flew into a rage. Arrived at the menagerie, Johnny was immensely interested by a strange foreign animal with a long, lithe body. "What animal is that, mamma?" he asked. "It is called an ant eater, my son." After a long silence: "Mamma, can't we bring Aunt Mary here some day?"

A correspondent sends the following somewhat incoherent account of a duel which was fought in his neighbourhood. Some way or other, we are half in the dark about the result of the duel in question, but we shall leave the decision to our readers: A duel was lately fought in Texas by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott. Nott was shot, and Shott was not. In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumour that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. Circumstantial evidence is not always good. It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot Nott, or, as accidents with fire-arms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements and Shott would be shot. original elements, and Shott would be shot, and Nott would be not. There is not, and there cannot be, any

smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy" brand. A wrapper of brighter appear-ance and higher price it is possible to get, but all wrappers are very poor smoking tobacco, and but a single leaf is wrapped round a plug. The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle Navy" plug is the very best which money can purchase. The powers of the Virginia soil purchase. The powers of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in the world can produce as fine tobacco as PRIZE FARM

egult of the Competition Agricultural and Arts Me

vated.

DVANCES IN HIGH CLASS

How the Prize Farms an

The judges, Messrs. John J. He The judges, Messrs. John J. Ho
Chas. Drury, appointed by the Ag
and Arts Association to award prize
best farms, have given their decision
able and interesting report they de
characteristics of the farms visited.
join the awards and full description
model farms to which were given

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDG awarded to each farm visited.

award to the best managed farm in toral district a bronze medal, where the best managed farm in the best managed farm in the green medal, and to the second best farmedal.

2. In addition to 1. The judges shall keep a detail

2. In addition to any other po be thought desirable, the foll-taken into consideration in estin "the best managed farm": one hundred acres, two-thirds of be under cultivation.

2. The nature of the farming mixed, dairy, or any other mode, most suitable under conditions local circumstances.

3. The proper position of the latest and the latest areas.

telation to the whole farm.

4. The attention paid to the prof timber, and shelter by planting.

5. The condition of any private in the condition of any priva The condition of any private
 The character, sufficiency, and of fences, and the manner in which is subdivided into fields.
 Improvements by removal of to cultivation, including drainage.

8. General condition of building

8. General condition of buildings ing dwelling-houses and their adapt the wants of farm and family.
9. The management, character, so condition, and number of live stock 10. The number, condition, as bility of implements and machinery 11. State of the garden and orcha 12 Management of farmy and machinery. 12. Management of farm-yard ma
13. The cultivation of crops to manuring, clearing, produce per acr tion to management, and character 14. General order, economy

supply.

15. Cost of production and relati The following are the farms enter above competition :-ENTRIES FOR FARM PRIZE

The following are the awards we have These awards as far as the riding pr

concerned, were, with one exception at our first inspection, which took tween the 5th and 15th of July. Bet ing to a final decision in regard to we entitled to the gold and silver me thought it better to make a second those farms which had marked higher we did, beginning on the 9th and fin the 13th September. We may also the impressions we formed on our were, in nearly all cases, borne or second:—
First prize—Gold medal—J. B. Co township of Townsend, N.R. of Nor Second prize—Silver medal—Chris township of South Dumfries, N.R.

Bronze medal—H. & J. Hutchiso hip of Niagara, Niagara. Bronze medal—R. Frinder, tow Woodhouse, South Norfolk. Bronze medal—Thomas Edgar, tow North Dumfries, South Waterloo, Bronze medal—Tilman Shantz, to Waterloo, North Waterloo. Bronze medal—John Fothergill, of Nelson, Halton.

In the case of H. & J. Hutchison gara, we consider their management superior that we would suggest that iciation award to them a silver in phonze medal. If it is considered we

so, we would further suggest that the of the Association take into consider advisability of offering at the next

tion two silver medals instead of one THE PRIZE FARMS.

Mr. J. B. Carpenter's farm i

MR. CARPENTER'S FARM.

ze medal-H. & J. Hutchi

about two miles from Simcoe. This ceptionally fine farm of 315 acres. Thostly a rich, sandy loam, with a sittion on the south side running to san subsoil varies a good deal, from clay opan to sand, but over the whole is a go surface-soil which can be worked dee out touching poor earth. A consider of the farm, from the toll-road runni is level or nearly. Towards the back becomes undulating, and gradually finishes up with a magnificent piece at the rear of the farm. This wood of acres is beautifully kept, and park-life. forms a very attractive feature, runni a good part of the back of the farn the land rises to the highest po-forms a background and a finish no doubt is one of the finest farms tario. And fortunate it is that the did not fall into the hands of some van by this time might have had this, as we other two pieces of wood, which ar beautiful, converted into so many be potash, and thereby have destroy would require the time of two or three tions to replace. The other two wood are situated at either side of and each contain six acres. The potthe south side is also on rising gro

the south side is also on rising groushows to fine advantage. The wood together covers thirty-two acres. has Mr. Carpenter by the judicious has displayed in leaving the timber parts of his farm where it is seen to advantage, added much to the appearavery into property; but the whole is in a measure benefitted by it, as it is the landscape view of a much larg than Mr. Carpenter's own farm, the original and second-growth to

up in her, and the old general could not been her out of his sight—for her parentage was known, through Mr. Cary, and she was all that was left of his dead son. But all was of no avail. The poor child had loved the Lefthander with her very heart of hearts, and her health "slowly failed after his death, Grief seldom kills, but it weakens, and then disease finds the citadel ready to totter. Mouse lingered until they had some violets to place on her white bosom, and then she went to the Old Chapel to sleep by the Lefthander. This is sad, and it is not well to leave a sorrowful impression upon those who listen to a narrative—since life is sad enough already without that. Fortunately Piedmont resounds once more with rejoiceful music. The Unnarrative—since life is sad enough already without that. Fortunately Piedmont resounds once more with rejoiceful music. The Unvivalled Combination has come back to visit the borough again. The triumphal entry is a triumphant affair, and the crowds shout and hurrah, and Mr. Manager Bownson waves his black hat and bows. And then the great his black hat and bows. And then the great his black hat and bows. And then the great his black hat and bows.

his black hat and bows. And then the great domes of canvas rise on the same old ground, and the crowds rush in, and the band rear-and the barebackers appear, and the world of Piedmont is a world of enjoyment. The circus means to remain until the afternoon of the next day, and the tired performers there-fore sleep late—all but one of them. She is a woman, who rises at daylight, and goes out into the silent streets and toward the mountain. She has made inquiries

goes out into the silent streets and toward the mountain. She has made inquiries as to some events and personages connected with the last visit of the company to Piedmont, and informed herself. She takes a path which obliques to the left from the road leading to the Gap, and just as the sun is rising reaches the graveyard around the Old Chapel.

It is difficult to recognize the laughing and brilliant Clare de Lune in the plainly-dressed woman, with the heaving bosom and eyes wet with tears. She finds the grave she is looking for under the long tassels of the weeping-willow, and the small stone with "Mignon" engraved upon it close beside it, and bends down, and cries, and calls to them to come back to her.

back to her.
"He told me to be a good girl, and I have been a good girl—and he is dead!" she sobs.
All at once the sun rises and the whole
world is full of light. From the top of the
weeping-willow the song of an oriole bursty
forth. Clare de Lune raises her eyes and listens, and understands, perhaps,

THE END.

HUMOROUS.

The best laundried clothes are those which Amid such a raising of clubs in the politi-cal world somebody will get hurt.

It is something fine to be good; but it is far finer to be good for something. The baker's business should be profitable; a good part of his stock is rising while he

It is absurd to suppose that a man can speak above his breath, since his mouth is below his nose, Queen Victoria is a poor speaker. Her last speech had the effect of dispersing Parliament, to which it was addressed.

"Bob, what's steam?" "Boiling water." "That's right—compare it." "Positive boil, comparative boiler, superlative burst." An old lady in New Scotland, hearing omebody say the mails were irregular, said "It was so in my young days-no trusting

Atmospherical knowledge is not thoroughly distributed in our schools. A boy being asked, "Whatis mist?" vaguely replied, "An Don't speak all at once, girls. His Serene

Highness, Prince Herman Eugene Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August Von Say-nevittenstein Hohenstein, is looking for a As they were about to hang an Irishman in London, one of his friends who had come to witness the ceremony cried:—"I always told you you would come to this!" "And

you have always lied ! I have not come-I was brought.' " I say, Jim, they tell me there is a man down East that is so industrious that he works twenty-five hours a day," "How is that? There are only twenty-four hours in a day." "Why he got a way a hour heart hours in a day."

Why, he gets up an hour before Not to be done. Farmer Styles (reading)

-"Alexandra Shilling Tea: Tea, bread and outter, and cake, ad lib. That's jam, I s'pose, Maria, but I don't see none. I say young man, you just bring a pot of ad lib. [Chuck-

They shan't come their London ways Little Boy-" Mamma, I want a stick of candy!" Clever Mamma—"Which do you want—the stick or the candy?" Little Boy—"Which would you take, mamma?" Clever Mamma—"The stick, of course." Little

Boy—"Well, mamma, you can have the stick—I'll take the candy!" Some gentlemen were remarking on the entire absence of resemblance between two brothers: "I consider them strikingly alike,"

said one of the party. "Alike?" exclaimed the astonished group; "why, what likeness can you possibly see between them?" "Well, they're both confounded fools," was the re-

evard Montmartte, the other day, were considerably astonished to see a pair of boots walking gravely all by themselves. These boots belonged to an overheated gentleman who had melted and run into them while out for a walk and the transfer to the second s for a walk, and who was now making his way An Englishman related that, being at Naples, while taking tea with his wife, a

thunderbolt entered the chamber, and the poor woman was reduced to dust. "Ah, mon Dieu!" cried one of his auditors, "what did you do? what did you say?" The Englishman replied, coldly, "I rang, and raid, 'John, sweep up your mistress." The son of a Galveston merchant has re-

The son of a Galveston merchant has re-cently returned from his studies at a New York business college. A friend of the mer-chant was asking the old man if the boy had improved his opportunities. "I should say he had," was the reply. "He can imitate anybody's handwriting, and is so expert at figures that I am afraid to let him touch the

Just before visiting the menagerie Johnny had a passage at arms with the young aunt who assisted at his toilet, and with whom he flew into a rage. Arrived at the menagerie, Johnny was immensely interested by a strange foreign animal with a long, lithe body. "What animal is that, mamma?" he asked. "It is called an ant eater, my son." After a long silence: "Mamma, can't we bring Aunt Mary here some day?"

A correspondent sends the following some-

what incoherent account of a duel which was fought in his neighbourhood. Some way or other, we are half in the dark about the result of the duel in question, but we shall leave the decision to our readers: A duel was lately fought in Texas by Alexander Shott and John S. Nott, Nott was shot, and Shott was not... In this case it is better to be Shott was not... In this case it is better to be Shott than Nott. There was a rumour that Nott was not shot, and Shott avows that he shot Nott, which proves either that the shot Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott Shott shot at Nott was not shot, or that Nott was shot notwithstanding. Circumstantial evidence is not always good. It may be made to appear on trial that the shot Shott shot shot Nott, or, as accidents with fire-arms are frequent, it may be possible that the shot Shott shot shot Shott himself, when the whole affair would resolve itself into its original elements, and Shott would be shot, and Nott would be not.

There is not, and there cannot be, any smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy" brand. A wrapper of brighter appearance and higher price it is possible to get, but all wrappers are very poor smoking tobacco, and but a single leaf is wrapped round a plug. The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle Navy" plug is the very best which money can purchase. The powers of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in the world can produce as fine tobacco as that of Virginia.

PRIZE FARMS.

Result of the Competition for .the Agricultural and Arts Medals.

ADVANCES IN HIGH CLASS FARMING. How the Prize Farms are Culti-

The judges, Messrs. John J. Hobson and Chas. Drury, appointed by the Agricultural and Arts Association to award prizes for the best farms, have given their decision. In an able and interesting report they describe the characteristics of the farms visited. We subjoin the awards and full descriptions of the INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JUDGES.

The judges shall keep a detail of marks awarded to each farm visited. They shall award to the best managed farm in each electoral district a bronze medal, where three farms have competed, and instead thereof to the best managed farm in the group a gold medal, and to the second best farm a silver

medal.

2. In addition to any other points that may be thought desirable, the following shall be taken into consideration in estimating what is the best managed farm":-The competing farm to be not less than

one hundred acres, two-thirds of which must be under cultivation.

2. The nature of the farming, whether mixed, dairy, or any other mode, to be the most suitable under conditions affected by local circumstances. The proper position of the buildings in

3. The proper position of the buildings in relation to the whole farm.
4. The attention paid to the preservation of timber, and shelter by planting of trees.
5. The condition of any private roads.
6. The character, sufficiency, and condition of fences, and the manner in which the farm is subdivided into fields.
7. Improvements by removal of obstacles to callivation, including drainage.

to cultivation, including drainage.

8. General condition of buildings, including dwelling-houses and their adaptability to

ing dwelling-houses and their adaptability to
the wants of farm and family.

9. The management, character, suitability,
condition, and number of live stock kept.

10. The number, condition, and suitability of implements and machinery.

11. State of the garden and orchard.

12. Management of farm-yard manure.

13. The cultivation of crops to embrace
manuring clearing, produce per ager in relamanuring, clearing, produce per acre in rela-tion to management, and character of soil and 14. General order, economy, and water

supply.

15. Cost of production and relative profits. The following are the farms entered for the ENTRIES FOR FARM PRIZES.

NAME.	5	Cox.	Township.	Post Offic
Nlagars—James Osmond 8. Shearer B. Shearer H. and J. Hutchison H. And J. Hutchison S. Norfolk—R. Frinder W. Dawson J. Junkin N. Norfolk—J. K. McMitchael J. B. Carpenter J. H. Woolfey N. Brant—Chris, Barker J. H. Woolfey N. Brant—Thos. Edgar Geo. Barrie, Jr Jino. Wallace N. Waterloo—Jos. Killenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Killenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Millenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Killenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Millenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Willenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Millenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Millenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Millenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Willenger N. Waterloo—Jos. Willen	and dad won	5 G	M. R. Niagara Niagara Niagara Niagara Woodhouse Woodhouse Charlotteville Charlotteville Townsend Townsend Windlian Windl	Niagara Niagara Niagara Niagara Niagara Simooo

THE VERENT MAIL TORONTO, FILIDAT, OCCURRENT, 1860.—THEFTO FACES.

When the second control of the second contro

| The content of the

ORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

The market has shown some increased movement during the week, principally in barley, hich has been selling freely. Offerings of other ris of grain and of flour have continued to be hall, and prices have been steady for all save its. There has been, however, no export deand heard, and it is generally thought that prenat prices of wheat cannot be maintained any ager than the demand from millers is sufficient absorb all offering, which cannot be very long, ooks have been increasing, and stood on Monny morning as follows:—Flour, 150 barrels; fall heat, 9,288 bush.: spring wheat, 3.847 bush.; is, 3.431 bush.; berley, 114,003 bush.; peas, 4,638 longer than the demand from millers is sufficient to absorb all offering, which cannot be very long. Stocks have been increasing, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 150 barrels; fall wheat, 9,285 bush.; spring wheat, 3.847 bush.; oats, 3.431 bush.; barley, 114,003 bush.; peas, 4,633 bush.; and rye, 3.766 bush. against on the corresponding date last year, flour, 700 bbls.; fall wheat, 30,000 bush.; spring wheat, 67,000 bush.; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 41,943 bush.; peas, 1,655 bush.; and rye, 8,50 bush. English markets have been firm and tending upwards during the last three days. They were animated at firm prices deity firmer, The firmness seems to have been partly due to the yield of wheat on threshing having in many instances proved unequal to an tielpations: to a demand for cargoes for the continued always. It is said that red winter wheat of all sorts was held four shillings per quarter higher than it was three weeks since, apparently in consequence of the large quantity needed to mix with home-grown wheat. Supplies have continued large, with a considerable bare continued large, with a considerable bare experience of the previous sorted and imports were 300,000 to 305,000 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of 45,600 quarters. Ragainst 1,590,000 on the 9th inst., and 1,250,000 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of the curresponding date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and prices for Extra, per 196 bls......... 34 80 to 80 to 100 t the corresponding date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 10th inst. was 33,632,-

in transit for Europe.

200 bushels, against 38,308,000 last year, and 35,083,000 three weeks ago. Mail advices state that prices were generally thought to have reached the turning point in England. Beerbohm's Journal publishes some carefully compiled statistics, showing that, although the surplus production of the principal wheat growing countries is this year probably 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 quarters, the deficiency in the world's stocks, or reserves, is 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 quarters, leaving a net surplus of say 6,000,000 quarters. It is granted that this is quite sufficient to warrant prices being at perhaps as low a point as will pay the grower, but argued that as this surplus wheat cannot be thrown at once broadcast on to the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets are consuming markets, but only gradually and throughout the entire season, and the consuming markets are consuming markets. only gradually and throughout the entire season, no immediate weakness need be anticipated. Confinental advices report French markets well supplied with both home-grown and imported wheat, and prices of both declining, French wheat selling at 43s. 6d. to 48s. 5d., per quarter of 480 lbs., and red winter at 43s. 6d., free on cars at Havre: Reports from provincial markets showed 56 declined, 10 calm, 14 unchanged, 2 firm, and 2 advanced. Flour had a slow sale. The crop seems to have been satisfactory, and the needed wheat imports for the coming harvest year are estimated at 22,000,000, to 28,000,000 bushels. The Belgian grain markets have followed quoted in wheat and oats, but rye being steady. At Antwerp, yesterday, however, there was a recovery of about 6d. per quarter at the close, when red winter stood at 42s. 9d per quarter. German advices state that fine weather had modified to some extent the previous apprehen-

y discouraging in many parts, owing to outing. But it appears that this year's harvest all northern districts of Germany, except the th-east of Prussia, has turned out highly sat-uctory as regards wheat, barley, oats, and The result thus seems to be rather mixed. German market reports showed a decline in Berlin; small offerings of new wheat at Danzig, and the first arrivals of new wheat nd oats at Hamburg wanted for home consumpion with a margin against export. At Pesth prices of wheat for export were up one or two shillings per quarter, but rye rather easier. Russian advices state that from July 1 to September the total saipments of wheat from Cronstadt nounted to 57,724 qrs. against 490,000 qrs. in the presponding period of last year; these figures speak for themselves. Of oats, however, the exports were 1,160,000 qrs. in the same period, against 776,000 qrs. last year. From the south the wheat shipments show a similar diminution. business was more active in barley and maize, but in wheat still restricted, owing to the high prices. Stocks of old wheat were almost ex-hausted, but supplies of new were in-creasing, without, however, affecting values. States markets were tending downwards until Saturday, when a recovery set in, but how this will suit future trade is doubtful, as we find it stated by a western authority that prices were, even at the low prices, still too high for export husiness; and that those ruling at Mil-wankee for November delivery would, added to s rail rate of 40c. per cental, and an ocean rate of 5s. per qr., make the cost in Europe 5s. over ruling prices. In New York the export demand was slack last week, and much of the sales speculative. The quantity of wheat coming forward has continued to be small. The receipts at Westarn lake and river ports for the week were 1,968,-737 bushels, against 1,938,749 bushels the previous week, and 3,488,418 bushels the corresponding week in 1879. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 2,636,481 bushels against 3,425,712 bushels the previous week, and 4,433,993 bushels the corresponding week in 1879. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,018,597 bush. against 3,636,898 bush, the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 33,973,783 bushels, against 30,474,795 bushels the corresponding eight weeks last year. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary 737 bushels, against 1,938,749 bushels the previous poly of grain, comprising the stocks in granary the principal points of accumulation at lake d seaboord ports, and the rall shipments from

Total. 35,360,525 36,347,570 33,158,040 32,197,938 The following table shows the top prices of the ifferent kinds of produce in the Liverpool marest for each market day during the week:—

BRAN-Has sold on p.t., but would find buyers

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAN
Wheat, fall, new, per bush.
Wheat, spring, do.
Barley, do.
Oats, do.
Peas, do.
Peas, do.
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.
Beef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs.
Ghickens, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Ducks, per pair.
Geese, each.
Turkeys, each.
Butter, lb.rolls.
Do. large rolls.
Do. tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Apples, per bush.
Colors, per bush.
Colors, per bush.
Colory, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per bag.

sfactory as regards wheat, barley, oats, and pulse; only rye remains below an average. In those north-eastern districts, however, it appears that there is a real dearth and famine, which will have to be relieved by the Government. On the other hand, in other parts of the country the crops are acknowledged to be abundant, especially in parts of Bavaria and in Baden, as well as the country of th Toronto to the undermenfioned points now stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 22c. per boll; Gananoque 's Prescott, 25c.; Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 20c.; Summertown to Motircal, 20c.; St. Lambert to St. John s. 37c.; Burham to Lennoxville, 48c.; Waterville to Coatleook, 50c.; Danville to Chaudier 50c.; Ducetts Landing, 41c.; Point Levis, 47c.; Quebec, 47c.; Islana Pond to Portland, 55c.; St. Henry to L'Islet, inclusive, 53c.; St. Jean Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 63c.; Cacouna to Moncton, inclusive, 65c.; Point du Chene (for Gulf Ports and Prince Edward Island, traffic only.) 60c.; Humphriès to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive, (except Salisbury Junction), 70c.; Nappad to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive, (Truro excepted), 73c.; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction, (for Halifax and C. B. rallway traffic, 65c.; Windsor Junction (for Windsor and Annapolis rallway, traffic only), 65c.; St. John, N.B., 65c.; McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 65c.; Carlton, N.B., 66c.; St. Stephen, N.B., St. Andrew's, N.B., 66c.

Through Rayes to England—Rates to Liverpool-via the Dominion and Beaver lines, are as follows:—Flour, 90c. per barrel; beef in barrels, four and meal in sacks, 42c. per 100 lbs.; apples, per barrel, prepaid, \$1.20 for lots not under 130 barrels.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been rather quiet chiefly from supplies running short.

BUTERE—No further decline can be reported, and there has been a slight revival of business; holders have manifested some disposition to make concessions and buyers to meet them. Shipping lots would have been taken at fig. for fine selections, and I' to 18c. for good round lots, with white out, and we believe that a few sales have been made at these prices. Culls have been nominal at 13 to 14c. There has been rather more offering for sale on the spot, but a good demand has prevailed for the local market at 19 to 20c. for very choice. On the street receipts have been fair but prices firmer at 25 to 24c. for pound rolls, and 19 to 20c. for tubs and crocks.

CHEESE—Prices have advanced about half-acent; small lots here bringing 13 to 14c., and some exhibition cheese is held at 14c. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, 1,000 boxes soid at 13/c. for September and October make, and at 13/c. for the balance of the season.

EGGS—Theoxportdemand has been maintained, and all offering have been readily taken at 14c. On the street fresh have brought from 16 to 18c. Pork—There is some mess offered at \$18.50 by the car, or \$19 in small lots, but no sales are reported.

Bacon—Stocks are now run very low, and the car, or \$19 in small lots, our house are at ported.

Bacon—Stocks are now run very low, and prices have continued to advance. Long clear in tons and under brings 10] to 11c., and Cumberland 9] to 10c. There is some "Wittshire," consisting of the whole side, including the ham, offered at 10c. Shoulders are unchanged, at 6]c. for green, and 8c. for smoked and can vassed.

HAMS—Remain quite easy and unchanged, at 11] to 12c. for canvassed, and 11 to 115c. for smoked. There seems to be no pickled in the market.

1880, 1880, 1880, Sept. 11, bush. Sept. 12, bush. 18,419,945 18,179,013 18,700,809 11,942,589 11,233,242 14,345,549 1,5413,815 12,213,373 1,4115,233,242 14,345,549 1,5413,815 730,375 1,881,953 1,879,026 651,672 905,656 1,018,674

walnuts, 8 to 36c; almonds, tvica, 17 to 18c; Tarragona, 18 to 26c; prunes, none; Brazil nuts, 10c; lemon peel, 22 to 33c; orange do., 20 to 22c; citron do., 30 to 31c.

RICES—Much as before, with sales of lots of 100 bags at \$4.05, with small lots \$4.37 to \$4.50.

Fiss—New lake lish are expected within a fortnight, but no sales nor indication of prices as yet. Cod in cases has been selling in job lots at \$4c., and canned salmon at \$1.75 to \$2.10 according to quality. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$7.50; shore, \$6 to 86.25; splits, \$5.50; round, \$5; half bbls., \$3; salmon, salt water, none; cod-fish, per 112 lbs., \$5; boneless, per lb., 5 to 66c; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., none; half bbls., none; sardines, its, \$1 to 10c; do. is, 18c.

Tobacco—Black has been in demand, and sales have been made at 15c. for No. 1 and 33o. for No. 2, all in bond. Other brands are steady but unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Elacks, 10's, in boxes, 23 to 38c.; is, 6s. and 8s, in catties, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3s, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 48c.; extra brights, \$8 to 65c.

Liquors—Are held very firmly in consequence of expectations of an advance on wines and brandies, but prices are so far unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum. 16 co. p., \$2.30 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; sherry, \$1.25; fine, \$3 to \$4.50; brandy, in wood, Honnessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; second-class brands, \$3 to \$2.50; brandy, in wood, Honnessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; recond-class brands, \$3 to \$2.50; brandy, in wood, Honnessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; recond-class brands, \$3 to \$2.50; brandy, in wood, Honnessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; recond-class brands, \$3 to \$2.50; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$8 to \$8.50; central Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do., 10 tes Bellerie, \$7.50 to \$8.25; do., \$0 op., \$2.25; do., \$0 op., \$2.25; do.,

TRADE—Inactive and decidedly unsettled.

Beeves—Receipts have been on the increase, and were large on Tuesday, but as the supply increased the demand decreased, in consequence of very untavourable advices from England and from Montreal. It appears that the parties who bought for the latter market last week lost on their purchases, and cable advices show sales in English markets to have been made at something very close upon a loss, if not actually touching it. The result has been that there has been scarcely anything doing in export cattle, and prices of them may be regarded just now as nominal, at about \$4.50. Second-class, consisting of light steers and heifers and heavy cows, have sold slowly for the local market at a fall of 25 to 50c, or from \$4 to \$4.25, with offerings large. Third-class also have been abundant, slow of sale, and weak, at \$3 to \$3.50.

weak, at \$3 to \$3.50.

SHEEF—Have been quiet and generally unchanged with the supply small; but probabily sufficient. The shipping demand has been maintained, and first-class, weighing from 140 lbs. upwards, have been still taken at \$4 per cental, and for the local market they have been bringing \$8 to \$6.75 each. Second-class have been dudet at \$5 to \$5.50, and inferior have been mominal at about \$4.50.

Lambs—Receipts have fallen somewhat, and the demand has been more active; all offering have been wanted and readily taken at firm prices, though no actual advance can be quoted. First-class, dressing at least 40 lbs., have been steady at \$3.40 to \$5.75, the latter price being for picked. Second-class, in lots dressing from \$2 to \$3 lbs., have been going at \$2.75 to \$3.75, and some inferior lots, chiefly culls, have been usually bringing \$2.37 to \$2.50. CALVES—Offerings have been very small and insufficient; all have been wanted and taken at rather firmer prices. First-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have advanced about 50c., and worth \$6.50 to \$8, and second-class, dressing from \$0 to \$8 lbs., have been firmer at \$3.25 to \$8. Third-class not wanted.

HIDES SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE-Has shown little change since our HIDES—Green have remained unchanged in price, with all offering wanted. Cured are firm at 10 to 10;c., with stocks small and all on hand going off readily.

CALFSKINS—Offerings small and prices unchanged.

SIMPERINS—Green have been offering freely.

been coming in slowly, and selling at from 60 to 90c.

Wool.—Buyers and sellers apart still describes the situation of fieece. Dealers still refuse to give over 27c. and holders still refuse to accept it, the only sales being those on the street or of very small lots. Super seems fairly steady with sales in the latter part of last week at 30 to 31c, and of extra-super at 31 to 36c., which prices would have been paid to-day.

Tallow—Firmer with stocks small, the demand more active and prices of rendered up to 5½ to 6c., but rough unchanged at 3c.

Quotations stands as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8; calfskins, green, 14 to 16c.; calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c. to \$1; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c.; wool, piled, super, 30 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 124c; tallow, rough, 3c.; rendered. \$1 to 6c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

Sept. 29, 12.15 p.m.—Flour—Receipta, 5,576 bbls, The market is quiet, there being little or no demand; purchases could be made at below prices quoted, but no change can be made in quotations. Sales of 50 bbls. superfine extra at \$5.25; 200 bbls. at \$5.20; 50 bbls. superine extra at \$5.25; 200 bbls. at \$5.20; 50 bbls. spring extra at \$5.25; 50 bbls. spring extra at \$5.25; superine extra at \$5.20 to \$5.25; extra superfine at \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers' at \$5.50 to \$6.25; fine at \$4.20 to \$4.30; superine at \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers' at \$5.50 to \$6.25; fine at \$4.20 to \$4.30; superine at \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers' at \$5.50 to \$6.25; fine at \$4.20 to \$4.30; superine at \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers' at \$5.50 to \$6.25; fine at \$4.20 to \$4.30; onlario bags at \$2.60 to \$2.70; city bags, delivered, at \$3 to \$3.00. Barley—Nominal. Outmeal—Ontario, \$4.25 to \$4.30. Rye—80 to \$21c. for car lots, and \$5c. for cargoes. Oats—30 to 31. Peas—Receipts, 4.000 bush.; car lots, 80 to \$1c. Cornmeal—\$2.75 to \$2.80. Corn—614 to \$2c. to arrive. Canada wheat—Receipts, \$2,560 bush.; No. 2 white winter, \$1.09 to \$1.10; No. 2 red winter, \$1.08 to \$1.10; No. 2 spring, \$1.15 to \$1.18. Butter—Market quiet; western, 18 to 20c.; Brockville, 20c.; Morrisburg, 21 to 214c.; Eastern Townships, 21 to 22c.; creannery, 25 to 25c. Cheese market steady; 123 to 13c. according to quality. Lard, 12 to 124c. for pails. Pork, heavy mess, \$18.50 to \$19. Hams, uncovered, 124 to 13c.; do. canvassed, 13; to 14c. Bacon, 10 to 11c. Ashes—Pots, \$4.60 to \$4.65 per 100 lbs. Seeds are quiet and unchanged; timothy, \$2.70 to \$2.80; clover seed, \$4.75 to \$5. Apples are in good demand, at \$1.25 to \$1.20 per barrel for good car lots for choice fall fruit; and at \$1.75 to \$2 for round lots of winter. At these prices there have been sales. Potatoes are quoted at 45 to 50c. per bag here; sales of early rose taking place at the latter figure. The slight advance is attributed to the temporary scarcity of offerings, the attendance of farmers at the markets

ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

Sept. 29.—London.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, strong; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, strong; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, terong. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, the turn dearer; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 43s., now 43s. 6d.; do. California was 44s., now 43s. 4s., now 43s. do. pring was 41s. 9d., now 43s. London—Fair average No. 2 red winter, for shipment the present or following month, was 42s., now 42s. 6d.; fair average California wheat, just shipped, was 43s. 6d., now 44s; do., nearly due, was 44s., now 44s. 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week—Wheat, 300,000 to 305,000 qrs.; maize, 215,000 to 220,000 qrs.; flour, 145,000 to 150,000 bbs. Liverpool—Spot wheat improving; maize, firm. On passage to the Continent—Wheat, 800,000 qrs.; maize, 460,000 qrs. ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Sept. 29, 5 p. m.—Flour, 9s. to 11s.; spring-wheat, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 10d.; red winter, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 8d.; white, 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d.; club, 9s. 4d. 10. 9s. 9d.; corn, 4s. 11d.; barley, 5s. 3d.; cats, 6s. 2d.; peag, 7s. 1d.; pork, 73s.; bacon, 42s. 6d. to 45s.; beef, 63s. 6d.; lard, 42s. 6d.; tallow, 85s. 6d.; cheece, 65s.

MILWAUKEE.

behrs, 2,170. Calves—Lively, at 54 to 7a.; receipts, 459.

JERSEY CITY.

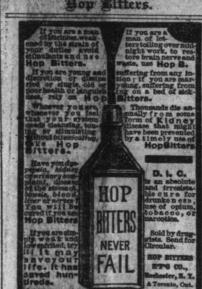
Sept. 29, H.10 a.m.—Cattle—Steady, at 84 to 10;c.; receipts, 153. Sheep—Quiet, at 4 to 14a.; receipts, 6 cars. Lambs—Quiet, at 54 to 6a.; receipts, 5 cars. Hogs—Steady, at 64 to 74c.; receipts, 27 cars.

EAST BUYYALO.

Sept. 29, 11.10 a.m.—Hogs—Steady; receipts, 29 cars; shipments, 17 cars; 5 cars to New York; Yorkers at 85.20 to \$5.50. No verygrood heavy here.

See the List of Farms for Sale in The Weekly Mail this Week.

Bop Sitters.



FOR A

NOVA SCOTIA.

WESTBOURNE. in the rear of the peninsula of Halifax, commonly known as the Head of the North-west Arm. Besides a water frontage commanding a view of the whole length of the beautiful Arm and the distant Atlantic, they are bounded on three sides by roads, and on the fourth by the line of the city water pipes. The situation affords facilities for numerous walks and drives, for boating, bathing, fishing, and pichies in summer, and for skating, sleighing, and other winter amusements. Halifax is in latitude 45 deg., or the same as the sauth of France. Its harbour is celebrated. It is now the only Imperial naval and military station in Canada.

Terms moderate on account of the expected.

Terms moderate on account of the expected rise in the value of the estate,

THE WEEKLY MAIL

PARMS FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES, NORT quarter lot 23, 7th concession Darlingto Also, fifty acres, north quarter lot 23, 8th cocession, Darlington. ROBERT EVANS, Enn killen, Ont. FOR SALE—FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS
Nottawasaga, Supplied Mail P Nottawaşaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and F county of Simcoe. Send for list. E. LAKI CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 K street east, Toronto. \$2,200 CHASE 100-acre farm in Orillia; 00 agres cleared; well fenced; watered; good frame buildings; three miles from Orillia town. Apply to JOHN NELSON, Price's Corner's, Ontario.

Sept. 29, 3.30 a.m.—Cattle—Fair to prime at \$5 to \$5.25; full to good at \$4.50 to \$4.90; common at \$3.35 to \$4.20; receipts, 782; shipments, 510. Hors—Active; receipts, 782; shipments, 520.; Philadelphias at \$5.65 to \$5.80; Yorkers at \$5.10 \$5.25. Sheep—Dull; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 4,400.

U. S. YARDS CHICAGO.

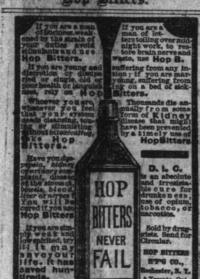
Sept. 29, 9.22 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 1,900; official receipts yesterday, 19,155; shipments, 4,000; light grades at \$5.10 to \$5.26; mixed packers at \$4.50 to \$5.10; heavy shipping at \$5,15 to \$5.50. Cattle—Receipts, 5,200.

U. S. YARDS NEW YORK.

Sept. 29, 10.15 a.m.—Cattle—Slow at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5ic.; receipts, 1,300. Sheep—Steady, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5ic.; receipts, 2,170. Calves—Lively, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 7a.; receipts, 459.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM ?

THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,



AT HALIFAX,

Visitors flock to the "Royal Province of Nova Scotta" every summer, from Western Canada and the States, to enjoy the cooler air and varied scenery of the healthiest country in the Queen's dominions, but many are turned away by the want of sufficient accommodation. Several lots suited for a large hotel are offered for sale at.

Apply to

B. G. GRAY, Solicitor,
119 Hollis street, Halifax
Sept. 29, 1880.

444.3.

SPLENDID RARM FOR SALE

HOPE FOR DEAF
Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING
and perform the work of the Natural Brum.
Always in position, but invisible to ethers. All

Will be Sent to any Post Office in CANADA, the UNITED STATES or GREAT BRITAIN THE MAIL PRINTING CO.,

Farms for Jale. ARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES. THe largest list yet published, sent to any arress on application to WM. J. FENTON, Han CARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONT RIO; list sent to any address. Apply CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Age MUST BE SOLD—12 FARMS IN NOT TAWASAGA, Sunnidale, and Tiny, Appl to LAIDLAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. Il LAIDLAW, Toronto.

FOR SALE—FOR HALF ITS VALUE—Splendid farm near Kincardine, 158 acres to cleared; good dwellings. \$600 down, to years. J. S. EWEN, Ripley P.O. 433-2

TOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 100
acres in the township of Maryborough; 90
acres cleared; log house and barn. For further
particulars and terms apply to TISDALE, LIVINGSTONE, ROBB & JACKSON, Solicitars,
Since Ontario.

144-6

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—I HAVE
on hand for sale a large list of improved
farms in the best counties in the Province;
prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full
particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK,
Solicitor, Toronto.
339-5 2

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY acres bush land five acres cleared timber hardwood, in seventh concession Brant township, county of Bruce, one mile from gravel road, two miles from railway switch, in first class section; price, \$1,500. Apply to WATT BNOS., Walkerton. Walkerton.

\$44.1

\$4,500 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM in the township of Essa, containing 900 acres. 90 acres cleared; good barns, sheds, and dwelling; well watered; easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM ANDERSON, Shelburne, or to CHARLES DUFFIN, Angus P.O.

100 ACRES FOR SAILE—LOT 7. 1st CON. 100 Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other accommodations; required on a farm; Ashley post office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster.

24-16.

TARMS FOR SALE—A FULL DESCRIPTION of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEORGE B. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 361-52

TIOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE

TOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontario street, in the township of Mone, 90 acres, clear of stumps and stones; also, lot No. 27, Colpoy Range, township North Keppel, for sale; and a brick hotel in the village of Markdale, for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Markdale. CUTCHEON, Markdale. 440-10

INRST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR ale, consisting of 264 acres, let No. 4 on Lake Eric shore, township of Dunn, county of Haldimand, the property of the late George Docker. This desirable farm will be sold either in a block or cach half separately; for full particulars apply to ARTHUR DOCKER, Esq., Dunnville F. O., or to THOMAS DOCKER, Esq., Port Maitland P. O.

Port Maitland P. O.

A38-13

FURST-CLASS STOCK OR DAIRY FARM for sale or to let, consisting of over 200 acres, in Waterloo township, with house, barn, sheds, other outbuildings, and a cheese factory in first-class condition; farm well supplied with water; good orchurd; in sight of Hespeler village. For further particulars, apply to WILLIAM E.

ELLIS, Hespeler P.O.

A42.3

ARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Stratford, the most flourishing town in the

TARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Stratford, the most flourishing town in the country, containing 94 acres, excellent soil; all except ten acres) cleared, well fenced, and in first-class state of cultivation; great part tile drained; fifteen acres in fall wheat; a good frame house, small frame stable, an orchard on the premises; terms most liberal. Apply to JOHN IDINGTON, Stratford.

JARM FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM of 200 acres, with 170 acres cleared; deep clay soil; in good state of cultivation; beautiful large orchard; good buildings; five good wells and one cistern; being Lot No. 21, in the 6th Concession of North Gwillimbury, Country of York; the best wheat-growing section in Canada, and two miles from Sutton station on Lake Sincee Junction railway; possession immediately, Apply to owner on premises. JOHN H. WILLSON, Georgina P. O.

TIARMS FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF LOT

FARMS FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF LOT
28, east and west halves, on the 4th conces-

Cardwell, Ont. 44-2

TARM FOR SALE - THAT SPLENDI PARM FOR SALE — THAT SPLENDID farm, being composed of the west half and west half of the east half of lot No. 19, in the first concession west of Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, in the county of Simcae, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less; there are twenty-five acres of fall wheat on the ground looking well, and about seventy-five acres summer fallowed; two fair houses, a long barn and stable are erected on the premises, and there is also a small orchard. The farm is all well fenced and the cleared portion free of stumps and stones, and is about seven miles on a good level road from Orangeville, the county town of the county of Dufferin, one of the best wheat markets in Ontario. For terms, etc., apply to M. McCARTHY, Barrister, &c., Orangeville.



SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE BY

MONDAY, 18th OCTOBER. 125 acres; homestead of the late GEO.BUCK, Esq., adjoining Palermo Village, County Halton. Particulars of D. JOHNSON, Palermo. 444-2

FARM FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8th. on the premises, west half of lot 2, concession 10, Township of Esquesing, County of Haiton, 100 acres, 96 cleared, balance hardwood; well fenced; good buildings. WM. ARMSTRONG.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES.

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an aimost new grist mill with two run of stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a handsome frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power. This property is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the rising village of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lor 2 — One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland. on Georgian Bay, all laid out with regular streets, in village lots, which are in great demand. Lor 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th Con., Vespra. Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot.

Lor 5.—East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Sunnidale. Uncleared and govered with very valuable timber. All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, balance at 7 per cent.

Apply to BANK OF COMMERCE, Bar Miscellaneous.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

STEREOTYPE AND ELECTROTYPE FOUNDERS of Sale. The latest improved machinery. The largest business in the Dominion, and still increasing. Proprietor going to Europe. Apply to FLEMING & SON, H Colborne street. borne street.

GIXTY (60) COTSWOLD RAMS, FORTY (40)
Southdown rams, from imported stock; also Shorthorn and Hereford cattle for sale. FRED.
WM. STONE, Guelph.

433-2

433-2

433-2

433-2 CLUTHE'S PATENT SPINAL TRUSSES, &C., can be had at Hamilton, American Hotel, September 24th and 25th; London, Gregg House, October 4th, 5th, and 8th; Berlin, Kneffer's Hotel, October 6th; Stratford, Mansion House, October 7. CHARLES CLUTHE, Surgical Machinist, 38 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

in one of the best wheat localities in Ontario; Village of Woodham, ten miles from St. Mary s, ten from Exter; gravel roads; mill contains two run of stones; machinery in good working; two acres of land; new frame house, stable, &c. Aadress W. H. ABRAY, Woodham P.O., Ont. RIDGE'S For Infants & Invalids, Invalids, Invalids of the Consider market, Seld by Druggiese throughout the Demission users of \$5 one. Every seek with the Consideration of Woodening & 50. one oway label. The sales of which are probably more than all other Foods combined, has attained its great success by years of use, both in England and this

CTEAM GRIST MILL FOR SALE OR RENT.

Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10c.; 20 Gitt-Edge Cards, 10c.; Game of Authors, 15c.; 35 Fun and Acquaintance Cards, 10c.; elegant pair of Plated Sleeve Buttons, 75c.; New Style Card Receiver, 15c.; Card Cases, 5c., 10c., and 15c. each. Lots of money to agents. Samples, 10c. of money to agents. Samples, 10c. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Ct. 444-13 eow HOW TO FIND THE "HUM." Write to Messrs. YEREX & PANTON, pro-London Commercial College, for their beautifully illustrated circular, which contains all information respecting their course of study, terms, &c. 444-5 eow

APPLES. NOTICE TO FARMERS, The undersigned, having completed arrangements for the CONSIGNMENT OF APPLES TO BRITAIN, would be giad to correspond with farmers or dealers who are desirous of

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are respectfully informed that we have re-opened our Detroit office, and will give particular attention to the claims of those residing in Canada. Please address us stating what you believe to be due you, and we will send you the proper questioning blank.

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U. S. Pension Attorneys,

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COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior is quality and colour to that imported. These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

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We are now prepared to engage a large number of men to canvass on Spring sales. We pay handsome salaries, and give steady employment to successful men. Previous experience not essential. Apply, giving references, to STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—A prize of \$100, in gold, is offered by us for the best sample of Pocklington Grapes, to be exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario, in the autumn of 1883, grown on vines purchased from us. Orders for this grape will be filled by mail or express during month of October, prepaid on receipt of price, \$2.00 each, or \$20.00 per decen.

Books and Stationern IUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS

The Welcome Chorus. (\$1 or \$2 per dozen.) stamps taken. W.MOORE, Brockport, N.Y. 442-13

20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20
Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y.

12 PRINCESS LOUISE TURNED DOWN corner gilt burled edge cards and name, 26: 25 elegant mixed, 10c. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, ingersoll, Ont.

13 PMONTH TO CONTROL TO CARD HOUSE, ingersoll, Ont.

14 STATIONAL CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y.

15 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CHROMO 20 motto cards, with name, 15c.; 25 new comic, 10c.; outfit, 10c. Queen City Card House, Toronto.

16 TEGHORNS! LEGHORNS!—WHITE AND brown chicks from my premium stock as low as \$2 a pair during October; send for circular. W. STAHLSCHMIDT, Preston, Ont. 441-11 TOTEL TO RENT, WITH FIVE ACRES OF TOTEL TO RENT, WITH FIVE ACRES OF land; good stabling and buildings, new, value of furniture about \$400. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Arkwright, County Bruce. 44-2

50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOW, with name on all, loc. Agent's complete outfit, 50c; samples, loc. Heavy gold-plated ring for olub of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 422-28 PERKINS' TEMPLE (\$1), for Singing Schools. OLIVER DITSON & CO.



The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION.

Exhausted vitatity, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

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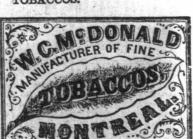
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TOBACCO THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fra-

highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada. THERE IS A TIN STAMP

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EVERY PLUG.

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is extended to all Visitors to the Exhibition to call a the KAOKA COMPANY'S stand and get a Free Cup of their healthful, invigorating, and economical beverage. Don't forget to get a

drink of Kacka.

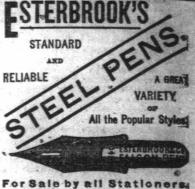
JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD FOR SINGING CLASSES (60 cts.) JOHNSON'S PARLOUR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK (\$1.50.)

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M. E. CONSERVATORY METHOD FOR PIANO (\$2.)

(\$1.50.) Also subscribe now for The Musical Recor (\$2), a weekly musical paper with all the news. Any book sent post free for the retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO.

BOSTON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 843 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. **ESTERBROOK'S**



The untold miseries that re-sult from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PRESERVATION, ity, nervous and physical debile.

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Two hundredth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages more than fifty valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth; price only \$1, sent by mail post-paid.

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THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco WONTHER yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

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is extended to all Visitors to the Exhibition to call a the KAOKA COMPANY'S stand and get a Free Cup of their healthful, invigorating, and economical beverage. Don't forget to get a drink of Kacka.

The Governor-General Formally Opens

was announced, would arrive at half-past twelve. Precisely at the half hour the special train chartered for the conveyance of the Governor-General and staff from Toronto steamed into the station. The train was

men.

Dundas Hook and Ladder Company—Thos.
Reid, chief engineer; Wm. Knowles, captain;
1st Lieut., Wm. Walker; 2nd Lieut., John

His Excellency arrived at the Exhibition Grounds shortly after three o'clock. Here an immense concourse of people had assembled, which has been estimated to number from seventeen to twenty thousand. He was at once driven to the judges' stand in the horsering, where he was received by Mr. Rykert, M.P., the president of the association, and the members of the council of that body. Owing to the limited capacity of the stand, admission to it had to be refused to all except a chosen few with tickets, a procedure which, as may be imagined, occasioned some heartburnings. After receiving a loyal greeting from the thousands of spectators, his Excellency alighted and ascended the stand.

Mr. Rykert then read the address.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1880 .-- TWELVE PAGES.

In the various articles of clothing the useful predominates. For instance Treble's shirts make a large display. This Treble is S. G. Treble of Hamilton. Mr. Treble of Toronto is not showing here. The shirts are good Tooking, but it is impossible for the judges to give a perfect opinion regarding any such articles of apparel until they have practically tested them by wearing them. Ties and suspenders are also exhibited by Mr. Treble. The shirt business is one which has prospered under the wicked N. P. W. J. Wangh, of Hamilton, also shows shirts, of which he has a great variety. Ladies' underwear is exhibited by R. S. Rosenthal; suspenders are shown and sold by C. E. Ramage, Toronto, and the Toronto Novelty Company. Both classes of suspenders have their advantages. R. Catchpole shows umbrellas and parasols, for which he takes prizes. Petley & Co., of Towonto, have a show of clothing, and Mr. Riach, of Dundas, shows a pair of figures in Highland costume.

And the contraction of the contr the Coverance-General and staff from Torosche stander in the station. The train was composed of an engine, a bagogae-out, and the station. The was composed of an engine, a bagogae-out, and the station of the station. The previous flavor of the station of the station of the station of the station. The previous flavor of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station. The character of the grapes surprises everybody. Smith Bros. Falsemen; James King, Granton; Liebbla and Loncockt, of superior quality, and the maniformed contact of the terms of the procession, but not without the station of the policy of the station of the policy of the station. The very station of the station of the policy of the station of the station. The very station of the station of the policy of the station of the station of the policy of the station of the policy of the station of th

tinct from the Muskoka exhibit made in To-ronto. It is nevertheless a good one, and it represents well the agricultural capabilities of the free grant lands.

The Government of this magnificant, popens, and programs by province could not have been estimated to number from the state of the Shur.

The FUNDING THAN ADDRESS.

Contain Live Stock and Farm Products to the Force.

Descriptive Notes of the Departments.

Descriptive Notes of the Departments.

The Provincial Pair has been boild at Renderment of the state of the Shur. The Stock and Farm Products to the Force.

Descriptive Notes of the Departments.

The Provincial Pair has been hold at Renderment and the Shur a

Anderson, and N. Sunley making a beautiful display.

The greenhouse and foliage plants arranged as a background for the cut flowers produce a charming effect. Mrs. John Young, throughher gardener, is one of the largest contributors. Some remarkable orchids and a few singularly fine specimens of the coleus are very conspicuous. R. Cameron, gardener to R. M. Wanzer. exhibits a selection of potted plants in bloom. A specimen of the scarlet myrtle, a variety of foliage plants, some begonias, ferns, grasses, and immortelles are particularly worthy of notice. R. Evans & Co, make a grand display of greenhouse and hothouse plants, and a large number of ferns and foliage plants. John Edwards, gardener to Mrs. McLaren, exhibits, among his collection, several rare plants. The India rubber plant is shown by Mr. W. Raynor, of Barton, and Mr. Dawson, gardener to Mrs. John Young.

The control of the co

which they can be set to any depth. It also scatters the seed four inches wide in the drill. The reapers are distinguished by an arrange-ment by which the rake can be set while in

separator.
The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company make a complete exhibit of all the malleable iron parts of their reapers and mowers, and also the sections of knives used in the cut-

are merely local.

AFFLES.

Apples being the leading fruit of the country, and intoin to throw off either every rake or every sixth rake, and, at the same time, can be controlled by the driver. They can be prevented from throwing off when going round corners, and controlled by the driver. They can be prevented from throwing off when going round corners, and the control of the driver. They can be prevented from throwing off when going round corners, and the strength is sufficient amount is gathered.

J. O. Wisner & Sons, Brantford, show sheldon's self-dumping rake, seed drills, fanning mills, &c.

A. Harris & Son, Brantford, show the new kirby reaper, the Osborne self-binder.

J. H. Grout & Co., Grimsby Agricultural Works, exhibit the "Triumph" raper, which has a lever for lifting both ends of the table from the driver's seat. Also a single improved mower, and combined "Meadow Lark" reapers and mowers, a two-horse cultivator, and a number of ploughs.

The Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto, show some beautiful work in reapers and mowers and Sharp's horse-rakes. One reaper in polished walnut, bird's-eye maple, and ash, with gold and colour ornamentation, is singularly handsome. The ordinary machines and the horse-rake were described in our notices of the Industrial Exhibition.

Bell & Son, St. George, show the "Victor" reaper and the "Canadian" mower.

Messrs. Tolton Bros., Guelph, send this year an attachment for mowers by which place and the "Warrior" single mower.

Messrs. John Elliott & Son, London, have a collection of implements, including a McCorninick harvester with wire binder, a combined Masadow Lark resper and mower, and the "Warrior" single mower.

Messrs. John Elliott & Son, London, have a collection of implements, including a McCorninick harvester with wire binder, a combined Masadow Lark resper and mower, and the "Warrior" single mower.

Messrs. John Elliott & Son, London, have a collection of implements, including the plough, and a wooden jointer, with both broad and narrow shares.

Messrs. John El Apples being the leading fruit of the country, it is gratifying to find that the display is both unusually extensive and unusually fine. Starting at the extreme end of the Horticultural Hall, the first variety we notice, represented in strength, is the Fallawater. It would appear from the ticketed specimens that this apple succeeds best in the northern sections of the country. Next are the Golden russets, which must succeed everywhere, as they come from all parts of the country, and are all good. The Roxbury russet, evidently, are not hardy; they come from the most most districts, but are shy bearers. They are winter apples in the counties of Grey and Bruce, and around Owen Sound. In the southern counties they are fall apples. The Maiden's Blush is a pretty apple, but is not a favourite. The Gravenstein has a pretty appearance, and is one of the best fall apples, and is a fine cooking or dessert fruit. The Fall Pippin succeeds generally, and has few, superiors, but is rather shy in bearing. It keeps till January. Of the Snow apple little need be said, as it is a favourite throughout the Dominion, and succeeds everywhere. It is believed that it will yet be profitably grown in Manitoba. It is liable to spot in some sections. The Hawley is not much cultivated, being a shy

2th Seraph and another; also the heifer calves Lady Furbelow 5th, Sans Pareil, and Lady Bates Knightley.

Messrs. J. & R. Hunter, of Alma, make a fine display. The herd consists of a bull and five females, a four-year-old cow, two three-year-old females, two yearlings, four heifer palves, and a bull calf. They are principally of the Mantalini strain.

Messrs. Snells' Sons, Clinton, send the

paives, and a bull calf. They are principally of the Mantalini strain.

Messre. Snells' Sons, Clinton, send the A-year-old bull Prince of Seaham, a dark red animal of heavy frame, the bull calf Young Prince of Seaham, the 2-year-old heifer Maud but of Princess Alice by Young Butterfly, Princess Alice, the 4-year-old cow, the 3-year-old heifer Red Rose, red and white, a well knit, compact beast by 3rd Earl of Caithness ant of Ledy Lorne, and a yearling heifer and

J. Dixon, Seaforth, shows a 3-year-eld bull by Udora Oxford out of Vesey 4th. He is a massive bull, tipping the scales at 2,400 lbs.

R. Gibson, London, shows Baron Rawdon, 2-year-old bull, by 22nd Duke of Airdrie out of Ursuline 2nd, and the heifer calf Golden Gwynne by 7th Lord of Oxford.

J. Fothergill, Nelson township, shows the yearling bull Earl of Cambridge by the 7th Lord Oxford out of Cambridge Rose, the 5-year-old cow Violet by Eudora Oxford, the heifer Balsam Lady by Kansas, and the heifer calf Balsam Belle, seven months, first prize winner at Toronto.

J. A. McQueen, Salem, sends the three-year-old red and white bull Duke of Athol. Jas. Oke, Alvinton, shows Lambton Duke, yearling bull.

H. & B. Snider, German Mills, exhibit

yearling bull.

H. & B. Snider, German Mills, exhibit yeral fine animals in this class.

C. Terryberry, Glanford, shows a three-ear-old bull, the bull calf Glanford Boy, and he yearling heifers Lily of the Valley and

In this class Mr. Geo. Rudd, Guelph, is the principal exhibitor. He shows a herd of fifteen, consisting of a three-year-old bull, two pearlings, two bull calves, two cows, two three-year-old cows, three heifers, and two heifer calves. Mr. William Curtis, Bowmanville, shows a bull, one female and a bull calf; and Solomon Ward, of Toronto, and the strong young bulls, a bull and a heifer alf, and one four-year-old cow.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEYS. This attractive little breed is represented a stronger force than usual. Mr. William Bolph, of Markham, shows a herd of twelve, consisting of a yearing bull, two old females, two two-year-old heifers, two bull calves, and twe heifer calves. Some of the youngsters are beautiful specimens. J. Saell's Sons, Edmonton, also show in this class.

HEREFORDS. Mr. C. C. Brydges, Shanty Bay, exhibits tine head, consisting of a two-year-old bull, two yearing bulls, a bull calf, one cow, and two heifer calves and two bull calves, Mr.

A capital display of fat cattle is made.

Ar. John Russell, Pickering, exhibits an enformous white steer, a "hage hill of flesh" weighing 2,900'lbs. John S. Armstrong, Eramosa, sends a couple of steers and a cow. Francis Murdoch, Elora, shows two steers and a heifer, and J. Wickett, Caledonia, a steer and a cow. J. & J. Watts, Salem, send seven head of Grades, and Francis Murdoch shows a nurber of prize-winners at the Industrial Exhibition, including a couple of cows 1,700 lbs. each, and a three-year-old dustrial Exhibition, including a couple of cows 1,700 lbs. each, and a three-year-old

J. Kelly, jr., Shakespeare; John Weir, West Flamboro'; H. & B. Snider and Thomas Wilkinson also exhibit in grades, POULTRY.

chibitors in this class. The French breeds are lim in attendance. Houdons are the most opular, being layers of large sized eggs. The White Leghorns are growing in popurity, and their yearly average as egg proncers is very high. Messrs. S. Butterfield, V. M. Smith, and Stahlschmidt show some sack old birds. The Black Spanish together we think still over-bred to fancy sints, and still a valuable breed. Messrs. lanks and Munn, of Toronto, are the printipal exhibitors of old birds. The Dorkings eem to be renewing their popularity of late m to be renewing their popularity of late are in Canada. Jas. Mam shows a fine ir of imported coloured birds. W. J. Way, Toronto, again sends his collection of ban-ms, and J. J. Weldon, of London, his collecf pigeons. The geese and turkeys are, tal, immense in weight and size, and the exhibitors are those well-knowners Jas. Main, W. Smith, and Jas.

carriage shed is well filled, and the makes a fine display. An extensive or is W. Gray, of Chatham, who takes be prize for the best display of vehicles, owe one-horse light market waggons, hows one-horse light market waggons, seated covered buggy, camopy top on, pony phaeton, all in the best style ish and of new designs. Peter Filman, shou, shows a good farm sleigh, two-pleasure sleigh, Portland basket, neatly finished, which gained first in Toronto. McConnell & Thomp-Gnelph, show a covered phaeton, e-seated covered buggy, pony phaeton, open carriage, and double and sin-ated pleasure cutters. Malony & Mal-Hamilton, send a two-horse pleasure, double-seated buggy, single-seat out-tony outter, two-horse pleasure aleigh,

the catession between the carried phaeton. W. Kerr & Co., the show a two-horse pleasure carried the extension platform top, a very sen buggy, and a light top buggy, the set taking prizes. Jas. Read & Cainsville, show a democrat waged two-horse team waggon, and J. P. Ley a carriage hack of first-class action. N. D. Nelligan sends a single-buggy, single-seated covered buggy, single lorry, which takes an extra. & Lyons, Brantford, display some good in light waggons and buggies. SemBros. show some nest things in baby ages. One of them is provided with a g in front, and carries an adjustable s, which can be set to any angle or warnock & Co., of Galt, exhibit an

prizes, were in groups, No. I comprising the following electoral districts and counties:

Niagara, Welland, Lincoln, Haldimand, Monck, Wentworth, North Wentworth, South Brant, North Brant, South Norfolk, North Norfolk, South Waterloo, and South Halton.

Mr. Klorz presented the report of the Committee on Diplomas and Protests, which was adopted.

The Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE moved that the extra prime for coffins be not allowed, and that in future no exhibition of such articles be permitted. He said he considered it very unseemly to parade the insignia of death at our fairs. The motion was carried.

The President distributed samples of no fewer than eighteen varieties of grapes and of the best kinds of pears among the members, all grown upon his property in St. Catharines.

The meeting discussed the fruit with much gusto and passed a vote of thanks to the President for his courtesy.

Mr. Drury suggested the engagement of the band of the 15th Battalion to provide music on the fair grounds, and the matter was referred to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE PRIZE LIST. Assortment of drain tiles—C. Pratt, Lon-

Assortment of drain tiles—C. Frace, Landon, \$4.

Half-dozen steel hoes—A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, Oshawa, \$3.

Half-dozen manure forks—A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, \$3.

Half-dozen spading forks—A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, \$3.

Seed-drill or harrow, for turnips, etc.—J. W. Mann, Brockville, \$4; 2nd, Copp Bros., Hamilton, \$3; 3rd, Copp Bros., \$2.

Machine for sowing grass seeds—J. W. Mann, \$4.

Mann, \$4. Half-dozen cradle scythes—A. S. Whiting Lawn mowing machine—Thos. Gowdy & Co., Guelph, \$6.

Half-dozen hay rakes—H. Bagner, Copetown, \$3; 2nd, D. Oatman & Son, Tilsonburg,

\$2.

Half-dozen hay forks—A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Co., \$4.

Straw or barley fork, wood—T. Head, Copetown, \$2: 2nd, H. Bagner, \$1.

Fanning mill—J. O. Wemer & Son, diploma and \$10; 2nd, T. Gowdy & Co., \$8.

Cheese press—Harford Ashley, Belleville, \$8; 2nd, J. Amor, jr., Hamilton, \$6.

Churn—J. B. Fritchet, Hamilton, \$3, Bee-hive—J. McEvoy, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, W. G. Walton, Hamilton, \$2.

Half-dozen axe handles—J. Kelly, Dartford, \$2; 2nd, H. Bagner, \$1.

\$2; 2ad, H. Bagner, \$1.
Set horse shoes—S. Groves, Hamilton, \$3;
2nd, J. Wall, Hamilton, \$2.
Farm gate—J. E. Strong, Newtonbrook, \$2.
Specimen farm fence, wood—A. F. Allen,
Thorndala \$3 Specimen farr Thorndale, \$3.

Thorndale, \$3.

Specimen wire fencing, not less than two rods, erected on the ground—Dominion Barb Wire Fence Company, Montreal, \$8; 2nd, A. H. Ellis, ingersoll, \$6.

Assortment agricultural tools for hand use, of Canadian manufacture—A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, diploma.

Apple parer—W. A. Earl, Oakville, \$3, Apple dryer—W. A. Earl, \$6.

Cider mill and press—Hugh Sells, Vienna, \$8. Double mould plough - Chas. Thain,

Gang plough—Beatty Bros., Fergus, \$12; and, T. Gowdy & Co., Guelph, \$8; 3rd, R. Horse-hee or single horse cultivator—Copp os., Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, B. Bell & Son, St. orge, \$3; 3rd, Edwin Appleten, Vienna,

Horse-rake without wheels—J. W. Mann, Brockville, \$4; 2nd, T. Gowdy & Co., \$3. Improved liquid manure drill, for drilling two or more rows of liquid with turnips, mangels, &c., either on the ridge or flat—J. Burnet & Son, Chatham, \$10; 2nd, J. F. Quin, Edmonton, \$8; 3rd, Charles Brown, Drumquin, \$6.

Land presser—D. Maxwell, Paris, \$8; 2nd, mith Bros., Paterson, \$6; 3rd, Smith Bros.,

King, \$4.

Pair of iron harrows—Copp Bros., \$10;
2nd, W. Gilner, Waterdown, \$8; 3rd, E.
McKinlay, Coleman, \$8.

Potato digger—H. C. Head, Copetown,
\$10; 2nd, Chas. Brown, \$5.

Straw cutter—D. Maxwell, \$8; 2nd, Haggert Bros., Brampton, \$6.

Subsoil plough—John Watson, Ayr, \$12.

Sulky horse rake—J. Watson, \$8; 2nd, J.

O. Wisner & Son, \$6; 3rd, D. Maxwell, \$4.

Wooden plough—Copp Bros., \$12; 2nd,
Totten Bros., Guelph, \$8; 3rd, T. Gowdy &
Co., Guelph, \$4.

Wooden roller—B. Bell & Son, \$10; 2nd,
J. King, Cranston, \$5.

Collèction of agricultural implements for
field use, diploma—John Watson.

cistion, R. Tuck, Freeman, \$40; 3rd, W. Tuck, Waterdown, \$20.

White winter wheat, 2 bushels—Thomas Stock, \$10; 2nd, W. Tuck, \$5; 3rd, R. Tuck, \$6; 4th, J. D. Lafferty, Hamilton, \$4. Red winter wheat, 2 bushels—Chas. Grant, Thornbury, \$8; 2nd, F. H. Miller, West Flamboro', \$6; 3rd, W. M. Smith, Fairfield, \$4; 4th, John Weir, West Flamboro', \$2. Clawson wheat, 2 bushels—S. Knox, Belleville, \$5; 2nd, R. Tuck, \$6; 3rd, W. Tuck, \$4; 4th, A. O. Dynant, Dundas, \$2. Fyfe spring wheat, 2 bushels—Charles Grant, Thornbury, \$8; 2nd, Wm. Hartmann, Clarksburg, \$6; 3rd, Syrus Gallenger, Clarksburg, \$4.

a, 2 bushels—J. D. Lafferty, \$6; s Grant, \$4; 3rd, S. Gallenger, \$2, te), 2 bushels—S. Rennie, \$6; 2nd,

Watts, \$6.; 2nd, Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$4; 3rd, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$2.
Large white field beans, bushel—T. Head, Copetown, \$6; 2nd, J. S. Coon, Brantford, \$4; 3rd, D. McKee, \$2.
Indian corn in the ear (white), 2 bushels—J. D. Lutz, \$6; 2nd, Jno. Kemp, Glanford, \$4; 3rd, E. Blagden, Carlisle, \$2.
Indian corn (yellow), 2 bushels—F. Morrison, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd. P. Gage, \$4; 3rd, W. G. Pettitt, Burlington, \$2.
Yellow dent corn in the ear, 2 bushels—W. M. Smith, \$6.
Bale of bops not less than 160 lbs.—Ira Rymal, Ryckmanu's Corners, \$15; 2nd, Jardine & Sons, Saltinet, \$10; 3rd, Alex, Gerrie, Dundas, \$5.
Specimens of the early amber sugar cane, not less than 20 lbs.—W. G. Pettitt, \$10; 2nd, R. Rose, Glen Morris, \$5.
CLASS 32.—FIELD ROOTS, ETC.

CLASS 32.—FIELD ROOTS, ETC.

Climax potatoes, bushel of—J. H. Rowe, King, \$3; 2nd, H. A. Head, Capetown, \$2. Snowflake potatoes, bushel—J. Thomson, Waterdown, \$3; 2nd, D. Rymal, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd, A. E. Dymont, Dundas, \$1.

Compton's Surprise potatoes, bushel—Chas. Scott, \$3; 2nd, W. Acland, Burlington, \$2; 3rd, E. Walker, Tuscarora, \$1.

Early Rose potatoes, bushel—A. E. Dymont, \$3; 2nd, Levi Baker, Millgrove, \$2; 3rd, 8.

Freeman, Freeman, \$1.

Late Rose potatoes, bushel—J. H. Rowe, \$3.

Hebron potatoes, bushel—D. Hill, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, I. Baker, \$2; 3rd, W. H. Breoking, \$1. CLASS 32.-FIELD ROOTS, ETC. king, \$1. ownell's Beauty, bushel—D. Rymal, 2nd, W. Acland, \$2; 3rd, J. Hewer,

3; 2nd, W. Acianu, J. H. Rowe, included by the state of t Fairfield Plains, \$3.

Any other sort of potatoes, bushel—J. H.

Rowe, \$3; 2nd, J. H. Rowe, \$2; 3rd, J. H.

Rowe, \$1.

Seedling potatoes—J. H. Rowe, \$3,

2nd, J. Hewer, \$2; 3rd, Chas. Foster, \$1.

Collection of field potatoes, half peck

of each sort, named—J. H. Rowe, \$6; 2nd,

J. H. Rowe, \$4; 3rd, S. P. Stipe, Hamilton,

Eight roots Marshall's improved Swede turnips—Ed Blagden, Carlisle, \$3; 2nd, N. Ryckmann, Millgrove, \$2; 3rd, J. J. Flatt, Hamilton, \$1.

Eight roots Carter's Swede turnips—Ed. Blagden, \$3; 2nd, R. Carey, Millgrove, \$2; 3rd, J. Black, Greenville, \$1.

Eight roots Skirving's Swede turnips—J. Dymont, \$3; 2nd, J. McCormick, West Flamboro', \$2; 3rd, J. J. Flatt, \$1.

Eight roots Shamrock Swede—W. J. Thompson, Copetewn, \$2; 2nd, Thos. Stock, \$2; 3rd, J. J. Flatt, \$1.

Eight roots Bangholm Swede—R. Carey, \$3; 2nd, E. Blagden, \$2; 3rd, J. M. Lottridge, \$1.

\$3; 2nd, E. Blagden, \$2; 3rd, J. M. Lot-tridge, \$1.

Eight roots Sutton's Champion turnips— R. Carey, Millgrove, \$3; 2nd, Jas. Carey, Millgrove, \$2; 3rd, N. Ryckmann, Mill-grove, \$1.

Eight roots Westbury turnips—F. Thom-son, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, W. J. Thompson, \$2; 3rd, Jas. Black, \$1.

Eight roots White Globe turnips—E. F. Rymal, \$3; 2nd, R. Carey, \$2; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.

Scott, \$1.

Eight roots Greystone turnips—W. Anderson, Ancaster, \$3; 2nd, A. Robertson, \$2; 3rd, E. F. Rymal, \$1.

Eight roots Aberdeen yellows—Chas. Scott, \$3; 3rd, J. Thatcher, Guelph, \$1.

Four varieties turnips, eight roots of each—Chas. Scott, \$3.

Twelve roots red carrots—J. Carey, \$3; 2nd. E. Stock, Minnion, \$2, 3rd, N. Rydk-Twelve roots red carrots—J. Carey, \$3; 2nd, E. Stock, Mimico, \$2; 3rd, N. Ryckock, \$3; 2nd, J. Carey, \$2; 3rd, A. H. sher, Dundas, \$1. ight roots mangel wurtzel (long red)—E. k, \$3; 2nd, J. W. Tunis, \$2; 3rd, E.

tock, \$3; 2nd, J. M. Lottridge, Ham-, \$2; 3rd, N. Ryckmann, \$1. ght roots long yellow mangel wurtzel— tock, \$3; 2nd, J. M. Lottridge, \$2; 3rd, Eight roots white sugar beet—J. Carey, \$3; 2nd, R. Carey, \$2; 3rd, J. A. Bruce & Co., Hamilton, \$1.

Twelve roots parsnips—E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, W. Benham, Guelph, \$2.

Twelve roots chicory—E. Stock, \$3; 2nd, as. Carey, \$2.

Two large sounders.

Four common yellow field pumpkins—W. VanNorman, Carissle, \$3; 2nd, Thos. Stock,

CLASS 34 HONEY, SUGAR, BACON, ETC. Honey, in the cemb, not less than 10lbs.— W. McEvoy, Woodburn, \$4; 2nd, W. G. Valton, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd, C. Marshall, Sinbrook, \$1.

Binbrook, \$1.

Jar of clear honey—D. Burkholder, Binbrook, \$4; 2nd, Mrs. Geo. Anderson, Moriston, \$2; 3rd, E. Walker, Tuscarora, \$1.

Maple sugar, 30 lbs., cake—H. Howard,
lynden, \$3; 2nd, S. Lee, Stony Creek, \$2;
rd, J. Bunts, Ringwood, \$1.

Maple sugar, 30 lbs., stirred—H. Howard,
3.

Maple syrup, 5 gallons—C. Marshall, Binbrook, \$3; 2nd, J. Bunts, Ringwood, \$2; 3rd, H. Howard, \$1.
Side of cured bacon—F. W. Fearman, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, J. Duff, Hamilton, \$3; 3rd, J. Campbell, Hamilton, \$2.
Ham, cured—Mrs. S. Barber, Guelph, \$3; 2nd, J. Duff, \$2; 3rd, F. W. Fearman, \$1. CLASS 35 .- DOMESTIC WINES. Professional and Commercial List.

Professional and Commercial Vine Grow-srs' Association, Toronto, \$10; 2nd, Canada Vine Growers' Association, \$6. Half-dozen sweet wine—Canada Vine Grow

General List. Three bottles of dry wine, white Henry Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$6. Three bottles dry wine, red Mrs. H. Colby, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd, T. H. Parker, Wood-stock, \$3; 3rd, D. B. Galbraith, Hamilton, Three bottles any other sort of grape wir. Mrs. H. Colby, \$4; 2nd, H. Lutz, \$2.

MEN'S LIST. Twelve varieties of apples, correctly named, 5 of each—A. M. Smith & Co., Grimsby, \$10; 2nd, Geo. Leslie & Son, Toronto, \$8; 3rd, W. Halton, Hamilton, \$6.

Ten varieties of apples, correctly named, 5 of each—W. Halton, \$6; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co. \$4. mith & Co., \$2.
Six varieties fall cooking apples, named, I f each—A. M. Smith & Co., \$3; 2nd, Geo.

Collection 6 varieties plums, med, 6 of each—Gilchrist Br.; 2ud, Geo. Leslie & Son, \$3.

Three varieties do., correctly con. \$2.

Collection of peaches, correctly named, 6 rarieties, 6 of each—A. M. Smith & Co., \$5; Ind. J. C. Kilburn, Beamsville, \$3.

Three varieties peaches, correctly named, 6 of each—J. C. Kilburn, \$3; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$2.

\$2; 2nd, Robt. Currie, \$1.

Five Grey Doyenne—R. M. Wanzer, \$2;
2nd, Chas. Mason, \$1.

Five Sheldon—W. H. Brecking, \$2; 2nd,
Isaac Terryberry, Barton, \$1.

Five Swan's Orange—P. C. Dempsey, \$2;
2nd, Noah Sunley, Guelph, \$1.

Five Winter Nelis—Mrs. Young, \$2.50;
2nd, W. T. Taylor, \$2; 3rd, H. J. Brown,
\$1.50; 4th, E. O. Fearnside, \$1.

Five Glout Morceau—Thos, Harper, \$2;
2nd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.

Five Vicar of Winkfield—P. C. Dempsey,
\$2; 2nd, W. T. Taylor, \$1.

Five Easter Beurré—S. Woodley, \$2; 2nd,
D. Murray, Hamilton, \$1.

Five Souvenir du Congrès—P. O. Dempsey,
\$2;

Eve Beaveré de L'Assentation P. C. Dempsey,
\$2. ir, 2 bunches each, correctly named.—H.
Hurd & Son, \$3; 2nd, John Holden, \$2.
Three varieties; grapes, any other color
prown in open air, 2 bunches each, correct
amed.—H. H. Hurd & Son, \$3; 2nd, A.

Sey, \$2.

Five Buckworth Park—S. Woodley, \$2.

Five Mount Vernon—P. C. Dempsey, \$2;
2nd, W. T. Taylor, \$1.

Five of any other variety of fall pear—S. P.

Stipe, \$2; 2nd, R. J. Howes, Hamilton, \$1.

Five of any other variety of winter pear—
P. C. Dempsey, \$2; 2nd, Thos. Harper, \$1.

Five seedling pears, fall—R. M. Wanzer,
\$2; 2nd, P. C. Dempsey, \$1.

Five seedling pears, winter—P. C. Dempsey, \$2; Thos. Keyes, \$3.

CLASS 28—EXITY—GENERAL LIST CONTINUED.

der glass, one bunch of each sort, correctly named—George Leslie & Son, \$3; 2nd, John Holden, \$6.

Three varieties black grapes, grown under glass, one bunch each—George Leslie & Son, \$4; 2nd, John Holden, \$2.

Three varieties white grapes, grown under glass, one bunch each—John Holden, \$4.

Three varieties grapes, any other colour, grown under glass, one bunch each—John Holden, \$4.

Heaviest 1 bunch black Hamburg grapes, grown under glass—George Leslie & Son, \$3; 2nd, John Holden, \$2.

Heaviest 1 bunch black grapes, any other kind, grown under glass—George Leslie & Son, \$3; 2nd, John Holden, \$2.

Heaviest 1 bunch black grapes, grown under glass—George Leslie & Son, \$3; 2nd, John Holden, \$2.

Heaviest one bunch white grapes, grown under glass—Geo. Leslie & Son, \$3; 2nd, John Holden, \$2.

Display of fruit, the growth of exhibitor, distinct from other entries, three specimens of each sort, named, grown under glass and in open air, diploma—Geo. Leslie & Son, \$15; 2nd, A. M. Smith & Co., \$10.

Collection of one dozen each of 6 varieties of crabs, cultivated—A. M. Smith & Co., \$3; 2nd, Geo. Leslie & Son, \$2. CLASS 38-FRUIT-GENERAL LIST CONTINUED Plums, Peaches, Grapes, dc.
Collection 6 varieties plums, green or yellow, correctly named, 6 of each—Charles Scott, \$4; 2nd, R. J. Howes, \$3; 3rd, Wm. Benham. 21. Benham, \$1.

Collection 6 varieties plums, red or blue, correctly named, 6 of each—Wm. Benham, \$4; 2nd, R. J. Howes, \$3; 3rd, Chas. Scott,

syth, \$2. Twelve Victoria—W. Ray, Owen Sound Twelve Coe's 'Golden Drop-J. Howe, \$2;
2nd, W. Ray, \$1.

Twelve yellow egg-plums-W. Ray, \$2;
2nd, Jas. Fleming, \$1.

Twelve Smith's Orleans-C.E. Burkholder,
Bartonville, \$2; 2nd, R. J. Howe, \$1.

Twelve green gage-C. E. Burkholder, \$2;
2nd, Chas. Scott, \$1.

Twelve imperial gage-B. Fielder, \$2; 2nd,
Noah Sunley, Guelph, \$1.

Twelve McLaughlin-W. Ray, \$2; 2nd,
Chas. Scott, \$1.

CLASS 37 .- FRUIT-GENERAL LIST-APPLES Chas. Scott, \$1.

Twelve Pond's Seedling—W. Ray, \$2; 2nd,
E. Blagden, \$1.

Twelve Glass' Seedling—W. Ray, \$2; 2nd,
N. Sunley, \$1.

Twelve Fallenburg—W. Ray, \$2; 2nd,
Mr. Skinnar, \$1.

Twenty varieties apples, correctly named, five of each—J. J. Miller, Virgil, \$10; 2nd, W. H. Brockery, W. Flambere', \$3; 3rd, J. B. Walker, Grimsby, \$8; 4th, Mrs. Skinner, Hamilton, \$4.

Ten varieties apples, correctly named, five of each—Geo. Walker, Bartonville, \$4; 2nd, J. D. Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$2.

Four varieties dessert apples, correctly named, five of each—H. Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$3; 2nd, Jas. Shaw, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd, J. B. Walker, \$1.

Four varieties cooking apples, correctly named, five of each—H. Lutz, Stoney Creek, \$3; 2nd, Jas. Shaw, Hamilton, \$2; 3rd, J. B. Walker, \$1.

Four varieties cooking apples, correctly named, five of each—J. McCrane, Normandale, \$3; 2nd, S. Waller, \$2; 3rd, J. D. Lutz, \$1.

Five Early Joe—W. J. Taylor, Rochester, \$2; 2nd, F. West, London, \$1.

Five Hawley—A. W. Taylor, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd, D. Hill, \$1.

Five Duchess of Oldenburg—D. Hill, \$2; 2nd, R. J. Graham, Hastings, \$1.

Twelve Snow japples—P. Gage, Barton, \$2,50; 2nd, F. Morrison, Hamilton, \$2; 2rd, J. B. Walker, \$1.50; 4th, G. H. Rilett, \$1.

Five fall pippins—R. J. Graham, \$2; 2nd, C. E. Burkholder, Bartonville, \$1.

Five Gravenstein—J. B. Walker, Grimsby, \$2; 2nd, J. G. Ten Eyck, Grimsby, \$1.

Five Shiawasea Beauty—G. J. Miller, Viroil, \$2.

\$2; 2nd, Jas. McCrane, \$1.

Five Beauty of Kent—E. West, \$2.

Five Baldwin—J. McCrane, \$2.50; 2nd,
Chetwood Pettit, Grimsby, \$2; 3rd, W.
Montgomery, Dundas, \$1.50; 4th, F. Morrison, Hamilton, \$1.

Five Rhode Island Greening—Jeremiah
O'Donoghue, Stoney Creek, \$2; 2nd, P. Gage,
\$1.50; 3rd, J. B. Walker, \$1.

Five Wagner—S. P. Stipe, \$2; 2nd, H.
Howard, Lynden, \$1.

Five Colvert—Chas. Mason, \$2; 2nd, C. E.
Burkholder, \$1.

Five Yellow Bellflower—S. Lee, Stoney

Burkholder, \$1.

Five Yellow Bellflower—S. Lee, Stone; Creek, \$2; 2nd, Alex. Reach, \$1.

Five King of Tomkins Co.—J. J. Bowman \$2; 2nd, W. L. Kew, Beamsville, \$1.

Five Talman's Sweet—D. Hill, \$2; 2nd W. Taylor, Rochester, \$1.

Five Grimes' Golden—Alexander Reach \$2; 2nd, Chas. Mason, \$1.

Five Porter—S. Lee, \$2; 2nd, A. W. Taylor, Hamilton, \$1,

Bive Seek ne Further—W. H. Brecking \$2; 2nd, E. West, \$1.

Five Roxbury russet—J. G. Ten Eyek

E; 2nd, E. Wess, \$1. Five Roxbury russet—J. G. Ten Eyck 2.50; 2nd, Chetwood Pettit, \$2.00; 3rd B. Walker, \$1.50; 4th, P. C. Dempsey.

Marshall, Binbrook, \$1.50; San, 2.
holder, \$1.
Five any other variety (winter)—J.
Crane, \$2; 2nd, P. C. Dempsey, \$1.
Five fall seedling apples—P. C. Demp
\$2; 2nd, J. G. Ten Eyck, \$1. Five winter seeding apples—W. H. Spera, Stoney Creek; \$2; 2nd, P. C. Dempsey, \$1. Collection of pears, 10 varieties, five of each—S. Woodley, Hamilton, \$10; 2nd, R. M. Wanzer, Hamilton, \$5; 3rd, W. T. Taylor, \$6; 4th, Mrs. Hanner, Hamilton, \$4. Four varieties of pears, five of each—P. C. Dempsey, \$3; 2nd, R. M. Wanzer, \$2. Five Bartletts—Chas. Lee, Hamilton, \$2.50; 2nd, J. D. Lutz, \$2; 3rd, John Stabbin, Hamilton, \$1.50; 4th, Thos. Harper, Hamilton, \$1.50;

ion, \$1.

Five Seckel—W. Anderson, Hamilton, \$2.
Ind, J. G. Ten Eyck, \$1.

Five White Dovenne—P. C. Dempsey, \$2. 2nd, J. G. 1en Eye, \$1.

Five White Dovenne—P. C. Dempsey, \$2;
2nd, Thos. Harper, \$1.

Five Lawrence—W. T. Taylor, \$2.50; 2nd,
B. Currie, Niagara, \$2; 3rd, R. M. Wanzer,
\$1.50; 4th, Geo. Roach, Hamilton, \$1.

Five Flemish Beanty—W. Anderson, \$2.50;
2nd, J. Eastwood, \$2; 3rd, S. P. Stipe, \$1.50;
4th, J. G. Ten Eyek, \$1.

Five Beurré Diel—Thomas Harper, \$2; 2nd,
Wm. Montgomery, \$1.50.

Five Louise Bonne de Jersey—W. Riddell,
Hamilton, \$2.50; 2nd, W. Anderson, \$2;
3rd, C. E. Burkholder, \$1.50; 4th, John
Shannon, Oakville, \$1.

Five Todleben—John Shannon, \$2.

Five Belle Lucrative—Alex. Reach, \$2;
2nd, W. A. H. Duff, Hamilton, \$1.

Five Belle Lucrative—Alex. Reach, and, W. A. H. Duff, Hamilton, \$1.
Five Duchess d'Angoulème—S. Free

E. C. Fearnside, \$4; 2nd, W. Kent Agri-ultural Society, \$2.

Dried apples, half bushel—Fruit Preserv-ing Co., Tilsonburg, \$2: 2nd, Cyrna Mar-

Three clusters uncultivated native wild ape—J. D. Lutz, \$2; 2nd, W. McKay, \$1.

Greatest variety native wild crab, 12 eac. -W. McKay, \$2, 2nd, D. Roelfson, \$1,

Kent Agricultural Society, \$1. Green flesh melon—Jnn. A. Bruce & Co., \$2; 2nd, Jno. Lewis, \$1. Red or scarlet flesh melon—D. Burnett, \$2;

2nd, Jno. Lewis, \$1. Water melon—P. Gage,

Collection of 20 varieties, named, 5 of —G. J. Miller, \$12; 2nd, Mrs. Skinner 2rd, W. J. Taylor, \$5.

Plums. tion of 20 varieties, named, 6 of each Peaches.

ler, \$1.

Beurré Gris D'Hiver Nouveau—G. J.

R. \$2; 2nd, P. C. Dempsey, \$1.

Boussock—P. C. Dempsey,

2 ; 2nd, 2. a Doyenne Boussock—F. C. a Doyenne Boussock—F. C. 2nd, Robt. Currie, \$1. Doyenne—R. M. Wanzer, \$2

Five Beurré de L'Assomption-P. C. Demp

Twelve Coe's Golden Drop-J. Howe, \$2

Twelve Fallenburg—W. Ray, \$2; 2nd, Mrs. Skinner, \$1.

Twelve Diamond Seedling—W. Ray, \$1.

Twelve General Hand—Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.

Twelve Jefferson—Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.

Twelve Beine Claude de Bavay—Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, Mrs. Skinner, \$1.

Twelve desert plums, 1 variety, correctly named—Chas. Scott. \$2; 2nd, Mrs. Skinner.

Six varieties of peaches, correctly named, 6 of each—H. J. Brown, \$4; 2nd, J. B. Walker, \$2; 3rd, J. G. Tan Ecyk, \$1.

Twelve cooking plums, I variety named—Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, R. M. Wanzer, Collection of 12 varieties, named, 6 of each.

A. M. Smith, \$12; 2nd, Grimsby Fruit Growers' Association, \$8; 3rd, R. Currie,

Grapes Grown in Open Air. Collection of 20 varieties, named, 2 bunches of each—W. Anderson, \$12; 2nd, S. Woodley, \$8; 3rd, W. P. Strickland, \$5.
Collection hybrid seedling grapes, not more than 10 varieties—J. H. Rickett, \$8; 2nd, W. H. Mills, \$5; 3rd, W. Haskins, \$3.
Judges' Note—The exhibition in the fruit department is exceedingly fine; we believe it to be the best that has yet been made.

D. W. BEADLE, WM. McKIRDY, W. HOLTON.

CLASS 39. -GARDEN VEGETABLES. Twelve roots of salsify—Robt. Pollock Hamilton, \$2; 2nd, J. Wyld, Hamilton, \$1 Three heads canliflower—W. Syer, Barton ville, \$2; 2nd, Chas. Scott, Orangeville, \$1. Three heads cabbage (Early York)—Jas.
Wyld, \$2.
Three heads cabbage (Winningstadt)—N.
Byckmann, Milligrove, \$2; 2nd, S. Burner,
Hamilton, \$1.

Three heads cabbage (St. Denis)—Ars.
Williams, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd, John Thon
Hamilton, \$1.

Three heads cabbage(Quintal)—A. Willia
\$2; 2nd, D. Ewing, Hamilton, \$1.

Three heads cabbage (Drumhead)—
Burner, \$2; 2nd, John Thomas, \$1.

Four sorts winter cabbage, including save
one of each sort—J. Thomas, \$3; 2nd,
Williams \$2. Williams, \$2.
Three heads red cabbage—A. Williams, \$2;
2nd, S. Burner, \$1.50; &rd, D. Lamont,
Hamilton, \$1.
Twelve carrots, for table, long red—R.
Pollock, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd. A. W. Taylor,
Hamilton, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Foster, Carlisle,

\$1.
Twelve intermediate or half long carrots—A. W. Taylor, \$2; 2nd, Chas. Foster, \$1.50; 3rd, John Lewis, Hamilton, \$1.
Twelve Early Horn carrots—Chas. Foster, \$2; 2nd, A. Goodall, Hamilton, \$1.50; 3rd, A. W. Taylor, \$1.
Twelve table paranips—S. Burner, \$2; 2nd, A. W. Taylor, \$1.50; 3rd, James Carey, Millgrove, \$1.

Millgrove, \$1. Six roots white celery—John Stabbin, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd, Alex. Reach, Hamilton, \$1.50; 3rd, A. Williams, Hamilton, \$1. Six roots red celery—John Stabbin, \$2; 2nd, A. Goodall, \$1.50; 3rd, John Thomas,

Dozen capsicums (ripe)—T. O. Veale, Hamilton, \$2; 2nd, W. J. Taylor, Rochester, \$1.50; 3rd, R. Pollock, \$1.

Collection of capsicums (ripe)—R. Pollock, \$2; 2nd, A. W. Taylor, \$1.50; 3rd, John Pollock, \$1. Three egg-plant, fruit purple—R. Pollock, \$2; 2nd, W. J. Taylor, \$1.50; 3rd, A. W. Z; 2nd, W. J. Taylor, \$1.90; 3rd, A. W. Taylor, \$1.

Twelve tomatoes (Trophy)—A. W. Fisher, Dundas, \$2; 2nd, Jas. Wyld, \$1.

Twelve tomatoes (Gen. Grant)—J. Wyld, \$2; 2nd, S. Burner, \$1.

Twelve tomatoes (Cook's Favourite)—R. Pollock, \$2; 2nd, D. Ewing, Hamilton, \$1.

Twelve Arlington tomatoes—W. T. Taylor, \$2.

\$2.
Twelve Conqueror tomatoes—J. L. Horning, Dundas, \$2; 2nd, R. Pollock, \$1.
Twelve Dempsey's seedling—W. T. Taylor,
\$2; 2nd, P. C. Dempsey, Albany, \$1.
Twelve tomatoes (large yellow)—George

Six turnip-rooted beets—J. N. Tunis, Greenville, \$2; 2nd, S. Burner, \$1.50; 3rd, Charles Scott, \$1. Peck white onions—G. Waller, Bartonville, \$2; 2nd, Alex. Watts, \$1.50; 3rd, J. Wyld, Peck of yellow onions—G. Waller, \$2; 2nd Wyld, \$1.50; 3rd, John Lewis, Hamil

CLASS 40 .- PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Reid, \$5; 2nd, A. R. Murdock, \$4; 3rd, Geo. Leslie, \$3.

Two large vase bouquets—J. F. Webster, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, Chas. Mason, Hamilton, \$3; 3rd, A. R. Murdock, \$2.

Pair side table or fan bouquets—W. M. Mann, Guelph, \$3; 2nd, A. R. Murdock, \$2; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.

Hand bouquet—J. F. Webster, \$2; 2nd, W. M. Mann, \$1.50; 3rd, R. Evans, \$1.

Bouquet, everlastings—Jane P. Salter, \$2; 2nd, T. O. Veale, \$1.30; 3rd, Thos. Davis, \$1.

Bouquet wild flowers—R. Rowe, \$3; 2nd, W. Sanderson, \$2; 3rd, Thos. Davis, \$1.

Twelve pansies—Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, W. Acland, \$1.50; 3rd, T. O. Veale, \$1.

Collection annuals, in bloom, named—T. Davis, \$5; 2nd, E. O. Fearnside, \$3; 3rd, W. Raynor, \$2.

Twelve German asters—T. Davis, \$2; 2nd, N. Sunley, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$2; Raynor, \$2.
Twelve German asters—T. Davis, \$2; 2nd,
Sunley, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.
Collection of asters—N. Sunley, \$3; 2nd,
Davis, \$2; 3rd, P. B. Barnard, \$1.
Collection of 10-week stocks—T. O. Veale

\$2; 2nd, J. Bavis, \$1.50; 3rd, T. F. Webster, \$1.
Collection of marigolds—Chas. Scott, \$2; 2nd, T. Harper, \$1.50; 3rd, R. Rowe, \$1.
Collection hybrid perpetual roses, named—8.
Burner, \$5; 2nd, E. West, \$2.
Collection of Bourbon. Tea, and Noisette roses, named—J. F. Webster, \$4; 2nd, S. Burner, \$2; 2rd, E. West, \$1.

Collection verbenss, named.—S. Burner, \$3; 2nd, Thos. Harper, jr., \$2; 3rd, Thos. Harper, sr., \$1.

Six petunias, single.—N. Sunley, \$2; 2nd, J. Morley, \$1,50; 3rd, W. Morley, \$1.

Six petunias, double—W. Acland, \$2; 2nd, Alex. Reed, \$1.50; 3rd, Thos. Harper, \$1. Collection Phlox Drummondii—T.O. Veale, \$2; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.50. Collection Dianthus-J. F. Webster, \$2: 2nd, T. O. Veale, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Davis, \$1. 2nd, T. O. Veale, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Davis, \$1.
Collection perennial phloxes—S. Burner,
\$3; 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$2; 3rd, J.Morley, \$1.
Six hardy shrubs, spikes in flower—R.
Rowe, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$1.50; 3rd, E.
C. Fearnside, \$1.
Collection hollyhocks—J. F. Webster, \$2;
2nd, E. West, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.
Collection of gladiolus—J. A. Brin, \$3;
2nd, A. R. Murdock, \$2; 3rd, E. West, \$1.
Collection of double zinnias—T. O. Veale,
\$2; 2nd, P. B. Barnard, \$1.50; 3rd, A. R.
Murdock, \$1.

Murdock, \$1. Part 2.-Plants in Pots.

Part 2.—Plants in Pots.

Hanging basket of flowers—Mrs. J. Young, \$2; 2nd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. McLaren, \$1.

Largest and best collection of greenhouse plants—R. Eyans, \$15; 2nd, Mrs. Young, \$10; 3rd, W. Raynor, \$6.

Cacti, 10 species and varieties—W. Raynor, \$5; 2nd, R. Rowe, \$3.

Six varieties fuchsias, in flower—Mrs, Young, \$4; 2nd, R. Rowe, \$3.

Six ferns, cultivated—Mrs. Young, \$4; 2nd, R. Evans, \$3; 3rd, R. Rowe, \$2.

Six ferns, native—Prof. W. P. Wright, \$3; 2nd, R. Rowe, \$2; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.

Six foliage plants—Mrs. Young, \$3; 2nd, Mrs. McLaren, \$2; 3rd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.

Six cockscombs—J. Davis, \$2; 2nd, P. B. Barnard, \$1.50; 3rd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.

Six varieties balsams, in bloom—Alex. Reid, \$2; 2nd, Thomas Harper, \$1.50; 3rd, John Morley, \$1.

Twelve single geraniums, in pots—T. Harper, fr., \$5; 2nd, J. Morley, \$3; 3rd, W. Morley, \$2.

Six double geraniums, in pots—Thomas Harper, \$3; 2nd, John Morley, \$2; 3rd, W. Morley, \$1.

Display of plants in flower, distinct from other entires—R. M. Wanzer, \$12; 2nd, Mrs. J. Young, \$8; 3rd, R. Rowe, \$4.

Collection—R. Rowe, \$2.

Extrac.

Extras. Coleus, 6 plants—Mrs. J. Young; 2nd, R. Evans; 3rd, Thomas Harper.
Coleus, collection of—R. Evans & Co.; 2nd, Alex. Reid; 3rd, J. F. Webster. CLASS 50. -BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINTING,

WORK IN MARBLE, ETC. Bricks, pressed, il doz.—Yorkville and Carl.
ton Brick Company, \$2.
Bricks, kiln-burnt, 1 doz.—Yorkville and
Carlton Brick Company, \$2.
Sash fastener—Hamilton Manufacturing

Sash fastener—Hamilton Manufacturing Company.

Mantelpiece in marble—Price & Calder, Brampton, \$8; 2nd, Hurd & Roberts, Hamilton, \$6.

Mantelpiece in marbleized slate—D. M. Durward, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd, Hurd & Roberts, \$4.

Marbles, Canadian, polished specimens—J. Gould, Hamilton, \$6.

Monumental headstone—Price & Calder, \$6; 2nd, Hurd & Roberts, \$4.

Pottery, an assortment of—W. E. Welding, Brampton, \$6.

Sewerage pipes, stoneware, assortment of—W. Campbell & Sons, Hamilton, \$8.

Stench traps for draining, stoneware—W. Campbell & Sons, \$3.

Stoneware, an assortment of—W. E. Welding, \$8.

neware, an assortment of-W. E. Welding, \$8.

The following exhibits were highly commended:—Jas. A. Skinner's assortment of china; Hannaford Bros.' plaster of paris; Jas. Gould's foreign polished marble and granite; Thos. Easterbrook's drain tiles; Pennington & Co.'s glass; J. Crawford's fire-proof roofing; Hurd & Roberts' granite monument; Vogelsang's iron-hinged skylight; the Hamilton Glass Co.'s glass exhibit;

J. S. Russell's curling stones; Richard Rus CLASS 54.-MECHANICAL METAL WORK [MIS-CELLANEOUS). Part 1.—Hardware, Cutlery, Bells, Safes, Scales, &c.

Scales, counter—Gurney & Ware, Hamil-ton, \$4; 2nd, Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$2. Scales, platform — Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$4; 2nd, Gurney & Ware, \$2. Sugar and coffee mills—Thomas Head, Copetown, \$4. Water filter—E: Freeman, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, Mat Howles, Hamilton, \$2.

Extras. Caleb Howard, Toronto, files; Glass Ball
Castor Co., glass ball castors; Ontario Glass
Burial Co., burial cases; G. H. Denison,
stair corners; Roach & Insole, hardware;
L. T. Richardson, Port Perry, window support lock, diploma.

CLASS 55. - STOVES AND CASTINGS. Car wheels, set of—T. Muir, London, \$4. Castings for railway cars and locomotive—7 Muir, \$10. F. Muir, \$10.

Cast-iron work, ornamental, for fences, &c.

Chustead & Son, Hamilton, \$6.

Cooking range, portable—Burrows, Stewart & Milne, \$6; 2nd, Jas. Stewart & Co., Cooking stove, for wood—Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., \$6; 2nd, Burrows, Stewart & Milne,

Cooking stove, for coal—Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., \$6; 2nd, Copp Bros., \$4.

Enamelled hellow-ware, assortment—Copp Bros., \$4; 2nd, Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., \$2.

Furniture for cooking stove, 1 set—Moore, Robinson & Co., \$4; 2nd, Jas. Stewart &

Hot-air furnace, for coal—Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., \$6; 2nd, Mills & Plarton, \$4.
Hot-air furnace, for wood—Gopp Bros., \$6; 2nd, Mills & Plarton, \$4.
Parlour stove, for wood—Jas. Stewart & Co., \$2.
Parlour stove, for coal—Moore, Robinson & Co., \$4; 2nd, Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$2.

Parlour cooking stove—Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$4; 2nd, Copp Bros., \$2.

Parlour grate—Jas. Stowart & Co., \$4.

Stoves, ranges, and hollowware, best and largest display—Copp Bros., diploma.

Following receive lat exira prizes:—Olmstead & Son, for cast-iron castings; B. G. Tisdale, Brampton, for iron stable fittings; Barrow, Stowart & Milne, for coal oil stoves; Conn. Rose, for a hotel stoves. A Gartshore. opp Bros., for a hotel stove; A. Gartshore, in water-pipe castings. Jas. Stewart & Co. received 2nd extra for Jas. Stewart & Co. received zith call their parlour cook stove.

Following articles were commended:—
Olmstead & Son, cast-iron work for graves;
Matthew Howles, granite ironware; Moore,
Robinson & Co. 's marbleized stove platforms.

CLASS 57 .- SHOE AND BOOT MAKERS' WORK AND MATERIAL. Boot and shoemakers' lasts and trees—Schway, Wood & Co., Toronto, \$6.
Calfskins, 1 dozen—R. Park & Co., Newmarket, \$4; 2nd, H. E. Bush & Co., Hamil-

ton, \$2.

Cordovan, two skins—R. Park & Co., \$2.

Cow, buffed, two sides—Stricker & Co., Cow, buffed, two sides—Stricker & Co., Drayton, \$2. Dog skins, two dressed—H. E. Bush & Co., \$2.; 2nd, Stricker & Co., \$1. Kip, two skins—Stricker & Co., \$2.; 2nd, B. Park & Co., \$1. Kip, grained, two sides—Stricker & Co., \$2.; 2nd, H. E. Bush & Co., \$1. Leather, kinds not otherwise described, as-ortment—C. Armstrong & Co., Oakville, & Linings, six skins, russet—R. Park & Co.

Sole leather, two sides, slaughter—Niagara ak Tanning Co., \$2; 2nd, L. Breithaupt & O., Berlin, \$1.

Splits, two sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$2.

Upper leather, two sides—H. E. Bush & O., \$2; 2nd, Stricker & Co., \$1.

Upper leather, grained, two sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$2; 2nd, Stricker & Co., \$1.

Spanish sole leather—Breithaupt & Co., ighly commended. Curriage upholstery—C. Armstrong & Co.,

Part 2. -Gold, Tin, and Copper Locks, &c. work, Towles, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, Moore, Co., Hamilton, \$2.

Gas fixtures—Mitchell, Vance & York, \$4.

Plumbers' work, assortment—Do
Phee & Co., Hamilton, \$4.

Sheet brass work, assortment—M. Tinsmiths' work, assortment—Mo inson & Co., & 1; 2nd, J. M. Willia Hamilton, \$2. Tinsmiths' lacquered work—Moor son & Co., \$4; 2nd, J. M. William

Wire-work, assortment—B. Gre Co., Hamilton, \$4. Following were highly commens Greening & Co.'s wire-work, assort H. Stone's bird cages, Jas. Robertso lead shot, and Moore, Robinson granite ironware. Diplomas were awarded for B. G. Co.'s wire rope, and D. Cochlin's fen Following articles were commend B. Malcolm's deep seal closets, and & Co.'s hot water steam-heating app Extra prizes were given for Young chandelier pendants, L. G. Masson plosive lamps, J. H. Stone's tubular and to Chas. Cluthe, Toronto, for h

Part 1. - Wearing Apparel. Overcoat, of Canadian cloth—Peth Toronto, \$4. Shirts, gentlemen's, assortment Treble, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, W. J. Hamilton, \$2. Best made gentleman's suit, Canad —Petley & Co., \$5; 2nd, George Res das, \$3. Suit, boy's—Petley & Co., \$5; 2 Reach, Ties and searfs, assortment.—J. G. T. Ties and scarfs, assortment-J. G. T Part 2. - Furs.

Furs, set of lady's, Canada mini Mills & Sons, Hamilton, \$4. Furs, set of lady's, seal—J. Mills & Furs, set of lady's, lambskin—J Son, \$6. Furs. set of lady's, any other kind-Furs, set of gentleman's—J. Mills & Best collection of manufactured Mills & Son, diploma.

Fur sleigh robes, assortment, not three kinds—J. Mills & Son, \$6. Part 4.—Cotton Goods.

Bags, assortment—Canada Cotton facturing Company, Cornwall, \$4.

Beam warps, assortment—W. Park St. John, \$4.

Calico, unbleached, 3 pieces—Cana ton Manufacturing Company, \$6.

Best assortment of cotton goods tured in Canada—Canada Cotton turing Company, diploma. Yarns, assorted colours, 3 lbs. Parks & Son, \$2; 2nd, Canada Cott facturing Company, \$1.
Cotton yarns, assortment of—W.
Son, \$6; 2nd, Canada Cotton Manus Company, \$4. Suspenders—E. Ramage, Toron extra.
Cotton batting—Geo. B. Towers,

cotton batting—Geo. B. Towers, sarines, lst extra.

Highland suit—Geo. Reach, H
commended.

Cotton yarn, carpet warps, and
cotton, for manufacturing and in br
Parks & Son, St. John, N.B., 1st pr
Patent suspenders—Toronto Nove pany, 1st extra.

Tickings, plain brown duck, fanc duck, cottonades and checked sh Canada Cotton Manufacturing Comp

CLASS 59. - WOOLLEN GOODS Blankets, white, 2 pairs-W. Slions, Brantford, \$6; 2nd, M. Clark

riston, \$6.
Counterpanes, woven — J. Zin
Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, M. Clark, \$2.
Flanuel, all wool, white and co S. T. Willet, Chambly Canto pieces—S. T. White, Champs 55 : 2nd, Donald Clark, Morriston, S Flannel, union, white and colo pieces—Donald Clark, \$6; 2nd, Messr Intyre, Morriston, \$3. Best assortment flannels of Canadia facture—S. T. Willet, Chambly, dipl Serge, white and coloured, 3 pie Clark, \$5; 2nd, D. Clark, \$3. Tweeds, winter, assortment, 6 Tweeds, summer, assortment, 6
Barber Bros., \$6.
Best assortment Canadian tweeds
Bros., diploma.

Wincey, assortment, 3 pieces—M
\$6; 2nd, Messrs. C. McIntyre, \$3.
Yarn, made from Canadian supe
white and dyed, 3 lbs. each—McCra
Guelph, \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, Paris,
Yarn, made from Canadian supe
Seartment of mixtures 3 lbs. each— sortment of mixtures, 3 lbs. each & Co., \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, \$2. Yarn, made from merino or forei white dyed, and mixtures, 3 lbs e Crae & Co., \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, \$2. Parasol, umbrellas, and rubber Catchpole, Hamilton, 1st. Extras.

Fleecy yarn, from foreign wool man, 1st. Cardigan jackets, one doz.—McCra \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, \$2. Drawers and shirts, plain, ½ doz. of J. Penman, \$4; 2nd, McCrae & Co., Drawers and shirts, ribbed, ½ doz. McCrae & Co., \$4; 2nd, Strathro Co., \$2.

Half hose, assortment, one doz.—
man, \$3: 2nd, McCrae & Co., \$2.

Hose, ladies' and misses', plain and assortment, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ doz. each—McCrae & 2nd, J. Penman, \$2.

Part 3.-Carpets, &c. Carpets, 3 pieces—Henderson & Cham, England, \$6.

Rag carpets—J. Hopkins, Hamil and, Mrs. L. S. Lundy, Drummondv. Rag mats—D. McKee, Seneca, \$1.

Mrs. Mason, Hornby, \$2. Part 4.—Domestic Woollens, from H Yarn,

Cloth, fulled, farmers' make, 2
Mrs. C. Y. Lane, Warkworth, \$4;
Clark, Morriston, \$2.
Flannel, not factory made—M. Clard, D. Clark, \$2.
Yarn, white and dyed, not factory M. Clark, \$2; 2nd, Messrs. McIntyre ton. \$1. Yarn, fleecy, woollen, not factory D. Clark, \$2; 2nd, Messrs. McIntyre

Woollen shawls, home made—D. C. 2nd, Julius Brant, Ringwood, \$2. Blankets, home made—Messrs. M. \$3; 2nd, D. Clark, \$2. CLASS 60-GROCERIES AND PROVI Barley, pearl, 25 lbs.—John Wrig ound, \$3; 2nd, Ramsay & Veitch,

Barley, pot, 25 lbs.—John Wright
Ramsay & Veitch, \$2.

Barley, flour—John Wright, \$3.

Biscuits, collection of—Christie,
Co., Toronto, \$3.

Bottled fruit, an assortment, man
for sale—Gilchrist Bro., Guelph,
Mrs. B. Winnfrith, Hamilton, \$2.

Bottled pickles, an assortment,
tured for sale—John Hunter, Car
2nd, Julius Breuls, Ringwood, \$2.

Candles, tallow, 10 lbs.—G. D.
Co., Toronto, \$3.

a, S6: 2nd. John John

Six petunias, double—W. Acland, \$2; 2nd,
Alex. Reed, \$1.50; 3rd, Thos. Harper, \$1.
Collection Phlox Drummondii—T.O. Veale,
\$2; 2nd, E. C. Fearnside, \$1.50.
Collection Dianthus—J. F. Webster, \$2;
2nd, T. O. Veale, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. Davis, \$1.
Collection perennial phloxes—S. Barner,
\$3; 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$2; 3rd, J. Morley, \$1.
Six hardy shrubs, spikes in flower—R.
Rowe, \$2; 2nd, Geo. Leslie, \$1.50; 3rd, E.
C. Fearnside, \$1.

2nd, E. West, \$1.50; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1. Collection of gladiolus—J. A. Brin, \$3 2nd, A. R. Murdock, \$2; 3rd, E. West, \$1. Collection of double zinnias—T. O. Veale, \$2; 2nd, P. B. Barnard, \$1.50; 3rd, A. R. Murdock, \$1. Part 2.-Plants in Pots.

Hanging basket of flowers—Mrs. J. Young, \$2; 2nd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.50; 3rd, Mrs. McLaren, \$1.

Largest and best collection of greenhouse plants—R. Eyans, \$15; 2nd, Mrs. Young, \$10; 3rd, W. Raynor, \$6. Cacti, 10 species and varieties—W. Raynor, \$5; 2nd, R. Rowe, \$3.

\$5; 2nd, R. Rowe, \$3.
Six varieties fuchsias, in flower—Mra.
Young, \$4; 2nd, R. Rowe, \$3.
Six ferns, cultivated—Mrs. Young, \$4;
2nd, R. Evans, \$3; 3rd, R. Rowe, \$2.
Six ferns, native—Prof. W. P. Wright, \$3;
2nd, R. Rowe, \$2; 3rd, Chas. Scott, \$1.
Six foliage plants—Mrs. Young, \$3; 2nd
Mrs. McLaren, \$2; 3rd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.
Six cockscombs—J. Davis, \$2; 2nd, P. B.
Barnard, \$1.50; 3rd, R. M. Wanzer, \$1.
Six varieties balsams, in bloom—Alex.
Reid, \$2; 2nd, Thomas Harper, \$1.50; 3rd
John Morley, \$1.
Twelve single geraniums, in pota—T. H.3.

Morley, \$2.
Six double geraniums, in pots—Thomas
Harper, \$3; 2nd, John Morley, \$2; 3rd, W,
Morley, \$1.
Display of plants in flower, distinct from
other entries—R. M. Wanzer, \$12; 2nd, Mrn.
J. Young, \$8; 3rd, R. Rowe, \$4.
Collection—R. Rowe, \$2. Extras. Coleus, 6 plants—Mrs. J. Young; 2nd, R. Evans; 3rd, Thomas Harper.
Coleus, collection of—R. Evans & Co.; 2nd, Alex. Reid; 3rd, J. F. Webster.

CLASS 50. BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINTING, WORK IN MARBLE, ETC. Bricks, pressed & doz.—Yorkville and Carl-ton Brick Company, \$2.

Bricks, kiln-burnt, 1 doz.—Yorkville and Carlton Brick Company, \$2.

Sash fastener—Hamilton Manufacturing Company.

Company.

Mantelpiece in marble—Price & Calder,
Brampton, \$8; 2nd, Hurd & Roberts, Hamlton, \$6.

Mantelpiece in marbleized slate—D. M.
Durward, Hamilton, \$6; 2nd, Hurd & toberts, \$4.

Marbles, Canadian, polished specimens—J, sould, Hamilton, \$6.

Monumental headstone—Price & Calder,

\$6; 2nd, Hurd & Roberts, \$4.
Pottery, an assortment of—W. E. Welding, Brampton, \$6. Sewerage pipes, stoneware, assortment of W. Campbell & Sons, Hamilton, \$8.
Stench traps for draining, stoneware—W, Campbell & Sons, \$3.

Stoneware, an assortment of-W. E. Welding, \$8.

The following exhibits were highly commended:—Jas. A. Skinner's assortment of china; Hannaford Bros.' plaster of paris; Jas. Gould's foreign polished marble and granite; Thos. Easterbrook's drain tiles; Pennington & Co.'s glass; J. Crawford's fire-proof roofing; Hurd & Roberts' granite monument. Vecelsang's iron binered the monument; Vogelsang's iron-hinged sky-light; the Hamilton Glass Co.'s glass exhibit; J. S. Russell's curling stones; Richard Rus-sell's dressad fraction.

CLASS 54.—MECHANICAL METAL WORK [MIS-CELLANEOUS). Part 1.—Hardware, Cutlery, Bells, Sajes, Scales, counter—Gurney & Ware, Hamilston, \$4; 2nd, Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$2. Scales, platform — Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$4; 2nd, Gurney & Ware, Stewart & Milne, \$4; 2nd, Gurney & Ware, Sugar and coffee mills—Thomas. Sugar and coffee mills—Thomas Head.

Water filter—E. Freeman, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, Mat Howles, Hamilton, \$2. Extras. Caleb Howard, Toronto, files; Glass Ball

Castor Co., glass ball castors; Ontario Glass Burial Co., burial cases; G. H. Denison, stair corners; Boach & Insole, hardware; L. T. Richardson, Port Perry, window sup-port lock, diploma. CLASS 55. -STOTES AND CASTINGS. Car wheels, set of T. Muir, London, 34.

Castings for railway cars and loca Cast-iron work, ornamental, for fences, &c.

Classification work, ornamental, for fences, &c.

Classification work, ornamental, for fences, &c.

Cooking range, portable—Burrows, Stewart & Milne, \$6; 2nd, Jas. Stewart & Co. Cooking stove, for wood—Laidlaw, Bowel & Co., \$6; 2nd, Burrows, Stewart & Milne,

Cooking stove, for coal—Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., \$6; 2nd, Copp Bros., \$4.

Enamelled hollow-ware, assortment—Copp Bros., \$4; 2nd, Laidlaw, Bowes & Co., \$2.

Furniture for cooking stove, 1 set—Moore, Robinson & Co., \$4; 2nd, Jas. Stewart & Co., \$2.

Co., \$2.

Hall stove, for wood—Moore, Robinson & Co., \$4; 2nd, Copp Bros., \$2.

Hall stove, illuminated base-burner—Copp Bros., \$4; 2nd, Burrows, Stewart & Milne, Hot-air furnace, for coal-Laidlaw, Bowes

& Co., \$6; 2nd, Mills & Plaxton, \$4. Hot-air furnace, for wood—Copp Bros., \$6; 2nd, Mills & Plaxton, \$4. Parlour stove, for wood—Jas. Stewart & Co., \$4; 2nd, Jas. Stewart & Co., \$2.
Parlour stove, for coal—Moore, Robinson Parlour stove, for ceal Moore, Robinson & Co., \$4; 2nd, Barrow, Stewart & Milne,

20., 34; 2nd, Barrow, Stewart & Maine, \$2.

Parlour cooking steve—Barrow, Stewart & Milne, \$4; 2nd, Copp Bros., \$2.

Parlour grate—Jas. Stewart & Co., \$4.

Stoves, ranges, and hollowware, best and largest display—Copp Bros., diploma.

Following receive list extra prices:—Olmstead & Son, for cast-iron castings; B. G. Tisdale, Brampton, for iron stable fittings Barrow, Stewart & Milne, for coal oil stoves; Copp Bros., for a hotel stove; A. Gartshore, for water-pipe castings.

for water-pipe castings.

Jas. Stewart & Co. received 2nd extra for their parlour cook stove.

Following articles were commended:
Omstead & Son, cast-iron work for graves;
Matthew Howles, granite ironware; Moore,
Robinson & Co.'s marbleized stove platforms. CLASS 57 .- SHOE AND BOOT MAKERS' WORK

Boot and shoemakers' lasts and trees—Schway, Wood & Co., Toronto, \$6.
Calfskins, 1 dozen—R. Park & Co., Nemarket, \$4; 2nd, H. E. Bush & Co., Hamile

Cordovan, two skins—R. Park & Co., 32. Cow, buffed, two sides—Stricker & Co., Drayton, \$2. Dog skins, two dressed—H. E. Bush & Cog \$2; 2nd, Stricker & Co., \$1. Kip, two skins—Stricker & Co., \$2; 2nd B. Park & Co., \$1.

B. Park & Co., \$1.Kip, grained, two sides—Strice2 ; 2nd, H. E. Bush & Co., \$1. E2; 2nd, H. E. Bush & Co., \$1.

Leather, kinds not otherwise described, according to the contract of the contr

C. Armstrong & Co., \$4.
Shoes, India rubber, an assert
Percha Rubber Co., Toronto, \$4.
Sole leather, two sides, slaugh Oak Tanning Co., \$2; 2nd, L. Breithaupt & Co., Berlin, \$1.

Co., Berlin, \$1.

Splits, two sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$2.
Upper leather, two sides—H. E. Bush & Co., \$2; 2nd, Stricker & Co., \$1.
Upper leather, grained, two sides—C. Armstrong & Co., \$2; 2nd, Stricker & Co., \$1.
Spanish sole leather—Breithaupt & Co., highly commended.
Carriage upholaters—C. A.

Part 2.—Gold, Tin, and Coppersmiths' Work, Locks, &c. Coppersmiths' work, assortment — M. Howles, Hamilton, \$4; 2nd, Moore, Robinson t Co., Hamilton, \$2.
Gas fixtures—Mitchell, Vance & Co., New York, 44. Plumbers' work, assortment—Donald Mc-Phee & Co., Hamilton, 44. Sheet brass work, assortment—M. Howles.

74.
Tinsmiths' work, assortment—Moore, Rob-inson & Co., \$4; 2nd, J. M. Williams & Co., Hamilton, \$2.
Tinsmiths' lacquered work—Moore, Robinson & Co., \$2: 2nd, J. M. Williams & Co., Wire-work, assortment-B. Greening & Co., Hamilton, \$4.
Following were highly commended .—B.
Greening & Co.'s wire-work, assortment; J.
H. Stone's bird cages, Jas. Robertson & Co.'s
lead shot, and Moore, Robinson & Co.'s

granite ironware.

Diplomas were awarded for B. Greening & Co.'s wire rope, and D. Coohlin's fence post.

Following articles were commended:—W. B. Malcolm's deep seal closets, and McPhie & Co.'s hot water steam-heating apparatus.

Extra prizes were given for Young & Bros.' chandelier pendants, L. G. Masson's non-explosive lamps, J. H. Stone's tubular lanterns, and to Chas. Cluthe, Toronto, for his models of inventions. of inventions.

Part 1.—Wearing Apparel. Overcoat, of Canadian cloth-Petley & Co., Toronto, \$4.

Shirts, gentlemen's, assortment—A. J.

Treble, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, W. J. Wangle, Hamilton, \$2.

Best made gentleman's suit, Canadian cloth

Petley & Co., \$5; 2nd, George Reach, Dun-Suit, boy's—Petley & Co., \$5; 2nd, Geo. each, \$3.
Ties and scarfs, assortment—J. G. Treble, \$2. Part 2. - Furs.

Furs, set of lady's, Canada mink—James Mills & Sons, Hamilton, \$4. Furs, set of lady's, seal—J. Mills & Son, \$6. Furs, set of lady's, lambakin—J. Mills & Son, \$6. Furs. set of lady's, any other kind—J. Mills & Son, \$4.
Furs, set of gentleman's—J. Mills & Son, \$6.
Best collection of manufactured furs—J.
Mills & Son, diploma.
Fur sleigh robes, assortment, not less than
three kinds—J. Mills & Son, \$6.

Part 4.—Cotton Goods.

Bags, assortment—Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, Cornwall, \$4. Beam warps, assortment—W. Parks & Son, St. John, \$4.
Calico, unbleached, 3 pieces—Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, \$6.
Best assortment of cotton goods manufactured in Canada—Canada Cotton Manufactured in Canada Cotton Manufactured in Canada Cotton Canada Cott uring Company, diploma.
Yarns, assorted colours, 3 lbs. each—W. Parks & Son, \$2; 2nd, Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, \$1.
Cotton yarns, assortment of—W. Parks & Son, \$6; 2nd, Canada Cotton Manufacturing Company, \$4.

Cotton batting—Geo. B. Towers, St. Catharines, 1st extra.

Highland suit—Geo. Reach, Hamilton, commended.

Cotton yarn, carpet warps, and knitting cotton, for manufacturing and in bales—W. Parks & Son, St. John, N.B., 1st prizes.

Patent suspenders—Toronto Novelty Company, 1st extra.

Tickings, plain brown duck, fancy woven

CLASS 59. - WOOLLEN GOODS. Blankets, white, 2 pairs—W. Slingsby & Sons, Brantford, \$6; 2nd, M. Clark, Morriston, \$4. Blankets, grey, 2 pairs—Slingsby & Sons,

\$6. Cloth, fulled, 3 pieces—Donald Clark, Mor-Cloth, fulled, 3 pieces—Donald Clark, Morriston, \$6.
Counterpanes, woven — J. Zimmerman, Hamilton, \$3; 2nd, M. Clark, \$2.
Flannel, all wool, white and coloured, 3 pieces—S. T. Willet, Chambly Canton, Que., \$5; 2nd, Donald Clark, Morriston, \$3. Flannel, union, white and coloured, 3 pieces—Donald Clark, 36; 2nd, Messrs. C. Mc-Intyre, Morriston, \$3.

Best assortment flannels of Canadian manu-

Best assortment names of Canadian manufacture—S. T. Willet, Chambly, diploma.
Serge, white and coloured, 3 pieces—M.
Clark, \$5; 2nd, D. Clark, \$3.
Tweeds, winter, assortment, 6 pieces—Barber Bros., Streetsville, \$6.
Tweeds, summer, assortment, 6 pieces—Barber Bros., \$6. Best assortment Canadian tweeds—Barber

Best assortment Canadian tweeds—Barber Bros., diploma.

Wincey, assortment, 3 pieces—M. Clark, \$6; 2nd, Messrs. C. McIntyre, \$3.

Yarn, made from Canadian super wool, white and dyed, 3 lbs. each—McCrae & Co., Guelph, \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, Paris, \$2.

Yarn, made from Canadian super wool, assortment of mixtures, 3 lbs. each—McCrae & Co., \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, \$2.

Yarn, made from merino or foreign wool. Yarn, made from merino or foreign wool, white, dyed, and mixtures, 3 lbs each, McCrae & Co., \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, \$2.
Parasol, umbrellas, and rubber tent—R. Catchpole, Hamilton, 1st.

Extras. Fleecy yarn, from foreign wool-J. Pen-Gloves and mitts—John Penman, 1st.

Part 2.—Knutted Goods. Cardigan jackets, one doz.—McCrae & Co., \$3; 2nd, J. Penman, \$2.

Drawers and shirts, plain, ½ doz. of each—J. Penman, \$4; 2nd, McCrae & Co., \$2.

Drawers and shirts, ribbed, ½ doz. of each—McCrae & Co., \$4; 2nd, Strathroy Knitting Co., \$2. Half hose, assortment, one doz.—J. Pen-man, \$3; 2nd, McCrae & Co., \$2. Hose, ladies' and misses', plain and ribbed, assortment, ½ doz. each—McCrae & Co., \$3;

Part 3.—Carpets, &c.

Carpets, 3 pieces—Henderson & Co., Durham, England, \$6.

Rag carpets—J. Hopkins, Hamilton, \$3;
2nd, Mrs. L. S. Lundy, Drummondville, \$2.

Rag mats—D. McKee, Seneca, \$3; 2nd,
Mrs. Mason, Hornby, \$2. Part 4.—Domestic Woollens, from Home Spus

Cloth, fulled, farmers' make, 2 pieces— Mrs. C. Y. Lane, Warkworth, \$4; 2nd, D. Clark, Morriston, \$2.
Flannel, not factory made—M. Clark, \$4; 2nd, D. Clark, \$2. Yarn, white and dyed, not factory made— M. Clark, \$2; 2nd, Messrs. McIntyre, Morris-

ton, \$1.
Yarn, fleecy, woollen, not factory made—
D. Clark, \$2; 2nd, Messrs, McIntyre, \$1.
Woollen shawls, home made—D. Clark, \$3;
2nd, Julius Brant, Ringwood, \$2.
Blankets, home made—Messrs. McIntyre, \$3; 2nd, D. Clark, \$2. CLASS 60-GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Barley, pearl, 25 lbs.—John Wright, Owen Sound, \$3; 2nd, Ramsay & Veitch, Chelsea, Barley, pot, 25 lbs. - John Wright, \$3; 2nd, Ramsay & Veitch, \$2.
Ramsay & Veitch, \$2.
Barley, flour—John Wright, \$3.
Biscuits, collection of—Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto, \$3.

Bottled fruit, an assortment, manufactured for sale—Gilchrist Bro., Guelph, \$4; 2nd, Mrs. B. Winnfeith, Hamilton, \$2.

Bottled pickles, an assortment, manufactured for sale—John Hunter, Carlisle, \$4; 2nd, Julius Breuls, Ringwood, \$2.

Candles, tallow, 10 lbs.—G. D. Morse & Co., Toronto, \$2. Toronto, \$3. Canned meats, an assortment J. Campbell. Hamilton, \$6; 2nd, John Johnston, real, \$4. Indian commeal, 25 fbs. — J. Wright, Owen Sound, \$3; 2nd, R. Biggar, Jerseyeal, 25 lbs. standard—John Wright,

AGRICULTURAL FATRS.

Gatherings in Various Districts in Ontario.

ONTARIO.

BRANTFORD, Sept. 22.—An immense crowd visited the Great Southern Fair to-day, the weather being very fine. In the ladies' and fine arts department the exhibition is well filled up. The show of paintings is very crood, and embraces several pieces of work by some of the best artists in the Dominion. Some of the displays in the amateur lists are very creditable; others again should never have been allowed an mech of space. On the whole, however, the exhibit is a brilliant one, and superior to any yet seen at a Brantford Fair. The ladies have come well to the front with displays of Berlin wool, needle, crochet, laces, and wax work, as well as the plainer classes of home work. In the horticultural department the display is very creditable. In the implement and machinery department the exhibit is very large. An immense number of different kinds of machines are run by one of the Waterous Engine Works' Champion engines. The display of furniture, musical instruments, and sewing machines is large, Groceries, liquors, &c., are well represented. In fine arts the principal exhibitors are Robert Whale, who has a large number of landscapes, animals, and still life pictures; R. A. Wallace, who shows some excellent specimens of crayon work, and W. L. Judson, of London, who covers considerable space with his oils and crayons. In cattle, sheep, pigs, &c., the show is larger than, ever before, Bow Park contributing the greater number. To-day there were a number of faces on the grounds, and a larger unmber of faces on the grounds, and a large number of fine stock was brought out. Should the weather prove favourable to morrow, the attendance will be very large.

Sept. 23.—To-day the crowd attending the Southern fair was immense, the gate receipts being considerably over one thousand dollars. The weather was delightful. The show is now in good shape, everything being in its place, and a better idea of the extent and variety can be obtained. The races to-day were very hotly contested, and the horses entered were of the best

mired, and alicited greet applause. The exhibition of poultry has never been equalled in this country.

St. Thomas, Sept. 27.—The Southern Counties fair opens here to-morrow and continues till Friday. The number of entries received is about eight thousand, and to-day the exhibitors and directors are busy placing articles in position so that everything will be in order to-morrow. As this is only the first annual exhibition of the Southern Counties. Fair Association, the directors are much encouraged with the prospects. The accommodations for exhibitors are excellent, and the success of the fair is established. The entries in live stock, poultry, manufactures, fine arts, and ladies work are very large, and the exhibits in these departments will be attractive. His Excellency the Governor-general will arrive on Wednesday afternoon, and after being conducted to the exhibition grounds will be presented with addresses from the town and county councils, fair association, and the magistracy. After inspecting the exhibition, a morning reception will be held at the residence of Mr. A. MacLachin, in, where the viceregal party will be entertained. Illuminations and fireworks will be held in the evening. On Thursday morning, after visiting the educational institutions, his Excellency will proceed to the fair grounds and be presented with addresses from the Argyle men, who will be gatlaced to the fair grounds and be presented with addresses from the Argyle men, who will be gatlaced to the fair grounds and be presented with addresses from the Argyle men, who will be gatlaced to the fair grounds and be presented with addresses from the Argyle men, who will be gatlaced to the fair grounds and be presented with addresses from the Argyle men, who will be gatlaced to the fair grounds and be presented with addresses from the town and county councils, fair association, and the weekled to the fair grounds and the exhibition. This will be agala week in St. Thomas, this country. amusements in connection with the exhibi-tion. This will be a gala week in St. Thomas, and the excursion rates on all the railways will, it is expected, bring a great crowd of

ings, and private residences are being tastefully decorated.

Porr Eigin, Sept. 22.—The Port Eigin and Saugeen fall exhibition opened in this town to-day. The attendance was not large, being principally confined to those having articles to exhibit, but a large attendance is expected to-morrow. Some heavy rain showers prevailed during the morning, which prevented a great many from coming in. The show, however, promises to be a great success, the number of exhibitors being larger and the articles of a finer quality than in any former year.

and the articles of a finer quality than in any former year.

Port Eloin, Sept. 23.—The Port Elgin and Saugeen fall exhibition terminated to-day, having been a very successful affair. The weather to-day was all that could be desired, and fully five thousand people visited the grounds. The show in live stock was large and varied, and fully equal to anything shown in former years. Agricultural and other implements were exhibited in great variety, and were up to the usual standard. The inside show was on the whole vastly superior to that of previous years, the exhibit in fruit, vegetables, and fancy goods being worthy of special notice.

CLINTON, Sept. 23.—The fall show of the Hullett branch of the Agricultural Association was held at Clinton yesterday and to-day. It was the best show here yet, being well attended, and the entries tar exceeding those of past years in numbers, quality, and value.

Ayton, Sept. 23.—The Normanby ag-

those of past years in numbers, quality, and value.

Ayton, Sept. 23.—The Normanby agricultural exhibition, which was held here to-day, was a very successful one in every respect. The display of agricultural produce was very good, and a number of agricultural implements were on the ground. There was a large display of buggies, carriages, &c. The live stock shown were not very numerous, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in quality. Fruit, garden, and dairy products were well represented, but fine arts and fancy needlework were not good, though there was a larger number of entries in these classes than last year. The number of entries in all departments of the exhibition were largely in excess of those of last year. There were about 1,500 visitors on the grounds.

ZURICH, Sept. 23.—The annual exhibition of the Hay Agricultural Society opened today, and is likely to be a success if the weather proves good. The inside department is now arranged and judged, and is the best we ever had here. The fruit is splendid, and the same may be said of the grain. The roots are also excellent.

Ahas Chaig, Sept. 24.—The Northern Fair at Ailsa Craig on Wednesday and Thursday was a grand success. There were 2,350 entries. The display in horses, sheep, poultry, and ladies' work was ahead of all former years. On Thursday five thousand people visited the grounds and Crystal Palace. One of the principal features of the Exhibition was the Manitoba exhibits made by Mr. Jas. Atkinson, who lately returned from Winnipeg. The educational department of the

was the Manitoba exhibits made by Mr. Jas. Atkinson, who lately returned from Winnipeg. The educational department of the Fair was also a complete success. Over \$300 were distributed in prizes by the committee. Six hundred people attended the educational reunion in the evening, at which the picked scholars of the county of Middlesex competed

STRATFORD, Sept. 24.—Yesterday was the opening day of the North Perth fall exhibition. The entire show is the best that has ever been held under the auspices of the North Riding Society. In the building on the ground floor the local furniture manufacturers, the stove merchants, and the sewing machine agents make a fine and attractive display of wares. Here, too, are the vegetables, of which the quality would be hard to excel anywhere.

abip show might well be proud of The village was deconsted with arches, fiags, will adopted the prouds of the proper of the prop

NOVA SCOTIA. HALIFAX, Sept. 24.—The Exhibition closed to-day. About \$4,000 in prizes were awarded out of the \$6,000 offered. Twelve thousand people visited the show. The city will probably be called on to supply a deficiency of \$4,000. The Exhibition was largely a failure owing to bad management by the committees, and consequent lack of interest by the people.

GREAT VIELD OF PEARS.—A sample of what can be done in this neighbourhood in the art of growing pears is on exhibition in the window of Mr. Sheppard's drug store, King street, a little west of THE MAIL office. A branch eighteen inches in length has upon it no less than sixteen large, fully grown Flemish Beauties; and a couple of Bartletts and a be seen with them which weigh one Flemish Beauties; and a couple of Bartletts can also be seen with them which weigh one pound and a quarter. These pears were grown at Mr. John Beaty's Loughbreeze Garden, Parkdale, and are certainly very creditable production.

mainly responsible, the inducements not being sufficient to secure a large competition. There is a very nice assortment of canned fruit, the excellent manner in which the colour and shape are preserved, doing credit to the skill of the ladies who prepared it. Upstairs one is struck with the much larger space than formerly occupied by fruits and flowers. The quality of apples grown in Perth has been steadily im-

was a face for almost every pane of glass.

CAMF DU MILIEN.

A short distance past the Potvin settlement we arrived at the Camp du Milien, where we dined at a tavern kept by one Jean Deschène, a half-breed, who, judging from appearances, is prospering to his utmost satisfaction, as he and his wife are as well-favoured a couple as one would wish to see; not quite so large as some of the Potvin family, one of whose grandchildren, aged fourteen, is said to weigh 250 pounds. Adjoining Deschène's house the roadway has been raised by means of an embankment above the level of the flood, which each spring has heretofore flooded the valley, and thus caused a total suspension of traffic for some days. The cost of this embankment is a trifle less than \$200. Close to Deschène's is a little chapel where mass is celebrated every alternate Sunday.

After dinner we started on our way to Hebertville, along a road of fifteen miles in length, through a bush well stocked with blueberries, but without a single farm of any importance until we reached the toll-gate. It commenced to rain while we were at dinner, and continued till we arrived at the toll-gate, when it cleared up. As the road through this bush is all sand, the inconvenience was but little felt; but at the toll-gate, when it cleared up. As the road through this bush is all sand, the inconvenience was but little felt; but at the toll-gate, when it cleared up. As the road through this bush is all sand, the inconvenience was but little felt; but at the toll-gate, when it cleared up. As the road through this bush is all sand, the inconvenience was but little felt; but at the toll-gate, when it cleared up. As the road through this bush is all sand, the inconvenience was but little felt; but at the toll-gate when the special point we entered the Lake St. John district, where the soil at once changes and clay predominates. While the horses were being watered here we seized the opportunity to get a good view of the Lake Kinogami (long lake), a narrow stretch of water some 21 mil the level of Lake Vert, and is only separated from it by a small natural embankment, on the top of which the road runs. Our way here for some distance was very up and down, owing to the numerous dry water courses which are there interspersed, but after a few miles of this we reached a level road which led us directly into the village of Hebert-ville, where we arrived at about seven o'clock in the evening, having accomplished 35 miles

from St. Alphonse.
THE VILLAGE OF HEBERTVILLE.

ACRICOLOGICAL PARTIES

THE CAMPAINA

ACRICOLOGICAL PARTIES

THE CAMPAINA

POINTE AUX TREMBLES SETTLEMENT.

The River Metabetehouan here is very wide, and our buckboards and ourselves were ferried across in a large scow by means of a wire rope stretched from shore to shore. While the vehicles were being taken across, we paid our respects to Mr. Flanagan, his genial wife, and handsome children, who gave us a cordial welcome. Here we found our two travellers, Hon. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Ross, and there we left them to enjoy their case, with the understanding that they were to catch up with us the following morning. We then crossed the river, and after half an hour's drive through some wild scenery, we entered the settlement of Pointe aux Trembles, which extends for some few miles along the side of the lake. We drove through for some distance till we arrived at the church, opposite which we found the hospitable residence of Mr. Bilandeau, where we massed the night. After supper, however, there was another meeting, and, of course, more speeches, and there we met Mr. Dumais, land surveyor, a resident of Hebertville, and one who has made a careful study of the whole region around. He evolves the theory that the whole valley of the Lake St. John was at one time a great inland sea, and that when the volcanic disturbance which formed the mouth of the Saguenay river, over ninety miles in length, took place, the water rushed violently down to fill up the immense fissure thereby caused. It is a well-known fact that the Saguenay river from its mouth to within nine miles of Chicoutimi is from 1,100 to 1,200 feet deep, and in many places over a mile wide, and Mr. Dumais supports his theory by showing that in the neighbourhood, but resembling the red granite and other stone found around the Lake St. John. Again, he has found in many places on the hillsides, a hundred and more feet above the level of the lake, marks showing where the water originally washed the rocks. The following morning early we took a short walk and examined the surrounding country, which we found to be in a rather backward table. It is true that Mr. Bilandeau sho DISTRESS IN KANSAS.

Failure of the Crops—Aid Being Solicited for the Sufferers—The Facts Suppressed for Fear of Injuring the State,

for Fear of Injuring the State.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 23.—A gentleman is here soliciting aid for the people of Phillips, Sherman, Decatur, Sheridan, Rawlins, and other counties in Kansas. In Norton county 1,800 people are in absolute want of food, the wheat crop in the above counties having failed. In June the ground was ploughed up and planted to corn, which has been destroyed by the web worm. One family lived eleven weeks on wheat and bran, and another three weeks on cornmeal. The local papers, it is asserted, suppress the facts, as they would injure the State. A public meeting has been called here for this evening to procure supplies.

terior, which is air-tight, is fitted at each end with large ice-chests, which reduce the temperature of butter from 68° at Newcastle to 58° on arrival at Manchester. By this arrangement the butter stiffens in transit, and can be delivered in the hottest weather at inland markets in prime condition. The application on a large scale of a principle thus proved to be successful is certain at no distant date."

Fall Strawberry Culture.

In setting out strawberry plants in autumn—that is, ordinary layer plants taken up from the bed in which they had taken root—nothing is gained in point of time over spring planting, so far as hastening the crop is concerned. A field or bed set in April or May, 1881, will bear a full crop in June, 1882. If the same plants were set in September or October, 1880, they would give a crop no sooner. We say "crop," as in either case a few berries may be borne, but none can be depended upon. While the crop is gained no sooner by planting six months or more earlier, there is, upon. While the crop is gained no sooner by planting six months or more earlier, there is, except in cold localities where autumn is short and winter long, much to be gained otherwise by fall planting. The soil is still warm and mellow, work is not so driving as in spring, and there is not the fear that a drouth may cut off or injure the plants before they become well-established. Those engaged in growing strawberries on a large scale plant at both seasons, but the practice of fall planting is gaining favour. The plants set in autumn have a chance, as gardeners say, to "get hold of the soil," their period of probation being past, they start and grow right on as soon as spring opens. Any apprehended danger from winter thaws and freezing is avoided by the mulch, which all of the plants should have for the best results. Those who would have a crop of strawberries next year can do so by setting out "pot-grown plants." These, as has been explained, are plants from runners which, instead of striking their roots in the soil of the bed, have a small pot of rich earth placed under them, in which they take root. The pot-grown plants may be taken up and set out in August or September without receiving the least check, and will next spring give a fair or full crop, according to the strength of the plants and time of striking and setting. All the dealers in plants now furnish those that are pot-grown, at a price that can barely cover the cost of the extra labour required to produce them. How far apart? is one of the frequent questions. In field culture the rows should be far enough apart to allow the cultivator to run between them, and this will depend somewhat upon the implement used, three feet being usual, with the plants a foot apart in the rows. In garden culture, rows two feet apart and a foot between the plants is most common. Other frequent questions are about manure and fertilizers. Large crops of large berries can only be picked by those who have been liberal to the plants. "No manure, no cabbases," is better unde

THE CANADIAN EXHIBITIONS.

An American View.

The New York Scotsman says:—During the past week two notable exhibitions have been held in the Dominion of Canada, the larger one, embracing the whole Dominion in its scope, being appropriately held at Montreal, while one more local and special in its character, but scarcely less noteworthy and imposing—in its nature, appealed to the especial patronage of the citizens of Toronto. It is said that the latter exhibition had its inception in some local jealousy, if by such a name we may designate the laudable pride which the creators of a great and flourishing centre of trade and industry naturally take in their own creation; but, however this may be, the result, as exhibited last week, has been to inspire the energies of the managers and patrons of the rival displays, and to secure such a demonstration of the resources and achievements of Canada as may well astonish those who have failed to keep pace with the growth of the lusty young giant of the north.

Of the character of the two Exhibitions it An American View.

the north.

Of the character of the two Exhibitions it is neeedless to speak in detail. The space available in our columns would not suffice even for a dry and barren catalogue of the is neeedless to speak in detail. The space available in our columns would not suffice even for a dry and barren catalogue of the multifarious attractions that were arrayed to challenge the admiration of visitors from abroad; nor would such a catalogue avail to give any fit idea of the magnitude of the displays, and the astonishing light they shed upon the past, the present, and the future of the Dominion. Suffice it to say, that while the Exhibition at Montreal was more imperial in its dimensions, and afforded perhaps a better picture of the varied resources and myriad-sided development of Canada, that of Toronto, especially devoted to agricultural products and processes, possessed a peculiar interest of its own in the demonstration it afforded of the energy with which our neighbour across the border has entered into competition with the United States in the task of supplying Europe with breadstuffs.

A distinguished member of the British Parliament, Mr. George Anderson, has recently contributed a thoughtful article on the future of Canada to the Contemporary Review. Mr. Anderson sees danger in the future to the relations now existing between Canada and the United States. Like many other British statesmen, he can see in the Macdonald tariff nothing but a menace to the British connection, and he foreshadows the proffer of a bribe on the part of the United States to induce the Canadian authorities to enter into a customs Zollverein with this country on the basis of a high tariff against European imports in both countries, and free trade between the two sections, preparatory to the absorption of Canada by the United States to induce the Canadian authorities to enter into a customs Zollverein with this country on the basis of a high tariff against European imports in both countries, and free trade between the two sections, preparatory to the absorption of Canada by the United States in Mr. Anderson's forebodings. The exhibitions at Montreal and Toronto show, indeed, that Canada is abundantly able to stand upon her

mission of Canada to act as the medium in cultivating a better spirit and a closer bond of relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom, and to prepare the way for that great federation of English-speaking peoples which, according to some of the wisest of British statesmen, is one of the in-evitable and desirable facts of the future.

Good Times.

Not for many years have the farmers in this section of Canada had so prosperous a year as the present one. With the exception of wheat almost everything seems to have done well. Both fall and spring wheat have been a complete failure, few obtaining more than their seed. Dairy products, both cheese and butter, have brought and are still bringing high prices. Oats are a splendid crop, and it is expected that there will be a large amount for export. Bye, which is becoming a favourite crop on account of its certainty and the fact that it can always be sold for cash, is largely grown. Hay is on the whole excellent, some farmers having large quantities for sale. All through the summer there has been an active demand for both cattle and horses, and the extra stock is now well cleared out, and the competition for sheep and lambs is active and keen. In former years it has been usual for purchasers at the auction sales of farm stock to take, advantage of the twelve months credit which is given; but as an evidence of the better feeling we are told that at an auction sale lately, where a considerable amount of stock and implements was sold, five-sixths of the purchasers paid up at once in cash, getting the discount. If our people will remember the hard lesson of the past five year, exercise a wise economy, and use every effort to clear off their debts and encumbrances, Central Canada will soon be in a first class position; and with their close proximity to good markets, both in Montreal and the States, our farmers will find it much more profitable to stay where they are, rather than to risk the hardships and disappointments of new settlers in the West.—Perth Expositor.

The "Mall" Building.

The Thoroid Post has the following:—It remained for the proprietors of The Mall to erect a building which, with the machinery and appliances in it, makes it second to no other on this continent as a newspaper office. It is beyond our power this week, owing to the limited space at our command, to give anything like a full description of the building and its contents, but we cannot refrain from giving a general outline of them: The building is constructed of brick, and is five

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, BOWELS, SKIN AND BLOOD.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. CURES RHEUMATISM. Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN LOOD SYRUP for Rheumatism, and it cured ne after numerous other medicines failed.

CATHAZINE HIGGINS.

DISPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada, Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspensia. It is a valuable medicine. W. M. PARIS.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.
SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. Sth, 1879.
Dear Sir.—Having suffered terribly from Heart Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN/BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE.

FOR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, }
Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Victoria Harbour, Simcoe Co., Ont.

I took one bottle of the INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP, and I feel like a new man. I recommend it to all for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint,

E. D. CURL. CAN'T BE BEAT FOR DYSPEPSIA. The INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP can't be beat for Dyspepsia. I could not work for some time before I got that bottle of BLOOD SYRUP, and I am now well and hearty. THOS. COURTNEY.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Temiscouata, Quebec. Cher Monsieur,—Depuis pres de quatre ans, Jetais afflige d'une tousse accabiante, avec une tendence a la Consomption. Je ne pouvai presque rien mange, ne pouvant repose ni jour ni nuit; l'on des perait de moi, vue que mon Pere etait decade de la Consomption. Je fus conseiller de me servoir de votre BLOOD SYRUP, et apres en avoir depense trois petites bouteilles seulement, em se suis trouve grandement soulage et je peut dire presque gueri. Vous pouvez vous servir de mon nom, et je suis pret a atteste tout le continu de ma lettre, Votre tout devoue Ser'ir.

John G. Seton, Temoin.

FAINS IN THE SIDE.
VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe Co., Ont.
I had to quit work for two weeks owing to a.
pain in my side, one bottle of the BLOOD SYRUP
has removed it. It is wonderful for giving an
appetite.
CHAS. DEADMAN.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

SMITHFIELD, Northumberland Co., Ont.
I suffered very much from palpitation of the feart, and the doctors told me I was liable to drop off at any minute. I tried your BLOOD SYRUP and was cured. I believe it to be the best medicine ever introduced.

MOSES HERINGTON.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and various other diseases, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other medicines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS.

SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—I wish to state that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
dyspepsia. I can safely recommend it to all.

MRS. ALICE SMITH. HEART DISHASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver
Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors
but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP.
HENRY W. VINTON.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured
ne of Dyspepsia.
WILLIAM CROZIER.

Pemale Complaints.

WALSH, Norfolk Co., Ont.

Dear Sir.—My wife had been ailing for some fime, and, though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing torelievener until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the medicine.

FEANCIS PHILLIPS.

So. Stukeley, Sheñord County, Quebec.
Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in recommending to
the public your INDEAN BLOOB STRUP. For
twelve months I was annoyed with a lameness in
my leg, caused by Scrofula, and which the prescriptions of numerous doctors failed to cure. I
then purchased some of your excellent remedy,
which has not only cured my lameness, but also
purified my whole system. JOHN BLUNT.

A Valuable Medicine.
Eganville, Renfrew Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I have used your truly excellent
NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am convinced of
ts merits. It is a valuable remedy.
MR. JOHN McGRATH.

Dr. Clark Johnson:

Dear Sir,—Thave had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time. I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

J. G. AMEY,

77 Richmond street west.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used.

MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP proved a most efficient remedy. It is the best medicine in the country.

MRS. ROWAN.

For General Debility.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada,
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with General De
bility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried you
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely
cured me.

JAMES NOONAN. A Very Valuable Medicine.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir.—I have suffered greatly with Kidney
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is
the only medicine that ever gave me relief. I
firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine.
PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.

Cures Dysepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879.
Dear Sir.—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

Health Restorer.

WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

A Valuable Medicine.

Nackawick, York Co. N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAM BLOOD

SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to be a
valuable medicine.

C. E. HEUSTIS, Dizziness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN

BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS,

Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

SIMCOE, Norfolk, Ont., Feb. 1879.

DEAR SIR,—Your BLOOD SYRUP being highly recommended by persons in this neighbourhood who have used it, I was induced to purchase a bottle. I have since used several bottles
for myself and family, and I am now quite satisfied that it is an excellent remedy for Dyspersia
and Liver Complaint, and I heartly recommend its use.

Neuralgia.
Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visited your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for rethis opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant, 250 Simcoe street.

Severe Pair in the Side.

Severe Pair in the Side.

Toronto, April 21st, 1890.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard street.

All That it is Recommended to be.

BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the boweis, and promotes digestion.

A Remarkable Cure

A Remarkable Cure.

Kelvin, Brant Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—In September, 1865, my wife had been under doctors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was at that time so weak she could not stand, and I had to carrly her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chilis and fever.

RUFUS MCCOMBS, JR,

Bure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Centreville, Addington Co., Ont.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of
Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so confident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted,
HENRY BROWN.

Cannot Recommend it too Highly.

Nackawick, York Co., N.B.

Dear Sir,—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results,
I cannot recommend your medicine too highly.

HARRISON CLARK.

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe County, Ontario,
My wife has been troubled for years with Nervous Debility. Three bottles of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP CURED her. I thought it was dear at 50 cents per bottle, Now I think it cheap.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatica, and tried everything Foould hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
WESTPORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion and
Nervous Headache, and have derived great
benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS, Painter. Dyspepsia and Kidney Complaint.

Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 22, 1879.

Dear Sir.—I have been suffering for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Kidney Complaint, and have tried a great many remedies, but without effect. I became very bad and could not leave my bed. I sent to your agent, William Dier, for a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate to say that it saved my life. I am completely cured, and feel like a new man. Last week my son was taken sick with severe headache, and a few doses of your valuable medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

A Wonderful Cure.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—In the spring of 1871 was taken very fick, and had different doctors to attend me, while others said it was Diabetes that ailed me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept fishing until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER,

Was advised well and lindigestion.

Day pepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir,—Ihais is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, after all other medicine eured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dear Sir,—Ihais is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, after all other medicine cured him.

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Dear Sir,—Ihais to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, after all other medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

Dear Sir,—Ihais to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia, after all other medicine cured him.

DAVID BLACK.

TESTIMONIALS.

CANADIAN. Never Pails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.

Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Hampton, Durham County, Ontario.

I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness for years. I had to give up work. I procured me of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully record to health in a short time. I gained 12 bunds in three weeks. I recommend it as a name stomachcleanser and gblood purifier.

CAPT. R. H. BUNT.

Cures Coughs and Colds.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—In February, 1876, I was afflicted with a severe cough, which grew worse, confining me to my room, and was finally pronounced incurable by my physician. In January, 1877, I commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, when I commenced to gain in strength, and in a short time I was enabled to do a fair day's work. My cough is now entirely gone.

ISAAC HORNER, J. P.

Saved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temisconata, QueDEAR SIR,—For nearly four years I was afflicted with a bad cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anything, and
was unable to rest either night or day. I was
given up to die, especially as my father had died
of consumption. I was advised to use your
BLOOD SYRUP, and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved,
and quite cured. You can make use of this, if
you desire, and I can attest to the truth of all my
letter contains. Yours respectfully.

CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and must say it is the best medicine I syer took.

W. S. LATTIMORE.

Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Indigestion and Soreness in the Lungs.
Toronto, April 20th, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson:
Dear Sir,—I was suffering from indigestion and soreness in my lungs. I purchased a bottle of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER: the first dose I took seemed to give me relief, and I am pleased to say it has effected a permanent cure. I cannot recommend it too highly. It does all that it claims to do.

GEORGE HALLEM, Engineer,
20 Sheppard street.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE,
Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Can.

Dear Sir,—Your Great INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for

Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recommend
it to all similarly afflicted.

BEN. EDDY.

Diseases of the Lungs.

West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Canada,
Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Lung Disease
and Pain in my side, but after a short trial of
your great INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP my health
is now better than it has been for years.

J. W. CAMERON.

VERMONT.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt. Dear Sir.—For some years I suffered more or less with Sick Headache, and nothing gave me any relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Let all who are afflicted give it a fair trial.

O. PIERCE.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
So, Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—I would recommend all persons who are suffering from Liver Complaint to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I did, and they will surely be benefitted. MRS. DANIEL QUINN. Another Sufferer.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—Being afflicted with Heart Disease, I
was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP. Soon after I commenced taking it I
felt relieved, and now I can do my work alone.

ELIZABETH BATES.

Received Great Benefit from it.

W. R. Junction, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in stating that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial in our family and received great benefit from the use of it.

D. G. & M. H. GRAIN.

Disease of the Stomach.
Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with a Sore Mouth
and Sour Stomach, and by advice began the use
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedfly cured me.

ALONZO BROOKS. Sick Headache.

South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.

Dear Sir,—Having used INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, I can confidently recommend it to all
persons suffering with Sick Headache.

LUCY HART,

A very Excellent Medicine.
So. Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—As I was troubled with Diseases of
the Stomach, I used your very valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, which I can recommend to all
as an excellent medicine. MISS JANE POTEE.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Hartford, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I cannot praise your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP too highly. It has permanently
cured me of Dyspepsia. Every sufferer should
give it a trial.

GEORGE CHADWICK. Liver Complaint.

Thetford, Orange Co., Vt.,
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
ever used for Liver Complaint. I recommend its
use to suffering humanity.

J. M. TITUS.

Cure for Heart Disease.
South Shaftsbury, Bennington Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Heart Disease, and it has
helped her very much.
AURELIA'N. RUSSELL. Cures Biliousness.
Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.
Dear Sir,—The use of your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Biliousness
of long standing. I advise all similarly afflicted
to give it a trial.

EBENEZER STEVENS.

Cures Piles.
Coventry, Orleans Co., Vt.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled for many years with
Piles and Costiveness, and failed to find relief.
until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which completely cured me.
WILLARD H. HANNEFORD.

A Valuable Medicine.

Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt.

Dear Sir.—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and I can say from experience that it is
a valuable medicine.

C. H. MEAD. Cures Liver Complaint.

Westrori, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.

Lear Sir,—I was a great sufferer medicine with learn mend it to all who are Afflicted with lawer complaint.

Liver Complaint, and have great benefit therefrom. I can recommend it to others simmend it to all who are Afflicted with lawer complaint.

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Liver Complaint, and have great sufferer medicine with lawer complaint.

Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with Liver complaint.

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Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with Liver Complaint.

Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with Liver Complaint of long standing after all others in a wall who are Afflicted.

Recommends it to all who are Afflicted with Liver Complaint of long standing after all others in a wall who are Afflicted.

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Recommend it to all who are Afflicted with Liver Complaint of long standing after all oth

TESTIMONIALS.

MICHIGAN. All That it is Claimed to be. Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—After a fair trial of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP I am satisfied that it has no
equal for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, or any
isseases arising from impure Blood. I believe
both my wife and myself owe our lives to your
raluable remedy. JOSEPH H. GEROUX.

Best Medicine in Use.
Stan wood, Mecasta Co., Mich,
Dear Sir,—Ever since the war I have been
troubled with a Chronic Disease, and applied to
different physicians for relief, which I failed to
dind, and was about discouraged. I was induced
by our Agent to try your reliable INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, which I did, and without any hesitation
I can say that it is the best medicine I ever used,
and I will never be without it.

JACOB A. FEWSERS.

An Excellent Family Remedy.

Sheridan Montcalm Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for three years, and have never known it to fall in giving relief.

JACOB WEISLOGEL.

Coughs and Colds.
Ensley, Newaygo Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—I had a severe Cold, and a short tria
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cure
me:
P. SPOGGY.

Mever Fails to Cure.
Tustin, Osecola Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with a severe Cough,
which settled on my Lungs and completely prostrated me. At the solicitation of your Agent, I
was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely relieved
me. I shall always keep your medicine in my
house.

JOSEPH BREOVDIN.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Biliousness and Liver Complaint for six years, and was much reduced in health. By advice I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it completely cured me,

O. E. GOLDSMITH. Loss of Appetite.

Aimira, Benzie Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for loss of Appetite, and after
taking it for a short time I was entirely cured. I
have also used it on other occasions, with the
same very beneficial results. I can recommend
it to be a very safe and reliable remedy.

E. H. RANSOM.

A Very Excellent Medicine.

Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family
with very beneficial results. I recommend it as
a good Blood Purifier.

JACOB MILLER.

Best Medicine in Use.
Buchasan, Berrien Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, I can cheerfully recommend it as a
valuable medicine.
LIVE SPARKS. For the Blood and Liver Complaint.

Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1879.

Dear Sir., After trying various other remedies,
I am convinced that your INDIAN BLOOD

SYRUP is the great remedy for Liver Complaint
and for Purifying the Blood. It has done so much

for me, that I would recommend it to all.
MRS. GEORGE WARNER.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of
Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

DWIGHT C. NORTHRUP.

Cures Fever and Ague.

Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Fever and Ague or eighteen months so that I was hardly able to be about, and had tried all kinds of medicine without effecting a cure. I then commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and before I had finished one bottle I was cured of that distressing complaint. For Dyspepsia and Palpitation of the Heart its equal cannot be found. This I know from experience, having proved its efficacy in these diseases in my own case.

HENRY ELLIS.

Disease of the Stomach.

Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.

Dear Sir.—This certifies that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys, and have been much benefitted thereby. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted.

MRS. S. NICHOLS,

All that it is Recommended to be.

Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I was in poor health, and procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I used with beneficial results. It is just as recommended.

JOS. BIRTROUGH.

mended.

JOS. BIRTROUGH.

All that it is Recommended to be.

Davison, Genesee Co., Mich.

Dear Sir,—I wish to state that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair test, and have found it even more than you recommend it to be. I was a constant sufferer from Costiveness and Biliousness for ten years, and procured from your agent some of your medicine, a short trial of which completely cured me. The medicine has also been of great benefit to my lungs. My brother-in-law was cured of Dyspepsia by using your medicine, and now he is enabled to eat any kind of food without inconvenience.

O. D. PRATT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Calumet, Houghton Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—Your excellent remedy, INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP, has cured me effectually of a
long-standing case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
I take a special pleasure in recommending it to
those who may be afflicted.
MRS. JANE YEATS.

General Debility.
Paradise, April 24, 1879.
Paradise, April 24, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have used your valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for seven years, and for General Debility and Digestive Derangements I find it has no equal. I have used a great many other remedies, but none to compare with your BLOOD SYRUP,

WM. SPARLING. A Good Blood Purifier.
Port Hurson, St. Clair Co., Mich.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Purifying the Blood, and find it to
be all you claim for it.
WM. THORN,
Cor. Spencer av. and Twelfth st.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of
Liver Complaint of long standing, after all other
medicines failed.

HARRIET A. GREY.

TESTIMONIALS.

NEW YORK. Best Family Medicine. Troy, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP with entire satisfaction, I pronounce it
the most efficient family medicine in use. To me
it is not simply desirable, but necessary and indispensable. My mother has used the Syrup for
Dyspepsia and Kidney Disease with the most
gratifying results.

MRS. S. A. YATES.

Difficulty of the Sciatic Nerve. Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for the above difficulty, and
have received great benefit therefrom. I would
not be without it. MRS. DELILA S. DIETZ,

Best Medicine Ever Used.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and it has done
more for my wife and family than anything they
have ever used. I would not be without it.

GEORGE H. ADRIANCE,

For Purifying the Blood. Glen Aubrey, Broome Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP with beneficial results, I can recommend
it as a valuable Blood Purifier. No family should
be without it.

J. T. YEOMANS,

Diseases of the Stomach.

Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—For years I have been suffering with
Cramps and Pains in my Stomach. I tried
various remedies, but derived no benefit from
them. At last I procured from your Agent some
of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it cured
me.

MRS. A. THRASHER,

Immediate Relief.
Farmersville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—I used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Pains, and it gave me immediate
relief. It is a valuable remedy.
WILLIAM HOOHER.

A Valuable Medicine.

A Valuable Medicine.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—It is some time since I commenced using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and I find it a perfect remedy for Indigestion and Restless Nights. I have recommended it to many of my friends, and all who have taken it say they have been greatly benefitted. I believe it is a valuable medicine for Purifying the System.

Of the Auburn Button Company,

Sick Headache.

Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Sick Headache,
Constipation, and Loss of Appetite for a long
time. I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and can say that it has proved most
beneficial to me.

WM. A. SMITH.

Skin Disease.
Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has given me more real benefit,
for Skin Disease and Constipation of the Bowels,
than all the medicine I ever tried.
DANIEL HEWSON.

Best Family Medicine.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP in my family for various discases, and am satisfied that it is a valuable family
medicine.

CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG.

Disease of the Stomach.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—My daughter was a sufferer from Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Ulcerated Sore Throat. I called in several doctors, but she grew worse until we procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Soon after she commenced using it she began to improve, and she was encouraged to continue it. I would recommend its use to all similarly afflicted.

ISAAC WATTS,

Liver.Complaint.

Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Being troubled with Liver Complaint, I was persuaded to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and finding it to be as recommended, I can with confidence recommend it to others.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

Dunkirk, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—I have used your reliable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint of long standing, and it has cured me.
Before using your medicine I tried almost everything without receiving benefit.

HENRY SMITH.

Liver Complaint.

Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Several of my family and friends have used the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have experienced great benefit, especially in the cure of Liver Complaint. It is a valuable Blood Purifier.

J. D. CARPENTER.

Kidney Disease.
Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
DearSir,—A trial of your great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has proved very beneficial to me for
Kidney Disease and Constipation.
JULIA A. WASHBURN. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Clymer, Chautauqua Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Dyspepsia, after the doctors had failed to relieve
me.

G. FENKAKEN.

Kidney Complaint.
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in recommending
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, as I have used
it for Kidney Disease with very beneficial results.
D. HAYWOOD.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying that your
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I
have ever used for Rheumatism, Heartburn, and
Sick Headache, and in fact all the ills the human
flesh is heir to. If it were not for your medicine
I would now be laid up.
CORNELIA I. WALKER,

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint,
Philmont, Columbia Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I have received more benefit from your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, and Bronchitis, than from any other medicine I ever used.

MRS. LANGDON,

Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.
Lyons, Wayne Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—I was so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that I could not keep anything on my stomach. After taking some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I find myself so well that I can retain a hearty meal without distress. I think your medicine is the best I ever used for purifying the blood. I have gained twenty-five pounds in three months.

FRANK N. FREEMAN. Sure Cure for Dyspepsia,
Rouse's Point, Clinton Co., N.Y.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to offer my unsolicited testimony in favour of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. My husband was greatly troubled with Dyspepsia, and a short tial of your medicine completely cured him.

MARGARET BURKEY.

Liver Complaint,
Solsville, Madison Co., N.Y.
Dear Sir,—Having used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Indigestion and Liver Complaint, I
can with confidence recommend it to others similarly afflicted.

A. C. WHEELER,

TESTIMONIALS.

MAINE.

Cough and Colds.
South Exeter, Penobscot Co., Me.
Dear Sir. — I find your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP the best medicine I ever used for
Coughs and Colds. It has been thoroughly tried
in this vicinity with great success.
F. W. DALZIEL.

Liver Complaint.
Corinna, Penobscot Co., Me.
Dear Sir, — Your reliable INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP cured my mother of mental Insanity,
caused by Liver Complaint. She is 72 years old,
HANNAH S. BARKER.

Recommends it to All.

East Livermore, Androscoggin Co., Me.
Dear Sir. — Your truly valuable INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine ever used
in my family. I have been using it for three
years, and it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I would recommend
it to all.

NANCY A. STEASON.

For the Hives.
Crystal, Aroostook Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—I gave some of your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP to my little girl, for the Hives,
and it has done her a great deal of good. I can
recommend it to others similarly troubled.
Mrs. E. G. WILBUR.

Liver and Kidney Complaint.
Ellingwood's Corner, Waldo Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with Liver and Kidney complaint for years, and found no relief until I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP which I have received much benefit from. It has no equal. BENJAMIN DOWNS.

Remedy for Rheumatism.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Me.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of Rheumatism of twenty-five years standing, after all other medicines failed. REVERIUS SMITH, For Scrofula.

Winterport, Waldo Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted
my little son for Scrofula. He is nowhearty and
rugged.

HENRY LITTLEFIELD.

Consumption Cured.
Frankfort, Waldo Co., Mc.
Frankfort, Waldo Co., Mc.
Dear Sir,—My wife was in general poor health
for years, and all medicines failed to benefit her
until we tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP,
which has proved most beneficial.
SYLVESTER BENSON.

Remedy for Headache.
Corinda, Penobscot Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuable
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Sick
Headache,
JOSIE ROLLINS.

Liver Complaint.
Island Falls, Aroostook Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and can
say it is the best medicine I ever used for Liver
Complaint. It renovates the system, cleanses
the Liver and purifies the Blood.
OLIVER GRAPFAM. Por Costiveness.

Van Ettenville, Chemung Co., N. Y.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Costiveness. I highly recommend its use.

MARGARET BECKLEY.

Rheumatism Cured.

Bucksport, Hancock Co., Me.

BLOOD SYRUP for Chronic Diarrhea and Rheumatism and it has effectually cured me. I recommend it as a powerful and effective remedy.

W. G. SMITH.

Liver Complaint and Byspepsia.

Oriano, Hancock Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—For fifteen years I was troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and used numerous remedies with little benefit. I was unable to keep any food upon my stomach, and was reduced almost to a walking skeleton. I was advised to try your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it relieved me immediately. When I commenced taking the Syrup I only weighed 119 pounds, but it soon brought me up to 140 pounds. I am now able to work, and enjoy better health than I have for fifteen years.

Liver Complaint.

Rockport, Knox Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Disease of the Bowels, and find it unequalled for those complaints.

R. C. THORNDIKES.

A Very Excellent Medicine.
Temple Mills, Franklin Co., Me., Aug, 18th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—Allow me to say in favour of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, that I was troubled with Dizziness, and by its use have received much benefit. It is a very excellent medicine. ABEL CHANDLER, P. M.

Sick Headache Cured.

No Haven, Knox Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of
Sick Headache and Cramp in the Stomach of
long standing.

OMER THOMAS. Liver Complaint.
Dresden Mills, Lincoln Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and it has
cured me, It is the best medicine I ever used,
and recommend its use to the afflicted.
ANNIE PUSHARD.

For Asthma.

East Liverpool, Androscoggin Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—I was afflicted with Asthma, and
was unable to lie down in bed for a year. I had
employed several physicians, all to no purpose.
I then obtained some of your INDLAN BLOOD
SYRUP, and now I can lie down and sleep as
well as I ever could. It is the best medicine I
sver saw, and I would recommend it to all. ever saw, and I would recommend it to all.

GARDNER PERKINS.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint,
Winterport, Waldo Co., Me.
Dear Sir,—I have used your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Costiveness,
and it has done me more good than any other
medicine I ever used. WALTON DOWNS. Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Bingham, Somerset Co., Mc.

Dear Sir.—I have used your excellent INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and
Liver, and have been much benefitted thereby.

MRS., S. RICHARDSON.

A Valuable Medicine.

Winterport, Waldo Co., Me.

Dear Sir,—Your great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best family medicine I ever used.

My wife has used it for Salt Rheum, with the
most beneficial rasults. Our little girl was
troubled with a Humor in her Blood and the
Syrup effectually relieved her. I cannot recommend it too highly. JOSHUA DOWNS.

Unanimous Recommendations.

Monmouth, Kennebec Co., Me.
Dear Sir.—We, the undersigned, have used
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with the most
beneficial results, and recommend it as a valuable medicine,

MRS. RUFUS MOODY. MRS. RUFUS MOODY, MRS. D. T. MOODY, MRS. WM. PETTENGILL, MRS. LUTHER MERRILL.

ILLINOIS. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, DeKaib Co., Ill.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your Agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used.

HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease.
Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill.
Dear Sir,—Your great INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for
Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly
afflicted.
BEN STALLINGS.

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Indian Blood Syrup. Canada.

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H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO.,
H. SUGDEN, EVANS & CO.,
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FRAZER & LEE, 20 Beekman st.
ARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st.
R. W. ROBINSON & SON, 182 Greenwich st.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER, 10 Gold st.
MCKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton st.
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S. R. VAN DUZER, 35 Barclay street.
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FULTON, 53 Cedar st.
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J. H. FRANCIS, 68 Maiden lane.
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DAVID M. STIGER & CO., 58 Barclay st.

Chicago, Ill. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake st.
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FULLER & FULLER, 52 Market st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabasi ave.

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WH. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 South Sharp st,
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