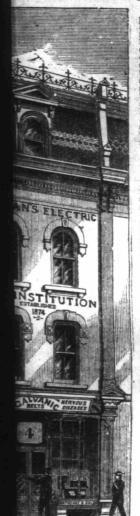
LISHED, 1874.



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ONTREAL;

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DITED.

CO. ed 1847.

Toronto, October 10th, 1878.

MB. NORMAN.

DEAR SIR,—About three years ago I fell from a ladder abeut twelves feet, across the bannister of the stairs, and was taken up for dead, since which time I have suffered with severe pain in my back and side, and great weakness, unfitting me for business, and got very little ease until I used one of your Insoles, which have relieved me very much. Yours Truly, JOFN OVENS.

126 Youge St.

Velore, Vaughan, Nov. 8th, 1878.

A. NORMAN, Esq.

Dhar Sir,—I purchased one of your Electric Belts and Insoles last Spring for my daughter, who had been suffering severely with Rhemmstism all over her body, her joints used to swell and her heart was affected; the doctors gave her up some years age, for she had been bad over eight years, but thank 60d ashe is well now. She began to recover gradually after putting on your Belt, and continued steadily to improve, and in four months she was completely recovered. I recommend them to all my frienda.

Gratefully yours, fully yours, JOHN HARRISON.

A. NORMAN, QUEEN STREET EAST,

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the safesi guide to reliable Tobaccos-



The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANU-FACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes

UNRIVALLED

BRITISH CONSOLS

GOLD TWIN GOLD BAR, a in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PILOT, PILOT, Rich Mahogany, &

QUEEN, QUEEN, ...

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogo

SOLACES.

No 1 No. 1, 128, ROYAL ARMS VICTORIA, 13.

BRUNETTE, 194

CELEBRATED BRANDS

BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

No1 NELSON NAVY, 5,5

Nº 1 LITTLE FAVORITE,

No1 PRINCE OF WALES.

All the obove named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses

VOL. VIII. NO. 389.

REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

ish Embassy at Cabul.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN INDIA.

TORON'S, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 18779.

Several heavy stock dealers of Chicago have in contemplation the purchase of the steamship Great Eastern to be used for transportation of cattle to Europe. Portland, Me., will be made the shipping port. The stock will be sent from Chicago via thn Michigan Central and Grand Trunk railroads. James Heath and Robt, Cannon, brothers

It is reported that the Faraday has completed the laying of the first part of the cocan section of the French cable. The line is expected to be complete to St. Pierre this month.

At the request of the United States Government, two cadet engineers, from Annapolis Naval Academy will be admitted to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, as students next month.

A Belgrade despatch says the Austrian State Railway Co. is officially supported by Austro-Hungary in its endeavours to obtain concessions for the construction of Servian Railways. It is stated that Austrant College at Coll

nent citizens.

A Washington special says nearly a hundred patents for improvements in telephones have been issued, and more than a dozen interference suits are now pending before the Patent Office. The merits of the cases are very difficult to reach, and seem not to be fully understood even by experts in electricity or the patent law. The immediate controversy appears to be the question of priority in application of the principle of undulatory currents to the transmission of words.

Pleuro-pneumonia has continued to exist in the stables in New York for several months. Three to six cows have been killed weekly. Yesterday three cows were found sick in one stable and killed. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent any possible spread of the disease.

Scalded and Eight Hori 1939
Scalded and Eight Hori 1939
Scalded and Eight Hori 1939
Alaska, of this city, exploded her steam of dome on Lake Eric to-day. John and Chas. A. Stephens, engineers, and John Beard, fireman, are missing. It is supposed in trying to escape the hot steam, which instantly filled the beat, scalded and burned, they jumped overboard and sank immediately on striking the water. The wounded are Alvin S. Clark, clerk, scalded; Wm. Horning, horribly scalded about the face and hands, and one eye apparently burned out; James Clark, coloured, of Chatham, Ont., hands and face severely burned; John Johnson, coloured, Chatham, skin of face all peeled off, and hands and arms burned; Amos Burges, coloured, head, hands, and arms scalded; Joseph Weiz, coloured of Windson.

being ene mass of pulpy burned flesh, with akin entirely peeled off, leaving the surface white and apparently boiled; John Ockey, and G. S. Gibson, coloured, of Detroit, burned on the face and arm. The Alaska was towed to Detroit by the United States revenue cutter Fessenden, and the woundtd were all taken to the marine hospital. The boat does not appear to be injured greatly as far as exterior appearances go, but the smoke stack is riddled and things about the boiler and inside the engine room are badly shaken up.

At the time of the explosion the vessel was said to be racing with the steamer City of Detroit, as they were only about a quarter of a mile apart. Both are fast boats and run about sixteen miles an hour.

The City of Detroit towed the Alaska back to Amherstburg and the revenue outter Fessenden brought her to Detroit. The Alaska was one of the side wheel passenger boats owned on our river and was built last season. She is 500 tons burthen by the insurance book, was insured at \$25,000.

And designed the property of the nations. It is consistent to the property of the nations. It is consistent to the property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the nations. It is consistent to the national property of the na

GREAT FIRE.

Explosion of the Steam D ome of Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods Destroyed. of Goods Destroyed.

Grand Trunk Railway Crop

MOST BOUNTIFUL HARVEST

The South Eastern Railway.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—The Custom House returns of the exports frem Montreal in July show an increase in value as compared with the corresponding month of 1873 of \$704.343, the amount being \$3,206,438 against \$2,592,095. The exports of goods the produce of Canada exceed those of July, 1873 by \$487,244, and those of goods not the product of Canada by \$245,941. The export of coin and bullion is less by \$28,945. Phosphates, ashes, lumber, live stock, butter, cheese, meats, wheat and flour are the principal items contributing to the increase.

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PRICE FOUR CENTS. SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

> Presentation of a Canadian Address to the Empress Eugenie.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S RETURN.

CARADIAN BY METATIF FOR THE ENTERSE EUGENDE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The ex-Empress Eugenie to-day received Mr. Barry, delegate of the French Canadians, and was much moved by the address presented her of sympathy for she death of her son, the late Prince Imperial. She expressed herself deeply grateful for the kind symrathy extended by her friends in Canada. The wreath, &c., will be placed on the grave of the Prince.

THE PARMER'S RETURN THE AGRICUATURAL DEP

ANTI-RENT ACCTAGION IN MEGLAND. Every day brings proofs of the highly dangerouscondition of affairs in Ireiand. The anti-rent movement among farmers spreads rapidly and has become alarmingly strong. The tennests insist thatthey can no longer afford to pay the present rents
without subjecting themselves and their
families to privations which are oruelly unjust. The Home Rule propaganda, of which Mr.
Parnell is now the accepted leader, is carried onwith great activity. To day the Irish mational
newspapers unite in applanding the manner in
which Mr. Parnell is conducting his campaign, and
they bid defiance to the London journals which are
advocating repressive measures.

SEVERE STORM IN LOUISIANA.

the nine troop ers belonging to the except who escaped were absent from the city collecting forage at the time of the out-

Native Regiments Attack the Brit-

The Embassy Buildings Fired and the Occupants Slaughtered.

Thursday night, a messenger travelling post haste reached Ali Kheyl from Cabul and informed Major Conolly, the British political agent, that the British Embassy at Cabul had been attacked by several Afghan regiments, which had assembled, demanding arrays of pay, and that the

fending themselves. The Vicercy of India immediately ordered the troops at Ali Kheyl to move instantly upon the Shutangardan pass. Gen. Roberts has been ordered to proceed to the Peiwur Pass and advance on Cabul, while Gen. Stewart has been ordered to hold Candahar. All the British forces on the Candahar time will concentrate at Candahar. The forces in the Khyber Pass are being strongly reinforced and will operate from Jellalabad. Major Concolly telegraphed on Friday night the substance of letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who control the control of the substance of letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who control of the Ing's Terms of Submission.

The King's Terms of Submission.

London, Sept. 4.—A Durban despatch says a cavalry reconnoissance has blown up Cetewayo's powder magazines, ten miles from his new kraal. Messengers from Cetewayo met Sir Garnet Wolseley on night the substance of letters received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, who confirms the intelligence of the revolt, and adds that the regiments which mutinied were joined by the populace. The Ameer's arsenal and stores were first plundered and destroyed, and the British Embassy was then attacked by overwhelming num. 12th August, saying the King was willing to submit and pay taxes, but the country must be cleared of British soldiers. The messengers were informed that Cetewayo was no longer King, and that he must sure and a magnetic status. was then attacked by overwhelming num-bers. The Ameer declares that he was completely surprised by the outbreak. He

The cotton operatives in Lancashire have formed a Workmen's National Emigration Association, and several hundred members are already enrolled.

During the first week of the new season, 71,000 quarters of home-grown wheat were 11,000 quarters of home-grown wheat were 12,000 quarters 71,000 quarters of home-grown wheat were sold in the United Kingdom, against 183, 000 quarters in the same period last year.

A despatch from Madrid says there is a disagreement among the members of the Spanish Ministry regarding the details of the marriage of King Alfonsoand the Architecture.

A Belgrade despatch says the Austrian State Railway Co. is officially supported by Austro-Hungary in its endeavours to obtain concessions for the construction of Servian Railways. It is stated that Austrian tria threatens to occupy the principality and construct Servian railways by force if Servia will not yield to her proposals. Servia will not yield to her proposals.

The Times, reviewing the prospects of the iron trade, the improvements in which, in consequence of the American demand, forms the subject for numerous speeches and newspaper articles, says it is a significant fact that while every Bessemer convertor in the United States is in full swing, forth, four are idle in the United Kingdom.

Report.

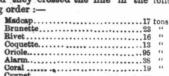
those opposite the Stand dard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as f

guide to desirable goods and as a pro throughout the Dominion. W. C. WeDONALD

FRIDAY. SEPTEMBER 19, 1079.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1079.

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I	place. The result was as follows	:-	. 11.0
ı		Hrs.	Mins
1	Katie Gray	. 2	5
1	Edition	3	0
1	Gracie	2	0
1	Gipsy	3	3
ł	Westlei	4	0
ŧ	Thistle	. 4	1
۱	In the race for third-class ya course was from the starting po buoy at the Northern elevator around a buoy near the Island, t the buoy off Gooderham's whar starting point. The start was ef 12.20, and the result was as follow	hence f to lecte vs :-	hence ce to o the
	Fiona	2	Mins. 30 35

Duke of Edinburgh, Master of the Corporation, who was accompanied Prince of Wales. Though there much wind up, and consequently was fairly smooth, the proceeding greatly interfered with by the downpour of rain, which last day. The Duke of Edinburg the Prince of Wales each ed in laying the cement spot where the stone had to rest; the Sailor Prince, who wore the unian English admiral, declaring the be well and truly laid, there were le prolonged cheers. Prior to the ce prolonged cheers. Prior to the ce the Vicar of Plymouth conducted religious service, beginning with sage from Scripture, "Except the build the house they labour in the sage of the sage from the sage from Scripture, "Except the build the house they labour in the sage of the sa mony their Royal Highnesses, who accompanied by the First Lord of the miralty and the Lord Chamberlain, the existing lighthouse.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION Further evidence of the extent of Further evidence of the extent of pressed condition of agriculture, as Liverpool Courier of the 20th ult., forded at the annual meeting of the ers' Supply Association for Ch Shropshire, and North Wales. Thi ciation has been formed for surfarmers with pure feeding stuffs and ures, but during the past year the have diminished to the extent of fourth, while the prices had been cuto such an extent that in some install to such an extent that in some insta loss had been incurred, while in other a minimum of profit had been see
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and manures that the British farm
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man, Mr. G. W. Latham, who bel man, Mr. G. W. Latham, who be though on what grounds is not stated next year there would be less comp from America, and therefore more prity at home. The association deck dividend and bonus, but in order to had to draw when the reserve find had to draw upon the reserve fund.

STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET. The Labour News says :- The labour market shows a slight improvate some important centres. At Bin ham there is somewhat more active some branches, and at Sheffield the imment is maintained. The iron trade ally remains dull, but at Hartlepool is a fair amount of shiphyilding and resistance. is a fair amount of shipbuilding and mengineering going forward. In the district some improvement, espeamongst machinists, may be noted. colliers remain unemployed in South shire, and in many districts short tin baing worked. being worked. At Nottingham the in the lace trade has come to an end, there are now fewer disputes to r in the leading trades. In London strike of engineers lingers on, but a number of the men have been drafte to other parts. Emigration continu be actively discussed in many qua and departures to the United State increasing. Advices from New Wales indicate that employment is n brisk as it has been, and at Adelaide, Australia, some demonstrations have place on behalf of persons who were porarily unemployed. Attention is in the lace trade has come to an end, porarily unemployed. Attention is being directed to the Cape of Good as a field of emigration.

THE LATE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK At Bristol, on the 19th ult., summer granted, on the application of Hare, on behalf of the Treasury, against rome Murch (chairman), of Bath; G Hare, Leonard Street, Clifton; J Hare, Leonard Street, Chiton; Jo Coates, of Westminister; Alexa Allen, of Chifton; the Rev. H ford Brooks George, of Oxford; Cles Lucas, of Cardiff; John Hancock Se Payne, of Portishead (directors), and eroy Gilbert (general manager), of the West of England and South Wales trict Bank, for conspiracy and misdem our in publishing false balance sheets lating to the affairs of the said band the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876. 1877. The summonses were made ret able at the Guildhall on the follow Tuesday.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN The Morning Post says:—"Ru diplomacy is irrepressible. The secre the Central Asian Bureau have once is been brought to light by the instrume ity of Major Cavagnari, and Russis once again suffered an Afghan dissible of the contral tis announced that Yakoob Khan given an earnest of his desire to act in treaty engagements. He has she major Cavagnari three letters receive him from General Kaufmann. Two, on March last, conveyed the congrations of the Russian general on the Amsuccession. The third, written in I announced General Kaufmann's approing departure for St. Petersburg. At the minfortunes which have already sued to Russian diplomacy in Afghania it must have required a good deal of a announced which had been so fatal to his bition. Our new relations with Ameer, and bition. Our new relations with Ameer, and the position in which now stand towards him, will not nit of either Russian or Persian trigue, even in its simplest form. 'When the Czar was taken to task for sending

Anthem. His Excellency having been conducted to the balcony of the clubhouse, there witnessed the start of the race for the first-class yachts, which took place at eleven o'clock. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise arrived at the club-house shortly after midday, accompanied by Lady Macnamara, Major De Winton, and Captain Harbord, A. D. C. Her Royal Highness was received by his Excellency, Col. Gzowski, Commodore Boswell and the Reception Committee, but being fatigued with the duties of the preceding day, made a brief stay of three-quarters of an hour, and then returned to Government House. His Excellency then accepted the hospitalities of the Club, and sat down to lunch with them.

and sat down to lunch with them.
On the conclusion of lunch,
The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of
the Queen, a toast which was received
with great enthusiasm, and loyally hon-

oured.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the Prince and Princess of Wales, alluded to the fact of that being the 19th anniversary of the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Royal visit of the Prince of Wales to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, on which occasion his Royal Highness had presented them with a cup for periodical competition. The honour of winning this cup was considered very great, as the matches for it were keenly contasted. (Ambanea) keenly contested. (Applause).
The toast was duly honoured.

The toast was duly honoured.

The Chairman then proposed the "Governor-General and the Princess Louise."

He stated that his Excellency had been kind enough to intimate he would give the club a cup to be competed for this day every year, so that henceforth they would have a double event to celebrate. (Cheers).

It was not his intention to nay any compli-It was not his intention to pay any compli-ments to his Excellency, because he could ments to his Excellency, because he could not express to him a tithe of the gratifica-

the pleasant entertainment they bad given him, and stated he had enjoyed himself very much. He also assured them that the Princess had been highly pleased with her visit. (Cheers).

His Excellency then returned to Govern-

In the meantime the regatta had been in progress. The weather was most favourable for an enjoyable sail, and, although at the start the wind, which was from the south-west, was somewhat light, it freshened up considerably as the day wore on, and sent the boats spinning through the water at a high rate of speed. The stake-boat, which on this occasion was the Geraldine, was anchored out in the Bay oposite the Yacht Club, and about halfway across. The sailing committee in charge consisted of Capt. Stupart, R.N.; W. Hope, D. H. Duggan, D. Jones and C. C. Ryerson. At eleven o'clock the signal to start, for the first-class yachts, was given,

and they crossed the line in the ing order :-The Cygnet was half an hour late in

a young

The other yachts as they passed a beautiful spectacle as their caught the rays of the sun. The course was as follows: -Round a buoy off the Northern elevator, then east to a buoy off Mimico point, thence south-east to a buoy off lighthouse point, thence south-west to a buoy some distance in the lake. Returning, to turn east on reaching the light-house point, then to a buoy in the lake near Ashbridge's bay, thence home by way of the western channel; distance 32 miles.
The run to the first buoy was very short,
and no change in the position of the yachts clever handling nipped in between the buoy and Oriole, gaining a few yards by so doing. With a good full bye the yachts rounded the second buoy at the Gap, Oriole closing on the leaders, and Alarm overhauling Rivet. The course to the channel was close hauled, but fortunately the yachts were able to lay right through. though at the red buoy one or two tacks were made before they could clear the Garrison. For upwards of an hour the wind was very light, and the smaller craft had the advantage all on their side, Oriole even failing to do more than hold her own, while Alarm going out in the lake to look for wind, lost ground she was never able to recover, for the wind shifting a trifle to the southward, the others fetched round the southward, the others fetched round the Mimico buoy without a board. At the light-house buoy the positions were as follows:—Coquette, Oriole, Rivet, Brunette, Cgynet, Madcap and Alarm. From this point the wind steadily freshened, and the Oriole bending beneath the fresh impulse savidle. bending beneath the fresh impulse, rapidly overhauled the Coquette and then passed her. On sailing south-west into the lake,

the buoy was nowhere to be found, and after beating about for some time in the vain endeavour to find it, the yachts returned home. The Oriole was then leadturned nome. The Union was then leading by a mile and a quarter, the Brunette being second, the Madcap third, a quarter of a mile behind, the Rivet fourth, Coquette fifth, and the Alarm sixth. The Cygnet was the first to give up the search, and the Madcap and the other yachts then followed suit, the harbour being regained between five and six o'clock. The race was between five and six o'clock. The race was re-sailed on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The second-class yachts started at 11.40 a.m., in the following order:—Gracie, Imogene, Emma, Thistle, Katie Gray, Idler, Madelaine, Gipsy, Kestrel. The course was from the line between the Geraldine and the Club House round a buoy at the Northern Elevator, thence east to Gooderham's Wharf, thence west round the Island, rounding the buoy off Gooderham's Wharf to the starting point, distance 20 miles. The race was between the Katie Gray and the Emma. The latter was leading on the

the Emma. The latter was leading on the home-stretch, but unfortunately her mainnast went by the board, and she lost first

In the race for third-class yachts the course was from the starting point to a buoy at the Northern elevator, thence around a buoy near the Island, thence to the buoy off Gooderham's wharf to starting point. The start was effected

out of

The scene at the lacrosse grounds on Saturday was one of unusual braliance, the occasion being the meeting of the Montrealers and Torontos, the parent club of Canada and the pioneer club of Ontario. In spite of the heavy abovers which tell betrealers and Torontos, the parent club of Canada and the pioneer club of Ontario. In spite of the heavy showers which tell between 2 and 3 o'clock, just as hundreds of people were leaving home for the grounds, the attendance was very large. The expected visit of his Excellency and the Princess Louise, together with the well known capabilities of the two opposing teams, had the effect of bringing together fully 5,000 people. The grand stand was filled with the beauty and fashion of the city. The pavilion erected for the accommodation of the viceregal party had been tastefully decorated, the floor being carpeted with a handsome Brussels and furnished with a drawing-room suite in scarlet and gold with centre table to correspond. On the back wall, which was covered with evergreens with scarlet rowan berries interspersed, hung a large and excellent photograph of the Royal family and also Notman & Fraser's large photograph of the Toronto Lacrosse field and members. The oeiling was gracefully draped with flags, the British Ensign in the centre, the starcase and all outside covered with evergreen and festooned with scarlet bunting
(Continued on Third Page.)

(Continued on Third Page.)

build it." At the conclusion of the cerethe existing lighthouse.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

Further evidence of the extent of the depressed condition of agriculture, says the Liverpool Courier of the 20th ult., was afforded at the annual meeting of the Farmers' Supply Association for Cheshire, Shronshire, and North Wales. This association for Cheshire, and the characteristics of the county, and should receive the same social platform as the sherriff of the county, and abould receive the same social platform as the sherriff of the county, and abould receive the same social platform as the sherriff of the county, and abould receive the same salarmed of the manner in which the people of Scotland wrangled over the Catechism. He was ashamed of the manner in which the people of Scotland wrangled over the Catechism. He would burn all the catechisms in the world so long as they left the catechisms. ers' Supply Association for Cheshire, Shropshire, and North Wales. This association has been formed for supplying farmers with pure feeding stuffs and manures, but during the past year the sales have diminished to the extent of onefourth, while the prices had been cut down to such an extent that in some instances a loss had been incurred, while in others only a minimum of profit had been secured The directors express the opinion that it is only by using unadulterated feeding stuffs and manures that the British farmer will be able to compete with foreign producers; but a gleam of hope was shed by the chair-man, Mr. G. W. Latham, who believed, though on what grounds is not stated, that next year there would be less competition from America, and therefore more prosper-ity at home. The association declared a ividend and bonus, but in order to do so

had to draw upon the reserve fund. STATE OF THE LABOUR MARKET. The Labour News says :- The home The Labour News says:—The home labour market shows a slight improvement at some important centres. At Birmingham there is somewhat more activity in some branches, and at Sheffield the improvement is maintained. The iron trade generally remains dull, but at Hartlepool there any remains dull, but at Hartlepool there is a fair amount of shipbuilding and marine engineering going forward. In the Leeds district some improvement, especially amongst machinists, may be noted. Many amongst machinists, may be noted. Many colliers remain unemployed in South Yorkshire, and in many districts short time is being worked. At Nottingham the strike in the lace trade has come to an end, and there are now fewer disputes to record in the leading trades. In London the strike of engineers lingers on, but a large number of the men have been drafted off number of the men have been drafted off to other parts. Emigration continues to be actively discussed in many quarters, and departures to the United States are increasing. Advices from New South Wales indicate that employment is not so brisk as it has been, and at Adelaide, South Australia come department in the control of the control Australia, some demonstrations have taken place on behalf of persons who were temporarily unemployed. Attention is again being directed to the Cape of Good Hope as a field of emigration.

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THE LATE WEST OF ENGLAND BANK.

At Bristol, on the 19th ult., summonses were granted, on the application of Mr. Hare, on behalf of the Treasury, against Jerome Murch (chairman), of Bath; George Hare, Leonard Street, Clifton; Joseph Coates, of Westminister; Alexander Allen, of Clifton; the Rev. Hereford Brooks George, of Oxford; Clement Lucas, of Cardiff; John Hancock Schoyn Payne, of Portishead (directors), and Pomeroy Gilbert (general manager), of the late West of England and South Wales District Bank, for conspiracy and misdemeanour in publishing false balance sheets relating to the affairs of the said bank, in the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. The summoness were made returnable at the Guildhall on the following Tuesday.

ENGLAND, RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Morning Post says:—"Russian disher with the Markes of The Captive Balloon.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY.

The Government returns of emigration from the Mersey for the month of July have been issued: They show that 82 wessels sailed, carrying 10,598 passengers, of whom 0,053 were English, 38 Scotch, 1,037 Irish, 3,293 foreigners, and 177 nationality not given. The destinations of the emigrants are thus given:—United States, 8,478 (of whom 4,580 were English, 22 Scotch, 961 Irish, 2,887 foreign, and 28 undefined); British North America, or 1,842 (of whom 1,400 were English); Australia, 79; South America, 111; East Indies, 42; West Indies, 4; China, 2; and West Coast of Africa, 40. The figures of May; but the emigration of the past month is greater by 3,937 persons than during July, 1878.

COLLAPSE OF THE CAPTIVE BALLOON.

proposes to nawween eight minants at air. Typer's house. They had itself for the proposed to the proposed the proposed the proposed to the proposed to the proposed to

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TABLE STRUCTURE ACAIL.

THE PROPERTY SERVICES A

The control of the co

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1879. THE STRENGTH OF THE GOV

an increase in the duty on coal! And he will be supported, we do not doubt, by the votes, the money and the arguchief plank of its platform, the abolition of the whole duty on coal. So peculiar must surely attract public attention. We await with some curiosity the

singular aspect of party politics.

prising to the readers of The Mail. We western sections of the Grit party. on Friday. The weather, on which There is in fact little or no community much of the success of popular demonof feeling or opinion among them; their union is based on hopes of office only; the programme was carried out without the western Grits discredit themselves by union with men who hate Confederation; the eastern Grits or Anti-Confederation; the eastern Grits or Anti-Confederates discredit themselves by union of thousands came in from the country with men who claim to be as much the champions of Confederation as the Conhavo struck their Excellencies, viz. the Grit opposition accepted the alliance of the Anti-Confederates as a means tions in Old World cities are compara If they had succeeded, they would have the common schools, our people possess found themselves in a measure pledged an intelligent knowledge of the proprieto destroy the Bominion. In 1873 the common Grit Gevernment obtained the help of people of the Mother Country. The these same people by giving them office their hatred of the Confederation. But neither in 1867 nor in 1873 was there quis and the Princess to Western any real community of principle beOntario will long be remembered by any real community of principle between them. What there is in 1879 to keep them together in view of all the cir cumstances, we are at a loss to understand. The very fact that the very first election which takes place in Nova Scotia after the National Policy finds a Grit candidate going in for more protection shows too clearly for contradiction how hollow is the Grit talk about free trade in the Lower Provinces, and how grossly artificial is the link which binds the parties together. But to our minds it shows more than that. It shows that the Government's policy has so taken talk Gritism as a political argot, practise protection as a commercial policy with great satisfaction, and find fault with it only because in some cases it is not sufficient. We are convinced that the that even their own friends the country are daily contradicting, by their business investments and death. The consumer was asked to opmentary diatribes of the free trade coal was to be dearer, his bread dearer, champions. Even Mr. Young, of Waterloo, would flourish his silver-plated his crib and his coffin enhanced in price water jug in the face of his party in vain, to prevent them from consolidating Tory protectionism. It is true that

of the Gevernment policy. It forces coal is cheaper than ever ; the consumitself even on its opponents. Grit money is helping to put up sugar refineries, which, according to Grit orators, are going to ruin and rob the people. Grit money is going into the erection of factories, which, according to Grit not in the least increased in price. So far, then, the threats of the free traders sumer by high prices. Grit consumers are paying less money than before for goods which Grit orators is being handsomely raised; and how? told them were going to be much higher in price in consequence of the N. P. And those who look forward to the future of Gritism see with some dismay that the party is engaged, and cheer fully engaged, in illustrating the folly of its leaders' theories, and exhibiting the beneficial results of the Tory legisla tion. And when Mr. BLAKE talks with lofty disdain of practical business, of repealing a policy which has caused the investment of millions of money, the very hardest of Grits look askance at him, and, if they do not say much, think, at least, that they are fortunate in having escaped from the necessity of supporting in power, men who are so unpractical and so visionary,

THE BRAZILIAN PROJECT.

THE Journal of Commerce of Rio Janeiro, of Aug. 3rd, contains the following paragraph: "Some manufacturers and producers of

"Some manufacturers and producers of the Dominion of Canada are projecting an exposition of the natural and artificial prod-ucts of that country to be held in this city in July and October of 1880, hoping to be aided in the realization of this project by the Canadian-Government, which will have to ask pecuniary aid of Parliament. We ment to remove the duties from the products to be exhibited, and for the use of space in the Typographia Nacional. We have already spoken of the advantages to nave already spoken of the advantages to come from these relations with the Deminsion of Canada where the importation of Brazilian products, especially of sngar, has been regulated by a very favourable tariff, and we record with pleasuse the praises worthy undertaking of the premoters of this exposition, hoping that from it will come the greatest possible number of benefits to the two countries which are thus entering into new relations."

by Canada has been, we understand, supplemented by the Brazilian Government, to do with the original letter by Canada has been, we understand, supplemented by the Brazilian Government, for the purpose of enabling steam communication to be established between Canada and Brazil. The greatest interest is taken in the matter by the interest is taken in the matter by the success possible were and rendered the success possible were Brazilian press and mercantile men.
And we believe that our own Govern-THE STRENGTH OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

The Reform candidate in Cape Breton County, N.S., has taken up as the chief plank in his political platform, the chief plank in his political platform, essing or manufacturing all that Brazil needs and consumes, can still, in fish, in siderable variety, obtain a considerable in ments of the party which has, as the share of a trade from which at present we obtain little or no benefit.

a development of Opposition policy THE VICEREGAL RECEPTION. The incident is not, however, so surstrations depends, was most propitious: servatives. This singular political alli-ance began partly by accident. In 1867 conduct of the crowds. The poverty of overthrowing Sir JOHN MACDONALD. tively unknown here; and, thanks to ame people by giving them office that extent, at least, qualifying atred of the Confederation. But the first official visit of the Mar-

THE CONSUMER. THERE was no one to whom the Re form organs and orators appealed with more earnestness before the elections than the "consumer." This interesting because numerous, personage was told a tale which was expected to freeze his blood and make him adamant to the pressure of Tory protectionism. In the Liberal" eve the manufacturer was a bloated corruptionist, the merchant a pampered middleman, the farmer a greedy, grasping extortionist who wanted nigh prices, &c.; but the consumer-ah, there was virtue, and wisdom, and wiser heads of the Grit party see patriotism; and the Globe and its friends being virtuous and wise and patriotic, would stand by the consumer to the terprises, all the platform and Parlia- pose protection, and why? Because his by their business operations the power of Tory protectionism in Canada. This fact is further illustrated even by the Reform organs in their distribes against the Government. Does a case arise, for instance, in which some industry is obtaining what looks like less than its share of protection, the Grit papers take occasion to point it out; and a summary of their articles during this summer would show that in reality they have made ten times as much noise about industries which have not had enough protection, than about industries which have been injured by protection. This is, then, one of the advantages of the Government policy. It forces The fact is, the foreigner is paying the duty to an extent that never was known in this country before. We are raising a large revenue without any in the necessaries, even in many of the luxuries, of life. And to add to our gratification, our Reform contemporaries are the most industrious in pointing out the circumstance without quite meaning

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE FISHERY QUESTION. The necessity of saying something in reference to the departure of the American Minister from London has caused the London papers to publish some articles on the Fishery Question. The Times and the Pall Mall Gazette signalize themselves by articles in which they surprise us by making no statement that is absolutely incorrect and no suggestion that is quite idiotic. We recognize and rejoice in this progress of political education in England. Even a London cation in England. Even a London paper now comprehends colonial questions. If, however, the fisheries question had not been inseparably connected with the Alabama question, and made a portion of the Treaty of Washington, it is doubtful if the London papers would have quite so fully understood the matter; and in that case Minister WELSH's mission at the Court of St. James would mission at the Court of St. James would have been absolutely without an event, and the London papers, on his depar-ture, would have lacked a subject for a leader.

The papers in question have at least

one merit in common. They quite correctly estimate the force of the fact that if \$193,000 is demanded for the in-

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success possible we somewhat neglected by the State but all the same their work is known to those who have studied the que then, and the glitter of a signifi ant a matter as the interruption of a say's fishing is all that apparently

meeds and consumes, can still, in fish, in umber, in manufactured articles in considerable variety, obtain a considerable in relation to the fisheries, are investigated to think that speedy diplomatic action should be taken to settle it. But a fuller knowledge of the state of things would enable them to see that other points of difference exist. We do not see the necessity for sharp diplomatic action. The term for sharp diplomatic action. The term of the Washington Treaty will expire in due time. We shall be prepared to listen to proposals for the renewal of the privileges of American fishermen in our waters. Should these proposals from the United States not meet with our approbation as a Dominion, we shall be prepared also to witness the old fashion of poaching and encroachment, of denying the value of our fisheries in the press, and of confessing their essential value, in vessels that will risk confiscation to capture a cargo. The game is in our own hands. We have possession. We have law on our side. We have power on our side too. Our neighbours must learn wisdom by experience like other nations. It will be useless for them to deny a value which has been fixed at certain figures, not high enough for us, but too high for our neighbours, by an international tribunal. It will be useless to refuse to pay us a rental after having been obliged to pay it before. It will be useless also to come offering us feeble proposals of commercial interchange which by that time we We await with some curiosity the opinion to be expressed by the Reform papers in Ontario on this very singular aspect of party politics.

The term to say, without intending for a moment to say, without intending for a moment to reflect on the lovelty of the renewal of the ren to reflect on the loyalty of the people of the privileges of American fishermen in Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown, that they have never received a heartier or have on many occasions pointed out the absurdly contradictory nature of the opinions entertained by the eastern and opinions e offering us feeble proposals of commer-cial interchange which by that time we shall have learned to do bravely without. Time is on our side. Law is on our side. Right is on our side. necessities of our rivals range themselves with us, and diplomacy may hold

its peace. THE LATEST AFGHAN TRAGEDY THERE is a terrible sameness about the

tragedies which afflict the British forces in the midst of savage countries. They invariably arise from the mistake of supposing that the benefits of British rule or the safety afforded by British occupation will be appreciated by the savage peoples with whom we happen to be dealing. The humane instinct in the British breast deceives itself; and in dealing with tigers it trusts to the delusion of a tiger's generosity and a tiger's gratitude. All that the tiger cares for is blood. Inhis "History of Our Own Times" gratitude. All that the tiger cares for is blood. Inhis "History of Our Own Times" Mr. JUSTIN McCARTHY gives an account of the first terrible tragedy which afflicted our arms at Cabul. In the course of his interesting chapter Mr. McCarthy tells us how Britain had placed Sha SOOJAH upon the Afghan throne; had withdrawn Dosr Mahomer; had planted an embassy; and felt that peace had been restored and its permanence secured. In a day the whole aspect of the middle of August, and in the autumn return to England to the depot." much want SHA SOOJAH; and they him the less since he had been placed there by the foreigner, who was hated no matter how kindly he might be dis-posed to act. Shah Soojah was looked upon as a traitor who had sold his country to the British. An insurrection broke out at Cabul. Captain Burnss broke out at Cabul. Captain BURNES was murdered—a victim to a policy against which he had in vain protested. Sha Soojah was powerless to aid the English, even if he had been very willing. The British forts were attacked, and had to be abandoned. The British commander was entrapped and mur-dered with his staff. Sha Soojah was assassinated at Cabul. And of the six-teen thousand British troops who had fancied that they were conquerors at Cabul and masters of Afghanistan, only one man succeeded, by almost a miracle, in making his escape from the terrible mountain passes where along the bitter, stony paths of retreat the stiffened corpses of the British army were lying.
That was the first British disaster.
The telegrams of these days have The telegrams of these days have brought us tidings of another. Major CAVAGNARI and his companions of the Residency at Cabul have been murdered by revolted Afghan troops. The Ameer is powerless to do aught but implore aid. He is probably in danger of his own life. He may, too, be looked upon as a tractor who has established. upon as a trator who has established the foreigner at Cabul. Major CAVAGNARI'S fate is even sadder than BURNES'. He had no doubt, that the world knows, of the merits of British policy; but BURNES knew that the policy he was ordered to pursue was deadly. CAVAGNARI fancied that all was well for him and for England; that the Ameer was strong; that peace was secure; that Russia was checked; and that Britain had secured a frontier and

an ally. A day dissipates, perhaps, the ides. A day finds CAVAGNARI a victim to the policy he thought best. Major-General Sir Henry RAWLINSON'S latest deliverance concerning the Afghan war is as follows:—"A short, inexpensive, and not inglorious cam-paign, skillfully conducted and bravely supported, has been crowned "bravely supported, has been crowned "with a peace promising substantial "political results." The substantial political results are probably yet to arise. The war was undertaken mainly to check Russia. There is no doubt of that. Shere Alx and Yakoob Khan ware but nawne proved by received. were but pawns moved by master hands of Russian and British diplomatists. The British won with YAROOB KHAN; but the Russians remained with Shere All as a possible piece in the game still. Sir HENRY RAWLINSON says that the Sir Henry Rawlinson says that the value of Yakoob Khan's dependence on Great Britain largely depended on the stability of his power: and he confesses that the power was not quite firmly established. Bussia was still intriguing; and a Russian origin may possibly be found for the new disaster which has fallen on the British service in the midst of

IN MEMORIAM.

The readers of The Mail will have seen recorded in its columns a few days ago the death, on the frontiers of Afghanistan, of a young Canadian, Captain John W. Gamble, young Canadian, Captain John W. Gamble, 1st Battalion of H. M. 17th Regiment, eldest son of Mr. Clarke Gamble, of this city. The 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, it will be remembered, formed part of the brigade under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Tytler, V.C., C.B., in the march through the Kyber Pass, and the attack on the stronghold of Alimusjeed, the canal is British. at the commencement of the Afghan war. Captain Gamble was with his regiment all through the campaign, having been present in the attack on Ali Musjeed, and in the various operations in which the brigade took part, until the close of the war. How well the regiment did its duty in that brief campaign may be gathered from the farewell order of Brigadier-General Tytler, in which he refers to the services of the

on the frontier. The situation of the camp was very unhealthy, the heat intense and the water supply difficult of access. Cholera and typhus broke out among the troops. Day after day the number of victims increased, until the medical men were well nigh worn out with fatigue. It seemed a hard fate, after escaping all the perils of the battle field, to die like sheep in that pestilential spot. Doubtless many a heave fallow would of the battle field, to die like sheep in that pestilential spot. Doubtless many a brave fellow would have preferred to have fallen beneath the Afghan bullets rather than to feel life ebbing away under the exhaustion of disease. Surely it required almost more heroism to face death under such circumstances than amid the rush and excitement of battle. Captain Gamble, however, like the rest of his brother officers, showed that he knew how to do his duty amid the heat and discomfort, the fatigue and sickness of those weary days in camp, as well as in the excitement of the advance and the stirring scenes of the battle-field. He went about his work cheerfully, though the fell poison was already beginning to course through his veins. Writing to his family on the 4th of July (his last letter), he says:—

he says :-

return to England to the depôt."

This was not to be, however. He whe orders all things wisely had ordained that the gallant young soldier's time was come. He had a renewed attack of dysentery, and although naturally strong and vigorous, his constitution, weakened by fatigue and anxiety, succumbed to the disease, and on the 14th July he closed his career of duty, passing away, as his colonel writes, "in the faith and sure hope of a Christian."

Mr. Gamble and his family have the hearty sympathy of the community in the great sorrow which has overtaken them in the sad loss of their gallant son. Captain Gamble was educated first at Upper Canada College, from which he went at the age of 13 to Cheltenham College (England). He remained at Cheltenham College until he went up for, and passed, his examination at Sandhurst in June, 1860. He remained at Sandhurst until June, 1862, when he won his commission, and was gazetted as a subaltern in the 17th reciprent on the 2th of

"There is now no doubt that there is more activity in trade than has been noticeable for some time; and though the movement is not on a large scale, yet there is a turn for the better in many lines, both in the demand and in the prices obtainable, which causes the mercantile community to look forward with greater confidence to the future. Trade generally is on a healthier footing than it was during the period just prior to the setting in of the long-continued depression; and it now remains for both merchants and manufacturers to avoid the excesses of the past, and prevent a repetition of the disease which has so stubbornly resisted treatment, and whose cure has been a matter of time, and only brought about by natural causes." This is highly satisfactory, and we have no doubt our Reform contemporaries who anticipated general ruin under the new tariff are agreeably disappointed, and stand ready to confess that they were mistaken.

ome the greatest possible number of beases due to the roc countries which are the target places of the contries which are the series in the contries which are the series in the present of the Deltah and the Deltah an

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The traffic of the Suez canal last year showed a falling off for the firs', diese since its opening. In 1877, 1,663 ships passed

A curious fact has just come to light in regard to the prosperity of the iron trade in the United States. In negotiating for the the United States. In negotiating for the iron work on the extension of the new State, War and Navy Department building in Washington, the officers in charge of the work, instead of advertising for bids, addressed circular letters to the prominent iron manufacturers and contractors, requesting them to submit estimates for the iron work. The replies demonstrated the remarkable fact that the majority of the contractors declined to bid for the work on account of the large number of orders on account of the large number of orders

The exports of wheat to Europe from the four leading American ports on the Atlantic last week amounted to 4,596,737 bushels, of which 2,476,365 were shipped bushels, of which 2,476,365 were shipped from New York, 1,142,919 from Baltimore, 700,465 from Philadelphis, and 276,988 from Boston. Liverpool and London received 640,236 bushels, Antwerp 1,045,543, and France 1,447,215. The receipts and shipments of wheat at the seven Atlantic seaports of the United States during the past six weeks were:—Receipts, 32,256,650 bushels, being an increase over the same bushels, being an increase over the same period last year of 14,686,989 bushels, and exports 22,868,384 bushels, an increase of 9,970,325. Last week's export of corn from the four leading Atlantic ports amounted to 1,893,656 bushels.

As the stock of Reform arguments against the N. P. shows signs of becoming exhausted, judging by the wearisome repetition of exploded stories in which the free trade papers indulge, we call their attention to the following from the Detroit Free Press:—"The Canadian tariff is very far-reaching in its results. A society at Aylmer, Ontario, has been compelled to forego its annual picnic on account of the hard times, which the members attribute to the tariff." We have no doubt as to the tariff, we have no doubt as to the tariff." the truth of this statement. There has been a marked falling off in the number of been a marked rating on in the number of Reform bun-feeds this year, and the con-nection between the tariff and this melan-choly state of affairs is too obvious to need elucidation.

Messrs. Read, M.P., and Pell, M.P., the two members of the British agricultural commission deputed to visit this continent, will probably reach Toronto today and will, no doubt, devote their attention for some time to the fall fairs. They come too late to see the standing crops, but the display of agricultural products and farm stock at the various shows will give them a fair idea of the capabilities of Ontario as an agricultural country. It is to be presumed that they will visit Manitoba. The North-West is destined to become at no distant date the great wheat-producing region of the world, and even a hasty run over its fertile plains will convince the commissioners that the British farmer has

In 1877 the Australian Colonies, two millions of inhabitants, purchased British exports to the value of £19,285,718; whilst the United States with about forty millions of inhabitants, purchased only to the value of £16,376,814. In the same year the Dominion of Canada (with Newfoundland), containing four millions of inhabitants, took from Great Britain exports to the value of £7,613,547; whilst Russia, with with nearly eighty millions of people, bought only to the extent of £4,178,641. bought only to the extent of £4,178,641. In other words, every Australian is as large a customer to Great Britain as sixteen Americans, and every Canadian is better than thirty-five Russians. "Thus," says Mr. Ecroyd in one of his letters to the Bradford Observer, "should we succeed in settling only four or five millions more inhabitants in our Colonies, their custom would be as large as the whole of our present export trade to the United

de went up for, and passed, his examination at Sandhurst in June, 1809. He remained at Sandhurst until June, 1802, when he won his sommission, and was gazetted as a subalter in the 17th regiment on the 8th of July, 1862. He joined the let batalion of July, 1862. He joined the let batalion on the 18th of July, 1862. He joined the let batalion on the 18th of September, 1865. While serving in England. He joined the early part of 1877. Lieuten. The cable the other day announced the death of Lieut. Col. H. C. Fletcher, who was for some time secretary to Lord Duffield in the early part of 1877. Lieuten. The company, He was gazetted as Captain in the latth of November, 1877, and joined the let battalion, then in northern India on the 24th of November, 1877, and joined the let battalion, then in northern India on the 24th of November, 1877, and joined the let battalion, then in northern India on the 24th of November, 1877, and joined the let battalion, the service of the let battalion of t

North Riding of Yorkshire held at Thirsk recently, Col. Dawnay who is a candidate for Parliamentary honours, took up the agricultural depression question, and in the course of his remarks said: "The English agriculturists were too heavily handicapped to in their competition with America. The in their competition with America. The truth was that free trade had proved itself not of an unmixed benefit to the agriculture of this country. It was supposed that of the course of this country. It was supposed that the caber, open to all—ist, \$10, G. A. Mathieson; 2nd, \$6, A. Fraser; 3rd, J. Robertson.

The secondary of the caber, open to all—ist, \$12, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, \$6, Geo. Davidson, 40 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, \$6, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, \$6, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, \$6, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 26, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 in.; 2nd, 25, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5 truth was that free trade had proved itself not of an unmixed benefit to the agriculture of this country. It was supposed that when free trade was once established success to English agriculture would follow, but such was not the case. Our vessels going out to America brought back corn and cattle at an actual loss, the owncorn and cattle at an actual loss, the own-erspreferring to have the small freight rather than nothing at all. We did a good deal for America, but Americans did little or no-thing for us in return. That was not only foolish but ruisous. It was not free trade at all, nor fair play either." His remarks were applauded, and a resolution was passed demanding agricultural protection.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT.

(Continued from Third Page.)

THE CALEDONIAN GAMES.

Perhaps no country has furnished so many or as good athletes as the "land o' cakes." In field sports Scotchmen have always stood in the front ranks, and games held under their auspices are sure to be interesting, exciting, and, as a rule, well-contested. The Caledonian Society of this city has been a prominent caterer to the public in this direction, and their annual games are always participated in by men of undoubted athletic attainments. This fact alone ensures to the Society a large attendance of visitors to the annual recurrence of its field day. The announcement that the Governor-General and his Royal

reigal party, and the suspense of those, who awaited without, was speedily relieved. His Excellency wore a Windsor uniform with the insignia of the various orders to which he belongs. Her Royal Highness was attired in a satin and silk striped dress of pearl grey and iron grey, trimmed with white Enuseils lace and white and red carnations. She also wore a triars of diamonds, a diamond necklace, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, and Cobourg and India. Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Captain the Hon. Mr. Harbord, and Hon. W. Bagot. Mr. John Kidd, chief clerk of the Governor-General's of-fice, was also present. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor and the Misses Macdon-aid, Sir Selby Smyth, Hon. Mr. Justice Obst of undoubted athletic attainments. This fact alone ensures to the Society a large attendance of visitors to the annual recurrence of its field day. The annual recurrence of the Methan of the Paterson, Hon. Mr. Justice Osler, Hon. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, Hon. G. W. Allen, Col. Gzowski, Mr. J. B. Plumb, M. P.; the Consul-General of the German tempire, the Consul-General of the Nether lands, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, were among the tempire, the Consul-General of the Nether lands, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, were among the the House of Commons, were among the Empire, the Consul-General of the Nether lands, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, were among the the House of Commons, were among the Empire, the Consul-General of the Nether lands, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, were among the Empire, the Consul-General of the Nether lands, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, day evening. The dresses worn were costly and elegant. Many ladies wore black satin; while their juniors appeared in less sombre colours. Cream and ecru silks appeared to be extremely popular, and the style most frequently adopted was the princesse. Among the toilets which might be mentioned was a princesse dress with panniers; material, pale salmon silk embroidered with silk in colours; moss fringe and Honiton lace; flowers, moss rosebule. ing to matters of detail, and the gentlemen comprising the committee of managements were fully occupied in completing arrangements for the reception of the viceregal visitors. Word had been received from H.R.H. Princess Louise that she desired to witness several of the games, such as hurdle and foot racing, etc., and a slight deviation from the programme was made, so that the request could be complied with. As the time drew near for the arrival of the distinguished visitors, two pipers were placed on either turnet of the handsome little arch spanning the northern entrance to the grounds. About four c'olock the pipers announced that the viceregal party was in sight, and as they broidered with silk in colours; moss fringe and Honiton lace; flowers, moss rosebuds and bronze foliage; jewellery, diamonds; head-dress, wreath of moss, rosebuds and heather. Another very tastefully prepared toilet was the following:—A light blue gros grain silk dress with square waist and riour o clock the pipers announced that the viceregal party was in sight, and as they drove up to the gate the lively air of "The Campbell's are Ceming," was heard from the four pipes. Accompanied by Mayor Beaty and Ald. McMurrich, who led the way in a cab. their Excellengies with Lad.

ornaments worn by the wearer of this dress were pearls. Not far removed from the above was a white gros grain, with way in a cab, their Excellencies, with Lady Sophia Macnamara, Hon. Mr. Moreton and Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Hon. M. Bagot trimmings of white pink silk and Valen-ciennes lace, with as necklace of gold, with ruby and pearl pendant. A black gros grain, trimmed with Honiton lace, and Capt. Harbord, in a couple of carriages, made their appearance on the ground. Passing between a double row of Highlanders, in costume, placed at the entrance leading to an attractive-looking canopy erected for their reception on the watern part of the gros grain, trimmed with Honiton lace, was also ornamented with crimson roses and Honiton lace fichu. Another gros grain, but of blue, was worn by a Halifax lady. It was trimmed with pale pink satin and Honiton lace, and its wearer the western part of the grounds, His Excellency and Her Royal Highness received a warm welcome from the large gathering of Scotchmen resident in this city. At this time—the band played the National Anthem, and the cheering was added as ornaments carbuncles and dia-monds. For ladies who did not wish to dress as juveniles, old gold, satin dresses, with lace flounces and velvet trains were, in some cases, worn. A costume much admired was that of a lady renewed with vigour.

After the visitors were seated, Messrs. After the visitors were seated, Messrs. Mathieson, Henderson and Robinson, of Hamilton, took their places on a raised platform in front of the canopy, and performed a reel composed by the first named person three years ago, and called the Lorne Reel." At the conclusion, the dancers were warmly applauded by their Excellencies and the spectators. The games were then continued, and as some spirited contests took place between the athletes, the distinguished visitors were

not backward in bestowing their meed of praise on the successful competitors. A few minutes before six o'clock, and A few minutes before six o'clock, and after their Excellencies had witnessed the "tug of war" between representatives of the Highlanders and Lowlanders, the vice-regal party entered their carriages, and departed amid the ringing cheers of the crowd. Before doing so, however, the Governor General and her Royal Highness expressed themselves to the committeemen as being well pleased with the spirited contests of which they had been observers.

The following is the list of prize winners. The following is the list of prize winners and the games in which they excelled: and the games in which they excelled:—
Dancing strathspeys and reels, men, in cestume, open to all—lst, \$10, Geo. A. Mathieson, Hamilton; 2nd, \$5, A. Fraser, Hamilton; 3rd, \$2, Geo. Robertson, Hamilton.
Throwing heavy hammer, open to all—lst, \$15, George Davidson, 102 ft. 10 in; 2nd, \$8, D. C. Ross, 99 ft. 4 in.; 3rd, \$4, R. N. Harrison, 88 ft.

with bouquets of lily of the valley, heather, and moss; corsage à pannier trimmed to match. Among other dresses were noticed an old gold satin petticoat, Brussels point lace flounces; black velvet train; white plumes; lace and bouquets of poppies. Another handsome costume was a pale pink satin petticoat, tulle fouillone looped with roses; pink and ruby satintrain; tiara of pearls; tulle veil; pearl ornaments.

On Monday the viceregal party attended the review of troops on Garrison Common at mid-day, and were present at the citi-zens' ball in the evening. The military display was a marked success. Four thousand troops were on the ground, and

the number of spectators was estimated at forty thousand. When His Excellency

THE REVIEW.

the number of spectators was estimated as forty thousand. When His Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princes Louise, attended by a brilliant staff, role along the line and inspected the different corps, they received a thorough ovation from the thousands of spectators. England owes much of her greatness t her encouragement of the military system. Not alone have awards of merit, which are considered higher distriction than the patent of nobility, been distributed to those who have shown valour on the field, but

who have shown valour on the neid, but the approbation of the Government and the applause of the people have been extended to well-executed manœuvres in the sham battles which are frequently held and the volunteer movement has received constant and warm encouragement. The constant and warm encouragement. The result of this general distribution of the palm of merit is that not alone is there wholesome rivalry among the regulars, but volunteer corps vies with volunteer corps to attain to the greatest efficiency, and the whole nation is saturated with a strong military enthusiasm. In Canada the love of arms is scarcely less hearty than in the Motherland, but there has not been the same encouragement. For some years but the service has been neglected, and has our sequently declined that the service sequently declined; but the review of Tuesday showed that a little judicious management on the part of the Minister of Militia is all that is require to awaken the military spirit where to awaken the military spirit where it is dormant, and to give greater efficiency is those branches of the service which through many difficulties, have attained their present high state of discipline and order, and if there is any decline in the volunteer movement in England, which some maintain, the reverse is the case her. There is a revival, which only needs a proper stimulus to attain the highest

costume, open to all—ist, \$10, G. A. Mathieson; 2nd, \$5, A. Fraser; 3rd, J. Robertson.
Tossing the caber, open to all—lst, \$12, D. A. Ross, 41 ft. 5in.; 2nd, \$6, Geo. Davidson, 41 ft. 1 in.; 3rd, \$3, E. W. Johnston, 40 ft. 10 in.
One mile race, open to all—lst, \$20, D. A. Woods, Galt; 2nd, \$10, J. M. Case, Hamilton; 3rd, \$5, — McNaughton, Oshawa.
Best Highlander in costume, open to all—ist, \$16, Donald Gibson; 2nd, \$3, R. M. Atkinson; 3rd, \$4, J. Robertson.
Best dressed boy in costume, open to all—ist, \$8, James N. Walker, St. Catharines; 2nd, \$6, David Johnston, St. Catharines; 3rd, \$4, T. McMillan, Toronto; 4th, \$2, Murray Johnston, Hamilton.
Boys' race, quarter-mile, under 15 years, open to all—ist, \$4, Harold Sewell; 2nd, \$2, George Hawkins; 3rd, \$1, A. Bennett.
Quoits, first-class, heavy weight—ist, \$15, R. D. Slivester, 41 points; 2nd, \$3, W. Walkenshaw, 36 points; 3rd, \$4, W. Purdy, 30 peints.
Quoits, light weight—ist, \$3, Thomas Mathieson, 31 points; 2nd, \$4, R. A. Fraser, 31 points; 3rd, \$2, John Rippon, 30 points.
Tug of War—Prize, four bags oatmeal, valued at \$10, to be distributed as follows, viz: 1 bag to Boys' Home, 1 bag to Girls' Home, 1 bag to Home for Incurables, 1 bag to House of Providence. This was a contest between the Highlanders and Lowlanders, which was won by the former, after an exciting struggle.

partook of breakfast. They ed, and, preceded by their fine shed along Bay to King, and they e Garrison Common, where they at 11.30. They were accompanied b neen's Own. The line of march t Queen's Own. The line of march to Common was thronged with spect who spoke in the highest terms of the dierly bearing of the men. The ware accompanied by a detachment valry from Belleville, 25 strong, command of Capt. McArthur, came up to participase in the review. From an early hour the city displasis of unwonted activity. The swere crowded by an eager holiday of who walked up and down, convergroups and welcomed the visitors they were constantly meeting. Even minutes and steamers in the trains and steamers in fresh accessions to swell the num strangers in the city, and the sober gothernor professionals was brightened by the officers of the constantly meeting. the non-professionals was brighten relieved by the gathering corps of mi horse and foot, arriving from all pathe Province. The fair sex were abroad in unusual numbers, and added and gaiety to the streets. The cen THE GARRISON COMMON, whither the vast crowd of citizen visitors astir were drawn by a co impulse. Steamers, low down in the with their living freight, discharge quick succession thousands of people the Exhibition wharf. Long trains way cars, packed from platform to form, brought out their mighty con tions, and along the road, on fo in carriages, the human stream flowe tinuously. The dust-stained co

tinuously. The dust-stained co margined on one side by the lake a rounded by the forts and tents, sides, and the Exhibition grounds third, presented a most animated a ance. Quite as prompt in their are the spectators were

THE TROOPS At as early an hour as half-past n music of military bands, the tramp fantry, and the galloping of cavalr the people who had by that time purappearance something to engage the tention. The infantry and the ril proached the review ground by ti proached the review ground by the north of the new fort; the cavalry artillery which had not encamped field, entered by the road through field, entered by the road through closure in which the New Fort Each battery, each battalion, an cavalry troop had previously had it on the field assigned to it so that, body of men entered, the commandicers had nothing to do further direct their regiments to the quarte Common selected for them. The took up their positions in the foorder, the Cavalry occupying the western corner of the Common, the A western corner of the Common, the A the next position north, the Ri north-western corner of the Commo

1. Governor-General's Body Gur men, under Lieut. Col. Denison, o by Major Denison and Captain Dun 2. The Port Hope Troop, 40 me

2. The Port Hope Troop, 40 memanded by Captain Williams.
3. The Peterboro' Troop, 40 men Lieut. Col. Rogers.
The cavalry were all under the co of Lieut. Col. Boulton, of Cobour was the senior cavalry officer presen Markham and Oakridges cavalry we sent, but they were detailed to k field clear of stray spectators, and serve the lines. A detachment for escort of the viceregal party. Artillery_

1. "A" Battery, of Kingston, 115 2. Toronto Field Battery, 70 der Major Grey, and a division f Battery.
3. Hamilton Battery, 70 men Captain McMahon.

The Wellington and Ontario were present, and assisted to lines. They were commanded former, Capt. Nicol, and the latt Macdonald.

Engineers-1. Toronto Engineer Corps, 81. and men, under Col. Scoble.

2. Foot Artillery, "A" Batter

1. 2nd Queen's Own, of Torons Lient. Col. Otter, 442 men.
2, 3rd Victorias, of Montreal, ander Col. Whitehead. 3. 20th Halton, 240 men by Major Allan.
4. 38th Brant (Dufferin Rifles) 2 under the command of Col. Dickie

Infantry_
1. 7th London Light Infantry, under Col. Walker.
2. 10th Royals, of Toronto, 3. 13th Battalion, Hamilton. ommanded by Col. Skinner.

4. 31st Battalion of the County 375 men, under Capt. Spencer.
5. 46th Battalion, Port Hope, 2

under Col. Williams. As the hour of noon drew n mental tension of the crowd in and at every movement, towards t and at every movement, towards to the Common, an eager whis "They have arrived" rang along the A little after twelve o'clock a more tic movement than usual took place. Royal standard was run up, and the lery commenced the salute, when the take was discovered, and a field rode at full gallop across the field a dered the battery to cease firing. cisely a quarter past twelve

THE VICEREGAL PARTY ARRIVED His Excellency the Governor-Gand the Princess Louise had, he been preceded to the grounds by hour the Lieutenant-Governor, who pied a carriage with the Misses Maand Captain Grant, A.D.C. Follov Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, brief interval, came another riage, in which were sected. brief interval, came another riage, in which were seated Mr. Moreton, Mrs. Moreton, Col. G. A. D. C. to the Queen, and Mrs. De Still another carriage contained Ladnamara and other ladies accompany viceregal party, afterwards arrived, three carriages were the only vehillowed on the field. His Excellent the Princess were seated. lowed on the field. His Excellen the Princess were accompanied by liant staff. It consisted of May Winton, who wore the staff uniform R. W. Bagot, who wore the uniforn British volunteer cavalry corps with he is connected; Capt. Harbor, wore the uniform of the Fusilier and Liant. General Sir Selby

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS. ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The 3rd Victoria Rifles, of Montreal, under command of Lieut. Col. Whitehead, arrived in the morning at 9.30 by the Grand Trunk railway, after being fourteen hours on the road. They number 387 rank and file, and were in splendid condition not withstanding their very fatiguing trip. They were accompanied by their brast band of 40 and their bugle band of 30 pieces. The regiment was expected to wore the uniform of the Fusilier and Lieut.-General Sir Selby His Excellency wore morning and was decorated with the of St. Michael and St. He rode the well known racer, Insp. Her Hoyal Highness was attired in black riding habit, tall silk hat wi silver bracelets, dogskin gloves, a collar, with small broach in from pearl earrings. She sat her hors easy grace, and showed that she animal well under control. As thentered the grounds, which they entered the grounds, which they way of the New Fort, the large way of the New Fort, the large through which they rode, cheered the Royal Standard was run ut flagstaff in front of the grand stathe batteries fired a salute of two guns. The Governor-General a Princess, immediately on their as the common, rode to the centrifield, where they were met by th in command, among whom were in command, among whom were in command. Sir Selby in the was in full command day—with Major Smith, his A Col. Durie, D.A.G., with Lieut. I of the G.G.F.G., acting A.D.C.; Clor, D.A.G. of London; Lieut. Col of Kingston. Pricade Majors Den of Kingston; Brigade Majors Der Villiers.

INSPECTION IN LINE. The party, accompanied by these at once proceeded to inspect the line, commencing at the south-we of the field which was occupie cavalry, and concluding with the at the north-east corner. As they

regal party, and the suspense of those, who awaited without, was speedily relieved. His Excellency wore a Windoor uniform with the insignia of the various orders to which he belongs. Her Royal Highness was attired in a satin and silk striped dress of pearl grey and iron grey, trimmed with white Brussels lace and white and red carnations. She also wore a tiars of diamonds, a diamond necklace, and the orders of Victoria and Albert, and Cobourg and India. Hon. Mrs. Moreton and the orders of Victoria and Albert, and Cobourg and India. Hon. Mrs. Moreton were a cream satin and ruby velvet dress, with pearl trimming; diamond head-dress and diamonds. His Excellency's suite terer to the heir annual in by men ents. This iety a large mual recurnouncement is his Royal onday afterwounds, and the Society, rsons, many attening and Cobourg and India. Hon. Mrs. lands, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, were among the company. Attached to the staff and aserwise have company. Attached to the same a sisting in the Presence Chamber were a number of the officers of the Queen's Own number of the officers of the Queen's Own Captain Strange, M.P.; rs of th number of the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles, including Captain Strange, M.P.; Major Miller, Captain Bowes, Captain Buchan, Captain Foster, Captain Hamil-ton, Captain Allan, Lieut. Kersteman, Lieut. Hodgins, and Lieut. Close. Within the chamber the scene was fully equal to that presented at the gathering on Saturive Highland streets of ent. The that presented at the gathering on Saturday evening. The dresses worn were costly and elegant. Many ladies wore black satin; while their juniors appeared in less sombre colours. Cream and ecru silks appeared to be extremely popular, and the style most frequently adopted was the princesse. Among the toilets which might be mentioned was a princesse diess with panniers; material, pale salmon silk embroidered with silk in colours; moss fringe and Honiton lace; flowers, moss rosebuds and honiton lace; flowers, moss rosebuds. pers paraded ent tunes. he was posriety, dressed ting arrangeand bronze foliage; jewellery, diamonds; head-dress, wreath of moss, rosebuds and heather. Another very tastefully prepared toilet was the following:—A light blue she desired games, such gros grain silk dress with square waist and square train, trimmed with blue brocade, fringe and lace, and with flowers on the ed visitors lady wore a rich black velvet dress with train, trimmed with point lace.
The same lady also were a necklace of ed that the white satin, with petticoat of white trimmed with a deep flounce of Honiton lace, and ferns and jassamine flowers. The ornaments worn by the wearer of this dress were pearls. Not far removed from with Lady Moreton the above was a white gros grain, with trimmings of white pink silk and Valenciennes lace, with a necklace of gold, with ruby and pearl pendant. A black gros grain, trimmed with Honiton lace, d at the entive looking and Honiton lace fichu. Another gros grain, but of blue, was worn by a Halifax ed at the enlady. It was trimmed with pale pink satin and Honiton lace, and its wearer

white plumes; lace and bouquets of popies. Another handsome costume was a pale pink satin petticoat, tulle fouillonné looped with roses; pink and ruby satin train; tiara of pearls; tulle veil; pearl al Highness the spirited On Monday the viceregal party attended the review of troops on Garrison Common at mid-day, and were present at the citiprize winners ing. The military ens' ball in the eveni display was a marked success. Four thousand troops were on the ground, and the number of spectators was estimated at forty thousand. When His Excellency forty thousand. When His Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, attended by a brilliant staff, rode along the line and inspected the different

om the large added as ornaments carbuncles and dia

nd played the dress as juveniles, old gold, satin dresses

with lace hounces and verte and well and the street in some cases, worn. A costume much admired was that of a lady who was attired in a black satin dress, the front trimmed to form a tablier, with small flounces of satin, festooned

called the lace; corsage a pannier, trimmed with blush roses and autumn leaves. Two

and as some between the of gros grain silk, shirred and trimmed

their meed heather, and moss; corsage à pannier trimcompetitors.
o'clock, and noticed an old gold satin petticoat, Brus-

visitors were with

monds. For ladies who did not wish to

with lace; square train, with jabot of

young ladies wore the following :- Cos-

tumes of pale pink satin petticoats, draped

bouquets of lily of the valley,

corps, they received a thorough ovation from the thousands of spectators. THE REVIEW. England owes much of her greatness t England owes much of her greatness to her encouragement of the military system. Not alone have awards of merit, which are considered higher distinction than the patent of nobility, been distributed to those who have shown valour on the field, but the approbation of the Government and the applause of the people have been extended to well-executed maneuvres in the content of the c and the volunteer movement has rece constant and warm encouragement. The result of this general distribution of the palm of merit is that not alone is there a wholesome rivalry among the regulars, but volunteer corps vies with volunteer corps to attain to the greatest efficiency, and the whole nation is saturated with a strong military enthusiasm. In Canada the love of arms is scarcely less hearty than in the Motherland, but there has not been the same encouragement. For some years back the service has been neglected, and has constant of the same than the service has been neglected, and has constant of the service has been neglected. sequently declined; but the review of Tuesday showed that a little judicious management on the part of the Minister of Militia is all that is required to awaken the military spirit where it is 1st, \$12, A. Dob dormant, and to give greater efficiency those branches of the service which those branches of the service which, through many difficulties, have attained their present high state of discipline and order, and if there is any decline in the volunteer movement in England, which some maintain, the reverse is the case here. There is a revival, which only needs a proper stimulus to attain the highest ends. Tuesday's review showed that the military spirit is not local, for many of those who contributed to the success of the display came from a considerable distance, in order that the evolutions of Garrison Common should be worthy of the occasion and the Province.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS. The 3rd Victoria Rifles, of Montrea under command of Lieut.-Col. Whitehead arrived in the morning at 9,30 by the Grant Trunk railway, after being fourteen hour on the road. They number 387 rank and file, and were in splendid condition not withstanding their very fatiguing trip. They were accompanied by their bras band of 40 and their bugle band of 2 pieces. The regiment was expected to arrive at 8 o'clock, and at that hour a large arrive at 8 o'clock, and at that hour a large number of citizens were at the station ready to welcome this greatly distinguished corps. A great deal of disappointmen was therefore manifested, when it was an nounced that the train by which the regiment was coming, was more than an hou late. Unfortunate as this was, however it had the advantage of enabling a much larger number of people to join in the reception than, otherwise, the early hour an nounced for their arrival would have admitted of. The Queen's Own and 10th nounced for their arrival would have mitted of. The Queen's Own and lot Royals also assembled in large numbers to greet the gallant visitors, and when the train drew up at the foot of West Marke street, the chearing was both loud, long and enthusiastic. It was pleasant notice the warmth with which friendships right of the ded, notwithnotice the warmth with which friendship formed on the occasion of the visit of ti-Queen's Own to Montreal recently, war renewed. The regiment debarked at the foot of West Market street, and proceeds to the market square, where they stack d gentlemen her Royal to receive, ber was bethe enthe vice-

nt House was

Captain McMahon.
The Wellington and Ontario Batteries

were present, and assisted to keep the lines. They were commanded by, the former, Capt. Nicol, and the latter, Major Macdonald. Engineers-

1. Toronto Engineer Corps, 81, officers and men, under Col. Scoble.
2. Foot Artillery, "A" Battery.

1. 2nd Queen's Own, of Toronto, under Lieut.-Col. Otter, 442 men.
2, 3rd Victorias, of Montreal, 350 men, under Col. Whitehead. ander Col. Whitehead.
3. 20th Halton, 240 men, commanded by Major Allan. Major Allan.
4. 38th Brant (Dufferin Rifles) 250 men, under the command of Col. Dickie.

under Col. Walker.
2. 10th Royals, of Toronto, 350 men,

2. 10th Royals, of Toronto, 350 men, under Major Shaw.
3. 13th Battalion, Hamilton, 273 men, commanded by Col. Skinner.
4. 31st Battalion of the County of Grey, 375 men, under Capt. Spencer.
5. 46th Battalion, Port Hope, 273 men, under Col. Williams under Col. Williams.

As the hour of noon drew near the mental tension of the crowd increased, and at every movement, towards the east under Col. Williams.

of the Common, an eager whisper of "They have arrived" rang along the lines. A little after twelve o'clock a more empha-A little after twelve o'clock a more empha-tic movement than usual took place, the Royal standard was run up, and the artil-lery commenced the salute, when the mis-take was discovered, and a field officer rode at full gallop across the field and or-dered the battery to cease firing. At pre-cisely a quarter past twelve

THE VICEREGAL PARTY ARRIVED. His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise had, however, been preceded to the grounds by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who occupied a carriage with the Misses Macdonald and Captain Grant, A.D.C. Following the and Captain Grant, A.D.C. Following the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, after a brief interval, came another carriage, in which were seated Hon. Mr. Moreton, Mrs. Moreton, Col. Gzowaki, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Mrs. DeWinton. Still another carriage contained Lady Machamara and other ladies accompanying the viceregal party, afterwards arrived. These three carriages were the only vehicles allowed on the field. His Excellency and the Princess were accompanied by a bril-

viceregal party, afterwards arrived. These three carriages were the only vehicles allowed on the field, His Excellency and the Princess were accompanied by a brilliant staff. It consisted of Major De-Winton, who wore the staff uniform; Hon. R. W. Bagot, who wore the uniform of the British volunteer cavalry corps with which he is connected; Capt. Harbord, who wore the uniform of the Fusilier Guards, and Lieut. General Sir Selby Smyth. His Excellency wore morning dress, and was decorated with the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He rode the well known racer, Inspiration. Her Hoyal Highness was attired in a plain black riding habit, tall silk hat with veil, silver bracelets, dogskin gloves, a rolling collar, with small broach in front, and pearl earrings. She sat her horse with easy grace, and showed that she had the animal well under control. As the party entered the grounds, which they did by way of the New Fort, the large crowds, through which they rode, cheered lustily, the Royal Standard was run up on the flagstaff in front of the grand stand, and the batteries fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The Governor-General and the Princess, immediately on their arrival on the common, rode to the centre of the field, where they were met by the officers in command, among whom were included Lieut. General Sir Selby Smyth—who was in full command for the day—with Major Smith, his A. D. C., Col. Durie, D. A. G., of London; Lieut. Col. Irwin, of the G.G. F. G., acting A. D. C.; Col. Taylor, D. A. G. of London; Lieut. Col. Irwin.

the day, but was prevented attending by illness. The first corps to present itself was the Queen's Own, a regiment so well known in Toronto that very little need be said about it. In appearance, material, and efficiency the Queen's Own was one of the heat regiments on the field. and efficiency the Queen's Own was one of the best regiments on the field. Immediately following this body of men in the order of march, and closely competing with them for the honours of the day, were the Victorias of Montreal, under Col. Whitehead. The appearance and demeanour of the "Vicas" during the whole re-

our of the "Vica" during the whole review were in every way highly
creditable; so much so that as
they marched past the saluting
base they were very favourably commented
upon and very liberally cheered. The
Queen's Own, it should have been remarked, also came in for very cordial cheering
from their fellow citizens and numerous
admirers. The 20th Halton is an extremely
well disciplined regiment, and though not admirers. The 20th Halton is an extremely well disciplined regiment, and though not free from deficiencies, caused by the want of more frequent drill, still shows that the corps is a valuable portion of the Ontario contingent of the military forces of the Dominion. The Dufferin Rifles also made a fine appearance. The first infantry regiment to come to the front was the 7th London, commanded by Col. Walker. The men are well drilled, but in some of the companies are rather youthful members. a and diamonds.

London, commanded by Col. Walker. The men are well drilled, but in some of the companies are rather youthful members, a fault, however, which time will improve. The 10th Royals mustered strong, and a fine body of young men as they are, looked well and presented accoutrements, arms and clothing in excellent condition. The 13th of Hamilton are evidently in a high state of efficiency. The 31st, of Grey, were equally up to the mark. The 46th, of West Durham, commanded by Col. Williams, is composed of a body of men, who in intelligence and physique will compare with any regiment in the Frovince. They are men who evidently can stand great fatigue and hardship and well deserve all the praise that was lavished upon them by the military critics present. The review concluded by all the troops being drawn up and advancing to the centre of the field in contiguous columns to the stirring air of "The British Grenadiers" played by the fourteen bands. This, one of the best excerted movements of the daw was a system of the dave was and diamonds. Shortly after entering the room, her Royal Highness and his Excellency, with members of the suite, participated in the dancing. The Pripoess danced a quadrille with Leiut. Governor Macdonald, the lancers with Commodore Boswell, and a quadrille with Senator Macdonald, Miss Beaty, and Mrs. G. W. Allan. Dancing was continued by the general company until long after midnight.

Expected Arrival of the Sub-Committee in Teronte.

Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M. P. for South Norfolk, and Mr. Albert Pell, M. P. for South Leicestershire, the sub-committee assigned to America of the Parliamentary fourteen bands. This, one of the best executed movements of the day, was a very pretty spectacle. It showed the capability of the men to take part in concerted

action, with military promptness and regularity. In fact, all the movements in the review were well executed. Those who were in command did not attempt too much and the result was that, in what they THE CITIZENS' BALL, The event to which society had been for several weeks past was the Citizens for several weeks past was the Citizens' Ball, which was given on Tuesday night in honour of the Governor and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, at the Horticultural Gardens pavilion. The ball was originated and successfully carried out by a committee of citizens, who not only devoted much time and labour to perfecting the arrangements, but raised a sufficiently large guarantee fund to cover all pecuniary liabilities. The sole reward for these labours is the feeling of satisfaction at the success which attended their labours. According to previous experience in conneccording to previous experience in connec-tion with local balls, the sale of tickets commenced slowly, but at the close there was a rush of those who desired to attend,

and the specimen of military bank, the tump of the specimen to be very large formation of military bank, the tump of the specimen of the speci tural products promises to be very large.

The vestibule was carpeted in gray and crimson, and divided from the lobbies by curtains. Along the sides were placed sofas and fauteuils, embowered in foliage, where promenaders chatted, and tired dancers rested. At the end of the vestible there was a handsomely upholistered ante-room, adjoining which was the ladies' dressing-room, where all possible arrangements were made for the comfort of the fair sex. Experienced ladies' maids waited upon the ladies, and provided for the safety of their outer habiliments. The inner lobby, from which the staircases ascend to the galleries, was handsomely carpeted and draped with flowers and shrubs, forming miniature conservatories at either end. From this lebby the ball room was entered by numerous doorways. The fleor was in admirable condition for dancing. The

low and black, and lighted with chandeliers and brackets. The tables were handsomely laid with elaborate flower centrepieces. Opposite was the refreshment room,
decorated with blue-green and panelled
with maroon and gold, where foes, tes and
coffee, and light refreshments were supplied
during the evening. The decorations were
artistically worked out, and admirably
suited to the occasion. What, under
usual circumstances, is a plain building
had been converted into a series of bright
and handsome apartments, which were last
night crowded by a large and fashionable
company. Among those present were many
Americans belonging to New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, and
other cities of the Union. Ontario cities
and towns outside of Toronto sent large other cities of the Union. Ontario cities and towns outside of Toronto sent large contingents of visitors, while there were also several representatives from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John.

About eleven o'clock the viceregal party appeared. Her Royal Highness wore a dark green satin dress trimmed with tulle, and wreaths of oranges and leaves. The head-dress was a wreath of oranges and

Mr. Clare Sewell Read, M. P. for South Norfolk, and Mr. Albert Pell, M. P. for South Norfolk, and Mr. Albert Pell, M. P. for South Leicestershire, the sub-committee assigned to America of the Parliamentary commission to enquire into the causes of the present distress in the agricultural districts of England, arrived at New York on Saturday, in the City of Montreal. They were met at the dock by Senator Read, of Belleville, who had been authorized to meet them by the Dominion Government. The gentlemen were to leave New York on Monday morning for Toronto, via Niagara, to view the exhibition of agricultural products and appliances in this city. From here they will probably make the round of the fall shows, including the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa. Mr. Read is a tenant-farmer on a large scale in Norfolk, where his ancestors for 300 years have followed the same pursuit. He is President of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture and a member of the Council Scale in Norfolk, where his ancestors for 300 years have followed the same pursuit. He is President of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture and a member of the Council of the Central Chamber of Agriculture and of the Farmers' Club. He has written several essays on farming. In politics he is a Progressive-Conservative. Mr. Pell is also a farmer, and in politics a Conservative. He was educated at Rugby and graduated Hortfulltural Department.

James Leslie, Eglington, shows some fine honey, collected from bees on his estate.

Messrs. W. J. Bird & Co., Toronto, show a specimen of their compressed beef ready for use.

William Clark, Montreal, shows a case of his prepared chicken, ham and tongue sausages and bolognas.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. a farmer, and in politics a Conservative.

He was educated at Rugby and graduated from Cambridge. He is a farmer in Leicestershire and was the first Chairman of the Central Chamber of Agriculture.

commenced slowly, but at the close there there are tweeded the capacity of the flagstaff in front of the grand stand, and the batteries fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The Governor-General and the Princess, immediately on their arrival on the common, rode to the centre of the field, where they were met by the officers in command, among whom were included lieut. General Sir Selby Smyth—who was in full command for the day—with Major Smith, his A. D. C., Col. Durie, D.A.G., of London; Lieut. Col. Irwin, of Kingston; Brigade Majors Denison and Villiers.

The party, accompanied by these officers, at once proceeded to inspect the troops in line, commencing at the south-west corner of the field which was occupied by the cavalry, and concluding with the infantry at the north-east corner, As they passed, Mr. Egerton R. Rees, of the township of Kingston, county of Frontenac, who has exported a large number of sheep to England during the present season, will return to Canada about the middle of this

THE WEEKLY MAIL,

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 879.

As weather or Tousing was all that could be reasoned the property of the same and the same and

earters. W. Riddell, Cobourg, has a display of

chicory.

E. Stock has some fine turnips of the of Montreal.

Charles Russel, Claremount, shows pearl barley, pot barley, standard oatmeal, buok-wheat flour and wheat flour.

Ramage & Vetch, Chesley, have standard oatmeal, pearl barley and pot barley.

Martin & Sons, Mount Forest, show some oatmeal, both standard and Scotch.

Walking round the side portion of the building, may be seen two good assorted.

building, may be seen two good assorted collections of vegetables, one by James Allen and the other by R. Guthrie.

The Fertilizing Factory, Toronto, make a display of different kinds of bone ma-

nures.
Matthew Richardson, Port Colborne, Matthew Richardson, Port Colborne, exhibits a wax extractor of improved make. He shows an adjustable honey extractor, and also a winter hive, which is lined with sawdust to prevent the bees from freezing. A patent bee-smoker, is said to be the only one on exhibition. He also shows artificial comb foundation for bees to work upon, and a specimen of honey taken from his hives.

William McEvoy, Woodburn, exhibits an assortment of fine, light honey extracted and honey in the comb.

F. H. H. Davidson, Toronto, exhibits a lot of honey in the comb, which was produced in Jarvis street by a swarm captured by several young ladies. They are very proud of their exhibit.

A. J. McKay, Underwood, displays an assortment of honey, which is well thought of.

James Leslie, Eglington, shows some fine honey, collected from bees on his estate.

Messrs. W. J. Bird & Co., Toronto, show a specimen of their compressed beef ready for use.

Messrs. W. J. Bird & Co., Toronto, show a specimen of their compressed beef ready for use.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Simmers, Toronto, has a good collection of ferns and foliage plants in pots, and a large number of cut specimens of margolds, pansies, phloxes, ten weeks stock, German asters, zinnias, and two tastily arranged vases of gladiolii.

George Anderson, Hamilton, has a magnificent display of cut flowers, both as regards quantity and variety, but some of the more delicate specimens, particularly the roses, have faded on their journey down. He shows phloxes, zinnias, gladiolii, Bourbon roses, hollyhawks, large daklias and very fine petunias, and a good display of geraniums. His exhibit is very attractive.

Jas. Pape, Toronto, has several fine

of geraniums. His exhibit is very attractive.

Jas. Pape, Toronto, has several fine double geraniums in pots.

Thos. Wakefield shows six very fine specimens of coxcombs, some good happy thought geraniums, and a large collection of foliage plants.

Mrs. E. J. Irwin, Newcastle, has a handsome bouquet of everlastings, very tastefully arranged.

Jno. E. Horsley, Toronto, shows two large vase bouquets of very delicate flowers, harmoniously assorted.

Bolt Company, of Montreal, and for the 700 tons of spikes, to Miller Bros. & Mitchell,

E. Stock has some fine turnips of Aberdeen yellows order.

J. H. Rowe has a large and finely assorted collection of potatoes.

The display of barley is very good. Jno.
Wright, Owen Sound, shows pearl barley and Indian meal.

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Wright, Owen Sound, shows pearl barley and Indian meal.

The display of barley is very good. Jno.

T

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have offered a reward of \$100 for informa-tion that will lead to the detection or con-viction of the person or persons who mal-iciously placed obstructions on the track of the B. & N. H. railway on August 15th. The programme for the day of the vice-regal visit to London does not as yet in-clude anything but a procession through the streets, and the reading of au address. While at London the party will be the guests of the Bishop of Huron at Norwood House.

Mr. Thomas Hickson, proprietor of the

of British Columbia.

At the Guelph City Council meeting, Mayor Howard declined a second time to allow Mr. Gauhan to take his seat as an Alderman, although he had been returned twice by the electors. Mr. Gauhan produced a qualification paper, showing a \$220 leasehold. Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. Guthrie, the City Solicitor, have given it as their opinion that the ordinary city qualification of \$3,000 is necessary under the Guelph Incorporation Act for elections before, as well as after, 1st February next.

number 25 ends at English River to Eagle
River and contract number 42, extending
from where contract number 41 ends at
Eagle River, to Keewatin or Rat Portage.
A fever, said by some medical men to be
malarial, by others to be typhus, has been
prevailing in Sarnia during the last four
weeks. Five deaths have resulted from it
un to this date. The citizens generally atup to this date. The citizens generally attribute the fever to the water supplied by the water works, and as a consequence four samples of the water were taken out of the hydrants at different parts of the town and submitted to Professor Croft, of

inches by 6½ inches.

J. Brown, who has been conducting a dyeing business in London, for some time, has left unceremoniously.

Prof. Baine has resigned his position in the High School, Halifax, N. S., to accept a position in the Kingston Military College.

The Governor-General and the Princess Louise have intimated that they will stop at Ingersoll and receive an address on the 16th inst.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the beld, North-West Territories, states that the reports regarding the prospect of difficulties with the Indians have been greatly exagerated, if they are not purely sensational. It appears, indeed, that the public school

It is proposed that the public school

Agricultural Commissioners, are among the notabilities visiting Toronto this week.

dition some nice white celery, firm and tempting looking, as well as, a large exhibit of other vegetables.

Jas. Allen shows three heads of winning Stadt cabbages of a bright green colour, divide solid hearts; carrots, intermediate, carry horns and long reds, all very good. He has also sone good celery, both white and red; and in addition onions, beets, and thence to St. Boniface.

James Wright has a very fine display of good points, beets, blood, it is a specific and the carry of picking onions; beets, blood, it is a quantity of picking on

nary Surgeon when they use Dick's Blood Purifier, Dick's Ointment, Dick's Blister and Dick's Liniment. These remedies are worth their weight in gold to owners of stock. For sale everywhere.

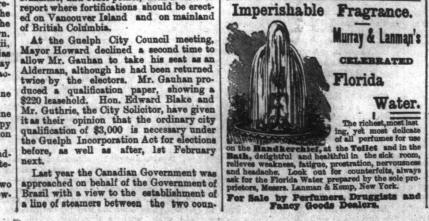
Everybody Suffers Pain.-It is Everybody Suffers Pain.—It is the result of sin and violation of nature's laws. The great creator of the universe in His infinite mercy has done much to allay the suffering of His people by giving them out of nature's storehouse a "balm for every wound." Such is the Pain-Killer made by Perry Davis & Son; it stops pain almost instantly, is used both internally and externally, and is, of all other pain remedies, the oldest and best,

AND PILLS.

Betablished 1889.

Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Screfula, in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated lileers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary-Tumours, Foul Eruptions, Old Sorces, Eheumatism, all disease or sores produced by had blood or humours.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS For Sale byjall Druggists and Dealers Medicines.



Medica.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate

has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints,
Bropsy, Female Weskness, Leucerrhees,
arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Beblitty, Veskning acts
directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts
upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation,
cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels. greatly exaggerated.

The governors of Dalhousie College have sued Halifax for \$10,000 damages for obstructions placed on the grand parade. This is really to test the ownership of what is called a disgrace to the city.

Mrs. Viola Mercer, a young widow, committed suicide by shooting herself at Castleton yesterday in the store of F. E. McKyes. The verdict of the corroner's jury gives the causeas unreturned affection for Mr. McKyes. They exonerate him from all blame in the matter.

that there are no visible signs of a disturbance.

The recent wet weather in Novia Scotla threatened serious injury to the grain crop and much harm has already been done. The probability of fine weather is, however, dispelling the fears of the farmers and, with a few more fine days, the prospect of a bountiful harvest will have been realized. The wheat crop is looking well and is bearing in a much larger quantity then usual. Oats and barley are good. Potatoes, so far as heard, are fair, and roots crops the same. Apples and other products of the orchard will be plentiful.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Tupper, son of Sir Charles Tupper, to the eldest daughter of Hon. James Macdonald, Minister of Justice, was celebrated in St. Mathews' Presbyterian church, Halifax on Tuesday morning. The church was filled with the fashion and beauty of the city. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Robert Laing, M.A., pastor, assisted by the Very Rev. Geo. M. Grant, D.D., Principal of Queen's College, Kingston. The groom arrived at 11.35, accompanied by his grooms—mer, Messers. Geo. M. Greer and Carter A. Hill. At 11.45 the brides ratived and was led to the altar by the rather. The bridesmaids were her two sisters The bride and bridesmaids were her two sisters The bride and bridesmaids were dreeded in white silk, and carried beautiful bouquets of flowers. The brides father at the North-West Arm, where breakfast had been prepared, and in the evening left by Intercolonial railway for the States. Sir Charles Tupper left in the same train.

VEGETINE. PREPARED BY H.R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.



Vital Weakness and Prostration, from overwork indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by UNPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price 31 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homecopathic Medicine Co., 180 Failton Street, New Yorke Co., 150 McGill street, Montreal

PURE COD LIVER OIL With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA

Whitcomb's Remedy ASTHMA,

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of Spasmodic Asthma. While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

St. Louis, Nov. 10, 1877. Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: Ti Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whiteomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly.

Yours truly, T. MASON,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Messrs, MASON & GORDON, Lawyere,
517% Chestnut Street

Messrs. Joseph Burnerr & Co., Boston, Mass. Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whilcomb's Asthma Remedy and received immediate relief, and would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever of Asthma.

MRS. R. SHERMAN.

180 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.



You, and you alone, Ned, can save me. It's my bread, the balloon is, and not mine only, but that of little Polly at School, far away in England there. And they'll make no more of ripping the Defiance to ribbons than I would of chipping the shell of an egg at breakfast, those peppery Marseillais!"

The situation was, to say the least The situation was, to say the least of it, exceedingly awkward. It was the evening of a fete day, in brilliant, sultry autumn weather, such as may be looked for in the south of France; and the Ducassse, or local festival of St. Maure, village lying on the coast some two leagues eastward of Marseilles, had drawn thither a swarm of the population of the old Phocean city. There was dancing in pro-gress—the merry twang of the fiddles, floating upwards through the vine-tendrils that hung across the open window, reached my ears as I stood beside the bed-but the great attraction of the evening's entertainment was to be a balloon ascent, in the midst of fireworks, on the part of an English aeronaut who, in the glowing language of the handbills and posters that had for ten days past advertised the trip, was described as "the famous, the intrepid Oliver Killick, le Roi des Airs." As for myself, I was simply a young English artist, Edward Holmes by name, not long since returned from a protracted course of art-study in Rome, and who found it hard enough, by touching up photographs, "finishing" the sketches of amateurs, and taking, at the lowest rate amateurs, and taking, at the lowest rate of remuneration, the portrait of whoever favoured me with a sitting, to procure the wherewithal to live. I had been accidentally thrown a good deal into the company of Mr. Killick, who had for some time been exhibiting his balloon in various towns of the south, and 'who had shown me some kindness, as a fellow-countryman; while I on my part had a regard for the old man, whose quaint anecdotes of his experience as a travelling ballonist were often amusing, and half of whose earnings,

as I knew, were sent home for the benefit of his little grandchild. And now a serious difficulty had, at the last moment, arisen. There, in the garden of the village inn, fenced off by ropes an stakes from the pressure of the crowd that surged around, was the Defiance, fully in-flated, straining at the cords and fastened it to the earth, and ready for use, while on his bed lay the unlucky "King of the Air," groaning and disabled. He had sent or me to visit him in his room shortly after the occurrence of the accident—it was a mere stumble over a loose plank, and a fall down-stairs—and though I sympathised with him most sincerely, I had been quite at a loss for an expedient. Mr. Killick was a heavy elderly man, and in the fall had severely sprained his right wrist and injured his thumb, besides receiving a

cut on the left temple, from which the blood slowly trickled. "That's nothing," he said half querulous-ly, as I examined the hurt; "I've had worse in touching ground, many's the day. It's the thumb that does signify, the thumb and the wrist. I can't handle the valveropes with this crippled arm any more than a school-girl could do it. And what's to

mappen now?"
My first idea was that the accident, and to give the promised exhibition, should be notified, and an apology made to the public; but the veteran decidedly negatived this apparently obvious proceeding. He reminded me of the irascible character of a mob everywhere, and above all of a Southern French mob, and assured me of what I could readily believe, that no excuse would be accepted by the fiery Marseillais, baulked of the long-looked-for treat of an ascent. They would certainly destroy the balloon, and not improbably execute lynch-law in some form on the aeronaut, while the very loss of the Defiance would be serious disaster to its owner. Then, too. be serious disaster to its owner. Then, too a rich landed proprietor of the neighbour hood—a vain young man, with a taste for notoriety—had offered fifteen louis-d'or to be taken up as a passenger; and to disappoint M. Victor de Villeneuve, and lose three hundred francs, was also an un-

welcome contingency.

To my very great surprise, Mr. Killick proposed that I should go up in his stead, and undertake for the occasion the office of aironaut. I had indeed accompanied him, while we were both at Nice, in two short ascents, and had learned from him to manage the valves and ballast, the rudi-ments of the art of ballooning. I was young, active, and had a steady head, and the owner of the Defiance was quite willing to entrust her to me, if I would but so far oblige him. I have never been quite able satisfactorily to explain to myself how it was that I was startled er cajoled into assenting. Perhaps the novelty of the notion, acting on a somewhat adventurous fancy, made me yield more readily to the Perhaps the novelty of the old man's entreaty than would oth have been the case. I said "Yes," and was held to my word.

' Hist! walls have ears, and certainly arbours have," whispered the landlord of the inn, as he led me cautiously round by the back door into the partially illum-inated space without. "Wrap your over-coat well about you, and hide your face with this red handkerchief. We mustn't with this red handkerchief. We mustn't let the people see as yet it's a raw hand that's to go aloft. Tron de l'air! once up, we can laugh it off." This was all very well for the inakeeper, whose only wish was tokeep the rabble in good humour, and avoid a riot, which might lead to the pillage of his cellar and the demolition of his furniture, but I began inwardly to question the wisdom of my own choice.

tion the wisdom of my own choice.

However, it was too late to withdraw. One glance at the sea of keen, olive-com-plexioned faces, the flashing eyes and im-passioned gestures of the spectators, was enough to show the risk that would attend the giving of wilful offence. I could have imagined much such a throng gathered around the blood-stained arena of old Rome. They were gay enough, laughing blithely, but it would not have required much to arouse the volcanic fires that slumbered beneath that joyous aspect.

There was the Defiance, majestics

poised above the ground like a vessel rid-ing at anchor. There was nothing for it but to carry out, as best I might, the mad-cap enterprise on which I had embarked. "Come, you had better get into the car, and be ready," said the landlord, still in an

undertone, as he passed me through the cordon of police that kept back the fore-most of the spectators. "Don't talk, but if anybody speaks to you, wave a flag—that does as well. M. de Villeneuve writes me word he'll not arrive till the last moment, when we start the fireworks. As soon as he's beside you, up you remem-

I was now in the rocking, swaying car, and stooping down, I ascertained that the bags of ballast, the coil of spare rope, the flags, and telescope were at my feet; then I assured myself that the grapnel was provided with its tough cord, and then the whizz of a rocket, and a descending shower of coloured spangles of fire, gave a warning note of preparation.

More rockets now soared aloft, amidst the huzzas of the crowd, and then, aprincing

huzzas of the crowd, and then, springing from the driving-seat of a light open car-riage drawn by a grey horse, there appeared the figure of a stout, well-dressed man, who the figure of a stout, well-dressed man, who elbowed his way so quickly through the throng, that I had scarcely time to conjecture that this must be the volunteer companion of my aerial voyage, M. Victor le Villeneuve, pefore he acrambled into the car, and was at my side.

"Allons, let go, mes braves!" he cried, in a sharp imperious tone, to the men

who held the ropes. "Bas les cordes! who held the ropes. "Bas less cordes do you hear?"
A voice raised in accents of command seldom fails of its effect, however questionable may be the right of him who uplifts it, and the men addressed, in their actonishment, mechanically obeyed. The balloon rose a little, nothing now restraining its upward flight save the trigger-cord, firmly moored to a post below, the spring being in my grasp.

"Montons, camarade! Off we go!" exclaimed the passenger, with a jovial

exclaimed the passenger, with a jovial laugh that had scarcely the ring of honest Perhaps M. de Villeneuve, for all his

Perhaps M. de Villeneuve, for all his swaggering deportment, was ill at ease as to the results of our voyage, and strove to carry it off gaily; such were my thoughts as the Catherine wheels began to revolve in the cascades of whirling fire, and the crowd to cheer. It was the moment for our start, but I hesitated to pull the trigger, for now a strange bustle and confusion below attracted my attention.

A mounted gendarme, his sabre and carbine clanking, had ridden up at the full gallop of his recking horse, followed at some distance by three others, who spurred furriously forward. There was a few hurried questions, then a smothered outcry, a

ried questions, then a smothered outcry, a roar of voices, and a swaying backwards and forwards of the excited populace.

I looked down at the crowd of up turned faces.

I looked down at the crowd of upturned faces.

"Stop! stop! Au nom de la loi! Englishman, stay!" cried out the brigadier of the foot-police.

"Let go, foo!" thundered the man who sat beside me in the car.

"But it is the police that——" I began, thinking that M. de Villeneuve had suddenly taken leave of his senses.

"Come down! stop—haul the rope!" was the shout from below; but as the words reached my ear, my companion bent forward. Something flashed in his hand—a dagger-knife—and the cord was cut, and the ballon darted upwards.

"In the name of the law—ah! you won't! Tiens!" cried a gendarme, discharging his carbine, an example that was followed by his comrades; but the balls whistled idly by, while we rose and rose, until the inn, and the gardens, and the shouting crowd, and the sputtering fireworks, had diminished to pigmy size, and presently disappeared altogether, and the balloon rode on, solitary, through the fields of air.

"A now deny maintenant!" said M. de

"A nous deux maintenant!" said M. de Villeneuve, with a chuckle that was incomprehensible to me. "A singular salute our friends gave us, eh, when they bade us bon voyage?"
The moon, half full, had now risen, and

I could see the face of my companion—the swarthy, keen face of a man forty years of age, with short dark hair, slightly grizzled, age, with short dark hair, slightly grizzled, fiery black eyes, and very white, strong, sharp-pointed teeth, which gave him, when he smiled, somewhat the expression of a laughing wolf. He was a man of powerful frame, and the fingers of the gloved hand which he now laid upon my arm were as strong and supple as steel.
"Avow," said this strange passenger,

with a grin that an ogre might have envied, "avow that you take me for a queer specimen of the French provincial gentry, hein? But first, how comes it that the père Killick is absent, and a blanc-bec of your age has the honour to be my pilot?" I told him briefly, and in offended tones, what had occurred, and how it was that he and I found ourselves together so far above terra firma, at the same time cautioning him not, as he had done before, to take it on himself to interfere with the manage-

on himself to interfere with the management of the balloon."
"We must now," I added, "look out for a place to descend, for the wind is freshening, and—"
"Let it freshen!" rudely interrupted M. de Villeneuve. "Sets fair for Spain, does it not?"
"Ever Spain;" I school in supposite

or Spain?" I echoed in Could this self-conceited country gentle-man really deem that we were bound on such a journey as that? I could not help laughing as I said, "Why for Spain, mon-sieur?"

"Well, Italy would have served me as

"'Well, Italy would have served me as well, had the wind been a westerly one. I talk both languages equally, and know every wine-shop in Cadiz as well as I do those of Genoa," answered M. de Villeneuve, again chuckling. "Ha, lad! what are you about, that you finger that rope?"

"I am opening the valve above," I answered coldly, "because it is time now to sink to a lower level, and descend—"
"Descend. eh?" briskly mut in my fal. Descend, eh?" briskly put in my fellow voyager. "We may as well under-stand each other at once. Hands off the stand each other at once. Hands off the rope, I say, if you would keep the roof on your skull," he added threateningly, as he drew a revolver from within his waistcoat, and deliberately pointed the barrel at my head, "I'll show you who's captain up

My brain reeled, and my blood ran cold as the horrid thought flashed upon me that I was, at that fearful height above the earth, in company with a madmad. No-thing, surely, save insanity could account

Villeneuve.
But I suppose I put a tolerably good countenance on the matter, for my fo able companion laughed again, but less ill naturedly, as he said—
"You face it out well, boy. I like a youngster who shows a heart somewhat bigger than a chicken's. And I'm not so oad as I look—never do this!"—he drew his hand as he spoke edgeways, with a

meaning gesture, across his throat—
"when I can get my little profits by
quieter means. But you stare at me as if
I were a mountebank selling quack medicines. Can you guess why those gendarmes were so peremptory an hour ago? Because they wanted the pleasure of my company back to Toulon, that's all. Did you never hear, Anglais, of Risque-son-cou?"

"Risque-son-cou? I repeated in per-"Ay, Pierre Paul Grincheux, if yes

please, dit Risque-son-cou," said the man, with an odd sort of pride; "it's a name, if you read the reports of our tribunals, that you may have met with. Toulon, Brest, Lambessa—I know every one of those charming retreats like my pocket. I have enough sea-air for one while, so I gave my-self leave of absence." self leave of absence."

And then I remembered to have seen

And then I remembered to have seen a paragraph in a local paper announcing the escape from Toulon of a criminal of the worst and most dangerous type, who had not as yet been recaptured, and whose grotesque nick-name of Neck-or-nothing had been earned by fifty prison-breakings and hair-breath evasions from justice. And here was I, Edward Holmes, artist, wavaging by night in a ballog, in company voyaging by night in a balloon, in company with a runaway galley-slave, well armed with knife and pistol, and more than a match in strength for me, even had h been less well provided!

My terrible companion was only too much disposed to be talkative; and as we much disposed to be talkative; and as we swept onwards before the freshening wind, he was kind enough to favour me with a few brief anecdotes of his past career, in which the jocose and the horrible seemed which the jocose and the horrible seemed to mingle in cynic confusion. The one point on which he was uncommunicative was the manner of his recent escape from Toulon; or how—probably owing to the complicity of others—he became possessed of his weapons. But he told graphically of the ten days of hardship and hunger which he had endured while skulking among the rocky hills by hight, and lying hidden among thorny brakes by day, until at last he broke into a pean of triumph in relating how he had encountered and robbed the true M. de Villeneuve on his way to the village fête.

village fête.

"Twenty shining naps in his purse, the idiot!" he said exultingly, "and three thousand francs besides in notes. Well, well! I left him gagged and bound to a tree, after I had taken the freedom to change clothes with him; and there he stands, no doubt, trembling, but fortunate to keep a whole skin. And I found in his pocket the letter of M. Killick, promising to take him as a passenger in the balloon here, and so—"

and thus to procure the means of flight in what was certainly an unexampled fashion, while I was the luckless scapegoat of his

idacious enterprise. Meanwhile the wind, as I have said, was rising, and as we hurried on, I looked downward and saw by the shimmer of the moonlight on the tremulous waves that the sea was below us. I could not forbear from an exclammation of dismay.

The desperado at my side also looked

down.

"(Bah! sea or land—what matters it?")
he said recklessly. "Throw out ballast;
do you hear me?" and unwillingly I complied.

plied.

The balloon instantly rose, and it presently became perceptibly colder, so that I shivered, and had to chafe my hands together to prevent them from stiffening. My companion's iron frame showed no signs of suffering from the abrupt lowering of the temperature; but after a time the Defiance seemed to be nearer to the sea, for I heard the low roar of the waves; and then Risque-son-cou impatiently flung out another bag of ballast, and we rose.

Vague, like the visions of a dream, are my recollections of the voyage of that miserable night, spent thus, and in such

yague, like the visions of a dream, are my recollections of the voyage of that miserable night, spent thus, and in such company. I suffered much from cold and fatigue, and it was mechanically that I obeyed the directions of the escaped galley-slave, who had now assumed the command. There was no doubt about the fixity of his determination to continue the degree of the state of the determination to continue the desperate flight until we should be across the French fight until we should be across the French frontier. How long our aërial journey might prove, undertaken as it was without warm clothing, provisions, or brandy, I could not conjecture, while it was certain that we were hurrying along at a swift pace—how swift I had no means of cal-culating—before the pressure of the strong

So far as I could tell, the direction of the So far as I could tell, the direction of the wind was a uniform one, steadily from north-east-by-east. The sea which I had seen beneath us was, no doubt, a part of the Gulf, lying somewhere between the mouths of the river Rhone and the Spanish border, but the remainder of our route was, in theory, mere guesswork. A slight shift in the wind might cause us to be carried out into the broad Mediterranean—even, did we but drift beyond the Straits, into the broader Atlantic, to perish, as many a balloon voyager has died, without a record of his fate. Whereabouts we were I could not tell. The dark, blurred outlines of what lay beneath seemed to indilines of what lay beneath seemed to indi-

cate hills and woods, not sea.
"If we come down in France, my young friend," said the strident voice of the escaped convict, as we floated through masses of misty vapour, the condensed moisture of which wetted me to the skin, you may bid adieu to whatever home ties and British affections your insular heart my cherish. It's no fault of yours, you will say, if the wind carries this flap you will say, it the wind carries this hap-ping gas-bag to Poitou or the Nivernais. No, but is Risque-son-cou to wait while the young Englishman crawls to the nearest brigade of gendarmerie to give notice that his fellow-traveller was Peter Paul Grincheux, forçat en rupture de ban? Thank you. I prefer to keep my own counsel. So sure as we drop where Napoleon is emperor, and the Official Journal posted on the walls of the Peste de Police, I prove that on can be considered.

that one can keep a secret better than I am not, I hope, unduly timorous, but own that my heart sank within me as heard these words, uttered with an emphatic ferocity which left no doubt of the speaker's stern resolve. I had fully made up my mind, should the desperado at my side begin to realise his threats, that I would not be by any means passive in the strength. But his wearons and his strength. struggle; but his weapons and his strength left little hope of a satisfactory ending to such a contest.

"There's something wrong with the

valves," said my companion roughly, an hour later; "the gas, diable! is coming down, and we are sinking. It's for you, aeronaut, to ascend the netting and stop the escape of the gas."

I was very reluctant to obey. To climb the netting of a balloon, when at a great height above the earth, is never a very pleasant task; but to do so, leaving behind me a ruffian who might at any mement pistol or stab we as I descended,

hind me a ruffian who might at any mement pistol or stab me as I descended, thus relieving himself from an inconvenient witness, was indeed irksome. However, Risque-son-cou evinced such vehement pertinacity, and swore so many grisly oaths, that at last I complied; and, having adjusted the valve, crept back to the car, sick and giddy, but unhurt.

The moon had faded away. There were pale crimson streaks in what I took to be the eastern sky, and below lay piled-up gloomy masses of black cloud, through which gleamed at intervals something white and lustrous, like the marble pinnacles of the cathedral at Milan.

"We're steering straight. Fatality, for for once, befriends me," exclaimed the desperate sharer of my journey, "for, mille

perate sharer of my journey, "for, mille bombes! those are the peaks of the Eastern Pyrenees. Chuck over ballast, boy. Don't et us ground on them."

We were, in reality, floating amongst the

serrated summits of snow-clad mountain-tops of the huge chain of mountains that forms a natural barrier between Gaul and Spain. Below, the sullen cloud-banks menaced elemental war, and already lowmetaced elemental war, and already low-muttering growls of thunder reverberated among the serrated ridges beneath us. "Throw over more ballast," commanded my ruffianly companion.

I flung out, with some misgivings, the

I flung out, with some misgivings, the remainder of the last bag of sand and small pebbles, but the Defiance did not rise with its former buoyancy. Much gas had been lost. The once smooth surface of the silk, painted in gaudy stripes of pink and blue, was wrinkled now, and fluttered loosely in irregular festoons. More than once it seemed as though we must be dashed against some one of the towering peaks above which the balloon slowly revolved. Crash after crash, peal upon peal, rang out the deep diapason of the thunder, echoed from glen to glen, and from ridge to ridge, while far and wide the lightning sent its flaming arrows across the darkling sky. How strange it was to see beneath

sky. How strange it was to see beneath us those forked shafts of dazzling light, to hear from beneath us those awful rolls of heaven's own terrible artillery, and to heaven's own terrible artillery, and to float helplessly above the raging tempest!

Day had broken; the sun was rising, red and angry, in the stormy eastern sky, and as a current of air wafted the balloon rapidly forward, I could dimly distinguish forest, and meadow, and spurs of wood-clothed hills, lying to the southward of us. The snowy peaks, rosy-pink in the morning radiance, were being gradually left behind us.

"Hurrah! as you say you the storm of the snown and the storm of the snown and the storm of the snown peaks, rosy-pink in the morning radiance, were being gradually left behind us.

that loomed so near us.

What was that, like a river of glancing water, on the dusty high road beneath us, the yellow road like a ribbon winding amid rooks and thickets? Troops on the march, no doubt, the sunlight glinting on their bayonets. I could see that as we approached they came confusedly to a halt.

ainst a rock, and a thousand sparks of e filled my bewildered eyes, and then

" He'll live, this one, never fear," "He'll live, this one, never fear," said a cheery voice speaking in the Spanish language, which I partially understood, as I awoke to find myself lying upon a truckle-bed in a wayside cottage, surrounded by a group of officers, while a regimental surgeon was feeling my pulse. "Give him a few more drops of the brandy! Only a couple of ribs the worse, I think."

"And—and the man who was with me?" I asked feebly.

"And—and the man who was with me?" I asked feebly.

The doctor shook his head.
"Not your father or your brother, I trust, caballero?" he said. "Ah, then, I may tell you that his head was dashed against the rock, and his neck—a tough one, by-the-by—very effectually dislocated."

cated."

And so it was; Risque-son-cou had shared the proverbial fate of the pitcher that goes too often to the well.

Strange to say, my fortune was, to a qualified extent, made by the accident which had so nearly put an end altogether to my worldly anxieties. The kind protestors who had picked me up, a wayworn stranger, with two ribs broken, by the roadside, had me conveyed along with them on a litter to the carrieen two of the roadside, had me conveyed along with them on a litter to the garrisen town of Girona, whither they were bound, and in the military hospital of this place I was cared for, until youth and a robust constitution enabled me to get the better of the fever that ensued. My story was noised abroad, and all Barcelona seemed eager to sit for its portrait to the young English artist who had visited Spain in so singular a manner; and thence, with good professional recommendations, I passed on to Madrid, Paris, and London, and have never since known the actual pressure of want. I afterwards heard that a subscription

set on foot at Marseilles compensated Mr. Killick for the loss of his balloon, but he and I never met again. JOHN BERWICK HARWOOD,

INDIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

The Sacred Regard in which the Rabbit was held by the Aborigines—Singular Animal Myths and Legends.

A paper of unusual interest was presen A paper of unusual interest was presented to the anthropological section at the recent scientific convention at Saratoga, by Judge Henderson of Illinois on Friday afternoon, concerning the superstitions attached to the rabbit ameng North American Indians. In nearly all the languages the syllable wa is the prefix of the Indian name for rabbit, while the word for white is wab or wap, indifferently. The writer mentioned many white the word for white is to to day, differently. The writer mentioned many examples, as wap-me-me, "white pigeon." The Illinois hame wabos was probably applied to the Lepus Americanus, whose win-ter coat is white, and hence the connection. The root-word wab, however, forms a portion of words of seemingly totally different meaning, but Judge Henderson thought a key was to be found to the whole diversity. White is an emblem of purity and a sacred colour, and with it is associated the idea of light which is of wath for the control of the sacred colour, and with it is associated the idea of light which is of wath for the control of the sacred colour.

colour, and with it is associated the idea of light, which is of such fructifying power in the earth, and calls forth so many beauties. With it is also associated the idea of heaven and angels of goodness. Black has a contract registered by the chief courts, which contract provides for the rights of the buyer in the event of his purchase not being equal to the warranty, or of the slave making her escape. The contract authorizes the purchase, when tired of his barchid, and it appears that this occurs daily. It is hardly an auswer to this fearful state of things to plead that volenti non it injuria, and that the victims of this abominable system are quite reconciled to their lot. England has made herself responsible in a measure for the reformation of so foul a scandal against morality and civilizathe California tribes consider a white wolf skin a badge of chieftainship. This was carried to a great extent in the robes of the high priest of the Cherokees, and they also wrapped their dead in pure white deer skins. Various Eastern tribes sent white wampum, feathers and other objects as symbols of peace, just as red was a sign of war; and they had "imperial standards" of feathers from the white tail of the bald eagle. Among the Southern Indians the white eagle. the white tail of the bald eagle. Among the Southern Indians the white laurel was the tree of peace, and they spoke of it as spreading its branches over the white ground. Light or white being sacred, therefore it is easy to understand why white animals should be also regarded so. The third brother of the Great Spirit, Waasso, who fled to the north as soon as he saw the light, and was changed into a white rabbit, under that form became can-onized. The name of the great central Deity Himself in many languages has the root white" in it, as also the word for heaven, and the word for sorcery or "medicine.

The sacred regard which it was known was paid to the serpent, also, is shown in the fact that in Algonquin the syllable wa occurs in many of the names of reptiles. The three most sacred animals to the Indian were the hare, the owl, and the serpent, and they are the ones around which cluster a host are the ones around which cluster a host of myths in the Old World. The super-stition about the evil omen of a hare crossing your path, for instance, is very ancient. The ancient inhabitants of Ireland killed all the hares they found among their cattle on Mayday, believing them witches who had designs on the butter. A Calmuck regards the rabbits in the same light,

and many primitive people used them for divination, and refused to eat their flesh. The remains of the lake-dwellers of Switzer-land and of the ancient Danes show no land and of the ancient Danes show no bones of the hare, for example, thus supporting Cæsar's account of the awful horror in which the animal was held by the Britons of his day. Our Eastern Indians seem not to have eaten it, but those in the West and North did so. Another curious fact is that the ahimal was soulptured on the sacrificial stone in ancient Mexico, and was the "sign" of the divine years in the Mexican calendar, while the celebrations and sacrifices in its honour were the most numerous of all. Superstitions, therefore, seem to have been attached to this little beast from the lowest stage of primitive savagery up to the present height of civilization.

Tastes and Habits of the Romans.

Day had broken; the sun was rising, red and angry, in the stormy eastern sky, and as a current of air watted the balloon rapidly forward, I could dimly distinguish forest, and meadow, and spurs of wood-clothed hills, lying to the southward of us. The snowy peaks, rosy-pink in the morning radiance, were being gradually left behind us.

"Hurrah! as you say, you other islanders," oried out the galley-slave triumphantly, as he too scanned the land-scape. "Vive la joie! We're well across the frontier now, and Pierre Paul Grincheux is as safe as any other Frenchman from the odious summons to trudge back to the chain-gan, and the rattan of the gardechiourme! Thank your stars, Englishman."

A stunning peal of thunder cut short his boastful discourse, and as it did so the Defiance heeled over, and was driven like a dead leaf before the gale, by the sudden rush of a mighty wind, that bore us almost to the surface of the ground, and hurried us along with headlong rapidity. Fields, woodlands, houses, seemed to pass us by with feverish haste, and still we sped onwards, so near now to the eart that I momentaolly expected that we should become entangled among the trees that loomed so near us.

What was that, like a river of glancing water, on the dusty high road beneath us, the yellow road like a ribbon winding amid rocks and thickets? Troops on the march, no doubt, the sunlight glinting on the titus of the low, debased the river of the foglietta and gets sleepy and lazy, but he is utterly ignorant of the low, debased condition to which rum reduces the French-man, Englishman and American."

stands, no doubt, trembling, but fortunate to keep a whole skin. And I found in his pocket the letter of M. Killick, promising to take him as a passenger in the balloon here, and so—

And so the idea had presented itself to this daring and ready-witted ruffian to personate the victim of his recent robbery, balloon and the car seemed to strike

Again, hurrah!" shouted the galley
"Again, hurrah!" shouted the galley"Aud shouted the galley"Again, hurrah!" shouted the galley"Again, hurrah!" shouted the galley"Aud so take him as a passenger in the balloon here, and so—
"As he spoke I saw the earth very near na, saw the soldiers run to right and left, as though to clear the way for our passage, and then, with a sickening orash, the soldier run to right and left, as though to clear the way for our passage, and then, with a sickening orash, the soldiers reached to strike

TURKISH SLAVERY.

A Constantinople letter in the Paris Temps gives some very interesting details of what goes on behind the scenes at the Scraglio. The correspondent states that there is one Pacha who is in high favour with his Imperial master. The Sultan recently bestowed upon him a pension of fifteen hundred pounds Turkish, or £1,360 sterling, but, as in the present state of the Ottoman Exchequer this largesse seemed excessive, even to the most fervent believer in the virtues of backsheesh, by way of a set-off a pension of like amount was conferred on Khaireddin Pacha, who declined to accept it. The other Pacha was not so scrupulous, and his partisans put forth the reasons why, after Turkish ideas, Khaireddin had been quite wrong, and his brother Pacha quite right. Victor Hugo laid down in "Ruy Blas" the convenient doctrine that, "De l'argent qu'on recoit d'abord c'est toujours clair," but the Turkish doctrine takes far higher grounds. The Pacha could not but accept with thanks the Sultan's bounty. It is an elementary duty for all good Mussulmans to accept, without question, what the Caliph, the snoesser of the Pracha to the Pacha caliph, A Constantinople letter in the Paris mentary duty for all good Musulmans to accept, without question, what the Caliph, the successor of the Prophet, sends them. He might send an order of exile, or twelve hundred a year. The duty of a faithful Moslem is to accept either with the same unquestionable deference. Khaireddin, in refusing the pension offered, is a Western revolutionist, a Giaour. His example is not likely to be followed, of course solely out of respect for the authority of the successor of the Prophet. A correspondent of mine at Constantinople writes that the self-denial of Khaireddin is, perhaps, explained by the fact that to receive the grant of a pension is one thing, and to get it paid is quite another thing. But, then, he is a cynic, and not likely to appreciate the beautiful submission of Pasha to the will of Providence, making a comfortable addition to an income which

Pasha to the will of Providence, making a comfortable addition to an income which is already large.

The same gentleman supplies interesting details on a subject recently before the House of Lords, and which possesses a certain interest for Euglish readers—namely, the slave trade in Turkey. The hundreds of girls who form part of the harem are, he avers, mostly Circassian slaves. The household of every Turk who is at all well off, be he a Pacha, a Bey, or a plain Effendi, is stocked with a certain number of these slaves. They are generally supplied by slaves. They are generally supplied by Circassian families settled in the Empire. The parents, when they have daughters at all well-favoured, bring them up carefully with a view to their being sold. Touts go about the provinces every year, just as horse dealers travel in the horse-breeding regions of England, France, and Hungary, and buy the girls from their parents. They are brought to Constantinople, and there quartered until finally disposed of in houses. in houses which are well known to all old residents in the Turkish capital. Some of these houses are in Tophaneh, on the Bosphorus, and in the quarters of the Sultan Mehemet and the Avret Bazar. Though they are not said quite william. Though they are not sold quite publicly,

Our Fighting Power.

(London World.) The British public, in its attitude to the The British public, in its attitude to the national army, is in a chronic condition of scare. The alarm is sounded at intervals regularly recurring. Specialists discuss, outsiders dogmatize; the executive, galvanized into spasmodic vitality, prepares to act once and for all. Then the crisis passes, and apathy supervenes. It was a false alarm; no foes threatened; no danger was near. Our military institutions are as good as needs be. Again we doze on in fancied security, until aroused by a shriller warning note. Our procedure is then precisely what it was before. Who shall say whether the monition will be fatally newhether the monition will be fatally ne-glected, or when the disastrously rude

wakening may come?

Just now we are experiencing a spasm of panic more than usually intense. The nation is now so thoroughly alive to the short-comings of its military system that it should not be suffered to relapse into indifferentism until they are entirely re-formed. They are so plainly apparent that, save by crass or wilful official blindness, they cannot be ignored. They can be proved by solid facts and incontrovertible figures. The infantry of the regular army
—and for the moment the artillery and
cavalry may be left out of the calculation, as it is upon the infantry that an army must ultimately depend—the infantry with-in the limits of the United Kingdom is little better than a skeleton and a shadow. It may number some twenty thousand soldiers so called, but of these one half are callow striplingsortherawestrecruits. Large deductions must be made from the other half of those physically unfit for service and otherwise non-effective. Yet this total represents the aggregate numbers of fifty-six bat-talions. How utterly ludicrous is the appearance of many of these regiments on parade may be gathered from the fact that several can only turn out forty or fifty men for duty apiece; while at a review specially held for the Secretary of State specially held for the Secretary of State for War at one of our most important sta-tions, the five regiments which composed its garrison made a show of four hundred men, all told. No wonder, then, that the Royal Duke who is Commander-in-Chief,

men, all told. No wonder, then, that the Royal Duke who is Commander-in-Chief, when speaking without reserve, characterises the British army as non-existent. No wender that other military officers of long standing declare that it refreshes them to visit Wimbledon, or inspect a battalion of volunteers, as reminding them of what soldiers ought to be, and what their own men decidedly are not.

For it is not only in numerical strength that the army of to-day is sadly deficient. It is below par in physique, in discipline, demeanour and drill. The present attenuated condition of the regiments at home is attributed, and is no doubt due, to their depletion in order to make others proceeding on service up to war strength. This might explain the inefficiency of the first named; but the condition of the latter, although thus bolstered up, and for whom these immense sacrifices were made, is not much more satisfactory. The battalions in Zululand might be strong numerically, but in the opinion of competent judges they were far below the standard of British regiments in the olden times. Except in one regiment, the 57th, which happily came from Ceylon with a large infusion of old soldiers in its ranks, there is hardly a veteran among them. The two regiments which were the backbone of Wood's column may have been developed into efficiency by the forcing processes due to great column may have been developed into effi-ciency by the forcing processes due to great emergencies and a vigorous commander, but a couple of years ago the men of both the 13th and the 90th were mere lads. Of the reinforcements sent out in the spring, quite a third of the rank and file were unquite a third of the rank and file were under twenty-one years of age. Many were only half drilled. Great numbers had never been through a course of musketry instruction; in other words, they were intrusted with a delicate arm of precision, requiring skill and knowledge to handle, and had never been taught how to use it. In that higher training of sturdy self-reliance, and in the acquirement of the true soldierly spirit, which fighting men impalpable and only very slowly imbibe, they were also undoubtedly wanting. This has been shown in their constant liability to panic; in the unsteadiness of the lines, even in clasger, at Ginghilovo;

in the sudden stampede of whole comp on a false alarm, as on the night by fore the combat at Ulundi. The evils of site, misadventures, moreover, must be intensity ed by the fact that officers and men were little known. tle known to each other. In regiments composed of such heterogeneous elements there can be neither confidence from below nor effective control from above. There was a missing link, teo, in the chain of responsibility; the non-commissioned officers, who bridge over the gap between commanders and commanded, were so young that neither by example nor authority could they be expected to maintain discipline and good order among the rank and file.

From the present deplorable state of affairs only the most uncomfortable conclusions can be drawn. It appears that we sions can be drawn. It appears that we can, at great pressure, and with infinite pains, send a force into the field just competent to dispose of a distant colonial war; but it is at the expense of the balance which remains at home. That this residuum, weakened and depleted by the dimands made upon it, recuperating and recovering itself slowly, if at all, would be obviously inadequate to cope with any swiftly-rising complication nearer home must be clear to every unprejudiced mind. But the case is far worse than this. It is But the case is far worse than this. It is no less manifest that under our present organization, even when otherwise disengaged, and with every available man ready to play his part, should be equally unfit to embark upon a serious European war. Precise knowledge to this effect may have Precise knowledge to this effect may have been only very recently acquired; but our weakness ought to have been palpable to those charged with the destinies of the nation, and who would have last year recklessly committed us, when entirely unprepared, to a struggle with a first-rate

Power. It is appalling to contemplate what would have been the consequences had rash and blatant "Jingoism" hurried us into a war with Russia. The bitter experience of they inhabited a much warmer climate.

The result of botanical and zoological researches was unsatisfactory, and the scrap the Crimea must have been repeated, but exaggerated and intensified a thousand fold. An army, which recent trial have so rudely shaken, would have been utterly shipwrecked by the crucial test of a great ing along the sea bottom was also without result. In the sea only one walrus and some seals were observed, and a number of war. Organization and administration were disgracefully bad in '54; but at least the the swimming snipe (belonging to the family of *Phalaropus*.) At the mouth of a small, nearly dried-up river was discovered a burial-place containing a large number of personnel, the bone and sinew, the men themselves, were incomparably fine.
Precisely the reverse at present obtains.
The former, having monopolized attention, have undoubtedly been improved, but the latter are infinitely inferior. It is true that the corps d'armée destined for the East would have been attenut by the burned bones, covered with turf and stones.

It was the first time any ship had been there, and the arrival of the Vega was a great event, and was quickly noised about, the consequence being a succession of fresh arrivals from the interior, and

East would have been strengthened by the Reserves. Great capital was and is still made out of these Reserves by the apolo-gists of the present system, yet a little consideration must show that they were really a broken reed. Although nearly thirty-five thousand strong, two-thirds of this number belonged to the Militia Reserve; an admitted makeshift, composed of soldiers whose whole experience consisted in one or two short trainings, and who practically, when called up, were found no better than newly-raised recruits. Moreover, there was nothing whatever behind this first Reserve. It was all used up at once. There was no second line. The two corps might have taken the field complete in numbers; but how were the complete in numbers; but now were the first casualties, from campaigning and disease, to be replaced? Only by denuding other regiments, or falling back upon new recruits and the very rawest material, as before. Possibly as the years pass, if continued peace be vouchsafed to us, the Reserves may have so far increased that they may be relied upon for more substan-tial aid. But there is some ground for ap-prehension that the men will not respond oo readily to the next call; and with this, a growing misgiving that, as now constituted, the Reserve is kept up mainly at the expense of the fighting line. Our present military organization, based as it

sound; it may also be the only system possible with us; but it must be subjected to very considerable modifications if it is ever to work practically and well.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY. Revival of the Italian Irredenta Que Rome, Sept. 3.—The Italian Irredenta Rome, Sept. 3.—The Italian Irredenta question is exciting renewed attention in consequence of a pamphlet by Col. Haymerle, brother of Count Andrassy's probable successor as Austro-Hungarian Premier, stating it is fomented by unscrupulous men, actuated by lust, conquest, and hatred of Austria, is encouraged in Italy because it is thought the provinces could be more easily filehed from Austria than from any other Power. The Liberta, a Conservative organ, replying to the pamfrom any other Power. The Liberta, a Conservative organ, replying to the pamphlet says:—" Austria cannot expect that Italy should declare that the Italian Provinces still under Austrian sway belong to Austria by full right, and shall continue do so indefinitely. On the other hand Italy cannot claim that Austria should, merely to please her, restore the valuable provinces. As Italy cannot think of making war in her present condition, and Austria connot attack Italy merely for having certain aspirations, both parties should stop making insincere and parties should stop making insincere and tereotyped declarations, leaving the question of the possession of the Irredenta pro-vinces for the distant future, it being understood when Italy wants the provinces she will take them by force, while Austria will defend them inch by inch,"

The Quebec of the Dominion Line Ashore at Prince Edward Island. Picreu, N.S., Sept. 3.-H. M. S. Griffin passengers from the Dominion line steam-ship Quebec, which went ashore on East Point, Prince Edward Island, last night at on their way from Quebec to Halifax sighted the stranded ship at nine this morning. There being too little water for the Bellerophon nine o'clock. The Griffin and Bell ing. There being too little water for the Bellerophon to get near enough to tow her off, the Griffin got hawsers and tugged at her for hours, but couldn't start her. Finding that they could give no further immediate assistance, the Griffin took the passengers off and brought them here. Only twelve feet of water was under the forward part of the ship, but there was deep water aft. The cargo was being shifted from the fore to the after hold so as to raise her bow. Hopes are entertained that she will float at high water to-night or in the morning. Passengers to-night or in the morning. Passengers and baggage will be forwarded to Montreal and Quebec by the Intercolonial railway. The Quebec was from Liverpool and Halifax bound for Montreal.

Murder Will Out.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. A few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer and another my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and AUGUST FLOWER became heralded through the country by one sufferer and another, until without advertising, its sale became immense. Druggists in every town in the Canadas and United States are selling it. No person suffering from Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Low Spirits, &c., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. 387 bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been been been for the complete to the complete and the complete to the complete and the complete

An American firm, that of Messrs, Simo An American firm, that of Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., which carries on the manufacture of electro-plated ware in Wallingford, Connecticut, is about to open a branch of their business in Montreal, where they will do electro-plating, employing from fifteen to twenty hands. ploying from fifteen to twenty hands.

DIED AT SEA.—Capt. Chas. Perry, late master of the Golden Belt, a resident of Northwest Harbour, Shelburne county, who sailed recently for one of the West India Islands, and on his return trip, through voluntary exposure, took a severe cold which ended in his death, was buried at sea; the mate and crew, all from Captain Perry's native place, performed the last sad rites of burial. One painful feature of this circumstance was that his own son was one through voluntary exposure, took a severe cold which ended in his death, was buried at sea; the mate and crew, all from Captain Perry's native place, performed the last sad rites of burial. One painful feature of this circumstance was that his own son was one of the crew.

A discussion of the question: where is the viceregal party to be located on the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the columns of the core warmly carried on in the columns of the core warmly carried on in the columns of the question: where is the viceregal party to be located on the occasion of the question: where is the viceregal party to be located on the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is being warmly carried on in the columns of the occasion of their visit to Hamilton.

PROF. NORDENSKJOLD'S DIS COVERIES.

The People of the Northern Sho

The Copenhagen correspondent of

paper with a summary of the repe Prof. Nordensky. d. of the Danish Expedition. The following is an in ing extract: "During the 6th and September the Vega at samed on slowly the coast, but on the 8th she was of

to anchor; and on the n. orning o

the natives having by signs invit Nordenskjold to come on shore, he with most of his companions and

deer, and lighted and warmed by burning train oil. The travellers

pot; in another the natives were

in dressing two newly-shot reindeer.

delicacy for the winter . the holf

numerous visits. It is remarkable how closely the implements used by the natives resemble, even to the most minute details, those employed by the Esquimaux, which

will be shown by comparison when the

writes:- 'As in 1875 and 1876, I cou

not make any use of the different articles which I had brought with me for barter with the natives, who, however, accepted

eagerly even Russian paper money. This time I unfortunately took only Russian money with me; but this is quite useless

here. A note of twenty-five roubles

thought less of here than a gilt sheet

paper covering a piece of soap; and gold or silver coin is of less value than a gilt

demand here are coarse needles, darning-needles, knives, especially large ones, axes, saws, drilling implements, shirts made of linen or wool, dyed in brilliant colours, neckties, tobacco, and, I need hardly add, brandy, for which the natives would sacrifice anything, but which I have

refused to serve out to them generally. The people are sharp and cunning, and trained up from childhood to be sharp in their dealings and barterings with the American traders, who assemble at a market held on

skin of a beaver is sometimes paid for with a leaf of tobacco. Tobacco is here gener-

ally used by the men, and by women also when they have a change. It is usually smoked in short, curiously-constructed

pipes, which every adult male carries about with him. Usually the tobacco serves

first for chewing purposes; it is afterwards placed behind the ear to dry, and is then in fine condition for smoking in a pipe. Salt is never used, but sugar is considered

a great delicacy. Coffee is at a discount, but tea is drunk with evident relish. Dr.

Almgirst has examined the eyes of a great number of natives, and has found that

first the natives refused to submit t

the examination, but were finally in duced to do so, tempted by a glass of

duced to do so, tempted by a glass of brandy containing l¹/₂ cubic inches, and this small quantity was in several cases sufficient to produce an incipient state of intoxication, in which condition the natives were good natured and not at all quarrelsome.

Not a few had round their necks amulet, which they would not part with at any price, and one, who probably had been baptized, wore a Greek cross. His religion, however, was in any case only skin deep, as he crossed himself with great reverence for the sun in our presence:

deep, as he crossed himself with great neverence for the sun in our presence; otherwise we have been unable to discover any kind of religion or of religious cere-monies. The clothes of the men are made of the skin of the reindeer, or in a few

cases of bear-skins, with the hair turned

outward; on the feet moccasins are worn. The hair of the head is shaved off, except

a narrow border, which is combed down over the forehead, and generally the ears

are pierced; the women are tattooed in the face, and wear a kind of fur robe reach-

ing to the knees. Occasionally the men are painted with a Greek cross on both

Nordenskijold, the Swedish Arctic explorer, dated Yokohama, Sept. 3rd, as follows:—"All are well. We left winter

quarters on the 18th, and doubled East

ape on the 20th July ; proceeded thence to Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence and Behring's Island. Have had no sickness

and no scurvy. The Vega is in excellent condition."

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Kelectric Oil.

CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y., March 25, 1879.

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric

Oil; and for many nights after ret.ring. I had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturations.

rated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co..

of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co.. N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so

much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last

have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that

will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric

Yours, truly,
E. H. PERKINS.
-Bunale Commercial Advertiser.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS, -Ask for Dr.

GOTTENBURG, Sweden.

button, and to be of any use for barte must first be perforated, so as to be able to serve as an ear-ring. What is in most

third tent an old woman was busy pre ing the contents of the reindeer's stom

In nearly all cases, farmers will find the all-boned animals are good feeders, witure early, and possess fine flesh; while the contrary, coarse bones and largets indicate late maturity, poor feeding lity, and coarse flesh, with a large pretion of offal. FALL CARE OF CALVES It often happens that calves make a fagrowth in the early part of the seasor while they get whole milk, or even a pler tiful supply of skimmed milk; but whe tiful supply of skimmed milk; but whe these are withdrawn, if suddenly, they an not able to keep up condition. If the have been supplied for some time with good pasture, or fed green food, or hay i racks, and become accustomed graduall to depend upon such food, they will not fall off much in condition. But the skil ful feeder will strive to keep his calve constantly growing—constantly developing every part of the system. And, a milk is withdrawn, it becomes important ambatitute some concentrated food in it the Tschuktschers' tents, which were erally covered inside with the skin. 8 of kindly received, and treated most hos, ably, the provisions of the natives at moment being plentiful. In one tent re deer flesh was being boiled in a large itute some concentrated food in it to substitute some concentrated food in it place, so that the nutriment may be abundant to keep up its cali-flesh. Any check in growth is at the loss of the feeder, for will cost more extra feed to regain it after wards, besides the loss of time. The pasture, also, usually becomes less nutritious and there is the more necessity that some extra food should be given.

Here, the most important food that can extra a substitute for milk is lineared. a greenish, spinach-like looking substance n a bag made of sealskin, evidently as vegetables being looked upon by the nati as a great delicacy. They are mixed with the green buds of trees, allowed to fermer be given as a substitute for milk is linseed of cake, or oil meal. It is the food principally used for this purpose by the best English feeders. The calf is quite apt to be and then to freeze, and in winter a stewed and eaten with meat, or boiled in a kind of vegetable soup. Others of the natives were occupied in filling sealskin bottles with train-oil. Children swarmed everywhere. They were evidently kindly treated, and looked healthy. Outside the tents the children were covered up in skins, but inside they were nearly naked, like the women, who only wore a skin cover round the waist—probably a reminiscence of the hahit which prevailed when they inhabited a much warmer climate.

A POINT IN SELECTION.

English feeders. The calf is quite apt to be come constipated when the milk is discontinued, and the oil-meal is slightly laxative having a small percentage of oil, which has a very soothing effect upon the stomach and intestines. It is also very nitrogenous, being, in this respect, similar to mill tis not necessary to feed more than on paint of oil-meal per day to each call Dalves may be accustomed to eat a quart of oil-meal and middlings mixed before the stomach with its scholly withdrawn. Outs are a nilk is wholly withdrawn. Oats are a llent food for calves, and they should the calvest early to eat them. The calvest taught early to eat them. s to have the power of digesting very well without grinding. A pint pats given to each calf at first, and so a-given to each calf at first, and soo reased to one or two quarts, will kee growth steady. Oats are the bea the substitute for oil-meal, but whea middlings and oats make an excellent con bination. A little corn mingled with the will do very well; but corn, as a single ood, should be avoided for young animals.

The albuminoids and phosphaton mall proportion in corn to grow the muscles and bones.

As a simple question of economy, calve

hould get a small grain ration all throug August and the fall months. The extr food will pay the greatest profit, for it will add, as a general rule, two dollars to the value of the calf for each dollar in foo value of the calf for each dollar in foo given. Another important considerations, that the better the condition of the young animal the better it will stand the cold weather when it comes. This is the more important to Western feeders, while do not provide warm winter quarters for their calves. A nice layer of fat on the outside is equal to a heavy overcoat to the human being. Every feeder must see the his success in raising good cattle will depend largely upon his treatment of the call—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS. HOUDANS.—This fowl in many respectes the Dorking, and Dorking blocking as evidently assisted in its formation We believe that a cross between the latter and a white Poland would not be verwide of the mark. Houdans have the size deep compact body, short legs, and fift toe of the Dorking, which in form the closely resemble, but with much less offer and smaller bones. The plumage varied and smaller bones to some the closely resemble but is most usually white with large black spangles, the size of hilling in many specimens. We shoul certainly like to see the spangling reduce n size of the markings, but sincerely hop his will not be sought at the expense of weight, in which the Houdan is pre-eminen among the French breeds. We feel certain that by breeding for this more useful quality the fowl may be reared to a greate weight than even the coloured Dorking we have ourselves seen hens which weighed ten pounds, but such a size is no common, and very small specimens ar

weighed ten pounds, but such a size is no common, and very small specimens ar nore often seen at exhibitions than of the other French varieties.

The head should be surmounted by good Polish crest of black and whit eathers. The wattles are pendent and rell developed, and the comb is the most peculiar in formation of all the French reeds, resembling, as has been said, the woleaves of a book opened, with a long trawberry in the centre, in the ben it wo leaves of a book opened, with a lom trawberry in the centre; in the hen i hould be very small and rudimentary. With respect to the merits of Houdans re have no hesitation in pronouncing then ne of the most valuable breeds ever intro-luced into this country. We have in this reed the size, form, and quality of the posting with earlier metality. reed the size, form, and quality of the porking, with earlier maturity. The her a most prolific layer of good-sized eggs which will almost invariably be found ertile—a point the Dorking is very deficient in, as all prize breeders know to their ost. The chickens feather very rapidly and early, but are nevertheless exceedingly ardy, perhaps more so than any except ochins or Brahmas, and are therefore asily reared with little loss. They are mphatically the fowl for a farmer, and mphatically the fowl for a farmer, and ill yield an ample profit on good feeding oth in eggs and flesh.

ost their only drawback is their re-Many, however, wil usal to incubate. onsider this an advantage. The bird will ear a moderate amount of confinement rell, but in this respect is not quite equa

O. H. Ingalls, of Bangor, Me., he ought and shipped over five tons of rasperry jam this year, and has erders for all a can get. He employs between five and ix hundred women and children to pick hem, taking from ten to fifteen hundred ounds per day. ounds per day. He has furnished or rm in Boston forty-one years with a larg mount every year, and in 1866 he fille rders for them to the amount of ove nirty-three thousand pounds.

A young married woman in Kittery, i.e., has this season successfully cultivated quarter of an acre of land, doing all the ork except the ploughing, and raised a trge amount of vegetables from it, discoung of them herself in Portsmouth, N. I. In addition to this she had taken care two cows, set twenty hem and looked ter other fowls, and all the time. ter other fowls, and all the tended to her household duties. tended to her household duties.

as also bought all the furniture for the
ew house her husband recently built. The largest orchard in the world is oubtless that owned and worked very accessfuly by Robert McKinstrey, of ludson, Columbia county, N. Y. The udson, Columbia county, N. Y. The on river, on high, rolling table land, and contains more than 24,000 apple rees, 1,700 pears, 4,000 cherries, 500 eaches, 200 plums, 200 crabs, 1,500 ine, 6,000 currants, and 200 chestnuts. The orchard is intersected by roads ever x miles in length for the passage of wag ons, and is bounded by a continuous row apple trees, set ten feet apart, for founiles and a half. The apple crop of las ear was 30,000 barrels. Twenty-four me and fourteen horses are employed hauling than 24,000 apple fourteen horses are employed haul the crop or in pleughing.

rn husking is not far off, and ever help that will ease the troublesom of transferring the corn crop fro by farmers, An old number terican Agriculturist gives a coup mious plans for unloading cor art it is difficult to shovel up th and until the bottom of the waggou is reached, the shovel or scoop can be made to enter the load. But if

Thomas' Eelectric Oil. See that the signsture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman Toronto. Ont., cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-eow

ight & fore the be intensite men were lit In regiments Will Maril Gazette has been furnial paper with a summary of the reports of Prof. Nordensky. Id, of the Danish Arct Expedition. The following is an interesing extract: "During the 6th and 7th above. There issioned of-September the Vega she amed on slowly alons the coast, but on the Sth she was obliged anchor; and on the no orning of the Sth

, were so ed to maintain ne natives having by signs inv Nordenskjold to come on shore, he lander with most of his companions and visited the Tschuktschers' tents, which were generally covered inside with the skin's of rein deer, and lighted and warmed by lamp burning train oil. The travellers were kindly received, and treated most host with ably, the provisions of the natives at the moment being plentiful. In one tent reindeer flesh was being boiled in a large iron pot; in another the natives were occupied le state of af rtable concluwith infinite field just comit colonial war of the balance That this resi pot; in another the natives were occupied in dressing two newly-shot reindeer. In ted by the de erating and re all, would be third tent an old woman was busy preserving the contents of the reindeer's stomachs cope with any a greenish, spinach-like looking substance, in a bag made of sealskin, evidently as a delicacy for the winter; the half-digested vegetables being looked upon by the natives as a great delicacy. They are mixed with the green buds of trees, allowed to ferment and then to freeze and in nearer home an this. It is our present or rise disengaged man read equally unfit and then to freeze, and in winter are stewed and eaten with meat, or boiled into a kind of vegetable soup. Others of the natives were occupied in filling sealskin bottles with train-oil. Children swarmed ropean war. ired : but our en palpable to bottles with train-oil. Children swarmed everywhere. They were evidently kindly treated, and looked healthy. Outside the tents the children were covered up in skins, but inside they were nearly naked, like the women, who only wore a skin cover round the waist—probably a reminiscence of the hahit which prevailed when they inhabited a much warmer dispatch. nies of the when entirely nplate what ces had rash ried us into a experience they inhabited a much warmer clim en repeated The result of botanical and zoological re-searches was unsatisfactory, and the scrap-ing along the sea bottom was also without result. In the sea only one walrus and t trial have so result. In the sea only one walrus and some seals were observed, and a number of the swimming snipe (belonging to the family of Phalaropus.) At the mouth of a small, nearly dried-up river was discovered a burial-place containing a large number of burned bones, covered with turf and stones. It was the first time any ship had been there, and the arrival of the Vega was a great event, and was quickly noised about, the consequence being a succession test of a great t at least the ent obtains zed attention.

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CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y.,

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skin of a beaver is sometimes paid for with a leaf of tobacco. Tobacco is here generally used by the men, and by women also when they have a change. It is usually smoked in short, curiously-constructed pipes, which every adult male carries about with him. Usually the tobacco serves first for chewing purposes; it is afterwards placed behind the ear to dry, and is them in fine condition for smoking in a pipe. Salt is never used, but sugar is considered a great delicacy. Coffee is at a discount, but tea is drunk with evident relish. Dr. Almgirst has examined the eves of a great an Irredenta by Col. Hay rassy's pro-Almgirst has examined the eyes of a great number of natives, and has found that unscrupucolour-blindness is nearly unknown. At first the natives refused to submit to the examination, but were finally induced to do so, tempted by a glass of brandy containing 1½ cubic inches, and this small quantity was in several cases sufficient to the pament to produce an incipient state of intoxication, in which condition the natives were good-natured and not at all quarrelsome. Not a few had round their necks amulets, which they would not part with at any price, and one, who probably had been haptized, wore a Greek cross. His re-As Italy deep, as he crossed himself with great reverence for the sun in our presence; otherwise we have been unable to discover sincere and any kind of religion or of religious ceremonies. The clothes of the men are made of the skin of the reindeer, or in a few cases of bear-skins, with the hair turned lenta pro outward; on the feet moccasins are worn. The hair of the head is shaved off, except

are pierced; the women are tattooed in the face, and wear a kind of fur robe reaching to the knees. Occasionally the men are painted with a Greek cross on both sixty-three line steamcheeks."

GOTTENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 4.—A telegram has been received here from Prof. Nordenskjold, the Swedish Arotic explorer, dated Yokohama, Sept. 3rd, as follows:—"All are well. We left winter quarters on the 18th, and doubled East Cape on the 20th July; proceeded thence to Lawrence Bay, Port Clarence and Behring's Island. Have had no sickness and no scurvy. The Vega is in excellent condition." ast night at e this morn ce, the Grif-and brought further Evidence in Regard to the Mel of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. cargo was March 25, 1879.

Dear Sirs,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthmafor four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring, I had to sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co. N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without hensfit, that I had opes are en-high water o Montreal

N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first dose relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small doses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended of GREEN'S now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will cure the Asthma but your Eclectric Yours, truly,
E. H. PERKINS.

Bunale Commercial Advertiser.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,—Ask for Dr. ture of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. 367-eow Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See A discussion of the question : where it rn trip, A discussion of the question.

the viceregal party to be located on to occasion of their visit to Hamilton, is bei warmly carried on in the columns of local papers. Dundurn was accepted Major de Winton some time ago, but the Reception Committee have voted in favor of Mr. Sanford's residence.

PROF. NORDENSKJOLD'S DI

The People of the Northern Sp.

In nearly all cases, farmers will find that small-boned animals are good feeders, will nature early, and possess fine flesh; while, so the contrary, coarse bones and large joints indicate late maturity, poor feeding quality, and coarse flesh, with a large proportion of offal.

reellent food for calves, and they sh the growth steady. Oats are the best single substitute for oil-meal, but wheat-middlings and oats make an excellent combination. A little corn mingled with these will do very well; but corn, as a single food, should be avoided for young animals. The albuminoids and phosphates are in too

their calves. A nice layer of fat on the outside is equal to a heavy overcoat to the human being. Every feeder must see that is success in raising good cattle will de-

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS.

be of the Dorking, which in form they deely resemble, but with much less offal al maller bones. The plumage varies senderably, but is most usually white, with large black spangles, the size of a silling in many specimens. We should stainly like to see the spangling reduced a zize of the markings, but singerely hope is will not be sought at the expense of right, in which the Houdan is pre-eminent mong the French breeds. We feel corrich that by breeding for this more useful pulity the fowl may be recared to a greater right than even the coloured Dorking; he have ourselves seen hens which reflect the pounds, but such a size is not someon, and very small specimens are more often seen at exhibitions than of the far French varieties.

The head should be surmounted by a god Polish crest of black and white stathers. The wattles are pendent and real developed, and the comb is the most recaliar in formation of all the French kreds, resembling, as has been said, the volcaves of a book opened, with a long trawberry in the centre; in the hen it head be very small and rudimentary.

With respect to the merits of Houdans, where no hesitation in pronouncing them so of the most valuable breeds ever intracted into this country. We have in this liked the very small and rudimentary.

With respect to the merits of Houdans, where no hesitation in pronouncing them as a most prolific layer of good-sized eggs, thich will almost invariably be found with the state of the most valuable breeds ever intracted into this country. We have in this will be reduced to a greater with the state of the state of the state of the state of the work of the state of the st

O. H. Ingalls, of Bangor, Me., has bught and shipped over five tons of rasp-berry jam this year, and has erders for all he can get. He employs between five and in hundred women and children to pick them, taking from ten to fifteen hundred bounds per day. He has furnished one irm in Boston forty-one years with a large amount every year, and in 1866 he filled orders for them to the amount of over thirty-three thousand pounds.

denote their only drawback is their real to incubate. Many, however, will asider this an advantage. The bird will are a moderate amount of confinement, but in this respect is not quite equal the Crèveccur.

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A young married woman in Kittery, is, has this season successfully cultivated equarter of an acre of land, doing all the way one own, and all the time are and the corn of the corn o

lp that will ease the troublesome of transferring the corn crop from to the crib will be thankfully

at the commenceraent of the unloading. Another plan is to make the box two feet longer than usual, and place the tailboard two feet from the end. When the tailboard is lifted, the ears slide down into this recess, from which they can be scooped with ease.

CARBOLIC ACID FOR WEEDS.—Some of our exchanges recommend carbolic acid as

the contrary, coarse bones and large the contrary, coarse bones and large prints indicate late maturity, poor feeding gality, and coarse flesh, with a large proprison of offial.

FALL CARE OF CALVES.

It often happens that calves make a fair gowth in the early part of the season, the third part of the plant, made by a pointed into the time and destroyer of perennial weeks in lawns a destroyer of perennial weeks in lawns as plantains, dandelines, the plant in the sail town from a bottle into a hole in the crown of the plant in the lawns as plantains, dandelines, the plant in the sail sail weeks and beetles

Thoroughbreds for England. (From the N. Y. Times, Aug. 31st.)

Falsetto and thirteen other young and blooded horses were shipped to England yesterday, on the steamship Erin, of the National Line. Of these, nine, including Falsetto, belong to Pierre Lorillard, and the remaining five to Milton H. Sandford. Falsetto is the only one of the lot with a record, and his recent great achievements at Saratoga have induced his owner to match him against the flyers of the English turf. Mr. Lorillard's nine were will do very well; but corn, as a single food, should be avoided for young animals. The albuminoids and phosphates are in too small proportion in corn to grow the muscles and bones.

As a simple question of economy, calves should get a small grain ration all through Angust and the fall months. The extrafood will pay the greatest profit, for it will sid, as a general rule, two dollars to the value of the calf for each dollar in food given. Another important consideration is, that the better the condition of the young animal the better it will stand the cold weather when it comes. This is the more important to Western feeders, who do not provide warm winter quarters for their calves. A nice layer of fat on the tride is could to a heavy overcost to the was run from the dock to the main deck. Falsetto's groom, Joe McCreery, who is to devote himself exclusively to the animal on the trip, seized his halter, and, patting him soothingly, led him across the plank without difficulty. A dozen grooms were ready to assist in case Falsetto-showed signs of hesitancy or fear, but McCreery had him under complete control. He was given a double box-stall in the centre of the vessel. The stall is heavily padded with canvas sacks filled with hair, to prevent him from being hurt HOUDANS.—This fowl in many respects trol. He was given a double box-stall in the centre of the vessel. The stall is heavily padded with canvas sacks filled with description with hair, to prevent him from being hurt if he should be thrown against the sides of the stall by the pitching of the vessel. Sawdust was sprinkled several inches deep over the floor, feed was placed in his manger, and Falsetto was ready for the dosely resemble, but with much less offial and smaller bones. The plumage varies

"Not bein' a horse I can't accurately answer that question. For the first two days out I've noticed they're very sober, and don't have much to say to one another. Then they begin one by one to prick up their ears and converse a little, and suddenly some night one of 'em entire-ly recovers hisself, and bursts out into a hearty laugh. Fact! and when several joins in, the laughter is something tremendous. That's where they get the word 'laugh like a horse' from, young man.

An Opposition Journal on the Financial Situation.

Brighter Prospects All Round.

Brighter Prospects All Round.

Montreal, Sept. 5.—The Herald (Liberal) has the following review of the financial situation:—

"It is long since it has been in the power of Canadian journals to speak in congratulatory terms on the aspect of financial matters, but we think we are justified in doing so to-day. We have for some time past mentioned that there were indications of an amendment in the condition of the finance and commerce of the country, but have refrained from jumping too hastily at the conclusion that bottom had been touched, and that we were again moving upward. But matters now strongly point to an improved state of affairs. The 4th of September is always regarded a as critical test of merchants' ability to pay their indebtedness, and enquiry at the banks show that though there was a very large amount of paper maturing to-day, engagements bill; it is not putting it in too strong a light to say that bankers' expectations have been more than realized. We think we may say that the turn has come, and under a regime of prudence, the necessity for which has been so strongly impressed upon all by the events of the past, we need not anticipate any retrogression from the upward step which has been taken."

In its weekly review of the state of trade, the same journal says:—

"There is now no doubt that there

trade, the same journal says:—

"There is now no doubt that there is more activity in trade than has since, and drowned within a new yards of frequent thunder storms, and almost on every occasion damage has been done to

In Fraction

risk and shortened credits, both by whole-sale and retail firms, will, we trust, before long place the trade of the Dominion again on a satisfactory basis."

The Sault Ste. Marie Silver District.

Not man miles from Sault Ste. Marie, in Ontario, about ten miles south of the canal on the St. Mary river, and eight miles from the steamboat dock, is situated the Victoria silver mine, which, with other

CANADIAN ITEMS.

On Saturday night a valuable young team of black horses were stolen from the premises of Albert Smith, a farmer, residing between Greenbush and New Dublin. The Chignecto Post has just purchased the copyright and subscription list of the Sackville Borderer. The Post and Borderer will be amalgamated and issued as one

Small-pox of a very virulent type is said to be raging at Mill Point, one family suffering very badly.

The Senate of Manitobs College have appointed Mr. A. F. Campbell, late of Barrie, Ont., as resident tutor for the year.

Some five or six cases of what would appear to be Canadian cholera have shown themselves in Whitby within the present week.

A large and influential committee has been appointed at London to make arrangements for the viceregal reception there on the 16th.

There is a good prospect of the October

ments for the viceregal reception there on the 16th.

There is a good prospect of the October sitting of the Supreme Court being the longest yet held. Thirty appeals are likely to come up for hearing.

Seven thousand seven hundred and seventeen tons of coal were shipped from Pictou last week, making the total shipments to date 125,009 tons.

Wm. Stevens, ex-railroad contractor, has sold his handsome residence and property at Shediac, N.S., to a Mr. Givan, a gentleman from the United States.

There is considerable excitement in

Dody exhumed and buried decently.

There is considerable excitement in Queen's Co., N. S., over a gold discovery within 15 miles of Milton. Some fine specimens have been obtained near the surface and rights of search have been applied for. A copper mine has also been discovered at a place called Waterton, Lunenburg Co., 28 miles from Milton, which promises remarkably wall.

paper.

John Pickering, a fisherman, belonging to New London, P. E. I., was caught in a squall, while out in his boat a few days since, and drowned within a few yards of his own house.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Barrie has an attendance of over 120 at the High School. It employs four masters, and is in a very efficient state.

their proprietors do not act solely from motives of pure philanthropy in starting these special columns for educational matters. They find that thetaste of the people is becoming so cultivated as to demand such information, and hence they hasten to supply it. This is encouraging to those who take an interest in the highest walfar.

The only missing link, so far, is the record of the marriage of Catherine Morrison to Richard Boyd, about the year 1760. The samily have a medal, giving by Governor Wilmot, as a prize for the first ploughing match ever held in Windsor, dating back to about this time.

Mr. Justice Palmer, at St. John, N. B., has refused a rule nise for a certiforari in the case of Samuel Whitebone, who appealed from the decision of the city Police Magistrate, who fined him for selling lager beer, which the chief of police claimed was spirituous liquor, without licence. Whitebone paid his fine and will take out a licence, and the other dealers will do likewise. This decision will compel the lager beer sellers to close and open their stores at the same hours as the other liquor dealers.

The restrictions placed by the Dominion Government on American cattle was enforced in one instance, in Picteu, recently. A gentleman in Boston had a very superior call, which he wished to send to a gentleman in Pictou. He shipped the calf on board the Worcester, but when the steamer arrived at Pictou the captain was informed that the calf could not be landed, owing to the recent minute of Council which had been passed forbidding the landing of American cattle in any Canadian port. The calf will therefore be brought back to its owner in Boston.

The trustees of the Hackett monument fund have selected a lot in Mount Royal cometery, 20 feet square, as a site for the Hackett monument, which will be erected next spring. The site is one of the finest in the cemetery, as it adjoins the artificial pond, and it is also close to the entrance.

A SON'S CRIME

Barrie ha an attendance of over 120 at the High School. It employs four matters, and is in a very efficient state of winning the from Ottawas, succeeded in the state of the following press.

The School Board of Napance ask for an appropriation of \$61,364.25 to meet the expresses of the Public and High School for the presence of the Public and High School for the presence of the Public and High School for the presence of the Public and High School for the presence of the School conservatory of manic, has been established at Belleville under the superintent as President of the Protectant School Totte, and the presence of the Advantages of his scholarship and experience.

A deputation from the Protectant School Commissioners of Montreal and St. Henry, to the school article property in Winnipeg, available of Protectant School Totte, and the school purposes, but the school purposes, the school purposes of the School Act with respect to the distribution of school rates paid by corporate companies. The tasks he property in Winnipeg, available of Protectant school rate will be four many the protectant school rate will be four to Chables who had been considered to the School Act with respect to the School Act will be four to Chables who had been considered to the School School Protectant school rate will be four to Chables who had been to be advantaged to the school scho

that I should kill my father. I jumped out of bed, caught my pants, and ran down to the foot of the stairs, and put them on, ran to the woodshed, and got the are, and, God forgive me, went in and rapped on the door, and father came down. As he opened the stairway door, I dealt him a blow on the forehead and think I knocked him down. I made another stroke at him, missed him, and he jumped up and ran into the bedroom. I followed him there, and dealt him several blows in the bedroom. I think he staggered out of the bedroom on his knees. I dealt a blow on the head. I then turned around and saw my sister Addie about the centre of the floor." The prisoner here hesitated and siched heavily. He said the rest was too bad to tell, but he went on. "I struck her and knocked her down. I struck her several blows, then ran up to my room, and got a lamp, and came down stairs. I ran up the kitchen stairway, caught my sister Winnie and earried her down. The weapon used was the axe. I drew the revolver. It would not go off. Concealment is no object to me now. I expect no mercy from myself and from man, but, for God's sake, don't blame my mother or my wife. No one ever said a word to me about the murder. I did it all myself and everyone else is innocent. My wife said that night before she went away, "If you get any worse send for me." I told her I would. I amsorry for it, and hope God will forgive me that I did not tell it yesterday. I didn't see mother, nor anyone, till after the affair was all over. I am the guilty one and the only one. God have mercy on my soul. I had my socks on during the whole affair. I have told all to the best of my knowledge. Don't blame any one, or have any suspicions. There was not a word spoken during the affair except my father's cries of "murder, murder." I am sorry I did not tell this yesterday. All I have to say is, don't accuse mother. No one knew anything about it except myself. We always lived agreeably in every respect. I never thought before of committing the crime. I had no motive for doing i

of the control of political properties against and the first country of the specimens and the specimen

AGRICULTURAL.

A POINT IN SELECTION.

defere is the more necessity that some cirs food should be given.

Here, the most important food that can be given as a substitute for milk is linseed cleake, or oil meal. It is the food principally used for this purpose by the best figure of the propose of the particular of the configuration of the co excellent lood for caves, and they should be taught early to eat them. The calf seems to have the power of digesting cats very well without grinding. A pint of oats given to each calf at first, and soon increased to one or two quarts, will keep the growth steady. Oats are the best

about, the consequence being a succession of fresh arrivals from the interior, and numerous visits. It is remarkable how closely the implements used by the natives resemble, even to the most minute details, those employed by the Esquimaux, which

end largely upon his treatment of the calf.

National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

to serve as an ear-ring. What is in most demand here are coarse needles, darning needles, knives, especially large ones, axes, saws, drilling implements, shirts made of linen or wool, dyed in brilliant colours, neckties, tobacco, and, I need hardly add, brandy, for which the natives would sacrifice anything, but which I have refused to serve out to them generally. The people are sharp and cunning, and trained up from childhood to be sharp in their traders, who assemble at a market held on the Island of Irbit. It is stated that the skin of a beaver is sometimes paid for with

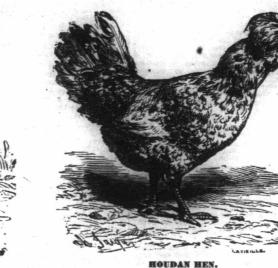
ved by farmers. An old number of American Agriculturist gives a couple ingenious plans for unloading corn. The start it is difficult to shovel up the and until the bottom of the waggon. That's where they get the word 'laugh like a horse' from, young man.

The tenders for the new Picton Academy range between \$14,000 and \$30,000.

osition, resting upon the tailboard of the IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE

2

HOUDAN COCK.



been noticeable for some time, and though the movement is not on a large scale, yet there is a turn for the better in many lines, both in the demand and in the prices obtainable, which causes the mercantile community to look forward with greater confidence to the future. Trade generally is on a healthier footing than it was during the period just prior to the setting in of the leng-continued depression, and it now remains for both merchants and manufacturers to avoid the excesses of the past, and prevent a repetition of the disease which has so stubbornly resisted treatment, and whose cure has been a matter of time and only brought about by natural causes. Supply must be regulated by demand, and overtrading and rash speculation can only lead to subsequent ruin, while prudence in avoidance of undue risk and shortand credits, both by wholes.

the past.

Mr. N. Riggins, formerly a resident of St. Catharines, where he carried on business for several years as a boot and shoe dealer, but who for a long time has resided in Michigan, died on Friday last, and was buried on Sunday.

A son of R. N. Mathieson, three years old, was drowned in Routh's pond, Cobourg, on Monday. The little lad had managed to get through a hole in the fence and strayed down to the pond before his absence was discovered.

Imperial commissioners are in British Columbia, examining the different harbors for a practical railway terminus. It is reported they have condemned the present site of the dockyards at Esquimault as being untenable in case of war.

The first telephone erected in Collingwood was put up by the Northern Railway Company. The wire extends from Mr. Cunningham's private office in the freight house to the office on the wharf, a distance of about a quarter of a mile.

the Victoria silver mine, which, with other developments in the same district, is attracting merited attention. We are indebted to Mr. Colin Campbell, of New York, formerly of Nova Scotia, who has superintended its development, for the following information concerning this new mining district. The vein, in granitic formation, has a direction nearly north and south, and a dip of 80°; has well-defined walls, and is some 20 to 30 feet in width, the pay-streak averaging about one foot of sugary quartz, carrying argentiferous galena, and yielding in quantity in furnace from 30 to 60 per cent. lead, and about 30 ounces of silver per ton. Diptheria has made its appearance at Westville, N.S. Several children are down with it. A young daughter of Mr. James Hunter has died with it and another per ton.
Two shafts have been sunk 300 feet

Stock Exchange, Sept. 19, 1879:—						
Banka.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.			
Montreal	132	130				
Toronto		111				
Ontario	571	552				
Ontario	***	****	*****			
Commerce	1111		-			
Consolidated	9	6	*****			
Dominion	1104	****				
Hamilton	971	****				
Standard	98	964				
Federal	96					
Imperial						
Loan and Savings Cos.	-	1000				
Canada Permanent		172	******			
Freehold	1422	141	******			
Western Canada	****	142				
Union	131	****	****			
Canada Landed Credit	181	130				
Building and Loan	101	100	12 at 10			
Imperial		1041	-			
Farmers'		110				
London & C. L. & A. Co	****	-	*****			
Huron and Erie		-	******			
Dominion Savings and Investment Soc						
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society.	121	*****				
Can. Sav. and Loan Co	133	*****	******			
London Loan Co		105				
Hamilton Prov. & L. Soc.	1121		******			
National Investment Co		1024	******			
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co	105					
Insurance, dec.			1.75			
British America	-	1081				
Western Assurance	148	147				
Canada Life	****	202	******			
Confederation Life	-	2220				
Consumers' Gas	****	120	******			
Dominion Telegraph	****	-				
Globe Printing Co	1371	****	*****			
Railways. Toronto G. & B. Bonds	HE AND THE	001	- Clark 13			
Toronto & Nipissing Bonds		221	*****			
Debentures, &c.	-	-	*****			
Dom Cow Stock & no	Fills	F 12.3F	34 E. B.			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c	35 30 5 3	991	-			
County (Ont.) Stock, & D.c.	102	1000				
Tn'p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c		98				
City Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.	1024	101	*****			
THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T		100000				

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

THOMAS IRVINE & CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG. Established 1847.

spring.

OATS—Have been offering fairly well and prices have continued steadily to decline, as the demand seems to have been slack. New western sold on Saturday at 32c on track; and to-day a car of old and new mixed went off at 31c. On the street to-day, 20 to 22c was raid.

and new mixed went ou at 31c. On the street to-day 32 to 33c was paid.

BARLEY—There is still nothing doing in car lots;

States advices say that barley ought to be bought so as to sell at 39c in New York or 72c in Oswego, which prices would leave it worth about 50c here. On the street receipts have been small; sales were made at 51c; at 48c; at 46 and 48c; at 52c; at 50c.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

or Extra, per 196 lbs......\$4 70 to \$4

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.

GRAIN, f.o.b.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS

STEELE BROS. & CO.,

SEED MERCHANTS.

Are selling Victoria Seed Wheat at \$1.50 per 60 lbs., Seneca or Clawson at \$1.20, Sliver Chaff at \$1.20, Gold Medal, Deihl, Scott, and other standard varieties at lowest prices. Fall Rye, Timothy and Clover Seeds, Orchard Grass, &c., &c.

Prices on application. Orders Solicited. 387-2

.. large rolls...
tub dairy...
Eggs, fresh, per doz..
Potatoes, per bbl....

Apples, per bbi.... Onions, per doz....

araips, per doz

Reference—Bank of Liverpool. 388-13

English Markets. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, steady; maize, the value to-day.

Whiat—The market has been so inactive as to be next door to nominal. The demand, however, has been active and firm prices would have been paid; but holders generally have refused to sell at all, and any who would sell have asked higher prices than would be paid. The first car of new No. 1 fall sold on Thursday at \$1.02 f.o.c. No. 2 spring has been asked for all week at 96 to 97c, but any little for sale was held at 98c. The market to-day was firm; No. 1 spring lying outside sold at a price estimated as being equal to 98c here; and No. 2 sold for 97c at a Lake Ontario port east of us. On the street prices were firmer at 98c to \$1.01 for fall and 95 to 99c for spring. firm; cargoes on passage—wheat, rather easier maize, firm; good cargoes mixed American maize, off the coast, tale quale, was 23s 6d; now, 23s 9d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the weekwheat, 395,000 to 400,000 grs; maize, 140,000 to 145. 000 qrs; flour, 120,000 to 125,000 bbls. Liverpool-Wheat, on the spot, firm; maize, rather easier

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE. The market has remained inactive since our last; out the enquiry has improved and the downward tendency has, in most instances, been arrested. New grain has been offered to a small extent in the So as to sell at 36c in New York or 72c in Osweço, on the street receipts have been small; sales were there has any et been very small sign manifested eutside; and so long as imports continue to pour into England as they did last week when those of wheat and flour were about equal to 475,000 quatters of wheat and flour were about equal to 475,000 quatters of wheat and flour were about equal to 475,000 quatters of wheat, which is considerably in excess of its weekly consumption, there is little chance of it. Stocks here have shown but little change siace our last and sol ond moday morning as follows:

Flour, 790 bolls; fall wheat, 16,581 bushels; spring wheat, 53,263 bushels; oats, 700 bushels; pearley, 39,734 bushels; peas, 210 bushels; rye, 400; corn, sst bushels; pearley, 20,000 bolls; fall wheat, 16,585 bushels; pearley, 30,734 bushels; pearley, 30,734 bushels; pearley, 30,734 bushels; pearley, 30,734 bushels; pearley, 30,735 bushels; pearley, 50,000 bushels, 50,000 bushels; 50,000 bushel shape of fall wheat and oats; but no receipts of any Harvesting was in full swing in the Southern coun-ties, where a large breadth of wheat has been cut, though none has as yet been threshed to test its quality. Wheat affoat was steady, cargoes in all positions being firmly held. Buyers, however, were reluctant to nay the prices demanded. ant to pay the prices demanded. Further cable advices to the 2nd inst. state that at that time the supply had completely distanced the demand, owing to the enormous outward movement from Extra. American Atlantic ports. It was affirmed, however, that the trade could not be expected to remain in its inert condition for any length of time; and it was estimated that similar agricultural disasters ten years ago would have entailed an advance of 10s per taking into consideration the diminished acreage sown and the wretched results of the home crop, the amount of foreign wheat required to supplement the deficiency will be something like 4,000,000 quarters more than is required in ordinary seasons. And the *Economist* of last Saturday alleges that in Southern Russia and Roumania not more than half a crop has been secured. On this point, however, it may be well to wait for later advices before forming any conclusion. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit showed a decrease of 50,000 qrs on the week; but still amounted on the 4th inst. to 1,775,000 qrs, against 1,873,000 qrs on the 21st ult., and 1,043,000 at the corresponding date last year. The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, expected to arrive during the four weeks from August 21 to Sept. 18, is :- Wheat, 443,000 qrs, comprising 26,000 qrs from the Danube and Black Sea ; 209,000 grs from Atlantic ports, 82,000 qrs from California, and 136,000 qrs from Chili and Australia; of maize 44,000 qrs, all from American Atlantic ports, and of barley 3,000 qrs from Azov ports. Continental advices by mail state that a good deal of wheat had been cut in France. The quality of the grain seemed to give general satisfaction, but as thrashing proceeded the rield proved defective, and many districts which a short time since promised a fair average growth were reporting a deficiency of 15 to 20 per cent. Rye cutting was considered finished and the crop has turned out below an average in quantity and very variable in quality. Supplies in country markets were small and trade dull with little change in ces, as an advance was quoted only in six, and a | Cor.Front and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, Ont., all in seventeen out of 85 markets reporting. The demand for flour was slack, but previous prices maintained. At Marseilles the wheat trade ruled firm, and there was more activity, but in most of the other ports a quiet tone prevailed. In Germany the rie crop was finished, and results were decidedly unsatisfactory both in quantity and quality; but wheat-cutting was not nearly finished, and it was too soon to offer any onlying or the quality; but wheat-cutting was not nearly finished, and it was too soon to offer any opinion on the nature of the yield. Berlin market was easier with the Hungarian demand of the previous week failen off. At Hamburg, spot wheat was firmly held, and at high prices. But both at Vienna and at Pesth prices had given way. Official estimates of the Hungarian crops corroborate previous unfavourable advices. In Ro. mania and Bulgaria corn is said to be a frilure. Russian advices state that at St. Petersburg a few sales of Saxonka and Samara wheat had been effected at equal to 45s. 11d. and 43s. 2d. per 496 lb. respectively. Rye had become quieter, and buyers were difficult to find even at lower rates. The bad yield in Europe generally led some parties to estimate that the importing countries of Europe will require to import during 1879-80 about 275,000,000 to 280,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour at its equivalent in grain. On this continent western markets have advanced about three cents on October quotations; and an increased export demand has prevailed at New York with a large business doing in September and October options. Receipts of wheat at the Atiantic seaboard ports during the last four weeks, were 25,175,000 bushels; and the exports from them 18,358,000 against 14,607,000 received, and 11,921,000 exported in the corresponding weeks last year. Receipts of the new crop at western ports, such as a series of the secipts. Or the street, prices have been market shows a general improvement has been reported at Mony prices report business much below that usually done to the second provement has been active at a form of the second provement has been story to the september and or the city trade has been active and price rate of the second provement has been story to continue the find provement has been story to continue to find even at lower rates. The bad yield in Europe generally manifest.

TRADE—Has been steady with an improve ment, and show he market has shown some improvement has been made at \$\frac{1}{2} nd it was too soon to offer any opinion on the ature of the yield. Berlin market was easier with

board ports, and the	rail shi	pments from	m Wester
lake and river ports			
	1879.	1879.	1878
	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 31 bush.
	,748,774	15,966,899	10,997,10
	1,164,599 1,492,897	12,582,429 2,279,174	11,846,87
Barley	355,222	800,493	3,557,32
Rye	761,262	797,180	895,32
Total bu	82.522 AR	21 096 190	99 887 97

11,921,000 exported in the corresponding weeks last year. Receipts of the new crop at western ports,

have, however, been coming in slowly; the cause

is thought to be an impression among farmers that prices are low and that they may profit by making

deliveries slowly. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the prin-cipal points of accumulation at lake and sea-

TRADE—Seems to have been fairly active since our last.

TRADE—The demand for lines has been steadily maintained, and prices have been firm, with the tendency still upwards, but the actual sales reported are few. Medium Young Hysons have been selling freely on English account, and seem the sort most wanted. Lines on the spot have sold at 36c for fair seconds, and at 23c for coarse. Japan Pekoes of medium quality have sold at 33c, and a line of Congou changed hands on p. t. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 23 to 23c; Young Hyson, edium to good seconds, 34 to 40c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra first, 45 to 56c; Twankays, 30 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 60c; Blacks—Congous, 25 to 55c; Souchong, 25 to 60c; Seems teady; a job lot of Government Lava changed hands at 37c and 18b is generally Fruit, Provisions, Etc.

SUGAR—The market seems to have been fairly active, but prices appear to be the turn easier, a though actual changes are few and insignificant Raws have been active; large quantities of Porto Rico have changed hands in car lots at 6 to 64c for very dark grades; at 64 to 68c for medium, and at 64 to 7 for bright. Sootch has remained inactive, and quotations are unchanged. Canadian yellows have been selling well at prices ranging from 74 to 8c for lots of not less than 50 barrels. Granulated has declined 25c per cental; lots of 50 barrels have sold at 8k which was the value to-day. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:—Porto Rico, per lb., 64 to 7c; Cuba, 64 to 68c; Barbadoes, 64 to 7c; English and Scotch refined to bright choice, 8 to 84c; medium, 74 to 74c; da, low grades, 64 to 74c; Canadian refined, 74 to 84c; Extra O, none; Dry Crushed, 94 to 10c; Granulated Standard, 52 to 9c; Off-Standard, none; Cut Loaf, 94 to 10c.

SYRUFS—There has been no movement reported

Reference—Bank of Liverpool.

385-13

FLOUR—The demand has improved somewhat, and as offerlings have been rather small the downward tendency has been checked, though no recovery can be reported; the movement, however, has continued to be small. Superior extra has been quiet and casy; a lot of 100 barrels of choice sold at \$4.75 to.c. on Thursday, but a round lot went off at equal to \$4.70 on Saturday, but a round lot went off at equal to \$4.70 on Saturday. Extra has been fairly active; a lot of 100 barrels sold at \$4.65 fo.c. on Thursday, and round lots at equal to \$4.60 on Saturday and Monday. Strong bakers has been inactive. Spring extra has been scarce and wanted; it brought \$4.50 on Saturday, which price would readily have been paid both before and since that day. The market to-day was firm but inactive; a lot of 100 barrels of choice superior extra soid at \$4.80 fo.c.; spring extra was wanted with \$4.50 freely bid, but none offered; extra would probably have brought \$4.60.

Bran—Has been inactive, with values steady at \$3.50 for car lots on track.

OATMANA—Has shown little change; a car lot sold on Friday at \$4.25 on track, which seems to be about the value to-day.

What—The market has been so inactive as to be next door to nominal. The demand, however, has been active and firm prices would have been paid; but holders generally have refused to sell at all, and any who would sell have asked higher prices than would be paid. The first car of new No. 1 fall sold on Thursday at \$4.50. The market to-day was firm; No. 1 spring lying outside sold at a price estimated as being equal to \$8c here; and No. 2 sold for 97c at a Lake Outsario port east of us. On the street prices were firmer at \$9c to \$1.10 fall and being equal to \$8c here; and No. 2 sold for 97c at a Lake Outsario port east of us. On the street prices were firmer at \$9c to \$1.10 fall sold as being equal to \$9c here; and No. 2 sold for 97c at a Lake Outsario port east of us. On the street prices were firmer at \$9c to \$1.00 fall and \$1.00 fall and \$1.00

35c; Orange do, 30 to 23c; Citron do 25 to 37c.

Ricz—Has shown no change; lots of 50 bags have sold as before at \$4.10; and small lots continue to sell at \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Fish—Unchanged; the only movement has been in new ood which has sold at \$5 to \$5.25 per quintal for small lots of bundled, Other quotations are purely nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls, \$5.00; Salmon, salt water, \$15.50 to \$16.00; Cod-fish, new, per 112 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.25; boneless, per lb, 6 to 66c; Trout, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Mackerel, bbls, \$10; half-bbls, none; Sardines, ½'s, \$7 to 10c; do. ½'s, 17 to 20c.

Tosacoo.—There has been some enquiry heard

prices, and this fact has checked the demand for shipment; local dealers have been well supplied and this has checked the demand for the local market. Export cattle, that is beeres averaging out under 1,200 lbs, have, however, not been offered to any extent, and if they were offered would not be likely to bring ever \$4.50. Second-class, that is light steers and helters and heavy oxen and bulls, have been offered freely, but none would take them save at a decline of about 50c at which there were plenty of buyers; sales accordingly have been made at \$8.25 to \$5.75, the cause of the fall being the fact of dealers being stocked; and, consequently, refusing to take anything except bargains. Third-class have been in fair supply but 25c lower, and slow of sale at \$2.25 to \$2.75.

sale at \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Singer—The market has been well supplied, and good qualities selling fairly well. The export demand has been maintained, and first-class for shipment, consisting of wethers averaging 130 lbs and upwards have been still selling at \$4.25 to \$4.37 per cental, or \$5.50 to \$6.50 each. Second-class have declined about 25 to 50 cin consequence of an over supply and a slack demand for the local market; they have been going at \$8.50 to \$4.00. Third-class there is no use in offering; they are unsalable.

Lames—Receipts have been large and prices weak. First-class dressing from 40 lbs upwards, have continued in demand, but at easier prices, and with enough in; they have ranged from \$3.00 to \$3.40. Second-class dressing from 30 to 38 lbs. have been offering in excess of the demand, and have declined about 25c, or to \$2.50 to \$2.75. Third-class are not wanted at any price.

CALVES—Haveshown no change in any particular. The movement has continued to be confined to first-class dressing from 120 lbs unwards.

The movement has continued to be confined to first-class dressing from 120 lbs upwards, which have found a ready sale at 6 to 7c per lb, or from \$7 to \$9 each. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been slow of sale at \$4 to \$6 each. Third-class have not been wanted at any price, and may

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL. TRADE—Has remained generally unchanged. HDES—Green have been coming in slowly, and all readily taken at unchanged prices. Cured have been moving off steadily in small lots at 8c, with all offering wanted, but no movement reported in car-

PRIJES—Prices still remain unchanged at 50c for the best green offering, at which figure there is a rood demand. LAMBSKINS—Still sell at 40 to 60c, the latte the best green, with offerings large, but all wa and readily taken.

MooL—Has shown no change since our last; several small lots of 1,000 to 2,000 lbs., and one lot of 6,000 lbs. of fleece changed hands at 20c, which is still bid and paid on the streef. Super has been quiet, but seems worth about 22c. TALLOW—Has still been selling fairly well, but seems rather easier; some lots changed hands at 5½c, which is now the outside price, some dealers offering only 5c.

LEATHER.

LEATHER.

Business is looking up and stocks are very light, prime leather of all kinds being looked for. Owing to the high price of hides leather must advance. Polished cow is in demand, as also prime pebble. No change in foreign leathers.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c; Bansis Sole, No. 2, 20 to 23c, Slaut. Sole, heavy, 22 to 26c; Slaut. Sole, light, 23, to 26c; Harness, 25 to 30c; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 23c, Hemlock Call, 35 lbs, per dox, 60 to 75c; Oak Harness Leather, 35c; Oak Belting Leather 30 to 34c; American Oak Harness Backs, 50c; Upper, heavy, 32 to 35c; Upper, light, and medium, 33 to 37c; Kip Skins, French, 95c to \$1.10; Kip Skins, English, 70 to 90c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 56c; Splits, large, 24 to 27c; Splits, small, 21 to 24c; Russets, 30 to 40c; Hemlock Cali (30 to 35 lbs. per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock Cali (30 to 35 lbs. per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock Cali (35 to 55c; French Cali, \$1.20 to \$1.40; Cod Oil, 35 to 46c; Straite' Oil, 33 to 38c; Gambier, 5jc; Sumach, per ton, 805 to \$100; Degras, 5jc 10c; Buff, 18 to 16c; Pebble, 13 to 16c; Enamelled cow, 17 to 18c; Patent cow, 17 to 18c.

dualities, but these have formed the greater part of the receipts. Or the street, prices have been firmer at 11 to 13c for really fresh.

PORK—Has been fairly active, but rather easy, with sales of lots not under 25 barrels at \$12 and small lots at \$12.50.

BACOM—Stocks of Cumberland are running decidedly low, and the late advance is firmly maintained; tons brint \$62, and cases and small lots 7c. Long clear is in rather better supply than is Cumberland, and is firm at 7½ to 7½c, the latter for case lots or under. Green belies are steady at 7½c, smoked at 9½c, and canvassed at 10c.

HAMS—The late active enquiry has been steadily maintained, but no large sales, nor any advance in prices can be reported. Smoked are steady at 11½ to 12c, and canvassed at 12 to 12½c. Pickled remain as before at 10½c.

LARD—Has been quiet, and seems rather saster at 3½ for tinnets, at 2½ for tinnets, at 2½ for pails, and 3c for tierces in small lots.

Hoos—There are a few sold to order at \$6.

SALT—Liverpool has been coming in and selling rather easier; cars of coarse to arrive could be had at 70c, and small lots at 75c Liverpool dairy in unblesched bags has sold at \$12 to \$1.25, and in bleached bags at \$1.40 to \$1.45.

\$3.60; Thistle, \$3.20 to \$3.25; Antimony, per lb.:
18te to 14t; sad iron, 8.00 to \$3.25; zine sheet,
5t to 6t; zine block, 5to 6t.

BABBIT METAL—From 6t to 25c.

COPPER—Pig, 18 to 18c; Sheet, 27 to 30c; Bar, 30 to 33c; Brass Sheets, 30 to 32c; Brass Kettles, 88 to 35c; Lead, pig, per lb., 4t to 5c; Lead, bar, per lb., 5 to 5tc; Lead, sheet, per lb., 4t to 6t, Lead, bar, per lb., 5 to 5tc; Lead, sheet, per lb., 4t to 4tc.

CUT NAILS—12 dy. to 7 inch, per keg of 100 lbs., \$3.05 to \$0.00; 6 dy. to 10 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., \$3.05 to \$0.00; 2 dy. to 6 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., \$3.35 to \$0.00; 2 dy. to 4 dy., \$3.50 to \$0.00; 2 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., \$4.20 to \$0.00.

GALVANIERD IRON—Best No. 25, 7 to 7tc.

COIL CHAIN—Fair stock. From 3t to 9c.

GLASS—Up to 25 inches, \$1.50 to \$0.00; from 26 to 40 inches, \$1.50 to \$0.00; from 51 to 60 inches, \$2.15 to \$0.00.

GAUWANIERD STA — 15 to 18c.

HOOTS—Coopers', \$2.25 to \$2.50; Band, \$2.37; to \$2.50.

RUSS—Per ton, pig, Gartsherrie, No. 1, none;

\$2.50.

IRON—Per ton, pig, Gartsherrie, No. 1, none; Glengarnock, No 1, none; Eglinton, \$17 to \$18; W. W. & Co., \$16.50 to \$17.50; Calder, No. 1, none; Calder, No. 8, none; No. 1 Clyde, none; Monkland, none; No. 1 Summerlee, \$18 to \$19; Bar Iron, per 100 lbs, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Lowmoor, \$5.55 to \$5

STERL—Cast, [0] to 11ic; spring, \$3.74 to \$3.84; sleigh abos, \$3.40 to \$3.50; caulking, \$3.49 to \$3.50; tire steel, \$3.49 to \$3.50; steel mould boards, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$40 per lb. tire steel, \$5.49 to \$3.50; steel mould boards, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$c per lb.

IRON WIRE—(4 months)—No. 6, per bundle, \$1.80 to \$1.90; No. 9, per bundle, \$2.20; No. 12, per bundle, \$2.20.

WHITE LEAD—From \$1.50 to \$2 per keg of \$2 lbs.
Fewbers—Blasting, Canada, \$3.75 to \$4; FF, Canada, \$4.75 to \$5; FFF, Canada, \$5. to \$5.25; Curtis & Harvey's sporting diamond grain powder are in full stock nere now; Nos. \$, 4 and 6, \$9 to \$10 per doz; FF, loose, \$4.50; FFF, \$4.75 to \$5.

SHEWT RON—Russia, 11 to 12c; boiler-late, \$2.75.
The Block, per lb., 18\frac{1}{2}\$ to 19c; Grain, 20 to 21c.
The Shewt Iron—No. 24, per lb., 9\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10c; 26, 10 to 10\frac{1}{2}c.

The Sherf Iron—No. 24, per lb., 9± to 10c; 26, 10 to 104c.

The Plates—IC Coke, 10x14, \$4.85 to \$5.00; IC Charcoal, 10x14, \$5.75 to \$6.00; IX Charcoal, 10x14, \$6.75 to \$6.00; IX Charcoal, 10x14, \$9.75 to \$10.00; IXXX Charcoal, 14x20, \$11.75 to \$12.00; DC Charcoal, 12x17, \$4.75 to \$6.00; DX Charcoal, 12x17, \$4.75 to \$7.00.

Horse Shoes and Naux—Horse shots, Rhode Island pattern, are \$3.60 to \$3.60. Horse mails, which are in good supply, are quoted:—Woodford's "P&F." "C," P&F, "PB," P&F, 13 to 14c.

O'CONNOR—At 38 Tate street, on the 4th of September, the wife of M. O'Connor, of a son.

MALONS—On the 6th inst., at 26 West Avenue North Hamilton, the wife of Martin Malone, barrister-at-law, of a sen.

WARREN—At 28 Alexander street, on Menday, 8th inst., the wife of W. A. Warren, of a son.

McDOUSALL—In Holton, on 6th September, the wife of A. D. McDougall, of a son. Cornwall papers please copy.

BUCHANAN—At Montreal, on the 4th inst., the wife of W. J. Buchanan, of a son.

HOLMES—At Courtwright, on the 3rd inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Holmes, of a son. DRACOM—At 120 Shuter street, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. A. T. Deacon, of a MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

TURVER—LANDTON—In Hamilton, on the 2nd Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. W. Ross, pastor of the Centenary church, assisted by the Rev. Chas. Turver, father of the bridegroom, and Rev. H. Langton, father of the bridegroom, and Rev. H. Langton, father of the bride, William W. Turver, M. D., of New York city, to Julis Augusta, third daughter of Rev. H. Langton.

HARRISON—TILLSON—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, the 3rd September, by the Rev. D. Savage, Henry Bailey Harrison, of the Federal Bank of Canada, London, son of John Harrison, Esq., of Parkhill, to Hattle Adele, youngest daughter of E. D. Tillson, Esq., of Tilsonburg, Ont. COOK—SMITH—At St. Albans' church, Action, by daughter of E. D. Tillson, Esq., of Tilsonburg, Ont.

COOK—SMITH—At St. Albans' church, Actón, by
Rev. Mr. Lee, Mr. C. C. Cook, of the Imperial
Bank, Toronto, to Miss Sarah E., daughter of the
late George Smith, Esq.

STILEMAN—HEWARD—At St. George's church, on
4th inst., by the Rev. J. D. Cayley, Harry, eidest
son of the late Henry Frederic Scikeman, Esq., Lee,
Kent, England, to Esther Matilda, youngest daughter of Francis Hayris Heward, Esq.

GREENING—SHARP—At Hamilton, on the 4th inst.

GREEKING—SHARF—At Hamilton, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 45 Hess street north, by the Rev. C. E. Thomson, rector of All Saints' Church, Thomas B. Greening to Jennie, only daughter of William Sharp, Esq., all of Hamilton. No cards.

No cards.

McKellar—Armstrong—On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. W. Berford, Woodstock, by the Rev. M. W. Carsone, Major Wm. McKellar, of Komoka, to Lottie Edith Armstrong, of Petrolia.

Wallace—Larkey—At Ghrist Church, Scarboro', on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. H. Musson, Archibald Wallace, of Belleville, to Mary M., second daughter of T. J. Laskey, Dunbarton, Ont.

Supers—MacDunory—At St. George's church of T. J. Laskey, Dunbarton, Ont.

SHBPLEY—MadDERMOTT—At St. George's church, Goderich, on the 9th Sept., by the Venerable Archdeacon Elwood, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Tibbetts and the Rev. R. Hicks, George Ferguson Shepley, Barrister-at-law, Toronto, to Ellen Garde, second daughter of H. MacDermott, Esq., Master-in-University Chancery, Goderich.

Laskey, Dunbarton, Ont.

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Lavinesrous Smith—On the 10th inet, at Trie hurch, Thornhill, by the Rev. R. Shanklin, R. Livingstone, of Whitchurch, to Lizzie, see laughter of Mr. Wim. Smith, late of Markham. KLEIN-MORDEN-On the 9th inst., at Hamilton, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Keough, assisted by Rev. Father McGuire, A. B. Klein, Bar-rister-at-Law, Walkerton, to Miss Sophia A. Morden,

MARSHALL On the 2nd inst., Fanny Marshall ged 9 years and 10 months. Holcroft—At Ingersoll, on Thursday, the 28th August, 1879, Edith Blanche, beloved daughter of W. Wilson Holcroft, Esq., barrister, aged 1 year, 2 nonths and 3 days.

months and 3 days.

SNETSINGER—At Moulinette, Sept. 3rd, Margaret
Irving, the beloved wife of J. G. Snetsinger, Eaq.,
aged 40 years.

KENNEDY—On Thursday, 4th September, Edith
Maud, twin daughter of Frederick and Maria Kennedy, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days. KENEDOY—On Wednesday evening, Srd of Sept., Frederick Percival, twin son of Frederick and Maria Kennedy, agod I year, 2 months and 16 days.

WILLETT—On the 5th inst., Harry Baldwin Willett, infant son of Walter and Elizabeth Willett, agod I received the provided of the september of the second of

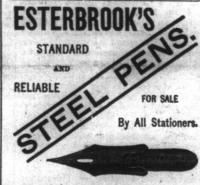
1 year and 2 menths.

ALGBO—At Stayner, on the evening of the 1st
September, 1879, deeply regretted by a large circle
of friends, Mary Ann Algeo, aged 37 years and 5
months, beloved wife of John G. Algeo, and sister
of Mr. Christopher Cooke, J. P., of Cookstown. Anderson—On Friday, 5th inst., Florence Louise, oothumous child of the late Alex. Anderson, aged months and 10 days. months and 10 days.

Oldright—At her father's residence, 5D Duke treet, on the 4th September, 1879, Edith Louise, seloved child of Dr. Oldright, aged 6 months and

Algeo.—In Stayner, on the 1st inst., Mary Ann, rife of J. G. Algeo, aged 37 years and 6 months. Williams—On the 8th inst, at the restence of her mother, 491 Sherbourne street, Toronto, Fanny Hardcastle, third daughter of the late George Wil-lams, Esq., formerly Master in Chancery at Chat ham, Ont., aged 17 years and 9 months. CHAMBERS—At 121 Sumach street, Sarah Chamers, aged 23 years. Buchanan—At Montreal, on the 8th inst., infanton of W. J. and Mrs. Buchanan.

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389-2

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SHIP of Mono; nine miles from the Cour of Orangeville; ninety-three acres clear ups and stones. Also a Lake Shore lot for s in North Keppell, and first-class hotel to lease i Markdale. Apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON Proprietor, Markdale P. O. 386-13 THREE FARMS FOR SALE-A bargain; one 50, one 80, and one 100 acres; nearly all cleared, well fenced and watered, with good frame buildings on each; within one-and-a-half miles of the flourishing Village of Unbridge, Country of Ontario. Apply to WM. HAMILTON, Uxbridge Village. MARM FOR SALE-100 ACRES

—County Halton, Township Esquesing, Lot 2, Cen. 10; 90 acres cleared; good frame house, stone dairy, young orchard, two frame barns, stable, two never failing wells; will be sold at end of Septem-ber; 7 miles to Brampton, 8 to Milton, 14 miles to

—1½ miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O. MARM FOR SALE—THE EAST half of Lot No. 8, in the 5th concession of Albion; 95 acres cleared, the remaining 5 acres bush; there is a good frame house, barn, and stable, and is well fenced with cedar; the soil is good clay loam, and is well watered and in good state of cultivation, and within one mile of Bolton village, on the T., G. and B. railway. Apply HENRY McCABE, Albion P. O., Ont. 377-ti

ACRES FOR SALE IN
the Township of Tossorontio, C ounty of
Simcoe; being west half of Lot 23, in 2nd concession, two miles from the H.N.W.R.R. There are
90 acres cleared and in good repair, frame barn
56x36, log stabling, hewed log house, good young
orchard, bearing soil, good loam; further particulars, apply to JOSEPH KIDD, Lisle. 388-2 DARM FOR SALE IN TECUM-

SETH, County of Simcoe, 100 acres, 80 ared; good frame barn, stabling and outbuilds; running stream of water; soil good for grain roots; well fenced with cedar; good orchard; omlies from Village of Beeton, on H. and N.W. Apply to JOHN DORSSEY, Beeton P.O., Ont. 388-3

The estate of the late George Docker, Esq., situated on Lake Erie, in the Township of Dunn, Co. of Haldimand, containing 264 acres, 200 cleared, remainder good hard wood: well teneed; in high state of cultivation; two large barns, stable and driving house, with sheds attached; comfortable house and cottages for men; hard and soft water; large orchard of choice fruit. Also, 86 acres bush land, two miles nearer Port Matiland. For particulars apply to E. H. DOCKER, Dunnville, or G. S. DOCKER. Wallace Town, Co. of Eigin. 380-12 WHI WANTS A FARM $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{\Pi}\mathbf{U}_{\mathsf{v}}$

easy terms of payment. Also, 200,000 Acres of Choice Pine Lands in best lumber districts in Michigan. 13 Send for pamphlet, full of facts. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich. STOS FAR WEST. FARM LANDS FOR SALE

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Plarm — 200 ACRES — NEAR Windsor; clay loam; goed orchard and buildWindsor; clay loam; goed orchard and buildweard.

Sy, 20 mary succe, Hamilton.

STOLEN, FROM THE PREplane buggy, with the end of shaft split and brace gone from under fifth wheel, no cushien on seat, single harpess. Any one returning same to HARMON ROOT, Dunnville, will receive twenty dollars reward.

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KTORIA, VICTORIA, 184

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TIN STAMPS similar the Stand those opposite the Stand dard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as t guide to desirable goods and as a pro

tection against inferior quality. All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellen

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Cetewayo Captured in the

England's Iron Tcade-Disloyalty Irish Banquet-New Catholic [SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE MAIL.]

DUPLICITY OF THE AMEER. LONDON, Sept. 15.—A despatch re by telegraph from Simla to-day say believed in the best informed circ licity with those who commi assault upon the British embassy at if he is not guilty of having directions at the affair himself. Facts p his direction are coming in pos the English suthorities. The pre

ceiving the British as to his loy em. It is held there can be bu ication with Russian agents purpose of organizing a combined of Russians and Afghans against th lish troops. It is known that the Cabul to cease all communication will British. In view of this fact, of the English commanders will pla reliance upon his co-operation in advances upon the insurgents. The st will now probably be between the columns and the entire Afghan str headed by the Ameer himself. The of the situation has immensely incre these new developments. There can longer any doubt of a long and podisastrous campaign. Military move are made with great caution. The tain tribes are showing unmistakeable tility to England. The Mohmunds, ly hostile and warlike tribe, Dakka, and other tribes of Afghans all the approaches to Cabul.

THE IRON TRADE IN ENGLAND. The reaction from the recent tem revival in the iron trade in Englar Scotland has become very marked. iron furnaces have been blown Coal Bridge, and eighteen in other p otland. Four thousand workme been thrown out of employment step, and the prospects for them a all persons engaged in the various d ments of the iron industry become and more gloomy each day.

DISLOYALTY AT AN IRISH BANQUE With respect to the enquiry and which the Lord Lieutenant of Irelan ordered to be made into the circum relating to the recent hissing of the in Ireland, the following is underst be the facts:—First, Mr. Parnell we testained at a banquet on board the st in the Shannon river. Mr. Ellard, clerk of Limerick, presided, and prothe first toast. He said:—"It's my to propose the Queen, (here hisses out), and the Lords and Commons of land. I trust the day is not distant this teast may be prepared with the this toast may be proposed with the and Commons of Ireland sitting in thouse in College Green—(cheers)—with her Majesty—(renewed hisses the welfare of Ireland." The toast drawk har most of the archivesters. drank, but most of the gentlemen p refused to rise as usual. The general nion is the Lord Lieutenant in order report to be made of the affair has co

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

A special from Rome announces the Holy See has provided for two Ams Sees, naming Monsignore Leroy New Orleans, and Monsignore dell for Vancouver. The vacane Vancouver arises from the recent trace of its Bishop, Monsignore Seghers, adjutor to Archbishop Blanchet, of O City. It will be remembered that the cese of Vancouver, while geograph in the Dominion of Canada, is ecclesially a portion of the Province of Or Archbishop Perche, of New Orleans, a year ago, broken down with sickness. NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS. a year ago, broken down with sickness increasing weight of years, went to to seek from the Holy Father assis and relief in the necessities of his did

THE CAPTURE OF CETEWAYO. London, Sept. 17.-A despatch Cape Town brings news of the captur King Cetewayo by Major Marter of lat Dragoon Guards, on 28th Aug Since it began, the pursuit of Ceteway en continued without intermi me days before his capture the Some days before his capture the I disbanded his followers and secreted self in the bush. The British under Marter pursued him from kraal to k burning the kraals as Cetewayo and constantly diminishing followers fled fore them. The capture was finally as the contract was finally as the contract was finally as the contract was finally as the capture was finally as the cap fore them. The capture was finally by surrounding him in the bush with tachment of troops and threatening shoot him if he refused to surrend once. He was alone, and made

SIR GARNET'S POLICY CRITICIZED. Sir Garnet Wolseley's policy of tributing Cetewayo's broken power and the chiefs in Zululand is severely critic in Radical cirdles as involving an ent new organization of the country, and likely to lead to perilous complications is affirmed that it would have been n wiser on the part of the home ernment to instruct Sir Garnet W ley to have granted such con sions as would have made the predynasty a friend of the Crinstead of destroying it. England's en South African policy, before and duthe war, is characterized as both treacous and foolish. What disposal will made at Cotamany's person has not nade of Cetewayo's person has not

DETAILS OF THE CABUL MASSACRE. Further particulars respecting the received by sacre at Cabul have been received by official despatch from the Viceroy of I to the Foreign Office. He telegraphs he has received from a native Sowar, escaped from Cabul immediately after massacre, a statement that the un Afghan regiments assembled at their racks on the morning of the massacre, acted upon what seemed to be a preracks on the morning of the massacre, acted upon what seemed to be a precerted plan of operations. Taking tarms and forming in military array, issued from their barracks and marches wards the embassy. They shouted as went, "Kill the British envoy" "Down with the Ameer." He says entered the court yard in front of residency and threw stones at the dand windows. Major Cavagnari, the aring the news of the approach of troops; had ordered the doors of the bassy to be closed, but his servants some of the Guides fired upon the sold without orders. The mutinous regim were speedily joined by a large number the populace of the city, and the la procuring firearms roamed through port of the town threatening pillage. Safghan chiefs endeavoured in vain to the disturbance. The Viceroy adds in despatch that there are no troops now the road to Cabul, nor at Jellalabad, no Dakka.