THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1883.

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ard Church Collection Quartets, Annewest, and exceedingly good for its pur-being, in this respect, on a line with son's SACRED QUARTETS, - 82 son's MALE VOICE CHOIR, - 50c, son's CHURCH OFFERING, - \$1,25 ANTHEM SERVICES, . . 83 SACRED Q'TETS, Male Voices, \$2 ick's GEM LEANER. . . 's CHURCH COMPOSITIONS, - 82

son's BOOK OF ANTHEMS, Perkins' HEM HARP, and Jahnson, Tenney, and y's AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK (each re among the best collections ever pubon & Co.'s MONTHLY MUSICAL RE-0. \$1.00 per year, is much larger than the

y, greatly improved, and most valuable to LIVER DITSON & CO., Boston

ITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

Fluid Beet.



THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF SCOTLAND haston's Fluid Boof

Boon to the World WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTS COMPANY, at their Printing Heuse, corner ing and Bay streets, Toronto, C. Wa TING. Managing 1

Farms for Sale.

rements inserted under this neading, 5 cents per wor non, or n cents ber word for five insertions. Subscribers can do The Mail good service by elling advertisers that they read their adver-is-ments in The Mai. CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CONith map of Ontario, supplied on receipt of three ent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaids

LDERSLIE-COUNTY BRUCE-200 ACRES 25 cleared; clay loam; well watered; and dwelling. Dr. COOKE, Chesley. TARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 100 acres in East Luther-65 acres cleared, balance hardwood bush; good house; log and new frame barn; price, \$3,000.00; half cash; must be so dat once, Apply to W. R. SCOTT, agent, Luther P.O.

CARM FOR SALE-100 ACRES OF CHOICE I land, 34 miles from Streetsville; a good rough-cast house and outbuildings complete; unlimited supply of water on place. Address JOHN BEATY, Streetsville. L'ARMS FOR SALE' IN WESTERN ON-TARIO-send three-cent stamp for list to HARLES E. BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent, TARM FOR SALE - THE MCKELLAR

homestead, three miles south of Alvinston, or one of the best farms in the Province of the containing 217 acres, 125 cleared and connected surpassed, and the river sydenham running through the centre makes a most de-sirable farm for stock raising. Apply to JOHN J. McKELLAR, Alvinston, Ont. PIRST-CLASS FARM—LOT 27, 6TH CON. of Arran; (200 acres,) 170 cleared, 60 in grass, 30 in fall wheat, 40 fall ploughed; good buildings; well watered. Half mile from the incorporated village of Tara, For particulars apply to J. DEAN, Invermay.

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy farms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

Farms to Kent.

A FINE 100 ACRE CLAY LOAM FARM-near town and railway. Drawer 463, Owen lound, Ont.

Teachers Manted.

TEACHER WANTED-FOR SCHOOL SEC-TION. No. 6 Camden, for year 1884; state salary; enclose testimonials. Address SAMUEL WARK, Dresden Post-office, Ont. THEACHER WANTED - THIRD CLASSmale or female; school section No. 11, Seneca: 1884: references required. Address G. B. STEVENSON, York P.O., Ont.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR S. S. NO. 3, Carlow and Mayo; male or female; third class certificate. Apply, stating salary, to W. H. McMUNN, Sec.-Treas., Hermon P. O., Ont. TEACHER WANTED-MALE OR FEMALE I —for school section No. 10 East Luther. Apply, stating salary, experience, if any, etc., to SAMUEL BENNY, Colbeck. CECOND CLASS TEACHER WANTED— for 1834, for S. S., No. 10. Amaranth; state salary. Apply to R. DYNES, Amaranth Station P. O., Ontario.

WANTED-A SCHOOL TEACHER, MALE W or female, for school section No. 1, township Himsworth, for 1884: salary \$250 per annum.
Apply to JOHN KENNEDY, Powassan, Ont.

Situations Bacant.

DLACKSMITH WANTED-STEADY JOB-

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—WATER POWER—GRIST AND saw mill. For particulars apply to CHARLES PARKER, Newbridge, Ont. HARDWARE, STOVE, AND TINWARE business for sale in the substantial town of Portage la Prairie; sales last year, \$70.00; stock about \$16,000. For full particulars apply to J. H. ASHDOWN, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Personal. INFORMATION WANTED BY THE UNDERSIGNED of the whereabouts of George and Harry Mead, who resided in 1871 at No. 4 Bridge street, Marlin, Old Town, London, England, Address JAMES MEAD, South March, Ontario, Canada.

\$250 TO \$4.000 ON MARRIAGE—LADIES and gentlemen apply immediately. R. W. CURRY, Sec.-Treas, London, Ont. 36 Money to Loan. A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on farm property; interest low; terms to suit borrower. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FARM mission. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON, TRUST AND LOAN. COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—Money to loan on city and farm pro-perty at lowest rates and on favourable terms. £26,500 STERLING TO LOAN-TO PAY off old mortgages or for other

purposes. Notes discounted. J. ARMSTRONG, 1 Victoria street. Toronto. Business Cards.

MO-OPERATION-WANTED-\$40 AND \$50 others who have leisure; no samples needed. DONALD S. McKINNON, 8 Adelaide street O NTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance street, Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th. A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Specific Articles. MANCER CURE--\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMIX Cancer Cure cures without use of knife. The only permanent cure in the world. Send two 3c. stamps for particulars, S. C. SMITH, Coaticook, Q., Canada.

Catarrh. NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PER-A MANENT cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

Agents Wanted.

A GENTS WANTED — JUST OUT — THE
"Housewife's Library," in eight departments; eight books in one; cheap and useful; an order to be got at every house; book indispensable; finely illustrated; commissions good; write for terms. World Publishing Company,

CHROMO CASKET—CONTAINING 100 fast-selling articles, which will bring you in \$5 per day, and not occupy all your time, by mail for 25 cts.: agents coining money. A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S. DO BOOK AGENTS—THE BEST COOKERY book ever published is "Mrs. Clarke's Cookery;" 402 pages, printed on very superior English toned paper. handsomely bound in cloth; a live agent can sell 100 copies a week. Send \$1 for sample copy and terms to J. S. CRAWFORD, 100 Youge street, Toronto. WANTED - LADY CANVASSERS - TO seil "Mrs. Charke's Cookery Roos." J. S. CRAWFORD, 100 Yonge street, Toronto.

Miscellaneous.

PECIAL OFFER—25 NEW AND HAND-SOME assorted chromo cards in morocoo case, name on all, only 10c, Queon City Card House, Toronto. 50 ALL LITHOGRAPHED CHROMO CARDS Old -no two alike, 10c.; agents' big outfit, 10c. CHROMOS, NAME IN NEW TYPE,

GREAT BRITAIN.

tems of Interest from the United Kingdom.

Pneumonia is spreading badly among Engish and Irish herds.

It is denied that the Marquis of Lorne to be appointed Viceroy of Ireland. Sir Charles Tupper will leave England for Canada on or about the 25th of December. England is experiencing a cold snap, accompanied by heavy snowfails in some

A Dublin despatch says a London syndicate is discussing a project for a ship canal separating n rth and south are and.

A great strike of Midland operatives is reatened, owing to the manufacturers inisting on a reduction of wages.

A loaded shell, twelve pounds in weight, was discovered in L inbeth on Tuesday mornng, and sent to Weolwich arsenal for exam-

It is proposed to form a new constitutional organization in Ulster to conciliate the op-

regard to Irish anairs.
The Government have instructed the Viceroy of Ireland to discourage Orange and Nationalist meetings, and to prohibit them where trouble is anticipated.

The Prince of Wales is stated to have received many invitations to make a State tour hrough ireland, which Mr. Gladstone is deairous the Prince should accept.

The title of "Grand Old Man," conferred on Mr. Gladstone was originally given

by Dean Hook to Archbishop Theodore, of Tarsus, who died September 19, 690. The police at Woolwich have arrested Augustus Smith, who has been drinking and accusing himself of being concerned in the explosions on the underground railway.

Miss Ford, of the Irish World, is in Dubin distributing to the families of the mur-lerers of Lord Edward Cavendish and Mr. Burke the money collected for them in this The Lord Mayor of London has refused to

ermit Herr Stocker, the court chaplain of ermany, who took such a prominent part in the anti-Jewish propaganda, to lecture at the Mansion house. A Dublin despatch says a troop of lancers has been sent to Garristown to enforce, if ecessary, the order prohibiting the Nationalist and Orange meetings announced to be

held there to a y.

A reward is offered for information of the whereabouts of John McCafferty, who was convicted of treason in Dublin in 1867 and sentenced for life, but escaped. He was born in Ohio and served in the Confederate army. It is understood that papers have been laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal charging that Lord Rossmore, a Grand Master, summone: the Fermanagh Orangemen to resist the Parnellite invasion

The Orangemen of Fermanagh have issued the following notice:—"The Government have-resumed the function of keeping order by stopping rebel meetings. We hereby summon Orangemen to obey the law and remain at home."

A Dubin despatch says the Irish League

The police, upon making enquiries relative to the explosions on the underground railway on October 30th, found reasons to sus pect that John McCafferty had infringed his ticket-of-leave by visiting Ireland. Hence the reward offered for information regarding s whereabouts. At a meeting of the Irish National League

in Dublin recently Davitt denounced the proposed system of expatriation. He urged the eague to organize vigilance committees to frustrate it, and to send delegates to the United States and Canada if necessary. A notion to that effect was adopted.

It is rumoured that the police have discovered proofs that the recent explosions on the underground railways were the work of New York dynamiters. The rumour is not The police are reticent, but seem

hopeful that the cues they have obtained will lead to the detection of the guilty party.

A Cork despatch says:—Ten disguised nen, some armed with revolvers, attacked the house of farmer Horgan at Cowlavaney, early on Monday, and dema ded his money and gun. He shot at his assailants, wounding one. Four of the party were arrested. The attack is supposed to be due to agrarianism. A prominent club man named Williams was shot in the leg on Pall Mall Monday by a man who resused to give his name, but who has been identified as Peter Johnson, Mr. Williams made no complaint to the police about the affair, lest it should be exaggerated by rumour, and add to the Fenian scare, The Law Journal says that although Euglish barristers in two instances were allowed to conduct cases in United States courts, these were purely civil cases. With the best will towards Gen. Pryor, the American coun-sel of O'Donnell, it is extremely doubtful whether the Central Criminal Court could

legally allow him to represent the prisoner in the forthcoming trial. Mr. Labouchere thus descants on English justice in his paper : "I noticed a cas last week in which a tramp, accused of doin neither more nor less than giving a girl couple of kisses, was sentenced to two mouths' hard labour. At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, a man was convicted naving given a giri t o kis es and thre k cks, as we i as having violently assault d tions. He was sentenced to two weeks' hard To make a kiss plus a kick a less of fence than a kiss alone seems to be taking the notion that a woman likes to be beaten rather

too liter lly. The question of overhead telegraph wires is attracting the attention of the London pub The Postmaster-tieneral recently took out seventeen summonses against the Local Board of Works of Wandsworth for refusing to allow the erection of posts and wires in ertain districts. Although the Government in this case triumphed, the Telegraph is o pinion that, in view of the multiplication o phones and the transmission of electric light and electric motive-power, we shall be compelled to establish subways through which the insulated wires may pass, and although the total disuse of overhead wires in some places and for short distances is not to be expected, such wires will be the exception and not the rule.

Trial of Poole, the Murderer. The trial of Joseph Poole, for the murder of John Keany in Saville place, began in Dublin to-day. The prisoner is defended by Dr. Webb and Moriarity. The Attorney-General stated that it would be proven that General states that to the place where the murder was committed, and that he was named by Feniaus as one of those delegated to commit the murder.
William Lamie, an informer, testified that
Poole told him how Kenny was killed. He
said that the daggers used in the murder were no good, they might as well have been chisels. Lamie deposed that Kenny was doomed to death on suspicion that he was betraying the secrets of the Fenian brother-Mrs. Kenny testified that her husband left his home in company with Poole on the night of the murder. Lamie admitted that

he was one of the party detailed to blow up with dynamite the house in which the Government witnesses were lodging.

Poole's case was given to the jury in Dublin on Tnesday, who could not agree on a verdict, and were discharged. The prisoner was remanded till Monday, when the case will be withdrawn.

UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

Lord Mayor's Day-Gladstone Speaks, The Lord Mayor's show in honour of the inauguration of Alderman Fowler as Lord Mayor passed off on Friday with unusual eclat. The Lord Mayor was received with mingled cheers and hisses. Threats had been made by the adherents of Alderman Hadley, who was the choice of the livery of London, but

no disturbance occurr d.

The Lord Mayor's banquet in the evening was attended by many distinguished persons. M. Waddington, the French ambassador, replving to a toast, said there was no greater guarantee for the peace of the world than the hearty and cordial friendship between Great Britain and France. The policy of France was not one of aggression, but one of holding her own. The French Government was earnestly trying to settle pending questions affecting France. His mission in London was one of peace. The French wished

Much excitement prevails among the people of Loughrea, Ireland, in consequence of wholesale evictions having occurred there on Friday.

It is reported that Lord Errington has expressed to the Vaturan the satisfaction of the british Government at the Pope's action with peace, justice, and orderly government, on which she may find it her interest to enter." Referring to the Missionary Shaw affair, he said what had come from the French Government had been offer-ed rather than demanded. He believed the incident would tend to confirm the good feeling between the two countries. Mr. G adstone said orders had been given for the witnurawal of a portion of the British forces from Egypt, and that withdrawal would include the evacuation of Cairo. All the great powers of Europe, he said, of peace. In regard to Ireland he said:—
"There is much to be done, much to be desired, much to be lamented, but there is also

much to be hoped for. Peace and order must be firmly maintained." (Cheers). Pleasure of Being Choked to Death. A correspondent writes to the Pall Mall Gazette: - "The question of hanging or de-capitation is one which has reasoning advocates on both sides, as has the third alterna tive of no capital punishment whatever; but human ingenuity is far from being exhausted ou this topic, and there are other alterna-tives beside the garrette, of which nothing need be said as more barbarous than hanging. But unless we hold the mortal terror of a rough death as a part of any scheme of pun-ishment, I can offer from personal experience a suggestion to the avoidance of the most re ive part of the English legal method. While a student I was one evening investigating the question of respiration, and to obtain more definite data I took a scarf, bound it about my throat, and held it there, drawn with my full force. My room-mate on the other side of the study table did not notice what I was doing, and went on with his talking, which doing, and went on with his talking, which died away by degrees into a murmur, and was lost. My own senses seemed normal y acute, but gradually, and without any distress, sight and sound failed me, and a dreamy and not unpleasant state of incipient insensibility, not unlike that produced by chloroform, set in, and passed into a painless and complete ability on a total insensibility to all

main at home."

A Dublin despatch says the Irish League his passed in resolution declaring the confidence should be placed in the Government inquiry into the cause of the Londonderry riots. Mr. Healy declared that Dublin Castle glorified the Orange lodg 8. mained, after which my hands relaxed their hold, the scarf fell, and slowly breath and circulation resumed their offices. I might, suppose, have died and known nothing more of the matter, and why should not the scamp' who must be choked to death be allowed to go by the easy way I travelled out

of sight of life and without a pang?" Joseph Golden's Honeymoon Ruined by Refractory Bride, Hannah Sev, the pretty Polish Jewess whom Joseph Golden claims as his wife, appeared as a witness against him in Newark yesterday afternoon. She is a small girl, 16 years old. We lie admitting that she was married to Golden last week in this city, she says she was first drugged by him, and that she was too dazed to understand the cere mony. On the other hand he asserts that they were engaged in Poland, and that he sent her money to pay her passage to Am rica, but now her mother is unwilling that Han-hah should have him for her husband because at present he is out of work. Hannah, h

says, m rried him voluntarily, but afterward rejused to live with him, being influenced by er mother:
In his efforts to persuade her to go to ousekeeping with him, Golden took posses ion of clothing and pictures belonging to Hannah, and it was on a charge of stealing these articles that he was arrangued yesterday oef re Justice Ricord. The examination was brief. The com

plainant testified that he was married to Golden, but she had not lived with him and lid not want to do so. Golden's counsel, Abner Kalisch, said that intil the marriage is annulled the complain ent is Golden's wife, and she could not, there ore make a charge against him. Justice ord adopted this view, and discharged the detendant on his own recognizance.

A Prosperous Chinese Physician A celebrity among the Chinese of San Fran isco in their great noctor, Li Po Tai. He had een in this country nearly 30 years, and ha a larger income from his profession tuan any white practitioner in the city. His patients all come to his office when able, and Li Po Tai sits up habited in gorgeous silks and brocades in a little den of an office overlook ing the plaza, and feels pulses all day long. The patients are mostly white people who come to him after a varied round of their own physicians, or at the instigation of some of his resurrected and enthusiasti patients. Li Po Tai rests the patient's elbow n a blue silk cushion and proceed to feel their right pulse with his three hooked and long-clawed fingers. He feels the right pulse to ascertain the condition of the brain, stomach, and kidneys, and then grasps the left wrist to find out about the heart, liver, and lifngs. Although he knows practically nothing of anatomy as our phy-sicians know it, he makes a wonderful diagnosis of a case. He charges \$40 a week for his services, including his medicines, and nationts either come to his office and drink

the tisanes, or take the packakes of mysterious stuff home and make their own hot Li Po Tai has many notions that puzzl and interest his patients. He first treats them to a severe course of antidotes for quinine poison, if they confess to ever having taken that deadly drug. He next commands them not to eat shell fish or uncooked fruit, to let alone poultry, fried meats, eggs, watery vegetables, all liquors, and everything sour. For these thirty years Li Po Tai has made his patients drink hot water, and dyspepsia, cancer, and tumors are his specialties. His income from his profession

s computed at more than \$6,000 a month. Rev. Dr. Young, superintendent of Methodist Missions in the North-West, has arrived in Toronto. He reports the progress of misions in that country as encouraging. Dr. Young will spend several weeks in attending missionary meetings and giving information about North-West missions,

The New York aldermen have voted to adopt the new time standard.

Harrison, the "boy" preacher, will spend Christmas with his grandchildren.

Geograf Robert Toombs, or Georgia, has recently become a member of the Methodist Church.

There are fifty cases of diphtheria at Racine, Wis., and deaths occur daily from the Two children who died in New York State last week are supposed to have been killed by anail bites.

The late Rev. William Shelton, of Buffalo, left about \$20,000 to var ous Protestant Epis-Copal churches and schools.

Twenty Chinese labourers chi route to Hong Kong passed through New Orleans Wednesday billed as merchandise in bond.

Owing to lack of orders bliver Bros,'s rolling mil at Pittsburg has shut down. The

proposed change in the standard of time can-not be made by the executive departments At Kingwood, West Va., a human skull has been unearthed which measures 40 inches around the forehead. The skeleton is sup-The Postmaster-General is believed to be considering the advisability of recommend-

ing an increase of the weight allowance for single letters from one-half ounce to one The Government on Monday recovered a verdict against Bendix & Co. for \$50 penalty for violation of the postal law in sending mailable matter through Boyd's Private Letter Express.

The Louisville Exposition was closed on

Saturday with great ceremony. It has been open a hundred and two days, during which time it has been visited by eight hundred housand people.

A white man slapped and kicked a little coloured boy at Lexingt n and passed into a lottery office. The urchin laid for him, and

as he came out at the door knocked him down with a rock.

The Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Des Moines, Iowa, Methodist Episcopal Church have voted to raise \$ 5,000 for the establishment of the

first woman's periodical in India.

Several thousand miners in the Pittsburg district have offered to dig coal free for one day, if the operators will give it, in order that the people of Pittsburg and Allegheny City may be supplied for the winter.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Beekeepers' Association will be held at Flint on December 5th and 6th. It is expected many prominent apiarians from Michigan and other prominent apiarians from Michigan and other States will be present and address the meet-

States will be present and address the meeting.

It is stated that Gen. Pryor, the American counsel engaged to defend o'Donnell on his trial for murdering Carey, will be allowed to give the prisoner all possible assistance short of taking part in the case in court, which British legal procedure will not admit of.

Argument was begun in the Supreme Court at Washington on Friday in the suit of the heirs of Sarah Ann Dor ey, of Louisiana, who purpose setting aside the will by which she left all her property to Jefferson Davis. The heirs maintain that the destatrix was not of sound mind, and was subjected to under the suprementation of sound mind, and was subjected to under the suprementation.

some weeks ago organized the "Silver Skulls." Jason Caskey, a young lad, has re-ceived a note stating that if he does not join the "Skulls" before December 4th he will be killed.

A Brutal Husband WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 8 .- Truman J Smith, a wealthy farmer of Watertown, choked and beat his wife on Wednesday. Her leg was broken in the mêlée. She says he was angry because their children were all girls. A third was born two weeks ago. The neighbours side with the wife, and threaten

to take his punishment into their own hands. Fraudulent Land Sales in Wisconsin. Madison, Wis., Nov. 10.—Last September the Commissioners of Public Lands offered for sale 160,000 acres of public lands. speculators formed a pool, and after prevent ng open competition, bought the lands a the minimum price, and re-sold them at an advance of \$50,000 to \$100,000. The commissioners, after hearing evidence, be-came convinced that a fraudulent combination was made, and have set aside the sales

German Noble Works as a Laboure Rather Than Give up His shoice. CHICAGO, Nov. 8 .- Count Solm, the eldest son of a wealthy German noble, has been working as a labourer on the Illinois Central r several months, having left home ecause his father opposed a match he proposed to make. A fellow-workman who recognizwhereabouts. The prince sent over a mes-senger who adjusted all differences, and the count returned to Germany.

Action Against a Religious Corporation for a share of Property. MILWAUREE, Nov. 12,-The Schranden bach heirs have brought suit against the su-perior of the school Sisters of Notre Dame, at Milwaukee, for a share of the estate of Chas. Schrandenbach, a priest of Baltimore, who left a fortune of \$125,000, the greater part of which he willed to Milwaukee institutions. The complainants allege fraud on the part of his housekeeper, who kept all relatives from the priest, and charge undue influence, and that she took \$9,000 in cash and household

Woman's Death Caused by Extreme Fa
—A Layer Seven Inches Thick. DETROIT, Nov. 12.-Mrs. Alice Bullock e woman whose remarkable growth of fat has attracted universal attention from medi-cal men in this city, died on Sunday morning at the hospital. A post-mortem examination vas made, and although the enormous weight fithe woman had been considerably reduced by the course of treatment, the examination howed a depth of fat seven inches thick over the abdomen and three inches round the heart. It was the compression of this latter organ by the fat which was the immediate

Easy Way of Getting Hid of One Wife and Taking Another, TROY, N.Y., Nov. 10.—The attention of the District Attorney has been called to the case of a Polish Jew merchant here, who is married, but says he will marry a your Jewess of New York. He claims that I has a divorce by religious tribunal. He gave his wife a bill of sale on his property to consent to a divorce. The religious tribunal in the church grants a document of divorce called "get" to a husband or wife desiring livorce, with the privilege of re-marriage.

A Series of Daring Robberies and Desecr tion—Citizens Preparing to Fight. READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—Abe Buzzard and is notorious band of thieves invited another his notorious hand of thieves invited another battle with the citizens by perpetrating a series of robberies last night more bold and daring than ever. Heidler's cigar factory and store, at Ruthaville; Steinmetz's, near Clay; Reinhe's shop, near Ruthaville; the residence of A. M. Garber, near Landiaville; the Catholic church near Elizabethatava, and Henevy's residence. Elizabethstown, and Hersey's residence were robbed of silverware, merchandise, etc. The

altar was robbed of gold and silver ornaready for another battie. The excitement continues unabated, and if the robberies con-tinue the Governor will be appealed to.

A Train Load of Men Thrown Over an SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—This morning the Vest Shore construction train was thrown from the track by a broken journal, and three box cars loaded with workmen went down the embankment, thirty feet. Thirty men were hurt. Several had legs and arms broken and skulls fractured, and one man was horribly mutilated. He is still under the wreck. The wounded were brought here.

A Band of Maranders Captured by United States Troops.

St. PAUL, Nov. 13.—Col. Whistler, at Fort Buford, reports that Lieut. Bell, of the 7th Cavalry, overtook a party of marauding Canadian half-breeds, and captured the entire band and outfit, including 46 ponies, carts, tents, and other property. The party was composed of 11 men, 12 women, and 38 children. Whistler says that if they are sent across the line without transportation, it is feared the women and children will die classeure and starvation. Gen. Terry has directed that they besent atonce to the British possessions, and be permitted to retain such ossessions, and be permitted to retain such roperty as will prevent actual suffering.

The Confessions of a Coloured Man Regarding His Past Life. APALACHICOLA, Fla., Nov. 13.—Harrison Thomas, coloured, has been sentenced to work for life in the chainging for the murder of Chas. Belford. The men married sisters. Thomas has confessed that he killed his brother-inlaw because he thought both women would live with him. He also confessed that when he was twelve years old he murdered his little brother during his mother's absence, and buried the body in the fireplace, because the child bothered him. In 1871 Thomas also outraged a mulatto girl, cut her throat, and buried the remains. In 1873 he killed a coloured man, but was acquitted. In 1878 he chopped off a man's arm, but escape punishment. The fiend will probably be lynched.

Eight Women Burned to Death. CHARLESTON, Nov. 12.—Willbur's clothing manufactory, Robertson, Taylor & Co.'s wholesale grocery, and Leiding's bag factory were burned this afternoon. Loss \$60,000: Eight women and one boy employed in the clothing manufactory only escaped by jumping from the third storey windows. Three of the women were fatally injured. The killed are:—Ellen Herron, Susie Bond; Mary Wolfe, badly burned before jumping. Mary Wolfe, badly burned before jumping, but may recover. A. Bigelgusy and Laura Green are supposed to have been burned to death in the building. Two other girls are badly hurt, but will recover. A little boy jumped from the third stores and manufactured. jumped from the third storey and was caught unhurt. The fire broke out under the stain on the second floor, cutting off all escape, as the fire spread with arrazing rapidity, and persons on the second floor escaped with difficulty.

Fall of an Insecure Frame Building in Buffalo. Buffalo,

Buffalo, Nov. 9.—A heavy gale prevailed all to-day, increasing in velocity during the early hours of the afternoon, and about half-past two people on William atreet were startled by a crash, which upon investigation proved to be the new cooper shop and storehouse of Jacob Dold, pork packer. The building was a four-storey frame structure, almost finished. Accounts differ as to the

45; John Otto, age 35; Joseph Grode, age 30; Joseph Fintner, jaw broken and internally injured, will die. Seven others are seriously injured.

The direct cause of the accident is due to

an attempt to construct at a nominal expense a building which, from its location being at point where the severest gales of the city are felt, and for the use for which it was inten-ded, that of a cooper's shop, where hundreds of men would have obtained employment, should have received most careful attention n building, and no expense spared in its con-truction. The building was 120 feet in length by 80 feet in width, four storeys in height. At the time of the collapse of the structure, although a high wind was prevailing, it was although a high wind was prevailing, it was not sufficient to cause any injury to adjoining property, and it is generally believed that the loose and cheap construction of the building was the cause of its falling, needing only an extra gust of wind to bring about the inevitable. Reports from the hospital state that Charles Fintner, the carpenter who was severely injured, cannot live through the night. An official investigation as to the construction of the building will be held.

struction of the building will be held. Two Hundred and Fifty Families Homeles SHENANDOAH, Pa., Nov. 12.—A fire broke out at noon to-day in the United States hotel, a large three-storey frame structure, on the corner of Main and Centre streets. The corner of Main and Centre streets. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, which continued during the afternoon. The building was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to adjoining buildings on North Centre street. The flames then communicated with the block on the opposite side of the street, and at three o'clock sixteen street fronts was destroyed, including the United States hotel the Oddfellows' hall the fronts was destroyed, including the United States thotel, the Oddfellows' hall, the Academy of Music, the Herald office row and Opera house, the Mining Review and Saturday Evening News offices. Assistance was telegraphed for, which was responded to from Pottsville, Ashland, Girardville, Lamouqua, Masoney city, and other places. Over

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY, FAMILIES ARE having lost everything. The loss is variously lion dollars. It is impossible to give the amount of insurance, but it is supposed to be large. But few serious accidents happened. A young man named Heuton, on his way home attempted to jump on a passing eu-gine, and had both his legs taken off; he will die. A special meeting of the Council and citizens was held this evening, when the following appeal to the public was drawn up:—"A terrible holocaust has swept the town. Two hundred and fifty families are homeless to-night. Most of them have ost their all, and are without provisions or change of clothing. The weather is bitter cold, and a strong north-west gale is still blowing. Everything possible for their im-mediate relief is being done, but we must have help. Who will aid us and give us at once? A relief committee, with John Cathers as treasurer, has been appointed, and will receive, all contributions and supplies of clothing or money a generous public may be charitable enough to send."

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes:—" Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ell. It always gives sat sfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., immediate elief has been received by those who use it. A celebrated German professor, Gherke, has put f-rward a new origin of the human race. He says that the aboriginal Americans and the people of the north of Europe are descended from bears. Towards the end of the glacial season these bears floated south on the content of the glacial season these bears floated south on the content of the glacial season these bears floated south on the content of glacial season these bears floated south on icebergs. They could not return, and were forced to make the best of their quarters. Gradually they shed their furry coat, and in order to keep one pair of feet dry they walked on their hind legs. After the lapse of innumerable years these bears, undergoing the process of modification, ultimately were developed in the form of a man. The professor beases his theory or argument on attractural bases his theory or argument on structur similarities between the man and the bear.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE General Gleanings from Distant

Lands. EUROPE. A Vienna despatch says the Empress is ill, and is confined to her bed.

The American bish ps at present in Rouwere received by his Holiness on Monday. The press of St. Petersburg have by bidden to discuss the probability of was with Germany.

Germany.

A long-standing estrangement between France and Turkey is reported to have been healed and cordiality, restored.

It is denied at St. Petersburg that the 37th division of the Parick-terms to be problem. vision of the Russian army is to be mobilized within a few days.
The Crown Prince of Germany will shortvisit King Alionso in Spain. Three men-

The Emperor of Germany is reported to be greatly shocked by the death of Count de Redern, who stood high in the monarch's favour.

Anti-Jowish riots have again broken out in Hungary, where a mob of fanatics fired on the police, who killed two and wounded several of the rioters.

The Emperor of Germany states that but for his physicians having forbidden it he would, despite his age, have personally returned King Alfonzo's visit.

M. Ferry will not send additional troops to Tonquin except under urgent necessity, he being convinced that the forces already there are sufficient to accomplish their object. A Berlin despatch says the proposed visit of the Crown Prince Fr derick William to Spain has created misgivings that France will find in the visit a fresh element for irrita-

Nihilists are credited with having cause the destruction by fire of the Imperial Marie Institute at Warsaw, with the object of pre-

nents.
The Servian Prime Minister declares that he disturbances now occurring are fomented by Radical intriguers, with the object of de-throning the king and securing a regency un-til the coming of age of the Crown Prince. The American Catholic bishops in Rome recently met and discussed the question of demanding from the Government of the United States that the relations between Church and State shall be based upon the

Germany has 500 mills for the manufacture of wood pulp. Such a degree of perfection has been attained in the treatment that even for the better qualities of paper the wood-pulp is substituted for pulp made from rags. It constitutes 75 per cent. of the paper stock used throughout Germany.

anon law.

A Constantinople despatch says: -Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, and the American legation have sent to the Porte identical notes remonstrating against the outrage recently committed by brigands attacking an Armenian caravan, and requesting that the offenders be arrested.

the offenders be arrested.

German newspapers approve of the Crown Prince's visit to Spain, by which the friendship between the two countries will receive a fresh guarantee, and additional proof will be afforded of Germany's desire for the maintenance of peace. Great festivities will be held in Madrid during the Prince's visit.

A Rome despatch says the Dominican Father Carberry was consecrated Bishop of Hamilton, Canada, on Sunday by Cardinal Howard, assisted by the Bishop of Kington,

The Effect of Dime Interature.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—Bert Gaylord, aged the list of casualties.—Jacob Schoenthal, the son of aristocratic papents, is missing.

He was a constant reader of dime novels, and difference on the control of the control of the castern section of the Canadian Pacific railway is being pushed for the castern section of the Canadian Pacific railway is being pushed for the castern section of the Canadian Pacific railway is being pushed for the castern section of the castern sectio ent organs of the Russian press on two foreign enterprises of some magnitude to which the Government has committed itself. One is the establishment of a mixed company of American, French, and Russian capitalists, with a capital of 25,000,000 of roubles, for the erection of American grain elevators through out the empire; and the other is a rather ex out the empire; and the other is a rather ex-traordinary contract which the Ministry of Marine has lately concluded with Mesers, Cammell, of Sheffield, for the manufacture of iron and steel armour plates at Kolpino, near St. Petersburg, for a period of five years, under English direction. In both cases the dread of foreign exploitation and monopoly has been again roused in the Slavophile organs

of the press.

A Ninilist was arrested recently on his way to assassinate Prince Bismarck. He confe to assassinate Frince Bismarck. He confessed that was his purpose, so there can be no mistake about it. On his person were found an original poem and a hypodermic syringe. It is perfectly clear that he intended reading the poem to the Prince, and thereby inflicting the most learner than the prince with all tracts. nost excruciating tortures, with ultimate death. But what was the object of the morphine? Did the assassin intend to put the German statesman under the droway influence to prevent his escape from the poet? If so he were no wiser than the kind-hearted other who always chloroformed her chile ret pefore giving them corporal punishment. There is a mystery here: but it is perfectly apparent that the murderous doggerel was to

have been used in the removal of an infirm old ASIA. It is reported that the governor of Man-churia has been ordered from Pekin to have 3,000 Mogul irregulars ready to embark for

Conquin at a moment's notice. M. Tricou, the French agent in China whose des atch regarding Li-Hung-Chang and the Marquis Tseng caused such a sensation, now declares that his telegram was blundered by the interpreter.

The Chinese Charge d'affaires says the American Minister, under instructions from Washington, has offered the mediation of the United States between France and China, but France declined the offer.

A Hong Kong despatch says three thousand

A Hong Kong despatch says three thousand French reinforcements have arrived at Annam, and will be sent to Hanoi immediately. It is expected an advance will be made on Sontay in a fortnight. It is stated that Admiral Courbet, the commander of the French troops in Tonquin, has informed the Government that it will be

impossible to operate in Tonquin with the present force, and that nothing can be done resent force, and that nothing can be done until February.

The preamble to the Tonquin credit bill states that the total French force in Tonquin at the beginning of November was 8,650 men. The French naval force in Tonquin and the Chinese seas comprised 32 vessels, their crews numbering 4,500 men.

Hong Kong advices state that the French commander in Tonquin has postponed active operations until December, when the roads will be sufficiently ordened for military transport, and China will have decided upon transport, and China will have declared upon the course she will adopt. Meantime the Chinese troops are being massed in large numbers upon the Tonquin frontier, and extensive military preparations are being made throughout the empire. Dissensions between the French authorities have ceased with the supersession of the French commissioner, Dr. Harmand, who returns to France by the first

mail steamer.

AFRICA.

It is stated that delegates from the Hovas have arrived at Tamataye to negotiate with Admiral Ga iber.

The French military authorities at Tunis have refused to surrender to the British consul a Maltese whom they arrested.

A large number of British troops have been ordered to be withdrawn from Egypt. Sir Evelyn Wool, commanding the forces there, is stated to be opposed to the order, considering it imprudent. considering it imprudent.

A Paris despa ch says great sensation has been caused among the French colony in

Egypt owing to China having bought the ating during the military régime.

GENERAL It is reported that the Haytian Government are most strong overtures to be aunexed to an Government have definitely ef of ae demands of English bondholders

London has been recalled. Agitation in Jamaica KINGSTON, Jam., Nov. 2 .- Political agitations have again broken out at Jamaica.
There was a procession here yesterday, and
the streets were densely througed with
people. A public meeting was afterwards heid in the City hall, at which more persons were present than have attended any previous gathering in Jamaica. The Custos presided. Resolutions were passed expressing disap-pointment that no reply had been received from the Queen to the representations made to her by the people of Jamaica, and alarm that the new Governor of the Island had been appointed without any assurances from the Queen's Ministers that the grievances of the people would be redressed and their wrongs removed. It was also resolved there shall be no taxation without representation. If there was, the colony would actuse to pay the taxes, and would offer a passive resistance, leaving the Covernment to March 1811. leaving the Government to collect the taxes at the point of the bayonet. Perfect order prevailed at the meeting. The people in other parishes are following the example of

meeting with the object of appearing the ex-

citement.

Kingston. The Governor sent a letter to the

RAILWAY NEWS. It is said that the C.P.R intend to build a ine from Regina to connect with the projected line of the Manitobs South-western.

Of the 1,228 rairoad companies in the United States 32 only paid dividends in 1882, and the average rate was but 2.19 per

The work on the C.P.R. dock at Port Arthur is still progressing. The planks are being laid rapidly, and will soon be com-

Ninety-one miles of new railroad tracvere laid in the United States during the past week, making a total of 5,279 thus far for this year.

Port Perry is moving for connection with the Ontario and Quebec railway. At a meeting held to discuss the matter the promise of a liberal bonus to the company was made.

The C.P.R. authorities allow any person

injured in their employ board and lodging and medical attendance while absent from work, and guarantee them employment after ecovery.

The chief engineer of the Railway Department has reported against the proposed bring of the St. Lawrence, between Wadd

ton and Morrisburg, on the ground that i rould be injurious to navigation.

Fifteen hundred tons of iron rails destined Fifteen hundred tons of iron rails destined for the Canada Pacific railway are lying at the bottom of Lake Superior, under 25 feet of water, through the giving way of an embankment on which they were piled.

The C. P. B. have completed arrangements for the approaching winter's business, whereby quick despatch will be secured on all shipments from and to Montreal, Ottawa, other eastern points, and all places in Mantoha eastern points, and all places in Manitoba the North-West Territories, also Port Ar

At the last meeting of Berlin Coursesolution was passed authorizing the

ward with redoubled vigour in view of the approach of winter. The rails have been laid about ten miles beyond Sudbury Junction, which is over 453 miles from Montreal. The contractors have about two thousand en employed, and as the country in the

men employed, and as the country in the vicinity is comparatively level, very rapid progress in track-laying is made. The entire road between Algoma Mills, on Lake Superior, and Sudbury has been graded, and is consequently ready for the reception of the rails, which will be laid during the coming winter. There has lately been patented a runway and hand-rail for box cars, which can be used to form a continuous runway and hand-rail from car to car, and will adjust itself to the various positions assumed by such cars. rail from car to car, and will adjust itself to the various positions assumed by such cars while in motion. By the employment of this device it will be almost impossible for a brakesman to fall between the cars. If one car is equipped with this device, coupled to one which is not, half the distance being closed, a brakesman can step safely across, holding on to the handles or railing while doing so, without accident; hence danger to

ife and limb is avoided. The grading on the Ontario and Quebec railway is almost completed, and the line is nearly all ready for the track on the eastern nearly all ready for the track on the eastern division, with the exception of the Otonabee and Indian river bridges, and the work on them is being pushed forward. The grading east of Peterboro' has been comparatively light, but on the western part of the division some heavy work has been encountered in Cavan, Manvers, and Whitby townships. In Whitby a number of deep ravines and holes have been crossed—one over 60 feet deep. Stone arched culverts have been constructed in the bottom of them and the remainder in the bottom of them and the

filled in.

The problem of safely transporting potatoes in cars during the winter, which has always been a serious one to many of the Northern railroads, is said to have been solved by the Eastern road. Hitherto the custom has been to place an ordinary stove in the car, and trust to luck for the maintenance of the fire trust to luck for the maintenance of the fire during the journey. The new box cars on the Eastern road have an oil stove under the centre of the are the Eastern road have an oil reservoir just centre of the car, with an oil reservoir just above, by which the fire is fed. An ingenions system of pipes leads through the dar, and by a patented kind of valve the hot air is kept constantly circulating around the sides and roof. The potato dealers expect that the general introduction of the car will materially decrease the price of potatoes.

The difficulty which has been facing the C. P. R. authorities after leaving the summit to be expressed. is about to be overcome. The surveyors, who have been prospecting for the past month, after following the Bow river up to its source, struck a stream that runs into the North Saskatchewan, which they followed to its mouth. They then proceeded up the Sas-katchewan to its source, near which is the source of the Blaeberry river, which russ in-to the Columbia river. There is no conto the Columbia river. There is no coup-parison between the two passes, as the new one has splendid broad valleys and good grades, while the "Kicking Horse" in places runs through dangerous canyons, and in one part is 809 feet up the side of the mountain, on the face of a precipice, and would cost about \$359,000 a mile. As there are fifteen or eighteen miles of it, it, would amount to a big sum. The only thing against the new pass is that it is twenty-live or thirty miles longer; but the cost would not be so great as the other.

An exchange remarks that school girl who chew gum and eat slate pencils will be tickled to learn that this country produced

over 200,000,000 pickles this year. People who reside or sojourn in regions of country where fever and ague and bilions remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver, and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a valuable safe uard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

CAURILLE HARRISON

A Record of the Week's Events in Ganada.

ONTARIO. The election in Lennox is fixed for the 26th November instant. Hops have sold lately in the Prince Edward district at from 25 to 35c

West Huron on Saturday,
There are 23 miles of sewers-in Hamilton, constructed at a cost of \$262,565.57. Many horses in London township are suffering from a species of blood poisoning.

Parliament will meet at Ottawa for the despatch of business on the 17th of January. A large number of cattle in the vicinity of Guelph have died from eating green turnip-

Swine imported into Canada in bond have been declared subject to the Cattle Quaran

The town of Clifton wishes to amalga mate with the municipality of Niagara Falls south, formerly known as Drummondville. John Kyle, of Wingham, sent a car load of apples to Portage La Prairie, Man., where they sold at \$6 per barrel. cted that the London Junction railway will be running trains into the Forest

City by next midsummer.

The Chief Constable of Dundas has The Chief Constable of Dundas has ordered the Salvation Army to remain outside of that town in the future.

The body of an old man named Alex. Macdonald, of Marden village, was found floating in the river at Guelph recently.

Mr. Kiel still sleeps in a tent over his wife's grave on Wolfe Island. He keeps a light burning all night, and is well armed.

At Hamilton on Saturday, an English immigrant named Gerrard while cleaning a stove, dropped dead of rheumatism of the

stove, dropped dead of rheumatism of the

Necessary legislation in connection with the adoption of the new standard of time will be passed at the next session of the Dominio The death sentence of Maria McCabe the flamilton child murderess, is said to

have been commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. The monument to the late Josiah Henson of Chatham, known as the original of Uncle Tom, has been completed by John

A man named Clements, some time ago hostler at the Commercial hotel, St. George, has come into a fortune of \$1,000,000 by the death of a New York friend

Tenders for the supply of clothing for the militia forces of the Dominion were vesterday militia forces of the Dominion were yesterday decided upon at Ottawa, contracts being awarded to the lowest tenderers. At the examination before the Board of Dominion Land Surveyors Tuesday, Messra. Elzear Boivin, P.L.S., and George B. Du-Tremblay, P.L.S., of Chicoutimi, passed. Recently James Minnes, of Kingston, received two orders from England for Kingston, respectively.

made cotton. One of the orders is from Glasgow and the other from Manchester. Circulars are being sent all over the province from Blyth, offering to sell \$1,000 in bogus money for \$100, and to forward \$100 worth for a ten dollar bill—just as a sample. Joseph Lambert was last week placed on trial at the Grey Assizes for the murder of his father in Holland township in May last.

The prisoner was acquitted on the ground of The Ottawa City Council has appointed

a committee to ascertain the reason why 171 out of 193 inmates of the House of Bethlehem for Foundlings hem for Foundlings, in that city, died last year, and 500 since 1880. An address of welcome was recently pre-sented to his Excellency the Governor-Gen-

senged to his Excellency the Governor-General by the representatives of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada on behalf of the chiference.

At Ottawa on the Hu Annosott Kah, Chief of the Monawas Deseronto, and Jr. Jones, Chief of the Mississangus of New Credit, in Indian costume presented an address to Governor, Landowne and Laddress to Governor and Laddress t A convention of local beekeepers was held

Hamilton on Saturday, who elected the lowing officers :- W. J. Whitfield, Dundas, president; R. L. Patterson, Lynden, vice-president; A. Robertson, Carlisle, sec. retary-treasurer.
Lord and Lady Bury attended St. Mary's

Sunday. At the morning service his daughter, Miss Keppel, sang a solo, and in the evening a solo and a duet with her cousin, Mr. Daly, of Toronto.

The London School Board are vigorously protesting against the London Junction rail-way being allowed to run so near to the Cen-tral School grounds, which the inspector

ool grounds, which the inspector as ould render the school almost useless

serts would render the school almost useless for teaching purposes.

A young man named Sutherland, of Battersea, engaged himself to two young ladies. He told one he was going away for a sport visit; the other he told to get ready for a wedding next day. He then disappeared and has not been seen since.

A vigilance committee at Meaford has sent Prof. Jackson, a coloured tonsorial artist and an accomplished banjoist. an accomplished banjoist, a letter ornament ed with skull and cross boxes, informing him that he must leave the town. The only ob

pection to him seems to be his colour.

A St. Thomas boy named Hade whistles almost constantly, sleeping and waking, and is going into a dec'ine in consequence. A physician has advised that he be placed in the society of another boy, who is to slap his

the society of another boy, who is to slap his mouth whenever he begins to whistle.

There is a lady in this town, 82 years old, who has completed a quilt with 3,584 pieces in it, and what is more the work was done without the aid of spectacles. Another lady has pieced a quilt with over 870 different kinds of print in is,—Mt. Forest Confederate, On Friday last Mrs. Carson, formerly of St. Thomas, who resides at Petrolia, missed her little Lizzie, between three and four years of age. After a long search the child was found lying dead in an outhouse, and a docfound lying dead in an outhouse, and a doctor pronounced the death the result of sewer

"In Penetanguishene," says the Barrie
Advance, "when the chief of police arrests a
man, he puts him in charge of another man,
who has him handcuffed to himself, and Court is held. This might be called a travel ting look up."

Sunday night's storm did considerable damage in the shape of unroofing dwellings, blowing down chimneys, and scattering fences, but fortunately was unaccompanie The hurricane is reported to have attained a velocity of two miles

minute at Presqu'Isle.
Sir Cunliffe Owen has cabled from Lon don to Hon, Mr. McLelan, requesting that the Dominion exhibit at the Fisheries Exhibition be permitted to remain at the South Kensington museum, and also asking for additions for another exhibition to be held at the museum next year,
The doctors at the Hamilton hospital be

gan an operation the other day, to remove the tumor from the head of the boy George Mitchell, whose skull was penetrated by a file, with which Rachel Babcock atrack him last June, but they were obliged to desist, owing to the extensive character of the tumor and no hope is entertained of his recovery. other day Kev. Mr. McDonagh, the Methodist church, Sarnia, received the following letter :- "SARNIA, Oct. 2. 1883.d you will find the sum of \$7, which is a tenth of my quarter's salary, set apart for the Lord. I send it to you, trusting that you vill use it for that purpose exclusively

There was no signature to the letter.

Judge Rouleau was tendered a banquet at
A. Imer on Monday prior to leaving for Battleford, North-West Territory, where he has been appointed stipendiary magistrate by the Dominson Government. Mr. Rouleau is also a member of the North-West Council. A beautifully engrossed address as well as a gun were presented to the judge.

gun were presented to the judge.

The Toronto Board of Trade met on Friday The Toronto Board of Irade met on Friday and resolved to present a memorial to the Government asking for certain desired changes in the Customs Act. They also signed a petition prepared by the Land Law Amendment

n, praying the Local Government on of the Legislature for the adoption of to take the the Torrens land system.

the Torrens land system.

Miss Lucy Bowes, a pretty elocutionist, of Hamilton, who teaches in the John street Methodist Sunday-school, recently refused \$1,000 for an engagement of 50 nights with a Chicago concert company, now fulfilling an engagement of 75 nights, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Young Men's Christian Association. If Miss Bowes chose to go on the stage she would do honour to herself and Candas.

The County of Welland Liberal-Conservative Association met last week at Port Robinson and elected officers for the ensuing year. Resolutions of condolence with the families of deceased members were prepared, and directed to be forwarded to their destinations, and the meeting, which was a destinations, and the meeting, which was a large and thoroughly representative one, broke up with cheers for the Conservative

A quantity of unlicensed whiskey and A quantity of unlicensed whiskey and lager was emptied into the gutter on Monday. Several hundred English sparows alighted and proceeded to imbibe freely of the running liquor. Some of the birds flew away while they were yet able, but other less prudent and more thirsty bipeds partook of such a quantity that they were unable to do so, and the spectrale they were unable to do so, and quantity that they were unable to do so, and the spectacle they presented in their vain endeavours to soar aloft was too comical for anything. They would ascend a few feet, only to tumble to the earth again. They chirped slang to each other and fought all up and down the gutter. Their legs got taugled, they looked silly and made fools of themselves generally. The spectators of the finny scene had no trouble in capturing the little fellows.—Ingereoll Chronicle.

Circulars from the Union Organ Company, of New Bedford, Mass., are being scattered broadcast through Canada. This organ company offer to sell an organ to every person sending eleven dollars with a list of names containing twenty-five addresses of heads of families who have no organs. The duty on

families who have no organs. The duty on the organ is ten dollars specific and fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and the organ is not worth two dollars. A victim writes: "After paying the duty, to my consternation and dismay I discovered that the so-called organ was a complete swindle. Properly speaking it is not an organ. The keys are of pine, like the rest of it. There is no music in it." The Department of Customs has received several etters about these organs. As THE MAIL exposed the Millard swindle and rendered good service to the country, so now it may do much by exposing the organ swindle, to pre-vent the public being duped.

Ontario Appointments, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—
William Wells, of the village of Parkhill, in the county of Middlesex, Esquire, to be police magistrate in and for the said village

of Parkhill an P. Johnson, of the town of L'Orignal, in the county of Prescott, Esquire, to be police magistrate in and for the said town of L'Orignal.

Thomas G. Matheson, of the town of Simooe, in the county of Norfolk, Esquire, bar rister-at-law, to be police magistrate in and

for the said town of Simcoe.

Senjamin S. Beley, of the village of Rosseau, in the district of Parry Sound, Esquire, to be an associate coroner in and for the said district of Parry Sound. West Middlesex Controverted Election

STRATHEOY, Nov. 9 .- The trial of the petition against the return of Mr. Alex. Johnston, M.P.P. for West Middlesex, opened in the Town hall this morning before the Chancellor and Mr. Justice Cameron. The petition is that of Ethelwolf Scatcherd, a petition is that of Ethelwolf Scatcherd, a solicitor of Strathroy, and sets out the usual charges of complaint—practices of the respondent and his agent, including bribery, undue influence, treating meetings, hicing of teams, letc. The sitting member's majority ever his opposest. Mr. Watterworth, a. 88.

Petitioner's counsel wars Mr. Schung. Q.C., of Toronto; Mr. John Cameron, of Strathroy, and Mr. Wm. Johnston, of Toronto, For respondent, Mr. McCarthy, Q.C., of Toronto; Mr. Street, Q.C., of London, and Mr. E. R. Cameron, of Strathroy.

The election was set aside on the second day of the trial, owing to corrupt practices

by respondent's agents. Revenue and Expenditure. Statement of the revenue and expenditure on account of the consolidated fund of the Dominion of Canada, as by returns furnished to the Finance Department, to the night of

the 31st October, 1883 :	
REVENUE.	
Customs	578,450 160,513 345,727
TotalRevenue to 30th September, 1883	\$3,109,406 8,380,981
Total EXPENDITURE.	
Expenditure for October Expenditure to 30th September	\$2,446,353 6,131,951

Immigration Statistics for October, Arrival of immigrants into Canada to 31st

- 1	OCIODEL :	
	Halifax Quebec. Montreal, via. U.S. ports. Montreal, via. Antwerp. Suspension Bridge. Emerson, from the United States. Gretna, from the United States Port Arthur, from the United States. Agencies.	289 17 4.191 755 63 426
	Customs	3,514
	Total Previously reported to 30th Sept	12,18 54.75
	Total to 31st October	66,93
	Out of this total of 166,933, the folic were passengers to the United States:— via HalifaxQuebec Suspension Bridge	580
	Total to 31st Oct	70,574

The Department of Marine has decided to present to Mr. Michael Troy, of Wolfe island, a silver watch in recognition of his humane and praiseworthy exertions in saving life in Lake Ontario. Mr. Troy lives on Wolfe island, not far from Long Point, and within eight years has saved twelve lives. In the fall of 1875 he went out in a fearful gale and picked up two men who were lying helpless in the bottom of a boat. They had been towing behind a steamer and had broken loose and drifted away. They had been two days without food when rescued. In August, 1880, four American tourists were fishing n oint and were overtaken by a squall, which upset their boats and nearly drowned the men. Mr. Troy transported his boat across the point in a waggon, launched her through a boiling surf, and finally got them to land On another occasion in a heavy storm of wind and rain a little steamer with three men on board foundered, owing to the cargo shifting, and rolled over. The men clung to the bot-tom. Mr. Troy saw them by the aid of his glass, and going to their rescue successfully landed them in an exhausted condition. One of them, a lad, remained in an unc

Long Range Shooting A story is told of a recent member of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, who at present resides in Brantford. He removed from Toronto only a few weeks ago, and a day or two after his arrival in Brantford went out with a friend of his on a shooting expedition. They wandered around the outskirts of the city all day, and having failed to shoot even city all day, and having failed to shoot even a chipmunk, started on the return journey with empty bags and stomachs. Ashauned to reappear before their friends without anything to show for the day's shooting, they reserted to the old plan of buying a brace of birds and displaying them as the result of

chanced to meet a gentleman who had won the reputation of being an excellent sports-man. The amateurs considered the present was a good opportunity to take him down a bit, and they promptly produced the game. The "old-timer" snifted the birds suspiciously The "old-timer" enified the birds suspiciously for a moment, and then remarked that it must be a good shot that would bring them when they were so high. "And, by Jove," he continued, "these birds don't belong to Canada, and could not have been shot in th conntry.

Canadian Clothing for Canadian Militis OTTAWA, Nov. 13.—Col. Powell, Col. Mac-pherson, and Mr. O'Meara, of the Militia partment, have handed in to the Minister Militis the result of their examination of the forty tenders put in in answer to adver-tisements for clothing for the militis forces. In each case the lowest tender was accepted. The samples of material accompanying the tenders are according to patterns previously decided upon by the department. Formerly the clothing, etc., were purchased outside of Canada. This year the Minister of Militia, believing that the Canadian manufacturers had made sufficient progress to undertake the work required by the department, decided upon trying the experiment, and the result has justified his patriotic belief. A large sum of money will be distributed among our manufacturers, and an incentive to still greater effort will be thus provided. It is satisfactory to know that the cost of the articles compares favourably with former years, and that the samples of the articles inspected and accepted by the three officers of the department show better material than that formerly imported. In many ways this innovation will be productive of benefit, like the cartridge factory, the successful operation of which renders it unnecessary for the department to keep a large and expensive department to keep a large and expensive stock on hand. The present move of the Minister of Militia will enable the department to do with a smaller supply than in former years. The fact that there has been no difficulty in obtaining these supplies shows the great advance that has been made since 1879 in manufacturing. The following are the successful tenderers:— Auclair & Gague Garland, S. & H. Borbridge, of Ottawa; L. S. Dessault, G. R. Renfrew, of Quebec; the Ledley & Barber Knitting Com pany, and Messre. Morrison & Bermingham, o Toronto; J. C. MacLaren, of Montreal About thirty different articles of manufacture

are divided among these tenderers. Readers of THE MAIL will remember as alleged robbery said to have been committed on board of a Grand Trunk train in the vicinity of Stratford some two years and half since, whereby an old couple named Little lost a satchel containing \$3,000 in money, a gold ring, and a gold watch. The railway people put forth every effort to discover the perpetrator, but without success. The old couple, who had resided in London South and were returning from a trip to Toronto, were among the saved at the Victoria disaster. The reported robbery of the money and valuables had passed out of of the money and valuables had passed out of the minds of most people, but from the steps being taken by Mrs. Little is likely to be brought before the public again in a way which will not reflect creditably on the parties concerned. Soon after the alleged rob-bery occurred Mr. Little's affection for his aged pariner underwent a decided change, so the wife alleges, and on several occasions he has resorted to physical force to enfore obedience to his commands. On one occasion the gold watch which was supposed to have been carried away by the sneak thief on the train was observed by Mrs. Little in her husband's possession, and Mrs. Little in her husband's possession, and the explanation he gave of the circumstances under which it had fallen into his hands was most unsatisfactory in character. A short time afterwards the gold ring made its appearance. Mrs. Little, after taking level advice, caused a warrant to be issued against her husband, but diligent search on the part of the police to-day failed to find him, and it is believed he has skipped to the States. The supposition is that Little appropriated the w.fe's money to his own use, but why he should have done so is hard to explain, as he

about the time the robbery was said to have occurred. QUEBEC. A habitan at Maineonagon has killed six

cears in fifteen days.

The woman Boulet, of Murray Bay, acoused of murder, escaped from Quebec gao the other day, but was recaptured. The design of a drinking fountain in the Montreal Mountain Park is the head of a man vomiting water into the drinking cup.

The Ontario Car Company, of London, has seized 150 cars on the Quebec Central railway, and 270 on the South-Eastern rail-way for debt.

should have done so is hard to explain, as he is said to have had abundance of his

having sold a farm in the county of Bruce

At Quebec on Saturday the test case brought against Federal employes living on Dominion Government property for corpora-tion taxes was dismissed.

It is stated that disagreement of a serious character has occurred among the Board of Directors of the defunct Exchange Bank, resulting in the secession of one of the memheld in Montreal on Tuesday to consider the erection of a suitable building for the accom-

modation of the commercial interests of that city, at which it was unanimously decided to support the project.
At Montreal recently, Mile. Irene. while trapezing at the theatre Royal, was thrown down by the breaking of a pin in the trapeze, and was litted up unconscious, but soon recovered, and retired from the stage bowing to the audience.

A meeting of influential citizens was held in Montreal on Friday to arrange for the winter carriers and ice pulsars.

ter carnival and ice palace, at which the various committees were appointed. Half of the required amount has been already subscribed, and a brilliant success is thus early assured.

The Montreal civic investigating committee, composed of Aldermen Jeannotte, Roy and Laurent, of Montreal, whom the English papers have abused for their sacrific of time, have just unearthed another defaulter in the person of Duhamel, a clerk in the Boiler Inspector's department.

Catharine Kennedy, wife of Charles Dillon, keeper of a sailor's boarding house at Quebec, died on Sunday under suspicious circumstances and a "runner"

cumstances, and a "runner" named John Gambleton, employed by her husband, has been arrested on a charge of kicking her to The Thomson - Houston Electric Light Company of Canada have asked the Mont-real City Council for permission to erect tower on Victoria square, which shall be surmounted by a cluster of three electric lights

sufficiently powerful to light up the whole A novel kind of law suit is in progress in Montreal for the possession of an adopted child. The litigants are a man named Charles Devaux and a former mistress from whom he separated, named Malvina Martineau. It apears that while living together the parties obtained a little wait from the foundling hospital of the Grey Nuns, and formally adopted it as their child. After separating from the woman, who keeps a shop in the city, Devaux came stealthily on her premises and stole the tiny girl. On finding out his treason the woman had him arrested on a warrant, and he has now to answer for his theft. The child has been found by the police

and awaits the issue of the trial Some time since the Local Governmen Some time since the Local Government granted a bonus to an agricultural school at Rougemont, outside of the city, for the training of young men as farmers. A number of English and French boys joined the institution, which was considered of much imortance in giving the rising generation of the province a knowledge of scientific agriculture. It would appear that the management has not given satisfaction to the pupils, their friends, or the Government, as the latter has cancelled its grant, and of course the school must be closed. The pupils and teachers sent a petition to the Cabinet making a series

action of the Government is the result. It the project, which was certainly one of promise, had been properly carried out lasting benefits would have been conferred on the province, which is so far behind in its development of agricultural pursuits: With the exception of the Eastern townships, there is no good farming worthy of the name to be seen, the result of the habitans' ignorance.

Half-yearly Statement of the Bank of Montreal,

Montreal.

The Bank of Montreal issued its semi-yearly statement Friday, which was rather a disappointment, the profits being amaller than for the corresponding period last year. The half-yearly statement ending 31st October, 1883, shows the profits to have been \$692, 668.35, which amount added to the balance of the profit and fost account on 30th April, 1883 (\$322,192.24), makes a total of \$1,014, 860.79, from which is deducted a five percent, semi-annual dividend payable 1st December next, and amounting to \$600,000, leaving a balance of \$414,860.79 to be carried forward to balance of profit and loss account. The rest account now stands at \$575,000. A comparison with the five months ending the comparison with the five months ending the 31st October, 1882, shows a decrease in the profits of \$44,050.09, the figures being \$736,-718,44 in 1882, as against \$692,668.35.

A Heartless Scamp. MONTREAL, Nov. 75—A young man named Arsone Dufaux, who is said to be well off, perpetrated a cruel hoax on the daughter of a respectable citizen named Gagnon. It appears the young couple had been keeping company for some time, and had entered into an engagement to get married at St. Bridget's church this morning. The bride and her friends arrived at the holy altar in due time, but the groom was not forthcoming. After but the groom was not forthcoming. After waiting a long time in great anxiety Dufaux failed to present himself or to send an explanation of his dastardly conduct. The expectant bride went into hysterics, and has been ever since very ill. Her father and some male friends Her father and some male friends called on the cowardly fellow subsequently, but could obtain no information as to the caus of his whimsical conduct. The father of th naiden threatened to sue his intended son-inlaw for breach of his promise, whereupon the recreant set off for the United States to save his exchequer from being levied on for lamages.

A Stern Parent's Defeat: MONTREAL, Nov. 12 .- An elopement of s pair of ardent young lovers from the peace-ful village of Alfred, Ontario, had the usual ending here on Saturday. It appears Oliver Miron, a hotelkeeper living in the village, has a young daughter, just sweet 16, named Annie. This damsel fell in love with a stalwart lumberman, Jaques Ouellette, who reci-procated her passion with an ardour that could not be resisted. The stern parent of Annie on a visit to her aunt, who lived a few miles away. This separation of two loving hearts happened last Sunday, and on the next day Annie was missing. After enquiries which were made at once it was supposed that she had come to Montreal, and the police authorities were notified. Detective Naegele took the case in hand, and on Friday t ing discovered the missing girl in a boarding house patiently awaiting the arrival of he intended. Annie was arrested and kept in the cells until Saturday morning, when her father arrived. Matters were then amicably adjusted, the father promising to consent to the match if the girl would return home with him. The farmer and his daughter left Saturday night for their rural home, the farmer being reconciled because, he said, he had no alternative. He thought the young man would make a good husband for his preco-

MARITIME PROVINCES. Trains on the New Brunswick railway will been months new standard time on and after the 18th instant.

Theire staiwits New Brusswickers are competing for the bear killing championship of the province. They could all win laurels on some Western stock markets.

Argument of counsel was heard last week on the application for

on the application for the release of the Halifax dynamiters. The judge admitted tive, and said he would set it aside and direct a proper warrant to be made out. He characterized the Customs prosecution as frivolous, and said that no grand jury could find a true bill on the charge. Bail was fixed at \$6,000 each for the prisoners, and two sureties in \$3,000 each.

THE NORTH-WEST. The C.P.R. will be completed 170 miles west of Calgarry on Saturday.

Rev. Samuel Pritchard has property in Winnipeg assessed at \$288,800,
Should the Dominion Exhibition be held at Winnipeg next year the C.P.R. will carry passengers to Winnipeg and return at single fare.

Boston O'Brien has been sentenced to month's imprisonment by a Winnipeg judge for assaulting Harding Rideout, a Manitoba

onstable, at Rat Portage.

A volunteer rifle regiment has been started in Winnipeg. There are six companies of 50 men each, composed as follows:

-No. 1 of merchants, No. 2 of engineers and surveyors. No. 3 of lawyers, No. 4 of Englishmen, No. 5 of University men. Englishmen, No. 5 of University men, No. 6

The by-law to raise \$500,000 for public mprovements in Winnipeg was defeated on Monday by a large majority. The Times says, "It was the victory of the people over the ringsters. It was the sounding of the death kneil of the incapables and incompetents who ruled and also ruined the city of Winnipeg." A Man Shoots Himself Because two Rela-

tives Commit Murder. WINNIPEG, Nov. 8 .- On Sunday Perele Stier left his home, near Qu'Apelle, for the purpose of shooting prairie chickens. Not returning, search was instituted and his lifeless body was found yesterday on a bluff near his house, with his discharged gun lying beside it, and the head almost blown to pieces. A forked stick was found, which it was supposed was used by deceased for discharging his gun, proving determined suicide. No cause can be assigned for the deed except that the unfortunate man is related to the two Stephens lying under sentence of death at Regina for the murder of John McCarthy. He took the disgrace that was placed upon the family greatly to heart.

ORIMES.

William Powell, a young mail carrier in Russel county, has been detected in robbing the mail. On Thursday night ten sealskins valued at \$50 each were stalen from the window of Muir's fur store Belleville.

About four o'clock Sunday morning a

burglar entered the residence of Mr. N. Jones, Belleville, but the servant girl chased him out with an air gun.
Daniel Sullivan, a corner grocer of Hamilton, and John Long, a moulder of the same city, were arrested on Monday on sus picion of being concerned in the \$12,000 jewellery burglary at Simcoe.

William Fagan, a Brantford man, cut his

throat with a razor near St. George last week, and died from the effects a few days after. He is said to have been lately dismissed from an insane asylum.

of from an insane asylum.

The boys Robert Hannah and William McKenzie, caught at Niagara Falls while on their way to Buffalo, were on Monday sentenced to four years at the Reformatory for appropriating money belonging to Mcllwraith & McMaster, and burglarizing Myles' coal ffice, Louis Edwin Sandford, the young Ameri-

can confidence man, who forged the name of Hugh Andrew Allan, of Montreal, to cheques of large amount in Great Britain, was convicted in Montreal on Tuesday of forging a cheque for \$100 on the Bank of Toronto, and passing it on Hector Lamontagne, of Montreal

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 10.-A boy aged 16 was arrested here to-day on the ar-

rival of the Grand Trunk day express from the west upon the strength of a telegram from Hamilton by Chief McDougaid and Officer McMicking, of the Ontario police. He gave the name of Wm. Muncie, and had a boy with him about the same age, who gave his name as Wm. Thompson, but subse-quently they gave their proper names. Robt gave his name as Wm Thompson, but subsequently they gave their proper names—Robt. McKenzie and Wm. Hannan. MaKenzie had worked for Messrs. McIlwraith & Mo-Master, dry goods merchants, of Hamilton, who had given him \$35 to pay their gas bill, but instead of paying the bill he had got in company with the other boy and walked to Dundas, and bought tickets for Buffalo. Some \$25 of the stolen money was found atowed away in McKenzie's shoe. Both boys are also wanted in Hamilton for the robbery are also wanted in Hamilton for the robb of Miles' coal office about a month ago.

At Glammis, the other day, the ten-months old child of Mrs, R. W. Harrison was so badly mangled by a dog that it died soon Mrs. James Newmarch, of Point St. Charles, fell off a balcony the other day, broke her spinal column, and died the next

day, Capt. J. C. Brown, of Kingsville, wiped out his loaded gun while out hunting on Sat-urday; received a bullet behind the ear, and died in three hours.

Adam Snyder, of Port Colborne, on his way to Toronto, was struck by the tongue of a farmer's waggon at Hamilton on Tuesday,

William Hamilton, manager of the Mer-chants' Bank at Belleville, had a piece taken off the little finger of his right hand by the slamming of a window shutter Sunday

night.

John Knapman, a carpenter, was fixing telephone wires on the Hamilton Provident and Loan building in that city, when he fell and Loan building in that city, when he fell and Loan building and smashtwenty feet on to another building and smash ed his soull. He leaves a wife and family His son was struck by a falling beam at th br. F. W. Campbell, a physician of Montreal, met with a serious accident on Monday by his carriage being upset while driving down Beaver Hall hill. He was immediately taken home, and several members of his profession summoned, who did all in their for him. It is hoped that his injuries will

FIRES. J. H. Stone's factory at Hamilton, was damaged \$300 worth by fire recently,

not prove fatal.

Building Damaged in Belleville. BELLEVILLE. Nov. 8 .- Fire was discovered Dorland's block on the east side of Front street at 1.30 this morning, and damaged the building and its contents considerably. Mr. G. Davies, who occupied the two stores on the ground floor, loses \$1,800; insurance, \$500. The two upper flights were used as dwellings, and the damage was light. The building was owned by P. V. Dorland, and is insured. Damages \$500. Cause of the fire unknown.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Oscar Beges, the well-known painter, is Victoria Ferdinand Barrott, a life Senator of France, is dead.

Admiral Landolfe, commanding the French fleet in the Pacific, is dead. Marion Sims, a well-known physician of New York, died on Tuesday morning of heart Rev. Father McGinn, 33 years of age, died

at the House of Providence, Dundas, on Thursday.

It is with regret that the announcement is made of the death on Saturday evening of Mr. Wm. Watson, of Weston, Ont. The de-Mr. Wm. Watson, of Weston, Ont. The de-ceased gentleman was well known in the township of York, where he has held the position of school inspector and latterly of coroner. He was a native of Cumberland, England, and came to this country with his father sixty years ago. "For a long time past he has been a member of the York Pioneers, before whom he read several interesting and instructive papers dealing with the early settlement of the Humber valley.

Clergymbu Tells Some Straight Truths
About Canada In his Thanksgiving sermon at St. George's church, Guelph, Archdeacon Dixon indig-nantly repudiated the evil stories of scarcity and pauperism that certain parties were cir-culating as libels on the Dominion. It in one part there was a failure in a staple crop there was a superabundance in another. If one variety of the fruits of the earth yielded variety of the fruits of the earth yielded a poor return, there is a compensation in an abundant supply of another, so that we have always enough and to spare. Further, he said, the country is fairly prosperous, so that the industrious and sober man can well support his family, whatever may be his trade or occupation, and the unprecedented deposits in the savings banks show that a yast number of our mechanics and others are laying by their savings over their expenditures, He scarcely ever entered the post-office in He scarcely ever entered the post-office in the city at certain hours without seeing men of that class depositing money. The possi-bilities of our magnificent country, if we only raise our thoughts beyond the narrow circle of provincial views, are illimitable and overwhelm ag in their vastness. In the words of an eminent divine, "The Dominion has an area as large as the whole of Europe In fact we own the largest half of the American continent. We have in our possession 800 millions of acres of fertile land that may be made a wheat granary for the whole world. We enjoy a healthy and invigorating climate. We possess inexhaustible stores laid up is he treasure vaults of the everlasting hills We have broad lakes and majestic rivers that represent at least 30,000 miles of navigable waters, and are destined yet to be the throb bing arteries of our commercial life. We have almost an immeasurable extent of sea coast, with innumerable bays, gulfs, and harbours that swarm with the living treasures of the deep. We have magnificent harbours that open in two oceans soon to be united by rail. No pent up Utica confines our powers; A vast, unbounded continent is ours.

Two Curious Needles. The King of Prusaia recently visited a needle manufactory in his kingdom, in order to see what machinery, combined with the human hand, could produce. He was shown a number of superfine needles, thousands of which, together, did not weigh half a ounce, and marvelled how such minute ob jects could be pierced with an eye. But he was to see that in this respect even something still finer and more perfect could be created The borer-that is the workingman whose business it is to bore the eyes in these needle asked for a hair from the monarch's head It was readily given and with a smile. He placed it at once under the boring machine made a hole in it with the greatest care, fur nished it with a thread, and then handed the singular needle to the astonished king.

The second curious needle is in the posses-sion of Queen Victoria. It was made at the celebrated needle manufactory at Redditch and represents the column of Trajan in minlature. This well-known Roman column i adorned with numerous scenes in sculpture which immortalize Trajan's heroic action in On this diminutive peedle scene the life of Queen Victoria are represented relief, but so finely cut and so small that requires a magnifying glass to see them. The Victoria needle can, moreover, be opened; it contains a number of needles of small size. which are equally adorned with scenes relief.—The Household.

J. A. Todd's store at Goodwood was obbed of \$1,200 worth of goods Thursday

night. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral wonderfully in creases the power and flexibility of the voice enabling public speakers to speak clearly and without fatigue. If people who are troubled with colds would take Ayer's Cherry Pectora before going to church or places of entertain ment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both hearers and speakers. A REMARKABLE CASE.

A despatch from Waupon, Wis., dated Oct 30, says:—An earthquake could not have created more of a sensation in our quiet little city than the exposure yesterday of the fact that a resident young married couple, heretofore regarded as most respectable, were both of the same sex. Excitement has been intense and the tongue of the gossip has wagged most wild, but the reality stands that for a period covering nearly a year our good people eriod covering nearly a year our good people have met in daily intercourse as a man and accepted as the husband of one of our young ladies a woman—not only a woman, but a mother—a runaway wife, who had deserted husband, home, and children and adopted the most eccentric methods of concealing he dentity conceivable.

In the face of all seeming difficulties she has so skilfully managed that no breath of scandal nor suspicion as to her real character was aroused until by a combination of circumstances the tempest of yesterday broke over her head, when she disappeared, doubtless seeking safety in flight.

MISS FULLER FORMS DUBOIS' ACQUAINTANCE, The story opens a little over a year ago, when Miss Gertrude Fuller, daughter by a corner marriage of Mrs. Emily Hewitt, of this city, made an extended visit to a married sister residing in Fond du Lac. When there she received attentions from a young gentleman calling himself Frank Dubois, who made knocked down, and badly injured about the himself quite agreeable during her stay there, and on her return to the city continued attentions with marked regularity.

A DEVOTED LOVER Mr. Dubois was a devoted lover, his time phile in our city during his courtship being spent almost exclusively at the residence of his inamorata. While breathing words of love to the daughter he tickled the ear of his prospective mother-in-law with tales of wealth in the shape of substantial real estate when he should attain his majority and escape the petty tyranny of a guardian. He reresented himself as to come into possession that time of a house and lot at Elgin, Ill., and a half interest in twenty acres of fine land situated a few miles from that city. The remaining half interest he claimed was vested in his only sister, Lillie, who married a Mr. Charles Walker, a resident business man of Elgin, standing high in mercantile circles and well to do in this world's goods.

His father, he claimed, was a former promi nent physician of that city, now some year deceased. His mother, he stated, died there years ome two years ago of cancer.

AN EARLY MARRIAGE. The conduct, appearance, and financial prospects of the young man had their impres-tion on the mother of his intended, and, while she urged a postponement of marriage until the young man should become of age—he claiming to be in his twentieth yearhis property, and be in a position to amply provide for a wife, the young couple over ruled her objections and gained her consen

to an immediate marriage.

The ceremony was performed in February last at the residence of the bride's mother, the Rev. H. T. Morrison, of this city, officiating. They at once took a home and began housekeeping. The husband was indus-trious. He worked early and late calsomining. On one occasion he sawed and split two style as an adept at the business.

FEMININE IN APPEARANCE

His appearance when on the street was rather feminine and tended to excite suspicion, which in every case where enquiry was made was laid at rest by the arm ment of his position. He was short in stature, and for his height was blessed with nuch more than ordinary breadth of hip. His neck was easily encircled in No. 12 collar, while his hands and feet were dainty enough to excite the envy of feminine taste His gait was unmasculine, and various other features would have excited severe comments had not he been secure in his position as bend of a family.

THEIR HAPPINESS DESTROYED. Matters ran smoothly through the spring and summer, and the young couple appeared the happiest of the happy. But a cloud was gathering, and yesterday it burst with a force which has tended to eliminate the couple from our community. One S. Hud-son, now of Belvidere, Ill., called on City Marshal Heath yesterday about noon, and told the following story, which subsequent events tended to prove true, and the actions f the parties interested strengthened :-

He stated that some fourteen years ago he married a young girl, then sixteen years ago ne married a young girl, then sixteen years of age, named Delia Hayes. Their marriage for a long season proved a happy one, its fruits being two children, both girls, who accompanied him, one aged now about seven years, the other five. About one year ago a shifting the state of the providence in Food du Loc life led him to a residence in Fond du Lac, this State, his wife and family being with him. His wife while here engaged in the sale of fruit extracts from house to bouse, at which pusiness she was fairly successful.

A DECIDED ECCENTRICITY.

While here an eccentricity of his wife de veloped in that she would array herself in male attire of an evening, and, remarking that she was going out to see her girl, would depart. It was doubtless on these occasions that she was breathing tender words of love in the ear of Miss Fuller, who at that time was making the fateful wist. was making the fateful visit. About this date Hudson had an offer of work at Belvi dere; Ill., and leaving a ticket with his wife for her to follow him as soon as he should arrange for her reception in the new home departed. From that date until vesterda any trace of her. Letters, telegrams, enquiries through friends were without return, and he was about to give up hope when a letter from an unknown source reached him stating simply that his wife was a resident of

this city.

He came up at once with his children, ariving in the city about a week ago. Inquiry instituted by him in a quiet way brought him no nearer the object of his search, nor was his constant watch on the streets of avail, and despairing of finding anything tangible in the report sent him, chance singularly placed in his way the object of his search.

DISCOVERS HIS WIFE,

Hearing that a strange woman was stopping in the city with a friend, he called, and before leaving he was astounded to be made acnainted with the news that his wife was and s been for a term of months a husband i full apparent enjoyment of married life It seems the visiting stranger, a resident of Fond du Lac, had recognized Dubois, a casual sight of whom she caught on the street, a resem-blance to Mrs. Hudson, whose acquaintance she had made in Fond du Lac. Answers to ner inquiries as to who he was lulled her suspicions for the time, but the appearance of Hudson and his errand confirmed beyond doubt her first thought that Dubois and Mrs. Hudson were one.

Securing the services of a little girl as guide, Hudson approached the residence of the former partner of his joys. She was gaged in some trivial occupation outside the se, and seeing his approach and recognizing dire disaster she entered the house ocked the doors, and refused admittance an interview. It was at this point he called on Marshal Heath, and together hey made a second call, "MRS." DUBOIS.

Dubois in the meantime had flown and they

were met by Mrs. Dubois and her mother who was summoned to the scene just here

and acquainted with the astounding revels tions. Threats of all descriptions had no effect in changing the absolute statement of Mrs. Dubois that her husband was a man, and no effort of her mother or the officer could secure an acknowledgment that he was otherwise than he claimed. Mrs. Dubois stated that her husband was in the country, but would return this morning and settle al questions as to his identity. The matter here rested until this morning, when the officer, calling at the appointed hour, was officer, calling at the appointed hour, was informed that Dubois would not return until the afternoon train: that she his wife

going to Brandon on the noon train, and she would return with him to fully refute al

charges. DISAPPEARED. She departed on the noon train, but the re-urn train brought no Dubois and wife, and the general impression among our people is that the void left by their departure will remain as a reminder of perhaps the most pecu-liar case of this character occurring in the country. Hudson has given up all hopes of reclaiming his wife, and as he does not desire to coerce her against her will has left the

NOTES OF SPORT.

Duck-shooting is said to be first-rate every where in Canada just now.

The opinion prevails that if any man can beat John L. Sullivan it is Steve Taylor.

Wallace Ross has issued a challenge to Teemer to row a match within four weeks. Rowell and Fitzgerald have signed article for a six days' walking match for \$500 a side. The Ottawa pedestrian Johnnie Rain has eft Ottawa with the intention of residing in

San Francisco.
The shooting contest between Dr. Carver and Staub, for a purse of \$1,000 and the championship of the world, has been declared off, as Staub's backers did not put up his share of the stakes, Hanlan says that John Teemer, who has

just challenged him for a race, is one of the best built athletes that he ever looked at. manian also says that Teemer is the gamest of all the scullers.—New York Sun, Hanlan Hanlan also says that Teemer is the The English sculler, George Bubear, has offered to accept the offer of Wallace Ross, to give him a start of ten seconds over the

Thames championship course (four miles and a quarter). The probability is that Ross will back out, as he has fairly settled down in Pittsburg. The announcement is made that a grand pigeon shooting tournament will be held in June or July of 1884, at Louisville, Ky., oper to all the crack shots of the world. A cup valued at \$500 will be given by Dr. N. Rowe,

of Chicago, and other prizes are expected. The final arrangements have not yet been With reference to Ryan's challenge to box any man in America, Sullivan's manager says:-"Sullivan and Ryan will meet in soston with hard gloves as soon as we get back. If Ryan is hungry he can have it on our way to San Francisco. As for the bal-ance, it is all talk. Some people are trying to get a little cheap glory at the expense of

others. The chances are that Ryan will want nothing to do with Sullivan, or Slade either, after the Boston match. At present it is a little early to talk about a match be tween Ryan and Slade, though something may come of it." William Muldoon and Clarence Whistler had a wrestling bout in San Francisco last week. They were to wrestle best two in Over 4,000 persons were present. Muldoon won the first fall and Whistler the second. In the third round Muldoon threw Whistler on his left shoulder and the third round fall of the second. three for \$1,000 a side and the gate r

on his left shoulder and broke his collar bone. Whistler pluckily wanted to go on with the match, but was restrained by the doctors, and as each man had won a fail the referee declared the match a draw. Muldoon acted as squarely as usual, but thinks he won the match fairly, as his man did not come to time.

A Pittsburg man named Weber made a & & lately that he could eat a brace of quail every

day for twenty days. He succeeded, but felt bad at the close. A large crowd witnessed the finish, and Weber's friends, who have won a large amount of money, cheered their man in the most hearty manner as the last vestige of quail disappeared. Weber was not in condition to respond to their applause. Quail diet had not agreed with him, and for several days he had been ill. The last nigh be found it impossible to sleep more than an hour at a time, and walked a long distance in the interval. He says he will never engage in another contest of the kind.

To the Sporting Editor of The Mall. SIR,-Having received many letters en quiring as to my future movements, I take this opportunity of informing my friends and the public of them. I expect to leave to-day for San Francisco where I have engagements for the 29th and 30th of this month, After this I start for Australia, and expect to be absent about six months. I have eased my Island hotel to Mr. James Mackie of the American hotel. Under his manage ment I feel certain the citizens of Toront will find a summer resort second to none on the continent. While away my business matters will be looked after by my agents,

Messra, Pearson Bros. Yours, &c., EDWARD HANLAN.

Nov. 14, 1883. Remarkable Performance at Running Hop, Step, and Jump. At the Caledonian games held in Brussels, Ont., Sept. 13th, Amos Doupe covered 45 feet in running hop, step, and jump.

No report of the performance reached The MAIL on the occasion, and when note of the event came to hand some time ago from a friend in Kirkton, Ont., it was returned to him with a request for fuller particulars, as the performance was a very unusual one. As only the best records at such games are kept, it is impossible to say exactly where Doupe's jump comes in, but there is reason to think that it is the third or fourth best in America. The best in the world, 48 feet 2 in. was made by John Blair (now dead) at Barrie, Ont., a couple of years ago, and next to this

is, however, a mere statement. No Ameri can records approach these. Doupe won the jump at Brussels on Sept. 13th, against G. J. Gibb, of Wardsville, W. F. Scott, Archie Scott, and Wm. Currie, of Brussels, and Thos. McLoughlin, of Gorrie, all of whom certify to the performance. Gibl was second. The judges were Messrs. A. Urquhart, of Toronto, John Campbell, of Seaforth, and D. Gaunt, of Lucknow, all of course appointed by the society. A note from Messrs. Campbell and Gaunt certifies that the jump was made on level ground with fair take-off, and accurately measured. Doupe is 21 years of age, and a farmer's son, working steadily on the farm.

The best record in the world is, as stated above, John Blair's 48ft. 2in. The best British professional record is 47ft. 7in. The best British amateur record is 45ft. 4in. The

it is said that Boyd, the sprinter, fermerly of Napanee, has covered 45 feet 6 in. This last

best American amateur record is 43ft. 6in. Mr. C. C. R. suggests in a contemporary the use of wind-wheels to drive dynamo-el tric machines to decompose water. He would store the resulting gases in suitable holders, and use when desired for lighting purposes, or for heating, or for any em which such gases may be available.

BETRAYING CONFIDENCE

Is is to be very much regretted that the large majority of so-called regular M.Ds. will pers n discouraging poor sufferers whom they have failed to cure in trying the specialist in whose hand lies their last and only chance to get well. Many poor sufferers placing implicit confide in their familily physician even after he has failed to cure them, will, by his selfish advice, abandon all hope, and in despair lie down and die. We can give you he names of thousands who, in spite of such advice, have, secretly and timidly, for fear their physician would know of it, put themselves in the hands of the Specialists of the International Throat and Lung Institute of Toronto and Montreal, where the Spirometer invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris. and ex-Aide Surgeon of the French Army, is used, and got entirely well when everything else had failed. Anyone suffering from Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Catarrhal Deafness, or Consumption in the first or second stage should consult these in the nrs or second stage anough consult acceptance in the nrs or second in the possible; if not, write for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly, to 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q. LUTHER'S N

Magnificent Demo Reformer's I

AN IMPOSING MEDIA EISLEBEN, Nov. 10 .-

ago to-day, between e o'clock at night, M. born here. On the follo mony of baptism was per priest, when the child r Martin, after the patron Sixty-three years later. February, 1547, the grahere. Of all the towns a out Protestant Germany of his birth was celebrate vie in importance with t was the beginning and e

which now numbers some is an ancient town, ha existence before A.D. 1, of interest are natura the two buildings in whi ended his life. The build orn is commonly know It is a small two-storev not far from the post of is a relief representation the popular belief the considered incombus out in August 1689, by w was destroyed, but four age was entirely repaired all parts of Germany. however, in the first st proved incombustible, as to this day.

THE LUTHER preserved in the house in ng table and seal, showi in a rose; a wedding rin is the only copy or original with a crucif scription "Doctori Marti The rooms of the are now used as a school are decorated with a nur old paintings, or epital which represents Nebuch Kranach. It is some ten protected by angels, bear Another painting show with the resurrection of ground, with portraits Catharine, and his moth other portraits of the Ref the Saxon electors, his pr

HOUSE IN WHICH stands close to the mar Andrew's church, in wh often. It was bought by ernment in 1862 from its thrown open to the pu stored to its original arm chair still stands room in which he passed the adjoining chamber, in a bare, empty little buil with a tablet.
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of the town hall rendered and other Lutheran hymn The Emperor with attended the services at S PROCESSION WA by the municipal authoritalds and musicians and th the Protestant clergy, dents of the university, officials, generals, and ot the kingdom and empire college of censors of munity, rectors of the orary citizens, alderme deputies, citizens, deleg public institutions, inspe inspectors of schools, c rectors of parish school trates, two marshals, and Through the day there

siasm her tribute to the GRANDEST HISTOR which Germany has probeer called "Lutherbier the occasion. Mottoes as engraved on beer glasse walls and houses aboun Oriental profusion. Every celebration. The house of in Eisleben is magnificent flags, transparenci s. Over the front door portrait of Luther t bearing the inscription ich—ich kann nicht ander Amen." Luther's Gebun with evergreens and flag square windows are filled dles. Luther's St rbehau drew's church, is decora large evergren cross. The market place, in the Luther's Denkmal, veiled canvas, presented a sigh

dresses, performances, banquets, popular festi

illuminations, and Berlin

A MAGNIFICENT REP. of a grand spectacular s "Meistersinger von Nurn butchers, bakers, brewers, makers, all ciad in media the square opposite the tr dingy brown gothic Ra has thoroughly artistic backg looking on the market had to pay from \$50 to had to pay from \$50 to these precious windows.
At noon the bands again Feste Burg," and the old mast r of Eisleben steppe and made a long-winde audible. Then the Ot Koegel, pronounced an every word of which per motest corners of the Koegel, who has stern, a powerful voice, was clad black veivet Luther cap,

Germany. It was like

SYMBOL OF PROTEST.
He said a great deal about

NOTES OF SPORT.

-shooting is said to be first-rate everyopinion prevails that if any man can hu L. Sullivan it is Steve Taylor. see Ross has issued a challenge ace Ross has issued a challenge to to row a match within four weeks. Il and Fitzgerald have signed articles days' walking match for \$500 a side. awa pedestrian Johnnie Rain has

oting contest between Dr. Carver ub, for a purse of \$1,000 and the ip of the world, has been declared staub's backers did not put up his

the stakes. an says that John Teemer, who has enged him for a race, is one of the tathletes that he ever looked at. also says that Teemer is the gamest scullers.—New York Sun, Hanlan Ify just as fast as he rows.

just as fast as the glish sculler, George Bubear, near glish sculler, George Bubear, near glish scullage Ross, accept the offer of hampionship course (four miles and The probability is that Ross will er). The probability is that Ross will it, as he has fairly settled down in

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From Hanlan. Sporting Editor of The Mail. Having received many letters enas to my future movements, I take portunity of informing my friends and lic of them. I expect to leave to-day Francisco where I have engage or the 29th and 30th of this month, I start for Australia, and expect to about six months. v Island hotel to Mr. James Mackie rican hotel. Under his manageeel certain the citizens of Toront a summer resort second to none on ent. While away my busines will be looked after by my agents,

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Pearson Bros. EDWARD HANLAN. 14, 1883.

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Maghificent Demonstration at the Reformer's Birthplace.

AN IMPOSING MEDIÆVAL PROCESSION

EISLEBEN, Nov. 10 .- Four hundred years ago to-day, between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, Martin Luther was bern here. On the following day the ceremony of baptism was performed by mass and priest, when the child received the name of Martin, after the patron saint of that day.
Sixty-three years later, on the 18th of
February, 1547, the great Reformer died
here. Of all the towns and villages throughout Protestant Germany where the memory of his birth was celebrated to-day, none can vie in importance with this little place, which was the beginning and end of the Reformer's

which now numbers some 15,000 inhabitants, is an ancient town, having been already in existence before A.D. 1,000. Its chief points of interest are naturally, above all others, the two buildings in which Luther began and ended his life. The building in which he was born is commonly known as Luther's house. It is a small two-storey structure, with high gable ends, in the large gasse or Lutherstrasse, not far from the post office. Above the door is a relief representation of the Reformer. In the popular belief the house was formerly considered incombustible, until a fire broke out in August 1689, by which the upper storey was destroyed, but four years later the damage was entirely repaired by donations from all parts of Germany. Luther's birth-room, however, in the first storey, was actually proved incombustible, and remains unscathed to this day.

THE LUTHER RELICS eserved in the house include his oval writing table and seal, showing a heart and cross in a rose; a wedding ring also shown here is the only copy of the well-known original with a crucifix and the in-scription "Doctori Martino Luthero, 1525." The rooms of the building, which are now used as a school for poor children, are decorated with a number of interesting old paintings, or epitaphs, the largest of which represents Nebuchadnezzar, by Lucas It is some ten feet wide, and the centre figure of three men in a fiery oven. protected by angels, bears Luther's feat Another painting shows ancient Eisleben with the resurrection of Lazarus in the fore ground, with portraits of Luther, his wife Catharine, and his mother. There are also other portraits of the Reformer, with those of the Saxon electors, his protectors. The

HOUSE IN WHICH LUTHER DIED stands close to the market square and St. Andrew's church, in which he preached so often. It was bought by the Prussian Government in 1862 from its private owners, and thrown open to the public after being restored to its original condition. Luther's arm chair still stands in the corner of the room in which he passed his last days, but the adjoining chamber, in which he died, is a bare, empty little building, now marked with a tablet.

St. Andrew's is the old parish church of Eisleben. Erected before 1179, it was entirerebuilt during the fourteenth century in the latest Gothic style with octagon pillars. The church stands on the highest ground in the market square, and its front, with double towers and high spires, faces, according to ancient custom, in the direction of Jerusalem. The most interesting object in the interior is

LUTHER'S PULPIT. carved in oak and decorated with panel paintings and red velvet drapery, with gold and silver embroideries representing figures of saints and scenes from the New Testament. saints and scenes from the New Testament. During the last three weeks of his life Luther preached four times from this pulpit. The church also contains a number of monuments of the Counts of Mansfeld, the last of whom died in 1620, and two small bronze statues of Luther and Melancthon, presented by King Frederick William III., in 1817.

Eisleben's second church, that of St. Peter, contains a stone font in which Luther was The circular rim now bears the following inscription :-- "Rubera bay tisteria qua tinctus est D. Martinus Lutherus, A.D. 1463, d. 10 Nov." A fragment of Luther's cloak and the leather cap which he wore as a singing scholar are also preserved in this

Last night the church bells rang out to remind the city that the great Luther com-memoration would take place to-day. Flagstaffs were reared on all the roofs and shops, and great and small combined

GRATITUDE TO THE REFORMER with a desire to earn an honest penny by exhibiting his portrait in their windows. At 8 o'clock this morning all the children, numbering 80,000, went in fifty-three divisions, each headed by a band, to attend a short service at the churches, where busts of Luther decorated with flowers, stood before each altar. A choir and band on the high tower of the town hall rendered "Ein Feste Burg" and other Lutheran hymns.

The Emperor with the Crown Prince attended the services at St. Nicholas' church.

PROCESSION WAS FORMED by the municipal authorities. After the herids and musicians and the city banner came the Protestant clergy, the professors, stu-dents of the university, the highest civil officials, generals, and other civil officials of om and empire, presidents of the college of censors of the mercantile community, rectors of the high schools, honorary citizens, aldermen, magistrates, city deputies, citizens, delegates, directors of public institutions, inspectors of buildings, inspectors of schools, chiefs of districts, rectors of parish schools, heads of magistrates, two marshals, and four heralds,

Through the day there were lectures, addresses, performances, tableaux, concerts, banquets, popular festivals, fireworks and illuminations, and Berlin paid with enthu-

GRANDEST HISTORICAL FIGURE which Germany has produced. A special beer called "Lutherbier," was brewed for the occasion. Mottoes and texts of Luther engraved on beer glasses and painted on walls and houses abound everywhere in Oriental profusion. Every class joins in the elebration. The house of the richest man in Eisleben is magnificently decorated with flags, transparencies, and evergreens. Over the front door is a portrait of Luther ten feet square, bearing the inscription, "Hier stehe ich-ich kann nicht anders ; Gott helfe mir. Amen." Luther's Geourtshaus is covered with evergreens and flags, and the small square windows are filled with lighted candles. Luther's St rbehaus, opposite St. Andrew's church, is decorated with a single large evergr en cross. There is no other or-The market place, in the centre of which is Luther's Denkmal, veiled in blue and white

canvas, presented a sight possible only in Germany. It was like A MAGNIFICENT REPRESENTATION of a grand spectacular scene in Wagner's Meistersinger von Nurnberg." Vereins of butchers, bakers, brewers, barbers, and shoe makers, all clad in mediæval dress, thronged the square opposite the triumphal arches and dingy brown gothic Rathhaus, and formed a thoroughly artistic background. Dozens of heads clustered together at every window looking on the market place. Late comers had to pay from \$50 to \$100 for a chair at

these precious windows.

At noon the bands again struck up "Ein Feste Burg," and the oldest living ex Burgomast rof Eisleben stepped on the platform and made a long-winded speech, scarcely audible. Then the Oberhofprediger, Dr. Koegel, pronounced au eloquent address, ev ry word of which penetrated to the remotest corners of the market place. Dr. Ko-gel, who has stern, rigid features and a powerful voice, was clad in a black robe and

founder of Germany's "Gewissensfreiheit," and of Luther's Bible being the "groesste Volksbuch das Deutschland kennt." Dr. Koegel then pronounced a prayer, and 50,000 spectators took their hats off and repeated the solemn "Amen."

The blue and the solemn to the solemn

The blue and white canvas was removed from Luther's statue just as the bright rays of the sun burst out from behind the dark clouds that had since 9 o'clock overcast the sky, and the national anthem was sung. In the colossal bronze statue Luther seemed to return with life-like expression to the admir-ing gaze of the densely packed crowd. Cries of "Hoch!" were heard on every side, and the blare of trumpets and the roll of drums

ssounded and re-echoed.

From the other side of the market plac
nd from beneath the triumphal arch the GRAND HISTORICAL PROCESSION, "Einkommen Luthers in Eisleben durch

die Grafen von Mansfeld, 1546," began to pour into the Platz. The characters were in their way as well performed as the "Ober Ammergan Passionspiel." A squadron of russian Cuirassiers on black chargers, clad scarlet and white medieval uniforms, carried off the palm of the day by their splendid military bearing. The bodies who rode in the procession seemed little surprised at their own picturesque appearance, and the man who impersonated Luther, and who rode in a dis-mal looking butcher's cart drawn by four orses, bore a striking resemblance to the original." The butchers made a first-rate apearance as they rode on stout bay horses. hey wore drab and crimson costumes, and ooked as if they had stepped out of one o

Wouvermann's paintings.

At the head of the procession walked several elegantly caparisoned horses. After them marched a herald with the emolems of the new German Empire. He was tollowed by a horseman with a kettledrum. The drummer was clothed in a suit of red and white, the colours of the city of Mansfeld. He was followed by twelve trumpeters. Then came in blue and white colours the herald of the city of Eisleben. The burgomaster and his staff with a crowd of citizens

WELCOMED THE PROCESSION at the gates of the city; they joined the procession. The colour-bearers of the Counts of Mansfeld came with some of the noblemen bearing their coats of arms. They were fol-lowed by a large crowd of falconers and hunters on horseback and on foot. On a large horse rode the armour-bearer of the house of the Counts of Mansfeld, followed by a splendid troop of noblemen. Then were seen the Counts of Mansfeld, Albrecht and Gebhardt, theirselves, with their wives, daughters, and the young counts, who already were able to master horses. In this part of the procession vere seen many garbs made out of brocade, or Venetian mantles of silk, or velvet suits and robes trimmed with real embroidery of Flanders. Herewith was given a true pi ture of the lustre and glory of the time of the Renaissance. So everything shows the immense wealth and opulence of the Counts of Mansfeld. With great favour also was welcomed the Prince Wolfgang of Anhalt, who rode on a vivacious battle horse. He was conducted by his banner-bearers and marshals of his court, and he presented himself as a stately hero.

Chronological Table of Events in the Life of Martin Luther, 1483. November 10th. Martin Luther is born at Eisleben, and is 1483. November 11th. Baptized in the Church of St. Peter and St Paul. 1497. Attends the instruction of the "Nullorothers" at Magdeburg. 1498. Is sent to school at Eisenach—Ursula

1501. Attends the University at Erfurt. 1502. Obtains his first degree : Bachelor of 1504. Secures his second degree : Master of Arts or Philosophy.

1505. July 16. Enters the Augustinian Cloister at Erfurt.

1506. Ends his novitiate and becomes a

1507. May 2nd. Is ordained a priest. 1508. Appointed Professor of Philosophy. In Wittenberg University.

1509. March 9th. Receives his degree as Bachelor of Theology.
1511. Visits Rome on business for the

1512. October 18. Receives his degree as Doctor of Sacred Theology. 1516. Publishes "German Theology. 1517. Translates and publishes the Peni

ential Psalms. 1517. October 31st. Attaches his 95 Thes the doors of the Castle church. 1518. August 7th. Summoned to appea 1518. October. Meets Cajetan in Augs arg. 1519. January. Confers with Miltitz at

ltenburg. 1519. July 4th-16th. Disputes with Eck 1520. August. Publishes: - "To the Christian Nobles of the German Nation;
'The Babylonian Captivity of the Church; The Liberty of the Christian." 1520. November 10th. Luther burns the Papal Bull. 1521. April 17th and 18th. Appears at the

Diet of Worms. 1521. May 5th. Luther on the Wartburg. 1521. May 8th. Charles V. issues his edic 1521. May. Begins the translation of the 1522. September 21st. The New Testa-

ent published. 1522. Luther visits Wittenberg and reaches against the iconoclasts,
1522. March. Returns to Wittenberg and estores order, 1524. Publishes a German hymn-book.

1524. Proceeds against the fanatical "New 1524. October 9th. Lays aside his monk's 1525. June 13th. Marries Catharine

fora and establishes a home. 1526. June 7th. Hans Luther is born. 1527. January. Suffers from serious ill 1528. October. Inspects the churches of Wittenberg and vicinity.
1529. Prepares and publishes his two Cate-

1529. October. Attends the conference a Marburg. 1530. April-October Luther in Coburg. (Diet at Augsburg). 1534. Publishes the entire Bible in German

1536. May. Confers with South German neologians. Wittenberg Concord. 1537. February. Luther in Smalcald malcald Articles 1545. October, Called to arbitrate between

ne Counts of Mansfeld. 1545. Christmas. Goes again to Mansfeld. 1546. January. Repeats his visit to Mans 1546. January 17th. Preaches for the last

time in Wittenberg, 1546. January 28th. Arrives in Eisleben. 1546. February 16th. Establishes peace etween the Counts of Mansfeld. 1546. February 12th. Dies in Eisleben, 1546. February 22nd. Martin Luther puried in the Castle church at Wittenberg.

An Old Saw Not Always Applicable,

The story has been kept very quiet in Boson, where it all happened, but this much of it has leaked out. A young gentleman moving in good society, but whose bank account is by no means plethoric, sought out wealthy citizen about a mouth ago, and told him he wanted to speak to him on a very important affair. Crossus said to his visitor:
"I am busy just now, and must request you
to be brief. What is it—business?" The young gentleman, thoroughly embarrassed by he brusqueness of the other, could only stammer, "Very important business."
"Well," said Crossus, "let me give you this advice : Don't put it off till to-morrow if you can do it to-day. That has been the theory on which I have made my success in life." The young gentleman stammered his thanks, departed, and that very day went before a magistrate with the daughter of Crossus and married her then and there. black vervet Luther cap, and looked the
SYMBOL OF PROTESTANT GERMANK.

He said a great deal about Luther being the

SYMBOL OF PROTESTANT GERMANK.

He said a great deal about Luther being the

The said a great deal about Luther being the strength of the first time, began to doubt the universal applicability of his theory. However, it is understood that all has been forgiven.

"FREAKS."

Their Salaries and Their Jealous Chicago Tribune.

"These freaks, as we call human curiosities, are queer people," said Mr. Middleton. "The majority of them are shrewd and sharp, and almost all of them make their own contracts and transact their own business."

"Where do they all come from?"

"That's a queer thing. Their's is a regular case of supply and demand. I can remember when human curiosities were few and far between, but with the increase in the number of shows and dime museums the 'freaks' have increased in number. The museums all over the country keep them busy during the winter now, There was a time when they winter now, There was a time when they couldn't earn their salt when circuses were not on the road."

"How are they paid!"
"Kohl can tell you more about that than I, as he carries the books."
"I'll read you the salaries we pay from the books," said Mr. Kohl. "For instance, there is Charles Tripp, the armless man, and Eli Bowen, the legless man. They have doubled up now and travel together, assisting one another. They rate \$1920 meah and the salaries. one another. They get \$125 a week and expenses. Lizzie Sturgeon, the armless girl, who plays the piano with her toes, gets \$75

who plays the piano with her toes, gets per week."
"How about giants?" "Well, Bates and Swan, the Nova Scotia "Well, Bates and Swan, the Nova Scotia giant and giantess, will receive from us \$500 a week and all expenses. They have retired from the show business, and own a farm near Manaffeid, Ohio, where they live, but we have coaxed them to come on here. Plain, every-day giants can be had for from \$80 to \$90 per week. Chang, the Chinese giant, and Chemah, the Chinese dwarf, are paired this season, and get \$500 per week." this season, and get \$500 per week.

GIANTS ARE JEALOUS. Are giants jealous of one another?" "Generally they are. They backcap one another, and usually claim the largest size for themselves. I once heard one of say he could lick salt from Chang's head ; but

he was wrong.

"The Wild Man of Borneo got \$125 per week, and the Siberian Hermit gets \$50 a week. He claims to have been banished to the wilds of Siberia. Here's his picture. Tough-looking citizen, ain't he? Major Atom and his uncle, Admiral Dot, the dwarfs, receive \$150 per week. The seven long-haired sisters are cheap at \$300 a week. We give Herr Hoag, the elastic-skinned man, \$175 per week and the expenses of himself and servant. He is a daisy. He can take the end of his nose and pull it out a foot, and when he lets go of it it snaps back into its place, Then he can cover his face with the skin o his chest.
"We have contracted with Barnum for

the Botocodos—five men and a woman. One of this party died recently in this country. They cut holes in their lips and insert blocks of wood as ornaments. Barnum's thirtee Australians bring \$250 per week and all expenses.

REARDED LADIES.

"How are bearded ladies?" "Well, bearded ladies, with good beards, bring \$150 per week. Myrtle Corbin, the four-legged girl, brings \$300 per week. She lives in the North Carolina mountains with her father, and the old man is too shiftless to take per certain. to take her on the road. She would draw big money for him, but he has to be coaxed too hard to get her, and he is liable to leave a show at any moment."

MILLE CHRISTINE. "What human curiosity gets the mos money?"
"Millie Christine, the double-headed girl She gets \$100 a day, and the expenses of her-self and three servants. She is a good one to do business with, too, and always keeps he contracts to the letter. She won't play Sundays, though. The child with four arms and legs gets \$200 a week. We are to give Blind Tom \$500 per week, and it will be the first time he has ever showed for less than fifty cents admission.

"Leuppose some of these 'freaks' make a good deal out of the sale of their photo-

graphs?"

"Well, I should say they did. Some of them make more than than their salaries.
The greatest picture-seller is Mrs. Tom Thumb.

A Brantford paper, in its report of the pro-She had made a few contracts before her husband's death, and is now filling them. She will be seen here in December, and then she goes to her home on the Hudson to live. We give her \$550 per week, and she will not sho Sunday. She sells her pictures just as fast a

she can make change."
"What are fire-eaters quoted at?" "O, from \$15 to \$50 per week. The rooste that dances on red-hot iron has the call, but don't fancy his act."

EDUCATED PIGS. "Is there much of a demand for educated When I went to South America with show," chipped in Mr. Middleton, "I thought I would attempt to please the eye instead of the ear, as the people down there don't talk English; so I engaged a fire-eater, a juggler. educated pig and some song-and-dance of The fire-eater and the juggler fell flat, ong-and-dance men caught on, but the ated pig knocked them all out. He was the celebrated 'Bismarck' pig, and the Ger mans did not like this name. But he 'could read, write and cipher, adding up colur lightning calculator, and was justly d paid his manager \$25 a week for him."

CIRCASSIAN WOMEN. "Is there any call for Circassian women None at all," said, Mr. Kohl. sian ladies are a drug, and the market fo them is glutted. They are too tresh, and have too much to say to the young men in How about the trained-bird men?" "Well, the men with canaries get \$50

week, but those who have the paroquets macaws, and larger birds receive only from \$18 to \$26 per week. \$18 to \$26 per week."

"The most wonderful freak I ever saw,"
said Mr. Middleton, "was Anna E. L.
Thomson. She was born without arms, but
could write, knit, crochet, sew, and use a
knife and fork with her toes. She went to
Australia with me once, and I have several
pairs of slippers she worked for me. Here
is a picture of her husband and her bright
little son and here is a letter she wroten is a picture of her husband and her brig little son, and here is a letter she wrote n

recently," showing a letter written in an ex-cellent hand—or foot. It was hard to be lieve that toes had guided the pen that wrote it. It was, however, an excellently com "You would be surprised," continued Mr. Middleton, "to see how light-hearted these freaks are. This woman I speak of was always cheerful and apparently happy, and Walter Stuart, the armless and legless man is always whistling or singing. This is al-ways noticeable. Another funny fact is that all male 'freaks,' no matter how badly deformed, can find some woman to fall in love with and marry them Men, on the other

hand, are not so apt to marry female 'freaks. The majority of skeletons are married me Sprague's wife weighs 225 pounds, and she has had two bright children by him. Han nah Battersby, the largest woman in the word, married John Battersby, the skeleton and a pretty daughter of O'Neill, the circus man, ran away and married Walter Hunt, the legless and armless man. They are ap parently happy, and have two pretty child WHERE "FREAKS" COME FROM. "Where do you get all these 'freaks?" "We hear of them from all over the worl and send for or write for them. George Hall,

'ireaks.' He first nires them and takes them out himself, but his pay is so small that they are soon hired away from him. Why, here is a letter I received from him only the other day," and Mr. Middleton handed over the following epistle:

"Evansville, Wis.—Mr. Middleton, Sir, EVANSULLE, WIS.—Mr. Middleton, Sir,
—Is there an opening for any curiosity. I
have a fine educated hog. If there is let me
knowand also the length of time and salary.
Address G. W. Hall, sr., Evansulle, Rock.
County, Wis."

George is new down in Texas, I believe,

freaks.' He first hires them and takes the

travelling with a show on one car. He has discovered many fine "freaks," and ought to be a rich man to-day. It is very hard to get "freaks" to come here from across the water. It does not matter how hard up parents are, if their child is a "freak" they will never consent to allow it to be brought to this country unless many guarantees are made and large sums of money are paid "Freaks" are queer people.

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

Little Mand's Story.

I'm going to tell you a story—
It's nice, I know you'll say;
Not an old tale
Worn out and stale—
I made it myself to-day.

There was once a bee-you-tiful princess—
Oh ever so long ago!

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. A "University Club" for graduates and undergraduates of Toronto University is likely to be established in Toronto. The members of the Durham Teachers' As sociation have expressed themselves in favour of adopting the phonetic system of spelling.

Acadia College, Wolfville, N.B., claims the honour of being the first Canadian col-lege to appoint a Professor of the Principles and Practice of Education. The teachers of Northumberland county have decided to form township associations in that county. They will meet at Cobourg, Brighton, and Warkworth, between January 14th and February 5th.

The North Huron teachers have formed Teachers' Literary Society. It will hold its first meeting in Brussels on Saturday, De cember 1st, for which an interesting programme has been prepared. The Lanark County Teachers' Association

The Lanark County Teachers' Association is of the opinion "that English history cannot be properly taught in the public and high schools, and at the same time the pupils be prepared to pass examinations on papers including all periods of the history." The association therefore recommend that suitable portions be selected for the departmental examinations. minations.

The last report of the Minister of Education The last report of the Minister of Education of Ontario reveals the following facts concerning head masters of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes:—Graduates of Toronto, 47; Victoria, 18; Queen's. 8; Albert, 5; McGill, 3; Trinity, 3: Dublin, 3; Aberdeen, 2; Queen's (Ireland), 2; Glasgow, Mt. Alison, N.B., Giessen (Germany), Oxford, and Cambridge, 1 each; certificate holders, 8.

At the last meeting of the West Bruce Teachers' Association it was proposed for the greater convenience of the teachers that the Township Teachers' Association should have the privilege of obtaining at one time, from the County Association, a number of books from the library, equal to twice the number of teachers in the Township Association for a period of six months. At each meeting of the County Association these books shall be returned and another selection of books made. The matter will be discussed at th next meeting.

In an editorial on agricultural education the Peterborough Review suggests that municipal councils offer inducements in the shape of prizes, for those who come forward ocalities which they represent for the purpose of obtaining agricultural certificates. It says :- "Our County Council, for instance, might do worse than devote one or two hun dred dollars for prizes to candidates from this county, while township councils might do the same for those from their own municipalities.

The object of course should be to induce a many as possible to read up for these ex aminations, and to this end it would b better if a prize could be made certain to a who came up to the standard required to btain a certificate. For instr local municipality would only undertake to pay every one from its township obtaining certificate the sum of \$5, this would be equivalent to paying for all the books actually required by any candidate to enable him to obtain a certificate—a thing which anyone of moderate ability and perseverance can do—and yet it could not amount to exceed and yet it could not amount to a serious matter as it would not amount to a serious matter as it would require ten local candidates—a number we fear not likely to be reached even in our largest municipalities, at the first examination—to cause a claim of \$50 on the municipal treasury. No doubt if properly approached private liberality too would be forthcoming either in providing prizes, or, what would be perhaps better, a course of lectures on subjects that would add candidates in preparing for the prepared

A Brantford paper, in its report of the proceedings of the Brant Teachers' Association held in that city last week, says:—At the evening session Principal Mills, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, delivered a short ddress, touching upon some points wherein he thought improvement might be made in the teaching of Public Schools. It had been very clearly brought home to him that there was a lamentable deficiency among the pup of the Public Schools in the art of speaking and writing English. Pupils from English schools showed a marked superiority over those of our Canadian schools in these branch although the latter were superior in such sub jects as arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Technical knowledge, however, was not as useful to boys and girls going out from the Public School into the world as an ability to speak and to write their tongue correctly. He also pro seeded to demonstrate the method he would adopt for the encouragement of thought and of putting that thought into language, by the introduction of subjects which would awaken the fancy and excite the attention of pupils. He had advocated the introduction of the study of agriculture as a step in this direction, illustrating by figure and symbo with which the pupil is familiar. The teach ing of the good points of beefing cattle and of breeding cattle, as well as the character-istics of the different breeds, was knowledge not only interesting but most valuable to the majority of scholars of our Public Schools Mr. Mills exemplified these views with muforce and at some length, expressing the opinion that before very long the teaching of our Public Schools would include agricul ture and other practical subjects which would rive assistance in the work of life far more than the technical and puzzling work of an alysis and the memorizing o geography The lecture was listened to with a great dea of attention throughout, and the views ex-

pressed received with a great deal of appro MISCELLANEOUS. The trustees of the Princeton Theologic Seminary report that the total amount of

ent, real estate, and build ings is \$1,378,695.95. The Michigan Legislature, by a vote of 93 to 15, has enacted a law requiring teachers to pass examinations in physiology and hygiene, with particular reference to the effects of al-coholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the system.

One professor in Edinburgh University re ceives a salary of \$16,000 a year : five other get each \$10,000. The salary of the Latin pro fessor in Glasgow University is \$11,000. An other Latin teacher in the same institution receives \$10,000.

Dr. B. W. Richardson has been lecturin in London on "Felicity as a Sanitary Re-search." He told the sanitary philosophers that if they were merely adding to length of life and developing population without giving felicity or the enjoyment of that extended life, they might in the long-run be working evil rather than good for the human race He did not think that hitherto they had added to human felicity by a scientific research into the sources of it and the imped ments to it—in other words, if they could not scientifically connect health and happi ness, they had better never have been bor

Harvard College was named after John Harvard, who, in 1638, left to the college £779, and a library of over 300 books. Wi circus man, who is known far and wide as Pop-corn George,' is always running across liams College was named after Colone Ephraim Williams, a soldier of the old French war, Dartmouth College was name after Lord Dartmouth, who subscribed large amount, and was president of the first board of trustees. Brown University re-ceived its name from Nicholas Brown, who was a graduate of the college, went into business, became very wealthy, and endowed the college very largely. Bowdoin College was named after Governor Bowdoin, of Maine, Yale College was named after Elihu Yale who made very liberal denations to the col

There was once a bee-you-tiful prin Oh, ever so long ago!

When fairies and kings And all such things

Were common enough, you know. And oh, she was awfully lovely, With eyes as blue as the sky; Slender and fair, With long, light hair, And about as big as I.

But oh, she was awful unhappy, And if ever she smiled at all.

"I was once in awhile, A weak little smile, When she played with her Paris doll.

For she had such terrible teachers, And lessons she could not bear; And she hated to sew, And she hated -oh, She hated to comb her hair. Well, one day she wandered sadly In a dark and dismal dell; When do you know, She stubbed her toe, And stumbled into a well.

The well was wet and slimy.
And dark and muddy and deep,
But the frogs below
They pitted her so.
They scraped the mud in a heap And then they clubbed together, And a toad-stool tall they made; And safe on that, The princess sat, And waited for mortal aid, And she, to keep from crying, And her anxious fears disable

Her multiplication table. And all the songs and verses She had ever learned to say, Books she had read, Pieces she'd said, And the lessons of yesterday. Now, a prince there came a-riding, In the forest thereabout:

In the forest thereabout;

When he saw the fair
Maid sitting there,
Of course, he helped her out, And, of course they rode together, Till they reached the palace gate, Where they alighted, Their tale recited, And the wedding was held in state,

DICK AND D.

CHAPTER V.

AN UNEXPECTED GUEST. It seemed to Norry as if Dick never would ome back. He had no need of a candle, for day and night were alike to him. But even Mrs. James, the apple woman, had failed in her usual evening visit, and two big tears had formed themselves under his eyelids and were slowly trickling down his thin little cheeks when Dick's footsteps sounded on the stairs. There was a whiff of cold air as he came in, but Norve set up in hed and see with the contract of the cold are as the came in, but Norve set up in hed and and see with the contract of the cold and the cold are a second to the cold are a se but Norry sat up in bed and could have

screamed for joy.

Oh, how cheery Dick's voice sounded.

"Just you wait till you see what I have," ne said (it was always an understood thing

to speak of Norry seeing).

"I must light up a bit of fire," he went on; and producing from their meagre store a few bits of wood, he soon had a biaze on the little "Why, you can't think all that they gave

me. Oysters"—and Dick produced from a tin box some fried oysters and prepared to heat them,
"Then lobster salad—oh, ain't it lovely and broiled chicken." As each article was called out, Norry kept

looking more intent, and when the climax was reached with: was reached with:
"Ice-cream, all packed in tight in a little
tim box," he could not sufficiently express his "Don't you think," he said, in accents of delight, "that we might give Mrs. Jame's

"That's so," said Dick; "I'll go and find And as soon as he had filled a wonderful plateful for Norry he prepared a second, and went down to the floor below, where Mrs. James' own little room was situated. A knock was answered by rather a wail of Come in"; and entering. Dick found the

old woman weeping, rocking herself back and forth, and mopping her eyes alternately on the end of her shawl and her apron. "Oh, wirra, wirra! Come in, my darling, till you hear," she began; and then related her adventure of the afternoon. Nearly all her nuts and apples had been stolen by mischievous boys, and not a bit of redress could she get.

And the rint due to-morrow. wirra, wirra!"
"I wish I'd been around," Dick exclaimed. I think I'd like to have my fist against heir heads.'

This pugnacious sentiment seemed to comfort the poor woman, and the signt of the tempting plateful was even more substantial nsolation, so that Dick left her quite read o feel that something lucky might "turn " before the next night.
' Well, she's worse off even than we are the lad thought, as he mounted the stairs

"but I suppose somebody always is worse of than somebody else," and a dim feeling came across his mind that ail-all, even the very vorst off, had One to go to, to ask, to trus The boys had very little chance of any religion just then I fear, for young people must have guidance, and since the mother's death Dick's one thought had been to hide

from institution people, and earn enough to keep himself and Norry even a little warm and tolerably fed. No one must suppose Dick a model boy, for he was often rough, fighting his way among other boys, and rude in his ways and peech : but the lesson of good, the standard for right and wrong, which the mother had implanted in her children, could not but bear

Dick found Norry lying back with a most superior expression of content after finishing his plateful, and when Dick said.: "There you are, sir—one ice cream," he laughed almost hysterically. Dick told him all about the young peop at Dr. Field's, and saved for a final bons

bouche the news of Master Dick's intended visit, and the fact that he had bestowed upon him twenty-five cents. Altogether, both the boys a they fell asleep declared this had been a wonderful day.

Early the next morning Dick began some of the preparations for the important visitor. He had rather strange ideas, I am afraid on

the subject of housekeeping, and it is hard to make an attic with a broken window and no carpet, and only a straw mattress for a bed, and an old chair and still older table as furniture, look very like a drawing-room on re-ception day. But Dick, as he said, "cleaned ip," and their one ornament, a large picture om an illustrated paper, was repinned on a nore conspicuous part of the wall.

After some debate between the boys it was lecided to spend about ten cents upon a blant, their country bringing-up suggesting lowers as the best things to brighten any duli place. So a geranium was found for the money, and when Dick had placed it on the

table, he felt that the appearance of room really did them credit.

They decided to save their fire until ir in advance of Master Dick's arrival, and the better to strengthen the blaze, Dick went going on, and obtained a pile of shavings.

The last performance was dressing Norry, who felt very stately, sitting up in bed ready to receive the guests.

Then the fire was allowed to blaze

which it did, just as though it knew how much was required of it, and when a neighbouring clock struck three the two boys found hemselves full of suppressed exciten CHAPTER VI. THE WELCOME VISIT.

A low rat-tat-tat sounded on the attic door. There!" cried Dick, jumping up and ming the door, or had made as the Behold! there was young Dearing, his

hands full of parcels, and a beaming expression on his good-humoured face.

Whatever the young fellow may have thought of his host's apartment, he did not show any surprise.

He put down his parcels and went straight up to Norre. up to Norry.
"Well how do you do?" he said, and took the blind boy's thin hand kindly in his own

warm, boyish clasp.

"I'm so glad you c ame, sir," said Dick
Devine. "It isn't much of a place to bring
you to, but—

"Oh, cut that," said Dearing in his offon, cut that," said Dearing in his off-hand way; "I like nothing better. How clean you've got it. I wish you could see my work-room out at the Cedars—that's grand-father's country place, you know. But here, lets open the parcels."

As the boys began, making strings and paper fly in their accorners. Dearing with the parcels.

paper fly in their eagerness, Dearing whispered to Dick:
"I got him some noisy things, 'cause he can't see, you know."
And then was disclosed a very good accor deon. Dick exclaimed with delight:
"Oh, how glad I am. He had one once,

"Oh, how glad I am. He had one once, and could play a tune on it."
And as soon as it was placed in Norry's hands, and he had expressed his thanks, he began fumbling with the keys, at last bringing forth "Home sweet Home."
"It was a man who lived near us in the country who taught him," Dick exclaimed: "and mother always wished he could learn music, he loves it so."

"and mother always wished he could learn music, he loves it so."

"Why, yes, and then he might have a hand-organ," said Dearing.
But even Dick's imagination refused to take in a picture of little Norry with a hand-organ strapped to his back, and he added:

"But, I don't suppose they teach hand-organs; you just sort of turn'em."

The other parcels contained one or two games, a lot of marbles, and a top, and a big ball. When Dick Dearing's imagination had gone thus far in his purchases it had failed

gone thus far in his purchases it had failed him; but he announced at once his desire to purchase for Norry "something alive."

"I thought of a dog," he said—"a real smart little dog, and you could train him to lead Norry round." After this it was almost impossible to ex-

press surprise, gratitude, or any emotion, for apparently wonders would never cease while Dick Dearing was around. The two older boys decided to go out to a man Dearing knew for the purchase of the dog, leaving Norry happy with his accor-

If Master Dick had wanted any reward for the expenditure of his pocket-money he had it when he returned with a little dog warrantthe the equick and good-tempered, and just the thing for a blind boy.

With the keen instincts of the blind, Norry seemed at once to understand the little animal

and to win it to him.

When the question of naming it came up declared it ought to be called something that would mean how glad he was to get it. o Dearing said that his sister Barbara v awfully quick about such things, and he vould get her to choose a name An hour was delightfully whiled away by the boys. Dearing told them all about his grandfather's country place at Marplains, in New Jersey—how gird he always was to go there. He had a pony and a dog of his own, and Barbara had

and Barbara had a goat carriage.

Norry thought he could listen forever.

"Where is Marplaius?" he asked.

"Oh, about twenty miles from New York on the Field and Dearing railroad. Somemes we drive there. Then Dick Devine told how they had been

prought up in the country until last year, now he had always gone to school, and how wished he could again. he wished he could again.

Upon this Master Dick made a wry face.

"It's a jolly good thing you don't have to go," he exclaimed. "I wish I didn't have to going away at it. I think a lot of the things they do at our school is just on purpose to torment boys and make 'em hurry and grow up; and grandfather's always telling me I must get prizes."

All of this was very notestaining, for I am inclined to think Master Dick liked to talk quite as well as the other two to listen; but five o'clock struck, and the visit had to come to an end.

to an end.

As Devine was escorting his new friend down the stairs he told him by chance about the loss poor Mrs. James had endured. It was only a dollar, but to the old apple woman

it seemed a small fortune.

Then nothing would suit Master Dick's generous mood but to go to the stall and surprise Mrs. James with the money. Nothing, I am sure, could have surprised her more. She poured forth so many thanks and blesssings that Dick Dearing had to fairly run away, but not before he had promised his new friend to come again soon.

Perhaps on his way home Dick had just a little pang as he remembered the last twenty-five cents of his savings was gone. Still, there had been a good deal of fun as well as comfort in the day. But even when satisfied by recalling the delight of those he had helped he little knew what a store he had aid up for the future, just how the bread he and this day cast upon the waters was to come back to him—a thing no one of us in any good or kindly action can tell, for even though there be no reward that is visible, it is writen somewhere, and like all good seed must ear an eternal fruit. If Dick's tree blos d forth in a way that he could see and feel, t would not make less necessary those kindly deeds whose reward comes not in things

earthly. (To be continued.) A Modern Fable. A Dog on a warm summer day lay down in the Shade, and soon fell asleep. He was Awakened by the Noise of a buge Bull ap-

roaching his shady resting-place.
"Get up," said the Bull, "and let me Lie own there.' "No," replied the Dog, "you have no Right to the place; I was here First."
"Well," said the Bull, looking Innocently t the Dog, but with a ferocious Twinkle i nis left Eye, which made the Dog's spinal Column run cold and his lower Jaw give way,

"let us Toss up for it."
"Thank you," said the Dog politely, never Gamble," and he walked Away.

"Talking about fish stories," said one merville man to another the other day, reminds me of a man I knew in Ireland. Ie was out fishing one day and caught an eel (I believe they call it a conger eel there). It was a very large eel. When he had got the hook into his mouth and had drawn him up to the side of the boat, he said to his son wno was with him, 'Tom, this is a mighty big eel, and Tom replied, 'Fatner, it is the biggest one I ever saw.' They took the eel nto the boat and found, after they had stowed him away, he measured nearly twenty-five feet. When they carried him on shore they put him in a creel and hung him on the outside of the house; and every morning they they went out and took a slice off his tail before breakfast, and, do you betail before breakfast, and, do you be-lieve me, they did that for a year, and the fish did not diminish in size. The fact is, he grew as fast as they cut him up. They ate eel take for a year, and at the end of that time they measured him, and he was four feet longer than when they first caught him. Having that eel, of course the family didn't need to buy any butcher's meat, and they grew rich. In fact, through that eel they bought a farm and became proprie-tors of all the land in the surrounding region. But they were very generous people, and, when they attained to the ownership of the land, they conceived the idea of bestowing the eel upon some poor family: and when the question was mooted upon which family the inestimable boon was to be bestowed, the the inestimable boon was to be bestowed, the eldest daughter of the house advised that the fish should be given to the most immoral family in the village. On being asked the reason for this advice, she replied that 'in the possession of this fish they would be able to keep Lent all the year round.'"

A beautiful brunette entered a Main street millinery store last Tuesday, and in-quired of a blonde young clerk if he had any "slumber robes." The beautiful brunette wanted a ready-made nightgown. The young man brought out a lot of cheap mosquito bars.



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says *

Last winter I went to Florida, and while Last winter I went to Florida, and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. Mysymptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs, and around my back, My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a goutleman in whom I had the greatest confidence. I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to day through the influence of Warness SAF. Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Sethy seem

ALLAN TURNER & CO., Druggists, Brockville, Ont., write, "We have sold WISTAR's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for forty years, and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat and Lung Complaints. We know of no article that gives greater satisfaction to those who use it, and do not hesitate to recommend it."

T. R. MELVILLE, Druggist, Prescott, Ont., says, "I can confidently recommend the preparation as thoroughly reliable." F. B. CARMAN, Morrisburg, Ont., says he thinks WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY one of the best preparations in the

market for the purposes intended, and takes

Rheumatic Complaints



Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL from Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 5442 Yonge street, Toronto. J N. SUTHERLAND.

Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to tes-tify to the worth of your cure, "Rheuma-tine." For many months lately I have been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism, for weeks being quite unable to put my feet to the floor without assistance.

the floor without assistance.

Mr. Gartshaw, of this citx, advised me to try "Rheumatine." I did so. procuring the medicine from Mr. James Hutty, druggist, in this street. The result was most satisfactory. Two bottles of your preparation, "Rheumatine," has completely cured me. I am now quite free from pain, and as well as ever. Be assured I will recommend your cure to all my accomming confined to the commend of the control recommend your nce suffering from

(Signed) JOSEPH EDGINGTON. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



THE PAIN KILLER should have a place in every Pactors, Machine Shop, and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruisses, Sores, &c., but in cases of Sudden Sickness of any kind. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

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HAS STOOD THE TEST FOR FORTY YEARS, AND IS AT THE PRESENT TIME MORE POPULAR THAN EVER. A'D WHY? BECAUSE THE PEOPLE HAVE FOUND IT A SURE CURE FOR ALL THEIR ACHES AND PAINS. ITIS A SOVEREIGN BALM

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 15, 1883.

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accent subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE ALGOMA LLECTION.

THE Government of Ontario continue to outrage public opinion in this matter. Apart from all other irregularities, illegalities, and cabals, the person they appointed (ignoring the officer originally named) as returning officer is humbly obeying their behests. The election closed two months

In defiance of law, the returning officer has as yet made no return. The why and wherefore is obvious. The determination was and is to withhold the return till after the season of navigation, in order that a usurper might hold the seat and that the corruption resorted to to carry the seat night for a time be concealed. this we trust they will be disappointed. The law can reach offenders. Algoma is now accessible by rail. Our Ontario judges can even reach there in winter i need requires. Intrigue, malfeasance, and corruption can be exposed. All these Government and its satellites in their lesperate fight for their precarious life, and we trust that the light of day may ret-be thrown in upon them broadly, that they may stand forth before the public in true light—as false purists—desperate pretenders to a high-toned morality which they do not possess, and trembling sycophants to public opinion abjectly awaiting their coming doom.

LORD LORNE'S VIEWS.

In so far as Lord LORNE's article was intended to be of use to the British Government in solving the Irish question, he is right in thinking that it will be of little use. In so far as it refers to Canadian affairs, the gist of it may be found in the following sentences:

"The whole history of the United States shows a steady tendency to increase the powers of the Federal Government. The tory of Canada does the same. The Confederation Act of 1867 gave the largest powers then obtainable. Payments made to he provinces of the new Confederation (that osidies given to the Provincial Governments) persuaded some of them, almost as did any sentiment in favour of forming a new nation, to join the Union, The experiment of Confederation has been a success, and a national feeling is rapidly rising—the young generation being proud of their country and not of their province only. Now, if it be granted that the tendency to strengthen the central power exists; it will be seen that it becomes a consequence of this that no one member of a Confederation should be made strong enough to oppose with effect the Central Government, which represents a majority. If a provincial feeling can arise which shall be stronger than the feeling of loyalty to the general Government, the civil war of 1860-64 may be repeated on Canadian soil. The balance of power represented by the equality in strength of the members of the Confederation is the best guarantee against this."

The reticence of the Grit organs on the article of Lord Lorne is significant of the chill which it has inflicted on them. From the day he landed to the day he left our shores the Grit party did their best to make a capture of Lord LORNE; and of late they had exhibited an attitude of alliance with him (without his consent) which to their deluded friends in the country may have seemed in good faith. But the very first words he writes when on the other side are words of warning against the insensate provincial policy of Mr. Mowar and his Cabinet of firebrands. Lord LORNE is right enough in saying that the younger generation are proud of the Dominion rather than of the provinces, though not lacking proper pride in their provinces too. Mr. Mowar will find that his hold is only temporary; he must let go.

Lord LORNE also says: 'It will be thus seen that it would be difficult for a Canadian province to propose any law, which, if vetoed by the Government at Ottawa, would raise in the province much strong feeling against the Central Government. matters on which any interference car rise are small. If, for instance, local optic on drink be proposed at Ot awa, and resisted in any province, it would be difficult to get up a war for whiskey. No one province has any domestic insti-nation which is likely to be touched by Ottawa legislators in a manner which would raise a rebellion against the national anthority and there is but little temptation for Local vernments to enact laws provocative of allowance by the Governor-General-in-Council. Little or no margin is left for dis-pute; each side, the Local as well as the Don Government, knows the limits of its rity and respects them. Then there is at hand the impartial friend of both, mperial Brivy Council—not to mention upreme Court of Canada; and either of nav be used to fall back on as an amicu curite, whose decision can settle any dispute So that there is little on which that guarantee der among the people beneath one flag, ly, 'the common sense of most,' can be

sentence as a separate whip. They have failed to get up an agitation in favour of They have failed to excite provide cial feeling against the Dominion. And the people of Ontario, like Lord LORNE, look on the agitation over "disallowance" as a mere exhibition of factious cackling, of no value at all as a political for

Two men, the one a Reformer and the other a Conservative, have been unseated in West Middlesex for bribery by agents. Our local Grit contemporary has tackled both cases, and with its accustomed impartiality it has found the unseated Conservative very, very guilty, and the unseated Grit as innocent as a newborn babe. Mr. JOHNSTON (Conservative) we are told stood in the court a " quasicriminal," but Mr. Ross (Grit), who confessed bribery in order to prevent the court from hearing all the charges against him, left the court-room with his escutcheon unsullied.

Both candidates swore that they were personally unaware of the illegalities revealed at their trials. Yet the impartial critic of the Grit organ speaks in this way regarding them:

About Mr. Ross (Grit). About Mr. Johnston "That Ms. Ross was aware of such proceedings, or that he was ready to compromise himself personally, in order to secure his seat, no one will for one moment believe."

(Conscrvative).

"That the candidat was free from an incident the was free from an incident the seat himself personally, in order to secure his steeped, it is difficult to believe."

Both suffered because one man, a Re ormer, bet upon the election and endea oured to win by bribing people to vote in favour of the candidate on whose success his winnings depended. Yet the im partial critic says :

About Mr. Ross About Mr. Johnston (Conservative). "The evidence in his case shows that one of his zealous supporters, who bet a considerable sum on the result of the election, did spend some potent agent of corrections."

(Conservative).

"A system of betting was adopted by which all the subordinate agent might win, but sould not lose. A more potent agent of corrections." money in what he super ruption, and a more posed to be the interest subtle and insidious of Mr. Ross, but there disregard of the spirit is nothing to show that Mr. Ross knew or had only cause even to suspect that this witness or anyone allows.

It seems that on behalf of both the expenses of carrying some voters to the poll were paid, so the impartial Grit critic savs :

About Mr. Ross (Grit.)

"There is nothing immoral in paying the cost of taking an elector to the poll."

"To characterize such conduct as that carried on by the Conservatives in West Middlesex as partially disclosed by the evidence, no judgment could be too stern, no language too severe. * Money was used in paying the About Mr. Ross About Mr. Johnston too severe. * * Money was used in paying the travelling expenses of

Such is Grit journalism.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

PACIFIC RAILWAY. THE proposal made a short time ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the Government, to avail themselves of the authority given by Act of Parliament to raise money by way of loan, by the granting of terminable annuities, has resplited in the Government acceding to it.

The necessary payments having been made by the company, the arrangement was per
All the outcry has been in the newspapers; as finally agreed upon after a careful study of the whole subject by the Government, acting on behalf of the people of Canada, are as follows :

The company deposit to the credit of the Finance Minister a sum sufficient to enable the Government to pay a three per cent. annuity on \$65,000,000. of which \$55,000,000 are stock of company already issued, and \$10,000,000 represent stock as yet unissued. The company further depos with the Government stock certificates representing \$35,000,000, being the bal ance of the \$100,000,000 which is the total authorized stock of the company. According as any portion of this \$35, 000,000 of at present unissued stock sold by the company, the Government will part with the certificates representing the sale on receipt of such an amount of money as will be sufficient to provide the Finance Minister with the funds requisite to pay the annuity of three per cent. during the period for which the annuity runs. Thus if the company dispose on the 1st of September of next year of \$10,000,000 of the unissued \$35,000,000 of stock, the amount they must pay to the Finance Minister be the sum required to put him in funds to pay three per cent. a year on the \$10,000,000 during a period of nine years. In other words the annuity is terminable in ten years, that is, on the 17th August, 1893. no matter at what time the mainder of the stock certificates now deposited with the Government is sold by

the company.

The Montreal Bank has been appointed rustee, and to that institution the Gov ernment will pay the annuities or divi dends semi-annually on 17th Februar and 17th August in each year, the ban undertaking to pay them to the sharehol ders without expense to the Dominion Treasury. Nine millions of dollars were deposited with the Government on Friday, and the arrangement is that the balance is to be paid and secured by the 1st February next.

Without having before them the fina terms, the Grit papers have been making a furious but ineffectual onslaught on the whole arrangement, partly with the object of damaging the Government and partly with the object of lowering the stock. There has been some ignorance, as well as malice, in the criticism to which the arrangement has been subjected. The Opposition have not been even commonly well informed. They have been treating this terminable annuity loan as wanted solely for the conversion of the five per cents due in 1885 into four per cents, and have built up a house of cards on the

As a matter of fact the Supply bill of ast season authorized the Governor-in Council to raise the sum of \$32,000,000 for public works and general purposes, in addition to the money required for the consolidated five per cent. loan maturing n London in January, 1885. Overlookin this important fact the Globe has indulged n columns of smoke upon this simple mat ter of a terminable annuity. In its ignor ance of the authority given by Parliamen to the Government to raise, under the General Act respecting loans, the sum required for the two distinct purposes speci ed above, the Globe has been wandering for weeks in a maze and shouting at ever Silence is wiser tha "mystery !" displays of ignorance. There mystery. There has been s no mystery.

ment, on the part of the company whose great enterprise it was essential should be escued from the New York bears who were so recklessly gambling in Canadian Pacific railway stocks, and on the part of the Government, which was bound in the interest of the people of Canada to do all that could be done to prevent the success of the enemies of the railway it had, at the imperative demand of the people, called to existence. All the deta be given at once to the public because each day's consideration of the subject might suggest improvements on the

be the case.

The concluded arrangement of Saturday last shows considerable modifications in the details, though none in the principle of the proposal made several weeks ago by Mr. GEORGE STEPHEN, the presid of the company. In the negotiations that have taken place the Government have done what Parliament empowered them to do in the way of raising a loan. They have at the same time established on a firmer footing the great national undertaking, and they have, by the arrang enabled the company to complete the road by the spring of 1886. The company, in fact, agree to complete the road under this arrangement. On a general review of the matter it may be said that the Government, without the slightest risk being taken by the country, acting strictly within the scope of the authority given by Parliament, and at a somewhat critical time in the markets when hostile nfluences were at work to destroy confidence, has, with a sagacity as enlightened as bold, taken such measures as have effectually routed and dispersed irruptive commercial and financial forces that have een making a determined raid upon that public confidence, the maintenance of which is essential to the continued pros-

perity of the country.

Intervening at the right time and in the ight way, the Government have given, in the speedy restoration of confidence that has followed their action, additional proof, proof were needed, that they are the ght men to deal with the public affairs of this country. They have scattered at a single blow the combination of home and reign opponents of Canadian prosperity that seemed a short time ago dominant in the financial centres of the United States and Canada, and from whose operations such partisan journals as the Globe were deriving sweet comfort and anticipating oright hopes of partisan success, even though at the cost of the country's best interests.

LAND POLICIES. It may be laid down as an axiom hat no land policy could possibly be adopted by the present Government which would not be severely condemned by the Grit papers. Their business is to condemn. Their delight is in criticism. A grievance of somebody else is riches to them. From day to day, from week to week, from year to year since the first land regulations were adopted in 1879 the organs have gone on abusing the Government, lenouncing the land regulations, and declaring that the North-West was being ruined and settlers " in thousands" driven away. Year after year has passed bringing session after session of Parliament, but for some mysterious reason there have been fected at a meeting of Council special- and, as Professor TANNER points out, no ly held for that purpose on Saturday one has been ready to come forward to morning. The main features of the loan, We may refer that might be examined. e may safely say that the only letters which have appeared over the signature of a responsible man, criticising the land regulations of the North-West, have appeared in our own columns; and on examina-

tion we found the real grievance slight and the remedies were, we believe, subsequently applied. The Grit organs have very little ground to go on in this attack on the land policy. Their own record is deplorably bad. * In 1874 Mr. MACKENZIE'S Government withdrew from sale and settlement altogether the ands for twenty-four miles on each side the Pacific railway, with expressed intention of preventing discriminate squatting, the very thing the organ is now advocating and defend-In 1876 the same Government withdrew from sale and settlement all lands for thirty-five miles on each side of the telegraph line. In 1877 a change took place, and the Government that was so narrow and restrictive became wildly iberal-by comparison. It "threw open the lands for settlement. But on what conditions? Just look at them! No omestead and pre-emption grants were allowed. No sale of lands for cash was permitted. No one was allowed to have more than 340 acres. A dollar per acre, cash down, was demanded, and the balance was to be paid at whatever time and at whatever price the Government might fix! Actual settlement was to begin within a year on pain of forfeiture of all payments. And so on. Were these regulation to settle the country? No, indeed; yet they were the finished product of four vears of Grit experience and wisdom ! Since that time there have been several nanges. Since 1879 the present Government have issued several sets of land regulations. Each set has been prepared with care. Each has been liberal to the bona fide settler, and each has been framed with the object of securing as much actual cash for the lands as could in reason be expected. The conditions of life and settlement in the country have greatly changed in a few years, and other changes will take place in these conditions as years go on. No land regulations can be permanent : none will be free from imperfections; all will be attacked by the Grit press. In the meantime the Government is doing and will do its best to remove objectionable features when these are made plain. But some better evidence than anonymous letters and Grit articles will have to be offered before anything like revolution will take place in a policy that has succeeded fairly well in settling the country and satisfying the people.

LORD SALISBURY'S SENSATION. LORD SALISBURY has placed himself in evidence pretty fully before the British public. His Quarterly Review article in which he dished the Whigs has created one sensation. And he has managed to make a sensation still more profound by a proposition for solving the problem of housing the British poor. His plan, so far as we can make it out from the English papers is to provide Parliamentary grants in aid of providing better houses, houses in flats, houses in suburbs, and houses in places where the poorer classes may reside with comfort as to health and with convenience as to their work. This admission of the right and duty of the State to intervene in cases of great social evils for their abatement is looked on as very startling by a portion of the press, though

lould be so we do not see, since legislation has often dealt very on has often dealt very cally with popular evils, or things ied to be popular evils, in ages much eemed to be popular evils, in ages much arlier than burs.

As a specimen of the sensation created

we may quote the Pall Mall Gazette, which is a Liberal organ, and is afraid of ord Salisbury. It says:
"Since the memorable day when Mr. startled Europe and revo-

by his pamphlet on the 'Bulgarian 'Horrors,' no English statesman has launched a manifesto that is kely to have such wide and permanent effects as that which Lord Salisbury has published in the pages of the National Review. So far as English politics are concerned, the article may not improbably mark the beginning of a new spoch. Abroad it will of course create influence and of teaching power arising out of our present divisions. Busy men and less excitement, than Mr. GLADSTONE'S famous deliverance, but its influence may none the less be far-reaching." The paper we are quoting is obviously very much concerned lest Lord Salisbury should get the ear of the country in re-

gard to this plan. He is very likely to justify their fears. The English Conservatives have always had leaders who had courage to force their party into intelli-gent activities in political affairs. Prrr. Canning, and the Great Duke educated the country into Catholic emancipation. PEEL forced a portion of his party at least into the acceptance of free trade. Dis-RAELI forced them in 1867 to accept Reform," and taught the whole country the merit of sanitary science. Perhaps ord Salisbury may by a strong and ous use of his power and popularity confer a new boon on his generation. may not in the end he a radical cure for an evil in which a reckless increase in the ment that cannot be checked. But if it is scepted as such the proposer of it will

TROLLOPE'S HUMOUR.

THERE is a good deal of excellent fun, of very quiet kind, in Mr. TROLLOPE's autoiography, which has been passed over by most of the papers in the haste of prompt reviewing. No doubt the writer as he went along with the work enjoyed the composition of it, and made his jokes with enjoyment and without malice, knowing that they would not be read till he was no more. A brief space will be well occupied with relating some of these good things. The first that one comes upon is very sly. Dr. Butler, of Harrow, thundered at him for being dirty, and asked if Harrow was disgraced by so very dirty a boy. do not doubt I was dirty," says Mr TROLLOPE. " but I think he was cruel He must have known me had he seen me as he was wont to see me, for he was in the habit of flogging me constantly. Perhaps he did not recognize me by my face !" Readers of CHARLES LAMB will remember a joke of that kind much more elaborately rendered. Dr. Longley was kinder than Dr. Butler to the unfortunate young student; and TROLLOPE'S only bit of humorous revenge is to say Dr. BUTLER only became Dean of Peter borough; but his successor lived to be "Archbishop of Canterbury." His remembrances of school days were remarkably poignant. " "It was by their ferules "that I always knew them and they me.
"Theel convinced that I have been flogged." oftener than any heman being alive."
There are some persons in the Grit party in Ontario who have been licked nearly as The story of the interview with Colonel MABERLY in which TROLLOPE knocked the ink into the Colonel's face, the first-class clerk tried to wipe it off with the hit the clerk in the stomach, has been told. It is very funny indeed. On one occasion he had to show a foreign Queen over the post-office when the mails were being despatched. He describes himself as "walking backwards up and down stairs " before this awful personage, and at the conclusion of it two foreign barons offered him half a crown! "That he says, "was a bad moment." One of the best things in the book is the story of the Irish gentleman who was always making complaints about the post-office and the delivery of letters. TROLLOPE was sent to investigate. He called on the gen-tleman, who was nearly ready for dinner. First, TROLLOPE was forced to have some brandy and water because it was cold. Then he was forced to go to a bedroom because his new acquaintance would not have him go out on a night like that. Several times TROLLOPE tried to talk about the post-office, but the Irish gentleman would not hear of it. Then came din. ner and a pretty daughter, but no post-office talk. After dinner, no post-office still for it would spoil the wine to talk business Next morning the thing came on. am I to say in my report?" "Anythin you please," said this Irish gentleman " Anything don't spare me if you want an excuse for ourself. Here I sit all day with nothing odo; and I like writing letters." He had padgered the postal authorities just for the fun of the thing! We know all about this gentleman. He left Ireland afterwards and came to Toronto. Now he amuses himself by writing articles in the Globe about the Toronto Custom-house, and letters signed "A Disgusted Conservative. abusing the National Policy. We knew we should find a chance of exposing him some day, and now we have got it.

" CHRISTIAN UNION." This subject is pressing itself more and more upon public attention. Thoughtful men everywhere are asking themselves, and asking one another, what is the meaning of the present divided and distracted aspect of the Christian world. Is there any cause that can justify men who all believe in the same Gospel, and followers of the same Lord, in separating from one another and forming themselves into rival and hostile camps & Or if there have been reasons in times gone by to justify this state of things, have not those reasons passed away, and ought not an earnest effort be made by all true Christians to re-move misunderstandings, to reconcile differences, and to seek to bring about an agreement in the truth and a restoration of Christian unity ?" Whatever the clergy may be thinking, we know that these thoughts are very greatly occupying the

minds of earnest laymen There is no use saying that what is needed is unity of spirit, and that we have that already, for every man who has any share of common sense sees that if there were unity of spirit there would be union of action and of organization, and that the outward divisions, from their necessary rivalries, do constantly tend to de stroy any unity of spirit or of action. We do not intend to enter into any consideration of the theological aspects of this question : they are being ably discussed by our many correspondents. And s long as the spirit and tone that has charac terized the letters that have already anpeared is maintained, that discussion can only de good. For ourselves, however, we wish to press upon the attention

of the public the practical aspects of this subject. It cannot be questioned that the present divided state of the Christian world involves a very greatly increas expenditure of men and money a these considerations may appear to the clerical mind, they are yet of very grave importance in the face of the fact that the

nergy, and however secular and sec

world in which we live is still, numeri-

numbers of those who, a little while ago, professed themselves Christian are now re-

ought to be devoted to overcom

careless men as they listen to the diversi

the agnostic spirit of this age and give the whole subject of religion

agree about the truth of the Gospel, and

inite in one body on the basis of its funda-

mental truths, it would remove one great

listract the world, and destroy the har

nonies of human life. It would make the

world we live in a very much better and

nore amiable world than it is. It would

trengthen the true spirit of charity, and

We are not so blind or so enthusiastic as

to think that this result can be easily or

speedily attained. We know too well the

trength of traditional prejudices and

habits, and see too clearly the many and

great difficulties that lie in the way of a

restoration of Christian unity, to entertain

any such fond dream. But we maintain

that it is not an impracticable or hopeles

endeavour, and we are sure that only good

and no harm can come out of any honest,

earnest endeavour to reach that result

And so our sympathies are altogether with

our correspondents, who in a courteous and

brotherly spirit are urging the considera-

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND

LIBERALISM.

THE London Spectator, which is above

all things truly Liberal, indeed might be

said to be Radical, with a restraining cord

of "culture," has been giving its party a

warning that the time is coming when

the "Nonconformist" bodies, which have

always been determinedly Liberal, will

give the exact words of the Liberal organ :

become as determinedly Tory. We will

"Boys now at college may live to see

the great Nonconformist bodies Tory.

To begin with, if the Establishment

ceased to exist. Dissenters would range

themselves much more often than they

do now on the religious side, which

irreligious turn, a turn, for example

That is very strong language. It he

comes stronger when we point out that the

saving clause of it, viz., the idea that the

agnostics do not really mean what they

say and are only playing at scepticism, is quite a vain thing. If that is all the com-

fort the Spectator can afford its friends, i

is very little and will not last long. The

endency of Liberalism everywhere into

unbelief and socialism and disturbance i

too great to be the result of merely play

nistorical conscience of the Nonconform-

ists reminds them that it was WAL-POLE, "the glory of the Whigs," who

meliorating their condition before

never!

ooled them three times with promises of

law, and finally laughed in their faces and

Mr. GLADSTONE began his career by say

ing "never" also. After a quarter of

century of support of that gentleman there are some "disabilities" left. When he

has succumbed to BRADLAUGH and Mrs.

BESANT, to JOE CHAMBERLAIN and JOHN

MORLEY, to greasy wire-pullers and blatant

worshippers of shoddy, the alliance be-

tween Conservatism and whatever religious

and social forces making for righteousnes

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As fall wheat is not a good crop this yea

ing at scepticism and radicalism.

tion of this subject upon the attention

heir fellow-christians.

do much to revive the recognition of

ommon brotherhood of man

cause of the strifes and estrangements

great evils, instead of being

ouncing the faith.

Mr. G. W. Ross would have secured the withdrawal of the betition against the return of Mr. Johnston in West Middlesex had the Conservatives agreed to withdraw the petition ompromise was not entertained : hence the indictiveness of the ex-M. P., and the extreme sire he evinced to secure Mr. Johnston's

Surely all the energies, and men, and oney that the Christian world can spare expended, as is too largely the case now, in internecine rivalries and strifes. Then we are persuaded that there is a great loss of circulation, has been produced. But ties of doctrine, or witness the diversities ic man thinks cigars are made of lard. of practice, are very apt to fall in with of this age, the go-by. Then again, if men could

North-West is in "a flame of rebellion." His London paper asserts that we are on the verge of an Indian ontbreak, and that wheat grown in the territories is usually killed by summer frosts. His Toronto organ is engaged in running down the Canadian Pacific railway, and in bearing its stock. His entire party unites in the outcry that the North-West is not a fit place for human beings to ive in. And yet with these indisputable facts before them, there are some Tories mean enough to say that the Reform party is not aiding in the settlement of the country.

that his failure to get the Lennox nomina-tion from his party is all right, and it adds that "After a rest his friends will find him

the Reformers, a gratified service.' Sir Richard's party has already given him a rest of eighteen months' duration, and, judging by this, it must be the intention to entinue him in a recumbent do-nothing attitude. But our contemporary, in remarking that Sir Richard will, by "his cisms," do the Tories as great a service in Parliament as he endeavours to perform for his Reform friends, takes a rather round-

In the House of Commons, when the Canada Pacific railway contract was under discussion, the Reform leaders maintained that the line along the north shore of Lake Superior would not be built. Mr. Mackenzie

"I think the company has clearly shown that it intends to go ahead and build the road. They have begun work between the Nepigon and Pique rivers, in the country north of Lake Superior, and that is one of the most difficult pieces of construction on the line. Although the distance between the two points in a straight line is only eighty that 50 per cent. is added to the distance making in all 120 miles. If they proposed abandoning the work, I should think they rould have done it before putting a large force of men on that section.

might also be the Tory side. We do not expect, as we know that some of our friends do, that English Radicalism will principal plays is said to be a sign of the inever, even temporarily, take a strongly fluence of general education. The following like that of French or Swiss, or even is respectfully suggested in confirmation of German Radicalism, and become distinctly anti-Christian. On the contrary, this view. A discussion on "Hamlet" took place recently in a London public-house between Thomas Blackwell and George Ross. In the course of the debate Mr. Ross unoted a sentence which he averred was to be found we incline to believe, with Mr. John MORLEY, in the most suggestive paper he ever contributed to the Fortnightly Review, that much of the current scep n "Hamlet," to the effect that "I and my ticism is only skin-deep—is, in fact, the play of minds frolicking in what appears ther was cruelly murdered by thy uncle. The debate was suddenly brought to an end by Mr. Blackwell pummelling Mr. Ross so severely that he was rendered not only into them the emancipation produced by to a very speedy and possibly very sharp insensible to everything else for an hour. This form of debate may have its advantages; reaction; but there may be in the in-finite complexities of modern life a burst but it bears too painful a resemblance to that of irreligion, or rather defiance of Chris-tianity, and if there is, the Dissenters elebrated geological discussion during which "Abner Dean of Angels" raised his point of would be more appalled and recalcitrant even than Churchmen or Roman Cathoorder, when "a chunk of old red sandstone interrupted the debate.

street hill, forms one of the conspicuous objects of London sightseeing, is in danger, A new underground railway runs near its base, and it is feared that the constant vibrations will some fine day bring down with run "che tall bully" that has so long lifted up its lying head in the great Metropolis. tionable inscrip ion cut on the west side of the base, stati that the pillar had "been set up in perpetual rememberance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on y the treachery and malice of the Popish ction," was an afterthought. No mention of faction or plot is made in Act 19 and 20, Car. II., by which fourteen thousand five hundred pounds were voted. The libellous nscription was not put up till four years after the completion of the pillar. It was erased by James II.; William III. restored it, and finally it was obliberated by order of the Common Council more than fifty years ago. The monument with its blazing urn of ago. The monument with its blazing urn of gilded brass would be missed should its emoval become necessary; but while it remains it is pleasing to know that it has survived the lying legends of its infancy to witness Catholics and Protestants living

Here is a new and exciting Christmas that may be left will not be long delayed. the free trade organs should not fail to point to it as an evidence of the failure of the National Policy to protect our manufactures.

The Winnipeg Sun (Reform) thinks Mr. "That Mr. Phelps was aware of Mills has followed his policy of belittling the North-West long enough. That is true enough, but the Reform managers have not on their Dakota investments yet.

Says a West Simcoe paper :- "Now that elieve otherwise. Mr. Phelps is unseated, it will be the duty "That Mr. Ross was aware of such proof all fair-minded Conservatives to use their est exertions to secure his re-election. Mr. Phelps' illegalities are his only qualifica the Legislature, he will get Grit support, but not that of the Conservat

Grit papers persist in the statement that s difficult to believe." times are dull. They may be dull with our Reform contemporaries, but a glance at the Conservative press reveals the fact that with hem at least there is no reason to complain The Montreal Gazette came out with a fine new dress the other day, and now the Belle ville Intelligencer has followed suit. The assertion by the Reform, organ that

slur upon Mr. Edgar, who in one of his ables campaign ditties wrote :-Then on Canadian soil
Let free trade's banner wave,
And koward Blake as Admiral
Will marshal all the brave;
Then let the free trade shout be heard.
To far Vancouve's land,

their is no free trade party 1u Canada" is a

The man who deemed it an honour to be ricked by a live lord will find a friend in our Grit contemporary, which comforts itself with the reflection that Sir John Macdonald ates it. The Premier is a humane man, and it is more reasonable to suppose that he pities the organ than that he holds it in detestation. Still we are recommended to prize and love the truth, in view of which hatred for the person who says a distinguished statesman thinks eigars are made of lard is not an unnatural, nor is it an improper, sentiment for a man of honour to entertain.

Free-traders tell curious varns. One of their stories is that the artisans receive such low wages under protection that they cannot live. Another story is that the artisans have saved so many millions of dollars under the same policy that a trade depression, owing to the withdrawal of this money from ontradictory stories may be expected from he parties who say that a distinguished pub

Mr. Blake's Winnipeg organ says our

Sir Richard Cartwright is a lucky man; he gets such splendid compliments. The Kingson Whig of Tuesday, for instance, explains

seat, and in the House he will, by his incisive criticisms, do the Tories, as much as

about way of saying that he is no good.

The monument which, standing on Fish

game. A number of politicians have been anseated in the election courts in consequence of the acts of their agents. Our Reform contemporary has sat in judgment upon them all, and has decided whether or not they were cognizant of the illegal practices which their agents committed. These are its decisions in four cases :-

"Sir John Macdonald must have been personally cognizant of the corruption committed in his behalf. No person, however charitable he may be, can bring himself to

ceedings, or that he was ready to compromise himself personally in order to secure his seat, no one will for one moment believe." 'That the candidate (Mr. Johnston) was

free from any knowledge of the systematic orruption in which his party was steeped, it The game is this :- Blindfold the players and repeat to them the organ's decision in any one of the cases, pronouncing the name of the unseated politician distinctly. The player who guesses off-hand the side of politics to the politician named belongs escapes without paying a forfeit. He who makes mistake must be fined heavily, on the ground that he is old enough to be better acquainted

with the principles which govern the Grit

system of impartial criticism.

Our Canadian Silk Industry is prosperous. The great difficulty to be contended with is the low grade of goods required. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers for-getting that a cheap thread must necessarily getting that a cheap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co, make three grades of spool silk; of these different qualities the poorest one has by far the largest sale, at the same time they constantly hear of complaints of poor sewing silk. If ladies will take the trouble to ask for Belding Paul & Co's, own brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made.

RELIGIOUS.

It is estimated that the expenses of the recent Episcopal convention in Philadelphia were about \$40,000.

The New York Methodist Missionary committee on Saturday voted \$48,000 to suport the coloured conferences in the South. It is announced that Mr. Charles L. Colby as given \$1,000,000 to found the new uni versity in Wisconsin, of which Baptists are o have the control.

His Grace Mgr. Bourget, Archbishop o Martianapolis, in part. infid., late Bishop of Montreal, attained the eighty-fourth year of als age on the 30th pito.

Of 517 recent candidates for orders in the Church of England, 291 were grauter.
Oxford and Cambridge. Only four were from the University of London.

ishop of Huron on the 30th of November, at

the cathedral, Montreal, and will move to London about the 13th of December. The consecration of Dean Baldwin as bishop Montreal, on St. Andrew's day, November 30th. A deputation will be present from

All the bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec have visited, or are now visiting his Excellency Right Rev. Dom. Smeulders, the Commissary-Apostolic Quebec, at the request of the latter.

Hitherto in Hebrew congregations women have had no voice in the elect any of the church business, but a Philadel phia synagogue has accorded to them equal privileges with the male members, except the holding of official positions. There is now a good prospect that the two

Presbyterian organizations, the Waldensian Church and the Free Church of Italy, will or some time, but until recently little hope of the union has been expressed on either side. The Presbyterians of Belfast, disturbed for time by the much lamented death of Dr Knox, are busy again with their preparations or the General Presbyterian Council which

will meet there next June. The Rev. Dr. Watts will take the place of Dr. Knox as chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the committee is at work completing the programme of the Council's entertainment At the festival of the Chicago Congrega-At the restival of the Chicago Congrega-tional Club, which took place not very long ago, Professor A. Kirk made some remarks on the subject of good reading for children that ought to be widely read. After calling attention to the evil tendencies of much o the popular literature for children, he said that the average Sunday school library is not made up of good books, but of the merest trash, and they should be burned. The books

n the Sunday school, he maintained, are not the works of cultured men, and they are not such books as children should be advised to read. The young ought to have standard books in history, hiography, and poetry. The mayor of Birmingham unveiled on Oct. 29, at the Church of St. John's, Der end, a marble bust of John Rogers, the Deritend martyr." the editor of Matthew' Bible, and coadjutor of Tyndale in translat ing the Scriptures into English. Beneath the bust, which is by Mr. E. G. Papworth, of London, is the inscription:—"This monument was erected Oct. 20th, 1883, by public subscription, in grateful memory of John Rogers, M.A., born A.D. 1500, translator in part and reviser of Matthew's Bible, placed

by authority in all churches in 1537.

was leader also of the noble army of martyrs

of Queen Mary's reign, and was burned in Smithfield, London, A.D. 1555." Dr. C. L. Tisdale, in Dr. Dio Lewis monthly, gives the following account of the noble sacrifice made by Father Damien, a Roman Catholic priest, who went to minister to the lepers on the island of Molokai, one of the Sandwich Islands:—"The public has earned of the matchless devotion of a Catho lic priest known as Father Damien, who, some years ago, gave up his church, his home and friends, bade farewell to the hopes and pleasures of life, and went to Molokai to give his life to the wretched victims of leprosy. He will never leave the island. His devotion it nothing short of martyrdom. One car satisfaction to an educated gentleman like

Father Damien.' Bishop Maclean has in Emanuel College at rince Albert thirty-four young men and boys as pupils. Eight are missionary stu dents, and among these are represented three different Indian tribes, the Crees, the Blackfeet, and the Chipewyans. It is the intention to establish a divinity chair at the college shortly. Last winter, while in Eng-land, the bishop secured the following handsome contributions to his diocesan funds:— From the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel: £1,000 sterling for the bishopric endowment fund; £500 sterling for the college endowment. From the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: £1,000 sterling for college endowment; £500 sterling for college building; £500 sterling for bishopric endowment; £500 sterling for diocessa church. From the Colonal Bishopric's Council: £1, 000 sterling for bishopric endowment. The grants are all contingent upon the obtaining

of certain amounts from other source

The New York Times gives the following count of a service in the Protestant En copal church of St. Mary the Virgin :- " At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, was filled to its very doors by a congregation assembled to assist at the office. of The procession, headed by the cross-bearer. was composed of a number of altar-boys twelve choir-boys, and eighteen choir-men, forming the surpliced choir of the church Kee Brown, rector of the church, who officiated at the ceremony. Father Brown was vested in cassock, surplice, white stole, and a richly-ornamented cope of cloth of gold, and wore on his head a black beretta. During the 'Magnificat' Father Brown incensed the altar, which was beautifully decorated with lights and flowers, in the usua was himself incensed by the acolyte, who in censed the deacons, the choir, and lastly the people. The prayers and benediction, with the recessional, closed the ritualistic service. Under the directorship of Mr. Prentice the highest class of music formed a portion of the regular religious services.

An Unbaptized Child Deprived of Christ.

On Thursday last a family named Rey nolds, from Thanet, who had lost an only daughter by death, about six years of age, brought the corpse to this village expecting to give it a Christian burial under the auspices of the Episcopalian church. Arrived at the church, however, the officiating clergyman, Rev. Mr. Jones, on learning that the child had not been baptized, refused to let the body go into the church or to have anything to do himself with conducting the burial service at the grave. The ministers of other denominations in town had then to be ap-plied to, but all happened to be absent at the time, and the unfortunate father might have buried his child alone and with as little ceremony as he would his dog had not Mr. E. D. O'Flynn kindly offered to read the burial service over the little one's grave. Before reaching the graveyard, however, Rev. Mr. Baker returnd, and gave his services in giving the body Christian burial, to which, under cumstances, it was surely entitled. Rev. Mr. Jones may have been carrying out the dic-tates of his prayer-book, but he did a heartless and unchristian act, neverthe one we are sure not sanctioned by the Christian members of his church in this village It might have been considered that however much the parents of the child may have wished for baptism before her death, such a ceremony could not be performed on short notice at the distance they resided from a large man. ceremony could not be performed on short notice at the distance they resided from a regular clergyman. But surely it is not possible that such a belief as that the fact of the little child not being baptized polluted its body and condemned its soul—a horrible belief, and worthy only of the darkest and most benighted ages of the world's history— is being applied in our enlightened and Christian community! God forbid!—Modoc

WRITTEN IN Netchaeieff's Letter to Crue tles Inflicted on a

A St. Petersburg desp new Nihilist journal, th new Nihilist journal, in Will of the People, contain Nihilist prisoner Netchaie

says:SIR,-On taking char
the new Commandant (his subordinate officers in event of March 13th. Tr speech, and also the fact t the hall not far from my of that it was intended for n deed, I heard every word timidation did not reach it

THE INDIRECT TH of Gen. Ganetsky did no showed me only that, unde the late events, even the tives of the Administrati heads and tneir feeling of I would not mind the trick if for no fault of mue, he my lot, which has already

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"The Alexis ravelin is a supervision is allowed the mandant, Baron Mer certain degree, the threy monoff. While fulfilling I did not TORTURE THE PR

to gratify his personal cr that speech of Ganetsky, monoff took from us the lasaying impudently that su f the Commandant. favour with the new Com cers of the ravelin have tr oppress political prisoner ways. For months they ha cell, without permitting m Ganetsky ordered that ex holes in my cell should be tence that I might there ge ink of it. The upper pane clean, and through it I con sky. It is necessary to exper

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express my views on the si Russia. In my memorial s father, I explained that the TIME OF ABSOLUTE POWE that the unlimited mona mined, and that a liberal c yet save Russia from the lution. I insisted upon the titutions which, and which the series of daring attempt hat in a few years even a oe too late. Subsequent e my views. The reaction v the catastrophe of March 1: course. It was in the nature being carried too far, even bring about quite unexpe not expect any relief from tration. I shall not be sur becomes still harder on accou letter. Louis XVI. realized which the prisoners of the

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"If there were a few Bro who had the insight into chaintuition that the chief i would be some work done to ish folks." This remark was made Brooklyn official, who was n addressing a reporter of the

"Detective work in Brothat of other cities, is it no asked. "Well, detectives are bor recruited from police ranks swer. "Policemen as a rule They have little intellectua cept perhaps in the use of tective must not only be ab but to hold on to it through complications and the inevit

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know where to find you, ar come as soon as you send.' Then calling him back, she told you the truth. I KILLED CHARLIE and when you find where I

a trunk in my room, and in pistol that I killed him with ring belonging to Charlie Go se there is at least a pai "Dirt," said the chief. the world did you put dir

"Because I loved the Charlie Goodrich walked or aingular response.

"After I had killed him, all the defiance and fun fa man's face, "I went out

RELIGIOUS.

mated that the expenses of the pal convention in Philadelphi t \$40 000

York Methodist Missionary on Saturday voted \$48,000 to supured conferences in the South. anced that Mr. Charles L. Colby \$1,000,000 to found the new uni isconsin, of which Baptists are control.

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Baldwin will be consecrated as on on the 30th of November, at ral. Montreal, and will move to ut the 13th of December. eration of Dean Baldwin as bishop place at Christ Church cathedral, St. Andrew's day, November deputation will be present from

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t the Church of St. John's, Derible bust of John Rogers, the martyr," the editor of Matthew's d marryr, the edition of Matthews I coadjutor of Tyndale in translat-rriptures into English Beneath the ich is by Mr. E. G. Papworth, of s the inscription:—"This monucted Oct. 20th, 1883, by public in grateful memory of John A., born A.D. 1500, translator in reviser of Matthew's Bible, placed ty in all churches in 1537. lso of the noble army of martyrs Mary's reign, and was burned in London, A.D. 1555."

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WRITTEN IN BLOOD.

Netchasieff's Letter to the Russian Czar-Crue ties Inflicted on a Russian Prisoner. A St. Peteraburg despatch says that the new Nihilist journal, the Messenger of the Will of the People, contains a letter from the Nihilist prisoner Netchaieff to the Czar. The original letter was written in blood. It

SIR, -On taking charge of the fortress, the new Commandant Ganetsky addressed his subordinate officers in the ravelin on the event of March 13th. The character of the speech, and also the fact that it was made in the hall not far from my cell, showed to me that it was intended for my ears. And, indeed, I heard every word of it. But his in timidation did not reach its aim.

THE INDIRECT THREATENING of Gen. Ganetsky did not frighten me. It showed me only that, under the influence of the late events, even the highest representatives of the Administration have lost their heads and their feeling of personal dignity. I would not mind the trick of his Excellency for no fault of mine, he did not aggravate my lot, which has already exhausted my en-

'The Alexis ravelin is a secret prison. No supervision is allowed there. The late Com-mandant, Baron Meidel, used to restrain, to a certain degree, the thievish Warden Phili-monoff. While fulfilling his hard duty, he did not

TORTURE THE PRISONERS

to gratify his personal cruelty. But after that speech of Ganetsky, the thief Phili-monoff took from us the last crust of bread, saying impudently that such was the order of the Commandant. In order to get in favour with the new Commandant, the officers of the ravelin have tried their utmost to oppress political prisoners in all possible ways. For months they have kept me in my cell, without permitting me to see daylight. Ganetsky ordered that even the warmingholes in my cell should be closed, on the pr ence that I might there get soot and make ink of it. The upper pane of my window was clean, and through it I could see a part of the sky. It is necessary to experience the horrors

LONG SOLITARY CONFINEMENT in order to understand what relief a prisoner gets from the passing clouds and shining stars. Ganetsky closed that pane. The two commandants, six of the chiefs of gendarmes, and even the chief of the Supreme Comission, Gen. Melikoff, while visiting me, saw the clean pane and did not think the State was in danger on account of it. (Here the letter was illegible.) Ten years already I have suffered here. The further aggravation of my lot cannot proceed from any political coneration, but only from the cruelty of the man to whom you have intrusted the fortress. en, Mezentseff was my personal enemy. For two years be

KEPT ME IN HEAVY CHAINS. and yet he did not shut me up out of sight of the sky. I had another enemy, Gen. Potapoff. He insulted me in words, and I slapped his face. Of course he hated me, yet he did not take revenge. He knew that to take revenge upon a man who is bound hand and legs would be an action fit only for a wild beast, and Gen. Potapoff was a man anyhow. Ganetsky enjoys the sight of suffering risoners. Perhaps he expects to bring me into a state of despair in order to see tears and the passion of helpless madness, and to listen to insane shouts of rage from me like those I hear from a neighbouring cell, where a comrade at the end of a long continement has become a lunatic. Oh, no, I will not treat Ganetsky to such a pleasure. I hope he will preserve even a hundredth part of the calm and self-control I possess when he shall be carried to a scaffold.

"In 1875 the Government requested me to

hat in a few years even a constitution would oe too late. Subsequent events have justified my views. The reaction which set in after the catastrophe of March 13 was a matter of course. It was in the nature of things. But, being carried too far, even the reaction will bring about quite unexpected results. I do not expect any relief from the new adminis-tration. I shalf not be surprised if my lot becomes still harder on account of the present letter. Louis XVI. realized the horrors to which the prisoners of the Bastile were subjected only when he became himself a political prisoner.

"SERGE NETCHAIRFF, "I write this with my nail in my blood.

In December, 1882. Netchaieff was tortured by the warden, and soon after was found dead.

AN OLD MURDER RECALLED.

Effective Work of a Detective on the Good-"If there were a few Brooklyn detectives who had the insight into character, the keen intuition that the chief possesses, there would be some work done that would aston-

This remark was made by a prominent Brooklyn official, who was not aware he was addressing a reporter of the World. "Detective work in Brooklyn is below that of other cities, is it not?" the reporter

asked.
"Well, detectives are born and cannot be recruited from police ranks," was the answer. "Policemen as a rule are not logical. They have little intellectual directness, except perhaps in the use of the club. A detective must not only be able to see a point, but to hold on to it through all manner of complications and the inevitable side sues which are so

FATAL TO DETECTIVE WORK. Policemen as a rule are as garrulous as old women over their tea. There are notawomen over their tea. There are nota-ble exceptions of course, but it is lamentably true that these exceptions are rarely pro-moted. But to return to the chief. I shall never forget how he got at the facts of the Goodrich murder.

"It seemed next to impossible to obtain the proofs of her guilt, and the chief was at his wits ends. To complicate or rather ag-gravate the case still more, the woman confessed to him in confidence that she committed the murder. She said :-"'I did it chief, and I know you will not give me away, but if you should think proper to do so, my oath will be worth as much as yours. You will swear I told you, and I will

swear I didn't.'
"Every endeavour to discover Kate's local
habitation failed. It seemed an excellent
j ke to this strange woman that she could
tell the story of her crime to the superintendent of police and not have it of any value

to him as evidence.
"If I send for you," she said, her expressive eyes dancing with fun, "it will not be necessary to communicate my address, for you will not know where to find me." The chief had her in the station-house at

this time.

"Yes, Kate,' he said kindly, 'I shall know where to find you, and I promise to come as soon as you send.'

Then calling him back, she said:—"I have told you the said: this time.

told you the truth.

him walk hundreds of times, and shovelle up the dirt and put it in my trunk."

"The chief, who felt himself responsible for the apprehension of the murderer, was still off the track. At last a bold thought struck him. The exhaustive and exhausting talks he had with Kate demonstrated that Kate had a room and that the room was in Kate had a room, and that the room was in Brooklyn. So he issued an order that enquiry should be made at every house in the city to discover if any woman had been absent from her home for the length of time that Kate had

been a prisoner.

Three hundred women, including servant girls who had left their places, had been absent for the time stated. Then the three absent for the time stated the time stated the stated the time stated. nundred were sifted until it was found that only four had been mysteriously absent dur-ing this period. Kate was one of the four, and in this way was hunted down. In her room was found the trunk, and in this trunk the articles she had mentioned, dirt and all.
From first to last Kate Stooddard had never old the chief a lie.

The London Telegraph in a recent issue ays :- It is quite in accordance with the irony of fate that the state carriages of the Third Napoleon should be exhibited in Eng-land at sixpence a head. Not for the first time has the genial showman made money out of the carriages of a Bonaparte. More than sixty years ago an enterprising gentleman named Bullock, the founder of the London Museum, now the Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, wrote to Mr. Wm. Jerdan, afterwards well known as the editor of the Literary Gazette, telling him that he was about to offer his ollection for public sale, but that he was re lved to be his own auctioneer, and asking Mr. Jerdan to write 'some kind of an intro ductory address' to be delivered on the occa-'especially as regarded a certain Bonapartian relic '-the famous Imperial travelling carriage, which was captured by a party of Prussian dragoons, commanded by Baron Kohler, on the night of Waterloo.

s of the most curious nature. When it was field on borseback, but the Emperor was in wretched health and could scarcely keep his saddle. At Phillippeville search was made for a carriage to convey the imperial fugitive and his suite, but nothing was found available for the purpose beyond an old post-chaise, half broken to pieces, and in this dilapidated chariot the vanquished usurper was about to resume the flight when some carriages belonging to Marshal Soult entered the town, and these the Emperor's servants immediately seized for their master's use. Soult lost his carriages and was proscribed into the bargain by the Bourbons for his adherence to Napoleon, but fate, always ironical, compensated him by permitting him to live long enough to be present as the Ambassador Ex-traordinary of France at the coronation of Queen Victoria. In order to attend that nemorable pageant the marshal caused to be built

ONE OF THE GRANDEST OF STATE CARRIAGES ever seen, the model of which was for many years a familiar object in a coach-trimmer's window in Long Acre. Napoleon's travelling carriage was built at Brussels for the conve ance of the then Master of Europe on his fatal expedition to Russia. It carried him to Moscow and back to Dresden and Paris. In 1814 it bore him to the shores of the Mediterranean and was shipped with him to Elba. In March, 1815, the carriage was reshipped to Cannes. Napoleon's triumphant journey to Paris was made in this carriage, nor would he quit it, although a state carriage had been espatched from the French capital to meet

separation from his wife, repaired to the Continent, he had built for him at Brussels a travelling carriage which was an exact replica of the imperial "berline" captured at Waterloo. Mr. Jeaffreson adds that Byron, characteristically enough, quarrelled with the Brussels coachmaker about the

Never say die while you can get a box of Notman's Laxative Tooth Paste. It is the best purgative in the world, and will cure constipation without fail.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

LEGAL.

J. McC.—Qu.—"A is indebted to B. Part of the debt is represented by a note, now past due, and the balance is an open account. The two claims combined are beyond the jurisdiction of the Division Court. Can B enter two suits in the Division Court, one on the note and the other on the account?" Ans.—We think these two claims constitute two separate causes of action, and that it will not be a violation of sec. 59 of the Division Court Act for B to enter two suits in the Division Court in respect of these claims.

SUBSCRIBER, Toronto.—Qu.—"Where the caves of a house or stable project over the lot of the adjoining owner, can he compel their removal of those caves all the house has been erected for 20 years, can the adjoining owner compel their removal?" Ans.—The owner of the adjoining premises can compel the removal of the caves if the house has been erected less than 20 years; but 20 years enjoyment establishes the right in the owner of the house or table to the casement. Sec. 35. cap. 108, R. S. O., and Harvey v. Walters, L. R. 8, C. P. 162.

misfortune, not his own act or fault.

J.S., Cooksville. "Qu." E had enjoyed undisturbed possession of a village lot for 12 years. About two years ago he rented it to A. who improved it. A then assigned his possession and improvements to S. The original owner of the lot cannot be found. E claims to be the owner, Can he recover the lot from S?". Ans.—E can recover the possession by action of electment. His twelve years possession made him the owner, and at all events S cannot dispute E'stitle. er, and at an events S cannot dispute E's fitle.

H. A. S., Watford.—Qu.—"A bet with B that
Sir John would have 80 of a majority in the present House, to be decided on the vote on the
Budget; each put up \$10. There was no vote on
the Budget. Which is entitled to the money?"
Ans.—The event which would have decided the
bet never happened. Each is entitled to have
back his \$10.

J.F., Woodstock.—Qu.—"A bought timber of B and had 16 months to remove it. The timber was cut but not removed within the time. Can A now take the timber? Ans.—We think A is still entitled to the timber cut, if it has been paid for subject to whatever claim B may have as damages for the non-removal of the timber within the time limited.

T.M., S.B.,—Qu,—"Premises were rented to a tenant for three years with the option of five. Can the tenant hold under it for five years? It was not registered." Ans.—The lease is a good lease for five years if duly signed and sealed, it need not be registered. Only leases for seven years or where possession does not go along with the lease require registration. with the lease require registration.

Z. S., Toronto.—Qu.—" Can a girl of 18 years of age make a legal conveyance of property?" Ans.

—No. She must be 21 years of age. (2) " Can she inherit property?" Ans.—Yes, at any age. (3) " Can she marry without the consent of her parents?" Ans.—A girl under 21 cannot marry without the consent of her father or guardian, or if no father or guardian then the consent of the mother is necessary. No consent is necessary if the minor be a widow. See sec. 13, cap. 124, R.S.O.

W. Nawarket.—Ou.—"Can stay necessary.

parents f Ans.—A girl under 21 cannot marry without the consent of the father or guardian then the consent of the mother is necessary. No consent is necessary if the minor be a widow. See sec. 13, cap. 124. R.S.O.

W. Newarket.—Qu.—"Can a few persons play at cards in a room of their own without being these there is at least a pailful of dirt in the trunk."

"Dirt," said the chief, "Why, what in the world did you put dirt in your trunk for?"

Because I loved the very ground that Charlie Goodrich walked on," was the very singular response.

"Atter I had killed him, chief," and most all the defiance and fun faded from the wonand face, "I went out where I had seen man's face, "I went out where I had seen without being the constant of the mother is necessary. No consent is necess. 13, cap. 124. R.S.O.

W. Newarket.—Qu.—"Can a few persons play at cards in a room of their own without being the bride's father, 10 Maitland street, Toronto, by the Rev. Geo. M. Milligan, B.A., D. George Chesnut, Manager of the bride's father, 10 Maitland street, Toronto, by the Rev. Geo. M. Milligan, B.A., D. George Chesnut, Wannager of the mother is necessary. No consent is necessary. The minor be a widow. See sec. 13, cap. CHESNUT-ALLEN-On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J., on October 3ist, by the father of the bride's parents, Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J., on October 3ist, to Elizabeth M. George the said of Nova Scotia, Chaham. N.B., to Maria, secons 13, cap. CHESNUT-ALLEN-On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, N. J., on October 3ist, to Elizabeth

ome and from the railway to his home, and il.25 per day besides from the time he leavelone until his return.

sl. 25 per day besides from the time he leaves home until his return.

E. B., Kemptville, —Qu.—" When the natural outlet of the water on A's farm is through B's land, but the ditch would be no benefit to B. can B be compelled to pay part of the expense of construction?" Ans.—The parties interested in the ditch or through whose lands the same will has will each have to bear such proportion of the expense as shall be fixed by the municipal engineer. Either party may appeal from the ensineer's decision to the county judge. See the new Act respecting ditches and watercourses, Ontario statutes 1853, chapter 37.

W. S., Bright.—Qu.—" A bachelor died intestate, leaving a mother and sister some village lots and a mortgage held by him against a farm. To whom will his property go?" Ans.—The lots will go to the mother for life and to the sister after the mother's death. The mortgage money being personal property will be apportioned when received from the mortgager—one half to the mother and the other half to the sister—as provided by the statute of distributions. Taylor's Equity, sees. 814 and 815.

A. B., Melanethon.—Qu.—" Is it legal to issue married between a content of the mother of the married of the married

Equity, sees. Six and Sis.

A. B., Melancthon.—Qu.—" Is it legal to issue marriage licenses on Sunday?" Ans.—The questions to be considered are:—Is it contrary to the Lord's Day Act. R.S.O., cap. 189? Is it the exercise of a "worldly calling" or "ordinary calling," within the meaning of that Act? and, Is it a work of "charity" or "necessity?" Another consideration is this, marriage being more than a civil contract, can the issuing of the license be regarded as part of a solemn religious ceremony or sacred act? We think the issue of marriage licenses on Sunday is not punishable under our laws—and that the issue of the License on that day is a legal and proper act.

G. H. Dufferin.—Qu.—" What is the meaning

our laws—and that the issue of the License on that day is a legal and proper act.

G: H. Dufferin,—Qu.—"What is the meaning of limited as used by companies? Ans.—The word." limited "is used as required by the "Joint Stock Companies" General Clauses Act." R. S. O. chap. 149, section 39, to protect the directors of the company from personal liability on all contracts made by them in relation to the company or its affairs.

M. H. Arthur—Qu.—"A hotelkeeper was fined last year for a violation of the Liquor License Act; he is again fined this year for a similar effence. Can this be treated as a second offence under the Act; "Ans.—We think this cannot be legally regarded as a "second offence under the Act;" Ans.—We think this cannot be legally regarded as a "second offence under the Act, a new license naving been granted since the last offence was committed. See sections 43 and 52 of chap. 131, R. S. O. (2) "Can the License Inspector receive the fine from the party accused, who admits the offence, without any trial or conviction?" Ans.—No. H. so doing he renders himself liable a a penalty of \$100—section 47 of the said Act. (3). "Can a magistrate privately receive the fine from the accused without trial?" Ans.—No. It is the duty both of the inspector and the magistrate to make correct official returns of their acts. These are open to inspection by the public.

SUBSCRIBER, Norfolk,—Qu.—"I deeded 50

SUBSCRIBER, Norfolk,—Qu.—"I deeded 50 acres of land to my wife. In the event of my death can my children claim the land from her?" Ans.—No. If the deed has been properly made and executed it is valid, and passes the property to your wife absolutely.

ee Dominion statutes—as to witnesses in all cases, and the fees allowed and when.

A. L., Barrie.—The Secretary, Board of Pro-incial Land Surveyors, Toronto. J.H., Blenheim.—Write to Mr. J. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, Toronto. SUBSCRIBER, Aylmer.—For general all-round news the Clipper is the best theatrical medium in New York.

"In 1875 the Government requested me to express my views on the state of affairs in Russia. In my memorial sent to your late father, I explained that the

TIME OF ABSOLUTE POWER WAS GONE, that the unlimited monarchy was undermined, and that a liberal constitution might yet save Russia from the horrors of revolution. I insisted upon the need of liberal inside the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution would stop the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution would stop the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution would stop the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution would stop the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution would stop the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution or recomment in the few struction. The Real Lord Byron, the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution would stop the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution or recomment in the few states of the series of daring attempts, I said then hat in a few years even a constitution or recomment in the few states and commodiousness appears to have attracted the attention of an illustrication of an illustrication of a struction. The proposition from the few states of the dark of the struction. A. L., City.—The populations of England (24, 608,391) and Wales (1,50,893) is 25,968,298; of Scotland, 3,734,570.

Substitutions which, and which only, could stop the series of daring attempts and the struction. With this heavy but admirably struction. A. L., City.—The populations of England (24, 608,391) and Wales (1,50,893) is 25,968,298; of Scotland, 3,734,570.

Substitutions which, and which only, could stop the series of the was never issued in book form.

A. L., City.—The populations of England to Pland, 5,109,899; of Scotland, 3,734,570.

Substitutions which, and dation of the Ministry; (3) The Governor-General dissolves Parliament.

LITTLE BILLY .- With regard to the question ately put by a correspondent as to the record of Isaac Hodgins Little Billy, it may be stated that his record is 2.304, made in 1878. at Grand Rapids, Mich., under the name of Monitor. GLENGE.—Lewis' Practical Poultry Book con-tains a deal of information on breeding and rais-ing poultry, and is freely illustrated. The price is \$1.50, and the book may be obtained by ad-dressing the "Western Rural," Chicago, U.S. ressing the Western Rural, Chicago, C.S.
Silver Service, Essex.—Cannot rive any decision under the circumstances, except that no games in which outsiders have given assistance should be credited to a team in such a contest. should be credited to a team in such a contest. Have written to representative of committee.

Increase and the state of th

quainted with veterinary surgery.

GREY.—Among the leading wholesale grocers here are Frank Smith & Co., James Lumbers, Warren Bros., Cramp, Torrances & Co., and Jas. Lobb. We do not usually make this department an advertising medium, but your reasons for asking the information led to a departure from the general custom.

COLBECK .- 1. The next exhibition of the On-

tario Poutry Association will be held in this city in the third week of next January. Joseph Dilworth, druggist, King street east. Toronto, is secretary of the association. 2. A man's farm is his own property, and he can prevent others trespassing on it even if they do no damage. Cannington,—The General hospital, Toronto, is a city institution, and the expense connected with its maintenance is derived from three sources, viz., patients who can pay for attendance, and per capita payments by the city for indigent citizens, and also by the Provincial Legislature for immigrants. The specific purpose for which an hospital is maintained needs no explanation.

no explanation.

STONEWALL.—Qu.—"I have a steer four years old. He took a swelling under the jaw, which seems to have started right under the bone. It broke last summer, but discharged no pus. The swelling recently subsided, but I see it is getting worse again. What can be done for it?" Ans.—We fear your steer is suffering from an incurable bone disease. You might try the effect of bromide of mercury ointment. If the enlargement increases destroy the animal.

BRYMNER—At Almonte, on the 9th inst., the wife of Geo. D. Brymner, Bank of Montreal, of a daughter.

King—At 107 Agnes street, on the 28th October, the wife of C. W. King, of a son.

PERROT-On the 7th inst., the wife of P. T. Perrott, 50 Beverley street, of a son. SEARS—At 187 Spadina avenue, on Sunday, lov. 11th, the wife of W. Norman Sears, of a Young—On Nov. 6th, at 82 Berkeley street, the wife of John Young, of 2 son.

BARTON-PLOWMAN-At the parsonage, Cooks-rille, on the 8th inst., Mr. Edwin Barton, of Weston, to Annie Elizabeth, only daughter of Benjamin Plowman, Esq., of Weston. BEARD—ALTON—At the residence of the Rev. T. W. Jeffrey. Spadina avenue, on the 6th inst. William J. Beard, to Berthia, fifth daughter of Jeo, Alton, all of this city. No cards.

MARSH—GLASS—On the 7th inst., at 213 Queen street west. Toronto, the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. Isaac Campbeil. Mr. John A. Marsh, son of Robert Marsh, Esq., Richmond Hill, to Bella Susan Glass, of Toronto.

MACPHERSON—WATERS—In Windsor, on the 6th inst., at the residence of Thomas Waters, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. W. H. Ramsey, rector of All Saints', Windsor, James Park Macpherson, of Philadelphia, to Bessie, daughter of the late Henry Waters, of Chatcham, Ont.

PIKE—ROE—At the Cronyn Memorial Church.

Toronto.

WHITE—CARTER—On the 7th inst., at St. Stephen's church, by the Rev. A. J. Broughall, assisted by the Rev. J. D. Cayley, the Rev. Joseph Francis White, incumbent of Shanty Bay, and late curate of St. George's church, Toronto, to Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. John Carter, Simcoe street. WHITE—FLEMING—At Stayner, Nov. 8, by the Rev. E. Hill, H. T. White, of London, Ont., to Henrietta Winnifred Fleming, eldest daughter of David Fleming, of Collingwood, Ont.

DEATHS. ADAMS—William Adams, student Ontario School of Art, at 327 Queen street west, of con-godion of the lungs, in the 20th year of his age. BANTOCK—On Nov. 10th, at his residence, 304 Spadina avenue, after a lingering illness, R. J. Bantock, in his 51st year, CRAWFORD—On Nov. 4th at 157 King stree west, the wife of Wm. Crawford of a daughter

Dolan.—On the 12th inst., at her residence, 16, Maud street, Anne, beloved wife of John Dolan, aged 39 years. GREEN WOOD—On the 11th of November, at 4 Johnson street, Albert V., youngest son of Mrs. reen wood.

E2 years,

KLINGNER—At his late residence, 83 Esther street, Nov. 12th, Julius Bernhard Klingner, M.D., L. & F.F.P. & S., Glasgow, late of Portsoy, Banffshire, Scotland, in his 74th year. LAMBRICK-On Sunday, Nov. 11th. at No. 75 Jumley street, Mary, beloved wife of William Lambrick, aged 73 years. MacCaskIII.—On Saturday morning, the 10th inst., at his residence, Acadia Cottage, Beaverton, William MacCaskill, eldest surviving son of the late Caprain Kenneth MacCaskill, of "Rhuedunan," Isle of Skye, Scotland.

rear of his age. MERRETT—On the 7th inst., after a long and painful lilness, Sarah Barber, beloved wife of Geo. Merrett, in her 64th year, late of county Tyrone, Ireland.

ROAF-At Toronto, on the 8th inst, Margare sabella, widow of the late John Roaf, Q.C. Isabella, widow of the late John Roaf, Q.C.

ROBERTSON—At the residence of her son-in-law, William Martin, near Oakville, on the 9th inst., Margaret Cumming, a native of Airth, Scotland, and relict of late Andrew Robertson, Stirling, Scotland, in the 93rd year of her age,
ROBINSON—At the residence of his son, 12 St.
James avenue, on the 5th inst., James Hohinson, Esq., aged 77, formerly of Hull's Corners, Cobourg, Ont., at which place the functional polymer of the state of the 7th inst.

ROGERS—At his father's residence, Mount Forest, Tuesday morning, the 6th November, Dr. S. R. Rogers, eldest son of Thos. Rogers, in the 26th year of his age.

SCOTT—At 69 Vanguley street, on the 6th inst.,

SCOTT—At 69 Vanauley street, on the 6th inst., Frank Milton, infant son of Frank Newton and lice Scott, aged 5 months and 3 days. STUART—On Saturday, the 10th inst. William Stuart, of congestion of the lungs, aged 34 years, 5 months, 3 days. Native of Leitrim County, Ireland. SUTHERLAND—At Winnipeg, on the 12th inst., Anne McBeth, infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, age one month.

TURNBULL—HAY—At 144 Wellington street west. Toronto, on the 7th November, by the Rev. D. J. Madonnell, James Turnbull to Libbie, daughter of Robert Hay, Esq., M.P. WATSON—At Weston, on Saturday, Nov. 10th, William Watson, in the 66th year of his age, WAY—At her late residence, 1 and 2 Way's Block, Queen street west, Margaret Way, be-loved wife of James Way, and mother of W. J. Way, provision dealer, aged 49 years.

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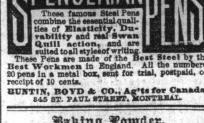
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A Generous Publisher. The publisher of the Toronto Truth, that well-known weekly magazine, offers a Lady's valuable Silver Hunting-case Watch to the first one telling him the longest verse in the Bible before 20th November next. The names and addresses of the successful competitors will be given in the issue of Truth for Nov. 24. Should more than one correct answer be given, the second in order received will get a handsome solid gold gen ring. A neat English neck chain will be presented to the sender of the third, and to the fourth will be given a silver-plated outter knife. The conditions attached are that every competitor must send fifty cents with their answer, for which they will receive Truth for three mouths, a 28 page Weekly Magazine, containing in each issue 2 full size pages of newest music, either vocal or instrumental; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story : short, pointed, pithy editoria paragraphs on current events: illustration of the latest English and American fashions, with letter-press descriptions; a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Property Story Department; Temperance Department; Temperance Department; Temperance Department; Temperance Department Story Depar ment; Sport Department; besides a lot of Miscellaneous reading. Just the paper to interest every member of the family. Addres S. FRANK WILSON, publisher Truth, To ronto, Ont. Sample copies of Truth sent for five cents. Annual subscription, \$2.

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TO STOVE DEALERS. We are making and have in stock the follow We are making and have in stock the following stoves:—Cooking—Intercolonial "improved" Nos. 8 and 9, wood and coal; Diamond Rook No. 10, wood only; Herald, No. 9, wood only; Director, No, 8 and 9, wood only; New Premium, Nos. 7 and 8, wood only; Quebec, No. 8, wood only; Alexander, Nos. 8 and 9, wood only; Detroit Cook, No. 9, wood only; Telephone, Nos. 8 and 9, wood only, Single Box Stoves—"Art." Nos. 20, 25, 28, 32, 38; Cushion, Nos. 25, 31, 38. Double Stoves—St. Francis, 30, "36;" Cultivateur, 30, "36;" Hall Stoves—Ideal Magee's No. 2, sole manufacturers for Canada. Brilliant, Nos. 11 and 12, self-feeders; Times, Nos. 9, 10, 12, 14, pot stoves. Chaudrons, Tea Kettles, and Hollow-Ware. The above are made in the best manner and of the best material, and will be sold under combination prices to secure a first-class connection. We will have in the market shortly a hew first-class coal cook, new design. H. R. IVES & CO., Office, Warehouses, and City Foundry, Queen street. Montreal; Hardware and Stove Works, Longueuil.

Tenders Tanted.



Notice to Contractors.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western malls on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock, and regulating weir and the geepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwail Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, ogether with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals.

Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for the extension of the neirwork and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 30th day of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

A map, plans, and specifications of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock-keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollare must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be fortieted if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

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\$8.50. Ballard Rifles.

We have imported an immense quantity of Ballard Carbine Riffes, 4 callitre, using the iong cartridge, which will kill at 500 yards. Length of barrel 22 inches, full length of the best steel; nothing to get out of order; excellent value, and gives every satisfaction. They cellent value, and gives every satisfaction. They cost the U.S. Government to make by the thou-sand twice the price we sell them for, the U.S. having replaced them with repeating rifles.

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No. 1 Quality, 10 for 10c., 50 for 40c., 100 for 75c., 500 for \$3, 1000 for \$5. No. 2 Quality-10 for 15c., 50 for 60c., 100 for \$1.00, 500 for \$4.00, 1000 for \$6.50. The above two lines are very prettily got up, and will sell fast at 3c. and 5c. each. We can also fill orders for more expensive cards at lowest rates. Send us \$1, \$2, 83, \$5, \$10 or \$25, and we will send you a nice J. LEE & CD., MONTREAL, QUE.

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NAPOLEON'S CARRIAGE, In Which He Rode to Moscow and to Waterloo,

THE HISTORY OF THIS CARRIAGE

LR. 8, C. P. 162.

M.E., Huston.—Qu.—"Are Custom-house brokers paid by Government, or must the party for whom they act pay them?" Ans.—Custom-house brokers are not paid by Government, and are not Government officials. The party who employs them must pay them.

S.M., Millbrook.—Qu.—"A engages to work for B for one year. He is sick one month out of the year, during which time B had to employ a man in As place at \$1 per day. Is A entitled to his year's wages, less the amount paid to the man. or to his year's wages, less one month's pay?" Ans.—A is entitled to his year's wages, less one month's pay?" Ans.—A is entitled to his year's wages, less one month's pay?" Cooksville.—Qu.—"E had enjoyed up.

GENERAL

MARRIAGES. ALLAN-MILLER-On the 12th inst, by the Rev. John Smith. William Allan, of Detroit, Mich., to Elizabeth Taylor, third daughter of James Miller, Esq., of this city.

in New York.

CARDINAL.—The story recently published in THE MAIL, entitled "Ida Challoner's Heart," was never issued in book form.

A. L., City.—The population of England (24.-68.391) and Wales (1,359.893) is 25,988,286; of Ireland, 5.169.839; of Scotland, 3,734,370.

SUBSCRIBER, Port Parry.—When a member of Parliament accepts office in the Government he must go back to the people for re-election.

JAY EYE SEL.—Populations according to last census are as follows:—New York, 1,206,590; Brooklyn, 586,689; Philadelphia, 346,93; Chicago, 503,304; Boston, 362, 535; St. Louis, 350,522, W.L.H., Port Perry.—(1) The Premier is se-

to your wife absolutely.

Incourage, Paisley.—Qu.—"I have agreed to sell my farm to my son, he to pay me an annuit during my life of \$100 per annum. I don't want to take a mortgage as security. How can it be done? Ans.—Have the true consideration and agreement stated in the deed of conveyance itself. This is the only way you have of securing yourself apart from taking a mortgage or some instrument in the nature of a mortgage. Also to have a covenant in the deed on the part of your son to pay the annuity promptly as it shall become due.

W. K., Brantford.—Qu.—"Is a coroner entitled to his witness fees for attending court and giving evidence in criminal cases?" Ans.—Yes. See Dominion statutes—as to witnesses in criminal oases, and the fees allowed and when. inal cases; and the fees allowed and when.

R. C., Welland,—Qu.—"About six years ago
A and C built the line fence between them.
They now find the fence is four feet or more on
C's land. Can C compel A to move the fence on
to-the line? etc." Ans.—C should remove the
fence on to the line. He has no right to throw the
rails over on A's land. He was as much at fault
in placing the fence where it is as A. The
aeighbourly way would be for both parties to
assist in removing the fence where it ought to be.

the general custom.

P.M.J., Fergus.—We cannot give you any explanation of such things. If bona fide, they result from "mind magnetism," a similar state of affairs to that by which some people claim to read other people's minds. We are sceptical about any such performances as those you describe being honest.

W. W., Windsor.—(1.) There are no figures given from which to estimate the monthly average of immigrants entering the United States and Canada respectively. (2.) The population of Canada by latest census is 4,352,080. (3.) Ditto United States, 50,152,866. (4.) Impossible to say what has been the increase of population in Canada for the last year.

Colebox.—1. The next exhibition of the On-

BIRTHS.

intrinsically the best value in the market, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen.

the late Henry Waters, of Chatham, Ont.

PIKE—ROE—At the Cronyn Memorial Church.
London, Ont., on Tuesday, 30th October, ult., by
the Rev. J. Banning Richardson, M. A., assisted
by the Rev. Charles H. Mathew, M. A., brotherin-law to the groom, Harry Harvey Pike, of
New York, son of the late Capt. Thomas Pike,
R.N., to Edith, daughter of John Ardagh Roe.
Manager agricultural Savings and Loan Company, London, Ont.

POWELL—MORHISON—In Matilda, on the 7th
inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by
the Rev. Canon White, assisted by Rev. T.
Bailey, James Powell, of Iroquois, Ont., to
Henrietta, eldest daughter of James Morrison.

PRINGLE—KARKE—At the Manse, King, on
Wednesday morning, the 7th November, by the
Rev. James Carmichael, Mr. Joseph Pringle to
Miss Sarah Kaake, all of King.

TOLON—BANTER—On the 1st inst., by the TOLTON-BAXTER On the 1st inst., by the Rev. T. W. Jeffrey, at the residence of the bride's father, 168 Spanina avenue, Mr. W. Tolton, Queen street west to Miss Louise Baxter, eldest daughter of Ald. Baxter. WATSON-CUNNINGHAM-At the residence of the bride's father, Miss Annie Watson, of Georgetown, to Mr. Wm. H. Cunningham, of Toronto.

DAVIDSON-November 12th, Rachel, the dearly beloved wife of John W. Davidson, and second sister of William Scott, of this city, aged 26 HAYDEN—On Friday, the 9th inst, at her residence, 193 Chestnut street. Toronto, Jane, wife of John Hayden (mother of J. W. Lang). JEFFREY—In this city, suddenly, at 9 Terauley street, Daniel, second son of George Jeffrey, aged 22 years.

TAYLOR—On the 7th inst., at 420 Church street, Amelia Taylor, relict of the late James Taylor, of Grove Hill. Yonge street, township of York, aged 78 years. Medical.

(PENCERIAN) These famous Steel Pens combine the essential qualities of Elasticity, Durability and real Swan Quill action, and are suited toall stylesof writing.

These Pens are made of the Best Steel by the Best Workmen in England. All the numbers, 20 pens in a metal box, sent for trial, postpaid, on receipt of 10 cents. Baking Powder.

Has had the longest and most successful experience in treating Lung Diseases by Inhalation, o any physician in Untario. If unable to consul him personally send for Book.

COOKSTRIBATED BAKIN BAKING POWDER Is a Pure Fruit Acid Powder.

MACLAY—At "William wood," Crosshill, Glasgow, Scotland, on 21st October, John Maclay, of Andrew Mitchell & Co., Glasgow and Dundee, in his 28th year, much and deeply regretted.

McGill—In Oshawa,on the evening of the 9th inst., Dr. William McGill, ex-M.P., in the 77th year of his see. DOUBLE EYE ADJUST ABL PENDRICH—At her son's residence, No. 120 Argyle street, on the 7th inst., Lucy Pendrich, et Sussex, England, formerly of Ingersoll, at the use of 97.

Plot for Albambra Court

CHAPTER XXVIII-Continued, Uttering the concluding words with a bitter smile, she turned haughtily, and was about to

press through the shrubbery, when Marie "I beg your pardon, Madame Juliette," she said, with undisturbed tranquility. "My wages—they will be the same as before, if you please."
Madame Juliette turned upon her with

blazing eyes of mingled astonishment and Ah, what use?" she thought as Marie unflinchingly returned the look. "I am in her

She can fleece me. She answered briefly, turning away again. The same as before.

Again Marie caught her dress.
"This might prove undesirably tell-tale."
she said, her thin lips relaxing into a signifi-As she spoke the words she pointed to the forgotten letter at their feet, and then stooping, picked it up and handed it to Madame

The latter looked at it in angry hesitation. Marie settled the question.
"Mr. Chaillie directed me to bring your

answer," she said.

Madame Juliette broke the seal. Hastily, impatiently she tore off the enve-lope and opened the sheet. After a little she

oked up at Marie Yes," she said harshly, "if I can. Tell him that. And now go without another word. Take the path I pointed out."

Marie dropped a silent curtsey, and went, Madame Juliette cautiously kept watch about the grounds till she disappeared, and then, with dull, despairing eyes, stepped from the shrubbery.

She paused and eyed two or three broken branches uneasily a moment, but directly moved off to the terraced garden. She linger-

ed there awhile, vainly striving to crush down the fierce pain, dread and disappointment at "Everything is against me," she muttered.

"Everything. How is it? My plans have been carefully laid. My tracks are carefully covered. And yet-" She lifted the hand in which Ronald Chaillie's note lay, and clenched it more

'I know not. I care not!" she burst out, in a voice trembling with passion. "I only know I will battle it out to the end, be that end bitter or sweet."
As she uttered the words she wrenched a

andful of flowers from their stalks, and hastily descended the terraces. At their foot she cast another uneasy glance at the thicket in which Marie had been

After a moment's consideration she went to it and gathered a few of the broken twigs. A little later she was standing beside Sambo.

She pointed to the twigs. Work for you, Sambo," she smiled bright-"After you left me I concluded, for my own satisfaction, to search the shrubbery In doing so I tripped my foot and fell into one of the thickets. I did some damage, you may be sure, for I am no fairy, Sambo. Nobody dar ?

Sambo asked that brief question, solemnly eyeing her over the top of his rake.

Madame Juliette shook her head. Very slowly and very mournfully she shook it

and very slowly and very mournfully moved Directly her beautiful lip curled half bitterly, half contemptuously.
"Another fool fooled!" she mutte

"And now to the task which Ronald Chaille has imposed upon me. Now to spread the lure. Alas! poor, broken-hearted mother and guileless daughter, that you should be committed to the tender mercies of Ronald

CHAPTER XXIX. MR. UDY STARTLED.

As Madame Juliette peared the back ver-Alba's voice addressing a servant, reached her from the hall. Her hesitation was but for a moment,

Swiftly turning about she retraced steps till she came to a retired pagoda, halt buried under a mass of foliage and ble She pushed open the door. Hurriedly she entered, hurriedly cast her

self into one of the luxurious chairs. She clasped her hands in passionate As she did so the flowers she had gathered

tesselated floor. She never heeded them.

'Oh!" she moaned, "even the sound o her voice thrills me with pain! How, how can I spread the net that is to make them his victims! What have they ever done that should bring such woe as this upon them?"

Those words uttered, her lips closed in tense line.

Motionless as a piece of chiselled marble, she stared through the doorway at the cloudless

sky beyond. resently her lips parted, and she breathed,

in slow, apathetic tones:
'Yes-I must do it! Hust do it! But would to Heaven I could elude the task And would that I could fathom his diabolical plans! But, alas! I cannot! I cannot! The sentence died on her lips in a moaning

exclamation, and stonily as before she sat staring out at the fair blue sky. The luncheon bell at last startled her to her feet; in a moment she was herself again, and

"The play must be played out," she hastened from the pagoda.

Two things encountered her as she entered the house—Mr. Udy descending the stairs

with a small travelling bag in his hand, and with the information that a woman named Marie Monton desired to speak with On hearing this, Madame Juliette lifted her hands in well simulated pleasure and

"Marie Monton!" she exclaimed-" Marie Monton. I left her in Paris, little imagining that I should ever see her again. How d

lighted I am. To this she added, explanatorily: For many years she served me in the

sapacity of maid So she told Aunty Phemie," smiled Alba: "and also that she had (with a world of trouble to find you) come all the way from Paris to petition for her old place." "Ah!" ejaculated Madame Juliette, her

face aglow with pleasure. The next moment she asked eagerly:
"Shall I re-engage her? Would my doprove disagreeable to you or your ?? As a maid she was invaluable to me, and a more faithful creature never lived.

And—to add the plain truth—I was nearly heart-broken when my straihtened circum stances compelled me to dispense with her

Madame Juliette well knew the gracious courteous reply she would receive to this As Alba uttered the reply Mr. Udy passed

into the library.
"The deuce," he whispered uneasily, depositing the travelling bag on a chair. "What does this mean? Marie?"

He turned his head sharply toward the half-open door, listening eagerly.

But Madame Juliette was only expres her sense of indebtedness. She closed it with a gentle entreaty to have Marie sent to

the library. "I will detain lunch only a very few she coucluded, looking back as she Her next glance was directed to Mr. Udy but she said nothing till Alba was out of hearing. Then she swiftly approached him

hearing.

and grasped his arm.

"You are not to go," she whispered.

"Give me the deed."

"But pshaw! who inconsistencies?

her face as she uttered the words. Mr. Udy "Did you hear me?" she asked, raising her

voice slightly and moving close to him.
"Give me the deed."

As she repeated the command she shook his arm in her fierce impatience.

The act seemed to restors his senses. He took the parchment from his pocket. As she snatched it from him and hastily concoaled it about her person, he asked roughly : "What does all this mean? What in the name of all the saints have you brought Marie Monton here for?"

Madame Juliette's eyes blazed. 'It means" she breathed pass that you and I have to move with war Ronald Chaillie is in Boston and steps. elects t lects to assume the leadership in our game!"

Udy's first emotion was one of bewildering

he echoed vacantly, staggering · Chaillie,' pace back. "Chaillie. I thought he wa "So did I."

There was something so startling in Madame Juliette's utterance of those three words that Mr. Udy's attention was instantly diverted from his anxiety and astonish ment to herself. Heedless of the keen, curious gaze h

"But he lives," she said, "and in a few hours perhaps, will be introduced here as my old friend Dr. Ronald."

fastened upon her she hurried passionately

"The — !" muttered Udy, his wander ing thoughts effectually recalled by this state Madame Juliette scarcely heard the ejac

tion. Rapidly, fiercely she continued. "He proposed to have you bring him ou s our mutual friend, and-Udy interposed again—this time angrily "Never," he cried. "Is the man a fool?"
No. He sees the danger, and has wisely

changed his plans. You are to receive him as a stranger and I am—" For the third time Mr. Udy broke in upon Fully awakened to the danger threatening

them from this new quarter, he burst out violently: "Satan take him and his plans altogether Tell me what business he has to come here meddling? By Heaven," he suddenly added

priously, "I'll put the brakes upon him." That cool, mocking question from Madam uliette proved confusing. Mr. Udy flushed, and after an instant's

pause answered, impatiently:
"Just at this moment I can't say, but— "But," interposed madame impressively as coldly—"but you know as I do, that to oppose Ronald Chaillie is to invite upon our heads swift and complete destruction. He would expose us within an hour. Refusing we are lost; consenting we MAY be. naturally choose-

At this moment Marie was heard approre With a bound Udo dashed into a side ro and on to the Court of Delights.

There he shook his fist in impotent rage. 'Was ever a man so cursed." he hissed Baffled at every point. And now this hot headed Chaillie must rise from the grave

He stopped, a look of sudden satisfaction rightening his countenance. "To torment the madame," he chuckled vindictively. "I never thought of that till this moment. Well, every cloud HAS it silver lining. Celie has found her master." Meanwhile Marie had entered the library

and been received by Ma ame Juliette with pleased, gracious condescen ion truly ad mirable in the eyes of the footman. A noticeable change had passed over the woman in the interval of her parting with Madame Juliette in the shrubbery.

Her complexion had whitened, and her ro tund figure diminished to a slender symmetry Her sample attire had also undergone, marked improvement, exhibiting in all it details the inherent taste of the French With the departure of the servant, Ma-

dame Juliette's manner altered to a cold imshe said briefly, in suppressed ticipated,'

As Marie stolidly spoke those words she drew from her pocket a small note and hand-ed it to Madame Juliette

Controlling her angry surprise, the latter took it with haughty indifference and cast her eye over the contents.

"I've changed my plans again," it ran briefly. "Let it be MONDAY instead of to-day, and get that G--e out of the house," Madame Juliette stood so long gazing at the few lines that Marie ventured to spec 'Do you—" she commenced, At the sound of her voice Madame Juliett

glanced up with a start and quickly crushed the note into her pocket. she interposed, briefly "No answer."

Instantly adding.
"To morrow will be Sunday. Send your trunk on Monday and follow it in the even ng. You can go. Marie turned silently away.

Madame Juliette looked after her retiring m with eyes of smouldering fire. "The mistress of Alhambra Court," muttered, fiercely clenching her hands, "and yet virtually a slave. But the luncheon," she suddenly added: "I must eat and drink and

be the happy Madame Juliette Ecker, let come what will. And with a low, harsh laugh she hurried to the dining-room. Mr. Udy was there, apparently impatient

for her appearance. "Ah, here she is!" he said to Alba Luncheon can be served. I was just ex-"he went on, addressing himself diplaining, rectly to Madame Juliette, "that I may be called away this afternoon and ought to be getting back to Boston.

Madame Juliette smiled pleasantly. "I am sorry to have detained you," said, "I noticed your portmanteau, but the sight of Marie quite put it out of my mind. Shall you be long absent?' "A fortnight perhaps. But it is very un

ertain whether I go or not. I concluded, however, to run out and make my few pre parations and stand in readiness for the first train. The two o'clock mail will decide the In that easy way Mr. Udy disposed of the

difficulty of the proposed journey as declared by the travelling bag. Madame Juliette dropped the subject, and with her hand on the back of her chair,

turned anxiously to Alba. Your mother is not worse. I trust?" she aid, interrogatively.

"Oh, no," decidedly better I am glad say. But at my entreaty she consented to lunch in her own room. She will join us at

Satisfied on this point, Madame Juliette ook her seat. meal was a short one, and in a few The

ninutes Mr. Udy had made his adjeux and Immediately after that Madame Juliette nd Alba went up to Mrs. Urguhart. Madame spent an hour with them, chat-

ting pleasantly, and then retired to her own Secured against surprise she lit a taper and destroyed Chaillie's notes. That done she went to the buhl cabinet and seated herself efore it.

After a little she rose, an expression of ningled satisfaction and self-contempt upon "I hardly know myself." she muttered. 'To think that I, Celie Lascour, have de-

liberately refused to enrich myself.
"To think that in an unconquerable pity for my poor victims I do that, and place the deed beyond the reach of Ronald Chaillie. I who less than a fortnight ago would not have ifted a finger to spare them anything. dwell upon my She spoke again. This time imperiously

task before me-let me solve the problem When? How? Those are the question ch must occupy me. First, when? To-night. Second, how That is the question CHAPTER XXX.

AUNTY PHEMIE'S VISION. The brooding stillness rosting upon Alhambra Conrt was suddenly broken.
Slowly, solemnly, the great clock rang out its warning strokes.
One by one they fell. The last died away. The weird midnight silence again settled

Again it was broken. This time by a soft, astling sound—the sound of sweeping gar-ents against a massive piece of bronze, looming from among the deepest shadows f the upper hall.

With the sound a tall figure defined itself

pectrally against the shadows.

Motionless as the threatening bronze rising in the background, it stood there.

A soit, clinging white robe loosely draped it from head to foot, while over all a silvery veil floated mist-like to the floor.

Through the veil'sglistening folds the death-

ike features only faintly defined themselve The eyes alone were plainly discernible—th wide, restless eyes shining with a steady star-like radiance almost unearthly.

Breathless, motionless, it stood among th shostly shadows. One minute—two—three. Weirdly the great clock ticked them off in the palpitating The spectral thing stirred-moved precipi

ately forward. selessly as a trailing serpent, it went n-straight on to a chamber at the opposit angle of the hall.

It was a warm night—oppressively warm-

Upon the threshold the figure paused once more. The pale moon poured a stream of subdued light through the heavily embroidered ace of the drawn curtains, rendering every biect distinctly visable But only two objects held the breathle

gaze of the intruder—a motionless figure outlined upon the bed, and another figure reclining in an easy chair, close beside it.
"They sleep," breathed the intruder, leaning forward with blazing eyes. "They sleep

As if in contradiction of the words, the slumberer in the chair moved uneasily and muttered a few indistinct sentences. With lightning swiftness, the figure shrank back into the hall; with poised foot, stood in breathless waiting.

A minute passed. All was silent. One

more the white garments flitted across the This time there was no delay.

One swift, comprehensive glance swept the slumbering pair. Then straight to the outlined form upon the bed glided the ghost-like One instant the eyes blazed above the un The next, a tiny gold flask glittered in the

pale moonlight, and a white, impalpable powder fell within the parted lips. Again the flash emote the narrow shaft of The figure drew back a pace-but only pace. The sharp terror of a sound had reach

The blazing eyes flashed a lightning gland

The sight that met them rooted the swift, noiseless feet helplessly to the floor.

There, rigidly upright, with gaze immorably fixed, stood the late slumberer in the easy-chair, frigidly staring across the bed.

For a little eye meteye unwaveringly. For a little, dumb, breathless, motionless they stood Then, slowly, solemnly, almost impercepti-bly, the spectral form lifted a pallid hand from among the folds of its white, shrouding robe, and held it aloft. Then, slowly and solemnly again, the other hand was lifted, and one white, slender finger

pointed at the rigid form opposite.

A moment it st oi thus in marble-like still ness. The next, with hands still raised, with eyes still holding those other eyes, it stirred-

moved forward. With gentle, undulatory mo foot; up the other side; straight—straight to the motionless creature standing in front of the easy-chair-straight till the outstretch

Then, and not till then, did one movemen attest that it was a living being that stood

Then a shivering sigh broke across the lips sudden tremour shook the form. Then without a word or cry the form wayed, and the next moment fell heavily ackward among the luxurious cushions the great chair. The staring eyes closed, and unconsciousness sealed the lids.

One flashing glance the white-robed figure cast now upon the bed. stillness death-like and profound In that stillness the figure glided rapidly

from the room, and was swallowed up in the The morning following the events just narrated Madame Jaliette did not make her appearance in the breakfast-room till the hole family had assembled there. The first object on which her eye rested

was Craig Grahame.

"Ah!" she ejaculated, with a smiling ele-And then, bowing a general "good mornng," she addressed him. I am happy to see you are able to join us,

Mr. Grahame," she smiled, in her charming way. "Your increased indisposition last vening seemed to preclude all possibility of such a thing. I trust you feel as well as you Conquering his secret repugnance, Craig

answered with gentlemanly affability, assuring her that he new felt better in his life.
"And," observed Mr. Udy, who had duly eturned with his carpet bag the previous evening—"and excepting a slight pallor, you are fortunate enough to show no trace of

your illness."

Mrs. Urquhart here spoke, advancing to
the breakfast table, and critically looking I think that Aunty Phemie must have especially exerted herself in honour of your improvement, Craig. We have an unusually

steesive bill-of-fare this morning. "She did, mamma-she told me so," said lba, and turning to Grahame, "the comliment is all the more marked from the act that she is a little ailing this morning. so you must do ample justice to the repast raig, or the disappointment will make her

"Oh," cried Madame Juliette, "I must go and see her as soon as I finish my break ast. Aunty Phemie is a prime favourite of

Braus carried that declaration straight to the one most interested. 'So she's a-comin' ter see me," muttered Aunty Phemie. She stood a minute looking through the kitchen window. Presently she turned slowly round, took

up a basket of unshelled peas, and an empty wooden basin, and went out of doors. On the step she wheeled about. 'I'se a-gwine ter shell de peas off yander. she said curtly to one of the servants, point ing to a rustic bench half concealed under a

natural bower of the fragrant mock-orange and white philadelphus.

There Madame Juliette found her. But she never lifted her head at the soft otfall on the grass. Madame Juliette spoke then, uneasily rearding the bowed face. Still Aunty Phemie refused to lift her eyes,

nes strangely low and constrained...
"Yes, Ma'ame Jul'ette," she said, "I'se esp'ate mis'able dis mornin', fank you-Madame Juliette's beautiful features began to pale, and the magnificent eyes, scanning the dusky face, suddenly glowed with a de

She answered, however, her respe

Aunty Phemie, look up. What is the At that joint command and inquiry, Aunty Phemie did look up, the basin of pea-from her uncertain lap to the ground. She burst out with tremulous veh

er breast heaving, and her eyes blinking rtentiously.
"Oh, Ma'ame Jul'ette," she cried, "'taint "Oh, Ma'ame Jul'ette," and Grou,
nuffin 'tail, but 'Mos'nes!"
"Mos'nes," echoed Madame Juliette slowly, utterly bewildered.
"Oh, Ma'ame Jul'ette, my por husban

dat's done gone ter glory."
"Demosthenes, I understand." "Demosthenes, I understand, about him, Aunty Phemie?"
Madame Juliette asked the question The awed reply brought a passing gleam o

Leaving impressively forward, Aunty Phemie breathed in husky accents:

"Fo' de Lor', Ma'ame Jul'ette, 'Mos'nes 'peared ter me in all de heabenly garmen's ob white las' night. His rajmen' was like de driben snow, and his face was de shinin' white face oh a ence!" white face ob a angel." A sunty Phemie!" sojaculated Madame

At that gentle protest Aunty Phemie rose At that gentle protest Aunty Phemie rose excitedly to her feet.

"Fo' de dear Lor' it's true, Ma'ame Jul'ette," she cried. "Why, honey, fink I dont know my own bressed husband? But it aint all o knowin' ob him, Ma'ame Jul'ette, Dar's de wuk he done. Look at Marse Grahame dis morning—well. Ma'ame Jul'ette, well; cured by a angel from Heaben.

"And I seed him do de cure honey, my bressed angel 'Moa'nes—He done it wif a flashin' coal ob fire 'gainst Marse Grahame's lips. He did, honey, he did. lips. He did, honey, he did.

"An' den, when he sees me riz up from
my sleep, he comed straight ter me pintin' ter

At this point Madame Juliette geally "My dear Aunty Phemie, what are you ambling about ?" she cried. have not been talking this way to Mrs. Urqu hart and Miss Alba?" Aunty Phemie shook her turbaned head

with a sigh. "De pore mis'ess am too sick," she answer-ed. "Miss Alba's too young, and Marse Craig might fink it a warnin'. As for my tollock, dey aint none ob 'em ter l trus'ed wif a ghos' story, and' den—"
Again Madame Juliette interposed.
"I don't understand. Aunty Phemie

Where were you last night? this about Mr. Grahame? For an instant Aunty Phemie looked be ildered. The next she cried : "Shur 'nough honey, you am a leetle in de dark. Well, it was jes' dis a-away: You know Marse Craig was was last night-feve

ishy, and restless, and sich."
"Yes," nodded Madame Juliette, as Aunty Phemie made an inquiring pause. 'Well, af'er yer went ter yer room I 'cludwell, after yer went ter yer room I clud-ed ter make him a coolin' drink and a hop piller, and dey wuked afore I went ter bed. And bress yer heart, Ma'ame Jul'ette, dey wuked like a charm. He drapped off inter de sweetest sleep yer eber seed. An' den, while I was a waitin', I drapped off, too. An'

Her voice fell to an awed whisper and died away.
In hushed tones she resumed, her eyes wide with reverential solemnity.
"And den, honey, I seed it—seed it all jes as I tol' you.

With that awed statement she paused, drew a struggling breath, and then again plunged into the details of her marvelous story.

Madame Juliette proved a charming listen-

At the close of her confidences Aunty Phe "Fank de good Lor' Ise got You ter talk ter, Ma'dame Jul'ette. You's orful kind to pore ole Austy Phenice" to you so rful kind to pore ole Austy Phenice" to you so rful kind to pore ole Austy Phenice "to you so rful kind to pore ole Austy Phenice to the house with a lighter hasti than she left it. The purpose of her visit to Aunty Phenic had been fully gained. She had learned that not a shadow of suspicion rested on hereal! suspicion rested on herself.

"I made a narrow escape again." breathed, inaudibly, as she slowly entered the library. Thank heaven, I am safe. Thank heaven my dangerous task of administering the anti-dote has ended so well. And now Grahame will leave-to-day, nodoubt. And to-r

-to-morrow a new scene opens. If I could but see how that scene will close." With this passionate aspiration she through the empty library, her head bowed and her eyes fixed vacantly on the floor.

She reached the last têle-à-tête.

She absently stretched out her hand to put

aside the blue satin hangings draping the en-trance to the Court of Delights. The next instant she drew it swiftly back. She lifted her head; she held her breath. she fixed her now glittering eyes upon the

"Ha!" she breathed She utttered that ejaculation, and then carefully parted the saun folds till she could command a view of the interior of the Court.

> CHAPTER XXXL LOVE AND MISERY.

That was Madame Juliette's second ejacu-

It was very different in tone from the first The hushed voice expressed this time both startlhd surprise and eager expectancy.

Fastening her eyes immovably upon the cene within the court, she breathlessly wait

It was a scene worthy of a painter, In the foreground stood Craig Grahame and Alba, their hands lasped, his arm about her waist, his eyes beaming love, light and ecstatic happiness upon the air girl bowed in blushing loveliness against his breast.

In the background loomed another—the

loomy shadow of Mrs. Urquhart's unsuspect-Her tall, stately form, draped in sombr black crape, stood in statue like stillness; her deep blue eyes, wild and wide, stared a pained, startled incredulity and amazement her parted lips and clasped hands implore mutely. Attitude, countenance, all breathe llimitable consternation, illimitable pain.

She had entered the court ready dresse for church, her bonnet and veil in her hand But they had slipped from her nerveless grass and lay a black, forbidding heap bes While she yet stood thus, while Madam Juliette yet breathlessly gazed, Craig Gra hame spoke again—spoke in the full, deep happy voice, with the fond, impassioned caressing words which had first arrested adame Juliette's attention.

"I love you, my pure hearted darling," h ried. "I love you my dainty queen, as man never loved before. Oh, my darling, my darling! I thank my God for this preciou darling, my gift of your fresh, going heart, for this crowning joy of my life!"

Alba lifted her head; raised her sweet eyes, full of deep, brooding tenderness to his. She spoke, her pura, exquisite face instinct th love and holy reverence.
"And I, Craig—I thank Him—" with lo

She stopped, paled, a quick shiver running hrough her slight form. "My love, what ails you?" cried Craig is arprise and alarm.

The girl answered with a forced smile But she shivered again even as she replied.
"I don't know," she said tremulously.
"It seemed almost as if a black, icy pall fell over us as I spoke. Loue, joy, hope seemed to be suddenly and utterly blotted out. A

orrible sense of swift-coming disaster and-Again she stopped. Her eyes had turned half-fearfully from Craig's face. They chanced to fall upo an opposite mirror. There they clung, froz upor in a wild, unreasoning voiceless pain.

Startled, alarmed, Craig's gaze followed He, too, stood mute and awed.

the rhythmic dip of the fountains, and the breath of the summer breeze stealing through open doors and windows, and rust ling the foliage and bloom, kissing the foun ain's mimic waves.

For an instant not a sound was heard but

seemed to fetter his will Craig exclaimed WOMAN'S KINGDOM.

"Alba, my dear, why do you look thus! It is your mother, love."

The girl started at the sound of his voice. Shiveringly withdrawing her eyes from the mirror, she looked up at him.

"Mamma?" she echoed, whisperingly.

"It is more like mamma's accusing spirit than mamma's self. Oh, Craig—"

Her dry lips refused to finish the sentence.

With a gentla insules Craig transact has Love's Death ong years ago, when all the world was your And fresh and sweet, one morning I espied Love standing by my side, White, sun-kissed lilies in his hand: "ith these he smote my heart-door, as he original."

With a gentle impulse, Craig turned her about and led her toward Mrs. Urquhart, The latter still gazing at them in that strange, steadfast way, watched their ap-

It was only when Craig addressed her that she seemed to have recovered her faculties. Without the slightest notice of his words she cried in sharp, strained accents; -what does this mean?" 'Craig-Alba-Craig answered, passionately, his fine eye aglow with emotion:

"It means, my dear Mrs. Urquhart, that Alba has made me the happiest man on earth. And you, dear old friend—you will give her to me, and pray God to bless us?" There was a momentary silence—a silence in which the rhythmic music of the fountains seemed to swell to the roar of a cataract in Craig's ears.

He had taken the alarm, and Alba could

feel the heavy throbs of his heart as he hel her jealously close to his side.

They both stood in breathless waiting.

Mrs. Urquhart looked from one to the She shook her head.

"You should have spoken to me, Craig." she cried, reproachfully after a little. "Alba is only a child—quite too young," she hurried on, in agitated tones. "to enter into an engagement of this kind—quite too young to marry. Till this hour indeed, it has never occurred to me that she might some time do

To be Continued.

LOST BANK BOOKS,

The Precautions Used to Prevent Finde from Drawing the Money. A rosy-cheeked young woman, whose eyes vere red from crying, went into an east side savings bank yesterday, and, between her "Sure I've lost it. I don't know what to

'Your bank book, hey? What's the num-

I don't know, sir." "When did you make your first deposit?"
"On the 25th of February. My month was up on the 24th, and I came down the next day and put in \$7." silk threads; the chenille is sometimes tippe "What's your name?"
"Mary O'Brien, sir."

A giant ledger was swung around on a re-volving stand. There was a great fluttering of its big leaves, and the clerk ran his finger own a long column of names.
"No. 9,782," he said. "Now tell me the mes of your mother and father, where you

were born, and your occupation. The girl did so, and the clerk, after taking he number, told her to come back in a week. "What are you going to do now?" the reporter inquired. 'Advertise for the bank book," said the

elerk. "If it does not turn up at the end of week we will give the girl a new one. The chances are about even of the old one being returned. It may be rumpled up and blew around the street until picked up by some rag-picker, or it may be found by some person It is of no earthly use to any one, for nobody an draw the money, as we know that the ook has been lost.

"Why did you ask the young woman the names of her parents and where she was Just to see if she was really the owner of the lost bank book. When a person opens an account with the bank, he writes his pame in that big book near your elbow. Then we ask him certain questions, and note the re-plies. This is done as a means of identification. If the young woman who was just in had been unable to answer the questions? asked her I would have known that the book

was not hers.' "We don't average more than 150 to 200 year. Some banks lose fewer books. here the depositors are mainly servant girls and young clerks and workingmen such as we have here, there are more lost It is amusing to notice the way the loss affects different people. Some come in look affects different people. Some come in look ing as if their best friends had died; some eem frightened, and many are thinking that they have committed a crime

and have got to brazen it out." "Does the same person ever lose more than one bank book." Yes, I once knew a labouring man who lost three bank books in a year. He used to come in every Monday between 12 and 1 o'clock and deposit \$3. He carried his bank book in his trousers pocket doubled in the centre. He always kept the number, so wasn't very difficult to give him a new book We never advertised any of his books, be

cause it was pretty certain that no one

would ever pick them up. "Do the people that find bank books ever try to draw the money ?" Once in a while, though I do not remen ber of anyone having done so lately. You the wrong person from getting the money Every depositor is warned to report to the bank as soon as he loses his book, and a list lost books is kept handy for reference Some of the attempts are amusing. One day a coloured man came in with a bank book, and wanted to close the account. He was asked to sign his name. Unfortunately for himself, he could not write, and was detected. He then admitted that he had found the ank book. One day two men came in toether, and one of them deposited \$250. He could not write, made his mark on the signa ture book, and answered the usual question bank book, drew out the account, having first made his mark, and answered all the questions. It afterward appeared that this person

was the man who accompanied the depositor, and had stolen the bank book."—N. Y. Sun

Irish Ladies Beautiful. Happening to be in Queenstown, Ireland one evening, many years ago, I was invited to attend a grand ball on the occasion of a famous international regatta. The number of dies was about 150. Their dress was like that of of American ladies on similar occasions, only a trifle more so-sleeves a little horter, corsage a little lower. The ladies were remarkably self-possessed, quiet, and graceful, and I think, on the whole, averaged prettier than I have ever seen on another

cal development of Irish ladies. The Irish girls in America have full chests, large arms; hey are plump and vital.

When an American lady shows me her arm —candle dips, No. 8—and asks, "How can I get such arms as Bridget's?" and I say, Work, work as she does, and you will have her arms," the lady says, "Oh, that is not work, it is climate! If I had been brought up

ach occasion.

I have written this to introduce the physi-

bust; but this terrible dry air takes all the uices out of us." My curiosity was on tiptoe to see how ladies, brought up in this m climate, but without work, would look, ave said there were 150 ladies preso that they were very pretty and graceful, but now taking the witness stand, I testify that have never in America seen 150 young women together with arms so small and chests so flat and thin. They belonged to the idle class, and all the world over women of the idle class have spindle arms and thu

chests, unless they become merely fat, which, with their weak muscles, is a sad embarrass

Education, rank, aspiration, prayer—the will not produce a strong, full, muscular body. They are not the appointed means. Exercise, exercise! work, work !- this pro luces strong muscles, full cheets, and physical beauty. Work is the appointed means.

nent.

With these he smote my heart-door, as he cr "Open! at Love's command!" And lo! my heart-door on its hinges swung, And slowly opened wide: Love entered. All my life seemed fair and gay With passion blossoms rare my heart

My lips with kisses pressed.
A thousand times I would that I had died A thousand times I would sust in the vision blest !
Ah, would I had denied
The stranger welcome, for one bitter day
He died within my breast.

Love lieth dead, forever pale and still;
By cruel hands, false vows, all foully slain,
Red with his life's blood-stain.
No illies now or passion blooms he bears,
Only the thorny crimson rose of pain
Upon his breast he wears.
I kiss his trailing wings, dumb lips so chill,
I weep, I call in vain. shall there in some far day, some unborn year,

Some yet unwelcomed hour, unknown befo A step pause by my door; A hand smile on the portals shut so fast, t voice, that thrills my being to its core, Bid my love rise at last? It shall he, in eternal darkness drear, Lie dead for evermore? Fashion Notes, Very deep wine colour is a fashionable

Chenille and feather borderings are decidedly the most fashionable trimmings for present season wear. A grey felt hat trimmed with bluish coloured velvet and shaded wings, and the brim ornamented with steel studs and henille, is very stylish.

The newest fancy buttons to be seen are of mother-o'-pearl, with a small "palette" in relief in the centre tinted in shades of garnet or blue. This, and the entire button, is engraved with a floral outline field in by a delicate tracery of gold and silver. A pretty dress for a girl of fourteen is rib-

bed woollen material in nasturtium red, streaked with grey and green; collar, cuffs, pockets, and crossband of velvet or plush to rrespond with the tunic drapery; gilt buttons, with sunk ebble centres For a home dress, bodice and tunic of Per sian brocaded silk; full plastron and skirt in

coral foulard or nun's veiling, enhanced by vandyked bands of wallflower, red satin, or velvet; gilt buckle, and cluster of ribbon loops. The waistcoat matches the skirt. A new make of fringe, called the "leech pattern, has tails of chemilie, pointed at both ends, arranged over a second fringe of crimpe

with glittering beads of coloured jet, pearls, should the fringe be white. A distinct novelty is the coloured pillow guipure. Beautifully made of the finest sill cord, the several patterns outlined in gold silver, or the new "copper" thread, it is en ceptionally handsome and effective as trimmings for costumes of velvet, cashmere.

A very becoming costume for a young lady

of sixteen is formed of a jacket and skirt of grey armure tweed, with scalloped trim-ming of checked silk. Puffed plastron and front of skirt in sm ke-blue faille. Stee buckle. The skirt is puffed at the back, and themselves free, women are now, as ever, completely under the dominion of dress. The passion is as old as the hills. Hebrew wives the jacket is plaited. For an indoor toilette grev cashmer ombines well with a velvet of a darker shade and maidens laced tightly and added fringes of gay colours to their snow-white robes. For The skirt is bordered with plaitings, over

which fall pointed tabs of velvet and square

tabs of cashmere, with chenille ornaments. Full waistcoat and tunic of grey foulard. The

ttons are chased steel.

d'arbres elaborées dans son sein." Egyptian beauties, sitting under the shadow of the pyramids in the days of the Pharaohs, sleeked Rich dinner toilette :- Plum velvet, bege lace, Pompadour silk, with pale amber ground. The Princesse underdress fastens lastwise, and is square at the throat. train and draped tunic are bordered with new effects in costume. Artifice was re-torted to by the ladies of Greece to increase their beauty; they, too, wore body bands and belts to improve their figures, and jt is immed to correspond. A handsome indoor toilette can be made

sings of the new silver-grey guipure; buttons of perforated steel. The bodice opens with ace revers and fasten There need not, however be much diffi culty in the choice of material for winter garments, for never were these more varied, greater license observable in the selection tyle or colouring to suit individual taste For street wear dark shades are generally adopted; blues, greens, and plum colours are all fashionably worn, plain materials being

follows:—Cost bodice of iron grey ottoman silk, slashed to admit a pouf of faille match-

ing the tab ier and pouf; facings and flour-

made up with silk stripes, brocaded cloth velvet or velveteen. A pretty gown of blue-grey cashmere and velveteen, an exact match, had the skirt composed of narrow perpendicular plantings f cashmere, the plaits pointed at the bott and lined with deep crimson silk. These fell over a plain band of velveteen at the edge of the skirt. Side panels of velveteen, edged with snaded chenille pompons, sprang from the waist in front, and were carried in a slanting direction towards the lower part o where they were joined the puffed drapery at the back. The jacket bodice was of velveteen, the tabbed basque lined with crimson. The blouse waistcoat of

and fastened at the throat by a knot of rimson ribbon. For and About Women. An uptown landlady calls a boarder "Phoe because he rises from the hashes and

ashmere was trimmed with shaded pompous,

The usual course is to draw before com mencing to paint, but some women reverse the rule and don't draw. "I hate to have a tax bill poked in my ace," said the young woman when the asses

or attempted to snatch a kiss.

"Augustus," she said, "why is there so much confusion in that store?" "I-know "I-know not, dearest," he simpered, "unless it is caused by that bustle in the window." This is the time of year when the gentle naiden hieth to the woods to gather autum leaves, and returneth home to awaken next norning with a cold in the head that soo

makes the tip of her nose vie with the au tumnal sunset in brilliancy. "Oh, will he bite?" exclaimed one Middletown's sweetest girls with a look o alarm, when she saw one of the dancing bear on the street the other day. "No," said her escort, "he cannot bite—he is muzzled : but he can hug." "Oh," she said, w tracting smile, "I don't mind that," "Oh," she said, with a dis-

Things one would not have said : Mrs.

"Come and lunch with us to-morrow, You will be interested in the schoolmaster's bride." Mrs. B.—"Oh, yes; how do you like her?" Mrs. A.—"Very well, only she's little unused to the ways of society. shouldn't like to ask her to meet nice people " Mamma," observed a flaxen-haired little girl who resides in an elegant North Sid mansion, "I am seven years old now." "Yes my love," responded the fond mother, as sh gazed upon the face of her child. then," responded the midget, "in eight year I will be fifteen years old, won't I?" "Yei

darling." "And then I will have to have beau, and, oh, dear me, how I do dread it.

A lady says her husband will sit on barbed wire fence all the afternoon to se but when he goes to church he can't sit in cushioned pew for fifteen minutes without wiggling all over the seat and changing his position forty times. This is not surprising.
When a man's mind is occupied he forgets physical inconvenience. The average sermon is not so ertertaining as a game of baseball "Poor Herbert, how I wish you did not have to slave so from morning to night;" murmured his wife, as with a fond caress she seated herself on her husband's knee and gently stroked the auburn locks from his lofty brow. And the grave, stern man of ousiness understood her at once, and answered: "Well, Susie, what is it, a bon-net, or what? Don't be too hard on me, for

Margaret Washington is George

ton's great-grandniece, and, excepting a cousin of hers who keeps up the old family place down on the east shore of Virginia, she has more of the Washington blood in her veins than any other American. She keeps a boarding-house just back of the Riggs hotel, in the capital. Although 70 years old, she is active and alert. Her features have a strong resemblance to those of Washington. She is deep in every charitable work in the city, and a manager for a home for old ladies.

The November Front Gate. This is the front gate. The shivering moonlight

This is the front gate. The shivering moonlight plays
Upon its twisted hinges, and the gaunt
Night wind creeps wailing through the bars
Where erst the spooning lovers clung and kissed
With a long three-ply kiss that made the housedog how!.
Now all deserted with a broken catch,
It trails and scoops a furrow in the path,
And hoarsely screams unto the screaming wind,
Alas! what transient things are human loves—
A little season of soft nights and perfumed airs
And gentle moonlight; then Eurociydon
Comes howling from the sea; romance is o'er,
And to the stuffy parlour we adjourn,
And, mindful of the arras, sit apart
And wistful list the wailing of the gate,

The artiste whom the Empress especially patronized made her fortune in a few years

and retired into private life long before the Empire to which she owed it tottered to its

fall. The same period saw the foundation of several Parisian houses which have now a

world-wide reputation, one among them being

Lincolnshire, Mr. Worth.

that established by an Englishman, a native of

Modern Dress.

While men have in a measure shaken

them a sister discovered in Solomon's reign

the special uses of the silk-worm: "Ce ver rampant qui habille l'homme de feuilles

nd preened themselves before their bright-y burnished brazen mirrors, hightening their

harms with collyrium and henna, and trying

more than probable that the celebrated girdle of Venus was the germ and prototype of the modern stays. The Roman

rant excess. The beauty who would preserve

her complexion slept with a flour poultice on her face; she bathed in asses' milk, and spent

dressing her beautiful hair, of which all the

ladies of Rome were especially proud. Her garments were rich and varied in colour, it

not in shape, but the connectish taste of the

wearer could give endless changes to the

draping of the palla or stole. Later civiliza

as the old. The sex through countless gene

rations has maintained the traditions hand-ed down from classical times. Sovereigns

set the fashions to the ladies of their court;

the crowd followed suit and set sumptuary

laws at defiance. Une Queen introduce

loaf" head tie. Catherine de Medici ruled

French fashion with the most imperious sway. She laid down limits which waists

should not exceed, and popularized a cruel

steel corset intende to compass these dimen-

the finger tips as regarded matters of dress

She was fond of the most gorgeous apparel, and at her death her wardrobe was found to

contain 3,000 costumes. Her loyal female subjects freely imitated her example. and

their fondness for colossal ruffs stirf with th

newly introduced starch for long-waisted

gowns made of silk velvet, satin, taffeta, or

gros grain brought down upon them much

BEAUTY SOAP

To keep the pores open, the oil glands and ubes active, and thus furnish an outlet for im-

an, freckles, sunburn, and oily matter; to keep the hands soft, white, and free from chaps and

one hands soft, white, and free from chaps and roughness, prevent contagious skin and scalp diseases, and to provide an exquisite skin beautifier and toilet, bath and nursery sanative vedolent with delicious flower odours and CUTTCURA healing balsams, use the CUTTCURA SOAP. Indorsed by physicians and chemists as absolutely pure and highly medicinal. Sales, 1881-2, 1999,000 cakes.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE.

Misery, shame, and agony, often bequeathed as, a sole legacy to children by parents, is ne dected scrotula. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most proline cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humors, itching tortures, humiliating ruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no trace of the disease remains, CUTICUTA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic and aperient, and cut one and beautifiers.

URA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifier re infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I surfered. When I began to use the CUTICUTA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and buder that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin oracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go shout on crutches. Used the CUTICUTA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured.

pletely and permanently cured.

Mrs. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass,
References: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLOURED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-coloured hue. It could be rubbed off like disadruf, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pile, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTIOURA MEMBLIES, which, although used carolessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural colour. I sm willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.

Milan, Mich.

S. G. BUXTON.

Sold by all draggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents. RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUGAND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Oure Skin Diseases,"

sery, shame, and agony, often bequeathed as,

tire, and thus furnish an outlet for im-in the perspiration and blood which umiliating blotches, blackheads, and

n blemishes, especially of infants; to whiten, and beautify the skin, remove

cantic satire at the time.

sious. Our own Queen Bess was a woman to

the bonnet a canon; another the

tion has proved as fanciful in matters of dress

ong hours at her toilet braiding, dyeing,

Some Ugly Fashions The ascendancy of the Second Empire was paramount in matters of taste. The Empress Eugénie swayed the social world of Europe more effectively than Napoleon III. the political. A single circumstance will sufficiently prove this. Her adoption of a wide skirt at

once reintroduced the fashion of hoops and brought about the reign of hideous crinoline. This is so far the last instance of the effect a single individual in high place can produce upon an imitative crowd, Social history, in-deed, is full of such cases—of the patch first applied to hide an ugly wen; of cushions can ried to equalize strangely deformed hips: of long skirts to cover ugly feet, and long shoe long skirts to cover ugly feet, and long shoes to hide an excrescence on the toe. The well-known case of the Isabeau lace may also be quoted here: the yellowish-white dingy coloured lace (for-shadowing, probably, the coffee-coloured lace of recent days), which Archduke Albert's Queen made the fashion when she swore she would not change her linen till Ostend was taken—an oath which must have tion will be afforded. cost her much, as "the siege, unluckily for he omfort, lasted three years." of the Empress Eugénie was not limited, how ever, to the popularization of the crinoline. It also developed enormously the rage for smart clothes. The Empress dressed magficently and with lavish expenditure herself and she expected everyone about her to do the same. Like Elizabeth, Queen of Philip II., she seldom if ever, wore the same dres twice. It was displeasing to her when peoand all needed information ple's wardrobes were meagre. Nossau Senior tells us in his "Conversations" that she had secretary. The show will her 14 and 15. a wonderful memory, and often displayed by reminding some unfortunate woman that she had admired a certain dress already. No wonder that under this regime the most noted dressmakers fattened and rapidly grew rich

A correspondent in Stayn

this end, essays may be read, and discussions may be held a ings of the club.

3. Any person paying and a like sum annually, and constitution and by-laws, shi the club.

of the President in his absen 3. The Secretary shall recof the club and conduct its c

pay the same on the written of dent, countersigned by the Se (Note referring to No. 4.) The not much money on hand, and the treasurer, the secretary treasurer, and paying all acc them to a regular meeting. There are three sheep to e land in England, and it is sa

Cut the hay short and mix soon larn to like it, and if feed to your horses, and yo will save bran, shorts, or o

two or three litters, and as n will breed without becom ting any bad habits.

can be performed in five m not require an expert."

steadily in moderation. less effective than looking o

AGRICULT

We will always be pleas of enquiry from farmers of ing agricultural interests, given as soon as practical

HORSE EJECTI "Eugene," writing from "I noticed in this week's W., of Manitoba, asks for horse that ejects food for wads, not being able to swa horse affected in the same fruitless endeavours to disc remedy, killed it to end remedy, killed it to end neighbour afterward had on and after examining the me we finally discovered a com-between the teeth across th roof of the mouth. After moved the horse could sy

ever. By giving the above issue E. D. W. and others THE FAT STOCK

Arrangements have now for holding the first annual Toronto under the auspice tural and Arts Association the Toronto Electoral Div Society, and the indication be a most successful exhibit past few days Mr. Wade Ontario Agricultural and has received a large numb stock breeders in the Don their intention of exhibiting departments of cattle, she there is every possibility th there is every possibility to will be on exhibition. Mr. to a deal of annoyance and secure suitable accommoda but within the past day or pleted arrangements with the Commercial hotel, Jar use of his stables, where lighted by the Electric Ligh will be an additional attrac Elected are within a stone Lawrence market, and ma different street railway rexcellent hotels are close guests will receive every reasonable charges. Entr on or before December 1 ontemplate entering stock

FARMERS' CI

mation regarding the org stitution of a farmers' club, give him the following, w force in Markham for some community every satisfact CONSTITUTION OF THE MA 1. This organization shall
"Markham Farmers' Club."
2. Its object shall be to p
and practice of agriculture in

te club.
4. The officers shall consist vice-president, secretary, and elected annually.

5. Five members shall const the transaction of business at 6. The annual meeting shall

6. The annual meeting shail first Saturday in February es place as may be fixed at the previous at 10 a.m.
7. The regular meetings shally in the township of "Marki ly meeting may be deferred at any previous meeting." By-Laws,

1. The President shall president the club, and shall have po meetings. 2. The Vice-President shall

LIVE STOC

husbandry the fertility of be kept up. A Nebraska man savs hav or middlings, and feed as bloo food it is highly relis winter use for hogs the sa

on fiesh as rapidly as anyth given them. Sows intended for breedin rated from those intended fo fed a generous but not fatter those with long bodies, str having the largest number er is thus secured, she sho

A correspondent of the says :- "It is the custom at remove the tusks from aged asual plan adopted is the three-eighth inch rope; mass one end of it; pass this into of the tusks and around i have a man at the other e let him take a half hitch are post; procure a pair of blac such as are used in draw horse's hoof; see that the sharp; apply them to the to with a tight squeeze and a the ivory will fly off with any injury to the boar. The

In speaking of chronic dis Prefessor L. B. Arnold say cured by removing the cause known in order to be avoide may come from over-drivi pr imperfect mastication teeth, or from eating too fa tural and too greedy appetit who has trouble in this di fully look over all the habit surroundings of the animal, likely to find the cause meantime, let the exercise l easy to digest, and, if possil prevent swallowing too hast ants are useful in all such

exercise. Infected Chicago DETROIT, Nov. 8. - Severs health officer of Detroit rece from the health officer of Ch twenty-three cattle had b the stock yards in that city of them being afflicted with f the mouth. The matter hands of the meat inspect animals at the stock vards rived, and forbade those in them into the city. They sent to pasture in the count

Autumn and Winter

housing should, at least, a

As cold weather approa of swine that extra attent

great-grandniece, and, excepting a of hers who keeps up the old family own on the east shore of Virginia, she of the Washington blood in her han any other American. She keeps a sp-house just back of the Riggs hotel, ital. Although 70 years old and alert. Her features have a strong e to those of Washington. every charitable work in the city, ager for a home for old ladies

The November Front Gate the front gate. The shivering moonlight visted hinges, and the gaunt erst the spooning lovers clung and kissed ong three-ply kiss that made the house-

ed with a broken catch, and scoops a furrow in the path, usely screams unto the screaming wind, hat transient things are human loves—season of soft nights and perturned airs tile moonlight; then Euroclydon moonlight: then Euroclydon ing from the sea; romance is o'er, tuffy parlour we adjourn, of the arras, sit apart l list the wailing of the gate,

Some Ugly Fashions dancy of the Second Empire was int in matters of taste. The Empress swayed the social world of Europe vely than Napoleon III. the pol ingle circumstance will sufficiently is. Her adoption of a wide skirt at out the reign of hideous crinoline so far the last instance of the effect a vidual in high place can produce itative crowd. Social history, inof such cases of the patch first o hide an ugly wen; of cushions car equalize strangely deformed hips; of rts to cover ugly feet, and long shoes an excrescence on the toe. The wellcase of the Isabeau lace may also be here: the yellowish-white dingy col-(foreshadowing, probably, the cofared lace of recent days), which Archbert's Queen made the fashion when re she would not change her linen til was taken—an oath which must have much, as "the siege, unluckily for her lasted three years." The authority press Eugénie was not limited how the popularization of the crinoline. developed enormously the rage for The Empress dressed magand with lavish expenditure herself expected everyone about her to do Like Elizabeth, Queen of Philir dom if ever, wore the same dress It was di-pleasing to her when peo ardrobes were meagre. Nossau Senior in his "Conversations" that she had erful memory, and often displayed it nding some unfortunate woman that adm red a certain dress already. No that under this régime the most noted ers fattened and rapidly grew rich te whom the Empress especially made her fortune in a few years ed into private life long befor which she owed it tottered to its same period saw the foundation o arisian houses which have now a de reputation, one among them heir ished by an Englishman, a native of

Modern Dress,

hire, Mr. Worth.

men have in a measure shaken ves free, women are now, as ever. ely under the dominion of dress. The is as old as the hills. Hebrew wives ens laced tightly and added fringes urs to their snow-white robes. For sister discovered in Solomon's reign qui habille l'homme de fenilles orées dans son sein." Egyptian sitting under the shadow of the in the days of the Pharaohs, sleeked ed themselves before their brighthed brazen mirrors, hightening their with collyrium and henna, and trying ts in costume. Artifice was reby the ladies of Greece to increase auty; they, too, wore body bands to improve their figures, and it is han probable that the celebrated Venus was the germ and prototype modern stays. The Roman arried the rage for dress to extravass. The beauty who would preserve exion slept with a flour poultice on she bathed in asses' milk, and spent rs at her toilet braiding, dyeing, and er beautiful hair, of which all the Rome were especially proud. Her swere rich and varied in colour, if ape, but the coquettish taste of the buld give endless changes to the of the palla or stole. Later civiliza proved as fanciful in matters of dress The sex through countless gene maintained the traditions hand from classical times. Sovereigns ions to the ladies of their court: d followed suit and set sumptuary defiance. One Queen introduced à canon; another the "sugarad tie. Catherine de Medici ruled fashion with the most imperious the laid down limits which waist not exceed, and popularized a cruel set intende : to compass these dim Our own Queen Bess was a woman to

er tips as regarded matters of dress

er death her wardrobe was found

3,000 costumes. Her loyal female

freely imitated her example, and

ntroduced starch for long-waisted

nade of silk velvet, satin, taffeta, or

brought down upon them much

ness for colossal ruffs stiff with the

nd of the most gorgeous apparel.

the pores open, the oil glands and e, and thus furnish an outlet for im-the perspiration and blood which niliating blotches, blackheads, and en, and beautify the skin, reme whiten, and beautify the skin, temove cities, sunburn, and oily matter; to keep ds soft, white, and free from chaps and 288, prevent contagious skin and scalp 8, and to provide an exquisite skin er and toilet, bath and nursery sanative t with delicious flower odours and CUTI-aling balsams, use the CUTICURA SOAP.

d by physicians and chemists as absoluted the provided of the control of the cont

HE HERITAGE OF WOE,

ame, and agony, often bequeathed as cleanse the blood of this hereditary a. To cleanse the blood of this her-ditary and thus remove the most profine cause an sufering, to clear the skin of dishumors, itching tortures, humiliating is, and loathsome sores caused by it, to and beautify the skin, and restore the that no trace of the disease remains, has Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, while the second secon

HAD SALT RHEUM

nost aggravated form for eight years.

of treatment, medicine, or doctors did
permanent good. My friends in Maiden
w I suffered. When I began to use the
BA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and
hat I could not bear my weight or them t I could not bear my weight on them e skin cracking and bleeding, and was go about on crutches. Used the REMEDIES five months, and was comthe skin cracato go about on crusto go about on crusa REMEDIES five months, and waand permanently cured.
Mrs. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass,
mass: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLOURED.

been afflicted with troublesome skiu covering almost completely the upper ny body, causing my skin to assume a coloured nue. It could be rubbed off like I, and at times osusing intolerable itchite most intense suffering. I have used uriners, pills, and other advertised rebut experienced no relief until I procured TOURA HEMBDIES, which, although used y and irregularly, cured me, allaying the itching, and restoring my skin to its colour. I am willing to make affidavit uth of this statement.

S. G. BUXTON. S. G. BUXTON.

y all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents, ENT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG EMICAL Co., Boston, Mass, for " How to Cure Skin Diseases."

AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affect-ing agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

HORSE EJECTING FOOD.

"Eugene," writing from Sparts, says :-"I noticed in this week's MAIL that E. D. W., of Manitoba, asks for a remedy for a horse that ejects food from its mouth in wads, not being able to swallow it. I had a horse affected in the same way, and after fruitless endeavours to discover the cause or remedy, killed it to end its misery. A neighbour afterward had one just the same, and after examining the mouth many times we finally discovered a corncob firmly wedged between the teeth across the back part of the roof of the mouth. After the cob was re-moved the horse could swa low as well as ever. By giving the above a place in next issue E. D. W. and others may be benefited.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

Arrangements have now been completed for holding the first annual fat stock show in Toronto under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario and the Toronto Electoral Division Agricultural Society, and the indications are that it will be a most successful exhibition. During the past few days Mr. Wade, secretary of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, has received a large number of letters from stock breeders in the Dominion announcing their intention of exhibiting in one of the three departments of cattle, sheep, or swine, and there is every possibility that some rare stock will be on exhibition. Mr. Wade has been put to a deal of annoyance and trouble in order to secure suitable accommodation for the show but within the past day or two he has completed arrangements with the proprietor of the Commercial hotel, Jarvis street, for the use of his stables, where ample accommoda tion will be afforded. The building will be lighted by the Electric Light Company, which vill be an additional attraction. The stable selected are within a stone's throw of St. Lawrence market, and may be reached by different street railway routes, while some excellent hotels are close at hand where guests will receive every accommodation at reasonable charges. Entries must be made on or before December 1st, and those emplate entering stock can secure blanks and all acceded information by addressing the secretary. The show will be held on December 14 and 15.

FARMERS' CLUBS.

A correspondent in Stayner asks for information regarding the organization and constitution of a farmers' club, and in reply we give him the following, which has been in force in Markham for some years, and gives the intelligent farmers of that enterprising community every satisfaction :-CONSTITUTION OF THE MARKHAM FARMERS'

CLUB.

1. This organization shall be known as the "Markham Farmers' Club."

2. Its object shall be to promote the science and practice of agriculture in all its branches, to this end, essays may be read, lectures delivered, and discussions may be held at the regular meetings of the club. ings of the club. 3. Any person paying "twenty-five cents" and a like sum annually, and conforming to the constitution and by-laws, shall be a member of the club.

4. The conformation of the club.

club. The officers shall consist of a president, a fice-president, annually,
5. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the secretary, and treasurer, and be

6. The annual meeting shall be held on the irst Saturday in February each year, "at such place as may be fixed at the regular meeting veryous," at 10 c. ace as may be liked as and regular income, evious a 10 a.m.
7. The regular meetings shall be held "month-"in the township of "Markham," but a month-meeting may be deferred by a majority vote tany maying meeting.

By-Laws, and vo of bette 1. The President shall preside at all inestings of the club, and shall have power to call special 2. The Vice-President shall perform the duties the President in his absence.

the President in his absence.

The Secretary shall record the proceedings light, and, therefore, fee The Treasurer shall receive all me pay the same on the written order of the Presi-dent, countersigned by the Secretary. (Note referring to No. 4.) There is generally not much money on hand, and we dispense with the treasurer, the secretary acting as secretary.

LIVE STOCK.

There are three sheep to every four acres of land in England, and it is said but for sheephusbandry the fertility of the soil could not be kept up.

A Nebraska man says hay is good for hogs. Cut the hay short and mix with bran, shorts, or middlings, and feed as other feed. Hoga soon larn to like it, and if soaked in swill or clop food it is highly relished by them. In winter use for hogs the same hay that you feed to your horses, and you will find that it will save bran, shorts, or other food; it puts on nesh as rapidly as anything that can be given them,

Sows intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not fattening diet. Select those with long bodies, straight backs, and having the largest number of teats, as these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured, she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad habits.

A correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette Bays:—"It is the custom among breeders to remove the tusks from aged boars, and the usual plan adopted is the following:—Confine the boar to a close pen; take a new three-eighth inch rope; make a slip noose in one end of it; pass this into the mouth back of the tusks and around the upper snout; have a man at the other end of the rope let him take a half hitch around a convenient post; procure a pair of blacksmith's nippers such as are used in drawing nails from a horse's hoof; see that they are moderately sharp; apply them to the tusk near the gum with a tight squeeze and a very slight twist the ivory will fly off with ease and without any injury to the boar. The whole operation can be performed in five minutes, and does

In speaking of chronic diarrhœa in stock Professor L. B. Arnold says :- "It is best cured by removing the cause, which must be known in order to be avoided. In horses it may come from over-driving, over-feeding, imperfect mastication from defective teeth, or from eating too fast from an unnatural and too greedy appetite. If the friend who has trouble in this direction will carefully look over all the habits, treatment, and surroundings of the animal, he will be very likely to find the cause himself. In the meantime, let the exercise be gentle, the food easy to digest, and, if possible, in a shape to prevent swallowing too hastily. Tonic stimulants are useful in all such cases, as tincture of spice, cloves, ginger, or reppermint, given steadily in moderation. Medication will be less effective than looking closely to feed and

Infected Chicago Cattle, DETROIT, Nov. 8. - Several days ago the health officer of Detroit received a telegram from the health officer of Chicago stating that twenty-three cattle had been shipped from the stock yards in that city to Detroit, seven of them being afflicted with malignant cancer of the mouth. The matter was placed in the hands of the meat inspector, who met the animals at the stock yards when they arrived, and forbade those in charge to bring them into the city. They were subsequently sent to pasture in the country.

Autumn and Winter Care of Swine. As cold weather approaches in November, it is very important for the health and thrift of swine that extra attention should be given them. Those who have not piggeries for housing should, at least, provide dry yards or fields for them to roam in during the day, and

masses and against and and an amount the man got

comfortable, well-littered shed under which to sleep at night. In the absence of this, then lay up a tight fence, several feet high, and herd them on the east and south sides of this at night, so that they will be protected, to some extent, from the cold west and northern winds.

northern winds,
The larger and older swine should be kept separate from the smaller, and especially from pigs under six months old, and a few only ould be allowed to nestle in the same place at night. For the sake of warmth they will haddle closely together or nile in haddle closely together, or pile up, one on top of the other, and if the smaller ones happen then to be at the bottom, they are often smothered. I have frequently seen, where not fore than a dozen or fifteen thus lie at night, om one to three of the smallest of these aken out dead on the following morning. This makes a continual and considerable loss in the whole herd during cold weather. rrespondent of National Live Stock Journal,

Preserving the Health of Horses. Many dangerous diseases arise from improper regulations in diet—the quantity and quality, and the times at which food should be given-the rules for which are simple and asy enough, but are continually transgressed through carelessness or absurd prejudices Excess of labour, too, proves a prolific source of disease in both young and old horses, and the vigorous health of young ones in particu-lar is often wasted and destroyed by premature work, when, if they were properly treated for a year or two at most, they might e preserved in health and activity nearly the full term of their lives, instead of being proken down during the first six or seve years of their existence. Then, too, insufficient shelter and exposure to wet and cold are very common causes of disease, the effects of which are certain to manifest themelves in some way or other. Many of the liseases of horses and cattle are referable to emperature; others to the changes effected in the atmosphere by respiration, perspira-tion, and the various excretions, and the greater part of the residue may be traced to me unknown, and not sufficiently appreciated, atmospheric agency. These are the chief points to be considered: food, labour, and temperature, agents that are continually acting on the condition and general health of horses, either for good or ill; if properly directed, they produce in them strength, and capability of enduring labour and resisting isease, but misdirected, their beneficial in uences are changed from ministers of good to insidious or manifest sources of disease. National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

Corn, Hogs, and Cholera, L. O. Mosher, writing on the above subject in the Dairy and Farm Journal, says:—
"However presumptuous it may appear in one, a simple farmer, who spends his time at nome attending to the endless duties and routine of the farm, to express an opinion on the vexed question of the cause and prevention of the dreaded swine plague comonly known as cholera. yet I shall venture an opinion, which may or may not be or

For years it has been contended that the almost exclusive diet of corn, on which the hogs of the West were reared and fattened was the primary cause of this dreaded scourge. Yet this has lacked a successful erification, as so many instances have occurred where the crop of spring pigs, along with the sows, have been swept away in the tall when they have had nothing, or very little, more than grass through the summer. So, thus far, the subject seems to be left about where it was. For years I have been watch ng for anything which would throw light on the subject of the swine plague, and have athered many theories, the most of which have been discarded, and a few still seem of enough importance to retain for further con-

44 One coincidence, if it be not cause, has been so manifest during three years past that it is worthy of further consideration, and that is, the relation between a big corn crop and the ravages of the cifolers. In 1879 we had the heaviest yield of corn preciate ever raised in this country. Corn. was cheep and plenty. In 1880 followed another good crop, increasing its plentifulness, It was fed lavishly. In 1880 and 1881 was a remarkable scourge of the hog cholers. In 1881 and 1882 the corn through the hog-growing sections was more grass and other food and less corn was in pork production, and the cholera steadily decreased during these years, till now, in 1883, the Agricultural Department eported the disease extinct.

There is yet a lack of evidence to prov that corn is the prime cause of disease in swine, yet there is enough to cause a further investigation of the subject. To my mind it will not do to lay the blame on corn or any one thing alone for the visitations of this dread disease; but, undoubtedly, overcrowding has had more to do with it than any other one thing, and a region devoted to corn-raise ing is more apt to lead to extensive hog pro ction, because of the enhanced profits eeding corn to the hogs over selling it. I have often tried to find an instance where the cholers has made its first appearance in a neighbourhood in a small herd, but so far have failed. So far as my observation gone, it has always begun its ravages in the larger herds, and from there has spread to smaller ones, though the treatment of the herds, to all appearance, has been the same

THE FARM

Many a farmer would accomplish better results with half the land, and many a dairy man would be richer if he gave away half hi cows. A small farm thoroughly cultivated a small dairy well managed in every particu-, will give better returns than a large farm half grown up to weeds or a large dairy poorly

managed. Putting potatoes in pits to preserve them through the winter, says an exchange, was formerly more practised than at the present day. Some may be tempted to keep their potatoss over in hopes of obtaining better prices in the spring, and some will resort to pitting. There is usually more or less risk attendant on this mode of preserving potatoes, but where successful the potatoes come out fresher and better than when kept as ord

narily in a dry, warmish cellar. The pumpkin centains six or sever mes as much water as either corn or oats; in a word, it is a food in a state of much greate dilution. Analysis proves that even if the pumpkin should be freed farm its large percentage of water, corn and oats remain much more valuable as feeding stuffs. While pump kins cannot be recommended as fat-producing material, they possess excellent milk-pr ducing qualities, and being cheaply raised may be counted as valuable food for milel

The Orange County Farmer has this: with a shovel and cover up the with eart this way you can bury it with great speed. It is high and dry, the water draining into out any time in the winter, no matter how hard the ground is frozen. Cabbage thus buried will keep well.

The Importance of Fewer Acres.

If ten acres of land cost \$100, and if they produce \$10 worth of crops, they are paying ten per cent. on the investment, just as much as if \$100 had been loaned at the rate of ten per cent. interest. Now, there is no man who would think of living on the interest of \$100 loaned at even this high rate, but instances are not rare of men making a good living for themselves and their families from the careful cultivation of ten acres of land. This fact proves that the too frequent expression that "farming does not pay" is not in accordance with fact. There is no other busi ness in which a man would attempt, with \$100, to support a family. Yet still there is truth in the remark, so far as it is applicable truth in the remark, so far as it is applicable to farming as it is carried on in some sections of the country. If a man invests with the wooden pail and the hairy butter,

\$1,000 in 100 acres of land, and makes only ten of them, or \$100 worth, available, he cannot expect to derive a profit from the other ninety acres any more than he could expect an interest upon \$1,000 when he had only \$100 of it invested. Land actually cultivated pays a better interest on the money invested than any other venture. sent to it.

than any other venture. The farmer cannot expect idle acres to yield him a revenue any more than he can idle dollars. Unfortunately, the farmer of the North-West has, as a general thus. twenty-two days. The regular use of salt is indispensable to eral thing, nine acres of idle land where he has one productive one, and the one produc tive acre is expected to pay the interest on the price of the whole ten. Extraordinary management would be necessary to make this kind of farming pay.—Farm, Herd, and

Hon, Mr. Joly on Forestry. Hon, Mr. Joly inaugurated last week a eries of practical lectures that will be given n La Patrie hall, Quebec, during the winter by reading an able paper on the subject,
I'ls it wise to encourage the cultivation of forest trees in the Provation of forest trees in the Pro-vince of Quebec?" He said it was desirable to encourage their cultivation for two rea-sons:—We had forests to protect, and we nad new ones to create where the old ones had een destroyed; and gave his views as to the best mode of protecting our standing forests against fires and waste from the manufacture f square timber and other sources. He then discussed the question of re-wooding those parts of the country where all trees had been destroyed, and recommended those who had any part of their farms unfit for cultivation to devote it to the cultivation orest trees, stating that there was no kind of soil, however bad, that could not produc some kind of tree, although, of course, the finer and richer the soil the more valuable the tree. He spoke of the black walnut, the outternut, oak, ash-leaf maple, elm, white ash, pine, spruce, and tamarac, and entered nto details on the mode of cultivation and the choice of the ground in which they would pest succeed. He then referred to what was being done in Europe and in the United States, and the wonderful success obtained, especially in the south of France, in creating new forests of pines on the sandy wastes near Bordeaux. The distinguished statesman concluded by remarking that forestry was valu-able in connection with education, and said that teaching the young how to plant and cultivate would give them a good lesson in perseverance, judgment, and care in all mat-ters of small details. He concluded by thank-ing Mr. Beaugrand for having given him an opportunity of advocating the cause of orestry, which he had so much at heart. The honourable lecturer was applauded throughout his clear and convincing address by the large audience, many prominent politicians being on the platform.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Many costly fowl houses fail to keep healthy the inmates principally because of the absence of thorough ventilation. When your moulting fowls seem to lag and suffer, and the new plumage is long in coming, as if the fowls had lost strength, then

s the best time for iron and tonics. By working up from a small beginning arefully, and by striving to gain all the information possible as time progresses, there need be no trouble in realizing a fair

profit from raising poultry, There is a great difference of opinion There is a great dimerence of opinion in regard to fattening turkeys, but experience has shown breeders that the best way to get the greatest number of pounds of flesh is to feed the birds well from the time they hatch out till they are ready for market.

When putting up perches use some judgment at least in placing them so far apart ment at least in placing them so far apart that the fowls cannot peck those of another. This alone is a fruitful cause of many in-juries happening them in their endeavour to escape from their belligerent neighbours.

My experience is that it is useless to expect tens to lay during the winter, unless such considerable pains are taken for their comconsiderable pains are taken for their considerable pains are taken for their total fort. The first thing that is necessary is shelter; this must be provided, and should be constructed so as to afford warmth and yet are of ventilation. If it can face the outh, so much the better, as it gives the ouitry a chance to sun indue exposure. Then they must be watered and fed regu-

arly. Give fresh water twice a day at least, ot cold frozen water, but moderately warm, o that they can drink all they need endangering their health. Then they must be fed regularly. My rule of feeding is to give whole corn just before they go to roost at night. This gives them a full stomach, or gizzard, to supply warmth, and something to grind during the night. In the morning either wheat screenings, cats, or sorghum seed. For eggs alone nothing can equal wheat, at least this is my experience. Twice a week I give a small handful of sunflower seed, as I consider them a very healthy bod. Then feed of chopped onions and red peppers mixed with either cornmeal or coarse flo cooked and fed warm helps the production of eggs. With this treatment and with con enient nests, I find but little trouble in securing a liberal supply of eggs during the winter, at a time when they bring the highest price, and therefore find my poultry as profit able as any stock on the farm, in proportion to value and cost of feed.—N. J. S. in Indiana

Bad Habits in the Poultry Yard.

the habit of scratching the straw in their

nests for want of some other exercise. Afte

s not given them when confined, these habits are easily formed. Both of these

habits are acquired by all breeds, but the

apid layers and non-sitters are the worst,

for they possess an almost irresistible appetite for animal food, and it is the gratifying

of this appetite that gives us so many eggs. Another habit is high-flying, which is formed

keeper for their feed, which should be given

Fowls delight to scratch in loose ground;

THE DAIRY.

One quart of cotton-seed meal, free

husk, one quart of cornmeal, and one of wheat and rye bran, fed twice a day, is the

The sooner milk is placed in pans or cans

Much of the trouble and vexation created n the management of poultry is caused by the fowls contracting habits, which, when once formed, are very hard to break. f the principal and most aggravating habits s that of eating eggs, says a writer.

When fowls are confined in close quarters and have very little exercise, they get into

in egg is once broken they of course eat it, nd in this way the habit is formed. This, as well as other habits, is formed only when the owls are confined in small vards and have very little exercise, and anything that offers hey are both ready and willing to do. This is one of their worst habits and a very hard one to break. Much has been said on this subject. However, prevention is far better and easier than cure. To avoid all this trou-ble the fowls should have pienty of occupa-tion outside of the hen-house. Give them corn on the cob and let them labour a little for their food—the more the better. Another bad habit, and one that is extremely vexaious to the fancier, is that of feather-eating. This habit is also formed purely from want of something better to do, and an appetite is soon equired. When fowls are allowed to run t large they gather innumerable as well as vegetable food of all kinds, and it able food of all kinds, and if

Place your cabbage in long rows, heads down and close to each other. Then take a small clough with a very short whipple-tree, and run a furrow on each side of your row, throwing the earth against the cabbage. Then go along that which the plough failed to cover. In the trenches made by the plough, and having only a thin covering of earth, it can be taken

and if a portion of their yard is dug up at intervals, it will afford them the exercise they so much need. - Western Rural.

and never be heard of any more; gone and forgotten too. It is a wonder that any farmer would permit it, and still more a wonder that any farmers' wives or daughters would con-

Mr. David Batchelder, of North Reading, Mass, says the Farmer, of Boston, has a Brittany cow, "Topsy," that has recently given her own weight in milk in a period of

the health of a cow, and consequently to the successful management of the dairy. A cer-tain quantity of salt should be given daily with the food, precisely as we take it our-

The English staple aration for a cow is 15 pounds of hay and fire pounds of meal, or the equivalent in other food. As grass or green fodder contains 75 per cent, more water than hay, four times as much grass or green fodder should be given in place of hay, that is, 60 pounds with The latest information from Great Britain

ndicates that good buffer will be unusually scarce in that country the coming winter.

If it is true, as stated, that the supply will be deficient, there will probably be an excellent demand for the American article, and rices will in consequence be well kept up in this country. A Missouri farmer recommends stacking

A Missouri farmer recommends stacking fresh fodder corn with wheat or oat straw in alternate layers of a loot of the latter to three inches of the former. He says there is no danger of spoiling, as, the juices of the corn are absorbed by the straw, and the latter is rendered so palatable that cattle eat it all greedily without waste.

While the Jersey poseders are giving so much attention to the quantity of butter their favourites produce, it is to be hoped they will not fail to impress upon the public mind the facts in relation to its quality. If a cow the facts in relation to its quality. If a cow can produce fourteen pounds of butter per week, worth say \$4.20, the fact is worth making known. If she can produce ten pounds per week, which, because of its superior delicacy of flavour and pleasing aroma and appearance will sell readily for 42 cents per pound, surely the fact is also worth

proclaiming. We have it on most excellent authority that Mr. T. S. Cooper, while on a visit to Hamilton, Ont., last week, offered Mr. Valancey E. Fuller the enormous price of \$20,000 for the great Jersey cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert's. We understand that Mr. Cooper's object in making this tempting offer was that he might secure this cow for the purpose of breeding her to Pedro, and thus to unite in the produce the blood of the two greatest of Jersey cows, Eurotas and Mary Anne of St. Lambert's. It is a bold offer, surely; but we presume if, ever a cow of any breed was worth the money, Mary Anne of St. Lambert's is; and the spirit of enterpris which seeks, at almost any cost, to blend these two wonderful butter strains is cer tainly a commendable one. Mr. Fuller, we understand, has refused the tempting offer.—

Breeders' Gazette Points Against the Jersey The difficulty with the Jersey as exclusi dairy stock for the farmer is that there little left after her usefulness in the dairy at an end. The farmer wants something more than this. He feels that he canno afford to keep an animal for her performance at the pail alone; and neither can he. If he can get fifty cents a pound for Jersey butter the year round, he can afford to kill and bury the cow when she will no longer give milk owned all the Jenseys in the world. To

but he cannot do this. The average farmer could not do it, or would not do it, if he butter market requires, as a rule, peculiar association between the second seco farmer does not have. He must se his butter at an ordinary price, and he must have something to fall back upon when the milking life of his cow is closed, or his profits self in such matters. We do not believe that any general rule can be laid down for improving other breeds by crossing them with the Jersey, although some have attended to do so. Its advisability must depend upon circumstances. Western Rural.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

Annual Competition of the Whitby and East Whitby Club. Last week we gave the name of the com-petitor who carried off the gold medal in the above contest, and we now give the names of all the winners. The ploughmen met on the farm of Mr. David Dow, and although the fields were level the sod was somewha nobby on one side of them, while the stubble field was not all that could have been desired. The judges were :- Medal and second class men-John Martin, Reach; James Forest West Whitby, and Andrew Hood, Scarboro Stubble class and groomed teams—J. Stocks, sr., East Whitby; David Tweedie, West Whitby, and John Little, Scarboro'. Firstclass men, second class boys, and best shaped ridge—John Ross, East Whitby; R. R. Mow bray, Pickering, and Robert Beith, Bowman Extra class men and first class boys— Lee Reach: Robt. Ormiston, East John Lee. Reach; Robt. Ormiston, Eas Whitby, and John Thompson, West Whitby The following were the successful competi

Champion gold medal, three entries-I Wilson, East Whitby. First class men, open to the Dominion, sizentries—J. Lamb, Reach; 2nd, Wm. Ormod Scarboro'; 3rd, C. Vardenburg, Markham 4th, W. Young, West Whitby; 5th, W. S

Ross, Reach. Second-class men, open to East and West Whitby, six entries—L. Robb, West Whitby 2nd, J. Beith, East Whitby; 3rd, S. Roberts, East Whitby; 4th, J. Cheyne, West Whit by ; 5th, G. Stocks, East Whitby. Extra class men, open to East and W-s Whitby, three entries-W. H. Jones, Wes

Whitby ; 2nd, J. White, East Whitby ; 3rd, S. Stocks, East Whitby; Srd.
First class boys under 18 years of age, open to East and West Whitby, three entries.—R. Hall, West Whitby; 2nd, Wm. Stocks. East Whitby; 3rd, William Lynde, West Whitby;

Whitby. Second-class boys under 16 years of age open to East and West Whitby, three entries.

-W. Moore, East Whitby; 2nd, R. Jenkins,
East Whitby. (The third competitor gave

Stubble class, open to all-comers with any plough, nine entries. — Murray Coates, Reach; 2nd, Charles Ward East Whitby: 3rd, M. Stonehouse, Reach ; 4th, James Yule, Reach 5th, W. Witheridge, East Whitby. Best groomed team and cleaned three entries. - Jas. Yule, Reach; 2nd, W.

Best shaped land in the field. - W. Sollett

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFOR

by placing the roosts high in the coop, and it is for this reason principally that low roosts are recommended. Remember when fowls ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations o are confined they depend entirely on their digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap plication of the line properties of well-selected them regularly and in such quantities that none will be left to spoil on the ground. Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles c diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. W may escape many a fatal shaft by keepin after milking the better will be its yield of ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Sold only in Packets and Tins (2) and lb.) by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPP & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London ration given by an exchange for a cow in full

& Co., Eng." Milking in the barnyard, says an exchange, One-third of the Lord Mayors of Londo during the past twenty four years have been A BURGLAR'S FATE.

Shot Dead While Stealing Out of a Newarl House—The Pistol Aim Directed by Woman;

Mr. Homer M. Choate, paying teller of the Seaboard National Bank in Wall street, New York, shot and killed a burglar at his resi-dence, No. 77 Lincoln avenue, Newark, about one o'clock Saturday morning. The house occupied by Mr. Choate is three storeys high, and is near the north-eastern line of the city in a sparsely populated district. The house has a large yard in front thickly studded with evergreens and shrubbery, and in the rear is a ridge with a strip of woods on top of it. The isolated situation of the dwelling proba-bly impelled the robber to make it the object of his attack.

MR. CHOATE'S GRAPHIC STORY. Mr. Choate was found at his desk yester-day afternoon. He is a medium-sized man about 38 years of age. In a nervous way he graphically told the story of the shooting of the burglar. "About 1 o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a noise in the back part of the house. I was sleeping in the front room; in the rear and adjoining chamber my wife and ten-year-old girl occupied a large double bed, while my eldest daughter, thirteen years old, and her baby brother slept in a crib in the corner of the room. The noise had evidently awakened my wife, for I heard her turn in bed. I called to her, 'What noise is that?' She answered, 'I think the bathroom door has blown to.

then listened for a moment to hear if

and was blowing outside, but heard nothing.

Everything was as still as death. I sat up in bed, and noticing that the curtains by my open bedroom window were not stirri became somewhat nervous, for I know the wind had not blown the door to. "I then determined to see what had caus he noise. I caught up my revolver, a fivechamber Colt's, 38 calibre, which I always eep on a chair by my bedside, and as the gas my room was turned down very low I had grope my way to the entry door. I un-cked it quietly, struck a match and lighted the gas jet in the entry. The glare for a second almost blinded me, and I now feel sure that the burglar was then standing by my wife's bed-room door looking at me. had turned to go toward the bath-ro I was startled by hearing my wife call out in an unearthly husky voice. There is a mar an unearthly hussy voice, 'There is a man in my room.' With my hand stretched out in front of me grasping the revolver I rushed along the entry and into my wife's room. I could see no one; but my wife sat up in bed

and without speaking pointed to the corner of the room by the side of her bed. "FIRE AGAIN AND AIM LOWER." "I could hear nothing," continued Mr. Choate, "but a second later I saw a shadow rise from the floor and pass slowly toward the window which opens on the roof of the little extension. Then I saw a man raise the window and stoop down to crawl through it. fired at him but the ball must have gone over his head. My wife then shrieked out, 'Fire again quick, Homer, and aim lower.' I fired lower, and the man passed through the window on to the tin roof. I ran to the window, but could see nothing. The man seem ed to have vanished into thin air. as terribly overcome with fright, and my little girls began to cry. I heard Mr. Guen-ther and Mr. Ann, who are clerks in my bank, and who board with me, moving about in their room, and at the same time I heard a oliceman rapping for assistance at the front of the house. Mr. Guenther and Mr. Ann came rushing into the entry, and I went to Mr. Guenther and Mr. Ann my window and called to the sergeant and ceman who came running to the front

door to go to the back of the house, as the burglar had escaped that way. THE HUNT FOR THE BURGLAR. "Getting a light, the two clerks and my self went down stairs and out into the b garden. There we were joined by Sergeant garden. There we were joined by Sergeant Freeland and the policeman, who said they had seen no one. I felt very angry with myself, for I supposed I had missed the burglar, and I had two easy shots at him at a very short range. We searched every where, in the shrubbery, in the dark shadows of the house, out in the street, and under the partition fences. There was no sign of any one. Then we went up on the extension roof and then down again into the garden and made a very thorough search everywhere milking life of his cow is closed, or his profits will suffer. We state, therefore, with no expectation that any breedested viscos will offer the sightest objects in the target farmer should adopt the Jersey as exclusive delly stock, he would not be wise. It does not detract one lots from the high merits of the capital attle cow to say so either. As a breed for crossing, the Jersey would often prove valuable to the farmer, but every one must judge for him-calf in such matters. We do not believe that the house when some one said, 'He must have climbed up by the grape vine arbour.' We were then standing under the trellis work. We looked up and some one cried, 'Look out, there he is lying down among the vines. The light was brought, and, sure enough, lying on his back, with his legs and arm dangling down between the slats, lay the burglar, stone dead. I had hit him in the back on the left side, and the ball had gone brough his heart. He must have reeled and taggered across the narrow tin roof of the xtension and tumbled backwards dead on to

the top of the arbour ENTERING THROUGH A WINDOW The burglar entered the house through the bath-room window. Footprints in the soft mould in the flower beds show that the man passed through the front gate and limbed up the grapevine trellis to oof of the ground floor extension. There are indications that he tried to force the back door and afterward the windows of the bedroom occupied by my wife and that of the two clerks. The bath-room window was open and only guarded by a wire mosquito netting. As he raised the blind it must have slipped and caused the noise that awoke my vile and myself. My wife says she he pounding in the bath-room. The partition wall is thin and she heard the noise repeated after the first crash. She says that just after opened my room door into the entry she saw the burglar creep into her room through the entry door, that he noiseessly stole past her around her bed and laid down on the floor between the bed and the back wall. was dreadfully frightened, for she expected to e throttled, gagged, or murdered. she was sitting up in bed when I fired the first time, and saw I was overshooting from the position of my arm."

The Best Recipe for a Long Life Apropos of Sir Moses Montefiere, whose thing entry on his 100th year is a subect of such general congratulation, what is the best recipe for a very long life-suppos ing a man to consider it an object wort ttaining? Milton laid stress on of not too much," which is no doubt an excellent one, but vague in its application Moreover, Milton followed his own advice, and yet failed to live sixty-six years. Font nelle, whose life embraced almost exactly a century (11th of February, 1657, to 9th of January, 1757), was formally asked his pinion on this weighty question, and eplied that he ascribed his length of lays to two maxims he had laid down for himself and rigidly adhered to — the first, "everybody is right;" the second, "everything is possible." The late Canon Bea-don was less sententions, and would laugh. ngly explain that he had reached a hundre simply by never wearing an overcoat. It was either he or another centenarian who said he had never eaten cold meat, but always hot, and thus saved his digestion from premature exhaustion owing to double work. It is re-lated of Lord Mansfield that whenever a hale and hearty old man gave evidence before him he would question the witness in a friendly way as to his habits, with the result that he found every one to be an early riser. The topers are said to have been as water-drinkers; which is probable enough, the latter being an extremely limited section of the English people in the eighteenth entury.

A Man with a Rabbit's Eve.

A remarkable operation was performed by Dr. Eugene Smith, before a clinic of the Detroit Medical College, at St. Mary's Hospital, a number of Michigan College of Medicine students being present by courtesy to witness the operation. The subject was Fred Meyers, aged nineteen, who had been totally blind for several years on account of an inflammation which caused the lower lid of each eye to grow up over the ball and pupil. Dr. Smith's operation consisted first of dissecting away the overgrown lid. In doing this the junctiva or mucous membrane necessarily

came away with it, leaving the eyeball unprotected. The patient was under the influence of chloroform, and a live rabbit had been procured and also placed under an anæsthetic. Skilfully removing the conjunctiva from one of the rabbit's eyes, Dr. Smith placed it over the hall of the rabbit's eyes. laced it over the ball of the patient's eye and sewed it into place. The operation seemed entirely successful, and after Meyers has recovered and is able to use the eye, the other will be operated upon in a similar manner. The transplanting of the conjunctiva, or mucus membrane, from the eye of an animal to that of a human heing has been encouraged. fully performed in a few rare cases in Europe, but this operation was the first of the kind ever attempted in this country.—Buffall Evening News.

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY. Terms of the Agreement with the Domin-ion Government—Five Per Cent, Dividend Assured.

New York, Nov. 12 .- The following ciralar, which is self-explanatory, is issued :---

Office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, 63 William street, New York:— "The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, order to insure to its stockholders a fixed unimum dividend on their shares, and thus constitute the stock an absolutely reliable secuity for permanent investment, have deposited with the Government of the Dominion of Canada money and securities, in consideration f which that Government, on the tenth day f November instant, executed a contract with the company and the Bank of Montreal under which it bound itself to pay into that under which it bound itself to pay into that bank as trustee for the shareholders on the 17th day of February and August in each year until the 17th day of August, 1893, inclusive, a sum of money sufficient to pay a semi-annual dividend of 1½ per cent on the entire and the company. ire outstanding capital stock of the company Out of this sum the Bank of Montreal, by the ame contract, covenants with the railway company to pay to the stockholders half-yearly dividends at the above rate. It is the intention of the railway company to supple-ment this guaranteed dividend by an additional one per cent. semi-annually du construction, thus making an annual dividend on the stock of five per cent., and after the entire completion of the railway, which it is expected will be accomplished at atest by the spring of 1886, by such further dividends as its earnings will warrant. Notwithstanding this arrangement, securing a minimum dividend for 10 years of 3 per cent er annum, the unearned subsidies o the company under its charter in money and lands remain wholly unimpaired, and will be obtained from the Government as eretofore as the construction progresses, and vill therefore be available for the completion nd equipment of the railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"GEORGE STEPHEN. President."

A complete edition of "Oliver Twist " is being sold in the streets of London at the price of one penny, or two cents.

A Chinese peddler in Oregon being offered an English shilling observed that it did not bear the effigy of the American eagle. nd refused to accept it, saying : de heap sabe-no chicken on him !" The New England midget at a New York

nuseum is shortly to be married to the Gernan princess, a diminutive creature, Kentucky giant will act as best man, the Brahma priestess will give the bride away, and the child with the Daniel Webster head will act as first bridesmaid. A grandfather at thirty is indeed a rarity. t is hardly probable that Mr. Reece Butle of Palo Pinto county, Texas, the gentleman

enjoying that distinguished honor, will have any competitors. He is the grandfather of a fifteen-pound boy, his daughter's child. The age of the young couple is not given. The Lord Mayor's procession in the time of Charles II. was by water, and was witnessed by the Merry Monarch and his cours from a balloony set up at the Thames. Among other favourite devices was a barge planted with orange trees, with a number of Irish rapparees hanging from the branches

rapparees hanging from the branches Neal Dow, of Maine, writes to Ferdifor Governor of Ohio: "In the east we regard the defeat of the Republican party of Ohio as a great temperance victory," Mr. Dow goes on the old principle that the best way to rid a house of rats is to burn the house

Among the most recent inventions in gunnery is a Gatling gun which can throw a battery of 104 cartridges with effect either upward or downward at any angle. Not only apward or downward as any super-can a fort or intren. ment within 3,500 yards be thus rendered untenable, but scaling parties should they ever be introduced into parties, should they ever be introduced into wariare again, would have a new terror. The new gun is a base-loading machine, worked by a spiral, and is now in the Colt Armory,

Hartford. Colonel Samuel Shock, of Columbia, Pa., has reached his eighty-seventh year. He at-tributes his long life to his careful diet. Before breakfasting he always drinks a cup of water just as warm as he can swallow it. to his diet, he says: "I have entirely quit the use of tea and coffee; do not use them at all; I use a quart of milk daily, dividing into three equal parts, one for each meal. eat but little meat, only using it at one meal per day, and I find that I always feel better f I eat very moderately.'

A French journal, hailing from the Cote Or, reports that a M. Planet nearly fell a victim to his business temerity on Sunday ast (October 14). At the moment when the tamer, inside the cage, placed his head in the mouth of a lioness, the beast shut her jaws and inflicted a wound near the temple, from which the blood streamed plentifully Planet, however, screamed so loudly that the lioness, astonished, no doubt, reopened her mouth and let the tamer go. Everybody will remember the fable of the effect produce the lion by the bray of the ass. M. Planet was not seriously injured.

A number of young men living in Shake opee, Minn., reading of the downfall of the original Jesse James gang, determined that the era of banditti in this country should not be a thing of the past, and forthwith resolver themselves into bandits of the most ultra-kind. They armed themselves with pistols and knives, each stole all he could from his parents, and then all repaired to a convenient cave in the surrounding mountains, from which they daily sallied forth on depredaory tours until the town authorities aptured them all. They are now languishng in gaol. A true story reaches us. We are convinced

f its truthfulness, first because it comes from Iowa, and secondly because it is attributed to a scientific German farmer. The story is a simple one. This rura cientist has succeeded in producing beer from a mileh cow by feeding her with hops, malt, and corn. This plan is characterized by such extreme simplicity that the only wonder is that other scientific farmers not previously hit upon the plan, the nventor of which deserves to go down to osterity side by side with the man who nade his hens lay ready boiled eggs by feedng them on hot water. We are curious to know how this newly developed cow wil ank under the liquor law. The Gaulois says that the leading Lon-

don mashers are the Dukes of Marlbor ugh, Portland, and Hamilton, Lords Dupplin, Fife, and Castlereagh, Lords William Neville and Lennox, Sirs Gordon Cumming and Charles Forbes, and "Le Beau Duncombe" (whoever he is). At the Gayety theatre the masher shows in perfection. He never laughs or puts off an air of weariness. One smile he is lost. He rises at mid-day, and breakfasts on a sardine and glass of curaçoa drives to Hyde Park in a buggy, with high stepping horse, until 2; then lunches; then Tattersalis; at 6 again in the park on horseback; takes a lemon squash; dresses and dines at 8, eating little, but taking a good deal of "the bay" (masher name for champagne); then the Gayety; then the ball, where he never dances, but sits in a corner to the control of the ball, where he never dances, but sits in a corner ball. with his mashee; sups at 3; must never be

Sanford's Radical Cure. Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking mucus dislokged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and

and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspesia, Wasting of Strenth and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and one Dr. Sanförd's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Sanpford's Radical Cure, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am, Pine, Ca, Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston,

COLLING
the instant it is applied, of
the instant it is applied, of
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Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting
Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious
Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics,
Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics,
Stectrie Battery combined
with a Porous Plaster) and
laugh at pain. 25c, everywhere,
Age. 18.

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Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis,

Asthma, and Consumption, Catarrhal Ophthalmia (sore eyes), Catarrhai Deafness, and the various Heart affections. All Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Also diseases peculiar to females.

JAMES GIBSON, of London, Ont., Wrote:
LONDON, Ont., Jan. i3. 1874.

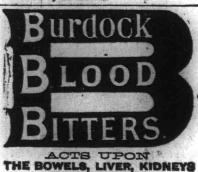
For twenty-six years I was quite deaf, first with the right and then with the left ear. caused by measles. I had spent over \$1,000 trying to get oured, with no beneficial results whatever. I had given up entirely of ever being cured and of ever being able to go into society again; but a friend of mine, whom you cured of a nineteen years' deafness, advised me to make one more effort, which I did with Dr. Williams, and in just six months from the time I began treatment just six months from the time I began treatment I was entirely cured. You can use this letter as you see fit. JAMES GIBSON. The only institute of the kind in the Dominion where patients can remain during treatment.

Nearly 50,000 cases treated by us from almost every part of the civilized world. CONSULTATION FREE. If possible, call personally for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, write for a list of questions and Medical Treatise.

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or, Januis and Gerrard Sts., Toronto, Ont. Mention Mail. HALL'S VEGETABLE STOLLTAN HATE RENEW ER is a scientific combination of some of the table kingdom. It restores grey hair to its original colour. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humours and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most eco preparation ever effered to the public, as its ffects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is reommended and used by eminent medical men, and efficially endersed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the

For sale by all dealers.



For Bible Readers. The following liberal offer appeared in the ast issue of the *Ladies' Journal*, published at Foronto, Canada:—

AND THE BLOOD.

"We presume you all read the Bible, more less, and no doubt you are all interested in it. That you may study it still more closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first three persons sending correct answers to the following questions:—Ist. Does the word Reverend appear anywhere in the Old or New Testaments? 2nd. Which is the middle verse of the Bible? 3rd. Does the word Girl occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given, and those only when the answers to the three questions are correctly given; the first three correct ones in the order received will be successful. The names of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize to the first sending a correct answer to each of the three questions will be a LADY'S VALUABLE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time keeper. To the second person sending cor-rect answers an ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, HEAVILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To the third will be presented a beautiful Solid Gold Gem Ring. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your swer, for which you will receive the Ladies' Journal for one year. So you see, in any case, you will receive full value for your half dol lar, besides the possibility of getting a really valuable geld watch, neck chain, or ring. The Ladies' Journal is a 20-page fashion monthly, containing in each issue two full-size pieces of music, always the latest thing out, besides the sum and substance of all the out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion papers. Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress; household hints, domestic matters, a short stry, young folis's department, bessies numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will certainly get full value for the money in get-ting the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay. Address Editor of Ladies' Jour.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.

SHEEP.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL,

OTTAWA.

wheat, 90c to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.07; barley, \$7 to \$6c.; peas, 58 to 74c.; cattle (live weight), \$3.00 to \$4.00; beef, 5 to \$5c.; mutton, 6 to 7c.; dressed boxs, 5 to 55c.; hides, 5 to 55c.; sheepskins, 30 to \$5c.; wool, 18 to 00c.; butter, 16 to 22c.; eggs, 30 to 22c.; cheese, 11 to 114c.;hay, \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton; potatoes, 70 to 75c.; corn, 00 to 90c.

BRANTFORD,

BRANTFORD,

Nov. 14.—Flour, Ne. 1 super., \$0.00 to \$0.00; fall wheat, \$90. to \$1.00; spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.03; barley, 50 to \$5c, peas, 60 to \$6c; oats, 30 to \$1c.; cattle (live weight), \$0.00 to \$00.0; beef, \$5.50 to \$6.50; mutton, \$6 to \$7; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hides, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins, 75 to 80c.; wool, 15 to 18c; butter, 21 to 22c.; eggs, 23 to 24c; cheese, 11½ to 12c; hay, \$8.00 to to \$9.00; potatoes, 65 to 75c; corn, 65 to 70c.

KINGSTON,

Nov. 14.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$6 to \$7.00: fall wheat. \$1.05 to \$1.07: spring. \$1.00 to \$1.03; barley. 55 to 80c.: pease. 75 to 76c.: oats. 30 to 31c.; cattle (live weight.). 35 to 56c.: beef. 5 to to 75c.; mutton. 5 to 7c.; dressed hogs. 65 to 7c.; hides, 0 to 0c.; sheepskins. 50 to 65c.; wool. 18 to 20c.; butter. 17 to 23c.; eggs. 21 to 25c.; cheese, 10 to 11c.; potatoes, 60c.; corn. per bush., 75c.; rye, 56 to 57c.

GUELPH.

Nov. 14.—Flour. No. 1 super., \$2.60 to \$2.85; fall wheat, \$1.03 to \$1.12; spring wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.12; barley. 55 to 55c; peas. 31 to 33c; cats. 65 to 70c; cattle (live weight). 4 to 5c; beef, 6 to 8c; mutton, 7 to 9c; dressed nogs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; hides. \$5.50 to \$6.00; sheepskins. 50 to \$1.00; wool, none; butter. 17 to 20c; eggs. 20 to 22c; cheese, nane; hay, \$7.00 to \$9.00; potatoes, 70 to 75c; corn. none.

ST. CATHARINES.

Nov. 14.—Flour. No. 1 super, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fall wheat. \$0.90 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.10; barley, 55 to \$6c.; peas, 60 to 70c.; castle, (live weight) \$1.05 \cdot 54c.; becf. 6 to 7c.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hogs, 8 to \$4c.; hides, 7 to \$4c.; sheepskins, \$1.20 to \$1.35; wood, 60 to 60c.; butter, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 20 to 22c.; cheese, 11 to 12c.; hay, \$7.50 to \$5.50; potatoes, 60 to 65c.; corn, 70 to 75c.

DETROIT.

Nov. 14, 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.065 for cash or November; \$1.065 for December; \$1.075 bid for January. No. 2, 965c.
12.40 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.07 for cash; \$1.06 for December; \$1.075 for January; No. 2, 965c.; receipts, 33,000 bush.; shipments, 12,000 bush.

OSWEGO.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

EAST BUFFALO, N.Y.

Nov. 14, 9 a.m.—Hogs—Receipts. 53 cars; ship-ments, 64 cars. 22 cars to New York, about all sold; Yorkers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; choice heavy, 5c.

Nov.14.—The following table shions of the market to-day:—

Flour, No. 1 super, \$6 to \$6.25; fall

1,200 to 1,350... 1,100 to 1,200... 950 to 1,000... Inferior...

90 to 100 " 80 to 90 " 70 to 80 "

Calves, per head.

Hogs-5 to 52c.

Rough to Prime.

\$6 to \$10 each.

None.

5c. per lb.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS.

Under the Apple Tree,

- Make shake the branches!
 Make the beauties drop!
 Pity 'tis, the reddest ones
 Are always at the top!
 Oh, what a merry chime!
 (Sing all togetaer!)
 Trip in time and ring a rhyme,
 In the Autumn weather.
- Shake, shake the branches ! Gather every one,
 Rosy-golden rogues they are,
 Ripening in the sun!
 Tommy holds his apron white,
 (Sing all together!)
 Fire bright will roast em right,
 In the Autumn weather.
- Shake, shake the branches!

 Down, down they fall;

 We're to have a bun apicoe
 If we gather all.

 Now we're marching home again
 (Sing all together!)
 Let the rain fall amain—
 We'll not mind the weather!

He Didn't Drink His Claret Alone. "Gracious, Henry!" exclaimed an Austin lady to her husband, "you didn't drink all that bottle of claret alone, did you?" "Alone, darling!" replied Henry. "O, no, I didn't drink it alone. I had just taken two " 0, no toddies and a rum punch before I tackled the I thought the claret itself might be a little lonesome, and so I took them to keep it company."

Letting Him Down Easy. "O, Clara," he said, "how I have longed for this happy hour, when we two should sup together alone. Haven't you also longed, Clara?"

"Yes, very much."
"And why, darling, have you longed? Do you really think so much—"
"O, yes, Henry, I do think everything of—"

You do ?" "Everything in the world of these—"
"These happy, blissful moments?"
"No, these oysters. They are the first I've had a chance to bite into since last fall."

A Smarter Conductor Than He Thought He

The time was midnight. The man was fearfully and wonderfully full. He walked up to the fire alarm signal box and placed a nickel in it. Then he sat down on the curb. Why don't the car start?"

He received no answer. Why don't the car start?" Still no answer.

Gimme back my fare, then !" It was not returned. Then he jnmped up, grabbed the telegraph pole around the waist, and attempted to trip it up. There was a spirited tugging for several seconds, and then he made a terrific kick at the "feet" of his adversary, and the result was that he kicked himself over on his

As he executivized himself he moved off, saying:
"Yer a smarter conductor than I thought yer wuz, but I believe now that I'd a throwed yer if yer coat hadn't a come off."

He Thought They Could Squeeze Hands and Sympathize. The other day a lone man sat in the railroad depot at Elmira, having a lean grip-sack

at his elbow and his battered hat drawn down over his eyes. "Come from York?" queried an old chap in a gray wool suit, as he sat down heavily on the bench beside him.

"They say the stock market down thar" has been rayther perturbed of late?" continued the old man. · Yes." Happen to pertub you any?"

"Perturb! Perturb!" growled the Yorker; why I was cleaned out of \$48,000 inside of three days, and am now hunting for a rail-road job in the West! Isn't that per-turbed?"

"Well," answered the old man, as he scratched his head from north to south, "I should say that it was wass, considerably wass, and I'm blowed if I don't travel to you! I've just lost \$340 at launce, and we kin squeeze hands and sympathize!"

The Greatest Recognizer in Detroit. A day or two ago a well-dressed man, who had taken three or four drinks too much, was weaving around and failing down and getting on Montana street,

kind-hearted citizen who asked :-"Where do you want to go?" "Waz go home," was the reply. "How far is it?"

" Noz f'r ; I'll show you."

They walked along in company for a block or two, when the inebriate suddenly paused and said :--

"You recognize it, do you?"
"You recognize it, do you?"
"Shurtinly—shurtinly. I'm 'er greatest recognizer in Detroit."

He was assisted up the front steps, and as the door happened to be ajar he was helped into the hall. Here his knees gave out and he fell in a heap and his patron left him. The latter had not gone half a block, however, when he heard a great hubbub behind him, and he turaed to discover the drunkard rolling down the steps, followed by a pail of water and a coal scuttle. While he stood and stared a servant girl came down the steps with a broom in hand, waved it over her head and shouted:

You leave another drunkard in our house and I'll have you where the dogs can't bite And the man lying on his back on the walk

opened his eyes in a dreamy way and replied:
"I'm 'er greatest recognizer in Detroit! I recognize zat I live 'bout four blocks furzer

A Fore Dangerous Position than Baseball Umpire.

"Bill, what was the orfullest situation yer ever was in in yer life?" "Well, yer see it is too harrerin' to a man's feelin's to think on." " That bad ?"

"Yes. I was down to Economy Flats, in Kansas, nigh onto ten year ago. There was a Haughty cultural show gotten up—a kind of a butter, cheese, and fruit circus, with flowers and temperance orators. But what took the bakery of the whole programme was a prize fer little kids under one year of

age."
"Goats?" " No, babies!" "Must a been a pretty sight?"
"You're right. There was seventy-six fond parrints as brought their cherubins and

thort she was sure to get the bulge on the They couldn't all win." " Stands ter reason, no. Well, would yer believe it? Ef they didn't go an' pint me one

Total bu,51,702,154 50,683,765 29,578,336 54,445,380

The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat

Flour... 1 8. Wheat. R. Wheat Cal. No.1. Cal. No.2.

Nov. 8, 6 p.m. 5 ll.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 11.30 a.m. Nov. 13, 11.30 a.m. Nov. 13, 11.30 a.m. Nov. 14, 11.30 a.m.

S, D, S, D, S, D, S, D, S, D, S, D,

terrapins onto the course, and each mother

of the jedges."
" Quite an honour." "So I suppose. Well, we sampled out a chirpy little fellow an' put the ticket on him. Then the trouble began. Ef yer could jest mix up a earth uake, a storm at sea, a lynch in' bee in Colorado a dog fight an' a Fourth ward caucus yer d only get a mild form of the ward caucus yer a only get a mild form of the shakin up us committeemen got into. One man's cheeks was so scratched up they had to put a wax mask onto his face. There wasn't more hair on the heads of them baby jedges than ud make whiskers for a six weeks old mouse. Say, mister, let's take drink an drown the recerlections of sich an orful inci-

They drowned them. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—cold winds and warm draughts of Johnston's Fluid Beef. The panic is now

passing over Montreal. Two advantages are possessed by the electric furnace, and it is difficult to underestimate them. The temperature which can be produced is limited only by the refractory nature of the crucible, and the heat is developed first in the substances to be melted without traversing what contains them.

Read "Oak Hall's" advertisement in another column. They have a very large stock of seasonable goods and can be relied

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

STOCKS.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14. The stock market was weak and lower to-day, as a number of recent purchases were inclined to close their deals with the closing of the books of the various banks. Buyers, expecting this, held off until they were able to secure stocks at their own prices, but only a few lots changed hands and business was decidedly dull. Ontario and Federal shares were the weakest on the list, and declined in sympathy with the drop in Montreal, but otherwise there was no special feature.

Montreal, but otherwise there was no special feature.

Nov. 14.—Montreal, 186 and 185; Montreal, xd., 181; and 180; Ontario, 102 and 100; Molson's seliers, 114; Toronto, 172 and 170; Merchants, 116 and 115; Commerce, 121; and 124; trans., 50, 11 at 124; Imperial, sellers, 139; Federal, sellers, 140, trans., 10 at 142, 20, 20 at 140; Federal, 2d., 137 and 135; Dominion, sellers, 189; Federal, 141; and 113; trans., 50 at 113; Hamilton, trans., 14 at 115; British America, 111 and 168; Western Assurance, 125 and 123; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 144; Dominion Telegraph, sellers, 58; Lybster Cotton Company, sellers, 100; Noxon Bros, Man. Co., 110 and 100; Ontario and Qu'Apelle Land Co., buyers, 100; North-West Land Co., 70 and 69; Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, 97; and 85; Freshold, buyers, 167; Western Canada, sellers, 193; Union, sellers, 133; Canada Landed Credit sellers 120; trans., 20, 40 at 120; Building and Loan, Association, sellers, 102; Imperial S. & Invest, buyers, 199; Lon. & Can. L. & A., sellers, 140; National Investment, sellers, 106; Real Estate, Loan and Decenture Co., sellers, 94; The Land Security Co., 145 and 140; Huron & Erie, buyers, 162; Dominion Savings & Loan, 116 and 114; Hamilton Provident, sellers, 125; Cantario Investment Association, sellers, 125; Cantario Investment Association, sellers, 125; Cantario Investment Association, sellers, 125; British Canadian L. & Invest, sellers, 165; British Canadian L. & Invest, sellers, 165; British Canadian L. & Invest, sellers, 165; Portario Investment Association, sellers, 125; Cantario Inves

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

PRODUCE.

The local market has generally been steady in prices since our last, and in one instance a slight advance has occurred; but business generally has been dull and from the same causes as before—that there is very little of anything offered and that local prices are too high for shipment. The close of navigation seems near at hand, and this is not likely to mend matters very much, so we may fairly conclude that the grain trade at least has a dull winter before it. Whether there is any considerable quantity of grain heid in the country is a question on which experts differ, and which seems likely to find an answer only from experience. Our stocks are certainly low, and receipts are small both by rail and on street; so that we should say that without an increase of them the yield must prove to be much lower than the worst of our prophets has yet predicted. Hence we are not without hopes that sleighing may bring forward receipts considerably in excess of those yet offered. Stocks stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 15 barrels; fall wheat, 25, 255 bushels; spring wheat, 28,196 bushels; oats, 60; barley, 193,539; peas, 5,469, and 1ye, 11, 293 bushels; and rye, nil; sagainst on the corresponding date last year:—Flour, nil; fall wheat, 103,276 bushels; spring, 22,946 bushels; oats, 60; barley, 193,539; peas, 5,469, and rye, 11, 293 bush. Prices outside have varied but little. English quotations show no further changes than a rise of a half-penny on corn and a fall of 2d, on peas, with the inside prices of wheat rather firmer. Markets have been firm during the last two days with a slight advance on wheat in cargoes quoted yesterday. Business during last week, however, seems to have been fairly well maintained on wheat and unchanged on flour. Supplies for last week appear to have kept above the average consumption. Home deliveries of wheat were about 210,000 quarters; against 1,056,500 quarters, and 3,007,000 in 1881. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit has decreased, and stood on the 8th inst. at 1 PRODUCE. Red winter. Spring wheat, No. 1...
No. 2...
No. 3... Rye..... 0 02
PRICES AT FARMERS WAGGONS. \$1 00

Eggs, fresh, per doz.
Potatoes, per bag.
Apples, per bbl.
Onions, green, per peck.
Cabbage, per doz.
Cauliflower, do.
Celery, do.
Turnips, per bag.
Carrots, do.
Tomatoes, per bush.
Beets, per bag.
Parsnips, do.
Rhubarb, per doz.
Melons, do. PROVISIONS,

quanties were neglected. For forward delivery a desire to cover contracts caused firmness at first, but the dull tendency of the foreign markets subsequently caused prices to recede. Hamburg showed very alteration; the feeling, however, was firmer, with holders steadily refusing any further concessions. Pussion telegraphic ever, was firmer, with holders steadily refusing any further concessions. Russian telegraphic advices showed a decrease in shipments of wheat from Cronstadt during the week ending on the 27th ult, when those for the United Kingdom were 71,284 quarters, against 92,504 in the preceding week, and those for the season 2,141,000, against 872,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding season. The shipments from Cronstadt may be continued up to the middle of this month, but are usually terminated about the first week of

and 18 to 19c. for tubs and crocks of really good dairy.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm, at 11½ to 12c. for small lots of fine, though some charge 12½c., and medium about 10½ to 10½c.

EGGS—Have shown little change; round lots have sold speadily at 22c., with supply and demand much on a par. On street prices closed about 23 to 24c. for really fresh.

PORK—Quiet and easier; small lots have sold only to a small extent, though offered at \$14.50 to \$15.

PORK—Quiet and easier; small lots have sold only to a small extent, though offered at \$14.50 to \$15.

BACON—Stocks being almost exhausted there has been scarcely any business done, and prices have been next door to nominal at \$ to \$4c. for long clear and 7½ to \$c. for Cumberland. Rolls and belilies unsettled at 11½ to 12½c. for rolls and 13 to 14c. for bellies. Trade seems very likely to be quiet for some weeks to come.

HAMS—Nothing doing because nothing has been offered: inad there been any smoked available they would have found a sale at 15c.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged, with small lots of tennets and pails selling as before at 11 to 11½c.

HOGS—A few rail hogs have soid at \$6.50, but this high price was probably due to a scarcity on the street, where at the close they came in more freely, and soid at \$6.00 to \$6.50, and at the close \$6 seemed the best price outsinable for rail-lots.

BALT—Liverpool rather firmer; small lots have sold at \$0.00 to \$5.50, and at the close \$6 seemed the best price outsinable for rail-lots.

BALT—Liverpool rather firmer; small lots have sold at \$0.00 to \$5.50, and at the close \$6.50 are lots, and \$1.32½ to \$1.40 for small lots.

DRIED APPLIES—Quiet; country-lots have been offered at 9 to 9½c., but not taken; dealers have sold usually at 9½ to 10c. for the little wanted.

HOPS—Still inactive; single bales of new have

in the corresponding period of the preceding season. The shipments from Cronstadt may be continued up to the middle of this month, but are usually terminated about the first week of the month. Business at the Black Sea ports remained very slow owing to dullness abroad, and the absence of any margin on exports. Cable advices from India reported unfavourable weather for the growing crops. Mail advices from Adelaide to the 12th of September state that South Australian markets had continued tending downwards. The extent of the outstanding supplies was computed at 7,550 tons still available for export; but the prospect of getting all off before the new harvest was not considered very promising. On this continent the previous week's advance has been maintained, but can scarcely be said to have been increased. There is said to have been a strong disposition prevalent in New York dealers to go on the "bull" side, and to cover their shorts. The causes of the steadiness are said to be decreased receipts at the West from farmers' hands, the approach of the close of interior water transportation and firmer cables from the United Kingdom. The firmness, however, seems to have been more felt at New York than in Western markets. There was no shipping demand heard at Milwaukee during last week, and but a very slack enquiry in that line at Chicage, though at both places buyers for an advance, or speculators, seem to have been numerous. Their prices are said to be still above the shipping margin, and winter freights are about to add to the discrepancy. Last week's report shows a continued decrease in Western receipts, those of wheat standing at 1,835,000 bushels, against 1,771,000 in the preceding week, and 2,110,000 in the corresponding week last year; and shipments of flour and 903,000 bushels of wheat last year, making the wheat and flour shipped from Sept. 1 to November 13 at the above ports equal to about 23,756,000 bushels of wheat, against 35,233,000 bushels in the corresponding period of the previous season. The visible s d. Hops—Still inactive; single bales of new hav

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL,

Cheese... 58 0 58 0 58 0 58 0 58 0 58 0 FIGUR.—There has been very little changing hands during the week, but prices have been steadily maintained, with offerings small and no disposition to press sales manifested. There has been no movement reported all week, but values have stood at \$5.15 for average superior extra up to \$5.25 for choice, and extra has been in demand at \$5. at which figures doubtless some transactions were effected.

Bran-Quiet and rather easier, at about \$12.

OATMEAL—Less in ctive and unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.35, and small lots selling as before at \$4.75. CALFSKINS—Very few offered, and these have sold as before.

SHEEFSKINS—Quiet; no further advance, nor is any expected for some time; the demand is slack and the supply fully sufficient, green selling at 75 to 80c., and country-lots at 50 to 70c. according to quality.

WOOL—Has been inactive with prices much as before. One lot of Leicester feece changed hands at 19c., but Cotswold has been almost nominal at 17 to 18c. from dealers. Pulled equally quiet; one sale of super was made at 2ic., but extra inactive with 30c. the best bid. The duliness is due in a great degree to a slack enquiry from the factories.

Tallow—Easier; dealers are not inclined to \$4.25 to \$4.30, and small lots selling as before at \$4.75.

WHEAT—Small supplies, and prices above a shipping margin have continued to check basiness. There has been very little changing hands, and that little almost entirely on p.t. No. 2 fall steady, with sales on Friday and Monday at \$1.11, or equal to that price. No. 3 fall brought \$1.07 on Friday and Saturday, and \$1.08 was

paid for a cargo at a lake port on Monday. Spring inactive; scarcely any offered but values steady at \$1.11 to \$1.12 for No. 1 and \$1.09 to \$1.10 for No. 2. Market closed unchanged. On street fall sold at \$1 to \$1.12; spring at \$1.08 to \$1.14, and goose at \$0 to \$2.c.

Onts-Supplies small but apparently sufficient; prices much as before; sales were made on Friday at \$36; and \$37c. on Saturday at the figures, and on Monday at \$3c. The market closed quiet and easy, wiff sellers at \$3c. On street \$3 to \$3c. was paid.

BARLEY—Has been much more active, and at firmer prices. Sales were made on Friday, Saturday, and Monday at \$3c. for No. 1, at 67. for No. 2, and at 63c. for extra No. 3, while No. 3 sold at 55c. on Saturday. On Tuesday an advance was established, sales being made at 73 to 74c. for No. 1, at 67 to 68c. for No. 2, at 64c. for extra No. 3, and at 55 and 56c. for No. 3, all £0.c., and the last quotation for an exceptionally fine sample. The feeling continued firm up to the close, sales were made yesterday at 68c. for No. 2; at \$4 and 69c. for extra No. 3, and at 57c. for No. 3, the latter being exceptionally high. On street, prices closed at 55 to 73c., with the bulk going at 65 to 68c.

PEAS—Still none offered, with buyers freely bidding 73 to 74c. for car-lots. On street the few offered have sold at 72 to 75c., according to quality.

RYE—Stesdy, with 69c. paid for cars and 63c. on the street.

HAY—Pressed quiet at \$12.00 to \$12.50 for car lots. The market has continued well supplied but all readily taken as before at \$6.00 to \$5.00 for time othy, with three or four loads going to \$15.00.

STRAW—Still scarce and wanted: loose has sold usually at \$7.00 to \$7.50 and sheaf at \$8.50 to \$10.00, with an increased supply at the close.

POTATORS—Supplies smaller and prices firmer; latest sales of car lots at 78c., which would have been repeated for really good. Street receipts light, and all taken at from \$2.50 for common, to \$3.25 to \$3.50 for choice cooking.

POUTREY—Street receipts increasing and prices ther

in order that we may accomplish our desire we have just completed a thorough mark down of prices. season's trade, but owing to the mild weather of late we are beginning to feel rather anxious, and our motto is, Never to carry over any goods from one season to another. This is our only reason for holding this bona-fide sale at present, which is very beneficial to our customers, as they get the benefit of the reductions in season, and when the goods are required. We beg to be excused from quoting the reductions which have been made, but cordially invite all to come and see for themselves. No trouble to show goods, regardless whether you wish to purchase or not.

FLOUR F.O.C.
 Superior extra, per 196 lbs.
 \$5 15 to \$5 25

 Extra.
 5 00
 5 05

 Fancy and strong bakers'
 none.

 Spring wheat, extra.
 0 00
 0 00

 Superine
 none.

 Oatmeal, per 136 lbs.
 4 25
 4 35

 Cornmeal, small lots.
 3 54
 3 62

 RAG FIGUR, fore her 98 lbs.
 1 20
 1 20
 BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bags returnable, if not 8c, more), by car lots, f.o.c. 2 40

GRAIN, F.O.C. Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs
No. 2,
No. 3,
Red winter Receipts fair, and all offerings taken at previous quotations. Prices are steady, but would ease off in ease a heavy run came to hand, as buyers are looking for easier prices. Sheep were in light supply and prices firm, but a falling off from present quotations is expected to follow the close of shipments for exports. Lambs are easy, and calves when offered bring \$6 to \$10 each. No. 2. 1 09

No. 3. none.

Oats (Canadian), per 34 ibs. 0 36

Barley, No. 1, per 48 ibs. 0 73

"No. 2 0 68

"Extra No. 3. 0 64

"Extra No. 3. 0 54

Peas, No. 1, per 60 ibs. 0 703

Rye. 0 62 0 37 0 74 0 00 0 65 0 56 0 00 0 74 0 00

PRICES AT FARMERS WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bushel \$1 00 to \$1 10
Wheat, spring, do. 106 114
Wheat, goose, do. 090 92
Barley. do. 055 073
Qats, do. 037 038
Peas, do. 072 073
Rye, do. 063 000
Clover seed, do. 063 000
Tressed hogs, per 100 lbs 600 650
Chickens, per pair 040 055
Ducks, do. 055 065
Geese, each 060 75
Turkeys, each 075 150
Butter, pound rolls 620 023
Do. large rolls 018 019
Do. tub dairy. 018 019
Eggs, fresh, per doz 023 024
Potatoes, per bag 085 090
Apples, per bbl. 250 350

TRADE—Has been quiet in meats, as stocks are almost exhausted. HUTTER—Receipts have bonds med large, and the shipping demand revixed at steady prices during the present are HUTTER—Receips have consisted large, and the shipping demand revixed at steady prices during the present week. Shipping-lots changed hands at Re. for selected durry; at I7c. for a mixed lot of store dairy with white thrown out; at 18c. for good store with white out, and at 15c. for a lot of store as it stood. Choice, for local use, has been in fair supply, and has soid at 18 to 184c. But no movement is reported in culis or inferior, although these have been offered at very low figures. Box-lots of rolls have come

sold at 24 to 25c., though some very choice have been held higher, and no round lots of any sor have sold. Yearlings have been held at 18 to 25c.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has generally been rather less active, though a good country business has been done.

TEA—Firm all over with lines in fairly good dmand, low grade Young Hyson being deciding the grade and wanted. One line of fine Young Hyson sold at 50c.; fort lines of firsts at 37c.; one line of low firsts at 34c.; a line of seconds at 25c., and a line of fourths at 15c. Japans have sold at 13c. for dust; at 25c. for medium; at 27c., at 28c., and 30c. for good medium; at 36c. for three lines of good and for Nagasaki; at 15c. for common, and 20c. for good common. Blacks quiet, but common Congou sold at 19 and at 21c. in lines. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, extra firsts, 48 to 60c.; firsts, 35 to 40c.; seconds, 20 to 30c.; thirds, 16 to 18c.; fourths, 13 to 15c.; Japans, choicest, 45 to 55c.; choice, 40 to 43c.; finest, 35 to 38c.; fines, 30 to 32c.; good medium, 25 to 28c.; medium, 21 to 24c.; good common, 17 to 20c.; common, 15 to 16c. Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 20 to 35c.; fine to extra choice, 40 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, common, 16 to 20c.; medium, 22 to 30c.; good, 32 to 40c.; fine, 42 to 60c.; Souchong, 35 to 50c.; Seented Pekces, 30 to 45c.; fine, 45 to 62c.

COFFEE—Steady; one job-lot of Rio sold at 12c., and another of fine quality at 124c., but no movement reported in other goods. Quotations are as follows, outside figures for recialers lots:—Government Javas, 22 to 27c.; Singapore, 17 to 19c.; Rio, 12 to 124c.; Mocha, 30 to 32c.

Suo-Res—The market has been very quiet, and prices of Canadian yellows have receded slightly, ranging at the close from 7½ to 84c., and granulated 9 to 94c. for extra standard. No movement reported in raws, but Scotch refined has sold in round lots at 64c. for low grade, and 74c. for resident light in here.

OSWEGO.

Nov. 13, 11 a.m.—Barley in good demand; market firmer; sales, 10,000 bush. No. 1 Canada, at \$5c.; 18,000 bush. No. 2 Canada, 78jc.; 18,000 bush. do., 75c.; 20,000 bush. Canada, by sample, 8ic. Canal freights—Barley, 3ic. to New York; 3ic. to Albany.

1 b.m.—Wheat, quiet; sales of rejected at 58c.; 11; corn unchanged; sales of rejected at 58c.; oats quiet; No. 1 State 38 to 40c.; barley unchanged; No. 1 Canada, 35c.; No. 2 Canada, 79c.; sales 10,000 bush. Canada, 8bc.; rye quiet; Canada nominally 67c. in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 44c.; corn and rye. 45c.; barley, 3ic. to New York; barley 3ic. to Albany; 1 umber, \$2 to Albany; \$2.75 to New York. No receipts. Nov. 14, 10, 20, a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 51,000; official yesterday, 38,364; shipments, 3,509; left over, 12,000; dight, \$4.15 to \$4.65; mixed packing, \$4.20 to \$4.56; heavy shipping, \$4.60 to \$4.95. Cattle—Steady; receipts, 8,700.

lated 9 to 93c. for extra standard. No movement reported in raws, but Scotch refined has sold in round lots at 64c. for low grade, and 73c. for medium light in bags. Quotations are as follows, outside figures being for retailers' lots, and all sugars now being sold for 60 days:—Porto Rico, per lb., dark to bright, 7 to 74c.; choice, none; Barbadees, none; Scotch, low-grade, 64 to 63c.; medium, 7 to 74c.; bright to choice, none; Canada, refined, 74 to 84c.; Paris, lump, 84 to 9c.; granulated standard, 84 to 9c.; extra standard, 9 to 94c.

TRADE- Has generally been quiet.

HIDES-Green have been unchanged in price; all offered readily taken. Cured have sold fairly well in car-lots at 8c., but more offered at the same price.

CALFSKINS—Very few offered, and these have

_ King of Clothiers. pay over \$\frac{1}{2}c\$, for rough, or \$7\frac{1}{2}c\$, for rendered, and round lots of the latter have been offered at \$7\frac{1}{2}c\$, Quotations stand as follows: — No. 1 inspected cows, \$7.25; choice No. 1 steers, \$8.25; No. 2 inspected. \$6.25; No. 3. inspected. \$6.25; No. 3. inspected. \$6.25; No. 3. inspected. \$6.25; calfskins, green, 13 and 11c.; calfskins, curred, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none: sheepskins, green, 70 to \$0c.; wool, fleece, 18 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool, fleece, 18 to 20c.; extra super, 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, \$\frac{3}{2}c.; rendered, \$7\frac{1}{2}to 7\frac{1}{2}c.

| Very color of the latter have been offered at \$7\frac{1}{2}c.

| 10,969 bbis.; wheat, 42,000 bush.; corn, 299,000 bush.; oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Shipments —Flour. 10,969 bbis.; wheat, 42,000 bush.; oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Shipments —Flour. 10,969 bbis.; wheat, 42,000 bush.; corn, 299,000 bush.; oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 82,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 82,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Shipments —Flour. 10,969 bbis.; wheat, 42,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats, 74,000 bush.; pork, 14,008 bbls.; lard, 659,690 tos.; cut meats, 130,288 lbs. Receipts by cars oats

Nov. 14, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.04 asked for cash: \$1.03 bid \$1.01 asked.* for November; 1.04‡ bid for December; \$1.06‡ for January; \$1.08 bid for February; \$1.13‡ bid for May. Corn—52½c, bid, 53½c, asked for cash; 53½c, asked for cash; 53½c, asked for December; 50½c, for January; 52½c, for May. Oats—30½c, bid for cash; 30c, bid, and 31c, asked, for November, Receipts — Wheat, 93,000 bush; corn, 12,000 bush; corn, 6,000 bush; corn, 12,000 bush; corn, 6,000 bush.

12 m.—Wheat — No. 2 red. \$1.03‡ bid and rejected; \$1.03‡ for November; \$1.04‡ for December; \$1.04 for May. Corn—53c, for cash or November; 51½c, for May. Corn—53c, for cash or November; 51½c, for May. Corn—53c, for cash or November; 31½c, for May. Cors—30½c, for cash or November; 31½c, for December; 31½c, for January; \$5c, bid for May. MONTREAL,

Nov. 14.—Flour—Reccipts, 1,500 bbls.; sales,
none reported. Market quiet and at unchanged rates. Quotations—Superior extra, \$5.55
to \$5.60; extra, \$5.45 to \$5.50; spring extra,
\$5.25 to \$5.35; superine, \$4.70 to \$4.90; strong
bakers, \$5.50 to \$6.50; ine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; middilings, \$3.70 to \$3.90; poliards, \$3.40 to \$3.50;
Ontario bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65; city bags, \$3
to \$3.95 for strong bakers. Grain—Wheat—Red
winter, \$1.20 to \$1.23; white do., \$4.15 to \$1.17;
spring, \$1.16 to \$1.20. Corn—61 to 62c. Peas—93c.
Oats—33 to 34c. Barley—33 to 75c. Rye—62 to 63c.
Oatmeal—\$5 to \$6.10. Cornmeal—\$3.50 to \$3.75.
Provisions—Butter—Creamery, 24 to 25c.; townships, 19 to 22c.; Morrisburg, 19 to 21c.; Western,
15 to 18c. Pork—\$11.60 to \$1.5 to 18c.
Becon—13 to 14c. Hams—13 to 14c. Cheese—10
to 113c. Ashes—Fots—Rasier; \$1.90 to \$5 for
firsts. Pearls—Nominal.

MILWAUKEE,

winter, for snipment the present or following month, was 42s, now 42s, 6d. English country markets firm; French, the turn dearer. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 260,000 to 285,000 qrs.; maize, 95,000 to 100,000 qrs.; flour, 155,000 to 160,000 bbls, Liverpool—Spot wheat, firmer; maize firmer; held higher. Paris—Flour, firm; wheat, steady.

b p.m.—Flour, 18s, 6d. to 11s, 6d.; spring wheat, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; red winter, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 1d.; California, No. 1, 9s. 1d. to 9s. 6d.; California, No. 2, 8s. 9d. to 9s. 9d.; corn. 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.; barley, 5s. 6d.; oats, 5s. 5d.; peas, 7s. to 7s. 2d.; pork, 66s.; lard, 49s. 6d.; bacon, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; tallow, 39s. 0d.; cheese, 58s. 0d.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express of Monday, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:—
The wheat trade was slow, the demand for seed being over; millers' terms were accepted in London for fine, but an occasional advance of 6d. to is, was recorded in the provinces. Flour was unaltered. Fine maiting barley was firm; inferior was plentiful and is, cheaper. Large arrivals of foreign wheat induced buyers to stay their hands. Maize was rather dearer. Fourteen wheat cargoes arrived; three were sold, five were withdrawn, and three remained. The sales of English wheat during the week were 67,120 quarters at 40s. 1d. per quarter, against 44,232 quarters at 40s. 1d. during the corresponding week last year.

Blanufacturers' Wards

ONTARIO PUMP COMPANY, TORONTO, awarded the diploma of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1883, for best Windmill. also diploma for best Pump; geared windmills to run strawcutters a specialty. Send for circulars.

THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the market; adapted for large and small dairies and factories; send for circulars. JOHN E. HICKS, Windsor Mills, P. Q.

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COLOSSAL REDUCTION SALE OF OVERCOATS FROM NOW UNTIL THE NEW YEAR.

We have in stock at present upwards of ten thousand Overcoats which must be sold in the next two months, and

This sale in every respect will be found genuine, as our purpose is as follows: To sell large quanties, for by doing we can afford to clear the goods at a much less percentage on the dollar. Our stock is all bran new, made for this

AK HALL

GREAT ONE PRICE AND RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,

NEW YORK,

Nov. 14, 12.10 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red,
\$1.11\text{to} \$1.11\text{to} for November; \$1.12\text{to} to \$1.12\text{to} for December; \$1.14\text{for} for January; \$1.16\text{for} for February; \$1.21\text{for} May. Corn—Quiet; \$9\text{to} 60\text{to} c. for November; \$0\text{to} to 60\text{to} c. for Movember; 60\text{to} to 60\text{to} c. for May.

Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 22.273 bbls.; wheat, 199.000 bush.; corn, 70,000 bush; oats, 90,000 bush.; ryc, 36.000 bush.; barley, 119.000 bush.; pork, 163 bbls.; lard, 3,523 tos.; whiskey, 872 bbls.

3.10 u.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$14 bid for Large.

MILWAUKEE,

Nov. 14, 9.30 a.m.,—Wheat—974c, for December;
984c, for January; \$1.064c, for May.
10.20 a.m.,—Wheat—964c, for December; 974c,
for January; \$1.054 for May, Receipts—Flour,
13,106 bbls.; wheat, 49,000 bush.; corn, 7,000
bush.; oats, 9,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 28,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 7.440 bbis.;
wheat, 2,000 bush.; corn, 3,000 bush.; cats, 4,000
bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 13,000 bush.
1 p.m.—Wheat—Hard, \$1.05; No. 1, 96c.; No.
2, 96c, for cash or November; 96c, for December; 974c, for January.

mutton, it to Re. ideresed mags, 187.05 to 87.501 to 18.501 to 18.

LIVERPOOL.

5 p.m.—Consols—101‡ for money and 101‡ for account. Bonds—44's, 118; 5's, 101‡; Erie, 30‡; Illinois Central, 136‡; Canada Paciño, 64‡.

BUY THE WROUGHT-IRON FRAME D Champion Combined Seeder and Drill, manufactured by Coulthard, Scott & Co., Osha-wa, Ont. Exhibits at all principal fairs. FARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL M'FG. CO.Y I (Limited), Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift, force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, rubber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. CRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapers: send for illustrated catalogue. L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont. L ONDON SCALE WORKS MANUFAC-TURES all kinds of scales, heavy and light. Examine our goods and be convinced, they are the best in use. Send for price list and terms, JOHN FOX.

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MANITOBA EXHIBIT

The Canada North-West Land Company (limited), have on exhibit in the York Chambers, Toronto street, a portion of the Manitoba grain and root crops that were shown at the St. John and Boston exhibitions. The Inspector of the Company, a practical Manitoba farmer, is in charge of the exhibit, and will be gird to give information as to Manitoba and the North-West, to all who may desire it. The collection also includes samples of the soil and the coal of the North-West, and of flour manutactured from Manitoba wheat. The Company invite farmers and others to call and see for themselves what Manitoba can produce.

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THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA. with a Capital of One Million of Dollars, and with the Head Office thereof in the city of ROBERT ARMOUR, Solicitor for Applicants.

Solicitor for Appli Bowmanville, November 13, 1883.

The Press.

Mechanics

See the List under the heading of "Mechanics Wanted" on the Third Page -

Everybody wanting Mechanics advertises there Every Mechanic seeking employ-

ment examines that list. Advertisements of "Mechanics Wanted,"
"Situations Wanted," "Situations Vacant,"
"Articles Wanted," and "Lost or Found," 25 cents each insertion of twenty words.

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Auction S VALUABLE FARM FOR TION—on December 5: concession Vaughan; prope Jacob Stump estate. For p ARCHIBALD CAMERON, S. BURKHOLDER, Emery I

Teachers & TEACHER WANTED-F WARK, Dresden Pos TEACHER WANTED male or female; schooleca; 1884; references requisite ENSON, York P.O., TEACHER WANTEDclass certificate. Apply, s H. McMUNN, Sec.-Treas., TEACHER WANTED tion No. 6, East Gwillimbu salary, to M. LEPPARD, H TEACHER WANTED-FO TEACHER WANTEDsend photo. Address, JONA. Ridgeway, Ont. MEACHER WANTEDcertificate. Apply, stating GLASSER, Ayton, Ont. TEACHER WANTED—FO TION No. 4, Melancthor class certificate (name salary the 7th of January, 1884. ALLEN, Secretary, Maple V

Chinguacousy, for 188 ON. Box 14, Brampton TEACHER WANTED -male; for S.S. No. 9. Apply, stating salary and application preferred), to Beeton P.O. WANTED-A SCHOOL or female, for school ship Himsworth, for 1884; sal

SECOND CLASS TEACH for 1884, for S. S., No. 10, salary. Apply to R. DYNES, P. Q., Ontario.

TEACHER WANTED I

WANTED-SITUATION wife, without children farming well. Address Box Business (1 BUFFALO BUSINESS C LISHED thirty years— unequalled advantages for business education; experie

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rica : six hundred stud ustrated catalogue free. DOR SALE-WATER POY PARKER, Newbridge, Ont. HARDWARE, STOVE, business for sale in the of Portage la Prairie; sales stock about \$16,000. For full to J. H. ASHDOWN, Winnipe NOTICE-TO MEDICAL F Office—10 Melibrary, of dicine, and complete set of suttle property of the late Dr. J. can. The purchaser can secupractice of the deceased; a fixed property of the late Dr. J. can. The purchaser can secupractice of the deceased; a fixed property of the deceased; a fixed propert young beginner. For furtionly to DENNIS McILHARG TO MEDICAL MEN-A G TICE for sale. Enquire 103, Mail Office. WANTED—BY A LAND
Civil Engineer, a part
field work of a good practice
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Toronto.

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ONTARIO VETERIN Horse Infirmary, & Toronto, Classes for st A. SMITH, Veterinary S