

HANLAN COURTNEY.

The Great Race for the Championship at Lachine.

HANLAN BY OVER A LENGTH.

Description of the Contest and Record of the Men.

LACHINE, P. Q., 3rd October.—This afternoon Toronto, and through her, Canada was a glorious picture of a grand and noble again carried, his colours and the fame of your city to the front, and is now beyond all call the premier champion of America. The match he won to-day was made after much preliminary negotiating, a month ago. Twenty-five hundred a side was the figure, and Ottawa Lake, it will be remembered, was the arena first chosen, but owing to a hitch in the money arrangements there, Montreal stepped in with the magnificent purse of \$6,000, and secured for her waters the most notable single-crew race ever covered on this side of the Atlantic. Although the race was to be held on Ottawa Lake, which Hanlan held, was not at first involved, his friends subsequently waited their right to have it contested for on Toronto Bay, and threw it into the pot here, which thus constituted \$11,000, and the style and title of champion. It may be well to state here what some of the men the contestants for this big pile were. Their records in brief are as follows:—

Born in Toronto 1845, height 5 ft. 10 in., weight 175 lbs. In 1872 he first appeared in a 2 mile race, and won it in 22 min. 30 sec. In 1874 he won the Ontario and the Championship of Burlington Bay, this being his first professional race. In 1875 he won the Governor-General's Medal, and in 1876 he won the Ontario and the Championship of Burlington Bay, this being his first professional race. In 1877 he won the Ontario and the Championship of Burlington Bay, this being his first professional race. In 1878 he won the Ontario and the Championship of Burlington Bay, this being his first professional race.

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The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11.

APPOINTMENTS.

On the 3d of November, 1878, the Globe had an article on the appointment of Mr. H. S. MACKENZIE to the county judgeship of Leeds, of Mr. DAREWELL to the junior judgeship of Ontario, and of Mr. LAVERGNE to the junior judgeship of Waterloo, in which it said: "There was no necessity for hurry in appointing these men, save what arose in the mind of a Ministry which, feeling the sand giving way beneath its feet, desired to reward the supporters of its policy."

THE LAST STRAW.

We have had no wish to indulge in unbecoming jubilation over a fallen foe. With little real reason, perhaps, to justify our anticipations, but relying partly on the tone of the Globe on the morning after the defeat, and partly on what we remembered to be on record as a cardinal principle in the written political creed of the so-called Reform Party, we had come to the conclusion that Mr. MACKENZIE, when apprised with sufficient certainty of the verdict of the people, would follow recent British precedent and place his resignation in the Governor-General's hands. A fortnight has elapsed, and we hear nothing of the expected retirement from office. On the contrary, the air is full of rumours that the Minister of Justice is still in the city, and that he has not only refused to resign, but that he has taken the unprecedented step of continuing to work his office as usual.

fixed intention to stand by the majority of the people's choice, so long as he knows that he will not be brought into public opinion. And we believe that to this principle he has acted throughout. At the present juncture he has to deal with a Government which he knows to be repudiated by the people, and it will surprise us if he does not act on what he has hitherto shown to be his view of the way in which the Government should be used.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN AS THEY ARE.

Under this heading the London Standard has commenced a series of papers applying much useful and interesting information. The change in the condition of the workmen of England, especially of the agricultural labourer, which has taken place in late years, as indicated by our contemporary, seems to be great and encouraging. In the first place owners of the soil have altered. They are now far more under the influence of a sense of responsibility. The manorial system, with its carefully cultivated garden, its well-walled town, its comfortable cottage, and its well-ventilated, and thoroughly equipped with furniture and educational apparatus, they serve the purpose of day institution for the children, night schools for adults, religious schools on Sundays, and places for lectures, reading rooms, and penny concerts. They are in short the "assembly-rooms" of the district as well as the symbol and centre of its intellectual enlightenment. The squalid unhealthy cottages are disappearing, their places are being taken by neat brick houses, with kitchen, pantry, sitting-room, and yard, outdoor three ventilated bedrooms, and a good garden. All in all a rental of three shillings a week. In addition the labourer can now easily rent half an acre of land within easy distance of his dwelling for two and a half dollars a year. Here he can keep a cow or donkey, and grow produce for his family. Such a life is everywhere multiplying. It is a pleasant and interesting sight, we are told, to watch the tenants walking round their little plots of land, and to see them in condition with evident pride and satisfaction.

fore cannot tell the wheat of fact from the chaff of unscrupulous assertion or mendacious falsehood. It is a temptation against these Bunblebury dreamers. The rural demagogue of England—farmer and labourer—differs as much from their own as they differ from the true rustic reader of the Toronto Globe of to-day, as the farmer and labourer of to-day is well aware, a reason for receiving it with special reserve. That in the march of events the rural class in England, and in Canada, has become a reading and thinking people is a fact of great importance. Of course no ghost is needed to tell us this. The interest of the Globe is now, as the farmer and labourer of to-day is well aware, a reason for receiving it with special reserve.

JUMPING THE FENCE.

The morning of the 18th ult. saw a vast multitude sitting on the fence or stealthily sliding down on the side whither the sun had transferred himself during the night. Men who had been violent critics, suddenly became Baldwin Reformers and traced the lineage of the Conservative Party back to the able statesman. It is related that an Ottawa contractor, who became a Reformist, on the 5th of November, 1873, on being asked on the 18th what he thought of the situation, said after a careful survey he had arrived at the conclusion that he was a Conservative. Mr. Mackenzie had just been elected, and the Reform Party were in the minority. Mr. Mackenzie's victory was not unexpected. It was the result of a combination of circumstances. The London and country newspapers are no longer the sole privilege of the squire, the rector, and the Justice of the Peace. They are now read by the people at large. The London and country newspapers are no longer the sole privilege of the squire, the rector, and the Justice of the Peace. They are now read by the people at large. The London and country newspapers are no longer the sole privilege of the squire, the rector, and the Justice of the Peace. They are now read by the people at large.

was engaged in the parish of St. Anne for polling place No. 2, and a deputy returning officer appointed accordingly. Mr. D. F. LAVERGNE, registrar of the county, was returning officer at this time. Ballots were being printed at the Montreal printing-house, and everything appeared to be fair and above board. Four days before the election day, however, Mr. LAVERGNE's friends learned by his canvass that he was hopelessly beaten, and a council of war was held. The next day Mr. LAVERGNE was superseded and Mr. VALOIS, one of M. LAVERGNE's favourite henchmen, appointed returning officer. Subsequently M. VALOIS took sick, and handed his charge over to Mr. OLIVIER, a rank partisan, who in his turn fell ill and was succeeded by M. CHRISTIAN, a notorious scoundrel. The house chosen for polling place No. 2 in St. Anne was passed over, and another hired. The deputy returning officer was also superseded, and M. FOREST, a bitter and unscrupulous Rouge, appointed in his stead. The result of the poll was as follows: M. FOREST, 100 votes; M. GIBSON, 90 votes; M. GIBSON, 90 votes; M. GIBSON, 90 votes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Dawnville Statesman denies with some warmth the rumour that Mr. Burk is to make way for Mr. Blake in West Durham. On the 18th August, 1878, the great Reform Party refused to be adjourned by Lord Dufferin. Now they refuse to be proffered by Lord Dufferin. The Perth Examiner says: "On Mr. Morris' return to his constituency he will be welcomed, not as a defeated candidate, but as a man who has fought a noble fight for a good cause. The Chief of the County of Jacques Cartier is detailed elsewhere. It makes fine reading when it is considered that the crime was perpetrated in behalf of a Minister of Justice, and that the man appointed to be its agent is the agent for the Consolidated Bank of Canada. About two weeks ago Detective McNaught and Crawley, of the Ontario Office, heard that some persons in Saturday were trying to dispose of some of the \$10 notes on the Consolidated Bank of Canada, which were stolen from the bank on the 6th of November, 1878. Since that time the bank has issued nothing but \$5, \$20, \$50, and \$100 bills. The \$600 bills in notes stolen at that time, all of them being of the denomination of \$10, have been useless to the persons who held them. The detective who was named Johnston to see Smith, who it was ascertained had the money, and an appointment was made for the two to meet in a room in a downtown hotel. Johnston was then to pay Smith \$5 cents on the dollar for the Canadian bills. The meeting took place as arranged. McNaught and Crawley were in the room next to Smith and Johnston. There was a hole cut in a pane of the door, so that the detectives could see and hear all that was going on in the room. Smith brought \$2,000 worth of the notes with him. He had no sooner placed them on the table in front of Johnston than the detectives walked in and arrested him. The officers of the Ontario Force, at Police Court on Monday next to appear against Smith, is the meantime he will be held. A. V. World."

Trade sentiment in the manufacturing centres. M. Girouard, after all the ballot-box stuffing and fraud practised in M. Lafamme's behalf, has on the recent day been declared elected for Jacques Cartier by two majority. However, his majority is in fact 102, for they stole fifty of his votes and stuffed the box with fifty ballots marked for the Minister of Justice. That and two French Catholics, Fasse and Routhier, both carrying their constituencies.

WELCOME TO THE CHAMPION OARSMAN.

Handled with a magnificent and enthusiastic public reception on Tuesday in Toronto. He was met by a large number of many influential citizens and a torch-light procession was made, through great numbers of people, to the residence of the Rink when he was presented with address, and a gold medal of the gift of Lord Dufferin. The meeting closed, with cheers for the Queen and the champion of America. The following account of the circumstances that led to the arrest of J. P. Wilson, who is one of the thieves who operated so successfully at the Provincial Exhibition, is taken from a Montreal despatch to our evening paper.

Lord Dufferin. An unpublicized Address. During the visit of His Excellency to the city, he was presented, on Thursday, the 24th ult., with the following address: The Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto.— His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, K.G., K.P., Governor-General of Canada, etc. We, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, beg to express our hearty congratulations and warmest wishes on the occasion of your long and successful administration of this country.

CAPTURE OF A PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION THIEF.

The following account of the circumstances that led to the arrest of J. P. Wilson, who is one of the thieves who operated so successfully at the Provincial Exhibition, is taken from a Montreal despatch to our evening paper. Detective Callahan, on Friday, arrested a fair-haired, respectable-looking man applying for a parcel at the Canada Express Office. His demeanour excited the suspicions of his agent, and he crossed his answers to their questions. He was taken to the Central Station, and the following day he was arrested by other officers. The parcel which he had obtained was addressed to J. Wilson, Montreal, and had been several days at the office. When opened at the police station it was found to contain the stolen silver chains and lockets attached with the \$500. In his pocket were found several trinkets, an excursion ticket from New York City to Montreal, and a copy of the book with the address, "Herkford, Parker & Co., Corner of Grand and Broadway streets, New York City." His name as J. J. Brown, clerk of Malone, N.Y., and said he was 34 years of age. He carried \$150 in greenbacks, and a large amount of merchandise. His signature in the express office receipt-book corresponded exactly with the writing of the address on the parcel, which he had signed with the parcel by express with the object of recovering it here, where he thought no suspicion would be aroused. On Saturday word came from Toronto that two of the watches had been stolen from citizens there, and that the stolen goods had been sent to the accused, which was a very strong evidence of their participation. Detective Reed, of the Toronto force, arrived on Saturday and took the prisoner back to Toronto.

Favourable Weather and Attendance. The weather has been so favourable, and the attendance so good, that the Western fair has been a great success. The exhibition was not as large as some of the past years, but still they were a good display. The exhibits were well arranged, and the public were well served. The fair was a success in every respect.

CARRIAGE TEAMS.

was better than now. In the Toronto and Western fair, the horses were well together, and though small, and themselves nicely, and well kept. The single rowed carriage horses are one of the finest running and bay horses ever seen in the city. They are the property of a gentleman who is a very successful breeder. The horses are well kept, and are in the best of condition. They are well trained, and are very good drivers. They are well suited for the purpose of pulling carriages, and are very reliable. They are well kept, and are in the best of condition. They are well trained, and are very good drivers. They are well suited for the purpose of pulling carriages, and are very reliable. They are well kept, and are in the best of condition. They are well trained, and are very good drivers. They are well suited for the purpose of pulling carriages, and are very reliable.

THE WESTERN FAIR

Favourable Weather and Large Attendance.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Never since fairs were organized has the weather been so pleasant than has favoured show-people this fall. Taking into consideration the kind of weather weather people had, it is no wonder that the Western fair was crowded to-day by a throng of over 2,000 sight-seers...

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Western Fair closed this afternoon after a very successful week. The admission tickets were about 90 cents. An address was delivered by the President, Mr. Joseph Johnson, who expressed the satisfaction of the fair...

NORTH YORK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

From Our Own Resources. NEWMARKET, Oct. 8.—The annual Fall Exhibition, under the auspices of the North York Agricultural Society, opened this morning...

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Further Particulars Connected with his Arrest. The following account of the circumstances that led to the arrest of J. P. Brown, an exhibition thief, is taken from a Montreal despatch...

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK ROBBERY.

Arrest of a Man with Two Thousand Dollars. James Smith, alias "Ainsworth," alias "Broker Dick," was arrested in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, under the name of James Smith, by Detectives...

THE WESTERN FAIR.

most by Galt, and does credit to the town that is generally known as the Manchester of Canada. Galt, McCall, O'Connell, and others, show some of the best pieces of machinery...

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Liverpool Dates to Sept. 26th.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS AND THE ENGLISH MAIL. The remarkable fact of the telegraphic dispatch in the Toronto Globe, that the English press were unanimous in lauding the advent of a Conservative Ministry to power in Canada, is again illustrated by the fact that with the exception of an article in the Telegraph, the London press is almost entirely silent on the subject...

FALL AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

BALMORAL, Oct. 4.—The exhibition of the North Riding of Yorkshire Agricultural Society was held this morning. The fair was a success, and the attendance was large. The exhibits were of a high quality, and the weather was favourable...

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THE LAST CENSUS.

The population of the city of Toronto, from the census taken by the census taker in 1870, shows a fair increase over 1870. A comparative table is given below, showing the increase in all the wards...

Table showing population of Toronto by ward for 1870 and 1878. Includes columns for Ward, 1870, 1878, and Increase for 1878. Total increase is 2,586.

The Fat Men's Convention.

We can see some pleasure, if no reason, in the converting of a baby show into a conference we could never see the slightest reason, reasonable or otherwise, for a fat men's convention, unless it be the fact that it is a nursery company. For fifty or a hundred men, whose several weights range from five to twenty pounds, to assemble to hold a convention simply because of their obesity, is a matter of which it is difficult to say whether it is a matter of which we would think of as any person ever would have dreamed...

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LORD DUFFERIN.

An Unpublished Address. During the visit of His Excellency to the city of Toronto on Thursday, the 24th ult., with the following address from the Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto...

My dear Father Your Excellency. We, the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, without ever giving expression to any opinion, feel it our duty to express to you, as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, but also as a distinguished personage who has been honored on his native country and on the Irish race...

His Excellency's reply. In reply, His Excellency said:—Your Grace and my Lord:—I can assure you that I feel feelings of the very deepest respect for the Catholic Church, and for the Pope, who is the head of that Church, and for the Holy See, which is the center of unity and of peace in the Christian world...

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one Eng- therefore, at that shows the every 100 the English, per cent. of the other, in 100, the English, land not to the English, between the num- table—

It will be seen by this table that the average amount of nitrogen removed from the soil is 214 lbs. per acre. The phosphoric acid of 12 lbs., and of potash 18 lbs. Instead of 5 lbs. are removed by the crop...

Table with 4 columns: Nutrients, Removed, Potash, Phosphoric acid. Rows include Corn, Straw, and Manure.

In other cases it will be seen how exceedingly small is the amount of plant-food removed by animals in their excrement. The amount of nitrogen in their excrement is very small...

Table with 4 columns: Nutrients, Removed, Potash, Phosphoric acid. Rows include Corn, Straw, and Manure.

It will be seen by this table that the removal of the three constituents of plant-food from the Rothamsted soil is very much larger than from the soil in the State of New York...

The Clarendon Teachers' Association enjoyed a picnic at Shawville the last week in September. STRANGE EFFECT OF THE TOUCH OF A CAT.—Mr. Lewis Webb, in our town (Dennis, Wis.), is strangely afflicted...

AN ADVENTURE IN JAPAN.

The contributions of Japan to the American Centennial Exposition have furnished the minds of a large number of Canadian with the physiognomy, the dress, and the art of the Japanese. In the engravings on this page many will recognize the curious night lamp or lantern, the little low table, and especially the screens or partitions presenting those ever recurring flowers or designs on the wing, the sketchy, struggling vegetation and the conventional pyramids of mountains...



PORTRAIT OF M. COLACHE IN JAPANESE COSTUME.

M. Collache now saw himself, his ship and his men in imminent peril. Capture was inevitable, unless the ship could be run ashore and the crew escape into the mountains of Nambou. About thirty yards from the shore the ship ran on the rocks. The military instruction of this troops was interrupted by grave political troubles, the insurrection of the daimios or feudal lords against the tycoon, who represents the imperial party and the party of progress of Japan. The French commission, however, remained in the country, and took up arms for the tycoon.

whatsoever destination he desired, while he, their chief, sure to be captured sooner or later, should give himself up to the enemy. The rest would not agree to this, but proposed that they should all surrender, commending themselves to the clemency of the victor. This seemed to be the chief like a lack of courage, and he reproached them scoldingly, but finally said, "I am not a Japanese, as you think, but a Frenchman, and without waiting for a reply, he ordered an immediate departure, the destination being a village on the sea, not far distant, where an abundance of rice and other provisions could be obtained. At this point the sight of fishing vessels anchored in the bay suggested the possibility of hiring a junk to take them to Hacoate, the place from which the expedition had set out. M. Collache made this proposition to his first officer, who received it with many objections, and being pressed for better reasons, confessed that after a council held among themselves he had written to the Prince of Nambou, surrendering the party as prisoners, the chief being questioned as one of the number. It was after this would be an act of desertion, and had not been thought of for a moment. This price had been on the side of the tycoon during the insurrection of the daimios, and had not abandoned his cause until after repeated defeats. The following morning four yacouns arrived, and after a long conference with the Japanese officers, announced that

being the last to leave the ship, prepared a fuse for blowing it up. For this purpose all the ammunition had been heaped together in the hold. Most of the crew of seventy natives had gone ashore to the boats, and were ordered to wait while a boat returned to the ship for the rest; but seeing the Stenwall and another ship of the enemy close upon them, they were seized with panic and scrambled up the cliffs in terror, leaving M. Collache to swim ashore—a feat he accomplished with one hand, holding his arms above the water while the other, to prevent their getting wet. The enemy's ships now opened fire upon the flying crew, but only two were killed. The rest reached the summit of the cliffs safely, just as a terrible explosion and a dense cloud of smoke announced the blowing up of the Achelwote. The enemy sent some of his force ashore to pursue the fugitives, and a shower of bullets fell around them while ascending a hill

distant, where an abundance of rice and other provisions could be obtained. At this point the sight of fishing vessels anchored in the bay suggested the possibility of hiring a junk to take them to Hacoate, the place from which the expedition had set out. M. Collache made this proposition to his first officer, who received it with many objections, and being pressed for better reasons, confessed that after a council held among themselves he had written to the Prince of Nambou, surrendering the party as prisoners, the chief being questioned as one of the number. It was after this would be an act of desertion, and had not been thought of for a moment. This price had been on the side of the tycoon during the insurrection of the daimios, and had not abandoned his cause until after repeated defeats. The following morning four yacouns arrived, and after a long conference with the Japanese officers, announced that

prince, their master, received the party under his protection, engaging himself to conduct them safely to Yedo at his own expense. All the men were then called one by one, to lay down their arms, the chief alone excepted. This was a signal mark of respect, and most gratefully he put out his hand to take one of them. His companions cried out to hinder him, and explained that these papers were pen monsen (pen, marriage), and mowon, "to bid," bearing the names of unhappy lovers disappointed in their hopes of marriage. Before these rocks, thus consecrated, they came to pray to God to remove the obstacles to their union. "I perceived in this," says M. Collache, "the most touching traits of Japanese sensibility. Very grave in their outward bearing, the Japanese also, especially before Europeans, are indifferently to everything relating to tender sentiment; but beneath this conventional mask beat generous hearts, loyal to the family affections and to the most touching traits of Japanese sensibility. Very grave in their outward bearing, the Japanese also, especially before Europeans, are indifferently to everything relating to tender sentiment; but beneath this conventional mask beat generous hearts, loyal to the family affections and to the most touching traits of Japanese sensibility. Very grave in their outward bearing, the Japanese also, especially before Europeans, are indifferently to everything relating to tender sentiment; but beneath this conventional mask beat generous hearts, loyal to the family affections and to the most touching traits of Japanese sensibility. Very grave in their outward bearing, the Japanese also, especially before Europeans, are indifferently to everything relating to tender sentiment; but beneath this conventional mask beat generous hearts, loyal to the family affections and to the most touching traits of Japanese sensibility.

that could be obtained was a small quantity of yellow and rather insipid grains of seeds, which were much palatable, as it is also an old and tough fowl, which M. Collache shared with his Japanese officers. A cord of tentacles was stationed around the house, to prevent a surprise. The next morning, M. Collache held a council with his men, to discuss the situation. He proposed that the party should separate—that the Japanese, disguising themselves as peasants, should each seek

a European prisoner, they found a considerable number of prisoners in the inn where they were quartered; but as M. Collache was hopeless, braced by the prospect of the action he had resolved on, he was never suspected of being the European. They always mistook one of the Japanese officers for him, another country, he was never suspected of being the European. They always mistook one of the Japanese officers for him, another country, he was never suspected of being the European. They always mistook one of the Japanese officers for him, another country, he was never suspected of being the European. They always mistook one of the Japanese officers for him, another country, he was never suspected of being the European.

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knowing that the prisoner understood Japanese, and not wishing him to entertain any illusion, intended to him by gestures, that his head was to come off. He asked for a brief word and a promise of hands. In the court of the prison, full of armed soldiers, there was a cage and four stalwart bearers standing ready to carry the prisoner to the place of execution. He did not wish to attempt the portrayal of my feelings," writes the prisoner, "the idea of death, however, my pride made me wish to show the Japanese that Frenchmen can die as bravely as they."

After a long march through the populous streets of Yedo, the prisoner was set down in an immense court, bounded on three sides by high buildings, on the fourth by a canal. He opened the door of his cage, got out, but not knowing where to go he stood dazed, looking around the court. Presently a door opened, and a Japanese, whose costume showed him to be of high rank, appeared. The prisoner approached him, and asked what was to be done with him. "We are waiting," he replied, "for a boat, which is to take you to Yokohama, where you will be delivered to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Long explanations followed. "I am not, then, to be executed?" "No."

After certain preliminary questions establishing the identity of the prisoner, he was asked why he had supposed the cause of the French mission to be the support of the tycoon. "I explained as well as I could," he says, "making prominent the fact that the Japanese government had been calculated to benefit Japan—that the English, on the contrary, sought to injure the Japanese." The Japanese, by lending immense sums of money, intended to cripple the Government by an enormous debt, and then, having the Japanese government in their power, would proceed to make it a grand centre of civilization. The Japanese listened attentively, and finally received the prisoner disappeared. Four times he was led before the council, the first time he was asked to sign a declaration that he would send to his country that would be agreeable to him. On each of these days a plate of chicken was served to him, and he was interrogated in every way, and cross-questioned, to make him admit that he had been sent on a

of the Katen had been grievously wounded, the ship had been captured by the Japanese admiral, and this explained why the signals of the Achelwote had been answered.



THE LOVERS ROCK.

"What then do you think will be your punishment?" "I am not, then, to be executed?" "No."

of boiling milk; sweeten to taste, and stir over the fire for 10 minutes; then put in two ounces of pounded brown crumb; beat until the mixture is stiff, and add one ounce of shroed oat, and one or two well beaten eggs; add a little lemon flavoured or anointed nutmeg. Put the pudding into a buttered dish, and bake slowly for an hour.

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pudding, together with two teaspoonfuls of salt, two of cinnamon or grated nutmeg, and a couple of tablespoonfuls melted butter or use chopped fine. If you wish to have the pudding very rich add half a pound of raisins—they should not be put in until the pudding has baked five or six minutes. If raisins are used an additional half pint of milk will be required, as they absorb a great deal of milk.

FOR THE TABLE. A lady writes the Farm Journal—An excellent cold slaw is made by shredding a solid head of cabbage with a thin, sharp knife or slaw cutter, then placing the cut cabbage in your dish, pour over it a dressing made by having a pint of vinegar, adding a half pint of oil, and a teaspoonful of sugar. The cabbage should be slightly sprinkled with salt and pepper as it is put in the dish. The cabbage, cut or shredded fine, have a spider hot on the stove, in which is a small quantity of butter or meat dripping; season, and rub in the cabbage, and cover tight, stirring often and taking care it does not scorch on the spider. Cooked in this way it is very tender and nice. Cabbage makes a nice dish, cooked by dropping into salted boiling water, and season with salt and pepper, and vinegar, by taking a piece of butter the size of an egg, and a coffee-spoonful of boiling water; mix up the butter with a half teaspoonful of flour, and stir it gradually into the hot water. When it boils, stir in a dessert spoonful of vinegar, and a dash of pepper with a little salt. For the sauce, thick sweet cream is an excellent substitute. For hot slaw, prepare the same as for cold slaw, cook tender, and pour over the dressing, or merely season with vinegar before dipping, and serve.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

WHEAT MARKET.

A Liverpool cable dispatch of Friday to the New York press quoted a leading grain elevator of that city as follows: "The British market shows no sign yet, but there has been no further decline. Transactions in wheat are quiet. Cargoes of wheat are being despatched to the Continent. One or two cargoes have been despatched to the Continent. In this and the neighbourhood of London and the ports there has been a fair demand for the former, but the latter has been rather slow. The market is quiet in wheat, the tendency being in favour of buyers. Today's market was on a decline of 1/2 to 1/4 on American. Old wheat nearly supported previous quotations. Flour quiet and unchanged. Meal was in moderate request at 3/12.

MOVEMENT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley at Lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 31st, have amounted to 1,066,070 bushels, against 1,055,141 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 977,058 bushels against 958,058 bushels last year; and those at seaboard ports have been 232,019 bushels, against 228,249 bushels last year. We have here an increase of 107,922 bushels in the total receipts of 1,305,989 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and a decrease of 26,230 bushels at seaboard ports. The imports of 1,305,989 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and a decrease of 26,230 bushels at seaboard ports. The imports of 1,305,989 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and a decrease of 26,230 bushels at seaboard ports.

GRAIN IN BRITAIN.

Berlin's London Corn Trade Ltd. makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, representative of the total for the world, from America, and the sea and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and the North-Western Europe:

Table with columns for Wheat, Flour, Malts, etc. and rows for various countries and quantities.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE, 9th Oct., 1918.

Table of stock market prices for various commodities like Montreal, Toronto, etc.

WEEKLY REPORT OF TORONTO WHOLESALE GRAIN MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

PRODUCE.

The past week has been a very dull period in the produce trade. Receipts have been on the increase and offerings have been made more freely than in previous weeks. The market has been quiet and everything in and nearly all cases no better than found at previous prices. The fall in flour has been the most marked and reaches from 12 to 15c for the week. There has been a steady decline in prices in the market, and until they have been revised no improvement can be expected. Stocks have increased considerably during the week and stood on Monday morning at the following figures: Flour, 850 bush; fall wheat, 38,324 bush; spring wheat, 46,000 bush; oats, 15,650 bush; barley, 100,730 bush; rye, 1,540 bush; English markets were quiet during the week and the situation does not seem to be improving during the last two or three days; prices have shown a fall of 1/2 to 1/4 on club and 1/4 to 1/2 on corn; nor do hopes of a change seem to be entertained as the prices of corn in Chicago continue during the present or following months declined 1/4 to 1/2 per quarter, which is certainly a very low figure. Receipts continued to come forward freely during last week's week for the week ending on the 29th, and were very large; the total from home and foreign flour amounted to 625,120 to 650,000 bush, or 411,000 to 420,000 bush of home flour, indicating a situation in supply over consumption of 212,120 to 220,000 bush. The supply of meal for the week was equal to 1,460,000 to 1,480,000 bush, against an average weekly consumption in 1917 of 1,512,124 bush, or 1,500,000 bush in 1918, and 773,850 bush in 1917. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom, Oct. 9, showed a slight decrease and amounted to 1,066,070 bush, against 1,055,141 bush in 1917, and 1,000,000 bush in 1918. The quantity due in the coming month is not stated. The quantity due in the coming month is not stated. The quantity due in the coming month is not stated.

GRAIN.

Superior Extra, per 100 lbs. 80 20 to 84 30
Apples, per bush. 1 00 to 1 20
Butter, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 17 00 to 18 00
Butter, No. 2, per 100 lbs. 16 00 to 17 00
Butter, No. 3, per 100 lbs. 15 00 to 16 00
Butter, No. 4, per 100 lbs. 14 00 to 15 00
Butter, No. 5, per 100 lbs. 13 00 to 14 00
Butter, No. 6, per 100 lbs. 12 00 to 13 00
Butter, No. 7, per 100 lbs. 11 00 to 12 00
Butter, No. 8, per 100 lbs. 10 00 to 11 00
Butter, No. 9, per 100 lbs. 9 00 to 10 00
Butter, No. 10, per 100 lbs. 8 00 to 9 00
Butter, No. 11, per 100 lbs. 7 00 to 8 00
Butter, No. 12, per 100 lbs. 6 00 to 7 00
Butter, No. 13, per 100 lbs. 5 00 to 6 00
Butter, No. 14, per 100 lbs. 4 00 to 5 00
Butter, No. 15, per 100 lbs. 3 00 to 4 00
Butter, No. 16, per 100 lbs. 2 00 to 3 00
Butter, No. 17, per 100 lbs. 1 00 to 2 00
Butter, No. 18, per 100 lbs. 0 00 to 1 00
Butter, No. 19, per 100 lbs. 0 00 to 1 00
Butter, No. 20, per 100 lbs. 0 00 to 1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Wheat, No. 1, per 100 lbs. 80 20 to 84 30
Wheat, No. 2, per 100 lbs. 78 00 to 82 10
Wheat, No. 3, per 100 lbs. 76 00 to 80 10
Wheat, No. 4, per 100 lbs. 74 00 to 78 10
Wheat, No. 5, per 100 lbs. 72 00 to 76 10
Wheat, No. 6, per 100 lbs. 70 00 to 74 10
Wheat, No. 7, per 100 lbs. 68 00 to 72 10
Wheat, No. 8, per 100 lbs. 66 00 to 70 10
Wheat, No. 9, per 100 lbs. 64 00 to 68 10
Wheat, No. 10, per 100 lbs. 62 00 to 66 10
Wheat, No. 11, per 100 lbs. 60 00 to 64 10
Wheat, No. 12, per 100 lbs. 58 00 to 62 10
Wheat, No. 13, per 100 lbs. 56 00 to 60 10
Wheat, No. 14, per 100 lbs. 54 00 to 58 10
Wheat, No. 15, per 100 lbs. 52 00 to 56 10
Wheat, No. 16, per 100 lbs. 50 00 to 54 10
Wheat, No. 17, per 100 lbs. 48 00 to 52 10
Wheat, No. 18, per 100 lbs. 46 00 to 50 10
Wheat, No. 19, per 100 lbs. 44 00 to 48 10
Wheat, No. 20, per 100 lbs. 42 00 to 46 10

GRAIN, ETC.

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Wheat, No. 5, per 100 lbs. 72 00 to 76 10
Wheat, No. 6, per 100 lbs. 70 00 to 74 10
Wheat, No. 7, per 100 lbs. 68 00 to 72 10
Wheat, No. 8, per 100 lbs. 66 00 to 70 10
Wheat, No. 9, per 100 lbs. 64 00 to 68 10
Wheat, No. 10, per 100 lbs. 62 00 to 66 10
Wheat, No. 11, per 100 lbs. 60 00 to 64 10
Wheat, No. 12, per 100 lbs. 58 00 to 62 10
Wheat, No. 13, per 100 lbs. 56 00 to 60 10
Wheat, No. 14, per 100 lbs. 54 00 to 58 10
Wheat, No. 15, per 100 lbs. 52 00 to 56 10
Wheat, No. 16, per 100 lbs. 50 00 to 54 10
Wheat, No. 17, per 100 lbs. 48 00 to 52 10
Wheat, No. 18, per 100 lbs. 46 00 to 50 10
Wheat, No. 19, per 100 lbs. 44 00 to 48 10
Wheat, No. 20, per 100 lbs. 42 00 to 46 10

GRAIN, ETC.

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Wheat, No. 2, per 100 lbs. 78 00 to 82 10
Wheat, No. 3, per 100 lbs. 76 00 to 80 10
Wheat, No. 4, per 100 lbs. 74 00 to 78 10
Wheat, No. 5, per 100 lbs. 72 00 to 76 10
Wheat, No. 6, per 100 lbs. 70 00 to 74 10
Wheat, No. 7, per 100 lbs. 68 00 to 72 10
Wheat, No. 8, per 100 lbs. 66 00 to 70 10
Wheat, No. 9, per 100 lbs. 64 00 to 68 10
Wheat, No. 10, per 100 lbs. 62 00 to 66 10
Wheat, No. 11, per 100 lbs. 60 00 to 64 10
Wheat, No. 12, per 100 lbs. 58 00 to 62 10
Wheat, No. 13, per 100 lbs. 56 00 to 60 10
Wheat, No. 14, per 100 lbs. 54 00 to 58 10
Wheat, No. 15, per 100 lbs. 52 00 to 56 10
Wheat, No. 16, per 100 lbs. 50 00 to 54 10
Wheat, No. 17, per 100 lbs. 48 00 to 52 10
Wheat, No. 18, per 100 lbs. 46 00 to 50 10
Wheat, No. 19, per 100 lbs. 44 00 to 48 10
Wheat, No. 20, per 100 lbs. 42 00 to 46 10

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WHEAT MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.

WHEAT MARKET.

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