

ks, London, Ont. N. B.—We will send aper for next harvest who will send his

tiing Machine.

OUARTERS for the NEW KNITTING MACHINE

Teachers Canted.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SECTION NO. 12, They; third-class certificate; male pre-cered: salary, \$225 per year; to commence lanuary next. A. MONCK, Sec.-Treas, Gibson TEACHER WANTED FOR UNION SCHOOL, section No. 10. townsnip of Collingwood, county of Grey, third-class certificate. Apply

Monen.

ONEY TO LOAN-61 PER CENT.; no commission: charges low. Apply ALEXANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and Front streets, MONEY, AT 61 AND 7 PER CENT., TO lend on large mortgages of good farms and ty property. No commission. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial Bank Building. 449-1 MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 and upwards. No commission or solicitors charges. Interest moderate. W. MACLEAN, Manager Union Loan and Savings Company, 28 and 30 Toronto st., Toronto. 449-13

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED-SAMPLES FREE-WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-NT employment; light work; no capital JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-52 ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO Telegraphy, 131 Church street, M. T. FITCH, anager.

ACENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, the stockings of the second with t

MPLOYMENT -- LOCAL OR Travel-ling State which pre-INFLUTIMENT - ling State which pre-ferred. Also SALARY per month. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & CO, 306 George Street, Cincinnati, 0. 449-2

A CHANCE FOR SALESMEN THE FONTHILL NURSERIES.

We are now prepared to engage a large number men to canvass on Spring sales. We pay indsome salaries, and give steady employment successful men. Previous experience not es ential. Apply, giving references, to STONE & WELLINGTON,

Nurserymen,
Toronto, Ont.
N.B.—A prize of \$100, in gold, is offered by us
or the best sample of Pocklington Grapes, to be
exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario,
n the autumn of 1833, grown on vines purchased
rom us. Orders for this grape will be filled by
nail or express during month of October, prepaid

Business Chances.

TO RENT-IN WALKERTON-A FIRST-CLASS stand. The proprietor will let wood and blacksmith shop, or wood shop separately, to resuppossible parties, for a term of years

Wholesale Dry Goods.



COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS, New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single and double and twisted. CARPET WARPS, white and coloured.

These goods have been awarded FIRST RIZES for each of the above articles at the cronto Exhibition of this year, and

A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal. For sale by the wholesale trade throughout the AGENTS:

ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Foronto. THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Friday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto.

Paris, Nov. 9.

The Toronto Weekly Mail. VOL. IX. NO. 450. of non-authorized female congregations. It trusts to carry through its scheme of educational and judicial reform, and perhaps a law on the press, this session, but will not attempt to introduce a law on associations of the conditions of the condi

The Latest News the World Over.

A STEAMER LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

with all hands, numbering fifteen persons.

the necessary property qualifications.

PARNELL BURNED IN EFFIGY.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE RISING.

A Cape Town despatch dated 31st October

says:—The mountain stronghold of the Lasuto Chief Moletsane has been stormed by

Colonel Clarke. During this operation five thousand Basutos attacked the detachment

relinquish his position. The Tembus are now in open rebellion. Reinforcements are being

A KURDISH DEFEAT.

cation with him. The other Americans remained at Mount Zir, and were unmolested.

Sheik Abdullah has crucified thirty Kurds for

THE IRISH PROSECUTIONS.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

ing here to day a resolution was ado

Church and State.

A Paris despatch says :- At a large meet-

Ministry of Worship and the separation of

A MUCH MARRIED DEAN.

BUSSIAN NIHILIST TRIALS.

on the Moscow railway and in the Winter Palace, and others charged with pletting

against the life of the Czar, has commence

ENGLAND'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

it is understood, desires to see the enforcement of the will of Europe in the Turkish

question deferred until Austria shall have been put into a condition to defend her newly

acquired responsibilities and frontier under the treaty of Berlin. Earl Granville refused

his assent to the request of the German Chancellor, and a sharp exchange of diplomatic notes is going on. The relations between England and Germany are most decid-

The Minister of the United States at St.

Petersburg in a recent despatch to the De

partment of State draws a gloomy picture of

proved a failure, and American wheat is im

e present economic and social condition of

orted now even at St. Petersburg. It is

so entering at Odessa and other Russian ports.

but a large market for this American cereal

SCARCITY OF GRAIN IN BUSSIA.

nent was considering the propriety of pro-

and hunger, from which will spring disease

pound. Every one feels that Russia does no

plus cattle, pulling straws from its own roof,

and depriving itself of its very clothes and

A TERRIBLE YOYAGE.

article, such as rye or Indian corn. The

The grain crop of the past season has

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

A London special says :- Prince Bismarck,

efore the military tribunal.

widow of David Hodgson, of Liverpool.

sent to all important points.

SCARCITY OF BREADSTUFFS IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is reported this morning that Sir William Harcourt is to resign his position of Home tinguished himself later on by GROSSLY OUTRAGING THE MINISTERS. Secretary to become Speaker, the Right Hon. H. B. Brand, being whom he insolently termed "citizen memblevated to the peerage.

whom he insolently termed "citizen memblevated to the peerage.

bers of a lock-pickers' association." The coasting steamer Elemore was lost in the recent gale off the mouth of the Tyne, A St. Petersburg despatch says ordinary reat scarcity exists at St. Petersburg and in the various provinces, which the American competition in wheaten flour obviously fails the Ministerial declaration was read by M. Barthelemy de St. Hilaire. The Right, led by MM. de Broglie, Buffet, and Bocher, dis-

elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, The Isle of Man has deeded to extend the franchise to unmarried women possessed of as President during the scene was the theme of general comment. The declaration was favourably received by the Left and much

The German Government is preparing a new and more stringent law against the The Jules Ferry Ministry has ceased to exocialists, who have been showing a bold At various places in England yester-ay Parnell was burned in effigy as Guy Fawkes. Serious disturbances were provoked in Surrey by the exhibition of guys representing Parnell and Healey in the and stones were freely used, and several heads were broken. The obnoxious guys Gambetta and Léon Say were at once summoned to the Elyse to confer with the Presiwere destroyed and their bearers put to flight.

AN OVATION TO A FEMALE COMMUNIST. The return of Louise Michel to Paris was manifestation at the gare St. Lazare. On thousand basutos attacked the detachment holding Chief Lerothodi's village, and before reinforcements arrived the small body were surrounded and five killed. The enemy advanced in great numbers, compelling the vanced in great numbers, compelling the Colonel to retreat in an orderly manner and No serious disturbance took place.

London, Nov. 9. GREEK WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. A Bucharest despatch says :- In accord-A Teheran despatch says :—Sheik Abdullah ance with the request of the Greek Governhas advanced against Urumyiah with 8,000 | ment, the Greek committee here has discor ps, but has been repulsed with great loss. Kurds are now encamped eight miles have already been enrolled in Greece. The Consul. They left the Mount Zir mission station, near Urumyiah, on the 27th ult., escorted by a Kurdish grand formitted in the Another Album. subscriptions in aid of Greece, which are infrom Urumyiah. Mr. Wright, an American scatton, hear Crumyian, on the 27th uit, escorted by a Kurdish guard furnished by Sheik Abdullah. Mr. Whipple was the only American missionary remaining at Urumyiah, but the Kurds refused to allow any communi-

A Dublin despatch says the indicted Land Kharkoff during the last six days were Leaguers do not now intend to enter an appearance in court until Monday. The announcement that the Channel fleet has been of imprisonment. ordered to the Irish coast has caused inde-scribable excitement.

THE BREADSTUFFS FAMINE IN RUSSIA. A Bucharest despatch says :- The river Volga is frozen, and many grain-laden vessels are caught in the ice. The harvest has been so short that the detention of, these vessels will be seriously felt. The early approach of nanding the suppression of the budget of the winter has prevented the completion of sow-

STARVING FUGITIVES IN PERSIA. It is announced that the celebrated and A despatch from Teheran says the Ameri controversial Dean Close is about to be married for the fourth time, it is believed to the missionaries are sheltering and feeding mission building outside of Urumyiah. A St. Petersburg despatch says :—The great

PETROLEUM IN THE CAUCASUS. A Berlin telegram says :- The railway be trial of Nihilists, including the persons accused of being the authors of the explosions in the spring. American, German, and Russian merchants are already competing for bores in the Baku petroleum district.

EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRIA.

pair the damage.

cannot be predicted, as very little bread made of wheat is used in Russia. The mass of the people must have a cheaper and coarser is so great that it was currently reported and generally believed that the Imperial Governlibiting the exportation of rye. There will Mr. Foster, the Minister, in his despatch, quotes from the Golos, of St. Petersburg, as follows:—" From all sides comes news of the harvest being below the average, and of want locusts are eating up the corn. The diminution of cattle surpasses all belief, diphtheria taking off toming generation. Breadstuffs have already reached five copecks per irreparable than a dozen such hostile verdicts as that recorded by the Tribunal des Conubsist by the product of its own land, but is wasting capital in cutting wood, selling sur-

near Tarascon, department of the Bouches du Rhône, barricaded their establishment with the aid of lay supporters, and the authorities in beseiging were reluctant to force the door in the execution of the decrees.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET. THE ANNUAL STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER AT

LONDON, Nov. 9. immense crowds of people lined the entire route of the procession. A new element in severity, and a day or two more, unless the the show was the parade of firemen with weather should moderate, may see half the

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1880.

Mr. Maxwell Close, Conservative member of Parliament for Armagh county, presided.

condition of the law in regard to the wants | The Land League Agitation Gathering Force.

> VIOLENT SPEECH BY MR. PARNELL An Evicted Tenant Forcibly Re-

instated by Armed Men.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A LAND AGENT

The Land League issued an address to-

night to the Irish people at home and abroad. The following are its chief points:— "FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS. -At stances, we may be compelled to ask for a certain increase of power. But we will never anticipate such a contingency. a crisis of tremendous importance to our country we confidently address you. The Yet if it arises, we shall not shrink from the obligations devolving upon a Referring to the Eastern question, Mr. Gladstone said:—

"The late Premier justly stated that if the treaty of Berlin were carried out, it would be very beneficial, and that England and a curse to which they profess to the winds the traditions and principles of that liberalism to which they profess the large number of meetings were held to-day throughout the country. The largest was at Athlone, where, through an increasing run, fifteen or twenty thousand men came from Galway, Roscommon, Westmeath, and that England and that England and the E

treaty of Berlin were carried out, it would be very beneficial, and that England would not devoted. They have set in motion the legal power of the State to arraign at the judicial bar the chief man of the Irish race, and with The Jules Ferry Ministry has ceased to exist. Its fall is due to the vote of the Chamber, which by a majority of 200 to 133, contrary to the proposal of the President of the Council, decided that the law on the reform of the magistrature should be placed at the head of the order of the day. The Ministers head of the order of the day. The Ministers on quitting the Palais Bourbon repaired to the Elysée and placed their resignations in the hands of President Grévy. This unexpected event has created great excitement. MM. In a progress has yet been made to exist. To justify that existence two things are necessary—the fulfilment of international obligations, and that the condition of the Ottoman subjects be rendered tolerable by equal laws. No progress has yet been made hoods, yet we can solemnly, declare in the jects be rendered tolerable by equal laws.

No progress has yet been made in the Greek question. As to the European concert, we did not wish it to be the duty of face of the civilized world, that all our objects are in keeping with perfect justice to the attainment of these objects are reasonable, peaceful, and thoroughly legal, offending in no degree against natural right, moral obliga-

to promote the concert by amicable means. We have just received a telegram from the Sultan informing us that he has good hope that during to-day or to-morrow highly satistion or intelligent human law." The address then reviews the work already ccomplished by the League, and continues: "We never will pause or rest from the labour we have accepted until public action has wholly swept away the system of landordism which antagonizes our people. This great reform will be achieved, not by violence, threats, and the heach reform that the struggle to possess the land was only beginning. He urged them to display courses and the struggle to possess the land was only beginning. and the breach of any law, or lhe evasion of any duty, but by continuing in that course which we have hitherto pursued, by teaching the people not to become themselves the intruments of that despotism under which hey have so long suffered, and by directing public opinion against the acts of any persons who wilfully damage the interests of the people. We, therefore, appeal to you, fellow-countrymen, friends of public uppression of Slavery at Hong-Kong — Fatal Accidents to Spanish Diplomatic Officials—Handreds of Fishermen Drown-ed at Tokio—Immense Destruction of Profreedom, to create a national fund, the primary object of which will be to provide such defence as legal SHANGHAI, Oct. 13.—The efforts of Governor Hennessy to suppress slavery in Hong-Kong are as determined as ever. Two Chinaskill can afford to the men who have stood men, charged with detaining a woman with the intent to sell her, have been sentenced to in the vanguard of this movement. All that money can do will be done to gain a victory for the leaders of the Irish people. The English Government, commanding an unlimited use of the public purse, has already remainded to extricate the two years' imprisonment, and two other cul-prits, convicted of having detained five boys, were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonarray of counsel ever engaged in any prose-cution in our time. We feel entirely kin, died on the 1st inst., from the effects cution in our time. We feel entirely confident that you, on the other hand, will

THE IRISH NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

parts of the empire of the disastrous results of the recent typhoon. In Tokio alone over a while the lives of hundreds of fishermen were Opening of the Inquest on the Victim of the Tragedy of 1875. LACHUTE, Nov. 3.—An inquest is being

A LANDLORD'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION. I asked a prominent Irish landlord last night his opinion of the outcome of the agita-tion. He said he thought there would be a good deal of shooting before the winter was over, and that many landlords and agents would fall victims to their cause. "There may possibly," he said, "be small risings here and there, and considerable damage may e done. In this case the Government would be forced to act with extraordinary firmness. OPENING OF THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE

his eyes and groaned very heavily, as if he fully realized his position. He still asserts that he was urged to do the deed by his probably be returned to Ste. Scholastique gaol the evidence is quite sufficient to implicate Parnell's desire to expedite the trials.

A MOB OF BULLDOZERS. order, traversed the estate last night, forcing tenants to swear not to pay above a

MURDER AND VIOLENCE CONDEMNED. Joseph Cowan, Prof. Besley, Mr. Bradlaugh, and Mr. Henry Lab uthere have declined to make common cause with the Irish Land League, or have anything more to do with that association unless it publicly

PLAIN SPEAKING. Ireland, will not be put down without a gi-

THE LAND COMMISSION. FORCED TO GIVE WAY.

Maye, a farmer at Middleton, who was red at last February, has surrendered his farm to the Land League after nine months'

ANOTHER LEAGUE PROCLAMATION The Land League in Loughrea has issued an address, concluding as follows :- "Solemn an address, concluding as follows:—"Solemn hours strike upon the dial of time. The tear-blotted history of your long-suffering country flies open before you. Approach, men of Ireland, write upon its great and glorious page the imperishable work of freedom. God save Ireland."

AN ANTI-PARNELL DEMONSTRATION. Orangemen and Conservatives were present.

A FATAL LAST TRIP.

oringing tidings of acts which mark the in

and he was forced to swear on his bended

knees that he would not give up the farm. A

great sensation was thereby caused in the district. The Woodlawn Telegram says that

a number of armed men went last night to

the house of Mr. C. Allen, a land agent, and

succeeding in wounding Allen, who immediately took his departure from the town

under guard of the police. Notices were

posted on the gates warning Allen not to at-

tempt to collect rent on his master's property.

GREAT LAND MEETING AT ATHLONE.

and numerous arches spanned the street

f the strong measures adopted by the Gov ernment. But those who hoped that the farmers would be intimidated were disap-

A BITTLE AND VIOLENT SPEECH

attacking Mr. Forster and the Government

He urged the people to closer and more energetic organization in order that they might be

ble to defy the efforts of the British Govern-

play courage and constancy. Characterizing the Government, he said that it was hypo-

nibited to the people the lengthy indictment

voices from the crowd which were freque

THE PLATFORM GAVE WAY

witnesses. The one difficult point they had

o deal with was regarding the press, the

submitted that the newspaper articles were necessary links in the evidence.

AN OTTAWA TRAGEDY.

An Old Woman Found Dead Under

Peculiar Circumstances.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.—Upon a small bed in

wretchedly furnished room on the second

floor of an old house at the corner of Kent

night the dead body of a widowed woma

named Ford, who is well known in the local

ity, where she has resided for years. P. C. Quinn was in charge of the remains, having

been detailed to do so by Coroner Corbett. The death of the woman was very

circumstances that it has been decided to

hold an inquest. To-day from numerous en

quiries it was learned that Mrs. Ford was

seen upon the street in front of her residence

by her next-door neighbour at or about

four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first intelligence of her death was com-

entering the house shortly after dark, the dead body of his mother lying beside the bed, the clothes of which had been rolled back.

He immediately made known the fact, and in

a few moments numerous persons had con-

woman was dressed in her night-clothes, having

taken off her shoes and stockings, apparently with the intention of going to bed. The

suddenness of the woman's death created

which was somewhat strengthened when it

was reported that the son, who, it appears, had been absent from the house during the

evening, had stated to Kate Carson, a woman with whom he has been associating, that

"the last stuff fixed the old woman.

night when the reporter visited the place, orders having been given to the officer in charge to detain him until it

was decided what action should be taken

Ford said his mother was about fifty-four

years with heart disease. During the past

few days, especially, she had complained frequently, and had once told him that he would some day find she had suddenly

lying dead on the floor to-night when I came

got a glass of water, thinking it would revive

took hold of her hands and felt her feet.

which were very cold." Some weeks ago the deceased sold the house in which she

lived and some other property she pos-sessed, and deposited the money she received

therefor, about \$400, in the bank. She was

very fond of her son, who was yesterday under the influence of liquor. The woman

Carson mentioned is well known in the city, and does not possess an enviable reputation. Some of the neighbours were firm in their

belief that the son had not been concerned in his mother's death. Everything tending to

throw light upon the matter will be adduced

at the inquest, and it is to be hoped that the

and the second section of the second second

ner, but I soon knew she was dead when I

"It was a sudden surprise, in

years of age, and had been suffering for

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.

gregated at the house.

municated to another neighbour her son James, who found, upon

sudden, and with such attendant suspice

meeting the centre of

pointed. Mr. Parnell made

A large number of meetings were held to-

fired several shots into the window, nearly

Wreck of Another Long Island Sound There can be little doubt that the popular sentiment of Ireland is thoroughly aroused. Reports come from all parts of the country

fluence of the Land League, Mr. John O'Callaghan, secretary of the Waterford THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED. branch of that organization, was forcibly re-instated by a hundred armed and masked men on a farm from which he had been evicted at Newton, on the property of Sir Henry Barron, "Rhode Island" Ashore in Narra-

ganset Bay in a Fog.

PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 6.—The steamer Rhode Island, of the Providence line, went

near Narraganset Bay, at 4.30 this morning. No passengers were lost, but several of the crew were hurt in the confusion and wreckage. At daylight the passengers and crew were safely landed. The steamer struck on Whale Rock, and making water was on Whale Rock, and making headed to the shore, where she is now lying. fires were put out. The passengers were all saved and are being cared for. A dense fog prevailed at the time. A PASSENGER'S STORY.

supposed to be in the centre of and. There was the usual disssenger states that the Rhode Island left New York at the usual hour in a heavy fog, and proceeded slowly, with continued generally worn, and a semi-military band ignals and frequent stops. The fog continued hick, and this morning the steamer struck. enlivened the proceedings with music of a notcoo-loyal nature. As the procession passed here was considerable alarm and confusion. the barracks a significant demonstration of hostility to the foreign garrison was indulged in by the crowd. The town wore a gala appearance; flags were frequently displayed, The chandelier was crushed down, and for a noment there was total darkness and danger of fire. The officers behaved with great coolness, and the alarm soon subsided. The assengers were all rescued. The sea was eavy, and a good deal of freight was washed siderable curiosity was felt as to how the

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER. The steamer was of 1,000 tons burthen, 340 feet long, and had accommodation for 700 passengers. Her machinery alone cost \$200,000. She was a very fine vessel. The ill-fated Narragansett also ran on this line. ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another passenger states that when the steamer struck the passengers were mostly in their staterooms and berths. A great panic and confusion reigned, many running out in their night clothes and screaming. The shock was very severe. The capta critical and cowardly. Mr. T. D. Sullivan denounced the prosecutions, and having exfires drawn and then turned his attention to e panic-stricken passengers. The water oon came in, and it was not long before the essel swung around broadside to the sea and Land League traversers, he cast it among the began to break in two. One smokestack fell into the water and the other finally fell on the deck. The stem also began to break crowd, who tore it to pieces amid frantic cheers. The tone of the meeting was defiant, judged by the enthusiastic way in which all the strong speeches were cheered, and by the badly. Meantime no one knew exactly where he was in, the dense fog and darkness. The passengers all put on life-preservers, and then, amid the surging of the waves, the gradual suggestive of violence. At the opening of the opening of the seams, and the crashing of timbers, waited for daylight, when a line was stretched to the shore and every man,

SAFELY LANDED. The captain sent to the farm houses for The head cook displayed much bravery. In his bare feet he carried the passengers over the sharp rocks. A few persons were slightly injured, and there were several narrow escapes from having limbs crushed by the opening and closing of the timbers. From other passengers it is learned that the ladies were remarkably cool. There was no evidence of the substantial particular to t injured, and there were several narrow es-

THE LEAGUE PROSECUTIONS. A Dublin despatch says: -Mr. Dillon, so-licitor for the defence, has entered a formal would have made for the season. The steamer appearance in the Court of Queen's Bench for the indicted agitators. The indictments against the Land Leaguers exceeds conwas valued at \$500,000. She was only insured against fire, and is consequently a total the company. Her passengers numsiderably the monster indictment against O'Connell. No less than two hundred speeches ered 170. A FOG IN NEW YORK HARBOUR. have had to be dealt with by the Irish officers compiling the document, as well as the

NEW YORK. Nov. 6.-There was a heavy g over the city last night and this morning, which extended over Long Island Sound nd considerably delayed navigation. Of the mmense fleet of steamboats which arrive Government requesting that the press should not be included, although the law officers rom the east each morning only two reached the docks by noon. All the ferry-boats this morning on the East and North rivers suffered delay, causing considerable annoyance to passengers. The steamship Germanic postponed her departure twenty-four hours account of the fog. A ferry-boat crashe into a schooner during the fog last night, but little damage was done. A dense fog also prevailed on the Hudson last night, and all the passenger steamers were from eight to ten hours behind time. No accidents are re-

ported. A CASE OF NEGLIGENCE. NEWPORT, R.I., Nov. 7 .- Captain Simmons, of the steamer Newport, who came through the Sound the same night the Rhode Island was wrecked, reports that the fog whistle at Beaver-tail light, opposite Bonnet, where the steamer struck, was not blown, and that had it been in use he or some of his officers could have heard it, as they were Captain Simmons made his report be-

THE BIDDULPH PRISONERS.

A Trial by Special Commission-No Change of Venue. LONDON, Nov. 5.—It has been ascertained that the Attorney-General has communicated with the judges in regard to the special commission to try the Biddulph prisoners, but as yet no answer has been given. There being prospects of the prisoners being liberated bail at present, the Attorney-General has decided to have them tried by a special com-mission, and the preliminary steps towards carrying this out are now being taken. There will be no change of venue. The judges will not demand it in the face of the decision already given. Should the Crown counsel de-mand a change the matter would have to be argued over again. The Attorney-General has no desire to keep the prisoners in gaol until next spring, hence some movement in the matter may be looked for before many

BETRAYED AND DESERTED.

The Unhappy Fate of a Canadian Girl in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- A disconsolate-lookng young woman named Efiza Leblanc, ormerly of Montreal, was found on the stoop of 21 University place last night. A policenan took her into custody. She was comelylooking, but showed traces of misfortune and suffering. She said she was a native of Mont-real. Two years ago she left her home and ourneyed to Boston. Her parents, she claimed, are well-to-do, and she had received a liberal education. In Boston she was be-trayed and deserted. Her baby was born in this city, and finding she could not care for her offspring, she surrendered it to the care of the Children's Nursery at 21 University place. Her maternal instincts were retained. and she had come back to return to her babe, but was driven away. She was sent to the

Mr. Thomas McFarlane, who left East Wawanosh in March last for Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, has lately removed to the North-West Territory, where he has broken up 51 acres of land and erected a hewed log house. When he arrived at the Portage last spring he ronted some land, on which he sowed 43. bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of oats, from which he took 500 bushels of wheat and 800 suspicion now attached to the son will be entirely removed. Both James Ford and Kate of potatoes, and a large quantity of other vegetables, all of which turned out well.

PRICE THREE CENTS. POSISCRIPT.

P & TING IN FRANCE. Sixt csons Injured by the Gendarmerie

Als, Nov. 10.—It being rumoured on inday at Tourcoing that the religious decrees were to be enforced against the Marists, e thousand persons assembled before the oors of the convent. Shortly afterwards many members of the Catholic clubs arrived. A serious disturbance between the two fac-tions ensued. Numerous grave affrays occurred. Sticks and stones were freely used,

and several windows in the convent were

broken. The gendarmerie repeatedly charged on the crowd, and sixty persons were injured.

MORE LAKE SHIPWRECKS

Terrible Sufferings of the Ships' Crews. OWEN SOUND, Nov. 10.—The steamer Emerald arrived here this morning from Sault Ste. Marie and local ports with six passengers, and a full cargo of general freight. Captain Foote reports having experienced a terrible gale last Saturday night and Sunday Snowfell on the Manitoulin Island to the depth of fourteen inches. Captain Blanchard, of the schooner Canadian, Emerald and reports that on the night of the 4th inst. the Canadian ran on a shoal fifteen miles north-west of Cape Robert, north channel of Georgian Bay. She was loaded with lumber from Mudge Bay, consigned to J. Lawrence, Sarnia. The captain and crew succeeded in getting enough lumber ashore o build a shanty on the beach, where the are now camped. The vessel settled down by the storm, and filled with water. It is eared that the gale of Saturday last would break her up. She is insured in the Western for \$2,000. The cargo is also reported in-

BROCKVILLE, Nov. 10.—The schooner Miramec Valley, with a cargo of grain from Toledo to Ogdensburg, is on a shoal in Middle river, six miles west of here.

HAMILTON, Nov. 10.-The following is a list, as far as can be ascertained here, of those on board the propellor Zealand:—Edward Zealand, captain and owner; Joseph Mullet, of Lachine, first mate; Thos. Dewey, of St. Catharines, first engineer; Thos. Armstrong, of Hamilton, carpenter. The rest of the crew are supposed to be Toronto men.

Rome, Nov. 10.—The organ of the Vatican cays :- In consequence of the unsupportable state of the Irish peasantry the people must shake off their oppression. The crimes committed in Ireland are not attributable to the Land League. Radical reform is indispensable, otherwise Ireland will be compelled to choose between anarchy and starvation.

Condensed Despatches Parnell opened the campaign in the north of Ireland yesterday. Richard S. Greenough, the American sculp-

tor, has died at Paris, aged 62. Hancock says he believes Garfield fairly elected, and would not accept the Presidency on a technical quibble.

McCafferty, President of the Land League of America, is missing. He was threatened with brain fever from over-work. French Republican papers hope the Minis

authority is broken. Gambetta wants Ferr

been done. Montreal-Mr. P. J. Ross reports at much

ength on his examination of the Consolidated Bank affairs, his report showing that the to be expected, but the manager succeeded in Messrs. Bethune, Deutre and Richie gives Ottawa-The agitation for the Scott Ag

in Carleton will begin in January. Temperance work has ceased here, owing to the apathy of the public. Dr. W. O. Perkins, of Boston, is to hold a four days' musical

WORK OF THE GARROTTER. A Young Girl Chloroformed and Robbed— She is Found in an Unconscious State.

Christie Fenner, a young Scotch emigrant, arrived in this city about three months ago, and took up her temporary residence at the Union hotel, Simcoe street. After a short stay she went to visit friends in the north country, and returned to the city and the same hotel about two weeks ago. On Thursday night, about eight o'clock, she left her lodgings to transact some business up town. Whether on her way to the place of business or on her return to the hotel is not known, keeping a sharp look-out on account of the she was accosted by a man standing on the e learning of the accident to the Rhode asked her "where she was going." In reply the girl informed him that she considered her movements or destination should be no con cern of his. Before she was aware that the man contemplated any mischief, he grasper

her around the neck and APPLIED A DRUGGED HANDKERCHIEF o her nose. After this she became uncon scious; was dragged to the vacant lot on the uth-east corner of Wellington street, and robbed of all the money on her person, between \$15 and \$16. A young man happening to pass along Simcoe street about ten o'clock heard some one moaning, the noise proceeding from the lot in question. Fearing something was wrong, he investigated and found the young girl. Failing to arouse her, he went in search of assistance, and succeeded in finding Grand Trunk Constable Spence at the Union depot. The news became noised abroad, and among those who visited the scen was removed. Dr. Thorburn was summoned, and treated the girl, who remained insensible during the night. In the morning her condi her removal to the hospital, to which place gained consciousness for a few minutes, when she related a few facts in connection with the affair. At the Union Hotel it was learned that the case had been given into the hands of detective Brown to work up. Notwithstanding the shrewdness of that officer, it is altogether likely that he will be unsuccessful in ferreting out the perpetrator, as the victim will be unable to give a descrip

W. H. Vernham, an English gentleman from Blue Earth county, Minnesota, arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and has been looking over the field for investment. Mr. Vern-ham would prefer Manitoba and the North-West, though having a touch of the Black Hills and Big Horn fever.—Emerson Interna-

On Tuesday, 24th ult., the parish of Bloom-field, P.E.I., was painfully surprised at the painful accident which befel one of its inhabitants, Mr. Jean Arseneault, Colas, who, habitants, Mr. Jean Arseneault, Colas, who, while in the act of ascending the grain mow in his barn, missed the grasp of his hand, and fell from a distance of six or seven feet only, striking, in his fall, his head against the thrashing-mill, which caused instant death. Mr. Arseneault was about sixty years of age, and was highly esteemed by all classes of

WM. PARKS & SON.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills. in all the

BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in

The British steamer Galatea has arrived at ristol from Baltimore. She encountered a rrific gale, in making headway against which she consumed all her coal. She was obliged to use her masts, boats, derricks, yards, and eight tons of oil cake for fuel to

LONDON, Nov. 8.

reach port. THE PORTE PREPARING FOR THE WORST. A Constantinople despatch says the Porte on to effectually close the Dardanelles at

The reopening of the Chambers this afternoon was attended by several stormy and exciting scenes. In the Chamber of Deputies,

ations. And finally, it will call an unmistakable expression of conof Ireland, and if they found occasion to befidence from Chambers." The declaration was somewhat coldly received on the Republican side of the House. M. Coudry d'Asson, the Rofalist obstructionist, distinguished himself later on ly equity and justice. He continued:"Illegitimate influences are at work in

Ireland. The maintenance of public order

of land. Those who wish to occupy evicted

of land. Those who wish to occupy evicted farms are obstructed by menace, intimidation, crime, and infringement of the rights of free citizenship. Although the Government are anxious to protein the land

mote practical improvements in the land

laws, yet we recognize as our duty above all

poses of order. The obligation incumbent

upon us is to protect every citizen in the en-joyment of life and prosperity, and it may be that, under certain circum-

England to take upon itself also the obliga-tions of the Treaty of Berlin, but we wished

factory news will be received from Dulcigno.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Reported Loss of the Arctic Expedi-

tionary Steamer Jeanette.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE DURING A TYPHOON.

ing from a visit to a Spanish man-of-war.

hands, the vessels having been crushed in the

Reports have been received from various

thousand houses were totally demolished

THE LACHUTE MURDER.

eld to-day on the remains of the man

1875 by his brother, at the instigation of his

father and step-mother. The bailiff, accompanied by the young man said to have been

the murderer, went back with Dr. Christie and others, and found the remains, which

they brought with them. The doctor's evi-

facts of the murder as confessed previously

by the prisoner, the ribs being broken, shot

having been found imbedded in the spine,

subjected to severe blows. The father, who is somewhere about eighty, appeared calm,

while the prisoner kept his handkerchief ove

and the skull showing marks of having

but the step-mother showed str

the whole three

to \$50,000.

being the most urgent. The prison

to await their trial, as it is generally bel

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—The Harbour Com-

missioners are about to have an estimate made of Mr. Shearer's peninsular scheme for

improving the harbour.

One thousand two hundred men are at pre-

The freighting business into and out of

Montreal was never as active at any previous

time as at present. Two hundred and fifty

teams are employed daily hauling freight to and from the Grand Trunk railway depot.

This railway to the west is over-taxed at pre-

ward to Manitoba is enormous.

The epizootic has broken out here among

horses. In one stable, out of forty-five horses thirty-five are affected with the

MONTREAL, Nov. 9. - The epizootic is

larming rate. Scarcely a stable with any

number of animals is free from it, and the

disease is more virulent than on any previous

occasion, unless in 1872. A number of deaths

have already taken place, although the epi-

leading veterinary surgeon said to-day

demic only appeared here first on Saturday

that "the disease is unmistakably the same

1872 it broke out in September, and in 1875

in October. The lateness of its appearance

this season is not, I should say, in its favour

as that which appeared in 1872 and 1875.

reading among the horses in this city at an

works here, their monthly wages amounting

nce regarding the remains corroborates the

of a fall from his horse.

lost in the bay.

Government vote of censure with temporary expulsion was instantly passed amidst great uproar, and M. d'Asson was replied to the injunction by defiantly returnthis, to avoid scandal, the debate was adjourned and the House rose. M. d'Asson was still sitting when I left, and seemed de-London, Nov. 6.

The Earl of Rosebery, Liberal, has been insulting violence. M. Léon Say's inefficiency

FALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

It is announced that a member of the Chamber of Deputies will propose in the Chamber to grant five million francs for the construction of a tunnel through the Simplon mountain. It is said M. Gambetta suggested

A St. Petersburg despatch says :- The potical trials which have been proceeding at cluded yesterday. Three of the accused have been exiled and four sentenced to various terms

ing in the east of Russia.

500 Mussulman and Christian fugitives in the tween Baku and Tiflis, Russia, will be opened

A Vienna despatch says :- An earthquake from Vienna to the Adriatic and the frontiers of Bosnia. At Agram, in Croatia, the shock was violent. Every house in town was in hirty injured Many buildings will have to be pulled down, as they are unsafe. A large mber of inhabitants fled to the fields Workmen have been sent from Laibach to re-

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS DECREES. COMPLETION OF THE EXPULSION OF UNAUTHOR-IZED RELIGIOUS ORDERS—LAY SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE PROSCRIBED ORDERS-IMPRISONED

FOR INTERFERENCE-ENGLISH LADIES AR-The tragic-comedy of the execution of the decrees is fast drawing to a close. Yesterday the Dominicans, Capuchins, Marists, Oblates, and a number of other monastic orders in Paris were expelled. By this evening all will probably be finished except in Corsica and Algeria. The resistance of the monks was fully as melodramatic here as in the provinces, but fortunately no blood was shed as at Lyons and Nantes. The ostentations assistance afforded the congregations by MM. deBroglie and Buffet has done more to discredit the Clericals than even the death of the workman who was buried yesterday at Lyons. It deprives them of the sympathy of moderate republicans, and will make it exceedingly difficult for them to defend their cause in Parliament. From the beginning the struggle has been political, but in showing this so openly the Clericals have made mistake, which has already done them terrible damage, and which may prove more sent, and besides the steamers on the river

thits yesterday.

Several persons have been sentenced to from ten to thirty days' imprisonment for obstructing the police in executing the

citing the crowds to resistance. THE LORD MAYOR'S INAUGURATION DINNER THE GOVERNMENT'S IRISH POLICY.

The celebration of Lord Mayor's Day is and the very damp, muggy atmosphere we have had lately is calculated to make it epiproceeding with more than the customary have had lately is calculated to make it epiclet. The show, which is one of the two parts of the ceremony—the other being the very suddenly and unawares. Even yesterday evening banquet in the Guildhall—was a we thought it abating, but horses have been The weather was fine, and coming in as you see them all the morning,

the show was the parade of firemen with stam fire of sarcasm and insult while he was reading the Ministerial declaration, which may be summed up in the following few lines:—

"The Government has consistently followed, and intends to follow, the political lines marked out for it by the Chamber. It does not mean to execute the decrees in case."

"The parade of firemen with steam fire engines.

The new Lord Mayor gave the customary banquet at the Guildhall to-night. Nearly a thousand guests attended. Mr. Gladstone, M. Lacour, the French Ambassador, and M. Condostaulos, the Greek Minister, were received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, was present. Mr.

The new Lord Mayor gave the customary banquet at the Guildhall to-night. Nearly a thousand guests attended. Mr. Gladstone, M. Lacour, the French Ambassador, and M. Condostaulos, the Greek Minister, were received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, was present. Mr.

found that no one was seriously injured, though a good many received cuts and Senor de Garay, Spanish consul at Shangdo what lies in your power to equalize the conflict, and deprive the prosecution of its bruises. Great indignation was caused by hai, was drowned on the 11th, while returnthe discovery that the fall was due to the present tremendous odds, by providing adequate funds for the defence. Relythr in this great national crisis on year sympathy to beg to subscribe ourselves your labitul services. fact that one of the supports had been half saved through, but whether this was due to carelessness or design it is impossible to dis-cover. YOKOHAMA, Oct. 17.—The American steamer Courier, which arrived at Hakodadi from the north on the 12th October, reports the arrival at Petropaulovski of a steam whaler, which announced that according to information from the natives the Jeanette and some whalers had been lost with all

THE BOYCOTT CASE. Mr. Boycott, the Galway landlord, who was unable to find labourers to reap his harvest, and for whose relief an expedition is now being equipped in Dublin, states that the terrorism used toward him is on the increase, and that it is plainly the inten tion of the League to hunt him out of the country. In a private letter written by him Wednesday, he says that he does not entirely approve of the expedition for his relief, as he does not wish that there should be blood shed on his account. It is expected that the Government will order the military to guard the expedition on its

cott's and back to the train. and Victoria streets, was exposed to view to

LAND LEAGUERS. A Dublin despatch says :- The Court of Queen's Bench this morning was crowded. There was no appearance on behalf of the members of the Land League, who have four days to answer the summons. They will merely lodge a formal appearance through their solicitor. Several of the most prominent of them have abandoned their intention to conduct their own defence, in deference to

A Tralee despatch says :- One hundred men, partly armed and marching in military

certain amount of rent.

eschews its policy of murder and violence. At Westport yesterday there was a meeting of the League, at which the chairman, John Lavelle, said:—"The people should now be more determined than ever in asserting their rights. The nationalists of Ireland, ngland, Scotland, and America will no doubt convince the Government by their prompt patriotic action that the cause of freeom, the banner of which is now raised in

gantic struggle." The Land Commission continues to receive important evidence, principally favouring the principles of long leases at fair rents, the tenant's right of sale, and the creation of a peasant proprietary. The evidence of several landlords strengthen the tenants' case very

A demonstration against Parnell took place at Port-a-Down to-day. Five thousand

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

The Business Portion of the Village of Watford Consumed.

A LONG LIST OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

WATFORD, Nov. 5 .- One of the most de tructive conflagrations that ever occurred in this village broke out last night about 12.30 in a building owned by Thos. Fawcett and occupied by Wm. Gordon, tailor. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon enveloped the adjacent wooden buildings on either side. Desires the conflagration of the occupied by Wm. Gordon, tailor. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon enveloped the adjacent wooden buildings on either side. Despite the heroic efforts of the fire brigade the building to the south, owned by Samuel Hingorford, who occupied the upper flat, while the lower was tenanted by F. B. Muir, soon fell a prey to the rapidly advancing element, while to the north Miss Howden's milliner's shop, Lewis's jewellery store, and P. Renier's clothing establishment, whose dry frame-work burnt very fast, were speedily consumed, the occupants saving very little of their effects, and in some cases none. At this juncture the fire, driven by a southeast wind, crossed Main street and ignited the awning in front of C. N. Davidson's jewellery shop in Fawcett's brick block, ran up the windows on both flats, and caught on the senery in the upper flat, which is occupied by the Oddfellows as a hall. The wooden calling rapidly succumbed, and in a very short time what was once a fine structure presented but bare and smoking walls. On the west side of the street the fire swept onwards, demolishing Fortune's block, occupied by Messrs. Campbell & Stewart, fancy dry goods; T. B. Taylor, picture show-room; Campbell Bros., banking office; Geo. Winn, shoe shop; Campbell Bros., grocery; Rodgers Bros., grocery and boot and shoe store; and John Shaw, banking office. Thus the whole of one block lying between Front and Huron streets lay a smouldering heap of ashes. Meanwhile hot work had been going on on Meanwhile hot work had been going on on the opposite side. The whole brick block owned by McLeary, Fawcett & McLaren was in flames, which spead to the bakery, where the firemen once more attempted to stay the blaze. Men mounted the roof of McLeary's blaze. Men mounted the roof of McLeary's dry goods store, and with pails and blankets endeavoured to save the building. At last, arif by a miracle, their work was rewarded with success, and the last-named block was saved with slight loss; Fawcett's banking office, Elliott's office, the Advocate plant, McRault and Parker's dry goods store, the Mechanics' Institute library being almost whelly destroyed. McLaren's drug and book store and the bakery were totally destroyed. At present it is almost impossible to estimate the damage, the losers being too excited to state accurately their loss. The contents in the safes of the two banking establishments are almost uninjured. Thos. Fawcett's papers and valuables are in the same condition as are almost uninjured. Thos. Fawcett's papers and valuables are in the same condition as when put in, while in Campbell Bros. only a few unimportant papers were scorched. Mrs. Gordon, an old lady, is in a precarious state from jumping from the verandah, while Wm. Gordon is prostrated by nervous shock. Davidson's and Elliott's safes are as yet un-

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES INVOLVED re the Citizens', Phonix Mutual, Waterloo, Huron and Middlesex, British American, Commercial Union, Dominion, Sovereign, Standard, Imperial, Canada Fire and Marine, National and Western. The following is a rough calculation of losses:—Thos. Fawcett, loss \$5,000, fully covered in the British American and Commercial Union; McLaren, loss \$16,000, insured in the Sovereign and Hamilton Standard for \$4,500; McLeary, loss from damage to building, covered by insurance; Baker's loss, \$3,000, insured in the Imperial and Waterloo, for \$1,500 Peaks ance in the Northern for \$600, and Phenix for \$450; Hungerford's loss \$10,000, covered by insurance; Davidson, jeweller, is insured or \$600, loss unknown; T. B. Taylor, photographer, loss \$1,000, insured for \$300; George Jones suffered in connection with his egg business to the extent of \$400 over and above insurance. The contents of Renier's clothing store a total loss. Winn's loss, \$10,000, covered by insurance in the Sovereign for \$1,000; Rogers' loss \$1,000, insured in the Canada Fire and Marine; A. McDowell, grocer, loss \$2,000, insurance unknown. Communication at the Montreal Telegraph office is interrupted, but repairers are already on hand, and probably before evening the line will be again working. At the main office of the Dominion Telegraph Company business is stopped, but at the post office branch the line is open. During the excitement sneak thieves carried off silks and anything valuable that they could by their hands on. The

ENTERPRISE SHOWN BY THE SUFFERERS under these circumstances is worthy of comment. While the fire wasnin progress vacant shops were secured, and some of those whose stocks were wholly destroyed have gone to the city to buy goods. Dr. N. M. Stanley was severely injured by articles falling on his head and cutting it badly. Jas. Miller and R. Roche, who nobly stuck to their posts at the hose, were in some degree injured by falling cinders, the great heat, and inhaling the smoke. Workmen are already at work on some of the damaged buildings, and in a short time it is expected that temporary buildings will be erected.

A BUBBLE PRICKED.

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- More facts are to hand concerning the disappearance of W. H. Blake, from Exeter, while owing everybody. His two partners, a brother and a man named L. A. Hicks, have also cleared out, and it is A. Hicks, have also cleared out, and it is charged that all three were in league to carry on a gigantic swindling operation. The senior partner and mainspring of all the mischief, W. H. Blake, came to Exeter some years ago from the vicinity of Brockville, where he had failed to the extent of some \$6,000 to \$8,000, and been guilty of acts of dishonesty only excelled by his recent villainy. For a time he worked at his trade of a journeyman shoemaker. He is a man of about thirty-five years of age, of fair complexion, corpulent and solid in appearance, and possessed of great suavity of manner, and the faculty of gaining the fullest amount of confidence from those he comes in contact with. Hicks, it appears, was his former partner in villainy. By the aid of a bonus from the farmers they built a dock on Lake Haron, calling is Port Blake. Young Blake's duty was to look after the men employed at Port Blake, and he took no part further in the management of the business. Their next move was to build a dock at Kintail, a point on the lake between Goderich and Kincardine, where they opened a store and did mite on the lake between Goderich and Kincar-dine, where they opened a store and did quite a large business. The ingenuity of the senior partner was fully taxed in manipulating the a large business. The ingenuity of the senior partner was fully taxed in manipulating the finances of the concern. He would be in Parkhill to-day, in Detroit to-morrow, in in Exeter the next day. He would next turn ap at Goderieh, then at Kincardine, and next at Dresden. In fact, he seemed to be here, there, and everywhere. He had a taste for gambling and fast women, though he was married to a comely wife and had two children. On the 22nd of October all three scamps left for Detroit, where Blake the elder joined a paramour, abandoning his wife and family, who are now in Exeter. Almost everybody they did business with them. The beautiful, and Molsons are Bank, at Parkhill, and Molsons Exeter, but they hold security, and it likely they will lose very heavily. At it W. H. Blake registered at the Leland under his own name. Hicks and the Franklin House

as A. H. Leonard, Toronte, and T. Johns Lendon. All the assets are covered by mort gages, and there is a pretty scramble among the creditors.

STRATFORD.

The Finance Minister Visits the Factories Last week Sir Leonard Tilley and Lady Tilley visited the leading industries of the town. They were accompanied by Mr. S. R. Hesson, M.P., Mr. T. M. Daly, sr., Mr. Andrew Monteith, ex-M.P., Lieut.-Col. Campbell, of Listowel, Mr. S. S. Fuller, Mr. John Corrie, Mr. A. W. Robb, Acting Mayor of Stratford, Mr. F. H. Hesson, Mr. J. Fennell, of Berlin, Mr. J. W. Lawrence, and others. The first establishment visited was one which is of perhaps greater importance to Stratford than any other,

THE G. T. B. WORKSHOPS, were met at the workshops by Mr They were met at the workshops by Mr. Thos. Patterson, the mechanical superintendent, and Mr. David Morice, the company's agent. The first building visited was the hall and reading-room, recently erected for the use of the employes, which is situated about a hundred yards from the station. The hall is a spacious, well seated, and comfortably-warmed structure. In it the men meet at lunch time, finding there a clean and pleasant place in which to restrate of comfortably-warmed structure. In it the men meet at lunch time, finding there a clean and plessant place in which to partake of their mid-day meal. In the evening, also, they can gather in it and hold literary and debating society meetings. The reading-room, in which are found the leading newspapers of the day and a good library, adjoins it. Not far from this building is the locomotive repair shop. Here, under Mr. Patterson's management, engines are repaired and refitted. Fifteen or sixteen engines can be attended to at one time. Ten or twelve are now undergoing repairs. A new machine has been recently introduced into the shop for the purpose of litting locomotives. It is of immense power, is worked by steam, and will raise a locomotive in three minutes, and at a cost of about thirty cents. Formerly, when engines were lifted by means of jacks and blocks, the process—which was necessary for the removal of wheels—occupied thirty-six hours, and cost about twelve dollars. Adjoining the engine shop is the shop in which tenders alone are repaired. Numerous machine shops and a blacksmith's shop form part of the premises. In the locomotive and tender-repairing department 146 men are employed. Altogether in the Stratford workshops, in the mechanical and freight departments, and in the offices, 400 men are employed, while there are paid from Stratford 700 men in the company's service at various adjacent points. After visiting the locomotive shops, Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley inspected the round-house. The house will accommodate twenty-seven engines; but to so great an extent has the business improved on the Grand Trunk of

The house will accommodate twenty-seven engines; but to so great an extent has the business improved on the Grand Trunk of late that often forty-seven engines lay up at Stratford over Sunday. With a view to providing for the comfort of the men, the company have recently put up, near the round-house, a building in which engineers and firemen who do not live in the town can sleen overnight. The domittees town can sleep overnight. The dormitory, for such it is, is furnished with bunks, baths, and lavatories. A visit was next made to Mr. Morice's office, at which a perfect record of the movements of alktrains running west and east as far as Buffalo and Toronto is and east as far as Buffale and Toronto is kept. The hour at which every train arrives at every station is noted. An idea of the magnitude of the labour involved in keeping the record can be gained when it is stated that between forty and fifty trains are despatched from Stratford daily. A judgment can also be formed of the business which the line is now doing by the fact that in addition to the regular freight trains, all of which pass out of Stratford leaded to their utmost capacity, from five to eight special freight

No less than 4,400 tons were used last month. The coal is all from the American mines. It is stated, however, that if Nova Scotia coal can be laid down at Toronto at a rate to enable it to compete there with the American coal, the Grand Trunk will, by providing that the engines shall soal at Toronto, use the Canadian article on the line, not only up to Toronto, but between Toronto and Stratford. The probability that Nova Scotian coal will soon be laid down in Toronto at a competing figure is strong, as a company, it is said, is being formed for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers to ply between Toronto and the Maritime Provinces, and to carry coal chiefly. After leaving the G. T. R. works the party proceeded by the train in which it had been conveyed through the company's yards to No less than 4,400 tons were used last month.

company's yards to THOMPSON & WILLIAMS'

G. MacKay's counter check manufactory were also visited. The counter checks which the last-mentioned manufacturer makes are used also visited. The counter checks which the last-mentioned manufacturer makes are used in all good establishments. By their use, as everybody knows, bills are made out in duplicate or in triplicate with but one stroke of the pencil. Mr. MacKay proposes to introduce envelope-making machinery. At Mr. James Sharman's foundry, where fifteen moulders are employed,

THE IRON QUESTION was inquired into. It was learned from Mr. Sharman that the Londonderry iron is the best that can be got, and that if any amendment to the tariff is at all necessary, that amendment should be a provision which will have the effect of still further developing our iron mines. The price of articles into which iron enters has not been increased by reason of the tariff, and whatever variations in price have taken place have been owing to the have taken place have been owing to the changes in the price of the raw materia. This closed the inspection. Sir Leonard no doubt found in it much to gratify him.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

HARROWSMITH, Nov. 4 .- An inquest was held yesterday evening before Coroner Huff-man at the village of Yarker upon the body of an infant, which had been discovered in an or an infant, which had been discovered in an outshed where it had been buried very slightly. It was uncovered by a dog and a little boy, and had apparently lain there for a considerable time. A jury was empanelled, and after hearing the evidence and the medical report of the doctors who made the post-mortem examination, but who, owing to the extensive decomposition of the viseers, could not positively ascertain whether the child had breathed, they rendered a verdict that Annie Wagar gave birth to a child and concealed the birth thereof. She was committed to await her trial at Napanee.

Sr. John, N.B., Nov. 4.—The coroner's jury in the case of Macfarlane heard the evidence despite the protest of the counsel for the prisoner Malone. This evening they re-turned a verdict of murder against Malone, and he was committed to gaol for trial at the next sitting of the Circuit Court.

New York, Nov. 5 .- Wanner Gottbery well-known citizen of Passaic, N. J., com mitted suicide with Paris green. It is alleged that his wife persuaded him to vote the Republican ticket, and he killed himself in remorse for having contributed to the sup-posed Democratic defeat in New Jersey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- Officer Stephens this morning attempted to arrest John Sullivan for firing a pistol in the street. Sullivan fled, firing several shots at the officer, and as he ran the officer fired, wounding the fugitive, who stopped. A terrible struggle then ensued, the officer beating Sullivan over the head with his pistol till he was subdued. The prisoner is badly hurt. He had just finished a ten years' sentence.

Three starving children, aged nine, four, and two, were taken in charge by the authorities to-day. A fortnight ago their father died from the effect of injuries received in a drunken brawl. Their mother became in-sane, and stripped the youngest child naked, stretched it upon a table, and was about to kill it with a carving-knife, when the neighbours, attracted by its frightful screams, interfered.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7.—Willie, a fifteen-year-old son of ex-Governor Sprague, to-day unsuccessfully attempted to shoot Robt. Thompson, his mother's trustee, near the wreck of the Rhode Island, where Thompson drove a party of gentlemen.

MONTREAL, Nov. 6.—A party of loafers attacked Mr. Black, an ex-policeman, to-day on Bleury street, as he was entering his residence. After beating their victim they fired

pily none took effect. The parties escaped.
Mr. Black thinks the attack was in revenge for sending some of the assailants to gool when he was on the force.
A commercial traveller was robbed of a pocketbook sontaining \$70 by two boys who applied to him for charity. applied to him for charity.

The detectives here have made an important capture of a French thief on instructions from the New York police. It appears that about ten or twelve days ago the steamship City of Montreal arrived in New York with a Mr. Henri Guimard aboard, a well-known journalist of Paris, who intends travelling in the United States and Canada. Guimard became friendly with a brother Frenchman named ist of Paris, who intends travelling in the United States and Canada. Guimard became friendly with a brother Frenchman named Pedro Montez, but whose real name is Heraud. When the vessel arrived in New York the journalist hurried to the telegraph station to inform his friends at home of his safe arrival, and entrusted Montez with checks for his baggage, which he valued at \$5,000, asking him to pass it at the Custom House. That was the last he saw of the man. It was believed that the latter came from Montreal with his ill-gotten plunder, and the police here were communicated with. Detective Cullen found that a man answering Montez's description had been seeking employment in a farm-house on the Lachine road, and thither he went, but could find nothing of the man except that he had been at the village of Lachine on the night previous. On his return to Montreal he found Montez at the Hotel Brunswick, on Bonaventure street, where he afrested him at once. The chief telegraphed Superintendent Walling, of New York, and was asked in reply to hold Montez until tomorrow, when he would send for him. Montez confessed to having made away with the goods, and does not know why he did so. He seems to have come to America to look for a runaway wife who left him with two children of fourteen and seventeen vears of age, and ompany's yards to THOMPSON & WILLIAMS' agricultural implements and eagine works has been recently re-organized, and now, with new life infused into it, a more prosperous eareer than that with which the concern has hitherto been blessed is expected for it. Mr. Williams and Mr. Jas. Corceran, the manager, met Sir Leonard and showed him through the buildings at and comprises eight acres; the buildings are numerous, and the number of men employed at the present season—which is in reality not the season for work upon agricultural implements—is eighty. When the works are in full blast, 150 men are at work. The company have felt the advantages of the better times by orders received for engines. The Brown variable cut-off engine is their specialty. Of a hundred horse-power was for three of the same power was for the Dominion Bolt Co., Toronto; one of 125 horse-power was for the Candas Sugar Refining Co., Montreal; another of the same power was for the Dominion Bolt Co., Toronto; one of 125 horse-power was for the Candas Sugar Refining Co., Montreal; another of these powerful engines was in course of construction were also notices in agricultural manihery, the Thompson & Williams Company make reapers, mowers, loughs, etc. For plengths they had a large order from Manitoba this year. The order, it appears, was half filled when the person in Manitoba who sent the order wrote to say that firther shipments that season would arrive too late, and that the immigration that year would not warrant the bringing in of more plonghs. The order was then cancelled. The company will have a good stock of ploughs with which the commence operations in Manitoba next season.

OPERER LEDUSTRIBS.

Brief visits were made to other industries.

urishing sash and door factory, and A. pistol wound near the shoulder. The only vidence that could be used against the prisoner was his own admission to the con-table. Judgment was reserved till Thurs-

> Belleville, Nov. 9 .- Geo. Louis, wh was committed to gaol two weeks ago for robbing clothes lines, died there yesterday. Death was due to the breaking up of his con-

stitution caused by drink.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—Early this morning two women who had rented a room in a house on State street, while preparing to retire noticed a stench coming from a closet in the room. The door being forced open they discovered the corpse of a woman partially decomposed. The body was identified as that of Dora Clarence, a low woman. A woman named Lloyd, who formerly occupied the room, was committed to prison last week. She has been identified as a well-known, New York thief. She was heard quarrelling in her room the other night with a strange woman, now supposed to have been Dora.

St. John's, Nifd., Nov. 9.—By the arrival

St. John's, Nild., Nov. 9.—By the arrival of the steamer Hereules information is received of an unfortunate affray which occurred about the middle of last month at Kain, near Hopedale, one of the Moravian colonies. Two Esquimaux were out deer-shooting and both simultaneously fired at the same deer. A quarrel immediately arose as to the ownership, and harsh words were exchanged, when one of the tawny sportsmen levelled his gun at the other and shot him dead. The inhabitants of Kain were so enraged that, on the first impulse, they resolved to place him on an island lying off the sea, and so let him starve. The Moravian missionaries, having heard of the decision at which the people arrived, rescued the murderer from them, heard of the decision at which the people arrived, rescued the murderer from them, and placed him in charge of Capt. Bartlett, of the steamer Panther, that was at the time lyingat Scrammy Bay. All the official depositions were taken at Hopedale by the Moravian missionaries, who forwarded them by the steamer Horoules to St. John's, where they are in the possession of the Attorney-General. The murderer was brought as far-as Tournavick by the missionaries.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Carried Off in Broad Daylight from a St. Thomas Bank. St. Thomas, Nov. 5.—The east end branch of the Molsons Bank in this town was this afternoon robbed of \$1,500 in a most daring nanner. About three o'clock two men in a buggy drove up to the office, and one going into the bank stated that his comrade was into the bank stated that his comrade was desirous of making a deposit, and requested one of the clerks to go out to the conveyance and receive the money. Mr. McIntosh, the teller, went to the door as requested, when the stranger entered the office in his absence and took possession of fifteen hundred dollars. Entering the buggy at once, the two drove off, and the loss was not discovered until some time afterwards. The case was imtil some time afterwards. The case was immediately placed in the hands of the police, but up to the present no arrests have been made. Several suspicious characters have been noticed in town for the past few days, and it is suspected they were parties to this well-planned robbery, Considerable sym-pathy is felt for Mr. McIntosh.

SERIOUS SHOOTING CASE. Quarrel Terminated by the Revolver-Two Versions of the Affair—The Victin Not Expected to Live.

Kingston, Nov. 5.—Yesterday afternoon John Bredin, jr., Tom Purdy, Henry Dureaux, and C. Dureaux started in a sailboat on their way home to Simcoe Island. While on the water an altercation took place, and one of the party was thrown overboard, but after a short swim he was pulled into the While on the water an altercation took place, and one of the party was thrown overboard, but after a short swim he was pulled into the boat again. This had the effect of restoring quiet until the island was reached, when the quarrel was again reduced between Bradin and Henry Dureaux. Bredin's version of what transpired after the party landed at Simoce laleich at the law was a simoce in the boat intellet and the party landed at Simoce laleich at the law was a simoce to H. Dureaux. Dureaux then began to call me names again, and walked towards me. Purdy stepped between us, thinking that we would fight. I went out of the Boat-house expecting to see Purdy follow me, but seeing that he did not, I looked behind and saw him and H. Dureaux engaged in a fight in the boat-house. I again appealed to C. Dureaux to keep his brothen quiet, as he seemed to be getting worse all the time. Immediately H. Dureaux made a rush at me, and in trying to get out of his way I tripped and fell across a small log on the wharf, and he jumped on top of me. After he had struck me two or three times I got away from him, and ran a short distance. I then told him to stand back and not come near me again. He caught me again, and throwing me across a small raflway which runs out on the wharf, he struck me several times. I again got clear of him and ran a little way, and he followed me. I had at this time a revolver in my right hand. He struck at me with his left hand, and I threw up my right arm to guard off the blow, when his hand hooked over my arm, and pulled it to the level of his abdomen, when through accident the revolver was discharged, the ball entering a little to the left of the stomach. The firing was purely accidental. After I saw what I had done I immediately returned to Kingston and gave myself up to the authorities."

A statement from another source gives the affair a much more serious aspect. It says that as soon as the island was reached Becqin left the party and went to the house of Purdy, where he secured a revolver. He then ret

A Hamilton Elopement.

About the latter part of August or the beginning of September last a young man named David Lake was engaged as a waiter in the Temperance Dining-rooms in Hamilton. He was a bright-looking youth of about 22 years of age, and did his work well, giving every satisfaction to the "boarders and guests. During the two weeks of the Provincial Exhibition the management of the rooms engaged temporarily other waiters, among them a Mrs. Ross, whose husband is a labourer in the city. She was not young, nor particularly handsome, yet she seemed to possess certain charms for young Eaks, and an intimacy sprang up between the two which reached its culminating point last hight. After the rush was over the services of Mrs. Ross were dispensed with, but the relations between her and young Lake were not broken off. Communication was kept up and plans were laid for an elopement, which was to have taken place last night but which was carried out only by Lake. The two were together during the evening, and the arrangement was for them to leave on the 2 a m. train for Buffalo. Mrs. Ross entrusted all her money to her companion, a fact which the latter made known in The company will have a good stock of ploughs with which to commence operations in Manitoba next season.

OFERE INDUSTATES*

Brief visits were made to other industries but as it was now the noon hour, the machinery was not in operation.

**Messrs. Macdonadd, Maopherson & Co. 18 the relation of the corner. Messrs. Macdonadd, Maopherson & Co. 18 the relation manifestory was visited, and it was now then the was falled to the thin himself which is season.

**Messrs. Macdonadd, Maopherson & Co. 18 the relation of the corner of th

LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

It is reported that negotiations are afoot for establishing a branch of the Bank of Paris in the province of Quebec. A manganese mine is about to be opened up at the mouth of the Petite river, Walton, Hants county, N.S., by E.C. Churchill &

The Silver Islet Mining Company are going o increase their facilities for work by adding ome powerful and improved machinery nex The new club-house and skating rink to be suit at London, on the lot lately acquired or that purpose, are estimated to cost

\$16,000. Diphtheria and typhoid fever are making great ravages at Pictou and Albion, N.B. The epidemics are caused by the foulness of the water.

Building operations at the new Roman Catholic cathedral at London have ceased for the winter, but will be resumed as early as possible in the spring. Petroleum has been discovered on the farm of James Fraser, Millbrook. Pictou, C.B. A

local company, associated with practical oil men, has been formed, and prospecting will The opponents of the sale of the London exhibition grounds have decided to issue another injunction in the name of certain citizens should the Council offer to proceed with the sale prior to the municipal elections. The treasurer's sale of lands in the county of Lambton for arrears of taxes took place at the Court House at Sarnia yesterday. There was a large attendance of buyers and keen competition, the land offered being all dis-

posed of at good prices. The American Saw Company, of Newark, N.J., one of the largest establishments of its kind in the United States, has concluded to establish a branch of its manufactory at Ottawa, if the city will offer the usual inducement in the shape of remission of taxes for

term of years.

term of years.

The Hon. Mr. Paquet has introduced to Mr. Thors, of the Crédit Foncier, Mr. Bowers, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who is desirous of seeing a branch of the Crédit Foncier established in his island. It seems that most of the farms there are mortgaged, and that farmers are actually paying in interest all the way from 8 to 13 per cent.

Lunga Fortage of Daylingouth N. S. and

James Foster, of Dartmouth, N. S., and those associated with him, have sold a three-quarter interest in their gold property on Moose river, comprising about twenty-eight acres, containing sixteen gold-bearing quartz lodes, to Mr. Comstock and others of New York for \$30,000. The purchasers are to work the mines at their own expense, and in addition to the purchase morey are to pay addition to the purchase money are to pay those from whom they have bought the property one-fourth of the profits.

A charge against the grain buyers for using illegal grain testers was proceeded with on Tuesday in the Belleville police court. Counsel for the defence admitted that the testers had been used to ascertain the weight per bushed up to October 1st as a guide to the price to be paid, but said that since that date they had simply been used for grading for shipping purposes. He contended that the case did not therefore come under section 28 of the Act. Counsel for the prosecution held that the tester was used to determine the price to be paid for grain and therefore under the price to be paid for grain, and therefore ought to be stamped. The magistrate reserved judgment.

THE OIL QUESTION. Mensures for Safety-How the Refiners Flooded the Country with Dangerous Oil. We have something to say on the subject We have something to say on the subject of safety to life and property, and about legislation with reference thereto, as far as accidents from explosive oil are concerned. It must be remembered that during the earlier years of the period within which petroleum came into extensive use in every household, although inspection laws were then in their infancy of effort and very imperfect, yet the public safety was measurably secured by such an abundance and cheapness of the crude material as enabled refiners to throw away a large percentage of it after distillation, putting only the best product of the still through the further process of decolorization or refining. Further, from 1868, the Customs duty being fifteen cents, against only five cents excise on the home manufacture. tion or refining. Further, from 1868, the Customs duty being fifteen cents, against only five cents excise on the home manufacture, Canadian refiners were not greatly troubled with foreign competition, and could make business pay with enly a comparatively small number of gallons of refined oil produced per hundred gallons of crude put into the still. The situation was changed, however, when in 1877 the Customs duty was lowered to six cents per wine gallon, and the excise duty abolished. We have spoken of this change as a beneficial one, for the reason that it opened the door for a renewal of home competition, which it had been, the tendency of the excise duty to extinguish. But the same cause produced more than one effect, and along with this unquestionable benefit came something else, not at all to be desired. The freer admission of American oil put Canadian refiners at their wits' end to take as many gallons as possible of marketable burning oil out of every hundred gallons of crude, and a considerable deterioration in the average quality of Canadian oil ensued. More of the dangerous element—the naphtha, benzine, or gasolene—was run in along with thereby became less safe than before. This legislation of the late Govern.

tha, benzine, or gasolene—was run in along with the burning oil for household use, which thereby became less safe than before. This legislation of the late Government would have been a good measure altogether had it been supplemented with an efficient system of inspection for safety, but it was not. It is not going beyond the truth to say that Mr. Mackenzie's position, as the representative in Parliament of the oil-producing district, was abundantly utilised by parties interested in a manner that sufficiently answered their purposes at the time. They did not ask him to legislate in their favour, or to bring in a National Policy to suit them, oh no! they knew a trick worth two of that. All they asked him to do was to leave them alone, and not trouble them with such botheration as scientific inspection and high flash tests strictly enforced. With the flash test at 105 degrees they felt comfortable; but they were then putting on the market large quantities of oil that was far from being safe for general use. Not all at once, however, did the damage appear. Forty thousand barrels in stock last a good while; and not until the old stock of safe oil was pretty well used up, and until the new methods of manufacture induced by close American competition and an inefficient flash test together had become general, did the evil begin to show itself. And it was just in the latter part of 1878, and along through 1879, that the evils of Mr. Mackenzie's inefficient and incomplete legislation of 1877 were developed in the country, in the shape of coal oil accidents. His abolition of the excise duty, we repeat, would have been a good measure, had it included at the same time an inspection system efficient enough to keep dangerous oil out of the market. But this it did not do, and it is not easy to dismiss the surmise that Mr. Mackenzie's local connection with the oil district powerfully individuals.

DEATH ON THE LAKE.

Loss of Three Vessels with their Crews.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

sels wrecked on Lake Ontario during the pre-sent season, and the Belle Sheridan has gone down with six out of seven of the crew. She was an eld vessel, built in the year 1852, and rebuilt in 1873, after which she came into possession of Mr. P. G. Close, who sailed her for a year or two. Hard times compelled her to tie up, and for the past two or three years she rested quietly on the bottom of one of the city docks. Last fall she was purchased by her late owner, Capt. James McSherry, who raised her, and during the spring gave her a thorough overhauling partition. thorough overhauling, putting her into com-mission in June last. Since then she has been ping a general lake trade, and on her-last appearance in this harbour received a new centre-board and other repairs, which gave her class as a grain-carrying vessel rating B 1. She took on a part cargo of barley at Adamson's some two weeks ago, and sailed for Wellington Square, where she finished her load and cleared for Oswego. Thence she sailed for Charlotte, where oaded 300 tons of coal for Messrs. J. R. Bailey & Co., of Toronto, and at eight o'clock on Saturday morning left for this port. The details of that last fatal voyage are best told by the only surviving member of her crew, James McSherry, jr., son of her unfortunate captain and owner. He says that after leaving captain and owner. He says that after leaving Charlotte all wout well until nearly midnight, when they were about thirty miles off Niagara, and were caught by a heavy squall from the south-west, which in a few minutes carried away the greater part of their canvas and broke their main boom. Shortly after three o'clock their main topmast went, and then their vessel became unmanageable and they tried in vain to make Presque Isle. Drifting at the merey of the wind and wayes Drifting at the merey of the wind and waves they neared the North Shore, and after an attempt to anchor in which the cable snapped, at about nine o'clock Sunday morning they struck bottom at Weller's Beach, near Consecon. The heavy sea that was running at once told on the old craft and she began to go to pieces, one after another of the crew becoming helpless from cold and exposure and being swept overboard and drowned. Over one hundred spectators assembled on the beach and watched the drowning men, but were

unable to render any assistance. Five times did they launch a boat, but the breakers prevented their near approach to the vessel, and on the last attemptit, too, was capsized and its crew narrowly escaped the fate of those they sought to rescue. All this time young McSherry clung to the rigging, but about four o'cleck in the afternoon the wreck gave unmistakable signs of breaking up, and tearing off a plank he struck out for the shore. Once more the boat put out, and this time succeeded in reaching the boy, who was rescued not a moment too soon, as he had ome insensible, and remained unconscious for twelve hours. He is at present slowly recovering from the chill and shock to his nervous system, and with care will soon be

around again.

The names of the remainder of the crew who are lost are as follows :- James Mcwho are lost are as follows:—Janes Mc-Sherry, captain and owner; John Hamilton, mate; Samuel Boyd, John McSherry, Thos. McSherry, and Edward McSherry, sailors. Captain McSherry was about 60 years of age, and was born in Newry, Ireland. He came to this country in the year 1842, and for a time was employed as a waggonmaker and subsequently as a wire-worker. He then subsequently as a engaged with a shipwright and engaged with a shipwright and wards went sailing, an occupation which he followed for the past thirty years. He bore the name of a careful and experienced navigator, and was well and experienced navigator, and was well as a careful and experienced navigator, and was well as a careful and experienced navigator.

Victoria street, and John Boyd at the corner of Front and Cherry streets.

So far as can be learned there was no insurance on the cargo, but the vessel was valued at \$4,000 and insured for \$2,667 in the Merchentz' Marine. chants' Marine.

The following additional particulars have since been received:—

Consecon, Nov. 8.—The boy McSherry says his father and brother Edward perished on board about one o'clock Sunday afternoon from the cold and exposure to the heavy breakers that were washing completely over the vessel from the moment she struck. The vessel went ashore broadside, heading to the north. The father and son Edward died both together, the latter in his brother James' arms, and both bodies washed overboard. The then survivors clung to the shrouds of the foremast all together until about four o'clock, when James left the group and worked his way along the rail to the mainmast, where he secured a plank and then leaped into the water. After being washed around for about fifteen minutes he was picked up by the boat sent out from shore. Had the others done the same they might have been rescued, as the small boat could not get to the vessels for the breakers. might have been rescued, as the small boat could not get to the vessel for the breakers. About five o'clock the mainmast went, and a portion of the deck broke away, the remaining four men still clinging to the forward rigging. They remained there until about seven o'clock the same evening, when the vessel parted and the foremast fell, carrying to death the poor fellows who were clinging to the wreck. The body of John Hamilton was picked up along the shore about half a mile below the wreck, with his skull smashed, in fact the whole top of the head gone. The heart and lungs of another of the victims were picked up on the shore. The other bodies must have been lashed to the rigging and torn to atoms. Scarcely a vestage of the wreck is to be seen to-day. The beach is strewn with the debris for miles. The boy McSherry is still here, and will remain until to-morrow. The schooner Nellie Sherwood is ashore in Weller's Bay.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—Captain Courson and crew of the schooner Nellie Sherwood shipped

Sherwood is ashore in Weller's Bay.

TRENTON, Nov. 8.—Captain Courson and crew of the schooner Nellie Sherwood shipped on a fishing boat and made several attempts to rescue the crew of the Belle Sherilian. He deserves much credit for the pluck and daring he showed, for which he is noted, but nevertheless it proved of no avail; every time an attempt was made the heavy sea would wash the boat ashore.

Would wash the boat ashore.

THE PROPELLER ZEALAND.

While the loss of the Belle Sheridan and her crew was still the principal subject of conversation along the docks on Tuesday, a telegram from Oswego announced the probability of a still more terrible disaster. This time it was the propeller Zealand, reputed to be one of the staunchest and best manned vessels in the Western Express line. Those who knew her best were the last to give any vessels in the Western Express line. Those who knew her best were the last to give any credence to the rumour, and thought both captain and vessel capable of weathering any storm, but up to a late hour last might no word was received that would reasure those with friends on board. The propeller was full canal size, and being built by Mr. A. Robertson, of Hamilton, in 1874, was a comparatively new vessel. Her cost at that time was \$32,000, and even at present, with the recent depreciation of ship property, she was valued at \$25,000. Her machinery was taken from the propeller Chatham, burned a few years ago in Burlington Bay, and she had been kept in excellent repair, most of her wood-work being new. She was engaged in the lake trade between St. Catharines and Montreal, and had hitherto a successful season, calling several times at this port,

and meeting with no accident. Saturday she arrived here and loaded 12,000 bushels of wheat and 360 barrels of flour consigned to a Montreal firm by Messrs. Coffee & Co., which left her in the best shape to meet a storm, as she only drew nine feet of water. At about half-past six o'clock that night she steamed out into the darkness, and has not since been seen.

Shortly after receiving the news of the Zealand another despatch was received stating that the crew of the schooner Norway had met with One more has been added to the list-of ves-

A SAILORS DEATH. She was a timber vessel, bound for Garden Island, and the despatch will speak best for

KINGSTON, Nov. 9 .- Garden Island ha kingsron, Nov. 9.—Garden Island has been overcast with great gloom owing to the loss of the schooner Norway, within only a few hours, run of home and friends. Capt. Abraham Malone, of the schooner Oriental, reported on Sunday that he saw the schooner Norway about four and a half miles to windward at dark on Saturaha. The Norway ward at dark on Saturday. The Norway was sailing down the lake in good style, and when sailing down the lake in good style, and when last seen she was off Presque Isle. To-day Capt. Vanalstine, of the steam barge Saxon, reported passing the schooner Norway, of Kingston, about fifteen miles south of the Fair Ducks, dismasted and floating with her bows down, and the steam out of the water. The tag Robb the stern out of the water. The tug Robb had just reached her and was trying to get a line around the stern, but there is no one on board the vessel. Capt. Wilson, of the schooner Marquis, reports at Belleville that the schooner Norway, of Garden Island, has foundered about twelve miles from the Ducks, loaded with timber and dismasted, all hands being lost. The W. T. Robb took her in tow this morning. The Norway was built on Garden Island, April, 1873, for Calvin & Breck by H. Rooney. She registered 410 tons, is valued at \$12,000, and classed A 1½. Messrs. Calvin & Son are the present owners and have no insurance. Various are the surmises regarding the dismarted waste. the surmises regarding the dismasted vessel her cargo of timber preventing her from sink ing. Last evening the steamer Hiram A. Calvin left for a trip up the lake in search of the Norway, but had not reached the dismasted vessel as yet. The crew was composed of Capt. O'Brien, aged about 23 single, whose parents reside on Garden Island. Alfred Jolliffe, mate and sailing master, was a resident of Wolfe Island, having a wife and daughter, and being about 60 years of age, robust, and a first-class sailor. For upwards of forty years he has almost lived on the lakes, and has been in every port from Quebec to Chicago. He has been master of numerous crafts, only one of which was lost in the fall of 1847. He was an uncle of Mrs. W. H. Godwin, wife of the principal of the Queen street school Thomas and William Snell, sailors, were the supporters of a father and mother on Garden Island, who were in poor circumstances. P. Crossley, second mate, was the eldest of a tamily of that name on Garden Island. Hewas about 22 years of age. Joseph Birsonen was a Kingston man, and lived near Morton Wood Francis Quinn had a sister on Garden Island who is a school-teacher. They resided together. Sarah Cottenden, the cook, is the daughter of a Garden Islander. Enquiry is made for a young man named Peter Burns, of Little's ne, Kingston, who was on the Norway. A vidowed mother named Black was also making enquiry at Calvin's office in the city regarding her son, who was supposed to be on

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Mary Wheeler's Last Hours-A William On Tuesday morning the police were notified of the death of a girl named Mary Wheeler 23. The report was made by a woman named Bennel, the tenant of the place, and her story was to the effect that the girl had ner story was to the effect that the girl had come to her house drunk the previous evening and had lain down and gone to sleep on the floor. In the moming she was dead. The police notified Coroner Da La Hooke, but he declined to interfere, and the corpse was left in the shanty all day yesterday, no one appearing the start of the and experienced navigator, and was well knewflerer the lake. He resided in earth of the Sherty's line in rear of the Esplanade, and leaves a wife and five children, two girls indict three boys. Of his sons who were drowned with him, John was aged 21. Thomas 17, and Edward 13, and all resided with him.

The deceased captain had been very unfortunate for the past two seasons. He formerly sailed the schooner Echo, and last year the West Wind, of which he was also owner. Just before the clase of navigation he mistook the lights at Cobourg harbour and she went ashore during a storm, becoming a total wreck. This spring he sued the Harbour Board for damages, but the case has not yet been finished.

The mate, John Hamilton, resided at 76½ of Front and Cherry streets. matter will be thoroughly looked into, as Coroner Johnson, of Yorkville, will investigate it. He will open an inquest to-night at 7.30, in the Morgue.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

The Condition of Middle Class Girls in Towns.

A writer in Chambers' Journal says: —The A writer in Chambers Journal says:—The mind should always be occupied; it is strengthened and preserved in a healthy state by work; whereas it decays or becomes impoverished by disuse; or, what is even worse, since it is impossible to keep the brain absolutely at rest, its powers should be profitably employed, or they react on the system, and give rise to the numberless ailments, physical, mental, and moral, known as hysteria. This term almost implies that I am thinking of the female sex; certainly it is to women especially that the want of occupation applies. Young men are forced to get their living whether they like it or not; but a large number of young ladies in a family have absolutely nothing to do. Those brought up in the country have this advantage, that they may always make work for themselves; the village children may be taught and otherwise cared children may be taught and otherwise cared for; bringing not only a blessing on them, but a healthy body and mind to the bene-

but a healthy body and mind to the benefactor.

In town the condition of middle class girls is to me pitiable. They are too genteel to follow any occupation; they are often too many in a family to assist in domestic duties; they have returned home from school with some very poor accomplishments; their knowledge of French and German is not sufficient to allow them to converse in those languages; and music just enough to indulge in a doleful song or play badly on the piano. They dawdle through the day in a listless way, and fall victims to a thousand little ailments which the doctor is supposed to put right by physic. And the most curious thing is that should the instincts of the girl force her to put some of her energies into use, she is as likely as not to be thwarted by the mother. I am a daily witness to this : and when young ladies are brought to me for advice, the invariable story is that they are overtaxing their strength; the maternal instinct being so perverted that it has become with many the belief that every movement means fatigue, and absolute rest is the way to insure health.

It is against this very erroneous view that I am now presching. These mothers do not factor.

absolute rest is the way to insure health.

It is against this very erroneous view that I am now preaching. These mothers do not come to the doctor for advice, but come to dictate to him; and they say: "I wantyou, doctor, to insist on my daughter not playing the organ at church, for it is too much for her; or having that children's class once a week, for she is always ill after it; but order her to have her breakfast in bed, and a glass of port wine about 11 o'clock." It is this fanciful care on the part of parents which is so injurious; for the very energy of young people would command them to occupy themselves. I do not know that girls are worse than boys in respect of idleness; for probably the latter would not work unless obliged, and even for them an occupation is good quite apart from that at which they earn their daily bread.

The Niagara Falls Gazette is informed that the commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to make a survey of the lands desired to be incorporated in the proposed park about Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, have nearly completed their task, and that their report will be forwarded to the Government authorities in a few days. What the character of the report will be has not been made public.

CANADIAN ITE

Bogus \$10 notes are in circulat Boring for oil at Baddeck, ed immediately. More lumber has been sawn Philip, N.S., this year than for On Monday night Mrs. William

Liverpool, N.S., presented her her heriplets. The Government fish-breeding ment at Magog is progressing nice of a large building having been that purpose.

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The Elgin Lieensed Victuall tion have held meetings and subs for the purpose of fighting against of the Scott Act. Half-breeds report the existe

coal between the third crossing or river and Wood Mountain, the being about 400 miles west of Em Mr. Geo. Beeman, who recentle able horse, which the Belleville p has been made the victim of anot Recently some fiend entered his Napanee and mutilated a valuable

The Spring Hill mines, N. S. a new feature in the coal trade supply the demand for slack coorecently arisen in Massachusett the fact that the mills there are mixed with slack coal.

Last week Messrs. Charles
London, L. H. Smith, of Strathr
A. Smith and George VanVall
Forest, spent two days quail she
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partridges. Messrs. Haggert & Cochrane, of are at present engaged in filling of their North-West agency, in hundred bob-sleighs, twenty han power straw cutters, and twenty s. This heavy consignment has up from the raw material and na

the last fourteen days. In the death of Mr. John Steel township perhaps loses the olde it, his father, Thomas Steele, a ist, having been one of the first s ing here in the year 1800, eight Deceased was well known thre township, and although somewh still had many friends. He has of a bachelor, and, we believe, friends, but has a sister, the wide Stevens, residing in Kansas, we communicated with.

On Monday, 1st inst., Wm. R of Dundas county, employed Dollar's lumber camp, Brunel, m accident which resulted fatally pine struck a dry hemlock, fell at right angles to the p Robinson, who had believed him been at a safe distance. He was sensible to the camp, and Dr. H for, who did all in his unfortunate sufferer. The left near the hip was crushed, and in

dent. The Kingston News very demns the manager of the Tecu London, for ejecting the jubilee that hotel solely on account of Our contemporary has the follow on the subject:—"It is difficult that such intolerance can exist minion, where a man's standing is sured by his respectability. Fe pose that the offensive manager titled to be ranked with gentlement young negroes who were though young negroes, who were thoug be allowed a private audience b of England, and were invited to

The death of Edmund N. Ro the oldest residents of the t Whitby, in his 73rd year, has ju Mr. Rogers was born in the Hereford, in the province of Qu he spent the first eight years of family then moved to the townsh mand, in this province, where t for a year, and then settled on l East Whitby. In 1852 Mr. Rog to the farm where he died, it there twenty-eight years. He working, shrewd, business man, garded as one of the most promi in the township. About ten y became connected with the Chr mination and has been a member

Miss Nichol, the Mennonite gi to Texas about a year ago to man States soldier with whom she fell working for one of the officers a bina, arrived here on Wednesda last week from the far off "Lone accompanied by her husband, honourably discharged from the departure of Miss Nichol was the young women and men who wer in the quartette towns, since wh Mennonites have been allowed t It was the first instance, in this least, of a Mennonite girl marry lish-speaking man, and struck to the hearts of the faithful follo non, who feared that other lasse might degenerate. Miss Nichol band went west next morning to Nichol, of Waldheim, the worth brave girl, who had the pluck confidence in human nature to tre United States to the extreme sou dary of the great American Repul to marry a stalwart son of Mar-

A short time ago, while Sir donald was in England, a Fre named Mingo, living in this town the law office of Messrs. Borden and wanted advice in reference to should take to find her son. her son, a young man, had gone to work, and she not hearing from considerable period, became ima most women will, and fancied had been killed. The case was a the regular line of legal advice, beer of the firm advised her to John Macdonald, at Ottawa. Tand the letter was duly forwashort time Mrs. Mingo received a a secretary at Ottawa stating the would be referred to Sir John of and in due time after Sir Janother letter was received stated description of the young man have been supported by the state of the st to the chief of police at Montrea news was that the Montreal poli the boy. Mrs. Mingo is duly the John, and probably not without the Montreal officials no doubt promptly on account of the refer by the Premier of Mrs. Ming Moncton Times.

Mrs. Althouse, of this town, vlate Mr. George Henry Although Lambton Fall Assizes, now be Sarnia, brought an action agains ship of Plympton to recover \$5 for the loss she had sustained death of her husband on the 8th gust last, alleged to have been canegligence of the defendants in a protecting their highway. Thuried on Wednesday last, and, a the evidence of the plaintiff, the the morning of the 6th day of driving along the Lake Shore road ariving up a hill on the road at a bridge leading over a stream dge leading over a stream

meeting with no accident. saturday she arrived here and loaded 12,000 shels of wheat and 360 barrels of flour conned to a Montreal firm by Messrs, Coffee signed to a Montreal nrm by Messrs. Coffee & Co., which left her in the best shape to meet a storm, as she only drew nine feet of water. At about half-past six o'clock that night she steamed out into the darkness, and

has not since been seen.

Shortly after receiving the news of the Zealand another despatch was received stating that the crew of the schooner Norway ad met with

A SAILORS DEATH. She was a timber vessel, bound for Garden Island, and the despatch will speak best for

KINGSTON, Nov. 9.—Garden Island has een overcast with great gloom owing to the loss of the schooner Norway, within only a few hours, run of home and friends. Capt. Abraham Malone, of the schooner Oriental, ported on Sunday that he saw the schooner Norway about four and a half miles to wind-ward at dark on Saturday. The Norway was sailing down the lake in good style, and when ast seen she was off Presque Isle. Today Capt. Vanalstine, of the steam barge Saxon, reported passing the schooner Norway, of Kingston, about fifteen miles south of the Fair Ducks, disnasted and floating with her bows down, and he stern out of the water. The tug Robb d just reached her and was trying to get a ad just reached her and was trying to get a ne around the stern, but there is no one on oard the vessel. Capt. Wilson, of the chooner Marquis, reports at Belleville that he schooner Norway, of Garden Island, has indered about twelve miles from the Ducks, ided with timber and dismasted, all hands sing lost. The W. T. Robb took her in towns is morning. The Norway was built in Garden Island, April, 1873, for Calvin Breck by H. Rooney. She registered 10 tons, is valued at \$12,000, and classed Messrs. Calvin & Son are the present wners and have no insurance. Various are ne surmises regarding the dismasted vessel, er cargo of timber preventing her from sink-g. Last evening the steamer Hiram A. lvin left for a trip up the lake in search of sed of Capt. O'Brien, aged about 23 and gle, whose parents reside on Garden and. Alfred Jolliffe, mate and sailing aster, was a resident of Wolfe Island wing a wife and daughter, and being about

the Norway, but had not reached the dis-masted vessel as yet. The crew was comyears of age, robust, and a first-class For upwards of forty years he has almost lived on the lakes, and has been in every port from Quebec to Chicago. He ne of which was lost in the fall of 1847. Le was an uncle of Mrs. W. H. Godwin, wife the principal of the Queen atreet school. mas and William Snell, sailors, were the porters of a father and mother on Garden ad, who were in poor circumstances. P rossley, second mate, was the eldest of a mily of that name on Garden Island. He was bout 22 years of age. Joseph Birsonen was a ngston man, and lived near Morton Wood Kingston man, and nivel hear morron wood, Francis Quinn had a sister on Garden Island, who is a school-teacher. They resided together. Sarah Cottenden, the cook, is the daughter of a Garden Islander. Enquiry is made for a young man named Peter Burns, of Little's lane, Kingston, who was on the Norway. A widowed mother named. Black was also widowed mother named. idowed mother named Black was also make ig enquiry at Calvin's office in the city reording her son, who was supposed to be on

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

Mary Wheeler's Last Hours-A William Street Tragedy.

On Tuesday morning the police were notified The report was made by a woman med Bennel, the tenant of the place, and her story was to the effect that the girl had ome to her house drank the previous eveng and had lain down and gon herfloor. In the mouning she was dead. The police notified Coroner De La Hooke, but, he declined to interfere, and the corpse was left n the shanty all day yesterday, no one appear-ng disposed to take charge of it. The appearince of the body did not altogether hear Mrs. Bennel's statement. Around the neck was a tightly drawn piece of flannel, and the blood and froth. Some of the neighbours stated that there were fighting and disturb ances in the place after Mary Wheeler had ntered it on the night of her death. Mrs. Bennel's statements were in some instances also decidedly contradictory. The girl, however, was a hard drinker. eighteen years of age, and had been on a bout for some time before her death. The matter will be thoroughly looked into, as Coroner Johnson, of Yorkville, will investi He will open an inquest to-night at .30, in the Morgue.

SOME OF THE FRUITS OF IDLENESS.

The Condition of Middle Class Girls in Towns.

A writer in Chambers' Journal says: —The mind should always be occupied; it is strengthened and preserved in a healthy state by work; whereas it decays or becomes improver; shed by dispase or what is even works. overished by disuse; or, what is even worse, lutely at rest, its powers should be profitably employed, or they react on the system, and give rise to the numberless ailments, physical, mental, and moral, known as hysteria. This term almost implies that I am thinking of the nale sex; certainly it is to women especial ally that the want of occupation applies.
Young men are forced to get their living
whether they like it or not; but a large numer of young ladies in a family have abso nothing to do. Those brought up in th ountry have this advantage, that they may always make work for themselves; the village children may be taught and otherwise cared for; bringing not only a blessing on them but a healthy body and mind to the bene

factor.

In town the condition of middle class girls is to me pitiable. They are too genteel to follow any occupation; they are often too many in a family to assist in domestic duties they have returned home from school with ome very poor accomplishments; their know-edge of French and German is not sufficient to allow them to converse in those languages; and music just enough to indulge in a doleful song or play badly on the piano. They dawdle through the day in a listless way, and fall victims to a thousand little ailments which the doctor is supposed to put right by physic. And the most curious thing is that should the instincts of the girl force her to put some of her energies into use, she is as likely as not to be thwarted by the mother. I am a daily witness to this : and when young ladies are brought to me for advice, the invariable story is that they are overtaxing their strength; the maternal instinct being so perverted that it has become with many the lief that every movement means fatigue, and absolute rest is the way to insure health. absolute rest is the way to insure health.

It is against this very erroneous view that I am now preaching. These mothers do not come to the doctor for advice, but come to dictate to him; and they say: "I want you, doctor, to insist on my daughter not playing the organ at church, for it is too much for her; or having that children's class once a week, for she is always ill after it; but order her to have her breakfast in bed, and a glass of port wine about 11 o'clock." It is this fanciful care on the part of parents which is of port wine about 11 o'clock." It is this fanciful care on the part of parents which is o injurious; for the very energy of young people would comman't them to occupy themselves. I do not know that girls are worse than boys in respect of idleness; for probably the latter would not work unless obliged, and even for them an occupation is good quite apart from that at which they earn their daily bread.

The Niagara Falls Gazette is informed that the commissioners appointed by the Dominion Government to make a survey of the lands desired to be incorporated in the proposed park about Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, have nearly completed their task, and that their report will be forwarded to the Government authorities in a few days. What the character of the report will be has not

horse and waggon, was thrown over the hill down an ambankment some forty-four feet high. At this point the road was only twenty-one feet wide, and the negligence charged is the fact that there was no fence or protection alongside of the highway on the top of the hill. The deceased was considerably injured, and died two days afterwards. The defence set up was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased in criving an old, spring-kneed horse, hitched to an old ricketty waggon, all of which was denied by several of the plaintiffs witnesses. It was shown on the part of the plaintiff that a log one foot in diameter laid alongside of the road would have prevented the waggon going over the CANADIAN ITEMS. Bogus \$10 notes are in circulation at Owen Boring for oil at Baddeck, N.S., is to be commenced immediately.

More lumber has been sawn on the river
Philip, N.S., this year than for several years On Monday night Mrs. William Turner, of Liverpool, N.S., presented her husband with triplets. The Government fish-breeding establishment at Magog is progressing nicely, the frame of a large building having been erected for have prevented the waggon going over embankment as it did. A verdict was

A Mrs. Richardson, of Bentinck township, was butted to death by a vicious ram. She

New copper, silver, and lead mines have recently been discovered in Newfoundland. Half a million dollars is asked for them as

Six thousand five hundred and fifty-two

tons of coal were shipped from Picton last week, making the total shipments to date

The Elgin Lieensed Victuallers' Association have held meetings and subscribed funds for the purpose of fighting against the passing of the Scott Act.

Half-breeds report the existence of hard

coal between the third crossing of the Souris river and Wood Mountain, the latter point

Mr. Geo. Beeman, who recently lost a valuable horse, which the Belleville police found, has been made the victim of another outrage. Recently some fiend entered his stables at

The Spring Hill mines, N. S., are meeting a new feature in the coal trade by trying to supply the demand for slack coal which has

recently arisen in Massachusetts, owing to the fact that the mills there are using peat

one hundred and twenty-nine quail and seven

Messrs. Haggert & Cochrane, of St. Thomas,

In the death of Mr. John Steele, Brampton

township perhaps loses the oldest settler in it, his father, Thomas Steele, a U. E. Loyalist, having been one of the first settlers, com-

ing here in the year 1800, eighty years ago. Deceased was well known throughout the

township, and although somewhat eccentric, still had many friends. He has lived the life of a bachelor, and, we believe, has no near

friends, but has a sister, the widow of Joseph Stevens, residing in Kansas, who has been communicated with.

been at a safe distance. He was carried in-

The death of Edmund N. Rogers, one

the oldest residents of the township of Whitby, in his 73rd year, has just occurred

Mr. Rogers was born in the township of Hereford, in the province of Quebec, where he spent the first eight years of his life. His family then moved to the township of Haldi-

family then moved to the township of Haldimand, in this province, where they resided for a year, and then settled on lot 14, B. F., East Whitby. In 1852 Mr. Rogers went on to the farm where he died, having lived there twenty-eight years. He was a hardworking, shrewd, business man, and was regarded as one of the most prominent farmers in the township. About ten years ago he became connected with the Christian denomination.

Miss Nichol, the Mennonite girl who went

States soldier with whom she fell in love while working for one of the officers at Fort Pembina, arrived here on Wednesday evening of last week from the far off "Lone Star" State,

accompanied by her husband, who has been honourably discharged from the service. The departure of Miss Nichol was the cause of the calling in from service of all the Mennonite young women and men who were employed in the

in the quartette towns, since which time no Mennonites have been allowed to work out.

It was the first instance, in this country at least, of a Mennonite girl marrying an Eng-

lish-speaking man, and struck consternation to the hearts of the faithful followers of Men-

non, who feared that other lasses of the faith might degenerate. Miss Nichol and her hus-band went west next morning to visit Johann Nichol, of Waldheim, the worthy sire of this brave girl, who had the pluck and sufficient

the way from the northern boundary of the United States to the extreme southern boundary of the great American Republic, in order to marry a stalwart son of Mars.—Emerson

International.

A short time ago, while Sir John Macdonald was in England, a French woman named Mingo, living in this town, applied at the law office of Messrs. Borden & Atkinson and wanted advice in reference to means she

and wanted advice in reference to means she should take to find her son. It appears that her son, a young man, had gone to Montreal to work, and she not hearing from him for a considerable period, became imaginative, as most women will, and fancied that her son had been killed. The case was a little out of the regular line of legal advice, but one member of the firm advised her to write to Sir

ber of the firm advised her to write to Sir John Macdonald, at Ottawa. This she did, and the letter was duly forwarded. In a short time Mrs. Mingo received a letter from

a secretary at Ottawa stating that the letter would be referred to Sir John on his return, and in due time after Sir John's return another letter was received stating that the

description of the young man had been sent to the chief of police at Montreal. The next news was that the Montreal police had found the boy. Mrs. Mingo is duly thankful to Sir John, and probably not without reason, as the Montreal officials no doubt acted more

promptly on account of the reference to them by the Premier of Mrs. Mingo's letter.—

Mrs. Althouse, of this town, widow of the

Mrs. Althouse, of this town, widow of the late Mr. George Henry Althouse, at the Lambton Fall Assizes, now being held in Sarnia, brought an action against the township of Plympton to recover \$5,000 damages for the loss she had sustained through the death of her husband on the 8th day of August last, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants in not properly protecting their highway. The case was tried on Wednesday last, and, according to the evidence of the plaintiff, the deceased, on the morning of the 6th day of August, was driving along the Lake Shore road, and while driving up a hill on the road after crossing a bridge leading over a stream crossing the highway at the bottom of a hill, he, with his

ence in human nature to travel alone all

being about 400 miles west of Emerson.

Napanee and mutilated a valuable the

mixed with slack coal.

the last fourteen days.

partridges.

was 78 years of age.

they stand.

BRITISM NEWS.

turned for the plaintiff, with \$1,000 ages.—Strathroy Dispatch.

It is again reported that the office of Lor Chief Baron will be abolished. This month a committee of the House o Lords will be called upon to decide whether the Tichborne claimant is entitled to his liberty at the expiration of his sentences of seven years' penal servitude.

A horrible murder has been perpetrated at Acton, near London, a little girl named Shepherd having been found in her father's house with her throat cut. George Pavey, who is charged with outraging and murdering the girl, was apprehended at Edgware.

A report is current to the effect that Lord Beaconsfield is writing, not a novel, but an autobiography. The work, however, is to be a posthumous one. As it must deal with the political transactions of the last forty years, the autobiography will form a valuable contribution to the literature of England.

Complaints come from many parts of Scotland of the scarcity of water. Streams and reservoirs have almost dried up, no rain hav-ing fallen for months. In Stirling and sev-eral villages in Dumbartonshire the inhabi-tants are put upon short supply, and in Greenock, if rain does not fall, the public works will require to stop impredictly. works will require to stop immediately.

Last week Messrs. Charles Murray, of London, L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, and M. A. Smith and George Van Valkenburg, of works will require to stop immediately.

Mr. Bradlaugh informed his constituents at Northampton that he had voted ninety-five times in the last session and now had a little bill of £45,500 against him; and he observed that he was glad he had a rich colleague. He attributed his position to the solid vote of the great Noncomformist party being scarcely broken. As to what he intended to do in Parliament, he proposed to try his hand at the perpetual pension list.

As official return published shows that Forest, spent two days quail shooting in the townships of Plympton and Warwick. They had capital sport, and succeeded in bagging are at present engaged in filling a large order of their North-West agency, including one hundred bob-sleighs, twenty hand and forty power straw cutters, and twenty grain crushers. This heavy consignment has been worked up from the raw material and painted within the last fourteen days.

An official return published shows that pleuro-pneumonia has been reported upon in eighteen farms in Lancashire during one week, and swine fever in ten farms. There has been one case of pleuro-pneumonia in Chester, and fourteen in the metropolis. Nine cattle have been found to be affected with fost-and-mouth disease in the metropolis, and in Bedford there have been no fewer than 139

cases reported during one week. Mr. Sampson Lloyd has made a most important statement. It is, that for the purposes of the last general election the Reform Club subscribed £270,000, and that two dukes gave £45,000 each. The Royal Comdukes gave 240,000 each. The Royal Commissioners now sitting have traced to its sources most of the money which was to corrupt and debauch half a dozen constituencies in the interest of Liberalism, but little, if any of it, has been traced to the Reform Club.

On Monday, lst inst., Wm. Robinson, late of Dundas county, employed in Mr. John Dollar's lumber camp, Brunel, met with an accident which resulted fatally. A falling pine struck a dry hemlock, which latter fell at right angles to the pine, striking Robinson, who had believed himself to have A meeting has been held of the societies which are discussing the subject of fog and smoke in London. Mr. W. Coles considered that the first aim should be to abate the smoke from factory chimneys, and suggested that the friendly co-operation of the manufacturers should be sought. It was announced that preparations are in progress. sensible to the camp, and Dr. Howland sent for, who did all in his power for the unfortunate sufferer. The left thigh bone near the hip was crushed, and internal injuries that preparations are in progress for an exhiwas resolved to ask Sir Edmund Henderson to favour the committee with details as to the organization by which attempts are made to enforce the Smoke Prevention Act in the

dent.

The Kingston News very properly condemns the manager of the Tecumsch House, London, for ejecting the jubilee singers from that hotel solely on account of their colour. Our contemporary has the following remarks on the subject:—"It is difficult to believe that such intolerance can exist in this Dominion, where a man's standing is usually assured by his respectability. Few will suppose that the offensive manager is more entitled to be ranked with gentlemen than these young negroes, who were thought worthy to be allowed a private audience by the Queen of England, and were invited to dine by Mr. Gladstone." The Wreck Register for 1878-79, published by the Board of Trade, shows that last year 3,002 wrecks occurred on the British coasts, and that 490 lives were lost. Of the total number 797 were serious casualties and 1,808 minor disasters. During the past twenty-five years there had been 49,322 wrecks, resulting in the loss of 18,319 lives. By means of the lifeboats of the National Lifeboat Institution the rocket apparatus of the Board of Trade, and other agencies, as many as 3,302 lives were saved from the various wrecks last year.

Aberdeen has lost one of its most prominent Aberdeen has lost one of its most prominent citizens in the death of Mr. Lewis Smith, bookseller and publisher. The deceased was born in 1804, and commenced business as early as 1820. Among the chief works published by him was the *Censor* and the *Aberdeen Magazine*, to which Mr. John Hill Burton, Dr. Joseph Robertson, and Dr. Stewart, Register House, were contributors. Mr. Smith entered the Town Council in 1836, and, with the exception of a brief interval and, with the exception of a brief interval, sat continuously for forty years, occupying in turn all the important offices except that of

The great breechloading gun of 43 tons is so The great breechloading gun of 43 tons is so far advanced that arrangements are being made for taking it to Shoeburyness for a trial of its powers against the iron targets, as soon as it has passed the requisite proof at the butts and been submitted to a certain grade butts and been submitted to a certain grade of experiments, in order to determine the appropriate powder charge and weight of shot. It is expected to leave the Royal Gun Factory in about two months. The trials of the 100 ton muzzle-loading gun in the model emplacement on the proof ground, which were to have been resumed this month, have been indefinitely postponed.

It is stated in ecclesiastical circles that a bl I has been prepared by the Church Association.

It is stated in ecclesiastical circles that a bl l has been prepared by the Church Associ-ation, the object of which is to take from the bishops the discretion within the meaning of the Church Discipline Act which was estabthe Church Discipline Act which was estab-lished for them on appeal to the House of Lords in the well-known case of "Julius v. the Bishop of Oxford." In substance the bill proposes to make the duty of the bishops imperative when a clerk in holy orders is charged with an offence against the ecclesi-astical laws, and to remedy sundry other alleged defects in Church discipline. The bill will, it is stated, be brought before Parlia-ment next session. ment next session.

The increase in the number of hydrophobia cases during recent years has given rise to no small apprehension, and calls for still more strict measures to prevent so many deaths from this agonising and incurable malady. Formerly a long series of years used to pass without a single case of the kind in the General Infirmary at Leeds; but now they are of frequent occurrence, there having been, for instance, five or six cases during the present year—two of them within the past month. During the past year, from the 29th September, 1879, to the 29th September, 1880, the stray dogs captured by the Leeds police numbered no fewer than 1,567, of which 1,167 were destroyed, whilst the remaining 400 were either sold or returned to their owners. The increase in the number of hydropho-

maining 400 were either sold or returned to their owners.

The presence of the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Garnet Wolseley at the recent mancuvres of the German army is the probable inspiration of some reforms which are about to be made in the War Department. His Royal Highness is understood to have placed before Mr. Childers the results of his observations while in Germany, and to have made suggestions which the right hon, gentleman has now adopted. Some important reforms are to be effected in the organization of the intelligence department, and the staff college system is to be reconstructed. The commander-in-chief be reconstructed. The commander-in-chie is understood to have made most unfavourable comparisons between the results obtained under the English system of the training of staff officers and those visible in the working qualities of the staff officers in the German and French armies, and to have indicated the outlines of a new system of training.

Those requiring a good sewing machine equal in every respect and superior in many to machines manufactured in the United States, are requested to examine the Wanzer. It works so easily that a 5 oz. weight will turn it; possesses all the latest improvements, and is nickel-plated and finished in the latest style. Price within reach of all. Toronto office, 32 King street west.

Some women's main idea in making pumpkin pie is to kill the taste of the pumpkin with

omething else. It transpired in a Keokuk lawsuit that the defendant had sent his wife to the poorhouse and married his father's divorced wife.

CHIT-CHAT.

The man who takes you confidentially aside these days and asks you "how are things going" generally wants something more valuable than your opinion.

Tom Betts, on being arrested for killing Judge Moore, in Georgia, declared himself innocent of that crime, but confessed the commission of a murder several years before.

Dom Pedro Expresses of Parity Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, wished to test a certain railroad brake. He had one adjusted to a car, and started off for a trial trip. The engineer soon saw what seemed to be a big rock on the track ahead, and applied the brake, stopping the train within a few feet of the obstacle, which proved to be of pasteboard.

Another Roman Catholic priest, the Abbé de Biegy, has gone over to the new faith of Hyacinthe Loyson. This is the third French priest converted to the Gallican Church during the past month; but a priest who joined M. Loyson at an earlier date, and afterward brought an unsuccessful action against him, has returned to the Roman fold.

In Russia, all the sons and daughters of In Russia, all the sons and daughters of princes inherit their title. They are, consequently, as plentiful as sparrows. It is said that there is a village where every inhabitant is a Prince or Princess Gallitzen. The title of prince in Russia is about equivalent to that of esquire in England.

A society of Mormon girls, having for its object the securing of monogamic husbands, has been discovered and broken up at Salt Lake. The members took a vow to marry no man who would not pledge himself to be content with one wife. Five grand-daughters of Brigham Young had joined it.

The finest and most renowned of the arches

The finest and most renowned of the arches

in Rome is the arch of Titus, which that Emperor built to commemorate the capture of Jerusalem. No Jew ever passed under it except forcibly, and at the present day, when the Jews are uppermost in official influence at Rome, they are in favour of its destruction, as heing a memento of cruelty and humiliation as being a memento of cruelty and humiliati
to their race.

Leon Belmont, a handsome young person, went to Minneapolis two years ago, claiming to be a nephew of August Belmont and the heir-expectant to a large estate. This was fraudulent, of course; but worse humbuggery has been exposed. Leon made love to the daughter of the hotel-keeper, and engaged to marry her, thus avoiding the payment of board. The swindler turns out to be a woman in trousers. a woman in trousers.

A London paper, in giving an account of the new dress invented for game-keepers, rural constabulary, &c., says that it will shortly be exhibited and tested at the Horse Shortly be exhibited and tested at the Horse Guards barracks by Captain Lord Arthur Somerset, and should it stand (as expected) a rifle shot, the Irish landlords will naturally take great interest in the experiment. The signalling apparatus by which the keepers will be able to beat off and recognize their assailants will also be shown. sailants will also be shown.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler says, in the Congre-cationalist, that a vital question is the small ttendance at religious services. "It reattendance at religious services. "It requires but half an eye to discover the alarming fact that this attendance is steadily falling off, both in the cities and in the country, both at the East and in the West. Forty years ago it was claimed that one-half of the population of the city of New York were either wholly or partially connected with some Protestant congregation. Now only one-fourth of the population are ever seen in any Protestant place of worship." Dr. Cuyler adds that, on the first Sunday in October, the fifteen most popular churches in the city, capable of seating 20,000 persons, held only 10,500.

A party of miners were snow-bound on

A party of miners were snow-bound on Needle Mountain, Colorado. The drifts were high around their hut on every side, and it became evident that, as their stock of provisions was small, they must quickly dig their way out or starve to death. One was too ill to stir, and the rest cast lots to determine which should stay with him. Food and fuel enough for a week were left with the two men, and the others started on their desperate journey. The distance to the nearest settlement was only four miles, but they were five days on the journey, and their sufferings were intense, from both cold and hunger. It is uncertain yet whether the sick man and his companion survive.

The Bohemia, of Prague, says that the "Burial Brotherhood" of the Jewish Bohemian community has been engaged for the last five years in deciphering some of the oldest inscriptions in Jewish burial grounds. It appears that the "Israelitische Friedhof" in the Josefsstadt contains memorials reaching back for twelve centuries. The scholars employed in deciphering the epitaphs have

ing back for twelve centuries. The scholars employed in deciphering the epitaphs have already collected about three thousand, many of great value, biographically and historically. The oldest is dated the year 4366 after the creation of the world, which answers to the year 605 of the Christian era. Thus the Jews were a settled community in Josefsstadt when the Angles, Jutes, and Saxons were a new immigrant population in Britain.

Arthur Fitzpatrick, who returned from Colorado a short time ago, gives the following account of an occurrence in the mining districts of which he was an eye-witness:—"A miner and some companions were crossing the

tricts of which he was an eye-witness:—"A miner and some companions were crossing the Continental Divide when it was covered with snow. Three miles below them, down a decline of forty-five degrees, deeply covered with frozen snow, lay the spot they desired to reach, while to go round by trail was fifteen miles. The miner took a tin pan, used for washing gold, spread his blanket over it, got in himself, in a squatting position on his haunches, tucked the blanket around, held his rifle and other traps over his head, and got one of his companions to give him a push. He informed me he went down at the speed of sixty miles a minute, and shot far out into He informed me he went down at the speed of sixty miles a minute, and shot far out into the valley at the foot of the mountain. When he stopped he found the soldering of the pan melted from friction, his blanket on fire, and it was his impression that had he gone much further he would have been burned up, together with all his traps."—Pittsburg Telegraph.

together with all his traps."—Pittsburg Telegraph.

A trumpeter describing the battle of Maiwand, thus relates what befell himself during the engagement: "As I was orderly trumpeter of the general commanding the force and of the officer commanding the Third Light Cavalry, I had indeed very muth to do during the fight. I had to take messages from one place to another, and while standing behind the guns several men were blown away by the enemy's guns; even a brigadefrom one place to another, and while standing behind the guns several men were blown away by the enemy's guns; even a brigade major and quartermaster-general right and left of me were blown away, and I was saved. We were ten persons with the commanding officer, and of us only two were saved, the commanding officer and myself; the rest were blown up. At one time, as I was standing behind a gun, my brother came to see me. I said, 'Well, what do you want?' He said, 'Nothing; I came to see you.' Just as he uttered those words a bullet washed off my right moustache without any injury to my mouth. The next came just after the first, hitting my horse's headstall, and the horse was saved. Again, a minute after, another bullet tore the skin off my horse's hock, injuring him a little, and a fourth hit the horse's knee and thigh, on account of which my horse remained a month on sick list."

At the present time the German empire is represented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls, and 3 vice-consuls, while in addition to these Germany has 644 so-called merchant consuls or vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls or vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls or vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls or vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls or vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls, and 3 vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls is presented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls, and 84 consular agents and the presented abroad by 11 consul-g

At the present time the German empire is represented abroad by 11 consul-generals, 36 consuls, and 3 vice-consuls, while in addition to these Germany has 644 so-called merchant consuls or vice-consuls, and 84 consular agents. The greater number of these consuls

ter of a mile of the guns, when, led by a "wary old stag," they charged through their followers, and escaped in safety to the solitude of their native fastnesses, only a few of the more simple of the herd passing the guns. After lunch at Loch Maick, where the sportsmen were joined by a number of ladies, a second drive took place on fresh ground, but with no better success than the first. The deer were again brought to within five hundred yards of the guns, when, defying the beaters, they broke through and made off. The sportsmen were not a little disappointed, and no wonder! RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

are in European countries, there being 73 in the United Kingdom alone—47 in England, 18 in Scotland, and 8 in Ireland. One only of these, however—namely, the consul in London—belongs to the regular consular service. Next in number come German consuls in Sweden and Norway, the consuls in Stockholm and Christiania belonging to the regular consular service. After Sweden and Norway, Spain and Russia are most plentifully provided with German consuls, there being 34 in each of the two countries. In the whole of France, on the other hand, Germany has only 17 consuls, the commercial intercourse between the two countries being at the present time on a very reduced scale. After Europe, a greater number of German consuls are to be found in America than on any other continent, Asia, Africa, and Australia following in the order named. In the United States there are 17 consulates, the consuls at New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, and St. Louis belonging to the regular consular service. In Brazil there are also 17 consuls, but all of them belong to the merchant class. In Asia the largest number of consuls are found in Turkey and China, and in Africa in Egypt. ENGLISH GOSSIP.

From the London World. At the review at Aldershot on the 21st ult the infantry regiments averaged under three hundred men each, although every available man was pressed into the ranks. Our toy army will have quite enough to do at home this winter without the prospect of being employed to extend the borders of Greece. Sir William Harcourt is still enjoying yachting on the west coast of Scotland. Accompanied by Sir Henry James and Lord Provost Boyd of Edinburgh, he last week visited the Isle of Skye. The yacht was anchored in Kyleakin Bay, and the party went on shore for several hours. This is the second visit the Home Secretary has paid to Skye this season; and he is so charmed with its wild beauty that I hear he has been negotiating for the erection of a summer negotiating for the erection of a summe residence there.

An eye-witness tells me that the meeting between Roberts and the generals at Candahar was rather a melancholy affair. Burrows felt that he had not come well out of the Maiwand business, although his personal gallantry at that ill-starred fight appears to have been deserving of the highest praise. As for General Primrose, he looked very down on his luck, as though he had not heard the last of those alarming telegrams of his, and of his precipitate withdrawal into the citadel. I hear that he is now on his way to England. An eye-witness tells me that the meeting

hear that he is now on his way to England.

The movement for the establishment of the Junior Reform Club has, I learn, received the assent of a large number of the Liberal members of the House. It is to be a self-supporting institution, will cost £100,000 or thereabouts, and will not be subsidised by donations from the wealthy members of the party. Its house accommodation will provide for the possibility of 3,000 members, and, to avoid the difficulties thrown in the way of the reception of strangers by the members, separate suites of rooms for the purpose are proposed. Though there will be considerable difference in the entrance fees, there will be little difference between the subscriptions to

sailants will also be shown.

Justice Smith said, on opening his court at Connorsville, Tenn.: "William Henry Smith is arraigned for assaulting his father." The magistrate had on the previous day knocked his father down with a club, and it was himself that he was now arraigning. He continued: "The evidence is conclusive, and I'm not sure but I ought to send myself to gaol for ten days. But, as this is my first offence, and I certainly had a good deal of provocation, I will simply impose a fine of ten dollars."

difference in the entrance fees, there will be little difference between the subscriptions to the "junior" and to the senior institution.

It is currently reported that the Duke of Westminster intends selling off his fine stud of racehorses, and quitting the turf altogether. The Duchess's health unfortunately does not improve as could be wished. All thought of moving to the shores of the Mediterranean are given up; and the Duke has hired High Cliffe, near Bournemouth, in hopes that the puckets will be able to support the shore institution.

the Duchess will be able to support the shorter journey. This lovely place belongs to Louisa Lady Waterford, and is situated, as its name denotes, on the edge of a cliff overhanging the sea; it has a charmingly south aspect, and is sheltered by pine woods from the north and east.

Sir Charles Dilke was the chief object of political and social interest in Paris last week. He reached the French capital on Wednesday, and left it yesterday (Oct. 18) for Marseilles, en route to his château in Provence. He stayed at the Grand Hôtel, occupying the large suite of rooms, always reserved for him, on the first floor on the right hand staircase. The reception which the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs met with must have been eminently gratifying. M. Gambetta specially returned to Paris to welcome, him; and almost every politician of eminence left cards upon him, and expressed satisfaction at the improvement in his health. After three weeks in his French Tusculum Sir Charles Dilke will return to London.

The shipment of the "war material," as

The shipment of the "war material," as those guns and their charges were ominously called, delayed the departure of the Assistance a couple of days, during which innumerable were the telegrams passing between Captain Buckle and Whitehall. All the departments of the Administra Captain Buckle and Whitehall. All the departments of the Admiralty were, more or less, exercised to meet points raised by Captain Buckle, who is nothing if he is not particular, but yet is the reverse of a fussy, irritable, or discourteous commander. Now, by some indefinable process of newspaper raticoination, the conveyance of the Nordenfelt guns and several thousand charges has been construed into "war preparations;" but the Admiralty only ordered them to be put into store at Malta. And though the statement that they will be distributed among the vessels composing the Mediterranean fleet is probable, yet it is nothing more than a supposition.

M. Gambetta gave two great entertain M. Gambetta gave two great entertainments

—a breakfast and a dinner—last week at his
official residence, the Palais Bourbon, and not
a few of his systematic detractors were among
his guests. That the number of these should
be on the increase may be regarded as a proof
that M. Gambetta's influence is not on the
wane; and the persistency with which the
assertion is made that he has little or no
practical power with his countrymen is probably the most conclusive testimony to the
reality of that power. Puissant there can,
indeed, be no question that Gambetta is.
None the less his position is extremely difficult, and even disagreeable. It is necessary
for him to strive to his utmost to maintain in
office M. Jules Ferry, whom he personally
dislikes; and, as a consequence, he has to
veil or suppress his strong dislike of that acquiescence in German influence and control
which is now a chief characteristic of French
foreign and domestic policy.

By the time this appears in print Lord By the time this appears in print Lord Clanwilliam's squadron (detached, flying, or training, as you please) will be fairly on its way to Vigo. I am told at Whitehall that

way to Vigo. I am told at Whitehall that the arrangements at present made are definitive, and will only be subject to such modifications as the gallant admiral in command may find necessary. The squadron will prolong the cruise until March or May of 1882; but the Bacchante would, if it was found to be practicable, return home soon enough to enable Christmas of next year to be spent at home. The principal places to be visited, and the order in which they will be reached, are as follows:—Madeira, St. Vincent, Bahia, Monte Video, Falklands, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Callao, Guayaquil, Galapagos, Vancouver's Island, Sandwich Islands, Yokohama, Kobi, Nagaski, Chifu, Shanghai, Hong-Kong.

A colporteur in Japan recently sold over 1,000 Bibles in one week. The Southern Baptists have just organized a church of Chinese communicants in San

Bishop Fuller confirmed seven candidates in St. Alban's Church, Acton, on Sunday evening, Oct. 29th. One of the members of the French Cabinet predicts that before the present generation has passed away France will have become Protestant.

Two of the Chinese members of the Presbyterian Church in Oakland, Cal., are taking a theological course in Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati.

The last annual report of the Free Christian Church in Italy represents last year as the most prosperous in all its history. It has now 1,800 communicants.

A committee of the Saugeen Presbytery has failed to reconcile the organists and antiorganists in the Durham Presbyterian Church, and leave has been granted to organize a new

The people of Tapitenea (Gilbert Islands), under missionary teaching, have gathered and burned all their weapons. They have also abolished the liquor traffic and passed stringent Sunday laws. The Methodist mission among the Chines

in California has an average attendance of 40 Chinese girls in the day, and 70 boys in the evening, schools. The missionary, Mr. Gibson, lives among the Chinese. The Minister of Public Worship has ad-

dressed a note to the Bishops of France, urging them to make sure that the Directors and Supervisors of the seminaries do not recruit any of their professors from among the members of the non-authorized orders. At a meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, the other day, under the presidency of Earl Nelson, it was decided to raise a memoreal fund of \$50,000 in memory of the late Rev. C. F. Lowder, of St. Peter's. The money will be used in building a parsonage for St. Peter's.

The great work of church erection, for which most of the evangelical churches have provision, is done mostly in the far West. For example, of the 201 churches erected with the aid of the Board of Church Extension of the United Presbyterian Church, 45 are in the State of Iowa and 19 in Kansas.

A gift of \$50,000 has been made to the fund for the Melbourne (Australia) cathedral. It is intended that the edifice shall be the grandest one in that part of the world, and one which will compare favourably with the costliest churches in any Protestant country. The \$50,000 were contributed by an anonymous giver anonymous giver.

Mr. O. D. Miller, in an article entitled the "Ganeden of Genesis," in the American Antiquarian, says that a theory now almost universally received both in Europe and America is, that the actual Eden was on the plateau of Panier, in Central Asia, known as

A correspondent writes to a London paper as follows:—"Much has been said by the Primate and by speakers at the recent Church Congress about the importance of doing something to improve our preaching. But no one seemed to be aware of what is already in the state of operation. Permit me, then, to inform your readers that at King's College, for many years, we have had every week instruction and practical drill in the composition and delivery of sermons and in the reading of the prayers and leasons."

sermons and in the reading of the prayers and lessons."

"A Catholic Dictionary," edited by the Rev. W. E. Addis and T. Arnold, M.A., is announced by C. Kegan Paul & Co. to be in active preparation. The object is to comprise in one work authentic information on the numerous points of ecclesiastical interest which are continually presenting themselves to the mind of a religiously disposed Catholic. It will not be a work of controversy, and will be founded by permission on the "Dictionnaire de la Théologie Catholique" of Wetzer & Welte. It will contain many original articles on the questions to which the position of Catholicity in England since the Reformation has given rise.

The English Church Congress, says the Christian Union, was held this year at Leicester, the "cradle of political dissent," and it is quite possible that the hospitality which it received at the hands of a strong nonconformist community was not without effect; certainly moderation in tone and liberality in sentiment characterised in an unusual degree the discussions on the subject of dissent. It was noticeable that every expression of impatience of parliamentary control was vigorously applauded, and it is not improbable that the inability of civil tribunals to settle ecclesiastical difficulties may bear fruit in the development of a sentiment favourable to disestablishment inside the Church.

An interesting collection of Bibles was resently exhibited in Levilage of the control of th

establishment inside the Church.

An interesting collection of Bibles was recently exhibited in Londom, which comprised copies of all the editions that, because of peculiar errors of the printers, or from some other reason, have been known by strange names. Among the Bibles on exhibition were the following:—The Gutenberg Bible—the earliest; the Bug Bible, A.D. 1551; the Breeches Bible, the English family Bible during the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the Place-Makers' Bible (from a typographical error, "Blessed are the place-makers," instead of peace-makers,") A.D. 1562; the Treacle Bible, A.D. 1568; the Rosin Bible, A.D. 1611; the Wicked Bible, from the fact that the negative has been left out of the seventh commandment (Exodus xx., 14), for which negative has been left out of the seventh commandment (Exodus xx., 14), for which the printer was fined £300, A.D. 1631; the Thumb Bible, one inch square and half an inch thick, A.D. 1670; the Vinegar Bible, A.D. 1717; the Printer's Bible; the Murderer's Bible, A.D. 1801; the Caxton Memorial Bible, wholly printed and bound in twelve hours, A.D. 1877.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Some Edinburgh women are publicly de-nanding that women householders and own-ers of property shall be allowed to vote for members of Parliament and of town councils. members of Parliament and of town councils.

The women employed in the perfumery works of L. T. Piver, in Paris, have struck work because the discipline is so 'strict and the fines are so exorbitant that it is impossible for them to earn any money. They are paid from twenty-five to fifty cents a day.

Miss Houghton, an English clairvoyant, arrested recently in London for obtaining money by false pretences, told the court that she had been engaged in "spiritualism" for four or five years, that she was a member of a "spiritualistic" institution, that the present year was an unfortunate one for "spiritualists" in general, and that many of them had been

in general, and that many of them had been getting into trouble.

getting into trouble.

A western lady, whose name of the pen is "Selonia," writes to the editor of her favourite newspaper, asking him if he "realizes that the majority of his readers are women when he so fills his columns with political articles. Of course, some political reading is interesting to all, but for a steady diet deliver me." The fair correspondent will doubtless be delivered after next week's elections.

The Republicans of Museatine Is, had a The Republicans of Muscatine, Ia., had

The Republicans of Muscatine, Ia., had a big parade a few nights ago, and among them were many ladies of Muscatine on horseback. "Miss Sue Musser and Miss Fegan," says the Muscatine Journal, sadly, were "mounted upon mettled steeds, and bravely took a position in the procession; Miss Musser's horse was too fiery for the noise and confusion, however, and becoming frightened, whirled, slipped, and fell, throwing its fair rider, but very fortunately without the least injury."

On leaving the Tuileries according to the state of the same transfer. very fortunately without the least injury."

On leaving the Tuileries, according to a late writer, the Empress Eugénie is said to have exclaimed, "Fatal palace! 'It is, then, the destiny of all royalties to leave you thus!" Marie Antoinette left for the guillotine; Josephine, divorced and wretched, left it for the solitude of Malmaison; Marie Louise fled from it at the approach of the Allies; the Duchesse d'Angoulème and the Duchesse de Berri were driven from it; the same fate awaited the Queen Marie Amélie, the Duchesse d'Orleans, and the Empress Eu-

Duchesse d'Orleans, and the Empress A New York umbrella mender said yester-day that ladies use up their umbrellas chiefly in two ways. When walking they rub them against their clothes, and when riding in cars

against their clothes, and when riding in cars or omnibuses they lay them on the seat of the vehicle while paying their fares—they must have both hands disengaged—and thus get the umbrellas sat upon and broken. Dozens of such cases come to his knowledge every week in that city. A crape dress or veil, he says, acts like a file upon a silk umbrella. Ten or twelve rubs are enough to wake a long held. Ten or twelve rubs are enough to make a long hole.

For the last two seasons the Empress of Austria has rented a shooting-lodge in the county of Meath, Ireland, in order to enjoy the "runs" for which that county is famous; but owing to the disturbed state of the country, it is reported that she will not visit Ireland next winter, and that this will be a great disampointment to the centlemen with great disappointment to the gentlemen with whom so bold and enthusiastic a horsewoman was bound to be immensely popular, but a scarcely concealed delight to the ladies, as the amount of homage exacted by an Empress left a scarcely appreciable margin of admiration for less exalted women to receive from the other serv the other sex.

This important question is asked and answered in the *Parisian*: "Supposing that you are in society with a lady of a certain age, and that you do not know whether she be an old maid or not, ought you to address the area." elevated tract of country on the globe. He makes this to agree with many sentences in the Bible.

At the General Convention of the Disciples of Christ, held in Louisville recently, it was reported that there are about 600,000 communicants in this country. Delegates were present from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Canada, England, and Australia.

Rev. Dr. Howard Country on the globe. He madame or mademoiselle? If the person be pretty, and if her certain age cannot be looked upon with indifference, then call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle? If the person be looked upon with indifference, then call her mademoiselle? If the person be looked upon with indifference, then call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle? If the person be looked upon with indifference, then call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle in the production and of an affection founded on the qualities of her heart. On the other hand, it may be maintained that one should always address a woman in these conditions as madame or mademoiselle? If the person be pretty, and if her certain age cannot be looked upon with indifference, then call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle? If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle? If the person be looked upon with indifference, then call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle? If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle. If the person be ugly and unlovely call her mademoiselle? If th

wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Canada, England, and Australia.

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, said in his pulpit on Sunday: "I cannot refrain in this connection from referring to an unholy woman of shame who has come to this city to flaunt herself on a public stage. I hope none will so degrade themselves as to encourage her immoralities in any way." If Dr. Crosby refers to Mile. Bernhardt, he will be surprised to see by what a large majority his hopes will be blasted.

Mr. Watkin Williams, M. P., a member of the English Church, but not unfriendly to the Nonconformists, said recently in an address that there were signs that a feeling is abroad in favour of a confederation of churches with a genuine Christian life and truth.

A correspondent writes to a London paper as follows:—"Much has been said by the Primate and by speakers at the recent Christian life and truth.

A lady writes to the lead a maiden and of her pride if she be a married woman."

A Paris writer notes that women have moven have moven the sea as a career. There was no woman on board the Argo, in spite of the Argo, in spite of the vown and no free ticket to the press.

Two children who were playing in the sand at Manhattan Beach together. The small boy: "Then take supprised to see by what a large majority his hopes will be blasted.

Mr. Watkin Williams, M. P., a member of the English Church, but not unfriendly to the Nonconformists, said recently in an address that there were signs that a feeling is abroad in favour of a confederation of churches; each characterised by its own individuality or life, and founded upon a recognition of differences as not incompatible with a genuine Christian life and truth.

A correspondent writes to a London paper as follows:—"Much has been said by the Primate and by speakers at the recent Church.

A lady writes to the London News."

I have the free in a man a

come a sailor? Why is it that there are Jack Tars and not Gill Tars?

A lady writes to the London News:
"Having during a recent journey from London to Fleetwood by the London and Northwestern Railway suffered, in company with another lady, extreme annoyance and discomfort through the intrusion into our carriage of no less than four drunken men, the necessity for certain compartments being especially set apart for the accommodation of female passengers has been painfully brought home to me, and I desire, with your co-operation, to solicit public opinion in favour of the rectification of this evil. Every railway company on the Continent, almost without exception,

me, and I desire, with your co-operation, to solicit public opinion in favour of the rectification of this evil. Every railway company on the Continent, almost without exception, provides in connection with each class carriages exclusively for ladies' use, and it is matter of surprise as well as of regret that our country should be so shamefully behind foreign nations in this respect. Surely the enterprising, ready, and keen-sighted railway managers of Great Britain only need their attention called to this requirement in order to supply it. Under the present system ladies are exposed to constant annoyance, which frequently degenerates into direct insult." The simple st and most effective remedy for this evil is the adoption of the American and Jwiss style of railway carriages.

The Christian code, says the London Times, utterly ignores all diversity of interest, and declares man and wife to be one. It compels the bridegroom to endow the bride with all his worldly goods, but assumes that the like declaration is needless on her part, as, once married, she no longer possesses separately any goods to endow with. It is true that, as a fact, in all ages under certain circumstances the wife has frequently held an independent position. Queens Consort have frequently held sovereignties in their right, had revenues, armies, cabinets, and courts apart from their husbands, and even take different sides on the great questions of the day. The old English feeling is adverse to any separation and consequent diversity of interest between husband and wife. The feeling, however, has long since given away to necessity—that is, to the strong hand of wealth, rank, and power. In a state of society like ours women have great liberty of choice. They can bestow their smiles as they please, subject their admirers to a sort of competitive examination, change their minds if they please, and finish by rejecting a cozen wise, good, and well-to-domen for a spendthrift, a profigate, or a fool, certain to break their hearts and their children w

a bad rent in her ample cloak. Her face was furrowed and her hair was streaked with white. This was the widow of Abraham Lincoln." She had come alone across the Atlantic from southern France, where she has lived for four years past. A nephew met her at quarantine, but there were no friends around her, and no one to pay her attention. On the wharf the Bernhardt's carriage was a long time getting through the gaping crowd, and while she waited everybody else waited — indeed most of them wanted to wait, and will stir up the envy of their various circles all the season with allusions to "the time I went down to meet Bernhardt." But Mrs. Lincoln, with her nephew, moved toward the gate. A policeman vigilantly touched her on the shoulder and bade her stand back, and back she stepped, while all the people there twere jammed aside to let Miss Bernhardt's carriage draw up. When she had relieved the ferry house of her presence, the widow of Abraham Lincoln was allowed to pass.

HUMOROUS.

The apple crop is be-cider herself. The butterfly never goes back on its grab. Said he: "Let us be one." And she war

The pay school is the place of hire educa A hollow mockery—A mismatched stor

A "squeeze in grain "-Treading on a man' A boil in the kettle is worth two on you Astrain of music-Tightening the strings

It is a poor speller who does not keep an i Comets are wearing as long trains this

The smallest kind of a yellow dog is a terrier to evil doers. Kisses sweeten a farewell. They are the ream of ta-ta, as it were.

One man can kill another, but it takes 12 nen to make a murder of it. As with a woman, so with the horse. His cack hair is his mane trouble. Coal is so black that it is wonderful how a ealer can make a ton so light.

Many a man is willing to hold the stake when the bet is a bottle of wine. The potato resembles an archery because it shoots out on all sides. The girl who bangs her hair often the wife who bangs her husband's. Form of telegram to your shoemaker-Make me another pair exactly like my last.

A determination to be honest is an appr priation for the improvement of the river el the life. "Anty, vat makes the little baby cry so? Do it want its mudder?" "Yes, dear, and its fodder, too!"

"What does a woman want to put on glove in the hot weather for?" asks a male sul scriber. Why to keep her hand in, stupid. Consoling: Poor author—"Heavens, what a pain there is in my head!" His wife—"Conplaining of that? You ought to be thankful there is anything in it."

The ignorance displayed by our butchers is simply asteunding. Not one in a score of them knows when a bird ceases to be a chicken and becomes a hen.

Snow has not been so deep in the far West at this early date for years before, and old settlers are arranging to put their whicker.

It is the dastardly young brother who marks: "Sister Sal's all the fashion in She wears a horse belt around her waist, I expect she'll have a saddle and bridle."

The word love in one of the Indian diale is chemlesidemoughkananogager.

is chemlendamoughkanagogager, sweet forest matten telling her cop ed brave that she chemlendamoug gers tim. "Science enumerates 588 species of organizations in the air we breathe." Just think it! Every time you draw in a breath a wh zoological garden slips down your windpi and no free ticket to the press.

was the prompt reply.

"Introduce to me your intended," said his friend. "She is not my intended; she is my wife." "Pshaw! you were hugging and kissing her almost in public." "Yes, but we have been married only a month, and I had forgotten that she was my wife."

A handsome lady entered a dry goods house and enquired for a "bow." The polite clerk threw himself back and remarked that he was at her service. "Yes, but I want a buff, not a green one," was the reply. The young man went on measuring goods immediately.

Chicago girls are wonderfully full of resources. Their new device for hurrying up bashful suitors is to secretly procure the marriage license themselves, and the publication of the fact in the papers nerves the timid youths up to the required pitch of desperation.

youths up to the req tion.

The agricultural editor of the New Haven Register rises to remark that "It isn't the yellowest pumpkin that makes the best pie. It is the rosy-cheeked, dimpled-elbowed farm er's girl that does that. But don't go too fast young man. Her answers are sometimes a short as her pie-crusts."

"Any good shooting on your farm?" asked the hunter of a farmer. "Splendid!" replied the agriculturist; "there's a drive well man down in the clover meadow, a cloth peddler at the house, a candidate out in the barn, and two tramps down in the stock-yard. Climb right over the fence, young man, load both barrels, and sail in."

barrels, and sail in."

Two weeks since a proposition to illuminate Paradise hall, the meeting place of the Detroit Limekiln club, was discussed and held over to await facts and figures promised by Brother Gardner. He now announced that he was ready to say a few words. "It seems to me," he began, "dat de mo' light we get in dis hall, de wuss our furnchur will look to us. In dis subdued light we kin sort o' hide our feet, our old cloze, an' de bald spots on our heads. Dar's sunthin' 'bout de smell ob kerosene ile that exhilarates us, an' we know dat de cost o' lightin' up am only 21 cents per meetin'. We has bought de lamps, have four gallons of ile in stock, an' any change now would put us to a smart loss. De time for puttin' in de lectrick light hasn' arove yet, an' I must place my weto on any furder purceedins."

Epps's Cocoa.—Graverul and Compoing.—"By a thorough knowledge of natural laws which govern the operations digestion and nutrition, and by a careful plication of the fine properties of well-sele ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our bre fast tables with a delicately flavoured between the composition of the fine properties of well-sele

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LONDON, Ont.—Richmond street, corner of Darling, E. A. Taylor's Co., Agents,
NEW YORK—99 Union Square, Breatano's Steary Emporium.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 12, 1880. CABINET CHANGES.

THE vacancies lately created in the Cabinet by the retirement of M. Masson and M. Baby have, we believe, been filled, and a slight rearrangement of portfolios has been effected. M. CHAPLEAU finally decided, as we announced, to remain Premier in Quebec, and we feel sure that his choice will greatly increase Customs...... his reputation as a man devoted at once to his province and his party. M. Mousseau has been offered and has accepted a place in the Cabinet. M. Caron and M. Mous SEAU will thus take the places of M. Masson and M. Bary. The portfolios have been a little shifted. M. Mousseau goes into the Cabinet as President of the Privy Council; M. Caron takes the office of Masson and ter of Militia ; Sir ALEXANDER CAMP Office; the Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR take and the Hon. Mr. Arkins becomes Minister of Inland Revenue. The latest addition to the Government, M. Moussaau, as all our readers know, is a man of conmable mark as a politician, a lawyer, a journalist. In most of the political troversies since 1874, ast least M. USEAU has taken a leading, part, ticularly in the matter of M. DELLIEB. His policy as a memory of Parliament has been always and by recent for the intitation. moved by regard for the institutions and laws of the Mother Country, and as he is popular in the House, a good speaker, and, like all lawyers and journalists, a hard-worker, he will likely add a good deal of interest to discussions in Parliament. The Cabinet, being thus complete, will be free

i, as we show elsewhere, will be early MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

WE believe that unless unexpected circumstances alter the intention of the Govnt, Parliament will be summoned not ater than the 9th December. It is evidently intended that the Pacific railway sion will take place before Christmas, and that an adjournment to probably the middle of January will place after the discussion has concluded. The public not thus be kept very long waiting for the full details of a negotiation in which they have taken so much natural, we may say intense, interest. To our minds, as to the minds of all people in the country, this will likely be the most interesting session since Confederation. In the course of it will be discussed some very momenof it will be discussed some very momen-tous questions which have disturbed the public mind for many years. It will witness the trump policy in accom-plishment of the first surplus since 1873. It will witness the accomplishment of the project of building the Pacific railway by sans of a company, which has long been lesideratum of our public affairs. If for thing else, for these two things the sion of December, 1880, will long be morable in the annals of Canadian

AN BASY LESSON IN POLITICS.

THE real cause of the defeat of the Deperatic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States was, as Mr. English points out, the fact that the people wanted to "let well alone." The country is prosperous, all business is brisk, the present is satisfactory and the future full of promise; therefore the people of the United States refused, by a great majority, to disturb the political sitution and bring about the multitude of troubles consequent upon a change in the Presidency. Now, the Democratic party were quite confident of success. They had reat efforts at organization ; greater rts still in vituperation. They had en, or forged, a letter of GARFIELD'S, yet known if any prominent Canadians any hand in the stealing; and they ne their best to excite class preudices by attacking the tariff here, osing reforms there, and exciting

riends in Canada may learn an easy and rofitable lesson from the results and his-bry of the recent conflict. They can ry of the recent conflict. They can be a supported by anticipate the verdict of the people of Canada at the next election. In this mary also people like to "let well alone." If things had been "well" der Mr. Mackenzie, if the country had en prosperous; if the Government had en wise, if the public industries had

been considered worth defending, if even the leading "Reformers" had shown that they had even an imperfect sympathy with the public distress, if there had been even an attempt at economy—the Liberal-Conservative party would not have suc-ceeded at the elections. But all these con-ditions of success for Mr. MACKENIE and his friends were absent and they were dehis friends were absent, and they were de-

The position to-day, a position which grows stronger each month that passes, is very like the position in the United States. The country is prosperous, all business is brisk, the revenue is abundant, labour is employed and paid, capital is profitably invested, the harvests have been good, and if the National Policy has had nothing to do with the growth, it has had a distinct influence on the extended area under cultivation; the Pacific railway scheme is being placed on a favourable footing for the country. In two years the aspect of things has been enormously changed for the better; in two years more much greater prosperity may reasonably be expected. The people at present have, as two years hence they will still have, a desire to "let well alone." What sane man wishes to change Sir John Machenale for Mr. Mackenzie again; or Sir LEONARD TILLEY for Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT? What Reformer, even, would seriously desire to overturn the present Government, abandon its policy, and risk once more the utter annihilation of Canadian industries? utter annihilation of Canadian industries? Our Opposition friends in the press may rage, and rave, and vituperate; but the common sense and humour of the people are proof against such petulant outbursts of malice and disappointment. The people wish to "let well alone;" and the sooner the Opposition understand that the better for them. A "big push on election day" would be a pure waste of money. "Missionary expenses" of the most generous kind would fail to convert a single projectionist heathen. "Raspberry single protectionist heathen. "Raspberry "syrup" would have lost its charm. The "syrup" would have lost its charm. The power of "mesmerism" would fail of its scientific properties. "John" might "come "along" in vain. Mr. Brown might "go "in to win, no matter what it cost," in Montreal or elsewhere, to no purpose except the bankruptcy of the experimenter. The people would and will "let well

THE REVENUE

No one could have expected that the revenue for October would prove as large as that for the preceding months. As a matter of fact it is not so large, but the increase over the previous year is marked and manifest. The last month's receipts are as follows :

| Excise | 469,519 556,917 |
|--|--------------------------|
| Total \$2,085,679 1880 | \$2,484,624 2,035,679 |
| Increase in 1880 This is a very favourable statement and shows that the business of the increase of the increases of the increase of | ns of the uch month |

August, increase over same mo last year Total increase in four months Total revenue to November 1st... Total same period last year\$9,650,216

Total increase as above ... There is a difference of two dollars be-tween the two balances, which is explained by the omission of the odd cents from one of the tables. When it is remembered that the expected revenue for the whole year is put at \$25,517,000, and that one third of the year shows already a probable revenue of \$28,000,000, the financial out-look becomes very cheering and satis-factory indeed. The English Liberals are praising Mr. GLADSTONE'S wisdom as a financier because his budget has turned out a success. But the Canadian Liberals take a different line, and denounce our Finance Minister because his budget is

The point to which we most wish to direct our readers attention is this, that each month's revenue fully proves the correctness of the estimate of the Finance Minister as to the revenue-producing power of the tariff. Under the expected conditions of trade he said, in 1879, that his revenue would prosaid, in 1879, that his revenue would produce so much, and so much in 1880; and as the figures of the present year are the first which arise simply under the tariff, unaffected by other considerations, they show how accurate Sir Leonard Tilley's estimate was, and how fully he was justified in making use of the \$1,300,000 prepaid in 1879 to show what the actual sevenue of 1880 would be nevenue of 1880 would be.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY NEGOTI-

ATIONS. MISLED by telegrams that have appeared in various papers purporting to contain an outline of the Pacific railway negotiations, several of our Opposition contemporaries, notably the Globe, have unintentionally fallen into a trap not specially provided for them. They in fact dug it themselves for the Government, and have been the first to tumble in. They have been most ingenious in finding out weak places in the Government's agreement with the Syndicate, and declaring that these must be made strong. They have been condemning the nature of the security, the terms on which the road is to be run, of money to be given to the company, the probable delays in the work, and other trifling matters involving millions of money, and they have been doing so without a single ray of light to guide them, or a single fact to justify and support them. port them. The consequences are obvious to the simplest mind. The Opposition press have in fact to a large extent made out the case of the Government before-hand. In no paper, Ministerial or other-wise, either in Canada or the United States, has any summary of the Pacific railway negotiations yet appeared in which the details even approach correctness. We are in no position to state these terms in detail, for reasons sufficiently good to our mind; but there are some points that we

think may safely be assumed.

The public may take it for granted that the Government have got ample security both for the construction and the opera-tion of the road for ten years after its contion of the road for ten years after its con-struction, and that the securities are suffi-cient. We may also assume with the greatest confidence that the Syndicate are in no position to take unfair advantage of the Government in regard to the sections that are to be built first. If our Opposition friends will accept our assurance on these points they will be saved from a few more idictio utterances on the subject, though

since they are already committed to so much nonsense a little more will not many the people's representatives. Year by year terially increase the absurdity of their our provincial system grows more and position. The Globe is in danger of formore like that of Russin. Of this obvious getting, in its acquiescence in its own new idea of a bargain with the Syndicate, that a little time ago it pronounced against any bargain at all, and declared that if this Government did not itself build the this Government did not itself build the railway as a national work out of the land, the Globe would find a Government that would do so. We pointed out then that in that case neither Mr. Blake nor Mr. Mackenzie could be a member of the new Cabinet, inasmuch as they had both formally renounced the land as a fund for railway building. Perhaps that fact has had its effect in changing our contemporary's its effect in changing our contemporary's mind, and in leading it to adopt a fancy syndicate bargain of its own, which, of course, has immense advantages over anything that a Tory Government is likely to make. Meantime, pending the publica-tion of the details, would not a little reticence ease our contemporary's over-

THE NORTH-WEST LANDS. THERE are few things in their history of

policy in regard to the lands of the North-West. From the very beginning of the Pacific railway scheme they endeavoured to induce a public belief that the extent of the available lands in the North-West would not permit of the proposed grant being made. The confidence with which the Government of 1872-3 West. From the very beginning of the assumed, not of course without authority, that there were a couple of hundred millions of acres of valuable lands in the West, was made a text for of acres was more nearly the mark. And in spite of the experience of five years of office, the "Liberal" leaders seemed dur-ing the past two years to be still in actual or pretended doubt as to the quantity of lands available for building the Pacific railway. After the quantity had been forced on their very reluctant intellects, they took a happy refuge in decrying the quality. In the minds of all politicians Mr. Mac-KENZIE will always be remembered for his speech of last session, in the course of which he stood, blue-book in hand, reading endless extracts to prove the valuelessness of a considerable portion of what were called the "fertile lands" of the North-West. All his friends acquiesced in his proceeding, Mr. Blake and Sir RIOMARD CARTWRIGHT being pretty much of the

same opinion. In the course of the session, however, the eyes of a portion of the Opposition press were opened by the publication of Professor Macoun's reports on the North-West. These reports were a Christmas. To Ministers who cannot draft portion of the results of the explorations of 1879, which Mr. MACKENZIE had denounced as hasty and profitless, and they proved of themselves that they were proved of themselves that they were neither hasty nor profitless, for they came just in time to explode completely all the gloomy theories of Mr. Mackenzie. Professor Macoun's report added a very large area of new land to the available capital of the North West.

area of new land to the available capital of the North-West; those portions which had been deemed barren were in fact proved to be very fertile. This probably gave a death-blow, in the eyes of the public, to Mr. Mackenzie's effort to prove the barren nature of the North-West lands. Recent explorations by Professor MACOUN add still further to the evidence we possess of the richness of much of the land hitherto supposed to be barren and useless for settlement. In the Winnipeg Times we read as follows:

"In conversation, Prof. Macoun emphatically stated that in the future it would be found that the despised prairie lands of the south which have been condemned as barren would be the grain raising fields, while the would be the grain raising fields, while the forest lands which are at present so highly praised would be given up to the raising of grass and the feeding of cattle. He states it as his belief that the experience of settlers will lead them to leave the lands that have been lately cleared of forests, and pay more attention to prairie lands which will certainly produce the greatest vertices of whether produce the greatest returns of wheat, al-though the forest lands, may be better suited for raising oats and barley. To the question as to whether his opinion of the country is as favourable now as it was when he returned last year, Prof. Macoun states that his forme opinions have been fully established, and that opinions have been raily established, and that the area of lands suited for agricultural purposes is of far greater extent than he believed last year. The land traversed this year being, however, altogether without wood, it will only be with the aid of railways and the coal which undoubtedly exists in abundance the county of the area that throughout the greater part of the area that the country will ever be settled." This is cumulative evidence of the best character. It must deepen on the public mind the impression that Mr. MACKENZIE

attempted a most unpatriotic task when he record in regard to the Pacific railway, but also to decry the value and fertility of the country about which, in spite of five years of Ministerial information, he evidently knew so little.

PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE Ontario Premier ought, by this time, to be engaged in setting his house in order before meeting the Legislature. It is true that he can boast of a large majority there; still, the truth must have forced itself upon his attention that it will not do to face the House again without a programme, and without something like a respectable account of the year's stewardship. Unfortunately Mr. Mowar never thinks of preparing legislative measures until the latest moment. Four weeks in the brief session of 1880 had elapsed before a single Cabinet measure was sufficiently matured for a second reading. So far from feeling abashed at the meagreness of his bill of fare, or rather the absence of the promised viands, the Premier actually took credit to himself for having left the meal uncooked until feeding time. For the first time in the history of representative institutions a deliberative body was informed that Ministers could prepare nothing until the members arrived to furnish them with ideas. The theory upon which this "Re-"form" Government proceeds is simple enough, but will hardly bear examina-In the first place, it assumes that the Legislature is a necessary conthat the Legislature is a necessary concession to the infirmities of human nature, to be called together as late and dismissed as soon as possible. The first and best abused Premier of Ontario, Mr. Sandfler MacDonald, was a Reformer also, but of an older and better type. Bureaucracy came in with his degenerate successors, and it was not long before they discovered that the less they had to do with the Legislature, and the less they gave it to do, the better. Since Mr. Mowan's accession to power, in particular, the utility of the Assembly has been more and more called in question by members of the party, and Ministers themselves act apparently as if they thought government by

fact the Education Department is a crucic instance. Under no free Governmen under the sun would a responsible Miniter be permitted to play the arbitrar pranks which have amused the vacation ure of Mr. CROOKS. He is not only lunderer, but a crass and self-wil blunderer—an autocrat without sagacity, and without ordinary prudence or common sense. His dealings with University College, although he and his organs appear to fancy them done with and over, have not imagine that the last has been heard upon the subject, they will find themselves grievously mistaken. It is beyond endurance that the concerns of so important an institution should be left under the arbitrary control of a winiter with the arbitrary control of a second control of the concerns of the control of the contro Minister with so small a modicum of discretion. From first to last the business of reorganizing the Faculty was bungled palpably and undeniably. The facts are even flow withheld from the public, and the House alone can force the Government to an account. At the very moment when which the Opposition leaders will have so the organ is clamouring for an explicit much reason to be ashamed as of their statement of the Pacific railway terms, which are to remain without force and effect until ratified by Parliament, Mr.

mittee of Supply, as part and parcel of the estimates. Under the present regime, we have an anomaly in this respect utterly unprecedented. Mr. OROOKS appears to unprecedented. Mr. CROOKS appears to suppose that he is entirely irresponsible so scorn and ridicule by more than one of the Opposition speakers, Mr. Mills, if we are not mistaken, declaring that forty millions of acres was more nearly the mark. throwing the affairs of the College into confusion to satisfy a whim. Now, we maintain that bureaucratic caprices of this sort are directly in contravention of the first principles of responsible government, and must be put an end to at all hazards. Nor is this all. Look at the pitiful mess into which the interests of education have been brought by the Central Committee muddle. Is it not disgraceful that a department expressly organized to give the Legislature control of the most important of all provincial interests should be so dealt with I We have a Minister not only irresponsible, but incapable, blundering when he takes his own way, and deluded

where he trusts to others.

The Education Department is not the only one in which the evil spirit of bureaucracy is manifest, as we may have occasion to show hereafter; but it affords the most measures until they consult members, this would be an obvious advantage. What they cannot do for themselves might be and governmental tact; and yet perhaps there has never been a greater failure than the historian will score against us suppos rifle when he takes up the pen to do inease the Mowar Government.

THE controversy carried on in these and other columns upon the desirableness of unity amongst all who profess and call themselves Christians cannot fail to be productive of good, if only men can come to an agreement about the end in view. What is meant by unity as applied to religion? Is it oneness in spiritual sympathy or merely the repetition of a common shibboleth, or assent to a common intellectual formula of faith? If the former then there is some hope; if the latter, none whatsoever. The cause of union in Christendom has almost from the first been rendered hopeless by the persistent endeayour to secure uniformity. This effort has failed, simply because our Creator did not intend that there should be any such thing as uniformity in the spiritual, any more than in the temporal universe. If there be any lesson written on the world of nature or the world of man in broader and plainer characters than another, it is that unity is to be found running through and pervading diversity, and not otherwise. The attempt to make all men hold the same religious views is as vain as the attempt to level the mountain with the valley, or dress to symmetry the trees unity for which CHRIST prayed in the Gospel, or for which His apostles struggled To our Lord the shibboleth was nothing.

"Not every man," said He, "who saith
"unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into
"the kingdom of heaven; but he that
"doeth the will of My Father which is in "heaven." In other words, duty was to be preferred to dogma. It was the spirit, and not the letter, of creed of which St. PAUL thought when he said: "If any "man have not the spirit of Christ he is "none of His." And the unity for which he exhorted the Ephesians to strive was that of heart and life—" endeavouring to

that of heart and life—"endeavouring to "keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond "of peace," and, as the English Liturgy adds, "in righteousness of life."

There is no ground, therefore, for anticipating uniformity of creed amongst the believers in a faith which was designed to act by unity of feeling, aspiration, and hope, not in dogma. No evidence can be adduced from Scripture to show that any systematic form of theology was contemplated. Without doubt almost any conplated. Without deubt almost any confession or formulary may add Biblica proofs to each of its articles; but that serves only to show their thorough one-sidedness. Man cannot grasp the whole of Divine truth in a set of propositions cut and dried for universal assent. Were the scheme presented as near perfection as the wisdom of the wisest and best of men could devise, it would still be fallable and incomplete. Why then seek to impose dogma upon others, when a sense of humility, were it nothing else, should lead us to distrust our own capacity in matters too high for us. No man, no Church, is justly open to censure for making con chisms, or articles, because these are tellect. But when men or Churches, stead of putting these documents forward as their view of Divine truth, proceed to anathematize all who differ from them, they do that for which they have no warrant whatsoever, either in reason or warrant whatsoever, either in reason or

"whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly.' Now, as it appears to us, one of the Now, as it appears to us, one of the clearest evidences of the Divine origin of our religion is the human fact which dogmatic theologians of every Church persistently ignore. The God of the Bible is the God of nature also. He made the world, with its wondrous and infinite variety of form and adaptability, and formed man on a scheme exactly analogous. As one star different from another star in glory, so one individual of our species is differentiated individual of our species is differentiated from all the rest. Uniformity in intelfrom all the rest. Uniformity in intellectual conception is no more to be expected than uniformity in feature. Those who think together—and there are many who persuade themselves they do when they do not—will naturally segregate. They form what we know as churches, seots, or denominate in selection in worship. inations in religion. Association in worship is as-necessary and as natural as all other forms of association. But it never, to our thinking, was intended to make beliefs uniform, and the attempt will prove as unsuccessful now as it did when dogmatic theology had its birth in Christendom a century later than the Christian religion. The wisest and best of men have differed on doctrinal tenets, and we may rest assured they will continue to differ so long as man's nature is constituted as it is. All "Spirit, in the bond of peace." Charity, coupled with humility, is what the world needs, not dogma and exclusiveness.

needs, not dogma and exclusiveness.

If the proposals advanced to promote Christian unity be examined, what are their real import? The Catholic Archbishop, in an admirable appeal for the desired result, simply calls upon the rest of Christendom to return to his communion. The Anglican, on the other side, does the same; and so with the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, and the Independent. Union, corporate and complete, is the cry, but only on condition that you come over to us. Unity of that description, as we have already insisted, will never be witnessed under existing conditions. If men consented to isting conditions. If men consented to surrender their liberty of thought and udgment we might have uniformity, dead. oold, and barren, but real Christian unity would have perished in the process. The spirit that quickens would have succumbed under the fatal burden of the letter which under the fatal burden of the letter which killeth. The germ of faith would be crushed by its husk, and instead of new triumphs for the Cross, the religious sense would grow benumbed, society would lapse into formalism, humanity into degradation, and that spiritual chaos would supervene in which men "live, having no hope and "without Gop in the world." Such a form of Christian unity is not worth the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The progress of the works on the new Welland canal is eagerly watched by the public. The St. Catharines News reports that sections 33 and 34 are in a forward condition, that the completion of the aqueduct has been taken in hand by the Government, and that Mr. Page is evidently striving to finish the work at an early date.

Not only are we provincials happy, but are healthful. In the Port Perry district, which includes the townships of Reach and Scugog, besides the village, the record for the month of October is thus stated by the local journal:—Many births, lots of weddings, but not a death. The locality is a natural sani-tarium, and its record is probably not excelled

The discussion of the Pacific railway scheme and the prospect of an early session of the Dominion Parliament has revived the agitation in British Columbia for the contruction of a railroad across Vancouver Island. A public meeting to further the scheme has been called in Victoria, and the press urge all citizens to unite, without dis-tinction of party or local interest, in pressing the matter upon the attention of the Govern-

The progress of Ontario cities and towns is encouraging to every true Canadian. Hamilton, London, Guelph, Stratford, St. Thomas Belleville, Brantford, and others among our thriving communities are growing both in population and industrial importance. Of Brantford, an exchange says:—"Her industries are flourishing as they never flourished before, and business generally is picking up. A hopeful feeling characterises commercial circles in the city; capital is seeking investment, and energy is not allowed to go begging for chances for action."

for the western end of Lake Ontario. If it were improved craft could enter it and lie in safety in any weather. The Dominion exchequer is being replenished, and so soon as the Government have funds available for harbour purposes our city can press a good claim for a liberal vote. An examination has been made by surveyors, but the matter has since dropped out of sight. During these stormy days and nights many a lake mariner has doubtless puzzled his brain as to whether he could safely run into this port.

"There seems to be a hitch somewhere, says the St. Mary's Argus, " in appointing new batch of J. P's." Perhaps the explanation may be found in the general indignation tion may be found in the general indignation expressed throughout the province at Mr. Mowat's appointees. It is an outrage on public decency that political supporters, no matter hew illiterate, may secure positions as justices of the peace. "There are lots of men—good and true—who can be found to fill the places," cries the Argus. But why should the adminstration of justice be placed in the hands of men who have proved their capacity only in the rôle of election tout?

Under the Washington Treaty the Americans agreed to grant Canadians the free navigation of their canals, in return for a like concession as regards our canals. The plea was, however, subsequently set up that the canals were the private property of the several States, and could not be made subject of treaty by the Federal Government. Judge Choate, of New York, has recently held that maritime law applies to the Erie Canal, which is "a navigable water of the United States," and Canadian vessels have, therefore, a treaty right to navigate the State canals, and the Federal Government was wrong in asserting he contrary.

of Afghanistan appears to be unfounded. The London Times received by the last mail publishes a long telegram dated October 24th, giving a statement of the position of affairs in that country. In Northern Afghanistan Abdurrahman will succeed in establishing his power. He is too weak, however, to at prepower. He is too weak, however, to at present replace British rule in Candahar, and accordingly British troops will remain there during winter, and probably quit the country finally in the spring. Ayoob is at Herat, and is so studiously courting Russian aid that the Indian authorities are regretting that the project of giving to Persia an interest in Herat was not carried to completion.

in progress is attracting the attention of our neighbours across the lines. The Chicago Times publishes a special despatch from Montwarrant whatsoever, either in reason or by warranty of Scripture. No man or body of men, whatever their sacerdotal pretensions, has any right to draw up a theological formulary, and declare in it which faith, except every man do keep the sacerdotal than our own people are generally aware of the stock market last week showed an advance of from 5 to 20 per cent. In the whole list of local bank and miscellaneous shares,

and this after a continued steady rise of 15 to 30 per cent, during the previous two months. The fall trade is described as having been exceptionally good, showing an increase in all departments of from 50 to 100 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. It is interesting to note that this remarkable development is ascribed to the manufacturing progress and the Pacific railway management, both of which are due to the energetic action of the Dominion Government. And Mont. of the Dominion Government. And Mont-real's progress only indicates the general prosperity of the country.

It is a political axiom that elections are decided according to the care or neglect bestowed on the revision of the assessment rolls. The Brantford Telegram shows that the Liberals have worked so successfully in the Liberals have worked so successfully in this direction that between Grit assessors and Grit courts of revision they at present have the game in their own hands. As a sample of what can be accomplished by steady work, the *Telegram* instances the case of a township in South Wentworth, where the Censervatives last week made a net gain of twentyeight. Undoubtedly the Liberals are putting
forth their best efforts to organize the party,
and it behoves the Conservatives to perfect

Our despatches report the death of Mr. Thomas Oliver, M.P., which took place suddenly on Monday at his home. He appeared to be in his customary health during the day, and retired early. At midnight he awoke with a dull pain in the region of the heart, and although medical aid was at once summoned, he died while sitting in his chair. The deceased will be much missed in the House of Commons as he was an ald marking. House of Commons, as he was an old parlia-mentarian and in constant attendance during the debates. A strong Liberal, he supported the Opposition by speech and vote. He sat for North Oxford, which constituency he had represented in the Dominion Parliament since Confederation, and from 1866 until the Union in the Canadian Assembly.

Shipbuilders in the Quebec shippards are now earning \$1.50 per day, where last year at this time they were earning 80 cents a day. It is quite safe to say they got no more than 80 cents in the early part of last year, before the tariff was changed. The Hamilton Spectator takes the Globe's figures of increased cost of living as correct, and figures out this result :-Increase of wages under the N. P......
Increased cost of living.....

Balance in favour of the N. P........\$186 17 The shipwrights of Quebec will not be convinced that they are-worse off now than two years ago. The opinion of Lower Canadians will, however, be again elicited when the two new Ministers present themselves for re-

The new Ministry of Victoria has been compelled, in consequence of the extensive public works undertaken by the colony, to adopt stringent measures of economy. As a practical proof of their sincerity they have, in the first place, reduced their own salaries. Let us see how Canadian Governments have acted. When the Dominion was beset with financial difficulties Sir Richard Cartwright and his colleagues folded their arms and de-clared that action was useless. They did not even propose to reduce Ministers' salaries. When the present Government came into office they at once adopted measures which have restored the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. If we take the administra-tion by the two parties of Ontario affairs, we find that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and the members of his Cabinet were satisfied with mall salaries, and it was left to Mr Mowat to increase them all round. Yet the Liberals still talk about retrenchment and reform.

Instead of accepting the mediation of the United States, Chili has committed an assault on the American flag, and another party is added to the quarrel. The success of the Chilians has almost turned their heads, and the operations against Peru and Bolivia are now conducted with a savage spirit which spares neither hospitals nor churches. spares neither hospitals nor churches. The terms proposed by the Chilians some time ago included the cession of some of the most valuable portions of Peru's territory, and a money indemnity so large that it could not be paid. In fact Chili did not expect payment, but proposed to hold additional territory as secufity, intending, of course, to make it a base of operations for ultimately wiping out the Peruvian nation. The allies can put two men in the field for every one the Chilian population can furnish, but they have proved themselves unable to cope with their smaller but more vigorous enemy. It is impossible to but more vigorous enemy. It is impossible to predict the result of the conflict, as American feeling will now be antagonistic to the Chilian

There seems a fair prospect of Sitting Bull bidding farewell to the Dominion, where he and his band are unwelcome visitors. Two of his chiefs with a large number of Indians have already surrendered to the American authorities. If the Sioux should leave the North-West the chances of an Indian war will be enormously reduced, as the danger of a conflict between them and the Canadian tribes will be removed. The Washington Government has had enough of Indian fighting, and Generals Terry and Miles appear willing to treat with Sitting Bull on reasonable terms. The American press is no longer able terms. The American press is no longer on the war path for Indian scalps. The New York Sun takes the correct view when it says:—"In any event, there is little excuse for renewing hostilities on the frontier. If the Sioux cross the boundary line, it is evidently with the view of getting food, and not of making war. Why they should be attacked is not clear, for hunting buffaloes in an uninhabited region can hardly be called a orime."

The Imperial Government has establishe a coaling station at the New Hebrides, and it s possible that the prediction of French journals that the islands will be annexed will be annexed will be annexed will be fulfilled. They lie to the north-east of New Caledonia, and to the west of the Fijis, and are considered the most westerly part of Polynesia. The islands comprise Espiritu Santo, 65 miles long by 20 broad; Mallicollo, 60 by 28 miles; Ambrym, Annatom, Erromango, Tanna, having an active volcano, and Aurora, all much smaller. Most of the group are well wooded and hilly, some even mountainous. The most valuable woods even mountainous. The most valuable woods are sandal and ebony; the chief vegetable products, yams, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, bananas, cocoa-nuts; and the sole animal of consequence a small hog, which is no bigger at maturity than a rabbit. The area of the group is estimated at 25,000 square miles, and the population at 230,000. The inhabitants, fierce, but indolent and filthy, are of tants, fierce, but the Papuan race.

The disgraceful and brutal outrages committed by soldiers at Halifax have aroused a strong feeling against their presence in that, the only Imperial garrison in Canada. Correspondents writing to the city journals ask for the withdrawal of the troops, deplore the demoralization caused by them, and declare that no town or city in this new world can flourish where troops are stationed. It is unfortunate when a feeling of hostility is aroused between the civilians and military. The recent outrages committed by soldiers on women afford ample ground for alarm, and the authorities should deal with the offenders with a stern hand if serious trouble is to be avoided. The character of the British soldier appears to be declining, whether from the avenues opened for occupation in other walks of life or from the introduction of the short service system it is difficult to determine, and crime such as that which has disgraced the Halifax troops must be prevented at all hazards, if British troops are to be welcomed

tion makes monopolies impossible. New in-dustries are springing up on all sides in ac-

cordance with this principle. Our woollens and cottons are steadily improving in quality and cottons are steadily improving in quality and reducing in price. The absurdity of the alleged sugar monopoly has been often exposed. The home competition in that branch of industry was certain to be as keen as in others; but Reformers wanted refineries to be built and in operation in a day. The Moncton refinery will, however, be in working order shortly, and the buildings and machinery are constructed to turn out seven hundred barrels of refined sugar per day, or hundred barrels of refined sugar per day, or about forty-four million pounds annua As the Canadian consumption is estimated at about one hundred and twenty million pounds yearly, it is evident that our refineries be able to supply the market, and that the eight or ten million dollars will be retained in this country and go to employ our people, instead of passing into the pockets of New York and Boston refiners.

With the opening of the enlarged Welland canal next year, Canadian ports will enter upon a close competition with New York and Boston for the western trade. Vessels capable of carrying two thousand tons will hen pass from the upper lakes to Kingston, and an immense volume of trade will find an outlet at Montreal. With this prospect the eforms discussed by the western and eastern delegates at Ottawa last year should be carried out. The development of the North-West, and the natural increase of the trade of the Western States, will doubtless provide sufficient freight for both the water and rail routes. The Eric canal is able to carry at less than half the cost of railway transporta-tion, and as the Welland canal route will be in a still better position for affording cheap carriage, it will undoubtedly obtain a large share of the carrying trade. The Americans, however, hope to tap it at Oswego, and the necessity of complete arrangements at Kingston and Montreal for giving rapid transshipment is obvious if we are to develop trade by the St. Lawrence route.

When party feelings run high it is well to gather an independent opinion on the question in dispute. Now the Learnington Post publishes at the head of its editorial columns an announcement that it is strictly independent in politics, and accordingly it is interesting to see how it views the Government Opposition. Of the Liberal leaders it says:

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Thus the Opposition are mainly animated by a desire to regain office, and in order to ac-complish this it adopts a weathercock policy. To this independent journal the action of the Government presents a pleasing contrast, and in regard to the Pacific railway agreement it expresses the belief that an excellent bargain has been made in the public interests.

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the great powers. There is no longer concerted action among the powers, although Dulcigno still remains unsurrendered. Thus relieved from immediate danger from abroad, the Porte has commenced to mass troops on the Grecian frontier, ready to strike a blow in answer to a demand for the fresh territory assigned the Greeks by the Berlin Treaty. The King has allowed favourable opportunities for acquiring a territorial extension to pass unimproved. When the Russians were at the gates of Constantinople, and the Turks had recalled nearly all their forces from the western provinces, the Greeks might have occupied the coveted territory. If they had struck a blow a few weeks ago, when the allied fleets were off the Albanian coasts, and Turkish forces were concentrated near the Montenegrin frontier, the allies would at least have blocked the Dardanelles against the passage of reinforcements. The position is now changed, and the Porte has made a clever hit by compelling the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, who ordered the British fleet to force its way through the Dardanelles, to apply to the Turkish authorities for a special permit for his yacht to make the passage.

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In the opinion of the Free Press no State or territory presents a better field than Michigan, and only a fortunate few of the emigrants have improved their condition. What is true of Michigan is true also of Ontario, and thousands of those who wander across the lines from love of change would be glad to return and resume their old places.

SOCIETY MATTERS IN NE

Graphic Description of the able Young Lady.

DECORATIVE RAGE OF THE

The Very Latest in Household Ornamentation.

THE FASHIONABLE FEMALI

The fashionable young lady taki season is certainly a creation calcu season is certainly a creation calcuspire wonder, if not admiration. a close-fitting double-breasted jack vet or plush, with silk or velvet match, and with buttons almost a the crown of her infinitesimal both hands, encased in gants de Suede, wrinkled wrists are placed symm the palm of one non the back of tut the waistband, and the elbows at an angle of forty-five degrees body. "They are imitating the y I suppose," said an observer, as it the gayly-dressed rank and file pasyoung men, be it known, are all athletes at the present day. Grane in the middle, they project the and pump their arms up and down and pump their arms up and down athletic style. "No," said a last it is my opinion that the peculiar riage comes from the present fash ting the dresses. They are made across the shoulders, and so small agents that the trusped shielers. arms, that the trussed chicken ef as a matter of course." But not farthest extreme of that style has I ed there seems to be a prospect of abandonment. The slim and grad Bernhardt is addicted to large loop -therefore it is safe to predict will follow her leading.

THE DECORATIVE RAGE. The decorative rage has now pass its primary stages. During those it was first let loose upon the land everywhere, leaving often the me results in its wake. Forgetting about the danger of meddling wools, enthusiastic women proving selves with artist's materials, and understanding the first principles understanding the first principles ceed to cover tiles, placques, and wretched dau's supposed to represe fruit, or Walter Crane's ideas of heroines, and hanging all these walls, inviting their friends to ad "omnipresent cattail" reared ever head, while cups, saucers, and p seized upon and "decorated" or former soher whiteness into var-tures of Nature and Japanese came Kensington embroidery, w at first showed equally crude remove things are finding their level are beginning to see that instruct and labour are necessary forerunner factory decorative work. It is then thing "at present to belong to and embroidery classes, and the Art Rooms in Nineteenth street; arounded with risterents." crowded with visitors endeav themselves upon the models hibited.

Certain definite results in her have been already accomplished finishings, for instance, have enout of fashion in the best made ho of fashion in the cost by degrange has come about by degrange has mistress of a housel and there the mistress of a to cover her table with a pre "marble is so cold to the touch apologetically explained. I knew man several years ago whose tast offended by the whiteness of the tops" in his room that he had stained bright blue, showing the esthetic strivings, although obtained was less satisfactory the In the new houses, as I have said are now made of wood. marble mantels are invariab from sight by appropriate draperi a border is formed by the pulling of cretonne, or linen trimmed with bands; of Canton flannel in the n of old gold, mahogany red, or dull sateen, with bands of plush; or, pr all, felt, which may now be boug qualities and exquisite shades, man especially for table and mantel cove

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Wall hangings of all descriptions as in fashion. The figure of the "Grl," for instance, done in outline er on golden sateen or felt, trimmed bottom with bands of crimson or olders as your effective decoration. makes a very effective decoration has skill in drawing she can sketc and figures to suit her own fancy material—linen, felt, or sateen—to embroidering them afterward in the which please her. But the majority to have the designs plainly stamped outline work is greatly used in de A table cover of dull red or peace will have a border of gold or pale is mented with flowers or birds in outline work. broidering—sometimes a different each side if the table be square satin wall hangings are also emb the same way, and bordered with p

ENGLISH RITUALIST ARRI History of the Rev. T. Pelham

In spite of the great reluctance Lord Penzance, the judge of the eccount under the Regulation of Public Act, to proceed to extremities ag tumacious ritualists, especially as ceration of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, monger lane gaol, made him the ritualism the passion, of aesthetic you in London, the continued "contemp Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, recto Vedast, Foster lane, has at last ende clergyman's arrest. Mr. Dale, wl Fellow of his college at Cambridge, it est son of the highly popular expreacher, the late Rev. Thomas Da of St. Panl's. The son followed the Protestant theology of his father, assistant minister of Camden Chascene of Mr. Melvill's brilliant orato Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's at the living of St. Vedast in the through his father's influence, me thirty years ago. His Protestantism, onger lane gaol, made him the y years ago. His Protestantism to this, has grown "small by di tifully less," while in diet, in he has become more and m Anglo-Catholio, and ribualistic

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Graphic Description of the Fashionable Young Lady.

The Very Latest in Household Art and Ornamentation.

THE FASHIONABLE FEMALE.

DECORATIVE RAGE OF THE LADIES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The fashionable young lady taking her af-ternoon stroll up the avenue at the present season is certainly a creation calculated to in-spire wonder, if not admiration. She wears a close-fitting double-breasted jacket of vel-vet or plush, with silk or velvet skirts to match, and with buttons almost as large as the crown of her infinitesimal bonnet. Her hands, encased in gants de Suede, with long wrinkled wrists, are placed symmetrically—the palm of one upon the back of the other—at the waistband, and the elbows are carried at the waistand, and the clows are carried at an angle of forty-five degrees with the body. "They are imitating the young men, i suppose," said an observer, as he watched the gayly-dressed rank and file pass by. The young men, be it known, are all imitating athletes at the present day. Grasping the cane in the middle, they project their elbows and pump their arms up and down in genuine athletic style. "No," said a lady friend, "it is my opinion that the peculiarity in carriage, comes from the present fashion of cutting the dresses. They are made so tight ting the dresses. They are made so tight across the shoulders, and so small around the arms, that the trussed chicken effect follows as a matter of course." But now that the farthest extreme of that style has been reached there seems to be a prospect of its early
abandonment. The slim and graceful Mile.
Bernhardt is addicted to large looped sleeves
—therefore it is safe to predict that others
will follow her leading. will follow her leading.

The decorative rage has now passed through its primary stages. During those days when it was first let loose upon the land it ran riot everywhere, leaving often the most painful results in its wake. Forgetting the maxim about the danger of meddling with edged tools, enthusiastic women provided themselves with artist's materials, and, without understanding the first principles of art, proceed to cover tiles, placques, and panels with wretched daugs supposed to represent flowers, fruit, or Walter Urane's ideas of our nursery heroines, and hanging all these upon sheir walls, inviting their friends to admire. The "omnipresent cattail" feared everywhere his head, while cupe, sancers, and plates were seized upon and "decorated" out of their former sober whiteness into various caricatures of Nature and Japanese Art. Then came Kensington embroidery, which was received with the same enthusiasm, and which at first showed equally crude results. But now things are finding their level. Women are beginning to see that instruction, time, and labour are necessary forerunners of satis-THE DECORATIVE RAGE. now things are finding their level. Women are beginning to see that instruction, time, and labour are necessary forerunners of satisfactory decorative work. It is therefore "the thing" at present to belong to painting and embroidery classes, and the decorative Art Rooms in Nineteenth street are always crowded with visitors endeavouring to form themselves upon the models therein exhibited.

finishings, for instance, have entirely out of fashion in the best made houses, change has come about by degrees, and there the mistress of a household and there the mistress of a household began to cover her table with a pretty cloth—"marble is so cold to the touch," she half apologetically explained. I knew a young man several years ago whose tasts was so man several years ago whose taste was so offended by the whiteness of the "marble tops" in his room that he had them all stained bright blue, showing that he had esthetic strivings, although the effect obtained was less satisfactory than unique. In the new houses, as I have said, mantels are now made of wood. In the old houses the marble mantels are invariably hidden from sight by appropriate draperies. These may be made of coarse linen crash, on which a border is formed by the pulling of threads; of cretonne, or linen trimmed with cretonne bands; of Canton flannel in the new shades of old gold, mahogany red, or dull blue; of sateen, with bands of plush; or, prettiest of all, felt, which may now be bought in fine qualities and exquisite shades, manufactured especially for table and mantel coverings and curtains.

curtains.

The mantel board, which any carpenter will make at a trifling cost, should be a little longer and wider than the mantel on which it is to rest. The covering for the top should be stretched tightly over the board and tacked to the under side.

The balance may then be put on with brass nails; a narrow gimp or a heading may previously have been embroidered on the turned-in upper edge. A set of shelves in ebony, cherry-wood, or mahogany, set upon a mantel thus draped, and filled with vases, tiles, and various bits of china and bric-a-brac, will give an air of elegance and refinement to any rooms. Long single and refinement to any rooms. Long single shelves over the doors are also admirable in

shelves over the doors are also admirable in effect, as are sets of corner shelves in the dining-room, whereon may be displayed the bright-coloured Japanese salad plates.

The pretty wall papers now used add greatly to the effect of the room. When the ceiling is papered, also, a paper of different design, but of harmonizing colours, should be used. The ceiling thus covered is often divided into commartments by strips of cidled used. The ceiling thus covered is often divided into compartments by strips of gilded bamboo or moulding. In the newer houses the floors are mostly of hard or stained wood, upon which real or imitation Persian and Turkish rugs are laid. A floor thus "treated" saves the housekeeper much labour and trouble, as it can be washed with soap and water, or rubbed with kerosene oil, thus avoiding all the dust and confusion of the weekly sweeping day.

weekly sweeping day.

Wall hangings of all descriptions are greatly in fashion. The figure of the "Chocolate Girl," for instance, done in outline embroidery on golden sateen or felt, trimmed top and bottom with bands of crimson or olive plush, makes a very effective decoration. If one has skill in drawing she can sketch designs and figures to suit her own fancy upon the material—linen, felt, or sateen—to be used, embroidering them afterward in the colons. embroidering them afterward in the colours which please her. But the majority will need to have the designs plainly stamped for them. Outline work is greatly used in decoration. Outline work is greatly used in decoration. A table cover of dull red or peacock green will have a border of gold or pale blue ornamented with flowers or birds in outline embroidering—sometimes a different design for each side if the table be square. Silk or satin wall hangings are also embroidered in the same way, and bordered with plush.

will take the better it will be for her. She can have a square. Since the square since the

and crucifixes adorned his altar long after they were pronounced unlawful by the courts. Stoles of many colours and gorgeous copes, together with those short surplices which made the late Father Sibthorpe so mad by their shortness, covered Mr. Dale's sacerdotal person, when he ministered at daily matins and vespers. Bord Penzance suspended him, but he bade him "go hang." The sheriff sofficers affixed a mandomus to his church, but his congregation tore it down. Policemen had their noses put out of joint when they poked them inside the doors of St. Vedast, and when they tried to "run down Dale" they ran with unexpected impetus, accelerated by the hob nail boots of ritualistic workingmen. Dr. John Jackson, Bishop of London, looked on in angry astonishment as his inhibitions were disregarded. He sequestrated the living, thus depriving Rector Dale of his stipend, but the latter still celebrated his ritualistic high mass with acolytes and incense. At last the Bishop urged the judge to put his previous judgment for contempt into execution, and Father Dale is now in durance vile, just as Father Tooth once was, and as Father Mackonochie would have been if he had not appealed to the House of Lords.

FOOD AND HEALTH. Adulteration the Bane of Civilization Strong Remedies Required.

From the Canada Lancet. The following paper was read by J. A. Grant, M.D., M.R.C.P., of Ottawa, before the Bathurst and Rideau Medical Association, at a meeting of that body recently held at

at a meeting of that body recently held at Carleton Place:—

To-day it has become a recognized principle that the great social problem is the sanitary condition of our people. It affects alike both poor and rich, but more particularly the former, who are unable to contend so vigorously against the pernicious influences. Statistical facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt that more people die daily from the neglect of proper sanitary, precautions than from all other forms of mortality combined. The most prolific sources of disease—at least those which most directly impair health and shorten life—are foul ain, impure water, adulterated food and drink, in the various forms which are catered up for the digestive forms which are catered up for the digestive

adulterated food and drink, in the various forms which are catered up for the digestive capacity of a growing generation still eager to perpetuate the principle that ordinary business matters cannot be finally accomplished without the spirit ratification in some one of the shapes so popular in almost every country at the present day. No subject calls for more vigorous action at present than that of "Sanitary Reform," which would contribute, beyond our most sanguine anticipations, towards the improvement of our sanitary condition, and thus promote, in the most tangible form, the comfort and happiness of our people. The time has now arrived when the public men interested in the welfare of this Dominion must take an active part in the promotion of sanitary science. The "Adulterations Act," introduced by Government, has already accomplished some good in a very moderate way, but greater activity is requisite in order to fully appreciate the importance of the various adulterations of food and drink so intimately associated with the future of our Dominion. In Great Britain, Europe, and the neighbouring Republic, there is at present considerable effort being made in this department of sanitary science, and the various workers in this prolific field of observation have accomplished much, and are now bringing about a more healthy recognition of the important issues which spring from this momentous subject.

The extent of food adulteration, in fact, is

ibited.

Certain definite results in household art ave been already accomplished. Marble only now being actively looked into, in order, Marble y gone
The Here began cloth—
the half young was so marble teem all the he half effect teem all the he half select teem all the he half select teem all the helf teem all the half teem al very deleterious influences. A common form of adulteration is the addition of substances in order to impart flavour, pungency, and attractive smell—common means of deluding and deceiving the public in matters of everyday life. Who has not heard of chicory powder in coffee or cocca; of woody fibre and sawdust of different kinds in spices, and various drugs in powder, added neatly by spice and drug grinders; of copper in pickles and bottled fruits; of bole Armenian and Venetian red in potted meats and fish? Such adulterations could not possibly be practised by the retail tradesmen, being rather the outcome of special machinery, used in the large centres of trade and commerce. It is quite evident that the sellers of adulterated food are in a position to increase their profits in a very large degree. From these few examples in the line of current impurity, which is more extensive than generally supposed, it is quite evident the question of the adulteration of food is one which vitally affects the interests of the honest and most-respectable of the trading community, in whose hands is now placed the important duty of staying, as far as possible, the nefarious system of adulteration which saps human visality and throws a slur upon many of our best merchant princes, who are the very essence of commercial integrity.

Is the present machinery in operation for the purpose of checking adulteration which comes under the head of Excise active and energetic? How many are there at present carrying on the requisite investigations as to food adulteration? This suggestion is not

comes under the head of Excise active and a energetic? How many are there at present carrying on the requisite investigations as to food adulteration? This suggestion is not thrown out with any hostile feeling, but merely in order to ascertain the efficiency of the Excise force in this particular soranch, which guards the best interests of our people. The present Government has the credit of having taken the initiative in this matter, to whom much credit is due, even for the progress so far made in a most praiseworthy path of public duty. We require to rely more on science, upon the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the resources of chemistry and upon the microscope, than upon feeble Excise inspection, and the result of the country depend largely upon the proper discharge of the duties connected with the application of science to the question of food adulteration, and, under such circumstances, we feel assured the interests of the public will be guarded in a manner becoming the scientific advancement of the age in which well well and the aching head. A few seasons of this sort of life are enough to break any girl down. The seoner a girl selects which course the will take the better it will be for her. She may go to school and learn, or she may go to school and learn, or she may go to school and learn, or she may go to school a

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION

health officer more particularly inquires as to what will prevent an ague. While the scientific physician may extend his observation to the cause as well as the cure of disease, the health officer makes it his especial duly to look quietly and carefully into the various causes of disease, and thus co-operate with his brother practitioner in promoting health. The laws of health, like the laws of nature, take a well-defined course or direction. A careful submission to these laws promotes health and longevity—whilst death and disease result from the converse, and the marvel is, how many people do live with the tax placed on their system. What are some of the facts to be deduced from the fast of Tanner? That the human system is far more overstrained than is necessary by the extra amount of food taken daily, and that too little attention is paid to the important part pure and unadulterated water plays in the human economy. It is estimated that of every body which weighs 135 lbs there are fully 111 lbs. of water; thus, at a glance, we can observe the proportionate power and effect of water in maintaining life under such trying circumstances. The curative power of moderate starving in some forms of disease is a well attested fact, and if many of the gorging and fashionable processes were only more carefully guarded, life would be longer, health more vigorous, intellectual power more acute, and the accumulation of adipose tissue not so frequently interfere with ordinary, locomotion. The closer we consider public health the simpler becomes the problem: Purity of air, water, food, and elothing, all of which may be embraced in a single word—"cleanliness." Life is a fortress we know little of, and why throw difficulties in the path? What concerns the individual, concerns the State, and every individual should know something of those grand vital sanitary principles so closely connected with the cheer and happiness of the home and the fireside. Lord Beaconafield in his celebrated Manchester speech, as Prime Minister, remarke

the present day? This will be evidence of progress in the right direction, and, although laws may conflict in the local and general government of our country, still we feel assured action will soon be taken and such as sured action will soon be taken and such as will tend to prolong life, promote comfort and happiness, by demonstrating in a tangible form how the sacrifice of preventible deaths may be avoided. Such is the basis upon which we expect to operate and thus root out the causes which add so largely to our annual death rate. This is science turned to good account, and surely the lives of our people are equally important with those worldly treasures of little account once man has passed beyond the sphere of earthly cares.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

How Many a Girl's Health Will be Ruined This Winter. The fall has opened, and the schools have opened too. The lovely maidens, who have spent the summer in pleasurable rest and travel, have resumed their books. Some of them are fond of books, and some are not. Those who like study find their scholastic duties comparatively easy, while the others along the shores as far as the mouth of the Kilembo, and then shaped his march about north-north-east through Urunga and Fips, in order to strike the highroad from Ujiji to the coast. On the way he succeeded in discovering Lake Hikwa, or rather Likwa, which had been heard of before but never yet visited by any explorer. He reports it so he from sixty to seventy miles, in length, and can be cured. Our girls are not a race of hopeless invalids, nor yet of feeble creatures who need to be taken care of as if they were babies. On the contrary, they can stand a great deal. No sisterhood of woman since the days of Eve have had to carry heavier loads than the overloaded victims of a desire to acquire the knowledge of a great many branches of education. Factory life has its hardships, but the girls who tend looms and run sewing-machines and mind spindles, are less burdened than those who brave the dangers of the life which is a combination of fashionable school and fashionable society. This is the season of the year for Gerles to strike the highroad from Ujiji to the coast. On the way he succeeded in discovering Lake Hikwa, or rather Likwa, which had been heard of before but never yet visited by any explorer. He resports it so he from sixty to seventy miles, in length, and differen to twenty in breath. It lies two days east of Kapufi, a town situated in latitude 8 deg. south, and longitude 32 deg. 25 min. east, in a deep depression of the Lambalantipa Mountains; a large river called the Misafa, coming from the north, falls into it, but it has no outlet, at least none toward the west. Reaching the caravan road the expedition passed through Jabora, and arrived at Zanzibar on July 17th, after an exploration of fourteen months of Central Africa.

THE ROYAL BELGIAN EXTEDITIONS.

The last news from the numerous expeditions eat out from Zanzibar by the International African Association at Brussels gives

as to their winter's occupations and amusements, and therefore it is seasonable to drop a word of counsel into the ears of those who are contemplating too much. Many a girl's health will be wrecked during the coming winter. The too frequent cause of this disaster will be that the girl will undertake too heavy a contract. The requirements of the fashionable school are great. In the first place the girl must be fashionably dressed, which sometimes involves much discomfort. Some of the mothers of these girls used to go to school in very plain clothes, and were tolerably comfortable, as well as reasonably good-looking. They dress in apparel corresponding to what their mothers wore on Sundays. Perhaps the dress is a light thing, but there are circumstances under which it may be made a heavy weight. In the second place, the girl must have many studies assigned to her. In the multitude of these her mind is diverted from one to the other, and her nerves and muscles are overtaxed. She studies trigonometry before she knows how to spell with uncarring accuracy, and is tolerably proficient in painting water-colours before she can express herself well in fifty consecutive sentences that any publisher would care to print. By overloading with a great variety she obtains a smattering of many things without a perfect knowledge of any.

BUT THE GIRL'S CHIEF DANGER FOR GIRLS TO MAKE UP THEIR MIND

AFRICAN EXPLORATION

EFFACEMENT OF THE "WHITE SPOT."

At the present moment some thirty or thirty-five travellers and explorers of all nationalities are engaged in penetrating into and opening up the Dark Continent in the cause of science and civilization, so that if the present unparalleled energy and activity continue but a few years longer the last white spot, marked "unexplored regions," must soon vanish from our maps of Africa.

spot, marked "unexplored regions," must soon vanish from our maps of Africa.

THE DRITISH EXPEDITION

sent out by the Royal Geographical Society to explore the unknown countries between the Central African lakes has come to a successful conclusion. Its leader, Joseph Thomson, left the Zanzibar coast in May, 1879, marched to the head of Lake Nyassa and thence to the south end of Lake Tanganyika, which he reached November 5. Leaving the greater part of his men in camp at Liendore, on the Lofu river, under Chuma, Livingstone's old follower, he, with thirty-seven men, started north on November 16, proceeding up the west side of the lake. This march through Itawa, Marungu, and Uguba was beset with great difficulties. Mountain ranges up to 7,000 feet in height had to be climbed, thick woods to be passed, and swamps and rapid rivers to be crossed. The natives, however, although suspicious, were everywhere friendly and never hostile. Early on the morning of Christmas Day Thomson, from the summit of a high mountain, saw the Lukuga river, the lake's outlet, flowing to the west as a mighty stream with many rapids and whirlpools, but nowhere obstructed by sandbars or papyrus banks, as seen by Cameron and Stanley. Thomson crossed the river to Manda, a village on the north bank, and in a cance explored Stanley's bar at the mouth of the Lukuga, which, however, was swept away by the current a few years ago, whereupon, by observations at Ujiji, the lake's level fell seven feet. On December 26th he arrived at Mtowa or Karenge, the London Missionary Society's new station near the Lukuga for six days. He found it to flow in a general west-north-west direction, and then about west toward the westerly bend of the Congo. The current is very rapid, and rapids and rooks make the stream quite unnavigable for boats or cances. A mutiny among his men prevented Thomson from reaching the junction with the Lualaba Congo, and, crossing the river into Urna, he was forced to turn back by the extreme hostility of the natives. Returning to Mtowa o

FROM UNERE TO KILOA His plan of marching through Uhehe direct to Kilos on the coast, was prevented by native wars on this route. He therefore passed round the south end of Tanganyika along the shores as far as the mouth of the

months of Central Africa.

The BOYAL BELGIAN EXPEDITIONS.

The last news from the numerous expeditions sent out from Zanzibar by the International African Association at Brussels gives the following details of their movements:—
The first expedition, commanded by Lieutenant Cambier, had established the station at Karema, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika, while the second expedition, under Captain Popelin and M. Carter, had also arrived there in December last. Of the four Indian elephants, however, with which they started from the coast, only one survived to reach the station, the first having died at Mpwapwa, the second in Ugogo, and the third near Karema. It is now proposed to establish a station for catching, taming, and training the African elephant, and four new elephants have already been ordered from India to decoy and capture their wild African brethren. The third expedition, under T. A. Cadenhead, an Englishman, accompanied by the two Belgians, Roger and Burdo, started from Saadani, near Zanzibar, 150 men strong, on January 25, with large supplies for the station, arrived at Mpwapwa February 18, and at Zingeh, in Ugogo, on March 9. Tura, in Unyanyembe, was reached on April 2, with the loss of only one donkey, of which a number accompanied the expedition as a new experiment in transport service. They, like the elephant, proved invulnerable to the testes fly, the dreaded scourge of the cattle in those countries.

The new expedition sent out by the African Society in Berlin, as a committee of the Brussels International Association, has just started from Zanzibar for the interior. It consists of Captain von Schoeler, the leader; Dr. Boehm, as naturalist, and the astronomer, Dr. Kaiser. They left Zanzibar on July 17th, the day of Thomson's arrival from the interior, and crossed over to Bagomoyo in the Sultan's steamer. They will go by way of Tabors to Tanganyika, and establish a new station at the southern end of this lake, on the high road to Lake Nyaass. The second German station of the African society is to be established this year at Mursumba, the capital of the Muata Yanvo. His present expedition is to take him a second time to Abyssinia, in order to deliver a letter from the Emperor William in answer to one from the Negus John of that country, with whom Rohlfs became acquainted when accompanying the British army in 1868, during the campaign against King Theodore. He will be again accompanied by Dr. Anton Stecker, his companion in the last disastrous expedition to Kutarat, who will attend to the scientific exploration, and may probably push on to the south, while Rohlfs returns to Europe after fulfilling his mission. The aforesaid German African Society has made the following grants for its envoys:—For Rohlfs, \$8,000; for the East African station, \$4,000, and for Pogge's new expedition, \$6.250. THE GERMANS IN AFRICA.

1879, they were taken prisoners by the Queen of Ghera, a small country tributary to Shea, and that Chiarini died on October 9, thirty years of age, at Kialla, in that country, in consequence of the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected. Cecchi, who still continued a prisoner and appealed for help, only succeeded in forwarding his letter by concealing it in a small black bag worn around the neck as an amulet by his negro messenger, who reached Shoa on April 10. Antinori at once applied to King Menelek for help, and hopes soon to liberate Cecchi. STANLEY AND THE CONGO.

STANLEY AND THE CONGO.

There is but little news from Stanley's expedition, which is still in the camp at Vivi, on the Congo, 130 miles from its mouth and near the second cataract. It is reported that of his eight European companions one has deserted; while three others have already succumbed to the bad climate and exhausting work. One of these was Alexander S. Deane, the engineer of the small steamer passing up and down the river with stores and mails for Stanley's station. He died suddenly of fever on May 14, at Dutch House, Banana Point, mouth of Congo. Of Stanley's five boats three were temporarily disabled, one large iron launch had sunk, and the chief steamer, Belgigne, was at Banana being repaired. Still Stanley's energy is reported to be unimpaired, and ample reinforcements are being sent out to him by his employers, the Belgian International Association. Adolph Gilles, who for six years was agent at Palmas and Grand Bassam for a Dutch trading house, left Antwerp on March 25 last, accompanied by Eagineer Geoffroy. They expected to join Stanley in fifty days, and will then superintend the erection of his trading stations on the Congo.

Besides Stanley's expedition some other attempts are also being made to explore the great Congo. Mr. McCaul, of the Congregational Inland Mission, has already left England for the west coast in order to make his way into the interior by the northern bank of that river, while the Baptist Missionary Society have sent out Mr. W. Comber. He left England on April 26th, 1879, landed at Mussuka, on the Congo, July 2nd, and reached San Salvador, south of that stream. He there established a depot, leaving two of his companions, and went on with a third to Stanley Pool, above the falls, in order to establish there a second station. If he succeeds the mission will attempt to transport a small steamship to that navigable part of the Congo, Robert Arthington, of Leeds, having offered the society \$20,000 in aid of this Congo special mission, and particularly for the purchase and perpetual maintenance of a steamer on that river and its affluents. He also stipulates for the establishment of mission OTHER CONGO EXPEDITIONS. also stipulates for the establishment of mission stations at the mouths of the great tribu-taries, Ukuta and Ikelemba.

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION. A High School Graduate's Application fo a Situation, and its Result. A graduate of one of our high schools ap-

HIGH SCHOOL BOY—Yes sir.

M.—I presume, then, that you can come prepared to work hard and faithfully in the interest of your employer, work up by degrees, and, at the proper time, become a thorough business man, and have a business of your own?

H. S. B.—Yes, sir, such are my plans.

M.—What advantages have you had in the way of schooling?

H. S. B.—I graduated from the grammar school at the age of fourteen, and during the past four years attended the high school, from which I graduated recently.

M.—Have you any knowledge of accounts?

H. S. B.—No, sir; they do not teach book-keeping in the high schools.

M.—Here is a note due to-day, upon which I was calculating the interest when you came in. You will see it has several payments endorsed on its back. Will you take a pencil and figure the amount due to-day for me?

H. S. B.—I am afraid, sir, that I could not do it, as we do not study arithmetic in the

do it, as we do not study arithmetic in the high school. The teacher said we finished it in the grammar school, and it is so long a time since I have studied it that I have fortime since I have studied it that I have forgotten nearly all I knew about it.

M.—Will you take a pen and write the address of our firm on this envelope?

H. S. B.—I would rather not try, sir. While at the high school we had no instruction in writing, and I had so many exercises to copy that I was obliged to write fast, and do it all with a pencil, so I do not write nearly as well as when I left the grammar school.

M.—We have a great variety of goods in our store, and our young men must have the ability to spell correctly. Are you a good speller?

H. S. B.—I can't say, sir, that I am. I' did not have any exercises in spelling in the

did not have any exercises in spelling in the high school, and I don't know how I should

ess. H. S. B.—I fear, sir, that I do not under

language; it was mostly translations that we did. I do not think, sir, that I am competant to be trusted with such duties,

M.—What other branches did you study at

M.—What other branches did you study at the high school?

H. S. B.—Algebra, English literature, physiology, ancient history, natural philosophy, astronomy, geometry, trigonometry, moral philosophy, civil government, rhetoric, and, as I said before, French, natural history, and chemistry.

M.—And you have not studied reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, or grammar since you were fourteen years of age?

H. S. B.—No, sir; I finished those in the grammar school, so my teachers said, and I have my diploma from the school officers as proof of it.

M.—I am afraid, young man, that your

proof of it.

M.—I am afraid, young man, that your qualifications are not suitable for the position which I advertised to fill. I want a young man to begin with us who can make himself generally useful at first, and rise as opportunities occur and he proves himself worthy.—

Fitchburg Sentinel.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well-known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicenes. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," in another column.

The rotal carrying capacity of all the grain vessels now in port is a million bushels less than the stock in the elevators. There are upwards of 1,500 grain cars on the track unable to unload.

A graduate of one of our nigh schools applies to a gentlemen in the commission business for a position in his store, whereupon the following questions and answers occur:

MEBCHANT—Well, young man, I understand you are an applicant for the position advertised as vacant in my store?

HALL SCHOOL REV. Vac. 1

high school, and I'don't know how I should do.

M.—Here are some papers—a note, draft, bill of sale, invoice, account of sales, cheque, lease, deed, policy, mortgage, and a letter of credit. Will you look them over and name each as you hand them back to me?

H. S. B.—Really, sir, I have never seen such papers before, and could not distinguish one from the other.

M.—Well, young man, what did you last study in the high school?

H. S. B.—Chemistry, natural history, and French.

French.

M.—Oh! well, let me see, you had better apply to my friends——, in the drug business. Your knowledge of chemistry would probably fit you for their line of business.

H. S. B.—I fear, sir, that I do not understand chemistry well enough to make my knowledge of any value in business. I only studied it because it was one of the studies of the school; I took but little interest in it, and therefore do not know much about it.

M.—You say you studied French?

H. S. B.—Yes, sir.

M.—If you understand French, some position in a foreign importing house would be more suitable. There you would be useful, as your knowledge of French would enable you to speak and correspond with foreign oustomers.

H. S. B.—I did not learn, sir, to speak the

There is a grain blockade at Baltimore.

Bray-On the 22nd October, at St. Ignacich, the wife of Samuel Bray, C.E., of a son. Mich, the wife of Samuel Bray, C.E., of a son.
COLWELL—On the 3rd inst., the wife of W. W.
Colwell, Ir., Parkdale, of a daughter.
ROBARTS—On November 4th, at 179 Simcoe street, the wife of G. B. Roberts, of a son.
WALLACE—On the 2nd of November, at Metuchen, New Jersey, the wife of the Rev. F. H.
Wallace, B.D., Yonge street Methodist church, Yorkville, of a son.
MACCUAIC—In Ottawa, on Saturday, the 30th October, 1830, at 109 Victoria street, the wife of R. C. W. MacQuaig, of a daughter.

KING—At Lomonville, Ont., on the 3rd inst., KING At Lomonville, Ont., on the 3rd inst the wife of Mr. E. W. King, of the Barri Gazette, of a son. Gaughter.

ROLPH—At 255 Jarvis street, on Tuesday, the 9th of November, the wife of T. T. Rolph, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

WEREE—On the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. John Weber, of Berlin, of a son.

MARRIAGES. ORCHARD—CARPENTER—On November 2nd, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. O. L. Brethour, Bessie, daughter of J. B. Carpen-ter, Esq., "Model Farm," Simcoe, Ont., to R. M. Orchard, Esq., of Brantford. Orchard, Esq., of Brantford.

ELLIS-GOODERHAM—At 166 Carlton street, on Wednesday, 3rd inst., by the Rev. W. S. Blackstock, Mr. Philip W. Ellis to Miss Elizabeth K. Gooderham, all of Toronto.

Powers—Murrary—On Wednesday, the 3rd November, at St. Patrick's church, by the Rev. Father Laurent, Henry Waish Power, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Martin Murray, Esq., all of Toronto. d Toronto.

GRIGG-BURWELL—On Wednesday, October 20th, at the Burwell Memorial church, by the Rector, the Rev. C. D. Martin, Wm. Grigg the Sarah Louisa, eldest daughter of the late J. I Burwell, of Rougham Hill, all of Caradoo.

McLeop—Stewart—At the residence of the pride's father, \$\frac{1}{2}\$th concession, Bruce, on the \$T(th)\$ October, by the Rev. George MacLennan, John C. McLeod, Esq., Councillor, Minto, to Miss Catharine, eldest daughter of James Stewart, The Councillor of Stewart, The Councillor of Stewart, The Councillor of Stewart, The Council

Beq.

HEWITT-BARER—At St. Stephen's church,
November 4th, 1880, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall,
James Hewitt, Orangeville, to Susan, youngest
daughter of Mr. Edward Baker, Davenport road,
Yorkville, Ont.

INNES—BOURCHIER—At Valparaiso, Sept. 22rd,
by the Rev. W. Lloyd, Thomas Innes, Esq., of
Chanarai to Virginia Blanche, youngest daughter
of Col. H. P. Bourchier, of Kingston.

MATHURSON, JONESON, At the preference of MATHIESON—JOHNSON—At the residence of the bride's father, on November 4th, by Rev. Farquiar McRae, M.A., minister of West Wil-liams, Hector Mathleson to Christie, daughter of John Johnson, both of the township of East Williams.

TATION—On Wednesday, November 3rd, William Edward, youngest son of Joseph and Maggie Tayler, aged 7 months.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday, Nov. 2nd, at Toronto, C.W., Louise Sophin, the beloved daughter of John Williams, of Woolwich (Kent), England, aged 35. MULDOON—Drowned while boating, on Wednesday, Nov. 3rd, Arthur J. Muldoon, aged 28 rears and 4 months. Lyon—On the 4th inst., at his residence, corner Beverley and D'Arcy streets, Toronto, John autance Lyon, barrister, aged 32 years.

FARRALL—At his residence, 437 Yonge street, on Wednesday, Nov. 4th, after a long and painful illness, James Farrall, of Wickham, County of Durham, England, aged 54 years and 6 months.

TOPHAM—On Friday, Nov. 5th, at 19 Avenue road, Yorkville, John Topham, aged 31 years. Deceased was the stepfather of the late Mrs. Bernard. Bernard.

MUIE—At Grimsby, on Friday morning, the 5th inst., Jane Kerr Walker, wife of Andrew G. Muir, Esq., in the 42nd year of her age.

DOWELLY—At 33 Vanau ey street, Sunday afternoon, Josie, eldest son of Joseph and Emily Donelly, aged 12 years.

STRONGMAN—On Sunday, the 7th inst., at the residence of his uncle, A. M. Smith, Pembroke street, Toronto, Walter Strongman, aged 31 years.

SMITH—On Monday, November 8th, 1880, at her residence. "Ravenswood," near Burlington, Co. Malton, Margaret C. eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hiram Smith. Colonel Hiram Smith.

McFarland—On Friday night, November 5th, Arthur P., Bowes, son of W. J. McFarland, Markdale, aged 2 years and 8 months.

BUELL—At Toronto, on the morning of the 8th instant, at the residence, 21 St. Vincent street, Andrew Norton Buell, late Master in Chancery, in his Sird year.

Morean.—On Monday, November 8th, 4880, of inflammation of the bowels, Julia Morgan, aged 8 years.

PENDER.—At Parkdale, Teronto, Ontario, on thinatant, Amelia, wife of J. Menzies Pender, of Gienlyon Lodge, Scotland, and daughter of the late Patrick Small, of Difrancesu, Scotland. HAMILTON.—On Sunday, the 7th of November, John Hamilton, drowned at the wreck of the Belle Sheridan, in the 40th year of his age. Freer-In Kincardine, on the 31st ult., Grace Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. Ben Freer, aged 7 years. Canavan—In St. Catharines, on the 5th inst., Mr. Edward Canavan, aged 20 years. McRAE—At Port Colborne, on the 5th inst., John McRae, merchant, formerly of Kintail, Ross-shire, Scotland, aged 80 years.

Daedical.

CHRONIC LINGEPING DISEASES TREAT-ED specially by Dr. PLAYTER, 1 Bears is field avenue, Teronto. Rooms, baths, board, &c., at his private residence. NERVOUS DEBILITY Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and priomptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of nowder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMGOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 130 Modill street, Montreal.

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TEACHER WANTED—FEMALE TEACHER
—Experienced; for junior department;
Lloydrown Public School. Applications received
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TEACHER WANTED HOLDING A SECOND
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I first or second-class certificate, wanted for
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will be received until December 1st, 1880. W. H.
LOVE, Soc., Clarke P.O., county Durham. 449-2

Business Chances.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OXFORD HOUSE, ST.
Mary's; furnished. Large frame building
in centre of town; good yard room; large barns,
&c. Satisfactory reason. A very excellent
chance for a live man. Enquire for particulars,
WM. ST. JOHN, Woodham, or D. H. HARRISON, St. Mary's. TO HENT-IN WALKERTON-A FIRST-CLASS stand: The proprietor will let wood and blacksmith shop, or wood shop separately, to responsible parties, for a term of years. Possession given lat January, 1881. Educational.

HOW TO FIND THE "HUM." Write to Messrs. YEREX & PANTON, pro-prietors of the London Commercial College, for their bounting all information respecting their course of study, terms, &c.

Macdical.

The Best Blood Purifier in the World.

More Genuine Truthful Testimonials than All Other Medicines Combined.

No Other Medicine Has Performed So Many Remarkable Cures.

REV. C. W. MANSFIELD WRITES:

The following letter from Rev. G.W. Manete constor of the Methodist Episcopal Chur Waltham, must convince every one who rails letter of the blood to the blood of of the blood:

Mr. H. R. Stevers—Dear Sir: About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year late! I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. I settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-scated abscess, which was fitteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and wa constantly weakened by a profuse discharge, also lost small pieces of bone at different times. Matters ran on thus about seven years, if May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to at 0 your office and talk with you of the virtue of VEGETINE. I did so, and by your kindnes passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some one

dence in VEGETINE.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt warse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon feltit was benefitting me in other resolts. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health. for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labour life, and I was never more and to personal than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took VEGETINE faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think should have been cured of my main trouble scorer if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your putrons troubled with scrafula kidney disease understand that it takes time cure chronic diseases, and if they will patient take VEGETINE it will, in my judgment cure them.

With great obligations, I am, yours G. W. MAN Pastor of the Methodist Episcop

Vegetine tales Such a Useful Remedy

Assistant of the Apothecaries Com London, Memberot the Pharmaceuties of Great Britain, Licentiate in Pharma College of Physiciane and Surgeons. Corner Notre Dame and Mo Vegetine. REV. J. L. HANAFORD WRITES :

Purifies the Blood. BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleaner and purifier of the blood.

J. L. HANAFORD,

Pastor of Egleston square M. E. Church

Vegetine.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have recommended and sold your Vegerine in a great many cases indeed, into one case came under my special notice in which three bottles completely cured a friend of mine, whose case had resisted all other medicines proviously tried.

Yours Druggists Recommend It.

P. O. GIROUX, Druggles 601 St. Joseph Str Vegetine. REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transitste.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature high value I place upon your vectoring. I family have used it for the last two years, nervous debility it is invaluable; and I recomend it to all who may need an invigoration removating tonic. Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square Char

Vegetine. Weakness, General Debility. MONTREAL, P.Q., Jan. 12, 1891.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir,—I have never received so much bear fit from any other medicine as from yours. I gard it as an invaluable, indispensable remed for Weakness and Geneval Debitty, and believ that a persistent use of it will eventually our the worst case. It is with pleasure I recomment the Vegerine, so that it may relieve many measurferers.

MRS. C. WOOD,

Vegetine. REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES 178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.

Dear Sir, From personal benefit, received its use, as well as from personal knowledge those whose cures thereby have seemed almomiraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Veckrune for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church.

Saoramento, Co.

Vegetine.

H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to cortain that I have used your "Blood Preparation" my family for several years, and think that it Scrotule or Cankerous Humours or Rhoumat affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to anyone in need of such a medicine.

Vegetine. PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and

AT THE DOOR OF GOOD FORTUNE. It was the middle of a night in June, or rather in the very earliest hours of a morning in the full height of a London season, that two young men ran down the steps of a handsome house near Eaton Square. Our young men were in evening dress. One was tall and dark with a superb full beard; the other, much with a supero full beard; the other, much slighter in frame, wore the look of a man wonted to society and to London ways. Both had cigars between their fingers; that of the younger man was already lit, and he gave a light to his companion as soon as they found themselves in the street.

"Are you bound for your lodgings, Colonel Wolcott?" asked the younger man.
"Indeed I am," replied the colonel, laughing. "I am not habituated to London hours as yet, though I shall be broken in soon as a matter of course and find them all right, as I did rising before daybreak all

right in the East."

"You are fortunate in coming to London just when you did," said his companion.

"There is nothing in the world more delightful than the life you are likely to lead for the next six months. Your book has made a hit in fashionable and literary circles which will ensure you a successful season in town, and that will be followed by another town, and that will be followed by another round of engagements in the country during the shooting and hunting seasons; or, if too much lionizing proves a bore, you can break away at any moment and take a run across the channel. Indeed, that is one of the good things of being in England. You are certainly a lucky fellow, Colonel. Here you wake up one fine morning and find you was fellowed. ly a lucky fellow, Colonel. Here you wake up one fine morning and find yourself famous in a certain way, and that at the beginning of the season, too, in the very heart of the civilized world. I hope you realize your The other laughed. It was rather a forced

"It is no use for me to sham indiffere he said, "for truly I am very much gratified at my little success. The position is wholly unexpected. It is what cultivated Americans all dream of as about the best thing that can happen to anybody. A trip to Europe is the great holiday of our lives, you know; the hope of it sustains us through the toil and moil of business, which from lifteen to thirtyfive gives most of us few chances of pleasur For an obscure American like myself to find himself a lion, even in a small way, in the best—I mean the best literary—English society is very like what popularity would be to a classic author permitted to return to earth and enjoy his fame; and I have had too few of it is entertaining. Why, there was a fellow at my lodgings this morning before I was out of bed—a reporter, or whatever you call a man who collects artistic matter for the illus-

rated papers—to get my photograph for 'The Illustration.' I felt the compliment to my beard too much to deny him, only I was afraid my complaisance did not do him much service; for I told the maid who kocked at my door to give him a carte de visite from the mantel-piece of my sitting-room, and I have a strong impression that she mistook and got hold of the likeness of an old general of mine, sow serving the Khedive, whom I stopped at Caire to see on my way from Constantinople to Males."

He pansed a moment, and went on :—

"It's another of the strange new things that crewd upon me to find myself so kindly received by all of you at the Legation. When I quitted civilization, just after the fall of our Confederacy, Uncle Sam was my stratement at the end of five years I find nyself restored to his protection and hon d with the consideration of his represe ives abroad. It gives me a queer sense aving outlived my former self, and of b having outlived my former self, and of being on a visit to posterity. To differ the charges of the past five years have been gradual, but to me they have been unsoftened even by newspaper intelligence. To become conscious of a feeling of security under the old flag is a surprise indeed to me. I was astonished by a throb of old-time feeling when, in the harbour of Constantinople, I recognized the Stripes and Stars. There is nothing like five years' exile in the East to revive one's love of country."

Secretary of Legation, "subsiding, that is to say, as fast as politicians and reconstruction ists will permit. Americans certainly are the most wonderful people in the world for accepting the inevitable. We are educated to it. Ours is a land of fever and ague in politics, Colonel Wolcott—of hot fits suc-seeded by cold chills. But prosperity and peace are springing up finely in Georgia, your own State. It is five years, is it not, since Lee's surrender? I admit that more ought to have been done rolitically to settle our years. been done politically to settle our vexed questions; but so far as social feeling is con-cerned, I believe all bitterness at the North

has passed away."
"You mean to hint that the South is not so placable? I presume not. But then i was the seat of war. Would the non-combat was the seat of war. Would the non-compat-ants of Massachusetts be able, do you think, to feel kindly towards Southern troopers, stragglers, bummers, and camp-followers, who had chopped up their fruit-trees, laid waste their fields and gardens, scattered their families, burned down their homesteads, and overturned the very foundations of their social customs?—However, that is not what we were talking about." "No; and here we are at the door of your

lodgings. Shall I come to-morrow mornin and take you to see some of the sights of mean—I am to breakfast with my publish who has asked a lot of literary men

travellers' to meet me—members of the Geo-graphical Society, the Asiatic, and the Travel-iers' Club. I look forward with great pleasure to seeing these men, whose very names have been full of associations and interest to me for "Well, I can only repeat that you are a fortunate fellow, and I envy you the frank upirit in which you accept your popularity even more than I do your literary position,

though that might gratify any man. Your havels out only six weeks, three editions already called for ! reviews in the Times and the Quarterlies, and all flattering! A man without family incumbrances too. Well, you have the ball at your feet—and it will be pleasant to watch you kick it. Good night and bon repos!"
Colonel Wolcott ran lightly up the stairs to his sitting-room, where a lamp was dimly burning in expectation of his arrival.
"Yes, I am a lucky fellow!" he exclaimed,

is he entered his apartment. "I am fortunate indeed to have no ties, no responsibilities, no lrawbacks to my thorough enjoyment of this right streak of prosperity.

"A youth, light-hearted and content,
I wander through the world;
Here, Arab-like, is pitched my tent,
And straight again is furled."

The quotation seemed to call up some sad-

lening reminiscences. He did not go on to the next verse about the "two locks" of hair, the next verse about the two locks of hair, out, with a passing gesture of impatience and discomfiture, turned up the lamp, and made a sudden brightness in the chamber. On the table, underneath the lamp, lay a thick letter.
"Ah!" he said, looking at the cover.

He broke the seal, and read :-

"Dear Sir,—I forgot, this morning, when I had the pleasure of seeing you that some letters for you had come addressed to our care. I forward them with apologies. I have secured Murchison, Layard, Kinglake, and the rest, for breakfast to-morrow morning. Sir Roderick will afterwards introduce you at the Travellers' and the Oriental. Nothing must prevent your coming. We shall break-last at sharp ten. "Yours truly,

about the old bed of the Oxus? Lett from America! Alas! I have friends th no longer. I propose to begin a new life, and to make new friends and a new future. Let me see, from my mother's lawyer in New York. Ha! I know what he writes about.

I hope he can manage it." "New York, April 10, 1870.

"MY DEAR COLONEL WOLCOTT,—Permit me to express the high gratification it was to us to receive yours from Constantinople, dated the 9th of March, after a total silence of so many eventful years. We have noted the contents of your communication, and believe that by proper application to the courts of the State of Indiana the thing you desire can be very easily accomplished. We will set about it at once, and a few weeks may relieve you. You gave us no address, so that I direct my letter to your London publisher. Allow me to congratulate you as an authorand a traveller—nothing like since Eothen.

"Your most obedient,

"Robert S. Deane."

"So far. so good," said Colonel Wolcott. "New York, April 10, 1870.

"So far, so good," said Colonel Wolcott, "So far, so good," said Colonel Wolcott, and took up the second letter.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,—In pursuance of the business intrusted to our firm in your favor of March 9, from Constantinople, I have called on Mr. Engels—Mrs. Wolcott's father,—and have informed him that we desire to avail ourselves, with as little delay as possible, of the well-known facilities for divorce offered by the laws of Indiana. I represented to him that as you had lived apart from Mrs. Wolcott for nine years, neither party holding to him that as you had lived apart from Mrs. Wolcott for nine years, neither party holding communication during that time with the other, there could be no difficulty in dissolving your union on the ground of desertion. I suggested that it might be more speedy and satisfactory if, on his daughter's part, he should bring suit, and so join us in an amicable arrangement for the dissolution of the marriage. He expressed his entire willingness to do so, provided Mrs. Wolcott be permitted to retain the child.

retain the child . . . "
" Child !" exclaimed Colonel Wolcott, "Child!" exclaimed Colonel Wolcott.
"What child? My child? I the father of a
child? I never heard of any child! What
can the man be thinking of? Why have I
never heard of it before? Why did she never
send me word I had a child?"

He flung himself back in his chair, still
holding the lawyer's letter.
"True—true," he said at last, "during
the war I got no letters. Left he would call.

the war I got no letters. I left her suddenly. the war I got no letters. I left her suddenly. I had borne everything from her and from her friends which a man is bound to bear. I was driven to leave her. She said nothing to me of her situation, but it may have been so. The child must have been born while I was in Alabama, and when the war was over I went at once abroad. I wrote her father word that I was some the said of word that I was going to the East, and got no answer. To be sure, answer was not easy. Even the news of my poor mother's death reached me at second hand. It was a difficult matter even for loving wives, during our war, to communicate with their husbands in the Confederacy, and she—Well, I never wrote to her, that is true. But a child !—it seems incredible. A child would alter everything.

incredible. A child would alter everything. Son or daughter, did he say?..."

"He expresses his entire willingness to do so, provided Mrs. Wolcott be permitted to retain the child, from whom nothing, he was sure, would prevail on her to part. I told him that the child being already more than seven years of age, the father is its legal guardian, but that after the divorce, if proceedings had been satisfactory, it was probable some arrangement might be made by us to meet their wishes. We will therefore see Mrs Wolcott's lawyer, and hurry on the Mrs Wolcott's lawyer, and hurry on the suit, leaving you to advise us further on this point as you think proper. Old Mr. Engels hinted an intention of amply providing for his grandson, and even of settling an annuity upon yourself, should you waive all claim to the child's custody."

"The hargaining Venkes!" are lained.

"The bargaining Yankee!" exclaimed Colonel Wolcott, starting from his chair. "Does he think his dirty Northern dollars "Does he think his dirty Northern dollars can buy from a Southern gentleman his own flesh and blood? It is, a boy, then! His graftleon! My boy—my own boy! He is more than eight years old, and they have never let me hear a word about him. I—his own father! And I do not even know his name! I never heard of him before!"

He flung open the window in strong excitement, and leaned out to catch a breath of morning air. As he did so his ear caught the hum that in a mighty city precedes the dawn. In London streets there is one hour of night to twenty-three of day. Colonel Wol-

night to twenty-three of day. Colonel Wol-cott turned from the open window, and paced up and down his sitting-room, with a tempest raging in his bosom.

As he walked, the circumstances of his life rose up before him.

CHAPTER II.

UNADVISEDLY AND LIGHTLY. He saw himself a little boy upon a Georgia farm, playing in the woods with many dogs and many little darkies. He was an autocrat among his playfellows, but an autocrat whose sway was tempered by nature into a very endurable disposition.

He remembered himself in the woods upon

He remembered himself in the woods upon a summer's day with Harry, Cato, Jefferson, Lias, Melchisedeck, and James Buchanan, when a slow procession came wending through the trees up to the mansion. An old mauma, wiping her eyes, came to fetch him to the house. In the great hall he found relatives and friends, who had brought his father home, wounded to death in a duel. In less than an hour after the child was summoned from his play, the tragedy was over. The than an hour after the child was summoned from his play, the tragedy was over. The shock of that moment he could feel still. It would go with him to the last hour of his life, burnt into memory as with a fiery brand.

Next he saw himself bidding a sad and long farewell to the home of his childhood, the stronghold of his Southern pride. His mother had been a Northern beauty, wooed and won at one of the Virginia springs. She hated the seclusion of Southern country life, though she liked well enough the importance of owning a large plantation. On her husband's death she purchased a pretty place on the Northern River, living there, or at Newport, during the summer months, and passing the during the summer months, and passing the winters usually at a New York hotel or

He saw himself at school—a school which brought him under better influences than did his mother's intimates. He saw himself a half-grown lad upon the lawn of his Southern half-grown lad upon the lawn of his Southern home, under the live oaks, draped with hanging moss, during such happy brief vacations as he was permitted to pass upon the old plantation. There lived the uncle and consins who were allowed to reside, rent free, in the old homestead; there was his blooded riding mare, his favourite gun, the dogs who hailed his holiday with wild delight, the dusky faces lingering round the porch, the boys, who looked upon his stay as a perpetual Whitsuntide. The cousins worshipped him; his uncle deferred to him; his dogs and dependants fawned upon him. Education, means, experience, acquirements and position gave the boy a weight far greater than any to which he was entitled from his years in that simplehearted, primitive, hero-worshipping society.

boy a weight lar greater than any to which he was entitled from his years in that simple hearted, primitive, hero-worshipping society. Lancelot Wolcott's memory dwelt tenderly upon his Southern home, and his hand clenched and his brow darkened as he thought of his property laid waste, his horses requisitioned, his dogs masterless. He remembered, with a thrill of anger and bitterness, his last sight of the charred ruins of his homestead—a black blot on the green landscape, marking the swathe of Sherman's mighty scythe.

Again the tableau shifted, and he was at Bonn, whither his mother had taken him when he was seventeen. There, with the German language, he had learned German notions—a little rationalism, a little materialism, something of the German Protestant ideas of loose obligations in marriage. He had imbibed these things unconsciously, yet they formed an important part of that substructure of impressions—the "gold or silver, wood, hay, stubble," of ideas and principles, which we collect to build our future lives upon.

ives upon.

Then his thoughts shifted to Newport. He ing Second Beach, in days when fashion still encouraged horseback exercise on the long stretches of those glorious sands. Beside him rode Cora Noble, faultless in beauty and equestrian equipment. Again he felt his heart beat as she floated with him through the waltz, or coquetted in the mazes of the German;

again she trusted to his strong arm in the un-der-tow, and let him battle (with that arm around her waist) the stringent force of the receding tide; again he led her from the surf over wet shingle to one of those unpainted pine-board boxes which they call "bathing houses" on the Newport beach.

pine-board boxes which they call "bathing houses" on the Newport beach.

He recalled the sudden shock with which he learned one day of her-engagement to an elderly New York banker, and the moment when, in her cool seaside drawing-room, he sat in the half-light thrown by the summer sunshine through green blinds, waiting to hear his fate—to lose or win her.

He saw her enter, in a fresh and faultless robe of crispest frills and flounces, and take a seat near him. Again he pleaded his deep love, his long devotion: and she answered calmly that his foreign education had given him no insight into the social necessities of American society: that an American girl, being chaperon to herself, could not be blamed for tentative efforts to find out who might best suit her as a husband; that, as guardian of her own interests, she was bound to look out for the best possible match, and that she sincerely regretted if anything in her manner had given rise to hopes which she had never supposed him seriously to expect her to fulfil.

That night he left Newport on a fishing expedition. To the day of his death he would remember the awful loneliness of the Isles of Shoals, where he stayed a week. The blow was a severe one—all the more that it "came not as a single spy," but followed by battalions. His pecuniary affairs, just at this time, proved out of joint. The Wolcott estate had never been properly divided. A black storm was gathering on the political horizon, which alarmed all holders of Southern property, and "great stirring of heart" was felt amongst those to whom the Southern States were dear.

The accounts laid before Lancelot Wolcott, about a year after, his coming of age, were by no means satisfactory. His mother had been

about a year after his coming of age, were by no means satisfactory. His mother had been extravagant, their agents incompetent, his uncle supine. In the bitterness of his heart, he was forced to tell himself that the mersenary beauty who had thrown him over had lone wisely. "Perhaps," he exclaimed, "in her capacity

of chaperon and guardian to herself, she may have already satisfied her own mind by private inquiry as to my 'means,' or the want Who knows? Women of that stamp are

Who knows? Women of that stamp are very wise in their generation, and capable of calm, keen management of their own interests, untroubled by superfluous delicacy.

When Lancelot reappeared at his mother's cottage on the North River, the cause of his ill looks required no conjecture. Every gossip in every circle of the federated upper ten cackled to every morning visitor and detailed to every correspondent in "the set" the news that Cora Noble—wasn't it too bad of her?—had flung over young Wolcott for of her?-had flung over young Wolcott for

One of the first annoyances that greeted Lancelot Wolcott, when he came back to the world again, was his mother's importunate esire that he should marry-marry at once, without delay.

without delay.

Her arguments were varied and cogent. It would be the best way of getting over all feeling about Cora Noble. It was desirable to marry before he had in any way hardened into being a bachelor. It was particularly to be wished that he should choose a rich woman, and so mend the falling fortunes of his family. Why should not rich girls be as charming as poor ones? more so, indeed, for they had full command of those advantages on which many of a well-bred woman's charms depend. In short, Mrs. Wolcott brought her arguments to a point by assuring hin that she had found the very match for him in Miss Adela Engels, only daughter of the very rich old merchant who owned the hand-some villa next her own.

some villa next her own.

"Fresh from school, my dear Lancelot—an unsophisticated reature! You can mould her into anything you wish. Very pretty, very dutiful, religious, and all that; ready to look up to her 'Sir Lancelot' as a hero. She knows all the things schools ever teach young ladies, and her father is as rich as—well! they say there is nothing to which we can compare old Engels' riches. She is a girl who will have crowds of men after her as soon as she puts her head into society, but she appears to have no taste whatever for fashionable life, and her father and Mrs. Engels are keeping her baok—keeping her for you, me ville next her own keeping her back—keeping her for you, Lancelot, for I've sounded them, and their views are mine precisely. You may have the first chance, if you please, with this girl. And, my dear son, if you win Adela Engels for your wife, I think I shall ask nothing

more to make me happy."

At first Lancelot smiled languidly at these appeals, then he became exasperated to the highest degree by his mother's pertinacity; and he took a dislike to old Mr. Engels, who

omitted no possible opportunity of thrusting upon him his unwelcome society. Adela, absent from home at the moment.

Adela, absent from home at the moment, was sent for. Lancelot saw perfectly well, and marked, each careful step taken for their introduction to each other. He was languidly amused by the commotion and his mother's vain hopes. They first met at a dinner-party at Woodbine, the Engels' villa, to which his mother made it a matter of especial concern that he should accompany her.

Adela was arrayed in white muslin and blue ribbons—the very picture of an ingenue. He found her unformed, self-conscious, a thorough school-girl, perfectly aware of what her elders were expecting, intrenched behind two giggling comrades of her own age, who looked on Lancelot Wolcott (the most finished man of fashion they had ever seen) as the declared and accepted lover of the great heiress. Had Lancelot been in spirits, he might have thought it good fun to attack her prudery, and, after overpowering the friends who held the out-works, to approach her by the lines and parallels of scientific flirtation. But he had no heart just then for jesting in any way

the out-works, to approach her by the lines and parallels of scientific flirtation. But he had no heart just then for jesting in any way with young ladies—no heart even for taking flight, no spirit to resist the small machinations of their respective mothers.

Day after day, under the joint manœuvres of both families, he drifted on to the fate prepared for him. He saw enough of Adela to be sure that she was a thoroughly good girl, unspoiled as yet by any taint of family vulgarity; he perceived that she was absorbed in a sort of awful admiration of himself, for which he could not but be grateful. She was apparently a tabula rasa, upon which might be written anything that suited him. Of his affair with Cora Noble she had somehow learned, for even in boarding-schools the matter had been canvassed and discussed as an interesting item of current gossip; and he came at last to the point of saying to himself that, as to feel a passion for any woman was thenceforth impossible to him, might it not be well that he should gratify everybody by throwing his handkerchief to this highly eligible and attainable young person?

Then came a day when, by the river's brink—very much as Pendennis offered himself to Adela. She, poor child, in no wise resembled that self-possessed, complaisant Laura, with theories which she was prepared to carry out at all hazards—a just consideration for her own importance, experiences with Mr. Pyncent to fall back on, and a predetermined con-

Their engagement was short, and Lancelot Wolcott was absent a good deal of the time. The fuss of preparation annoyed him much, and tota a tota with Adela bored him and depressed him. They left him more disappointed with himself than with her, and yet there was a certain feeling of irritation at her evident satisfaction in the affair and in the love she had won.

She had him fast. Surely, that was enough for her and for her parents. Why must they expect him to address to her the vows that were still sacred, to the memory of another? Nor, truth to tell, was Adela fitted for light lover's chat—the give and take of happy girls and men who are consciously in love with each other.

Had Lancelot cared for her, their talk Had Lancelot cared for her, their talk would probably have risen to high themes of abstract speculation, to disquisitions upon social science, discussions of ethics, mild metaphysics, or points of feeling; for, strange to say, this kind of conversation is an unerring symptom of a mutual inclination between men and women. The young people who engage in it are feeling their way in the dark towards mutual discoveries; and Adela could have done her part in such grave speculation (on which she had thought much) far better than she did in merely conversational small change, with thoughts which secretly wandered as her sweet, shy fancies shrank back, rebuked at her lover's indifference.

Adela could think, feel, and reason, but neither training nor experience had given her any skill in the battledore-and-shuttlecock of lively conversation. She was too much afraid of the exalted Lancelot to let her real tenderness or her timid hopes peep out from under the veiling propriety and decorum of her demeanour.

Still less was Lancelot pleased with the

the veiling propriety and decorum of her demeanour.

Still less was Lancelot pleased with the light in which he appeared to be regarded in the Engels family. Mr. and Mrs. Engels hardly seemed to consider him a free agent. Their daughter's sense of his exalted worth did not apparently extend to her family. They failed to recognize that the moment was at hand when rights that they themselves had thrust upon him would become his rightful claim; rather, they regarded him as a sort of steward of their own selection—worthy and satisfactory, no doubt, but in some subordinate way an appendage and some subordinate way an appendage a appurtenance to the glories of the Eng

connection.

That autumn brought a time of fierce political excitement, and Lancelot gladly absented himself during the wearisome discussion over the trousseau and the wedding, feeling that his real interest and destiny lay far more in the results of the election of John Bellor Abra ection. the results of the election of John Bellor Abraham Lincoln than in matters connected with his marriage. Like the victims who stood quietly to let men gild their horns, be-garland them with flowers, and lead them to the pompous fate prepared for them, he went through one of the most magnificent of tedious weddings—a wedding whose mere details of the control of the weddings—a wedding whose mere details, at "the usual rate" per line, furnished many a

poor reporter with a supper.

They were married, and set off alone to begin a new existence, to weld their two lives into one, make their far different antecedents coalesce, and fashion unity out of diversity; to combine into strength, disintegrate into indifference, or to harden into hostility, as

might happen.
As Nature invents ways for completing her own processes, and provides by natural instincts for the careful cherishing of all things newly born, so has she invented the glamour of "truelove" by which to set a wedded couple forward on their road to happiness. They see

forward on their road to happiness. They see each other, and they see life, only through this beautifying, glorifying medium. It serves them till their eyes can bear the light; it tides them over quicksands; by its help they walk in cataleptic safety among gins and snares; and by the time it fades, there has sprung it is a healthy undergrowth of permanent affection.

In this case, there was no glamour in the husband's eyes, and the young wife soon saw her situation in the dispiriting and chilly morning light of uncompromising reality. She had dreamed a young girl's dreams, she had read in poetry and fiction of the devotion of lovers. She found keen disappointment in her honeymoon. Was it so with every married pair? she asked herself. Was it true that all romance, all happiness in life, was only a creation of aovelists and poets? Did they earn their daily bread, their favour with the public, by trading on the impressibility of inexperienced victims whom poetry and art could mislead?

She was far too proud and sensitive to confess her disappointment or complain of it, but the little loves and charms and eccentrication.

she was far too proud and sensitive to con-fess her disappointment or complain of it, but the little loves and charms and coquetries, that were already to peep forth had there been sunshine to entice them, ran back into their winter nests, and left her dull and un-attractive. She was glad when she got back to New York and to familiar people. Life did not look so chilly and so strange in the

attractive. She was glad when she got back to New York and to familiar people. Life did not look so chilly and so strange in the shelter of her family circle. She began to receive and to make visits, to display herself as a rich bride; and this still further estranged her husband. He thought her frivolous, contented with mere vulgar gauds and fashionable observances; and each day they drifted more and more apart.

Then came secession. Lancelot's heart. empty and bruised by disappointment, began to brood over the news from the far South, though he was not prepared as yet to be an advocate of actual separation. The heart of Adela began to stir within her too, responsive to the traditions in which she had been brought up, and to the feelings of her family. There were times when Lancelot Wolcott could hardly keep his seat at his father-inlaw's table, days when his dependent position galled him past all endurance. Each day he wished himself away, at the South with his own people, free to express his sympathies, free to discuss unsettled points in politics, free to offer his wisdom in council (so long as moderation and forbearance might appear of any use), and then, if need were, to draw his sword. word.
At last arrived the crisis; the balls that

At last arrived the crisis; the balls that tore the Stars and Stripes at Sumter, the 19th of April in the streets of Baltimore, fell like a lightning-bolt on the country, and with a fierce suddenness rent apart Lancelot Wolcott's relations with his wife and family.

No blaze of popular fury, since the world began, ever equalled in rapidity and fierceness that which followed the events at Charleston and at Baltimore. In old times, popular excitement took weeks to diffuse itself over a broad area: this spread like a prairie-fire, lighted at a thousand points by eager hands; and ardent patriots, both at North and South, started, like Clan Alpine, from the earth, with weapons in their hands.

In the general effervescence, words were from the earth, with weapons in their hands.

In the general effervescence, words were said in the presence of Lancelot Wolcott that a far tamer nature would not have endured to hear. In the conjugal chamber even, Adela herself raised the standard of battle and grew aggressive. In what appeared a holy cause, she dared to measure herself against her husband. The lights she followed showed her wholly in the right, and Lancelot wholly in the wrong. From such safe standing-ground, backed by all history, by the pulpit, by the Word of God as she interpreted it, and by her own surroundings, she dared to discharge some keen shafts of patriotism. He answered with bitterness. To her the dispute was no mere matrimonial jar, in which it might have been her wifely duty to show tenderness to the prejudices of her husband—no, she was called on as a patriot to lift her voice against treason, treachery, and national suicide, in a tremendous crisis. For the cause of her country, the honour of its Then came a day when, by the river's brink—very much as Pendennis offered himself to Laura Bell, to take or to fling away, as she thought proper—he offered himself to Adela. She, poor child, in no wise resembled that self-possessed, complasiant Laura, with thories which she was prepared to carry out at all. hazarda—a just consideration for her own importance, experiences with Mr. Pyrecent to fall back on, and a predetermined on-section of the control o

ment died within him. He rose up, deadly pale.

"I have an engagement," he said, looking at his watch. "I will say good-by to all of

laws of Indiana, he felta moment's tender thrill pas through his heart as he remembered the soft trustfulness with which this girl had given herself to him for life, and her blush of pride and pleasure as he first pressed her to his you."
Adela was short-sighted. She did not see Adela was short-sighted. She did not see the expression of his face as he quitted them. Days passed, no one heard of him. At last arrived a note to Mr. Engels, dated simply, "The left bank of the Potomac:"—
"I have joined my own people. Let my mother know this. Make what arrangements

you think proper."

To Adela there was not one word. To Adels there was not one word.

Thus stood the case as it now opened itself before him in his London lodgings, five years after the collapse of the Confederacy. Lancelot had fought until the war was over. When the "Lost Cause" was hopelessly lost, he had sailed for Europe, being indeed excluded from pardon by the terms of the first amnesty. He wrote to his mother's lawyer in New York, and, after long delay, received the news of her death. The North River estate had been sold at a great sacrifice, during the worst period of depression—only a few thousand dollars remained to him. Like another outcast of whom we all have heard, he gathered his substance together and went into a far outcast of whom we all have heard, he gathered his substance together and went into a far country. It had always been his ambition to explore the unknown interior of Asia. In his present mood his heart cried out that better than the convulsions of the New World was the stagnation of Cathay. As a traveller he exhibited striking personal qualities and made some fortunate hits. He succeeded in preserving his journals through various risks and some fortunate hits. He succeeded in preserving his journals through various risks and dangers, and, during a forced detention in the mountain fortress of a tribe of Afghan robbers, occupied himself by writing out the narrative of his perils and discoveries. A young Englishman was in his company, and they were released, by British influence, at the same time. The Englishman went back to England, taking with him the MS., which he put into the hands of a great London publisher. It chanced to come out at the right moment and under the right auspices. When Colonel Wolcott (having reached London the night before) woke up on the morning of the day in which our story begins, he found himself well on the way to be the temporary lion of a London season.

London season.

The raw chilliness of early dawn stole in apon him through the open window after this night of agitation and reminiscence. When the maid came to put his little sitting-room the maid came to put his little sitting-room in order she was surprised to see its occupant there, still in evening toilette, with morning twilight struggling with the yellow flicker of the lamp, which yet burned on the table.

The first order he gave her was to call the landled when he actived his bill sall conditions. landlady, when he settled his bill and gave up his lodgings. After this he hurried to an International ticket-office, and applied for passage to New York in the next steamer. passage to New York in the next steamer.
"The Crimea is next, she sails to-morrow," said the clerk. "Or will you waite for a Cunarder?"

"Whichever goes first. I am impatient to get home on pressing business," said the olonel.
"I doubt if there if there is any berth to be had in the Crimea, "said the clerk, consulting a plan of the vessel. "All were taken up a day or two ago by a large party. But perhaps," he added, "if you apply to the office at Liverpool or on board, at the last moment,

you may happen on a vacancy. Passengers often give their berths up just as the ship is ready to sail."

The colonel had stimulated this man's interest, either by the look of disappointment in his face, or by the propitiatory offering of a

fine cigar.
"Thank you. I shall lose no time. I'll take the first train to Liverpool."

He drove to the house of his friend, the Secretary of Legation, whom he found still in bed. In a few words he announced that, in ence of letters received the night fore, he was going home in the Crimea.
"What! give up all your prospects for the

season?"
"I must leave London by ten o'clock.
Will you make my apologies at the Legation, and to your chief, with whom I am engaged to dine on Monday, and,—another thing,—if you can, oblige me by seeing my publisher? you can, oblige me by seeing my publisher? though that is not necessary, perhaps, since I have sent him anote full of regrets and excuses. Tell him how disappointed I am to miss his breakfast this morning. I shall never have such a chance again. I am sure you will excuse my troubling you."

"Oh! certainly. I will do it for you with pleasure, or rather, I should say, with extreme regret. I execute many commissions in my official capacity. We of the diplomatic corps are the servants of our republican sovereigns."

"I shall be back again, perhaps, before the season is over, but I know that by going home now I miss my chance. Mrs. Leo Hunter will find her material elsewhere. A traveller differs from a literary man,-he has but one success. His reputation is worthless after it grows stale. I should worthless after it grows stale. I should have enjoyed the pleasant things that seemed in store for me. Good-by, and thank you for much kindness at the Embassy."

So saying, Colonel Wolcott ran down the stairs, opened the front door before the servant could perform that duty, and closed it after him, as no Englishman, whatever his excitement, would have done. For English social etiquette demands that a stranger's exit shall take place in the presence of a competent witness, who is held responsible for the propriety of the departure.

In half an hour he was in a first-class carriage at the Euston Square station, waiting to start for that New York that he had left, in a white heat of pain and anger, nine event-

n a white heat of pain and anger, nine event ful years before.

A Prisoner's Queer Predicament.

(To be continued.)

There was a very funny incident happened at the police station yesterday, and one which caused the guardian angel of the office, "Pop" Hemingway, considerable trouble. A drunken person was put into one of the cells on the lower floor, and hay down on the stone pavement to sleep. In the bottom of the cell door, and close to the floor, is an aperture nine inches in height and six inches in width, through which food is passed to the prisoner. The drunken man, it is fair to suppose, tried to crowd through the hole, or else attempted a novel mode of suicide, for when an officer went into the prison to light the gas he found the man's head outside the door and his body inside the cell. Soap was brought into rethe man's head outside the door and his body inside the cell. Soap was brought into requisition, and the head of the unfortunate man and the bars of the aperture covered with it, and then, by the use of considerable force and trouble, the unfortunate man was released from the position where he was slowly but surely choking to death, for he could move neither one way nor the other until the soap had been applied.—New Haven (Conn.) Register, Oct. 27.

A Murderous Bride.

Now Electioneering is Done in Wyoming-Cooking Receipts and Politics Very Muci Mixed. A lady correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean writes from Laramie City as follows:

Between the covers of a big book, in the Council Chambers of Wyoming Territory, are written these words:

"Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming.

HOW A WOMAN VOTES.

ing :"SECTION 1. That every woman of the age of 21 years, residing in said Territory, may at every election to be holden under the laws at every election to be holden under the laws thereof, cast her vote; and her rights to the elective franchise, and to hold office, shall be the same under the election laws of the Terri-tory as these of other electors.

"SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect and be

in force after its passage.

"Approved Dec. 10, 1869."

This Act was considered a very important one in the history of Laramie City, as it was the first place in the Territory, and probably in the world, where this Act or anything similar world, where this Act or anything similar world. lar was put in force, as will be shown by the records of a term of district court held in this city on the 7th day of March, 1871, the Hon.

J. W. Howe, Chief Justice, presiding, wherein the merits of the law were discussed and a

WOMAN JURISTS IN COURT.

The court was duly opened by the Sheriff of the county, whereupon an equal number of men and women were sworn in and served as grand jurors. The petit jury of the same court was also composed of males and females, and from that time female suffrage became a fixed fact,

And, while the United States of America,

And, while the United States of America, by the fifteenth amendment to its Constitution, has seen fit to extend the right of suffrage to the male portion of the poor and down-trodden of all nations, regardless of race or colour; the Territory of Wyoming, by an act of its Legislature, has taken up the grand principle that their wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters are at least entitled to the same rights and privileges; and it is the same rights and privileges; and it is believed that the good reputation which Laramie City has gained within the few years of its existence, is due, in part, to the ience of

WOMEN AT THE BALLOT BOX. Our wanderings over the earth's surface found us in Wyoming Territory in the month of June, and as the summer advanced we began to indulge some anticipations with regard to the coming election on the 2nd day of the following September. We had no idea that the casting of our individual vote would control the weal or woe of the Territory in the least. But as a three months' sojourn in this least. But as a three months' sojourn in this city would entitle us to citizenship, we hought we would like to vote just once for thought we would like to vote just once for the novelty of voting, and to catch a glimpse of that great political elephant—the ballot box (as we had never yet gazed upon one)— and to realize, if possible, that indescribable sensation of exalted citizenship and patriotic "swelling of the heart" which were experiences incident to the casting of their first vote, at the mature age of twenty-one years—when they stand with so much pride upon the threshold of manhood.

WOMEN AS CANVASSERS. The last week in August was one of unusual interest to me, much of my time being occupied in receiving and entertaining ladies whose calls were prompted not only by an excess of friendship for myself, but for their chosen candidates for various offices. The usual salutations and kindly greetings over, and the best interests and health of myself and family inquired after and discussed, ad-ding a little harmless gossip in a very confi-dential way and ofter the interests. dry domestic recipes for gingerbread, sponge cake, etc., and after various useful hints about the best treatment of whooping cough, measles, worms, etc., the all-important sub ject of the coming election was brought for-

Many of these ladies talked in a business

like, intelligent way upon the probable issued of the election, and SOLICITED VOTES FOR THE CANDIDATES of their choice like men of understanding, and urged upon our consideration the best interests of our city and territory with regard to temperance and morality, in a way that would have made quick work for a re-

porter. "Well, Mrs. C—, you have been a resi dent here three months, "said one lady, "and you will certainly go with us to the polls and vote, won't you? By the way, Mrs. C—, what are your husband's politics? and will you be obliged to vote as he does, or will you have independence enough to vote as you please? And won't you vote for Mr. —? He is such a particular friend of our family?"

I assured my callers that to the best of my knowledge I should vote on election day, and in all probability should

VOTE AS MY HUSBAND DID. until I got my hand in," and I would be "until I got my hand in," and I would be most happy to meet them at the polls.

The second day of September dawned under a heavy snow cloud, and as I sat down by the fire to shell some peas for dinner, the only green things visible were the pea-pods in my basket, and as my cold fingers flew nervously among the cold pods, I said to myself:

"What matters it if women do have a right to hold office; to nominate and voted for officers, make speeches at mass meetings."

room for the romance of adventure. "Anything might happen under the Plantagenets," says Miss Braddon; and under the Tudors, the Stuarts, or at any time up to the French revolution, there was ample playing-ground for the writer of fiction. But now the historical novel is thoroughly out of fashion. Perhaps the authors are partly to blame. They wore out their machinery. They would insist on beginning with a booted traveller who arrives at a hostelry, and does ample justice to a pasty and a flagon of claret or a pot of sack. The love affairs became too obvious, the adventures were supplied at much too slight an expense of imagination. Then the historical critics of this iron time came down on the novelists. right to hold office; to nominate and votel for officers, make speeches at mass meetings, and sit on the jury? Why! It's more than one's vote is worth to pay taxes to live in a climate that will show such inconsistencies on election day; and as I warmed my benumbed fingers over the fire, while my thoughts went back among the flowers still blooming in my father's dooryard in my far eastern home, and the glories of autumn tints on hill and vale away back there in "God's country," God's country," MY ZEAL AS A VOTER

A German musical critic (of all people) has been known to remark that "Scott knew nothing of the middle ages." This kind of remark shows the nature of the critical spirit. An historical novel is read as if it were, or and my patriotism in behalf of Wyoming Territory, fell several degrees, and I con-cluded that I would at least vote for a change of office at the weather department, or call a counsel to send a petition to "Old Proba-

counsel to send a petition to "Old Probabilities" not to have it snow on the Fourth of July or election day.

While thus bemoaning the inconsistent weather, the sun came smiling through the window and nestled lovingly among the cold pea-pods, the snow clouds flew away to their homes among the glittering ice peaks of the snowy ranges, and by noon all nature was once more serene, and the town wore the appearance of a grand celebration; bands of music, banners and flags flying, elegant equippages driving in all directions, bringing ladies and gentlemen to and from the polls. No less than a dozen earriages called to carry me to the Court House to vote, but being one of the unitiated, and not sure I should be able to endure the ordeal of voting, I declined of fancy once peculiar to the novelist. Thus our science, and our love of modern gossip, which we call "realism," and our languor, and our dandified historical accuracy, all to endure the ordeal of voting, I declined going until my husband could leave his busi-A WOMAN'S FIRST VOTE.

As I went up the stone steps of the Court House to cast my vote, I began to realize the convenience of a strong arm to lean on, as I found myself growing weak and nervous, like one on the way to the gallows to be hung for murder, but I met crowds of ladies who had murder, but I met crowds of ladies who had just voted, laughing and chatting along, and when I remembered the heroism and bravery of my noble forefathers, I was quite overwhelmed with shame at my own timidity, and, holding up my head like a man, felt quite reassured by the time I reached the ballotbox, and was about to cast my vote with as much sang froid as a newly-naturalized citizen, when a little, sharp-nosed man, with sore eyes and a very red nose, red hair, and a squeaky voice, challenged my vote on the plea that I had not been a resident long enough.

enough.

But some friends standing near came to my rescue, and saw my ticket at last disappear within the mysterious ballot-box, and turned away, glad to escape the scrutiny of a dozen pairs of iron-bound spectacles, which were levelled at me from behind a big table,

WEAKER AND WISER THAN I WENT. Election day brings together all orders of society, yet there is perfect order, everybody well dressed, and on their good behaviour; no loud vulgar jesting, yelling, swearing, or

betting, and it looked like business to see a man with his wife on one arm and his daughter on the other, all going to vote. An extra police force adds dignity to these occasions, and it all passes off pleasantly.

THE BETROTHAL OF A PRINCE.

ter which exclusively belonged to his affectionate mother. And her Highness, the Maharani Jumnabai Saheb, as the head of the Gaekwar family, had to desire the Dewan himself to lend 'his utmost personal assistance' in this delicate has increased. (Matharabia)

in this delicate business. 'Match-making,' says Sir Madava Row, in his account of the

progress of the State of Baroda, 'is fraught with pleasant anxieties for any mother, and in the present instance, the mother is one of the highest ladies in the land. Trusted emissaries started from Baroda and went to

emissaries started from Baroda and went to divers countries, some travelling in disguise, and others with pomp and circumstance. In a short time, descriptive letters, illustrative photographs, and complete horoscopes, wonderfully showing all the planets on their best behaviour, poured in upon the Maffrani in almost embarrassing abundance. The blessing of the tutelary deities was devoutly invoked. The good will of the priests was propitiated, and astrologers in solemn conclave were bidden to unerringly interpret the mystic influences of the zodiac. But the Maharani was also desirous of fulfilling more prosaic conditions, and she had to satisfy in her choice such worldly persons as the Governor-General's agent and the Dewan of the State.'

"Marathi girls are, however, always mar-

"Marathi girls are, however, always mar-ried young, and as the Gaekwar's marriage had been deferred until he was seventeen

years old, it was not only necessary that his bride should be a young lady of high family, of health and beauty, education and accom-plishments, but that she should be of adole-

scent age. It was almost impossible to find a girl approaching to the required ideal who was still unmarried or unengaged. Even

when the poorest parents were approached they were proud enough to disdain to send their daughters to Baroda, as if on inspection,

even on the chance of being married to the first Maratha prince in India. Things came to a dead-lock; and the Queen-Mother had

to press the Dewan to relinquish high politics for a time, and set out for the Deccan in

search of an eligible lady. Accompanied by a band of the Maharani's relatives and de-

a band of the Maharam's relatives and dependents, he started for Poona on this curious quest, 'It had been arranged,' he says, 'that just at that time several girls reported eligible should happen by pure accident to be present at Poona. We saw them, but we could not decidedly approve of any.'

"The rest of the story must still be told in the words of the same high authority.' This

"The rest of the story must still be told in the words of the same high authority: 'This result perplexed her Highness not a little. The quarters supposed available had been exhausted. The marriage of the Maharajah could not be postponed beyond the next season; and yet the most plastic Shastrees of the palace could not cite authority to perform the

marriage without a bride. Her Highness, therefore, directed the Dewan to extend the

politico-esthetic exploration beyond the Bom-bay Presidency. This was, of course, done; and the predestined sharer of the young Gaekwar's fortunes was at last found on the

banks of the Canvery.' The Tanjore family, to which the bride belongs, had long been

intimately connected with Sir Madava Row,

intimately connected with Sir Madava Row, and the marriage, so far as those who were present at Baroda during the marriage festivities could possibly judge, was decidedly popular among the Sirdars and Maratha people generally, while the English residents of Baroda were pleased to find in the orphaned niese of the Princess of Tanjore a young lady who had enjoyed all the great advantages of a therough English education."

What is the cause of the decadence of ro-

mance? It is unnecessary to repeat truisms about our introspective, scientific, analytic

age. Science, analysis, introspection—these are our malady, says the Saturday Review. There is another cause of the decline of stories of adventure. We have become very pro-

in the petty details of our own modern existence. Novels must be written, like news-

paper articles, up to the newest fashions of the hour, and they are all the better liked if

they contain some reference to contemporary scandal, or to some personal sature on people of contemporary notoriety. Now the nineteenth century is not precisely an epoch of adventure. The novelists of the begin-

teenth century is not precisely an epoch of adventure. The novelists of the beginning of the age saw this, and they took refuge in the historical novel. When gentlemen wore swords and travelled on horseback, when highwaymen were common, and when the police force did not exist—still more when robber barons could carry off carties may be to their towers.

off captive maidens to their towers—there was

room for the romance of adventure. "Any-

of this iron time came down on the novelists.

ought to be, as gravely learned as a treatise by Prof. Stubbs. Indeed, the young Ameri-

the gross carelessness of these European Stubbs would not be at all satisfied with that

measure of accuracy. Now novelists seldom know more of the middle ages than Scott did,

and, being aware of this, they avoid that enchanted period in which cloaks and swords, witches, robbers, knights and ladies passed through delightful adventures. To be sure, some of our historians, in revenge, have many of the charms and style and all the freedom of farey conce peculiar to the novelist. Thus

make against romance of the old exuberan

As Others See Us.

From the Canadian Spectator.
For many years the Toronto Globe was the

first newspaper in the Dominion. Whatever those not agreeing with its Puritan style of politics, and hardness, and bitterness generally might say, there was no other paper to equal it for its news or leader writing. But gradually The Mail has been overhauling the

Globe, and now the positions are reversed. THE MAIL is far ahead of the Globe. Its mat-

ter is better arranged, its advertisements are not so glaring and vulgar, and its leading articles have a more dignified tone and a better literary style. If anyone is disposed to doubt this statement, let him take the two papers

and compare them without reference Ague Conqueror Will Cure

Ague Conqueror Will Cure.

There is no disease or affliction more easily cured than the ordinary Fever and Ague of this country, and yet it is one of the most dreaded. In fact, in some persons, Fever and Ague, Intermitting, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, if continued, bring on other diseases which eventually prove very difficult to cure, and sometimes result in death. The Ague Conqueror, although a vegotable preparation, containing no poisons, has never falled to cure any case of Ague within our knowledge, and the chills do not return during that season. Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. To make a permanent cure of a difficult case it will require a \$1 bottle to cleanse the system and leave the Liver and other organs in a healing condition so that the chills will not return. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

vincial, and are interested beyond all r

French-Canadians who left their nat rince for the United States are return The Story of an Eastern Courtship, aking up land. Agricultural progr The London Globe in a recent issue says :been most marked in Lower Canada His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was, as is well known, married last January, and The the past few years, and the large cannot have stimulated new-comers into farming pursuits. There is, has ample field for all settlers who may for, according to the Montreal Star, thousands of acres of fine land within Times of India says :- "The story of his court-Times of India says:—"The story of his court-ship is as thoroughly Eastern as anything in the 'Arabian Nights.' The young Maharajah himself loyally felt, or feigned, that he had no right whatever to meddle in such a matter as of from fifty to two hundred miles of selection of a consort for himself, a mat-

real waiting for occupation, and Gov-land, with a fine rich virgin soil, car tained anywhere in the province cents an acre. A visitor to Thomas Hughes' co Rugby, Tennessee, writes to the I Courier-Journal giving his impression are not at all favourable. The young n brought over by Mr. Hughes idea of engaging in anything so low as labour. With them the whole thing is as a frolic, and they lounge about twhile the people of the neighbourh hired to do all the necessary work. the prominent movers in the matter s posed to become permanent residents dea is evidently to sell out to some of The land is described as poor. It riously been settled in spots, but then riously been settled in spots, but ther signs of agriculture having been suco pursued. The correspondent thinks the company have paid more than per acre they have got a dear bargain.

THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The enormous grape crop secured Dominion during the past season enable the manufacturers to supply lent native wine at a very low price. is no reason why pure grape wine sho become a regular beverage among our Private growers have demonstrate varieties of grape specially adapted f ing light sparkling as well as stil prejudice entertained in some quarters Canadian wines will, no doubt, g wear/away, just as the merits of Calwines are being recognized in the States. It is satisfactory that the proof, pure Canadian wines is income. States. It is satisfactory that the proof pure Canadian wines is included in imported wines are yearly by more adulterated. The French Govhave just passed a measure for diminist adulteration with plaster of Paris, when the control of the proof paris, we have a control of the proof paris, when the plaster of paris, we have a control of the proof paris, when the plaster of paris, we have a proof paris and paris developed into a crying abuse. By this affect of age, and common, coarse we shus made palatable. Drinkers of wines may possibly find comfort in Act, under which no wine is allow brought into commerce if it contains trammes of potassium sulphate per li

Mr. Mackenzie's speech of last se which he depreciated the value of the West and declared that the extent land had been vastly over-estima always be remembered as an unpatric useless attempt to injure the Dominic falsity of his accusations has been est beyond cavil by Professor Macoun, just returned from a journey of four over the salt plain which forms the part of the alleged "desert," and a country: Lest we should be accused. country: Lest we should be accused aggerating the Professor's statement low our contemporary to show the f

"In point of climate it greatly ex fertile belt' further north, while the drawbacks supposed to exist turn be something very like figments: To of water turns out to be a much less able difficulty than has generally posed, and so far from the soil being getation, he thinks this will yet be regetation, he tains this will yet bed great grain-raising region, while the district to the north will be given up production of cattle. The water nuch-abused tract has been always is unfit for use; but he found it r good, but easily obtainable, even w surface of the ground seemed arid." The statements made by Mr. Ma were what the Globe describes as "fig and our contemporary may justly outs old leader for forming "hasty of the statement of the ts old leader for forming "hasty from imperfect data." The result Macoun's observations goes to show the area of land suited for agricultural I West is much larger than has been s by those who did not desire to extra anfavourable passages from the sur

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Caspian port of Baku—is fast app mpletion, while Sebastopol and to cation with Moscow. The Indian system saved millions of lives during amine, and if the Russian author with energy equal to that displayed British viceroy, a like result may In the Immigration Committee of th of Commons last session the compla

New Brunswick representatives we and long that their province had n visited by English agricultural d Within the last few weeks Messrs. and Sparrow, two English farming sentatives, have inspected New Br at the appearance of the country.

John News now fails to perceive the ficial results can flow from the visit. that if provincials move from the fartheir places are supplied by Englithe the Brunswickers will move to the prairies, and no advanta accrue to the province. Possible might be the case, but if the of hardy New Brunswickers mour North-West and settle on the our North-West and settle on the they materially contribute to our development. We are too apt to view questions solely from a provincial point. The people of the Eastern pare apt to be jealous of the growth of took. Although the agricultural cap of Quebec have been well advertised Dominion Government, yet the absurplaint is made that the Minister of Plant is made ture has endeavoured to prevent d from visiting the Eastern Tewnshi Canada has ever to become a great na North-West must be colonised, and t North-West must be colonised, and to that the action of any Dominion Gove towards accomplishing that end is surviewed with jealousy by the other preaffords, a strong reason for handing tract over to a syndicate in return for construction and operation.

The British agricultural returns f ssued from the Statistical and Con Department of the Board of Trade studied with special interest, on acc the controversy which has for some tin raged as to the future of English agric the area returned as under cultiva Great Britain has increased by 126,0 betting, and it looked like business to see a man with his wife on one arm and his daughter on the other, all going to vote. An extra police force adds dignity to these occasions, and it all passes off pleasantly.

THE BETROTHAL OF A PRINCE.

The London Globe in a recent issue says:

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda was, as is well known, married last January, and The Times of India says:

"The story of his courtship is as thoroughly Eastern as anything in the 'Arabian Nights.' The young Maharajah himself loyally felt, or feigned, that he had no right whatever to meddle in such a matter as the selection of a consort for himself a matthe selection of a consort for himself, a mat ter which exclusively belonged to his affectionate mother. And her Highness, the Maharani Jumnabai Saheb, as the head of the Gaekwar family, had to desire the Dewan him-self to lend 'his utmost personal assistance in this delicate business. 'Match-making, says Sir Madava Row, in his account of the progress of the State of Baroda, is fraught with pleasant anxieties for any mother, and in the present instance, the mother is one of the highest ladies in the land. Trusted emissaries started from Baroda and went to divers countries, some travelling in disguise, and others with pomp and circumstance. In a short time, descriptive letters, illustrative photographs, and complete horoscopes, won-derfully showing all the planets on their best

behaviour, poured in upon the Marrani in al-most embarrassing abundance. The blessing of the tutelary deities was devoutly invoked. The good will of the priests was propitiated, and astrologers in solemn conclave were bidden to unerringly interpret the mystic influences of the zodiac. But the Maharani was also desirous of fulfilling more prosaic conditions, and she had to satisfy in her choice such worldly persons as the Governor-General's agent and the Dewan of the State.' "Marathi girls are, however, always mar-ed young, and as the Gaekwar's marriage had been deferred until he was seventeen years old, it was not only necessary that his bride should be a young lady of high family, of health and beauty, education and accomolishments, but that she should be of adole scent age. It was almost impossible to find a

girl approaching to the required ideal who was still unmarried or unengaged. Even when the poorest parents were approached they were proud enough to disdain to send their daughters to Baroda, as if on inspection, even on the chance of being married to the first Maratha prince in India. Things came to a dead-lock; and the Queen-Mother had to press the Dewan to relinquish high polities for a time, and set out for the Decean in search of an eligible lady. Accompanied by a band of the Maharani's relatives and de-pendents, he started for Poona on this curious quest, 'It had been arranged,' he says, 'that just at that time several girls reported eligible should happen by pure accident to be present at Poona. We saw them, but we could not decidedly approve of any.'

"The rest of the story must still be told in

the words of the same high authority: 'This result perplexed her Highness not a little. The quarters supposed available had been exhausted. The marriage of the Maharajah could not be postponed beyond the next season; and yet the most plastic Shastrees of the palace could not cite authority to perform the marriage without a bride. Her Highness, therefore, directed the Dewan to extend the politico-esthetic exploration beyond the Bombay Presidency. This was, of course, done; and the predestined sharer of the young Gaekwar's fortunes was at last found on the banks of the Canvery.' The Tanjore family, to which the bride belongs, had long been intimately connected with Sir Madava Row, present at Baroda during the marriage festivities could possibly judge, was decidedly popular among the Sirdars and Maratha ople generally, while the English residents Baroda were pleased to find in the orphaned niese of the Princess of Tanjore a young lady who had enjoyed all the great advantages of a thorough English education."

The Decline of Romance.

What is the cause of the decadence of romance? It is unnecessary to repeat truisms about our introspective, scientific, analytic about our introspective, scientific, analytic age. Science, analysis, introspection—these are our malady, says the Saturday Review. There is another cause of the decline of stories of adventure. We have become very provincial, and are interested beyond all reason in the petty details of our own modern existence. Novels must be written, like newspaper articles, up to the newsest fashions of paper articles, up to the newest fashions of the hour, and they are all the better liked i they contain some reference to contemporary scandal, or to some personal sature on people of contemporary notoriety. Now the nine-teenth century is not precisely an epoch of adventure. The novelists of the begin-ning of the age saw this, and they took refuge in the historical novel. When gentlemen wore swords and travelled on horseback, when highwaymen were com-mon, and when the police force did not exist —still more when robber barons could carry off captive maidens to their towers—there wa room for the romance of adventure. "Anything might happen under the Plantagenets," says Miss Braddon; and under the Tudors, the Stuarts, or at any time up to the French revolution, there was ample playing-ground for the writer of fiction. But now the his-torical novel is thoroughly out of fashion. Perhaps the authors are partly to blame. They wore out their machinery. They would insist on beginning with a booted traveller who arrives at a hostelry, and does ample justice to a pasty and a flagon of claret or a pot of sack. The love affairs became too obvious, the adventures were supplied at much too slight an expense of imagi-nation. Then the historical critics of this iron time came down on the novelists. A German musical critic (of all people) has been known to remark that "Scott knew no-

thing of the middle ages." This kind of re-mark shows the nature of the critical spirit. An historical novel is read as if it were, or ought to be, as gravely learned as a treatise by Prof. Stubbs. Indeed, the young Ameri-can reviewer who has recently "found out" the gross carelessness of these European Stubbs would not be at all satisfied with that Stubbs would not be at all satisfied with that measure of accuracy. Now novelists seldom know more of the middle ages than Scott did, and, being aware of this, they avoid that enchanted period in which cloaks and swords, witches, robbers, knights and ladies passed through delightful adventures. To be sure, some of our historians, in revenge, have many of the charms and style and all the freedom for the program of the company of the charms and style and all the freedom. of the charms and style and all the reedom of fancy once peculiar to the novelist. Thus our science, and our love of modern gossip, which we call "realism," and our languor, and our dandified historical accuracy, all make against romance of the old exuberant

As Others See Us.

From the Canadian Spectator. For many years the Toronto Globe was the for many years the Toronto Goode was the first newspaper in the Dominion. Whatever those not agreeing with its Puritan style of politics, and hardness, and bitterness generally might say, there was no other paper to equal it for its news or leader writing. But gradually The Man has been overhauling the Globe, and now the positions are reversed. Globe, and now the positions are reversed.

THE MAIL is far ahead of the Globe. Its matter is better arranged, its advertisements are not so glaring and vulgar, and its leading articles have a more dignified tone and a better literary style. If anyone is disposed to doubt this statement, let him take the two papers and compare them without reference to their politics.

Ague Conqueror Will Cure. There is no disease or affliction more escured than the ordinary Fever and Ague of it country, and yet it is one of the most dread in fact, in some persons, Fever and Ague, in mitting, Remitting, and kindred Fevers, it citinued, bring on other diseases which eventually prove very difficult to cure, and sometimes resin death. The Ague Conqueror, although a vable preparation, containing no poisons, THE FARM.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

French-Canadians who left their native proince for the United States are returning and aking up land. Agricultural progress has een most marked in Lower Canada during the past few years, and the large crops ob-ained have stimulated new-comers to enter into farming pursuits. There is, however, in ample field for all settlers who may arrive, ior, according to the Montreal Star, there are thousands of acres of fine land within a radius of from fifty to two hundred miles of Montreal waiting for occupation, and Government land, with a fine rich virgin soil, can be obtained anywhere in the province at sixty cents an acre.

A visitor to Thomas Hughes' colony of Rugby, Tennessee, writes to the Louisville Courier-Journal giving his impressions, which Courier-Journal giving his impressions, which are not at all favourable. The young Englishmen brought over by Mr. Hughes have no idea of engaging in anything so low as manuallabour. With them the whole thing is regarded as a frolic, and they lounge about the hotel while the people of the neighbourhood are hired to do all the necessary work. None of the prominent movers in the matter seem disposed to become permanent residents. Their idea is evidently to sell out to some one else. The land is described as poor. It has previously been settled in spots, but there are no signs of agriculture having been successfully pursued. The correspondent thinks that if the company have paid more than 25 cents per acre they have got a dear bargain. per acre they have got a dear bargain.

The enormous grape crop secured in the Dominion during the past season should enable the manufacturers to supply an excellent native wine at a very low price. Incre is no reason why pure grape wine should not become a regular beverage among our people. Private growers have demonstrated that varieties of grape specially adapted for making light sparkling as well as still wines can be grown here without difficulty. The prejudice entertained in some quarters against Canadian wines will, no doubt, gradually lent native wine at a very low price. There candian wines will, no doubt, gradually wear/away, just as the merits of Californian wines are being recognized in the United States. It is satisfactory that the production of pure Canadian wines is increasing, for imported wines are yearly becoming more adulterated. The French Government have just passed a measure for diminishing the more adulterated. The French Government have just passed a measure for diminishing the adulteration with plaster of Paris, which has developed into a crying abuse. By this process the makers were able to give wines a fictitions effect of age, and common, coarse wines are thus made palatable. Drinkers of French wines may possibly find comfort in the new Act, under which no wine is allowed to be brought into commerce if it contains over two brought into commerce if it contains over two grammes of potassium sulphate per litre.

Mr. Mackenzie's speech of last session, in which he depreciated the value of the North-West and declared that the extent of fertile land had been vastly over-estimated, will always be remembered as an unpatriotic and always be remembered as an unpatriotic and useless attempt to injure the Dominion. The falsity of his accusations has been established beyond cavil by Professor Macoun, who has just returned from a journey of four months over the salt plain which forms the northern part of the alleged "desert," and adjoining country: Lest we should be accused of exaggerating the Professor's statements, we allow our contemporary to show the falsity of Mr. Mackenzie's assertions.—

"In point of climate it greatly, exacts the

fertile belt' further north, while some of the drawbacks supposed to exist turn out to be something very like figments. The want of water turns out to be a much less formidof water turns out to be a much less formidable difficulty than has generally been supposed, and so far from the soil being unferfor regetation, he thinks this will yet become the great grain-raising region, while the weedled district to the north will be given up to the production of cattle. The water in this nuch-abused tract has been always pictured is unfit for use; but he found it not only good, but easily obtainable, even when the surface of the ground seemed axid."

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The statements made by Mr. Mackenzie were what the Globe describes as "figments," and our contemporary may justly condemn its old leader for forming "hasty opinions from imperfect data." The result of Prof. Macoun's observations goes to show that the area of land suited for agricultural purposes in the least promising section of the North West is much larger than has been supposed by those who did not desire to extract only an avourable passages from the surveyors. anfavourable passages from the surveyors

The winter will prove a season of famine to the peasants of many districts of Russia. Vast tracts of country, which in past years have exported millions of bushels of wheat to England, have failed this year to produce to England, have failed this year to produce sufficient for the inhabitants, who will possibly be supported on American breadstuffs. The insect plague will, it is feared, be repeated next year. The railway lines which were extended in such marked haste for war purposes will prove the salvation of the country. Orenberg, the frontier town of Central Asia, is now connected with the interior by a railway to the Volga port of Samara. Ekaterinberg, the gateway of Western Siberia, is now but twenty-one hours by rail from the great iron factory of Permon-the-Kama, whence steamers run Permon-the-Kama, whence steamers run twice a week down into the Upper Volga and twice a week down into the Upper Volga and hack. A third frontier railway that from Tiflis (the capital of the Caucasus) to the Caspian port of Baku—is fast approaching completion, while Sebastopol and the great ports of the Don are now in direct communication with Moscow. The Indian railway system saved millions of lives during the last famine, and if the Russian authorities act with energy equal to that displayed by the British viceroy, a like result may be accomplished.

plished.

In the Immigration Committee of the House of Commons last session the complaints of New Brunswick representatives were loud and long that their province had not been visited by English agricultural delegates. Within the last few weeks Messrs. Sheldon and Sparrow, two English farming representatives, have inspected New Brunswick farms, and have expressed their gratification at the appearance of the country. The St. John News now fails to perceive that beneficial results can flow from the visit. It says that if provincial flow from the visit. It says that if provincial flow from the visit. that if provincials move from the visit. It says that if provincials move from the farms and their 'places are supplied by Englishmen, the New Brunswickers will move west to the prairies, and no advantage will accrue to the province. Possibly such might be the case, but if thousands of hardy New Brunswickers move to our North-West and settle on the lands, they materially contribute to continue to supplied the province. materially contribute to our nation development. We are too apt to view these questions solely from a provincial stand-point. The people of the Eastern provinces are apt to be jealous of the growth of Manitoba. Although the agricultural capabilities of Quebec have been well advertised by the Dominion Government, yet the absurd complaint is made that the Minister of Agriculture has endeavoured to prevent delegates from visiting the Eastern Townships. If Canada has ever to become a great nation the North-West must be colonised, and the fact that the action of any Dominion Government towards accomplishing that end is sure to be viewed with jealousy by the other previnces, affords a strong reason for handing a large tract over to a syndicate in return for railway construction and operation.

since last year, and the total increase in ten years is 1,694,000 acres, or a greater area than the whole of Devonshire. The wheat acreage is 19,000 acres more than in 1879, but the area of that year was the lowest on record, and the present year's crop occupied 591,000 acres less than the wheat crop of 1870. In barley there is a considerable decrease in area, and in oats the increase is about 5 per cent. Green crops show an increase of 10,000 acres, and there is a decided increase in permanent meadow and pasturage amounting to 260,000 acres. The report says that there is no doubt that the tentiency to lay down arable land to grass has been marked for some years. It now includes 45 per cent. of the cultivated area of Great Britain. There is a slight increase in cattle and a considerable decline in sheep. The depression in agriculture and the number of farms unlet has resulted in much land being uncropped, and bare fallow has increased from 721,000 to 812,000 acres, which is a larger area than any since 1870. The changes in Ireland are much in the same direction as in Great Britain. The cultivated area is slightly increased—there is a decrease in the area devoted to wheat and barley, and an increase in oats. The area of the corn crops has, however, considerably fallen off since 1870, when they covered 2,173,000 acres, as compared with 1,766,000 acres this season. Every description of five stock shows a diminution.

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail. The shipment of apples from Drumbo village is unprecedented. The ploughing match of the Blenheim Agri-altural Society was not a success this sea-

Mr. Chas. Fritch, Drumbo, has sold his farm of fifty acres to J. Palmer, and is going to Michigan. The quantity of rye shipped from Napanee to the United States for the month of October was 24,000 bushels, of the value of \$20,440.

The epizootic in a mild form is very prevalent among the horses at St. Catharines and vicinity. Some very fine animals have been attacked, but none are seriously affected. One hundred and forty head of cattle, which have been detained for three months in quarantine at South Quebec, left on Saturday for Chicago. They are the property of Mr. Curberton, of Chicago.

A Kingston telegram says Mr. J. M. Fair, of Glenburnie, has raised a carrot measuring four feet three inches in length, and even this was not the full length, as the end was oroken off in pulling it up.

Within the past ten days Mr. A. A. Davis, Brockville, has shipped over 4,000 boxes of cheese and several hundred packages of butter to London and Liverpool. This is but a fraction of the amount shipped by this enterprising young man the present season. On Friday, October 22nd, Mr. W. Mc-Lean, of Goderich, sold 500 head of cattle to Mr. Morse, of Toronto, for feeding purposes at Toronto distillery. The animals were a fine quality of grade steers, and averaged about 1,100 pounds. The sum paid was \$19,-000.

Mr. John Ryan, of the firm of J. Ryan & Co., Quebec, cattle dealers, has just returned from the cattle markets of London, England, where he has entered into a contract with one of the largest Government contract with one of the largest Government contractors for the delivery next spring of 1,000 head of prime cattle for the use of the troops in Eng-land.

The Picton Gazette says:—"Messra. Macaulay, Miller & Dulmage with last week's shipment by the Alexandra have forwarded 8,000 barrels of apples, which have since been further augmented by several hundred more. Mr. E. Horan has also shipped 1,400 barrels, principally to Ireland, and expects to ship 1,400 barrels additional before the close of the season.

Large apples are now in order. The Oshawa.

Large apples are now in order. The Oshawa.

Endsantor notices one received from Mr.

**Soha Oldfield, near Duffin's Creeks of Missis measures over twelve and a half inches in diameter. No two of the apple men agree as to the name of the variety, each one having one of his own." The same paper also nignificant receiving some others that measure 131. tions receiving some others that measure 132 inches in circumference.

We are gratified to learn that our northern

inches in circumference.

We are gratified to learn that our northern neighbours at Rosseau have actually commenced a very respectable little export business of cattle this fall. The shipments commenced by half dozen heads, and now we hear of a twenty-head lot coming down in one day. We congratulate Rosseau upon taking the lead, and trust that the present trade is but the precursor of a large and profitable trade.—Free Grant Gazette.

The Hudson's Bay Company are purchasing most of the wheat brought into West Lynne, Man. The other buyers claim that at the present outlook they cannot pay 70c, per bushel, and see their way clear. The wheat purchased by the company is, of course, not to be used for export or shipment, but for their mill. The other purchasers are still on the market, but now refuse to purshase heavily at prevailing figures. Shippers in Emerson are purchasing readily at 70c. per bushel.

It is very seldom that a sum approaching \$1,000 is offered for a two-year-old colt bred in this conntry, but such an offer was made in Oshawa last week. Immediately after Nellie Kean had won the colt race at the driving park last Wednesday, a gentleman offered Mr. J. B. Wilson, the owner of the animal, \$300 for her. Mr. Wilson refused to take that amount, but offered to sell ker for \$1,000. Nellig Kean is the most promising filly ever bred in the county.

On Saturday night 97 head of Annapolis cattle arrived in St. John. They are destined

filly ever bred in the county.

On Saturday night 97 head of Annapolis cattle arrived in St. John. They are destined for the English market. They were a fine lot of cattle, and \$4 per hundred, live weight, was paid for them. A shipment of seven or eight cars of sheep reached Moncton station Monday night, and after feeding resumed the journey to Quebec, where they will be shipped by steamer for England. The lot comprised about 800 head. Last week a shipment of eleven carloads, said to have been the property of Senator Carvell, of Charlottetown, passed over the I. C. R. for Quebec, also for the English market.

We understand that negotiations are in progress by the Pioneer Beet-Root Sugar Company for the transference of the produce of the 1,255 acres of beet roots for the coming season pledged by the farmers of Arthabaska County to the French Union Sucrière, owing to the postponement of that establishment in that county. If so, it will be a great boon to our factory at its commencement. This, however, must not deter our farmers in giving their aid to the enterprise in supplying beets, as the more raw material the factory gets, the more extensive will be its operations.—Coaticock Observer.

gets, the more raw material the factory gets, the more extensive will be its operations.—Coaticook Observer.

M. de Lalonde, who is at present at Ottawa, has had an interview with Sir John Macdonald relative to the setting apart of some 150,000 acres of land in the North-West for Paranch settlers from Alexandrical Heirice. French settlers from Alsace-Lorraine. He is acting on behalf of a company of French capitalists who have this colonization scheme in view, and is also to report to the French in view, and is also to report to the French Government on the subject of the resources of the North-West. He reports that wheat can be grown in the North-West at a cost of five france per 200 lbs., whereas it costs 22 france in France to produce the same quantity. Before M. de Lalonde came out here he was a correspondent of Mr. Perrault, the Franch consul at Montreal.

North-West must be colonised, and the fact that the action of any Dominion Government towards accomplishing that end is sure to be viewed with jealousy by the other previnces, affords a strong reason for handing a large tract over to a syndicate in return for railway construction and operation.

The British agricultural returns for 1880 issued from the Statistical and Commercial Department of the Board of Trade will be studied with special interest, on account of the controversy which has for some time been waged as to the future of English agriculture. The area returned as under cultivation in Great Britain has increased by 126,000 acres

A number of peas containing the little fly which is finding its way into the seed of this locality were placed into our hands this week, and we had our curiosity satisfied watching the movements of the pestiferous little creatures. Soon after being placed into the hand the warmth of this member of the body gives life to the fly, which hitherto remained huddled in a seini-torbid state. A continued application of the heat arouses the inmate of the narrow cell to consciousness, it quickly succeeds in freeing itself from its circular dwelling place, and in time spreads its wings and flies. If its tribe increases, and undeubtedly it will, our farmers will find their peas ravaged to such an extent as to make their crop an abject failure.—Campbellford Herald.

The Campbellford Herald says;—Mr. Geo.

crop an abject failure.—Campbellford Herald.

The Campbellford Herald says:—Mr. Geo. Bailey, who resides in the southern limits of this village, has displayed considerable ingenuity this season in manufacturing his own tobacco. The plant is the production of his garden; he sowed the tobacco, watched over and nurtured it, and after it had arrived at maturity he preased it into pluge exactly resembling those sold in the stores. A plug which was handed to us for inspection, a few days ago, looked nice as "Myrtle Navy," and had an odour and possessed a flavour quite equal to that brand. The appearance and odour we were allowed to judge ourselves, but the discrimination between it and the ordinary tobacco was left to experienced smokers—we never use the weed. Mr. Bailey's experiment proves condusively that every tobacco destroyer may, if he chooses, grow all the tobacco he needs for personal consumption in his own garden.

tobacco destroyer may, if he chooses, grow all the tobacco he needs for personal consumption in his own garden.

Last spring Mr. David Johns, of Exeter, procured a small quantity of amber sagar cane seed, part of which he sowed in his own garden. Ind distributed the remainder among his friends. It all ripened satisfactorily, and that which Mr. Johns himself grew he has extracted the juice from and converted into syrup, which is clear in colour and very sweet. It was an experiment in a sense, but Mr. Johns thought that when it could be grown in Minnesota it could be grown in Canada. It will grow well wherever corn grows. An average crop is supposed to produce 300 gallons to the acre, which, at the price syrup brings, ought to pay as well as any crop that the farmer grows. It requires no more trouble than corn to bring it to perfection. Mr. Johns' object is to introduce the corn amongst the farmers, and he contemplates, if he receives sufficient encouragement from that class, to purchase a machine fer crushing it and going into the manufacture of syrup. He proposes that a number of farmers should each grow an acre, and he will crush it for them on shares. He has no doubt of being able to make first-class syrup, and the specimen he has made from the cane grown this year is certainly good, though he has not a proper machine te crush the cane. The experiment is worth trying. It might develop into an important industry, profitable alike to the farming community and Mr. Johns. At all events the farmer could lose little by giving an acre to the growth of the cane, while the gain might be considerable.

THE BRITISH WHEAT GROP.

in the United Kingdom. But it is clear that the mean was set too high, at least for such times as the British farmer has fallen upon. Mr. James Gaird, a very acceptable authority on agricultural questions, has adopted 28 bushels per acre for his standard of the wheat crop of the British Islands. Reckoned on this basis, the harvest of 1880 shows 93 per cent. of an average, and falls 7 per cent. below the mean figure. To speak roundly, it lacks 1-16 of an average yield. Yet, when measured by a more restricted and recent standard of comparison, the present harvest makes a better exhibit. A crop of 26 bushels per acre rises a little above the average yield of 25.8 bushels per acre scored for the last decade, 1870-1879. The comparison looks still brighter if made with the return for the last five years, 1875-1879, during which the average ran down to 1879, during which the average ran down to 24 bushels per acre. Finally, it displays vast improvement upon the ruinous figures of last year, when the British farmer gathered

last year, when the British farmer gathered from his sodden fields a wheat crop averaging no more than 18 bushels per acre, the poorest return known for sixty-three years.

We now turn from quantity to value. The price at which the crop of 1880 will find purchasers is, of course, a very unsettled question. The wheat market, like the stock market, keeps its future values in a dark corner. Still, conjecture can find some foothold of probability. The London Times recently foreshadowed an average value for the harvest year as low as 40 shillings per quarten, a price equivalent to \$1.21 per recently foreshadowed an average value for the harvest year as low as 40 shillings per quarten, a price equivalent to \$1.21 per bushel. This discouraging estimate had, apparently, no sounder basis than the low prices current at the time. In our gludgment it is far too low. The poorest average seen during the last decade came in 1878, at \$1.27 per bushel. The next lowest was in 1875, at \$1.40 per bushel. The highest average of the last decade was marked in 1873, at \$1.86 per bushel. Last year the price averaged \$1.41 per bushel. We feel confident that in the present harvest year the British farmer will receive, on the average, at least \$1.30 per bushel, a figure which we assume, because it represents the average price of wheat in the United Kingdom during the three months ended September 30th. Computed at this price, this year's crop shows an average value of \$33.80 per acre. Last year the value was down to \$25.20 per acre, the lowest ruling in the decade. In 1870 the maximum year of the decade, the value rose to \$51.90 per acre. It will be seen that, between the weather and the market, the British husbandman carries on a hazardous and changeful business. To measure his chances by the record of a single decade, he may be gladdened by a glorious harvest of thirty-two bushels to the acre or impoverished by a meagre crop of eighteen bushels to the acre. He may obtain \$1.86 per bushel or \$1.27 per bushel for his wheat. In fine, his main crop may bring the rich reward of \$51.90 per acre, or it may leave him in the shadow of the poorhouse, by the ruinous return of \$25.20 per acre. And yet we are forced to the conclusion that, in spite of the many chances which he is called to face, the British farmer ought to be able to hold his own against competition from any quarter. The assertion may sound strange, in view of the prevalent opinion and pervasive declarations to the contract.

which he is called to face, the British farmer ought to be able to hold his own against competition from any quarter. The assertion may sound strange, in view of the prevalent opinion and pervasive declarations to the contrary. None the less we propose to show that, average for average, the agriculturists of the United Kingdom draw a larger sum of money from the acre of wheat than their American rivals can hope to receive under the most favourable conditions. Here is the comparative exhibit.

In ten years, 1869 to 1878, the latter the latest date for which complete returns are within our reach, the wheat crap of the United States, in its average yield, ranged from 18.9 bush is per acre in 1870. The average for the whole period was 12.11 bushels per acre. In the United Kingdom, during the same time, the yield was 32 bushels per acre. In the leanest year; and 26.7 bushels per acre on the average for the ten years. So much for the comparison of product. With regard to the price obtained, the American farmer sold his wheat at an average price of about \$1.26, per bushel in 1871, the highest year, at about 78 cents per bushel in 1878, the lowest year, and at \$1.04 per bushel on the average of the ten years. The British farmer averaged \$1.86 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; \$1.27 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1873; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878, and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878, and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel as a minimum in 1878; and \$1.57 per bushel services of the ten years. In the same time, the yield was 32 bushels per acre in the leanest year, and 26.7 bushels per acre in the leanes

United Kingdom the value per acre rose to \$51.99 for 1870, fell to \$32.35 for 1875, and averaged \$41.95 for the whole period. Taking the ten years together, the British farmer fairly distanced his rival on this side of the water by an excess of 14.43 bushels per acre in the average yield, or 53 cents per bushel in the average yield, or 53 cents per bushel in the average value of land under wheat. It must be remembared as an additional count in the comparison that through the whole period under exhibit the American farmer was obliged to sell his wheat for paper money, which suffered more or less from depreciation, while the British farmer received payment in sterling gold. Assuredly an excess of \$20.09 in the average value of an acre of wheat ought to leave the agriculturists of the United Kingdom ample verge and margin for a fair rent and heavy manure bill.—Boston Journal. Tournal.

RETURNED FROM NEBRASKA.

A Hint to Canadian Emigrants.

A reporter of the Courier found an old man at the Central Hudson depot. Syraouse, for the train to take him 'to Oneida, whence he was to proceed to Durhamville. He was roughly dressed, and was accompanied by two little girls, one about twelve years old and the other about six. The reporter engaged him in conversation, and elicited the following interesting story from him: "My name is Dennis Soriben, and I am fifty-three years old. I own a farm at Durhamville, whithet I am bound now. Three years ago, having heard so much about Nebraska, I determined to take a half section in that State. Accordingly I rented my farm, and with my wife and children, went west and located on a farm of 320 acres in the south-western part of Nebraska. I built a house and other necessary buildings, and sowed my seed. The crops promised splendidly and I was elated, but a change came. While I was rejoicing a rainstorm set in. It continued until my grain and everything were ruined. The second year was but a repetition of the first. The third, the present year, I determined to try corn. A terrible drouth burned the green blades and killed the yield completely. My wife died in April last, and this bereavement, with the failure of my crops, disheartened me, so now I am going back to my old home to spend the remainder of my days, a broken-down old man. I worked early and late to get a start, but every effort was futile. The soil seems to be rish enough, but the seasons are either so dry or so wet as to kill the crops. By economy and hard work I was able to earn a living, but no more, and nearly wrecked my health. I thanked God that I did not sell my farm at Durhamville. If I had I should have invested the money in land is Nebraska, and lost my all I now have a home, and I shall never again leave the thrifty Empire State. I can now see how foolish anyone is to leave New York and go West, especially to Nebraska. The West is not a land flowing with milk and honey. It is a desolate country, and he who settles in it A Hint to Canadian Emigrants ing with milk and honey. It is a desolate country, and he who settles in it must expect to suffer privation and want."

Says the Boston Post:—Everywhere upon the coast of Eastern New England may be found, ten feet below the water mark, the licken known as carrageen—the "Irish moss" of commerce. It may be torn from the sunken rocks anywhere, and yet the little seaport of Scituate is almost the only place in the country where it is gathered and cured. The village is the great centre of the west beginning. It is estimated that the British wheat crop of the present year now being gathered in, will give an average yield of 26 bush. per acre. Let us see what prospect that return holds out to the sorely troubled farmers of the United Kingdon. In the first place, the crop is distinctly below an average. A pervasive inquiry, made in 1870, established 201 bushels per acre as an average wheat crop in the United Kingdom. But it is clear that the mean was set too high, at least for such times mean was set too high, at least for such times from the sea, and the wives and daughters from the sea, and the wives and daughters from the sea, and the wives and daughters The husbands and fathers gather the moss from the sea, and the wives and daughters prepare it for the market. Soak it in water and it will melt away to a jelly. Beil it in milk and a delicious white and creamy blanc mange is the result. The annual product is from 10,000 to 15,000 lastness, and it brings \$50,000 into the town, which sould its shared by 150 families. Its, consumption in the manufacture of lager beer is very large, and the entire beer interest of the country draws its supplies from the Scituate beaches, as the importation from Ireland has almost ceased. It is not generally known that the moss, as an article of food, is called "sea moss farina."

and it will melt away to a delly. Beal it in milk and a delicious while and creamy blance mange is the result. In Thesaurusal product is from 80.000 to 85,800 classes, and it brings \$50,000 into the town, which such its abacted by 100 families. Lie. consurgation in the manufacture of larger beer is very large, and the entire beer interest of the country days, and the entire beer interest of the theory and the entire beer interest of the country days, and the entire beer interest of the country days, and the entire beer interest of the country days, and an article of food, it called "sea moss farina."

A Canadian Ranche at the Rockies.

Mr. A. P. Patrick, D. L. S., who has for the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the past three years been engaged in surveying and taking topographical footes, arrived in the garb of a regular Montanak tanger, and has taken so much to a western life that he has taxted a cattle ranche at the focks of the Ghost and Bow rivers, some seventeen miles after the discountry. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche on the Bow River country. A farmer hamed Thos. Livingstons has raised on a ranche of the Ghost and the past of the footest past of the footest past of

Southern Industries.

The industries of the South have, since the close of the civil war, been extending in different directions, while some peculiar branches have attained a degree of importance never dreamed of in the days of slavery. One of these is the manufacture of the oil of cotton seed and the art of refining the same, by which it is made as sweet as olive oil, and not only used as such in the United States, but it is now largely exported to Italy to compete with the native olive oil, which is a staple article. It is there used for adulterating the native article, and then it is exported again as genuine olive oil. This has already become a serious matter, as of the six million gallons of cotton seed oil which were exported from the United States during the last year, the greater portion went to Italy. The Italian government, therefore, in order to check this adulteration, has imposed a heavy duty upon the importation of cotton seed oil from the United States. The exportation, which in 1877 and 1878 was about one and a half million gallons per year, reached in 1879 nearly six millions, and this will be surpassed in 1880. Our home consumption of the article is over 2,000,000 gallons per year. Mississippie and Louisiana have each 9 oil mills, Tennessee 8, Texas 6, Arkansas 4, and Missouri, Alabama, and Georgia 2 each; Together, 42. At present \$10,000 tons of the seed are now pressed, yielding 35 gallons of oil and 750 pounds of oil cake to the ton of seed. This oil cake has admirable fattening qualities, and is largely used for cattle.—Scientific American.

The total shipments of grain from New York for the past ten months, including flour in bushels, reached 117 million bushels. It is expected that November and December will be the targest shipping months of the year, and that the shipment of the year will exceed 125 million, being an increase of 25 per cent from last year. Every vessel in port exceed 125 million, being an increase of 25 per cent, from last year. Every vessel in port has been chartered to carry grain, and none are waiting for engagements. Notwithstanding that over 2,300 vessels sailed from the port carrying grain only sight have been reported lost.

PROF. MACOUN.

PROF. MACOUN.

What He Knows About the North-West Territory.

Prof. Macoun has returned home to Belleville from a four months' exploration in the North-West Territory. Anything which Prof. Macoun might have to say about this vast region being of great value—he being perhaps the best living authority on the character of that region—he was interviewed by a representative of the Intelligencer in order to elicit from him some new information which he would be enabled to impart, coming as he did fresh from the scenes of his explorations.

After a few general remarks the conversation turned upon the great "fertile belt," which Canadians have heard so much about. "In reality," said Prof. Macoun, "such a thing as a fertile belt' has no existence. According to Sir Richard Cartwright (in his recent speech at Huron), it extends from Winnipeg in a north-westerly direction, and is from 120 to 150 miles in breadth, but as far as my knowledge goes the term 'fertile belt' is not applicable to any tract in the North-West. The explored portions are all fertile, with the exception of small portions covered with blown sand and infertile clays of the cretaceous system. The blown sand," explained Prof. Macoun, in answer to an interrogatory from the reporter, "is often spread over a great level space, and often piled in heaps, very like the sand at Wellington beach." He then continued: "But these infertile tracts, throughout the regions explored by me, form but a small moiety of the whole area."

"How far is the 'fertile belt' generally supposed to extend, Professor?" asked the reporter.

"According to the general supposition," answered Prof. Macoun, "it extends from Winnipeg north-west by the Touchwood Hills, Prince Albert, Little Star Lake, and on into the Peace River country. This tract is in many places broken with bush and small poplars from twenty to fifty feet in height. Although the soil is rich, much of the land could not be called first-class agricultural purposes. The dry trasts are all good prawie land, and the marshy tra

THE SUPPOSED DESERT.

"Did your latest exploration extend into the region known as the 'fertile belt?"

"No," said the Professor; "the explorations from which I have just returned were confined to the region south of the 'fertile belt,' a region which has hitherto been considered little better than a desert. This region, to estimate roughly and within the mark, is about 200 miles from east to west and 100 from nerth to south. The opinions in regard to it have been ludicrously astray. Instead of being a desert, it is superior in every respect to the region known as the 'fertile belt.' It is well drained by the Qu'Appelle on both sides, and almost every 'iertile belt.' It is well drained by the Qu'Appelle on both sides, and almost every part of it is suitable for agricultural purposes. I have no doubt that the earliest harvests in the whole North-West will be reaped here. This is the condemned region," said Prof. 'Macoun, laughing—" the region which has invariably been considered of little or no value, being too dry and arid for cultivation! The surveys which will shortly be made here will prove the correctness of my only ice. the surveys which will shortly be made here will prove the correctness of my opinion—that this is one of the most important regions in the whole North-West. It is true that a large percentage of the land is without wood; in some parts not the smallest bush is visible for miles; and yet the soil in those parts differs in nothing from the soil in the parts fers in nothing from the soil in the parts where trees are found in abundance."

The Professor was here interrupted by the reporter asking his opinion as to the reason of the absence of wood from this region. He

The reporter asked what was the origin of the coulées.

"Various opinions exist as to their origin," answered the Professor. "In my opinion they are the result of the breaking up of the glacial period. All arctic explorers speak of the great torrents of water which in a period of thaw pour down the sides of the glaciers. My theory is, that when the north-western prairies were in distant ages covered by glaciers, the torrents of water which poured down their sides fell into great cracks or crevices in the ice which had been caused by some powerful convulsion of nature, and rushing along these it gradually excavated for itself a channel in the soil beneath. The glacial period having closed and the glaciers disappeared, the old channels which the water had cut for itself remained. I have never heard this theory advanced by anyone except myself, but I cannot help thinking that it is the most reasonable explanation that can be offered for the existence of coulées. I may add, that many of the smaller rivers of the North-West have these coulées as their channels, the rivulets having found their way into them, and continue to flow into them ever since."

The reporter asked how the coulées were crossed, since they were, as the Professor had described them, almost perpendicular from the prairie level to the bottom.

The aiswer was that there were usually natural paths leading down the slopes, caused by the beds of dried-up streams which had long ago flowed into the coulées, and which admitted of easy descent and ascent. The width of the coulées, the Professor said, varies from 200 to 600 yards. Trees and brush are commonly found in them, but these are fast disappearing, owing to the prevalence of fires.

The reporter inquired respecting the winter

THE QU'APPELLE COUNTRY. "Throughout the whole prairie region explored by me," said Prol. Macoun, "the winter is severe, but the snowfall is generally light, seldom exceeding a foot in depth. The accounts which are circulated about the mildness of the climate of the North-West are

only applicable to the south-west corner of the territory east of the Rocky mountains, extending in every direction 100 miles from Fort McLeod. This is called the Chiaook country. It derives its name from the southwest winds, or 'Chinooks,' which blow in from the Pacific, and which often raise the temperature sixty degrees in a few hours. I cannot give you the accurate temperature of the Qu'Appelle country, because there is no scientific apparatus there for testing it; but it is certainly warmer than the 'fertile belt' north of it. I know this from the fact that while there were severe frosts in the territory north of us during the latter part of August, the temperature with us in the Qu'Appelle country never fell below 31, and injured nothing."

In answer to a question whether the season opened as early in the Qu'Appelle district as in other parts of the North-West, the Professor said:—"Yes, earlier. The people in the neighbourhood of Fort Ellice and Qu'Appelle—the former over 200 and the latter 350 miles west of Winnipeg—plough from two to three weeks earlier than in any part of Manitoba. Why," continued the Professor, enthusiastically, "we had any quantity of ripe, luscious strawberries near Fort Ellice on the 16th of June, 1879; and early this last summer, although in Portage la Prairie—60 miles west of Winnipeg—not a rose was in bloom, yet three days later, when we were at a point further west, I found the whole atmosphere scented with them. At Qu'Appelle, both this year and last year, they out barley in the last week of July. Frost in this country was never known to do injury to anything during the summer."

FISH AND FOWL.

"Are there any fish to be found in the

"Are there any fish to be found in the lakes and rivers?" was the next question.
"Yes, plenty of them," was the reply.
"Buffalo Pound Lake and the Fishing Lakes "Buffalo Found Lake and the Fishing Lakes in the Qu'Appelle country (the river Qu' Appelle flows through them) literally teem with whitefish of excellent quality. Long Lake, which enters the Qu'Appelle Valley from the north, at a point midway between the lakes already mentioned, is full of whitefish and pike; and in the winter the Indians of the Touchwood Hills flock thither to catch and store the fish. They fish by means of nets, which they spread under the ice. Long Lake is quite a respectable body of water, being forty miles long and two wide. But there is not only excellent fishing to be found among the lakes of the Qu'Appelle country, but excellent shooting also. That district would be the sportsman's paradise. Immense numbers of waterfowl are found on all the lakes and ponds of the prairie region, both during the breeding season and letter in the lakes and ponds of the prairie region, both during the breeding season and later in the fall. I brought home with me the skins of no less than twenty-six distinct species of ducks, besides those of numerous plover, snipe, etc."

"What about the fuel of the southern prairie region?"

"Well, it must be confessed that the fuel is scarce. Sometimes a tree or bush will not be seen for a hundred miles at a time. Buffalo-chips are becoming scarcer and scarcer, owing to the rapid depletion of the buffalo. It is usually necessary to carry fuel from point to point in carts. Coal, however, has begun to be discovered, and this may possibly relieve all anxiety as to the future fuel supply of the North-West. It has been long known that coal existed at Roche Pieroce, on the international boundary line west of the Coteau. Last summer Mr. Selwyn, director of the Geological Survey, discovered a vein of coal seven feet thick, after boring 275 feet for it. It is also known that coal exists along the Coteau north-west of this point. I discovered Cotean north-west of this point. I discovered coal myself this summer in large quantities at various points in seams generally ten to

taihing numerous ponds of excellent water, and along the eastern front are occasional coules filled with trees, which would afford good shelter for herds and herdsmen during the winter."

FUTURE LINE OF EMIGRATION.

"In what direction, Professor, do you con; sider the future line of emigration will extend?" asked the reporter.

"I consider," he answered, "that it will continue extending westward from Emerson till it reaches Roche Pieroée, at which point it will reach the base of the Coteau; it will then continue north-west over the great plain of the Souris. The northern line of settlements, which now extends to and beyond Birtle—200 miles north-west of Winnipeg—will next year cross the Assiniboine and extend westward up the Qu'Appelle on both sides, rapidly filling up the valley; then west to the Saskatchewan, and northward round the western base of the Touchwood Hills. This district," added the Professor, "is much greater in extent than the whole of the land subsidy which the Government intend granting the Pacific Railway Syndicate—and yet it is but a comparatively small slice of the great North-West. By the time even this region is settled and under cultivation, you and I will prohably be able to explore the region still further westward by means of the Pacific railway."

The interview then came to a close. The interview then came to a close.

Winter Furs.

There is not much to say about winter furs, so much depends upon whether we have any winter. For the last three or four years the outlook has been very discouraging, and now that muffs have largely fallen into the hands of the milliners, there is little except sealskin sacques upon which to base a fur trade. Furlined silk cloaks are dealt in by every furnishing house, fur cuffs are obsolete, and collars have only a precarious existence, for the gauze and lace scarfs and wide mull ties are preferred to them. If the season should prove one of exceptional severity, however, as last winter was abroad, we shall be fully prepared to meet it, for if we have not cuffs and collars, we have coats and cloaks made entirely of fur, dresses trimmed half a yard deep, and Lapland fur bonnets of the old cabriolet shape, which make the face look like a white moon in its hole.

There is a new set consisting of collar and muff, which is much liked as an accompaniment of dark-woollen cashmeres, which do not admit of anything fancy. It is made of natural undyed beaver, and the muff at least is much more sensible than the fantastic combination of lace and feathers and fur and satin and velvet and bows manufactured by milliners.

The beaver bonnets in millinery are the success of the season. They are the only styles that possess any character. Their square crowns and broad brims enable them to take any shape. They are bent into coal seuttles or turned up à la Rembrandt. In black and ecru, the only two colours in which they are made, they can be worn with any dress, and stylish with but little trimming. The beaded be neets and small feather bonnets are only effective so far as colour is concerned. They have no claim to distinction in form any more than a scull cap, which they resemble, but then they are very expensive and sometimes very brilliant in plumage, and the changing effects produced by the alternations of crimson and gold, of amber with dull shades of red, and bronze and blue are always a revelation.—From Jenne J

Cheese shipments from Belleville this week will amount to 5,500 boxes.

It is the testimony of all men who have tried it that "Myrtie Navy" tobacco has the most delicious flavour of any tobacco in the market, and that it leaves none of the unpleasant effects in the mouth which most tobaccos do. The reason for this is the high and pure quality of the leaf, which is the finest known in Virginia, and the absence of all deleterious matter in the manufacture,

Medical. DR. CLARK Johnson's

> Biliousness, Nervous Debi The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man 9.000.000 Bottles This Syrup possesses Varied Pro

> This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.
>
> It Stimulates the Fignline in the Salve which converts the Staff and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Pyraline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of foods prevented.
>
> It acts upon the Liver.
>
> It acts upon the Kidneys.
>
> It Purifles the Blood.
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> It Purifles the Blood.
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> It Purifles the Blood.
>
> It Aurishes, Strengthens and Invigorates it August the College of the Silver and Invigorates it carries off the Old Blood and makes new Healthy Perspiration.
>
> It neutralizes the hereditary tain, or poison in the Blood, which generates Scrofula, Erssipplas, and a manner of skin diseases and internal humors.
>
> There are no egirite employed in its manufacture, sin it can be taken by the most delicate belts, or by the send on the living, our one before regimes to administrated calculates.

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

Liver Complaint.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—This is to centify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cure me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicine failed.

MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Rheumatism.

I had been troubled for years with sciatics, and tried everything I could hear of; nothing relieved me except the BLOOD SYRUP. Pam now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seven pounds in two weeks.

Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS, Sturgeon Bay, Simore Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontar

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after u
your INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short
It has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It
you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNI

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. & Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN SYRUP for. Dyspepsia and Indigests Nervous Headache, and have derive benefit from its use. G. F. REYNOLDS. Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaint. Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 29.

Dyspepsia and Indigeration

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia
after all other medicines failed. I advise a
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAPOQUE,

Never Pails to Cure. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can.
Dear Sir.—After trying dectors and various
medicines for Salf Rileum, without effect. I we
induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOO
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, On
I had dyspepsia, indigestion and bilious
10 years. I had to give up work. Ip
some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was f
stored to health in a short time. I gai
pounds in three weeks. Frecommend
enuine stomach cleanser and gblood purif

Oures Coughs and Colds.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario
Dear Sir.—In February, 1876, I was affiliob
with a severe cough, which grew worse, or
fining me to my room, and was finally pronounce
incurable by my physician. In January, 187
commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRU
when I commenced to gain in strength, and in
short time I was enabled to do a fair day's wor
My cough is now entirely gone.

[SAAC HORNER, J. P.

Saved His Life.

RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temiscounts, Que
DEAR SIR,—For nearly four years I was afflict
ed with a bad cough and a strong tendency to
consumption. I could scarcely eat anythine, and
was unable to rest either night or day. I was
given up to die, especially as my father had die
of consumption. I was advised to use you
RLOOD SYRUP, and after having used only
three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved
and quite cured. You can make use of this, i
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 SYR a trial, and must say it is the best medicine ever took.

W. S. LATTIMOR Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario. Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SY:
a Family Medicine for two years, and wery valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or and medicine.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Permoy, Addington Co., Ontarie
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that you
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has comp
me of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM C Dyspepsia and Liver Comp.
Desert Lake, Addington Co., O.
Dear Sir.—Your Great INDI
SYRUP is the best medicine I e
Liver Complaint and Indigestion.
It to all similarly afficient.

Dear Sir,—I was a great to complaint, and having tried course in the course our INDIAN BLOOD SY

THURSDAY, November 11. The market has been decidedly quiet during the week, but the cause of the quietude seems to have been chiefly in the fact that there has been been fairly active, and prices have been firm all over, with an upward tendency in some instances. Had holders seen fit to respond, an active business could probably have been done; but in the absence of such response the market has been inactive. Stocks have varied in tendency, some increasing and some decreasing. They stood on Monday morning as follows:-Flour. 1,574 bbis.; fall wheat, 37,660 bush.; spring wheat, 40,062 bush.; oats, 2,781 bush.; barley, 376,312 bush.; peas, 29,312 bush.; and rye, 9,442 bush., against on the corresponding date last year-flour, 9,100 bbls.; fall wheat, 160,348 bush.; pring wheat, 112,479 bush.; oats, 1,240 bush.; barley, 341,479 bush.; peas, 20,806 bush.; and rye, 13,761 bush. English advices show a rise of 1d. on red and white wheat; of 5d. on red winter; of 2d. on club, and of 1d. on peas. Markets have been firm during the flast three days, with the tendency apparently upwards on car-goes, and country markets quoted dearer. During last week choice home-grown wheat was firm, but inferior sold with difficulty. Foreign wheat was firm, partly in consequence of the de-tention of vessels and the smallness of stocks. The supply for last week was fairly good. Sales of home-grown wheat were 169,304 quarters, and imports were 220,000 to 225,000 quarters of wheat. and 135,000 to 140,000 barrels of flour, making a al supply of equal to 465,366 to 473,054 quarters of wheat, against a weekly consumption of 454, 000 quarters. The quantity of flour and wheat and was 1,900,000 quarters, against 1,664,000 on the 14th ult., and 2,205,000 on the corresponding date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 22nd ult. was 39,931,000 bushels, against 64,912,000 last year, and 31,770,000 three weeks ago.
Mail advices show that from August 29 to October 16, the net imports of wheat and flour amounted to 2,632,917 qrs., against 2,802,239 qrs. last year. The deliveries of home-grown wheat in the 150 principal towns in the week ending on the 15th ult. were moderate, amounting to 56,471 qrs., against 26,122 qrs. in the corresponding week ast year. The total deliveries by farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom from August 29th amounted to 1,190,836 qrs., against 473,036 qrs. last year. The total supply from imports and home deliveries in the first eight weeks of the harvest-year thus appears to have been equal to 3,823,753 qrs., against 3,275,275 qrs. last year; and taking the weekly consumption at 454,000 qrs., some 208,257 qrs, in excess of the total consumption. The feeling in English markets seem to be firm. It is said that the foreign supplies to the end of the year promise to be small and hardly sufficient for our current wants, thus leaving the general stocks at the end of December at their sent low points; but if buying were to shortly increase, then the American supplies would be drawn out and imports swelled; that Australia has very little more to spare until the next harvest, and Chili is also shipping very little; and thus with Russia out of the field. America virtually holds the reigns of the fresh applies for the next four or five months. What ents this period will see is admitted to be an open question, but that an advance on present prices is in the near future seems to be expected by some authorities. Continental advices state in French markets during the week ending

markets for the week showed 44 dearer; 20 firm; 16 unchanged, and to be dearer; 20 firm; 16 unchanged, and 57 liwer, which reveals much the same tendency as in the preceding week. In the ports the arrivals of foreign wheat were again light, the aggregate in the six principal ports being 93,000 quarters, against 86,000 quarters in the previous week. In spite of these small arrivals foreign wheat was difficult to maintain; red winter at Havre sold at 47s. 9d, to 48s. 9d, per 480 lbs. on the spot, owing to scarcity. At Marseilles soft wheats were less sought after, but hard African met a good demand. Subsequently, however, the feeling seems to have become rather weak, and on the 27th ult. 47s. 6d. was the best bid for red winter at Havre. German markets were red winter at Havre. German markets were quiet and apparently becoming rather easier in the same week. At Berlin wheat was in good demand on the spot, the majority of the millers in Northern Germany having taken the initiative of mixing wheat-flour with the rye-flour. For forward delivery the market was, on the con-trary, dull, the quantities tendered were readily received, the Western European markets being easier. Rye being easier also affected the wheat trade, and prices were about 4 marks per 1,000 kilogrammes lower en the week. At Hamburg a more quiet tone manifested itself, with less demand for the interior. On the 23rd ult. American winter wheat was held at 48s. to 49s. per 504 lbs.; but on the 25th wheat was quiet, and to effect sales lower prices had to be taken; and to effect sales lower prices had to be taken; however, stocks and supplies were rather small, and holders firm, rendering exportation impossi-ble. At Danzig the supply of wheat was rather increasing; the bulk, however, consisted of in-ferior stuff, which had to be sold cheaper, whilst good qualities were scarcely lower. The demand for exportation was slackening, and foreign markets inactive: "Term" wheat had therefore

d. The reports

reaction, which accounts for the reserve of millers. Russian advices report shipments of wheat from Cronstadt in the week ending on the 23rd ult. as nil. The last official accounts show that the exports of wheat from Russia from January 1 to August 1 have been 3,22,013 grs. leas than in the corresponding period last year, whilst of tye the deficit is 2,308,000 grs. At Odessa some few cargoes of wheat had been despatched for Marsellies; but the latest reports of the 18th ult. state that considerable parcels of wheat originally intended for export had realized better prices for local consumption. That Russia can export nothing is considered self-evident. States markets have been rather unsettled, but with the variations small. At New York prices have been firmer, but as they have been above shippers' orders, sales for export have been limited. Deliveries of wheat at sea board ports for the week ending on the 30th inst. were 4,655. Its bush. v. 4,29,516 bush. the corresponding week in 79. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,251,428 bush. v. 2,591,102 bush. the operations week, and for the last eight weeks, 2,364,164 bush. the corresponding week in 79. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,551,428 bush. v. 2,591,102 bush. the operations week, and for the last eight weeks, 2,364,164 bush. the corresponding week in 79. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,551,428 bush. v. 2,591,102 bush. the operations week, and for the last eight weeks, 2,364,164 bush. to 3,621,961 bush. the corresponding eight weeks in 1579. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and supply has been rather alack, and the supply has been rather alack, and the supply has been rather on the increase, which will be a been a capport that realized bush with the previous week end of extent prevents week ending on the 30th inst. were 4,555. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,551,428 bush. v. 2,591,102 bush. the corresponding week in 79. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sol show that the exports of wheat from Russia from mary 1 to August 1 have been 3,322,013 qrs. less than in the corresponding period last year, whilst of rye the deficit is 2,308,000 qrs. At

P 6 p.m.
P 6 p.m. the last couple of days has again checked the supply, and up to \$6.75 was paid to-day. No rail lots offering.

SAIT—Liverpool remains quietand unchanged: to 100 bags have been worth 75c., and small lots \$0 to 35c. Dairy has ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to quantity and the quality of bags. Goderich active at \$1.05 for carlots, and \$1.15 to \$1.20 for small lots.

DRIED APPLES—Country lots seem to have been active, with sales quoted as low as \$3c. and as high as \$4c. either of these prices, however, seems exceptional and the general run is about \$3 to 4c. for loose. Dealers sell small lots, harrelled at \$10 \$5c. Ealers sell small lots, barrelled at \$10 \$5c. for choice, and 20c. for second-class; poor yearlings have sold at 11c., but the are worth up to 15c. For old 7c. has been bid. There is little demand from brevers, as they are now stocked for a couple of weeks.

FLOUR—The market has been quiet and prices have showed scarcely any change all week. Superior extra has been functive, usually held at \$1.35, with \$4.20 id, but on Tuesday it was offered at the latter price. Extra has been steady, with sales on Thursiay and Tuesday at \$4.70 f. o. c. Spring extra has been fairly steady, and sold on Tuesday at \$4.70 f. o. c. Spring extra has been fairly steady, and sold on Tuesday at \$4.80 and \$4.25 f.o.c. The market yesterday was quiet, but prices at former quotations, but very little offering for sale.

Bran—Scarce and steady, and sold on Monday at \$1 on the track.

OATMEAL—Inactive, with values apparently unchanged at \$3.30 to \$3.30 for ordinary, and \$4 for choice brands, and small lots \$4.10 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—Has been quiet but firm, because wanted, with offerings small and insufficient. No. 2 fall sold last week at \$1.06 f.o.c., and every day since the same price would have been paid. No. 1 spring brought \$1.15, and No. 2 spring sold at \$1.12 f.o.c., last week, which prices would have been repeated on Monday and Tuesday had any been offered. There was no improvement apparent to-day; spring was wanted at \$1.15 and \$1.12, but none was offered. On the street fall sold at \$1.05 to \$1.07, and spring would have been on the market. Cars on track sold on Thursday and Tuesday at \$4.6., which price would probably have been repeated yesterday. On the street \$1 to 35c, has been paid.

BARLEY—Offerings have fallen off, and prices have been rising, with an active demand. No. 1 sold on Thursday at 79c, and on Monday and Tuesday have been represented yesterday. On the street \$1 to 35c, has been paid.

BARLEY—Offerings have fallen off, and prices almost nominal. Ordinary No. 2 sold on Thursday, at 79c, f.o. c. metaday. The market closed inactive, but firm, yesterday; No. 2 sold at equal to 76c, f.o., c. choice would have brought \$1.00 for f.o., c. choice would have brought to sold. Thursday, at 70c, f.o. on Thursday

Character and transcenses and considering the contraction of the contr

paid.

I FRAS—Have continued in good demand, at IFRAS—Have continued in good demand, at steady prices. A mixed lot sold on Thursday at 70c; cars of No. 2 changed hands at 67c, on Saturday, and cars of No. 1 at 69c, f.o.c. on Tuesday, and at 70c, on Wednesday. Street prices, 64 to 68c.

day, and cars of No. 1 at 69c, f.o.c. on Tuesday, and at 70c. on Wednesday. Street prices, 64 to 68c.

RyE—Quiet and easy, at 87 to 88c, for cars. On the street 88c, was paid to day.

HAY—Pressed has been firm and cars worth \$12 to \$13. The market has been well supplied but all offering wanted and readily taken at firm prices; the range to-day was from \$12 to \$16, with the average run \$12 to \$13.

STRAW—Receipts have been on the increase, but all offering selling at from \$3.50 to \$10 for oat and rye straw in sheaves.

FOTATORS—More abnundant and lower, with sales of cars at 35 to 37c., and nothing over the latter price now to be had. Street receipts large and prices easier at 40 to 45c. per bag; though some sold down to 35c. to-day.

APPLES—Car-lots would probably bring from \$1.30 to \$1.40. Receipts on the market have been large and prices fairly steady at \$1 to \$1.60 per barrel for sound fruit.

POULTRY—Has been in fair supply on the market and selling much as before, the feeling being generally easy. Fowl have sold at 35 to 45c.; ducks steady at 50 to 60c.; geese easy at 45 to 60c., and turkeys rather scarce at 75c. to \$1.25, or 10c. per lb. Box-lots offering but slowly, and worth 9 to 10c. for turkeys and ducks, and 5 to 6c. for geese and fowl.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

FLOUR, f.o.c. BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. GRAIN, f.o.b.

20c.; prunes, 5½ to 6½c.; Brazil nuts, 10c.; lemon peel, 22 to 23c.; orange do.; 20 to 23c.; citron do., 25 to 38c.

Rice—Quiet and seems rather easier: lots of 50 bags have sold at \$4.05 to \$4.10. Small lots are unchanged at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Fish—Lake-fish has been easier, and selling in small lots at \$3.25 for trout, and \$3.50 for white-fish. Further supplies are expected before the close of navigation. Cod firm, and selling fairly well at \$5 per quintal. Herrings purely nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$7.50; shore, \$5 to \$4.25; splits, \$5.50; round, \$5; half bbls., \$3; salmon, salt water, none codfish, per 112 lbs., \$5; boneless, per lb., \$5 to 6c; rout, \$3.50; whitefish, \$3.75 to \$4; mackerel. bbls., none; half bbls, none; sardines, ½s, 12 to 122c.; do. ½s, 20 to 22c.

TOBACCOS—Job-lots of 25 and 50 cattles have been selling as before at 15c. for Peerless, and 18c. for Blackhird and Blackhawk, and at 32c. for No. 2, and 34c. for No. 1 Rough-and-Ready in bond. Other brands are steady, but unchanged. Quotations are as follows:—Blacks, 10%, in boxes, \$4 to 40c.; ½s, 6%, and 8%, in cattles, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3%, 45 to 55c.; solaces, 38 to 48c.; extra brights, 58 to 56c.

Liquors—Have been more active than for some time past with considerable sales of rum and brandy at steady prices. All sorts are now sold by the Imperial gallon, which causes an apparent advance in our table of prices. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o. p., \$2.75 to \$3; Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$8 to \$8.50; wines—port, \$1.50; ine, \$2.40 to \$5.30; in case, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$8 to \$8.50; wines—port, \$1.50; ine, \$2.40 to \$5.30; in case, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$8 to \$8.50; wines—port, \$1.50; ine, \$2.60 to \$5.10; escond-class brands, \$3.00 to \$4.20, according to age; inferior brands, \$2.00 to \$3.30; in case, \$3.50; inc. \$3.5 "No. 3. 1 02 1 03
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs... 0 33 0 34
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs... 0 82 0 83
"Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs... 0 79 0 80
"No. 2, per 48 lbs... 0 75 0 76
"Extra No. 3. 0 70 0 00
"No. 3. none.

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs... 0 70 0 00
"No. 2, 80 0 87 0 88 on the 23rd ult. supplies in the inland markets PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. e very small. Farmers were very reserved, and looking for better prices. The demand, on the other hand, continued to show a certain unt of activity, and prices were easily so. 10; second-class brands, \$3.00 to \$4.20, according to age; inferior brands, \$2.40 to \$3.30; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$8 to \$8.50; co. Hennessy's; \$11.50 to \$12.50; do., Martelis, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers'Co., \$9 to \$9.30; do., Jules Bellerie, \$7.50 to \$3. Whiskey—The following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts prices, on which merchants charge anadvance of 5 per cent.;—Alcohol, per imperiagallon, \$2.47; pure spirits, \$6 o.p., \$2.48; 3d6.76 o.p., \$2.25; do., 25 u.p., \$1.15; family proof whiskey, \$1.25; old Bourbon, \$1.25; old Fye, toddy, or mait, \$1.17; domestic whiskey, 32 u.p., \$1.06; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.50; do., 7 years old, \$1.80; do., 6 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.80. Dressed hogs, per 100, lbs.

Dressed hogs, per 100, lbs.

Geef, hind-quarters, per 100 lbs.

futton, by carcese, per 100 lbs.

hickens, per pair.

Jucks, per pair
jesee, cach.
Drkeys, each
Butter, pound rolls.
Do. large rolls.
Do. tub dairy.
Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, per bag.
Tomatoes, per bush
Cabbage, per doz.
Celery, per doz.
Turnips, per bag.
Carrots, per bag.
Beets, per bag.
Hay, per ton.
Straw, per ton.
Straw, per ton.
Wool, per lb.
Corn, per doz.

FREIGHTS.

LARE FREEGITS—Fairly active and firmer at 22c. to Oswego with barier, and 21c. to any lake port with wheat. In coarse freight, lumber is carried to Oswego for \$1,50, with 25 to 30c. on return cargoes of coal.

GRAND TRUNK RATES—Rates on flour from Toronto to the undermentioned points now stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 25c. per bbl.; Gananoque to Prescott, 30c.; Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 35c.; Summertown to Montreal, 35c.; St. Lambert to St. John's, 42c.; Durham to Lennoxville, 53c.; Summertown to Montreal, 35c.; St. Lambert to St. John's, 42c.; Durham to Lennoxville, 53c.; Waterville to Coaticook, 55c.; Danville to Chandier, 55c.; Doucett's Landing, 46c.; Point Levis, 52c.: Quebec, 52c.; Island Pond to Portland, 60c.; St. Henry to L'Islet, inclusive, 69c.; Cacouma to Moncton, inclusive, 69c.; Cacouma to Moncton, inclusive, 69c.; Cacouma to Moncton, inclusive, 75c.; Point du Chene (for Gulf Ports and Prince Edward Island, traffic only), 70c.; Humphries to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive (except Salisbury Junction), 80c.; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepted), 83c.; Pictou, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction, (for Halifax and C. B. railway traffic), 80c.; Windsor Junction (for Windsor and Annapolis railway, traffic only), 70c.; St. John, N.B., 75c.; McAdam Junction and Fredericton Junction, 70c.; Cariton, N.B., 70c.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND—Rates to Liverpool, via the Dominion and Beaver lines, from Portland, are as follows:—Flour, \$1.14 per barrel; beef in barrels, 57c. per 100 lbs.; foil cake, 00c. per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, 49c. per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, 49c. per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, 49c. per 100 lbs.; flour and meal in sacks, 49c. per 100 lbs.; flour and restricts. eturn cargoes of coal.

GRAND TRUNK RATES—Rates on flour from markets inactive: "Term" wheat had therefore to give way. Hungarian advices of October 16 report prices of wheat at Pesth to have been fluctuating, without any decided tendency; fine qualities were becoming more and more scarce, but inferior ones sold decidedly cheaper; millers being reserved, transactions in wheat and other grain were small. Flour, after being very animated, had experienced a reaction, which accounts for the reserve of millers. Russian advices report shipments

the week.

HIDES—The advance of 50c. which we noted last week as expected has occurred, and has been followed by another rise of 25c., leaving No. 1 inspected at \$9.75 to \$10.25; all offering have been readily taken. Cured have been in demand, and sold at \$9.75 before the last rise, but are now held at \$10.

CALFERINS—Offerings few, and prices unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—No change reported in prices. CALFSKINS—Offerings few, and prices unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—No change reported in prices, but all offering wanted and readily taken at \$1.20 for the best green; dry have been offering more freely, and selling usually at 80c, to \$1.

WOOL—Fleece seems rather better; a let of 6,000 lbs of choice sold to-day at 28c, but it is seldom that over 27c, is bid, and some small sales have been made at the latter figure; still the market seems to be improving; for round lots 27c, is freely bid, and it is probable that even something more more might be had. Super has been steady but unchanged, with sales at 35 to 35/c.

TALLOW—Still scarce and firm at 6|c, for lots, with a good demand from dealers; rough unchanged.

Onctations stand as follows: No. 1 inspected. PROVISIONS. with a good demand from dealers; rough unchanged.
Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$9.25 to \$10.25; No. 2 inspected, \$3.25 to \$9.55.
No. 3 inspected, \$7.75 to \$8.25; calfskins, green, is to i6c.; calfskins, cured, i7c.; calfskins, dry, none sheepskins, 70c. to \$1.20; wool, fielee, 27 to 28c. wool, pulled, super, 30 to 31c.; extra super, 33 to 35c.; wool, pickings, 11 to 124c.; tallow, rough 34c.; rendered, 64c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TRADE—Has been inactive through the week.
BEEVES—The total receipts have been large, but have consisted almost entirely of inferior cattle. Nothing deserving to be called first-class has been offered, and prices of that grade are purely nominal. Second-class have been scarce, with some little demand for the local market; light steers and heliers and heavy cows have remained much as before, at \$3.50 to \$3.75, with a very few occasionally reaching \$4. Feeders have continued to sell at from \$3 to \$3.50, but the demand for them is likely soon to cease, as the byres are almost filled. Third-class have been pouring in but not going out; they continue very slow of sale, and very weak in price, at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE-Seems to have been fairly good during

CATTLE.

MONTREAL.

Nov. 10.—The local grain market quiet, and for the most part unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 Canada, both white and red winter is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 2 spring white is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 2 spring white is quoted at \$1.14 to \$1.26. Corn—56c. to arrive (in bond). Peas—35t. 10.86c. per 66 lbs. Oats—33c. per 32 lbs. Rye—35c. for cargoes. Barley—60 to 70c. per bushel. Flour—theceipts, 5.386 bbls. The market is quiet, but values are steady. The following sales were reported on 'Change to-day :—100 bbls. superior extra at \$5.25; 125 spring extra at \$5.25; 125 strong bakers' at \$6.25; 100 medium do. at \$5.50; 125 do. at \$5.45; 50 do. at \$5.55; 100 middlings at \$4; 250 Ontario bags at \$2.55. Quotations:—Superior extra at \$5.20; fancy at \$5.10; spring extra at \$5.15 to \$5.20; fancy at \$5.10; spring extra at \$5.17 to \$5.20; spuerfine at \$4.70 to \$4.80; strong bakers' at \$5.75 to \$6.40; fine at \$4.10 to \$4.20; middlings at \$3.60 to \$3.70; pol'aris at \$3.25 to \$3.40; Ontario bags at \$2.50 to \$2.66; city bags delivered at \$3.10 to \$3.15. Oatmeal—Ontario at \$4.25 to \$4.35. Cornmeal—\$2.30 to \$2.90. Butter—Quiet and unchanged; 21 to 23;c. for choice to selected; creamery at 25 to 27.0 Cheese—Quiet, at 12; to 12\$c. per lb. Eggs—18c. per dozen. Hogs—Products are unchanged. Ashes—Pots are firmer, at \$5.05 to \$5.15. Potates—40 to \$5.0, per bag. Apples—\$1.25 to \$2.50 per bbl., according to kind. MONTREAL.

MILWAUKEE. 9.45 a.m. - Wheat -\$1.05] for December \$1.06 for January.

1.00 p.m.—Wheat—Hard, at \$1.09; No. 1,

\$1.07; No. 2, \$1.03 for cash and November;

\$1.05 for December; \$1.08 for January. Receipts—Flour, 9.463 bbis; wheat, 63,000 bush;

corn, 2,000 bush; oats, 5,000 bush; rye, 4,000 bush; barley, 14,000. Shipments—Flour, 17,914 bbis; wheat, 2,000 bush; corn, 435 bush; oats, 5,000 bush; corn, 435 bush; oats, Nov. 10.—Opening—Wheat, \$1.05\) for December. Corn—At 6\)\(\text{c}\), for May. Oats—At 3\)\(\text{t}\) c, for December. Pork—At \$13.75\) to \$13.77\] for January. Lard—\$8.15\) for January.

1.01\)\(\text{p.m.}\)—Close—Short rib. \$6.00\) for November; \$0.75\]\(\text{ for January.}\)

1.32\(\text{40}\) bid for December; \$13.75\]\(\text{bid for January;}\)

\$13.85\]\(\text{bid for February.}\) Lard—\$8.15\]\(\text{ for November;}\)

\$13.85\]\(\text{bid for February.}\) Lard—\$8.15\]\(\text{ for November;}\)

\$13.65\]\(\text{for January;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{for November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{for November;}\)

1.36\]\(\text{for November;}\)

1.37\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.39\]\(\text{corn}\)—\(\text{Mext-\$3.04}\)\(\text{for December;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{for November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{for November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.37\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.39\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.39\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.31\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.32\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.33\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.33\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.34\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35\]\(\text{do November;}\)

1.35

OSWEGO.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Nov. 10, 12 m.—Cattle—Steady, at 8j to 10jc.; receipts, 129 cars. Sheep—Ste dy, at 4 to 4jc.; receipts, 10 cars. Jambs—Steady, at 5j to 6c.; receipts, 3 cars. Hogs—Steady, at 5j to 6jc.; receipts, 50 cars.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

but some demand has been heard for low-grade Congous and Packlings. On the spot several lunes have been sold, and the feeling seems to have been somewhat less firm. Greens quiet; and the only sales reported was those of some low-grade Young Hysons at 30c., of poor seconds at 38c., and of common gunpowder at 37 to 374c. Japans have been moving fairly well; low-grades have sold freely at 30c.; common at 35c., and medium at 40c. Blacks have been in fair demand, with sales of low-grade Congous at 30c.; of medium at 40c. and 42c., and of fine at 52c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots: —Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 42 to 48c.; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra, firsts, 50 to 65c.; Twankays, none: Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 35 ot 46c.; fine to extra choice, 50 to 86c. Blacks—Congous, 30 to 70c.; Souchong, 40 to 55c.; Scented Pekces, 45 to 55c.

COFFEE—Jobbing has been active, but prices rather easy; Singapore Java has sold at 21c, Plantation Congou at 25c.; lines of fair Rio at 17c. and 17dc., and low-grade Jamaica at 19 to 20c.; these prices our country readers will please remember are for job lots. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots: —Government Javas, 25 to 31c.; Singapore, 21 to 25c.; Rio, 17† to 20c.

SUGAR—Has been quiet and seems rather easier. Raws easy, with sales of car-lots of medium Porto Rico at 7½c, but small lots of choice still bring 8c. Scotch has sold fairly well in car-lots at 7½c. for dark; at 8½c. for good medium, and upto 9½c.for very bright. Canadian yellows have sold fin job lots at 7½c. for dark; at 8½c. for good medium, and upto 9½c.for very bright. Canadian yellows have sold at sixty days:—Porto Rico, per 1b., 7½ to 8c.; Barbadoes, 7½ to 8c.; botch, low-grade, 7½ to 7½c.; medium, 7½ to 8½c.; for fight to choice, 3½ to 9½c.; candaes refined, 7½ to 9½c.; drawater of the prices show little change. Valencias, new, 8 SYRUPS—No movement reported in Layers. Currants very quiet, but poblets of new Nov. 10, 10.33 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 43,000; official yesterday, 45,796; shipments, 3,317; light grades, \$4.00 to \$4.75; mixed packers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; heavy shipping, \$4.70 to \$4.90. Cattle—Receipts, 6,000.

EAST BUFFALO. Nov. 10, 11.25 a.m.—Hogs—Receipts, 96 cars; shipments, 87 cars; 21 cars to New York; Yorkers, firm selling; good to choice, \$4.50 to \$4.60; hight mixed, \$4.45 to \$4.50; medium and heavy dull, at \$4.50 to \$4.70.

EAST LIBERTY.

Nov. 10, 11 a.m.—Cattle—Unchanged; receipts, 743; shipments, 823. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 4.700; shipments, 4.200; Philadelphias at \$4.65 to \$4.75; Yorkers at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Yorkers at \$4.50 to \$4.76. Sheep—Fair; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 3,600.

New YORK.

Nov. 10, 12.05 p.m.—Wheat, irregular; Chicago, \$1.18 to \$1.20; Milwaukee, \$1.20 to \$1.21; No. 1 white, sales of \$,000 bush, at \$1.18‡ for cash; \$1.18‡ for St. 1.18‡ for November and 16,000 bush at \$1.19‡ for December; \$1.21‡ to \$1.21‡ for January; No. 2 red. \$1.20‡ to \$1.20‡ for cash; sales of \$,000 bush, at \$1.20‡ for November, and 40,000 bush, at \$1.21‡ for December; 40,000 at \$1.23‡ to \$1.23§ for January. Corn, quiet at 60‡ to 61c. Oats quiet. quiet.
2.10 p.m.—Wheat, sales, 400,000 bush.; Chicago, \$1.17\to \$1.19\times; Milwaukee, \$1.20 to \$1.21\times No. 2 red, \$1.20\times for January. Corn., sales, 125,000 bush.; No. 2, 60c. Oats quiet. Tallow, 6\times Drossed hogs, 6 to 6\times c. Exports—Wheat, 145,314 bush.; corn, 67,733 bush. Receipts—Flour, 31,126 bbls.; wheat, 423,000 bush.; corn., 249,000 bush.; oats, 53,000 bush.; yee, 16,000 bush.; barley, 63,000 bush.; pork, 824 bbls.; lard, 3,334 tcs.; whiskey, 346 bbls.

Farms for Sale. Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 20 words for Soc.; each additional word, 24. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail. HARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIO; list sent to any address. Apply to CHARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS -D hotels, mills, and city property; full particulars, prices and terms. ADAMSON & LAMB, 57 James street north, Hamilton. 57 James street north, Hamilton.

TARM FOR SALE OR RENT—108 ACRES
90 cleared, balance timbered; well watered; frame barn, log-house; 4 miles from Caledonia, co. Haldimand. Apply Box 66, Paris P. O. 4484

TARM FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF choice land, with good buildings, orchards, &c., in the Township of Waterloo. For particulars address Box 28, Preston P. O., Ont. 450-1 ACRES-55 CLEARED LOG HOUSE, Objective of the control of the contro FOR SALE FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF P Notta wasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos, county of Simose, Send for list. E. LAKE & CO., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 King street east. Toronto. street east, Toronto.

\$5,100 WILLBUYTHE MARTIN HOME\$5,100 STEAD, 100 acres; five miles from
Port Hope; excellent building. Terms easy.
Address, JOHN MARTIN, Port Hope, for circular.

Mises.

MPROVED 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.

399-5 2 particulars on application to W. G. MURDOCK, Solicitor, Toronto.

389-5 2

TOR SALE — 235 ACRES LAND — CLAY I loam, 190 acres cleared, free from stumps and stones; good for stock and grain; first-class buildings; well fenced and watered; every convenience; within four miles of county town, County Haldimand; price \$40 per acre; terms easy. For particulars, apply to A. W. THOMP-SON, Mount Healy, Ont.

10-5 c.o.w.

TARM FOR SALE—LOT 20, IN THE STH con., township of Vaughan; east half of lot, containing 100 acres, more or less; eighty acres cleared; good log house, well fenced, and in good state of cultivation; within one mile of Klineburg village. MICHAEL FISHER, Concord P.O.

slow of sale, and very weak in price, at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

SHEEP—Have remained quiet and unchanged, with the supply small, but sufficient. First-class, weighing 140 lbs. and upwards, or from \$5.75 to \$6.50 per head, very few bringing over \$6. Second-class have been selling at \$4.50 to \$6.25 per head, and inferior not wanted.

Lambs—Receipts have fallen off somewhat; all offering have been wanted, and it is probable that some more could have found a sale had they been in. Prices show an advance of 12½ to 25c. First-class, dressing from 40 lbs. upwards, have been in active demand, bringing \$3.50 to \$3.75. Second-class, dressing from 32 to 33 lbs., have sold at from \$3 to \$3.25, and third-class, chiefly culls, have sold down to \$2.50 to \$2.75.

CALVES—Have remained inactive, with scarcely any offering, and prices almost nominal. First-class, dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have been worth \$6 to \$7.50, and second-class, dressing from 60 to 98 lbs., have been dull at \$3.25 to \$5.50. Third-class not wanted. DEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE—COMPRISING 130 acres, in the township of
Oneida, county of Haldimand; under first-class
cultivation; splendid buildings; spring creek,
well, and cistern; convenient to market, and in
sight of the village of York; price, \$40 an acre.
Apply to M. O. ANDERSON, York.

450-2 Apply to M. O. ANDERSON, York.

BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE, COMPRISING 75 acres, being part of lot 11, concession
8 Tecumseth, Simcoe County. Nearly all cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. Dwelling,
barn, and driving house. Living stream, well,
and no better soil. Right beside the rising village of Beeton. Two railways and every other
convenience. For particulars apply to ALEX.
LILLY, Jr., Beeton, Ont.

427-4 convenience. For particulars apply to ALEX.
LILLY, Jr., Becton, Ont.

TARM FOR SALE — THAT SPLENDID
Farm, being composed of the west half and
west half of the east half of lot No. 18, in the first
concession west of Hurontaric street, in the
township of Mono, in the county of Simcoe, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or
less; there are twenty-five acres of fall wheat
on the ground looking well, and about seventyfive 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.



FARM AND MILL

PROPERTIES.

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost 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.

Lot 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., Vesp. Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame hous This is a very choice lot. Lor 5.—East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Su

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie,

Situations Tacant.

A GENTS WANTED — SEE ADVERTISE-MENT of EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMP COMPANY, page 8.

A GENTS WANTED — BIG PAY — CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 438-52 ugusta, Maine. 443-52

ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO
learn telegraphing at the Canadian School
Telegraphy, 131 Church street, M. T. FITCH,
anager. 433-52 A MILLER WANTED-FIRST-CLASSgood stone dresser, for grist and flour mill;
good references; none other need apply; married. Apply personally, or by letter, to R.
QUARRIE, Elfrida P.O.
450-1 CUARRIE, Elfrida P.O.

A50-1

TARM FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBERS desire a purchase, for 200 acres good land. Township of Stevenson, district of Muskoka, 14 miles from village of Utterson, 44 miles from Port Sidney, on St. Mary's Lake. There are 30 acres cleared, good log house, frame barn and stable, and never-failing stream on the farm; the line of the Ontario and Pacific Junction railway is surveyed within 14 miles from the property. The farm stock, waggons, implements, stoves, &c., of the present occupant can be had at very reasonable prices, so that the purchaser could step into a going concern. To an active young man, with capital of \$1,000, this presents a favourable opportunity to speedily acquire a competence. WYLD, BROCK & DARLING, Merchants, Toronto.

MPLOYMENT --- LOCAL OR Travelling State which preferred. Also SALARY per month.
All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & CO. 306
George Street, Cincinnati, 0. 449.2

ACENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell ting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

NEW BUSINESS. SALESMEN on Commission clear-ing \$12 per day. We pay SALARY and advance all EXPENSES, if preferred. MOTOR CO., 306 George St., Cincinnati, O.

Money.

MONEY TO LOAN-61 PER CENT.: no commission; charges low. Apply ALEX-ANDER SAMPSON, cor. Scott and Frontstreets, M ONEY AT 61 TO LEND ON MORTGAGES
of large farms and best city property. No
commission. W. JAMES COOPER, 25 Imperial
Bank Buildings. MONEY TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF \$500 TO \$10,000 and upwards. No commission or solicitors' charges. Interest moderate. W. MACLEAN, Manager Union Loan and Savings Company, 28 and 30 Toronto st., Toronto. 449-13

Baoka.

GREAT SUCCESS ced by all the very best table beverage Now sold by all respectable grocers throughou Canada and the United States from Chicago t Halifax. Cheaper, more palatable, and nourish ing than either tea or coffee.

CET A 10 CENT PACKET AND TRY IT

Miscellaneous.

LYE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. S. Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Aurist, Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng. 317 Church street, Toronto. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Portland, Maine. 443-03

50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c.; 40 transparent, 10c.; no 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. post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y.

1 PRINCESS LOUISE TURNED DOWN

1 corner gitt burled edge cards and name,
25c; 25 elegant mixed, 10c. NATIONAL CARD

HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

1 OOK! 25 BEAUTIFUL CARDS WITH

1 name, 5 Pictures of Lovely Actresess and

Model Love Letter, all sent postpaid for 15c. or
five 3c. stamps. RIPLEY CARD CO., Ripley,
Ont.

488-2eow 50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOW-FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards, with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit, 60 samples, 10c. Heavy gold ring for club of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northord, Conp. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. Portland, Maine.

43-52

Age, Life, and Leap Year Cards, 20cts.; 12

Princess Louise, 25cts.; 12 Lovely Florals, 10cts. No Yankee Trash. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

A NY PERSON RUPTURED OR DEFORMED
will find man of practice, facility, and experience by calling or addressing CHARLES
CLUTHE, Inventor of Patent Spiral Truss. Il
lustrated circular. 38 Adelaide street west, JUST TO HAND—A LARGE SUPPLY OF
J the best English sheep casings, which can be
offered low to the trade; quality guaranteed;
write for quotations. JAMES PARK, St. Lawrence Market, Toronto. rence Market, Toronto.

TRAYED OR STOLEN—DARK BAY COLT, two years old, black points, from Lot No. 21, 4th Con. Uxbridge. Any person giving full information or returning colt to the owner will be suitably rewarded. JOHN VANCE, Uxbridge P.O.

448-tf guitably rewarded. JOHN VANCE, Uxbridge P.O.

H84st P.O.

GRATED from Drip Moss, Blairdrummond, Perthshire, Scotland, to Canada, between fifty and sixty years ago, with two daughters, Catharine, or Kate, Ferguson, and Isabella, or Bell, Ferguson. If these daughters are still alive they will hear of something to their advantage by applying to F. A. HALL, Esq. Soliditor, Perth, Ontario, or to Messrs. BUCHANAN & Mo-MICHAEL, Callander, Perthshire, Scotland; or if dead, any information regarding them sent to either of the above addresses will be gratefully received.

450-3

FOR SALE. AYRESHIRE CATTLE, AND PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS. DAWES & CO., Lachine, Province of Quebec.

Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10c.; 20 Gilt-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. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Ct. 44-13 cow

BARLEY WANTED. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. I am 27,000 bushels short on good, well-cleaned malting barley. Do not sell to any of the city brewers or maltsters until I see it on the Toronto Street Market. The highest price paid this soason I paid to-day, viz., 80c. per bushel. Country people please give this publicity.

THE STOCK OF AT THE /ICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE, TORONTO, IN ENORMOUS COMPRISING Over 50 Different Grades, Varities and Mixtures, FROM 36c. PER LB. UP, Put up in Quantities to Suit Purchasers.
Catties of 20 lbs. and over sent C. O. D. to any railroad station free. EDWARD LAWSON,

93 KING STREET BAST.

Musical.

SONGS 25 Cts. a 100 or we will send the above twenty-five songs and seventy-five more new and popular songs, etc. 154 AK NO ONE HUNDRED SONGS IN ALL). FOR 25 CENTS. Send postuce stamps, Visit AK NO ONE SONGS IN ALL).

Legal Notice.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having any claim against Robert Sill, late of the village of Jarvis, in the County of Haldimand, and Province of Ontario, merchant, deceased, are requested to send in to Urania Sill, of the said Village of Jarvis, the administratrix of his estate and effects, full particulars of their claims to the above address, giving items and dates, and also stating all proper credits to be given to the late Robert Sill, on or before the fifteenth day of December next ensuing the date of this notice; and take notice, that after the said date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Robert Sill amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which she shall then have notice; and shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any persons of whose claim the said administratrix has not had notice at the time of the distribution of the said assets, or any part thereof, as the case may be.

This notice is given under and in nursuance

This notice is given under and in pursuance of section 34, chapter 107 of the Revised Statute of Ontario.

Dated at Jarvis, this th day of November, A.D. 1880. DURSUANT TO THE REVISED STATUTES of Ontario, chapter 107, the creditors of JOHN O'REILLY, late of the town of Brockville, in the county of Leeds, and province of Ontario, merchant, deceased, who died on or about the fifth day of April, A.D. 1880, are, on or before the 4th day of DECEMBER, A.D. 1880, to send by post, brepaid, to William Hamilton Jones, Esquire, solicitor for James McParland, their christian and surnames, addresses, and description, the full particulars of their claims, and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the said William Hamilton Jones, at his law office at the said town of Brockville, on or before the said 4th day of December, A.D. 1880, after which date I, the undersigned, as such executor as aforesaid, will distribute the assets of the said deceased, and will not be liable for the assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not have had notice at said date.

Dated this 5th day of November, A.D. 1880, 149-5

Executor, DURSUANT TO THE REVISED STATUTES

Wholesale Dry Goods.



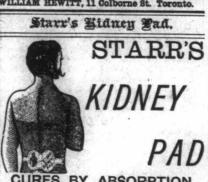
WM. PARKS & SON COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS, New Brunswick Cotton Mills,

ST. JOHN, N.B. COFTON 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 in 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 MEDAT at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

AGENTS: 444-52
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WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.



CURES BY ABSORPTION COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM Enfeebled or Diseased Kidneys, Disorders of the Urinary Organs, Lame Back, Piles, &c. Costs no more than a Single Prescription and a Thousand Times More Prompt, Simple and Effectual than any Internal Medicine and Effectual than any Internal Medicine.

A BOON TO MOTHERS.—Our Child's Pad a Positive Cure for bed wetting or incontinence, A daily stream of Testimonials from all parts of the Dominion acknowledge the Starr's Kidney Pad to be Highly Meritorious. All Testify of its Curative Powers. If you have reason to suspect or recognise dangerous symptoms Buy a Fad and Wear it.

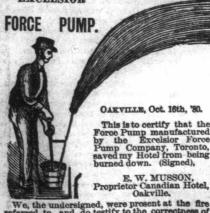
FRICES—Child's Fad, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2.00; Special Pad for Chronic Cases, \$3.00.

For Sale by all Druggists or free by mail on receipt of price. Send for our Pamphlet on Kidney Diseases. Free to all.

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO., 31 King Street West, Toronto.

Fluid Beef.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF, the great muscle former. The most perfect food for in-valids ever intro-duced. Sold by Chemists, EXCELSIOR



We, the undersigned, were present at the fire referred to, and do testify to the correctness of the above statement:—

derred to, and do testify to the correctness of the above statement:—

G. L. Tizard, Barrister, Oakville.
T. J. Sutherland, M.D., Oakville.
R. M. Chisholm, Fruit-grower, Oakville.
R. C. Baimer, Druggist, Oakville.
Phose, Patterson, Merchant, Oakville.
D. Oliphant, Royal Exchange Hotel, Oakville.
D. Oliphant, Royal Exchange Hotel, Oakville.
Wm. Welsh, Hotel-keeper, Oakville.
Wm. Welsh, Hotel-keeper, Oakville.
Wm. Hewitt, Shoemaker, Oakville.
John Moulton, Grain Merchant, Oakville,
John Douharty, Proprietor Oakville House,
Oakville.
E. Smith, Jeweller, Oakville.
R. Smith, Jeweller, Oakville.
N. B. Stoneham, Merchant, Oakville.
T. O'Reilly, Parish Priest, Oakville.

Agents wanted. Send for Circular. EXCELSIOR FORCE PUMP CO., Books and Stationery.

New Music Books,

CHOIRS WILL REMEMBER OUR NEW Johnson. Tenney, and Abbey: an excellent collection of easy Anthems, Glees, &c., costing about 6 to 10c. each. A great convenience for occasional singing. Fall of Jerusalem (\$1): Joseph's Bondage (\$1.25); and many others for winter practice of Choirs and Societies. Send for lists! THE BEST INSTRUCTION BOOKS for Piano, Organ, Reed Organ, Guitar, Violin, Cornet, and all Wind, String, and Reed Instru-ments. Send for our lists; 500 such books are published.

published.

* * Organists need "Harmonic School" for the Organ (\$3), by Clarke; also "Clarke's Short Voluntaries" (\$1.50); "Battste's 50 Pieces" (\$2.50); or "Organist's Reliance," by Thayer, 10 Nos., each, \$1.25, complete, \$6.

* * Johnson's New Method for Harmony (\$1), is easiest.

* Winner's New Schools, (each 75c.) For allinstrumente, Capital cheap instructors.

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are splendid.

Take The Musical Record. \$2 per year.

Welcome Chorus for High Schools. \$1.

Song Bells for Common Schools. 50c. Any book mailed for the retail price mentioned above. Liberal reduction for quantities.

OLIVER DITSON & CO... BOSTON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 843 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

KNOW THYSELF.

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 LUFE, or, SELF-PRESERVATION.

Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business, may be restored and manhood regained.

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 fitty 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 Franch cloth; price only \$1.00, sent by mail post-paid.

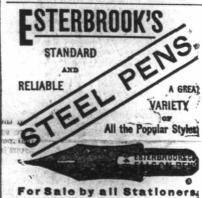
The London Lancet says:—"No person should e without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

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4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. The
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cases requiring skill and experience.



GOLD AND HOW TO MAKE IT. Young's Book of Secrets contains over 400 ways
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No capital required.
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FIRST PRIZE AWARDED Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing

AT THE Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880, Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880, For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors. When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "LYMAN BARB" is stencilled on each real Buy no others. Send for circulars. DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO., 42 and 44 Foundling Street, MONTREAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Friday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Teronto. C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director.