

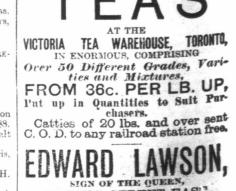
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93 KING STREET EAST. THE WIEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Uniday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. W. BUNTING, Managing Director.

AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN TRADE. Vienna despatch says :- The Austro-Hungarian customs returns for July show an increase compared with the corresponding month in 1879 of 21 per cent., chiefly from offee, petroleum, and d duties on c

appress. The import of all kinds of manifac-tured goods have decreased slightly. The exports of wheat, flour, and rape seed have creased. The exports of raw sugar, tobacco, spirits, wine, and iron ore have increased argely, in some cases over 100 per cent,

LONDON, Sept. 19. The Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, is dead, aged 84. implicated in it.

It is stated that virulent rinderpest has appeared in Volhynia, the principal cattle disict of Russia.

A Calcatta despatch says :-- It seems clear t the Government is resolved to abandon the Khyber pass. A Manchester despatch says the offer

arbitration by the strike committee of the operatives has been refused. The bells of the parish church of Boston.

winds and made little progress. The purser left the steamer on Sunday a hundred miles Inshire, where John Cotton was twenty ears vicar, were rung vesterday in honour the 250th anniversary of Boston, Mass. Mr. Parnell addressed a great meeting of tenant farmers at Ennis to-day, and set forth line of policy he wished to see carried

out in order to secure an early settlement of gale. land guestion. The main features THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE. his programme are unanimity of acion among the Irish members, independence of all English political parties, refusal to pay what the tenant considers a fair

rent, and the excommunication of any person been confirmed. The intention, however, was presumably not to kill the Grand Duke, taking a farm from which another has evicted for non-payment of rent. A NEW TONE FOR THE BUSSIAN PRESS. ity of the revolutionary cause. The Nihilista A St. Petersburg despatch says :- The are very strong in numbers in London. They reside mostly in Kentish Town, where secret Golos, referring to the secrecy maintained in regard to the objects of the Tekke expedi-

, says :- " In view of England's change policy, the execution of Russia's tention in regard to Merv is no onger necessary. It will only be plot was fully discussed. REPRESSION OF VIOLENCE IN IRELAND. necessary to keep part of the steppes as a warning to the Tekkes in future." The The letters of instruction issued by the overnment to the Irish constabulary authorize them to send in the names of all perwrticle concludes as follows :- " Enough of ictories and annexations. Let Russia devote sons found obstructing legal processes, preherself to internal development." venting the sales of farm produce from farms from which former tenants have been evicted,

League.

barrel she overba

inches of brine at the bottom.

the constabulary to state whether such per-sons are or are not members of the Land

FIFTY PERSONS DROWNED. preventing the sale and transfer of land, or The steamer Aurora, from Oporto bound otherwise deterring owners in the enjoyment of their legal rights. The letter also requires

for Southampton, foundered at sea. Fifty persons were drowned. NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The Tribune's cable special says :- The condition of Ireland occupies the first place in home affairs. Though the agitation is not A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-Mr. John Rankin, head of the firm of Rankin, Beattie & Co., a prominent bank director here, had a narrow general, on account of the excellent harvest, the professional agitators are still working, and their operations may have more effect in the winter. While fatal outrages are extinct, cape from instant death upon the railway at houghing cattle and the like still goes on, the achievements of the Kerry and Conne-Chaudière Junction yesterday. In stepping on the train he missed his footing and fell h mara patriots rivalling in this respect those of the Albanians and Montenegrins. Mr. tween the platform and the rails. Fortunately a gentleman present rescued him, or he would have been crushed to death. As it was he Parnell starts on a regular campaign at Cork to-morrow. It is hoped that he will unfold received some severe injuries, some of his fingers being partially cut off, and his arm a practical plan for settling the land troubles. Irish members as a rule have been wonbeing bruised. derfully moderate, and express confidence in Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Forster. A chapter of accidents happened here today. A labourer named Henry Cote fell into the hold of the steamer Buenos Ayrean and hey confine their maledictions to the Whigs. Ir. Redpath has caused some sensation by was instantly killed. Patrick Kirby, a speeches showing how Ireland could maintain youth, missed his footing while playing on the canal bank and fell in. When found a military revolt against England. His remarks on this head were more sensational than encouraging. Mr. Redpath himself elegraphs me asking the Tribune to contralict the statement that he advocated an in-^{surrection}, and pledged America's support to an armed rising. He 'said the very opposite, quite dead. and made long arguments against the use of force. He said :-- "I wish Americans would

support a peaceful agitation for peasant proprietorship." I may say that English politi-cians expect the Government will tackle the Irish grievances next season like a workman with his coat off. While giving some encouragement to the peasant proprietory, their plan will be fixity of tenure. Irishmen will hiefly support the former plan. Next year's place, Parliamentary battle will be fought out over this question.

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN CENSURED.

AN IRISH CLERGYMAN CENSURED. The Rev. Mr. Kane's proposal for a vigi-lance committee to hang a priest or agitator for every Protestant that is murdered has brought on him the censure of the Bishop of Down

PARIS, Sept. 19. When I telegraphed you late last night the

THE DYNAMITE ATTEMPT. ministerial crisis seemed to have been defin-itely arranged, all the retiring ministers Though detectives, are engaged in the enquiry into the dynamite plot in connection with the London and North-Western railway, having consented to retain office on a fixed understanding as to the manner of the executhey have discovered nothing but that it seems probable that it was intended for the Czaretion of the decrees which was modified to tion of the decrees, which was modified to reconcile the existing divergencies of opimion in the Cabinet. Soon after the council broke up, however, M. De Freydnet learned that despatches, which were doubt-less inspired by the Minister of the Interior, had been sent by the Agence Havas to the witch He was to have left Enston by the morning train for Scotland to visit the Livadia, but altered his intention at the last moment. going via the Great Northern. The Echo his evening hints that important results are

expected from the researches made. It is prefects of the departments, and even abroad, travestying the character of the decisions arprobable that the researches are conducted on the theory that the plot was for the destrucrived at by the council of Ministers, and re tion of the Czarewitch. There is no reason presenting the President of the Council as whatever to suppose that the Irish party are having consented to concessions of which he had not approved He felt that these despatches would now alter the situation, and LONDON, Sept. 21.

A Queenstown despatch says :--The Inman line steamer City of Chester, from New York, Sept. 9th, for Liverpool via this port, is re-ported as having broken down. Her purser anded at Roche's Point. The steamer is coming into Queenstown. The purser states that the crank of the shaft broke on the 17th inst. Since then the steamer has had light urs previously was not real, and that there were divergencies which rendered the existwest of Fastnet in a pilot cutter. All were well aboard the steamer. A later telegram states that the City of Chester is off Queens-town under sail. Tugs are going to assist her. tion of the difficulty being reached. At seven o'clock this morning M. De Freycinet proceeded The breakdown occurred in consequence of a to the Elysée and tendered his resignation to President Grévy. The President endeavoured to reason him out of his purpose, but M. De Freycinet remained firm. The council of

The despatch sent yesterday stating that Ministers was convoked for ten o'clock to re-ceive his formal letter of resignation, at which, the Nihilists were the authors of the dynamite plot to wreck the express train on the London and North-Western railway has of course, M. De Freycinet was not present, but immediately on its breaking up M. Jules Ferry and M. Tirard hastened to him mortify the Czar and show the vital to endeavour to get him to change his resolution, but he was inflexible. The Freycinet Cabinet has now ceased to exist, and France has lost, for a time at least, the services of one of the ablest and most meetings are frequently held. It is said that at a meeting held last night the dynamite upright ministers of which she could boast

for many years past. THE KEY TO THE INTRIGUE.

If you will refer to the first despatch I sent you yesterday you will find the key to the intrigue which led to his downfall, and the grounds upon which I then assured you that it seemed to be impossible that con-cord could be re-established between the members of the Cabinet. M. De Freycinet's letter of resignation appears in this evening's papers, but it merely sums up in a few brief sentences the facts which I have just detailed. At the hour at which I write (six o'clock, p.m.) nothing is at present known of President Grevy's decision as to whom he means to call upon to form another Cabinet, and speculation is at fault on the subject. The situation is particularly diffi-cult, there being but one man in the republi-can party able to cope with it, and he Gambetta. He, however, may not think his time has arrived. In that case there remains for us nothing but another series of Minis terial crises and evolutions, all of which are

so many checks and obstacles to the political and material progress of France. It is stated to-night that President Grévy has charged M. Jules Ferry with the duty of forming a Cabinet. For the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the names of M. Challemel Lacour, M. Jaures, and the Marquis de Noailles are understood to be under consideration As soon as the new ministry is constituted the Chambers will be immediately convoked.

A SCANDALOUS SCENE.

A SCANDALOUS SCENE. This evening's papers give incorrect ver-sions of the scandalous incident which oc-curred to-day at the inauguration of M. Thiers' statue. After the unveiling of the statue and at the conclusion of M. Jules Simon's speech, M. Oliver Pain, who was standing immediately behind the short time after life was extinct. A waiter at Victor's saloon, whose name is unknown, was found in a quarry near the Exhibition grounds, with his head under the water and OURBEC Sent 20 -A woman of St. Jean Port Joli was buried to day who met her death under extraordinary circumstances. While taking a piece of salt pork out of a while taking a piece of salt pork out of a lanced herself and fell with head inside, being drowned in seven I protest against the erection of this statue Pain was instantly hustled away by the News has been received at St. Romuald of indignant spectators, amidst loud cries of "Down with the Prussians" and "To Prussia the accidental death of a young man of the place, Olivier Sanschagrin, in the shanties near Peterboro', Ont., where he was working. with him." It is believed that he was subsequently arrested. Mme. Thiers remained perfectly tranquil during this scene, though several times previously during the ceremony HALIFAX, Sept. 18 .- At William Cameron's

been formed in the chief pulgarian centres, and have assassinated within the past six weeks a number of Moslems, including one bey and two functionaries. The Mussulmans retaliated, and many Bulgarians have fallen Bank street Presbyterian church, at Ot

retaliated, and many Bulgarians have failen victims. The Bulgarians are, unfortunately, stimulated to these excesses by emissiaries from the principality of Bulgaria and are en-couraged by the smith function are about the frontier on the bulgarian decourage about the frontier on the bulgarian decourage bulgarian Government and its backers will be largely responsible for wanton and unnecessary misery and bloodshed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19. The Tribune's special says :-- Turkey and her affairs are once more the leading subjects of European interest. Public attention is

lower his character and personal dignity in the eves of the world. He at once communicated his cigno, from which the slightest spark might eyes of the world. He atonce communicated his impressions to President Grévy, and at a late hour last night a conference was held at the Elyseé in the presence of the President between M. De Freycinet on the one side and Messrs. Constans and Cazot on the other. From what transpired there M. De Freycinet became convinced that the De Freycinet became convinced that the agreement which had been arrived at a few Sultan is timid and incapable, and though he is one of the most despotic of rulers, his con-duct is as vacillating and timorous as that ence of the Cabinet impossible. The confer-ence broke up at one o'clock without any solu-Like them, while never gaining a step towards objects in view, he contrives nevertheless by selecting unscrupulous Ministers to have his registered. own unsteady way. But the result must

end in THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EMPIRE. Turkey has now no friends in Europe Every nation is busily making preparations for her approaching downfall. Even England, at one time pledged to the integrity and infor her approximation of the integrity and in-dependence of the Ottoman empire, receives with satisfaction Mr. Gladstone's declaration that unless Turkey governs in accordance with European principles it ceases to exist. Turkish integrity and independence must shift for themselves. It is proved that the Albanians have all along been instigated from Constantinople. The outbursts of Moham-medan fanaticism in Albania have always corresponded with the strengthening of the Sul-tan's nerves. Riza Pasha, who was sent to carry out the cession of Dulcigno to Montecarry out the cession of Dulcigno to Monte-negro, has been giving every assistance to the insurgents. He has assisted them in tran-sporting supplies, provided them with arms, and encouraged them to drill under his very nose, though their avowed ob-ject is to thwart his pretended mis-sion. Finally, his soldiers have merely gone over to the insurgents. Riza Pasha himself is now a prisoner in the hands of the Albanian chiefs, who, naturally doubting his sincerity, have condemned him to death by way of a start, and are ready to cut his throat should he show the least disposition to roat should he show the least disposition to

disobev them. A EUROPEAN WAR. The continental powers seem to be squaring for the next war. It is evident that Russia and Austria must fight for the dominion of

and Anstria must fight for the dominion of the southern states and the possession of the Balkan peninsula. The project for an Austro-Italian alliance has been spelled by premature publicity. There is no natural harmony be-tween these states, and France is to blame for the proposal, as she offended Italy in the Tunis affair. wee

. LONDON, Sept. 21. In order to avoid bloodshed, if possible, in the settlement of the questions at issue, it is stated that the allied fleet will not bombard stated that the allied field will not bombard Dulcigno, but resort to a method of compul-sion which it is believed will prove quite as effectual in bringing the Sultan to terms. It is understood that the same policy will be adopted as in Egypt, and that the fleet will immediately proceed to blockade the Darda-nelles, and to depose the Sultan. In this, if

nenes, and to depose the omtail. In this, in the worst comes to the worst, the powers may perhaps receive the aid of the disaffected Mohammedans, who have for some time felt and expressed a growing dishke to the Sul-tan, and would be glad to see him overthrown. The public are often very unjust, but never

The public are often very unjust, but never consciously so. What they see clearly to be justice they always approve. It often takes a long time to bring them to see things as they really are, but in the end their verdict is alseveral times previously during the ceremony she had been moved to tears. Four cars of sheep and one car of cattle were shipped from Belleville on Saturday for England.

The profits realized by the exportation of lueberries to the Southern States from will be opened on the 14th of October. Five Duebec this season are estimated at \$200,days will h

monies. On Thursday, the 14th, the building monies. On Thursday, the 14th, the building will be thrown open for inspection, and ad-dresses will be delivered by the Moderator of the General Assembly, Mayor Carson, and others. On Yridsy Convocation will be held, and Chancellor Sandrore Theming, C. M. G. will be installed. Addresses will be delivered by the Chancellor and Principal Grant. In the evening a conversatione will be given by Wr. Flewing, On Saturday, University day. The Missisquoi election case, which had been entered for hearing at the next term of the Supreme Court, has been settled, and

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Baker retains his seat. Four young men have just returned Mr. Fleming. On Saturday, University day Quebec from a hunting expedition near River du Loup. They succeeded in killing two athletic games, a concert, and the presenta tion of prizes will take place. On Sunday Convocation Hall will be opened with a sermoose, five cariboo, and a bear. mon by the principal of the college. On Mon-day there will be tree-planting on the Campus, A large number of broadaxe men, from the

Quebec district, have been leaving for the and a banquet by the Alma Mater Society shanties, having been engaged for the winter at \$50 per month and board. It is rumoured that the Ontario Govern-A number of cows have died from pleuroment is about to appoint a new Police Magis neumonia at Westbury and Jericho, Queen's trate at Kingston, owing to the continued illness of the present incumbent. ounty, N.Y.

The defalcation of Paymaster Nelson, o The Dominion Telegraph Co. are erecting : New York, is attributed to stock speculation new line from London to Sarnia. The workand fast women. It is reported Nelson escaped to Canada behind false whiskers. men were engaged in putting up the new wires in the former city yesterday. The Illinois Board of Agriculture reports The New Brunswick Provincial Exhibition. which opens at St. John on the 5th of Octo-ber, promises to be an unqualified success. that notwithstanding the August drouth and the early September frosts the aggregate corn crop of the State will not fall below the mense number of entries have been verage.

The Courrier du Canada learns that five Mrs. M. Hazard, the wife of a well-known French capitalists, all brothers of the Messrs. Dion, have decided to invest a million frances citizen of Monticello, Ill., gave birth on Mon-day to five well developed babies, four males n phosphate mining in the neighbourhood of Sherbrooke. and one female. One boy and the girl are living, and the mother is doing well.

The largest receipts of wheat and Sinallpox has been so effectually stamped ut among the Tête de Brule Indians that the ever received at the New York Produce Exchange were announced yesterday, as fol Department has not found it necessary, as at first anticipated, to open a hospital on the Indian reserve. lows :-- Wheat, 517.606 bush : corn. 808.000 bush.; aggregate, wheat, corn, oats, barley,

malt, and rye, 1,448,403 bush, Three women from Portland township have been arrested at Kingston for stopping cows on the road and milking them. They have done this repeatedly, and were finally A schooner from Alaska reports that the Arctic relief vessel Corwin is at one of the small ports unable to proceed owing to the immense floes of ice. The ice this year offered caught, and are now awaiting their trial. more difficulties to voyagers than for years. It is hoped, however, that breaks will occur Messrs, Joseph K. Dunlop & Gavin Rainnie. of St. John, N.B., have received the contract for the construction of six snowploughs for the Canada Pacific railway. The ploughs are to be delivered at Emerson, Man. They will be built in Dunlop's shipyard, St. John.

take place near Augusta, Ga., between J. L. Brown, son of United States Senator Brown, Competent legal opinion has been obtained the effect that the streets through the and Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, on account of the publication of a card in referto the present Exhibition grounds at London can be ence to political matters, but both were arkept open, and a legal firm has been retained rested and put under heavy bonds. Westapply for an injunction in Chancerv. if in spite of his bond, but Brown telegraphed that he could not come on account of his bond. cessary, immediately after the present fai

A proposition is afoot at London to unite all the church choirs for the purpose of prac-tice occasionally for a grand annual musical festival, when sacred music only will be per-formed—the whole to be modelled after the More than half the horses in Boston and the suburbs are suffering to a greater or less degree from a distemper resembling in a mild form the epizootic of 1872. The malady has English festivals held at Birmingham and other towns.

Large quantities of live stock have been shipped from Watford during the past few 4 On Monday while a special freight of cattle, sheep, and hogs for the To-Montreal, and English markets, was are in danger of losing their lives. shunting in the yard, one of the cars got off affection appears to be a form of equine influ-enza attributed to the extreme weather. the track, causing a few hours' delay.

Mr. Kilganan, C.E., left Ottawa on Mon-day for Manitoulin Island to look after the THE IMPERIAL HARVESTER-A Canadian espening of the Little Current river. Vessels Reaping Machine, patented and manufac-tured in Canada, was much admired at the Toronto Exhibition, both for its simplicity of construction and symmetery of design now drawing nine feet of water find some diffi-culty in passing up this channel at present, and the Government intend having it deepened so that vessels drawing fifteen feet can receive universal praise. navigate it.

The directors of the London Masonic Temple the 1st prize. Thorough workmanship is bound to be appreciated. From the Tormore County Fair-The Wanzer "C" has taken the 1st prize for Co, and the city corporation have come to an understanding, whereby a large number of old buildings will be torn down, and the Masonic temple have a front on the market square. The company pay \$3,500 of the cost, and are to be exempted from taxation shirt-making. These machines with all wearing parts

These machines with all wearing parts of well-finished hardened steel cannot be sur-passed. They will not only work well to-day but ten years from to-day. No trouble, no noise, easy running, and easy to learn. for two years. The London Division Grange at their usual meeting on Thursday had a lively discussion relative to market fees, the general opinion being that they should not be collected. motion it was resolved that the petitions of the Dominion Grange about the removal of Mrs. William Porter, a highly respectable

the Dominion Grange about the removal of market fees be disseminated amongst all farmers, whether grangers or not. The fall show of the townships of East Zorra and South East Hope, held at Tavis-tock on Friday, was very successful. The live stock shown was exceedingly good, as also were the grain, roots, Stat, etc. There

for the Eastern Townships The new University buildings at Kingston which have been erected at a cost of \$60,000

Latest from Otlawa OTTAWA, Sept. 22 .- The Chaudiere railway e consumed by the opening cerebridge is progressing rapidly, and it is ex-pected will be completed before the middle of November. The superstructure of five spans is already built, and there are only two piers

lead in connection with the proposed University station in this city. H. Roche, a Sparks street merchant, reports a most miraculous cure of an invalid six ears old child, at St. Anne's, a Roman Catholic retreat. The boy is his youngest son, and had never walked a step

previous to being sent away. After re ining at St. Anne's for five weks, the father savs the little fellow recovered the use of his limbs, and is now able to walk about When but eighteen months old with ease. the child is said to have gone three months without eating food, the only nourishment it eceived in that time was through cod liver oil baths. By this means it was kept alive until induced to take a preparation of tood.

Lumber shipping continues brisk, and the mill men experience difficulty in getting a sufficient number of boats.

Deaths from the Indian Land Slide.

LAHORE, Sept. 22 .- The following are the names of the persons killed by the land slip t Nani-Tal, one of the hill stations of North west India :- L. Taylor, Assistant Commiswest India - L. Taylor, Assistant Commis-sioner of Road Police; Rev. M. Robinson, Chaplain, Major Morphy, of the Fortieth regiment, Mrs. Morphy, Mr. Morgan, road-overseer, Mrs. Turnbull, Capt. Frederick Goodbridge, Surgeon J. W. Hann, Capt. Haines, of the Royal Engineers, Capt. Balder-ston, Lieutenant J. E. H. Sullivan, Doctor Hatchell, and second Lieutenant J. B. H.

Suicide of a Musician

Carmichael.

MONTREAL, Sept. 22.-Mr. Frederick E. Lacy-Burnes, a well-known musical teacher in this city, committed suicide last night in his own house by discharging a revolver into his mouth. Deceased was engaged at the in the ice, and that the Corwin will be able to proceed in her search for the Jeannette and the missing whalers. A hostile meeting had been arranged to take place near Augusta, Ga, between J. L. dral, and subsequently was appointed assist-ant organist in Trinity church, New York. He lately resigned in order to continue duties here as a teacher. He was married to an actress and vocalist, whose stage name in Miss Braham, and she is at present engaged in the Union Square Theatre, New York. The cause which led to this unfortunate end is not known, but an inquest has been called

Condensed Despatcher

The Greek reserve are called out. Turkish troops at Scutari are dying at the

ate of 200 a day. One hundred and fifty agriculturalists have

within two or three days become widespread, and it is the opinion of veterinary surgeous that in a few hours there will scarcely be an animal in the city unaffected; but there ap-pears to be no cause for alarm, for only a ailed for Texas via New Orleans. small portion of the animals attacked Trickett and Laycock did some sharp work on the water yesterday. Trickett has a new rendered incapable for work, and fewer yet

akiff Hanlan and Hawdon were out together yesterday. Hanlan was pulling an easy stroke. Hanlan, Trickett, Laycock, Elliott, Hig-gins, Blackman, Cannon, Nicholson, Haw-don, Kempster, Tarryer, Casper, Anderson, and Feeley are entered for the medicine prize

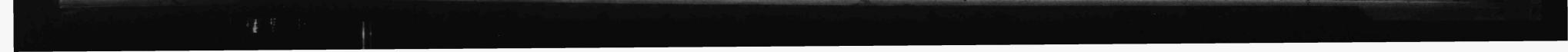
in England. Second prize scullers are for a purse. Twelve prisoners in the gaol at Decatur, Whitby Fall Fair-The Wanzer has taken Ill., had almost effected their escape, when the wife of the sheriff seized one by the throat, another by the arm, and so

until her son came with a gun.

The first object in life with the America The first object in life with the America people is to "get rich." the second, how to regain good health, The first can be obtained by energy houesty, and saving; the second (good health by using GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER. Shoul you be a despondent sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, indiges tion, &c., such as Sick Headsche, Palpation e the Heart, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costivenes

the Head, Nerr Two doses of AUGUST FLOWER with t once. Sample bottles, 10c. Reg-ositively sold by all first-class Dru Transferty. The new production of the second second and preserving the teeth. Use "T new tolles gam, for awareaning the firsten has assessed and day.

ADD WERE BE AND THE READING AF



THE WEEKLY MAIL. TOBONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

THE ODDFELLOWS

2 *

Toronto Invaded by Love, Friendship, and Truth.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

Forty Thousand People Participate.

SESSIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE.

Like a fox for cunning, a dove for tar ness, a lamb for innocence, a lion for bold-ness, a bee for industry, and a sheep for use-fulness." This is how the Oddfellows were ness, a bee for industry, and a sheep for use-fulness." This is how the Oddfellows were described by one of their order some years ago in a journal published in their interests. Had the author of this series of comparisons paid a visit to Toronto on Friday, September 17th, 1880, he would have added words to this effect :-- "Like grasshoppers for num-bers." He might also have said something comparing the to the order merging at congratulatory to the order regarding the marching abilities and physical endurance of marching abilities and physical endurance of its members, and the wisdom of its officers, as exhibited in the selection of the time and place for the holding of a demonstration. In the absence of the gifted writer who penned the lines with which penned the lines with which report commences, it falls to lot of the humbler chronicler who of current events to point out that the parade which the Oddfellows made on Fri-day in this city was, as regards numbers, far stronger than any one, not familiar with the secrets of the order, expected, and as regards general excellence, equal to anything of the kind Torontonians have had the pleasure of seeing. In the absence of the same gifted writer it may be remarked that, as exempli-fied in Friday's proceedings, the boldness of the Oddfellows concerning which he speaks is not rudeness, but enterprise ; that their tameness, of which he makes mention, is not want of spirit but thorough gentlemanly behaviour ; and that their cunning is not artfulness and craft, but that cunning of which the great dramatist speaks when he savs :--

Virtue and cunning were endowments greater Than nobleness and riches."

Having said this much regarding the I.O.O.F., a brief allusion to the objects and

THE ORIGIN OF THE ORDER

may be excusable. The origin of Oddfellowship is, as the papers sometimes say, "shrouded in mystery," which usually means either that in mystery," which usually means either that no one knows anything about it, or that the writer has not had time to fathom it. In this case the phrase may be interpreted as indi-cating that historical accounts on the subject differ. One author says Oddfellowship began among English workmen in the last century ; another authority states that the though of forming the order arose in the minds of some workmen in Manchester at their weekly convivial meetings, and that this idea was carried into effect in 1820, when the Manchester Unity was formed, for, in the language of the founders of the society, the

who may apply, through sickness, distress, or otherwise, if he be well attached to the king and government, and faithful to the order."

Whichever of the historical views of the case may be correct, there is no doubt about this, that the order was established in Eng-hand, by a number of very thoughtful workingmen, about the beginning of this century, and that the objects of the society were "to

visiting lodges were borne off to the refresh-ment room in the Iron Block, provided for the convenience of country brethren. At the Union Station a very large crowd had methods to give a fitting reflected to give gathered to give a fitting welcome to the Chicago brethren, thirty car-loads of whom were on the way, as reported by telegraph. When the train arrived it was found to When the train arrived it was found to consist of seven cars, containing about fifty members of the order in regalia and their ladies. As the train drew into the station, Toronto Encampment No. 8, which was drawn up in line upon the platform, presented arms, and received the visitors in proper style. They were forty-two members strong, arrayed in a very tasteful garb, pre-senting affine appearance. Bro. W. J. Hap-per was in command, assisted by Bro. G. H. Lander, H. P., 1st Lieutenant; Bro. P. J. Slattery, '2nd Lieutenant; and Bro. William Woodley, C.P. The Queen's Own Band, which was engaged for three days by the Chicago men, was in attendance, and as the visitors stepped off the cars, played "Yankee Doodle," followed by "God Save the Queen." There was a dense crowd on the platform as the men. All into line, and as they moved off of others expected assistance themselves when in trouble. How could a man blessed with the world's goods expect, if he refused There was a dense crowd on the platform as the men. Set into line, and as they moved off in direction of the grounds they were cheered heartily. The officers of Excelsior Lodge, Chicago, are as follows:-Bros. H. E. Lull, P. G. R., S. G. L.: W. H. Prince, P. H. P.; J. P. Ross, P. G. R. S. G.; L. R. Bain, C. P.; C. C. Crabb, H. P.; G. P. Perkins, S. W.; G. P. Warren, J. W.; Frank R. Burchett, Financial Secretary. When passing along Clarke street, in Chicago, on their way to the train, they came across Freddy Andrews, a bootblack, who wanted to give them a shine. He followed to the rail-way station, and the members of the lodge became so impressed with him that they have thim along. With his blacking-box under his arm and the badge of Excelsior lodge upon his breast he walked in the line yesterday, and was viewed with pride by his Toronto brethren of the brush. The lad hails from Milwaukee, has no settled home, and is bright and intalligent. The Chicago contin-gent was marched to the refreshment rooms in Front street, the Queen's Own band play-ing appropriate airs, and the city memto relieve suffering, to receive attention from man when he fell into trouble himself, or the approbation of his Maker when called to his account? Many were the agencies through which aid to the unfortunate was sent. The which aid to the unfortunate was sent. The Church, the foremost of all such associations. led and should lead in all such good works. But outside the Church, and a little below her rank, were those numerous benevolent and charitable organizations of which the Oddfellows' Society was one. If he might refer to the work of that Society he would say that its object was to bury the dead, to assist the sick, to care for the widows, and to educate the orphans. With this great benevo-lent work before it the Society was formed. Nor had it neglected its duty. For the last year of which a record had been ferthcoming the Oddfellows of America spent no less than \$1,700,000 in the benevolent works men-tioned. In engaging in these works the sotioned. In engaging in these works the so-ciety did not come into conflict with the Church; neither did it set itself up as a re-ligion. The society taught no theology, and ing appropriate airs, and the city mem-bers carrying the Stars and Stripes in com-pliment to them. After refreshment they marched to the Parliament grounds, and were assigned a place of honour in the pro-cession. The marshals had no small task in matting the stars and it was its only doctrine was that of which everyone calling himself a Christian could approve, namely, "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thycession. The marshals had no small task in getting the brethren into line, and it was nearly two o'clock before a start was made. The procession was an imposing affair. The beautiful regalia of the members of the order, the uniform of the bands, the various banners, the bannerets indicating the countries from which delegates came, the blare of music, all combined to make nearly two octock before a start was made. The procession was an imposing affair. The beautiful regalia of the members of the order, the uniform of the bands, the various banners, the bannerets indicating the countries from which delegates came, the blare of music, all combined to make its charitable work knew no nation, and no special form of government. Wherever man was, wherever neighbourly work could be done, there could the society find employment. Mankind was its nation, and the whole earth its field of operations. The rev. gentleman concluded by urging his hearers to practise that virtue with which the good Samaritan was so especially gifted. the demonstration the grandest Toronto has seen. The route of the procession was along Wellington, Simcoe, Front, West Mar-ket, and King streets, to the Exhibition ket, and King streets, to the Exhibition grounds. Strange to say, those who were on foot stepped out as briskly when they were at the Exhibition gates as they did when they left Wellington street. This is strange in view of the heat of the day and the long distance walked; but it is less remarkable when the exhilarating effect of the numerous bands are taken into account. The proces-sion was composed of 49 bands, 908 musicians, 2,023 Oddfellows in regalia walking and 164 in regalia riding, and about shundred carriages. CORPORATION BANGUET TO THE ODDFELLOWS. ARRIVAL OF BOSTON ENCAMPMENT.

Union station, and accompanied the party to Yonge street station. Upon leaving the cars the members of the encampment formed in line upon the platform and awaited the ar-rival of the Toronto and Chicago brethren, who were marching down from the cathedral. The Toronto encampment were viewed in CORPORATION BANQUET TO THE ODDFELLOWS. A banquet was given in the dining hall in the evening in honour of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at which there were about two hun-dred persons present. His Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, being supported on the right by Mr. J. B. Harmon, Grand Sire, Mr. J. J. Witherow Purident of the Tability The Toronto encampment were arrayed in full uniform, presenting a very fine appear-ance, which at once impressed the American visitors. Behind them came the members of subordinate lodges to the number of several J. J. Withrow, President of the Exhibition Association, and on the left by Captain McMaster, Mr. Schaffer, of New York, and other prominent members of the order. The luding the usual loval and patriotic toasts, in Queen, the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, and the Lieut. Governor of Ontario, each of which was duly honoured. The next toasts proposed were the United States and the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. Elo-tuent responses wareautication of the states and uent responses were under bysethe DGrand Guent responses were under bysethe DGrand Sire, Bro. Harmon, and the Grand Treasurer, each of whom acknowledged in somplimentary ferms the very enthusiastic reception which had been extended to the visiting brethren, characterising it as the finest which had ever been given them. Both gentlemen alluded to the Exhibition as surpassed only by the Centennial ; and they expressed the greatest surprise at the general character of the show, which they had imagined the Canadians incapable of accomplishing. The Grand Sire stated that he had received a kind invitation from Lieut. Governor Robinson, inviting the fraternity of Oddfellows to a reception at Government house, at 4,30 on Monday after The toast, "Success to the Toronto Exhibition," was responded to by Mr. Withrow and Captain McMaster, and that of "the Mayor and Corporation" was acknowledged by the Mayor, Ald. Farley, and others. After spending a very pleasant evening, the party departed.

tering will have as marked and beneficial effect upon the constituencies and organiza-tions you represent as could be desired. Again, I say, welcome to the Dominion of Canada, and if, during your short stay, you do not become so enamoured of our national institutions as to desire to become one with us, may your visit be so pleasant and agree-able that the bonds that now unite us may be strengthened, and we all more fully recognize the grandest principle of our order, "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." be with His people until He should come again. The parable was thus typical of His own life. But it was also, as already stated, indicative of the mind which should be in every follower of His. In caring for the whole world, and sacrificing Himself for the entire human race, He taught the people that they were brethren in Him, and that they were joined together with fraternal links, which should—as was the case with the Sa-maritan—become the stronger and the Most Worthy Sire J. B. Harmon acknow ledged the address in felicitous terms, and Grand Lodge of Ontario was closed in due form. The Sovereign Grand Lodge at once proceeded to business.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The Sovereign Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. re-assembled in secret session in the Legislative Chamber, Parliament House, on Tuesday morning, and transacted a good deal of im-portant business in connection with the well-being of the order.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were elected for the Luther J. Glenn, Atlanta, G.A., M.W.

Grand Sire. Erie J. Leach, Keokuk, Iowa, R. W. Deputy

Grand Sire. James L. Ridgley, Baltimore, Md., R. W. Grand C. and R. Secretary. Joshua Vansant, Baltimore, Md., R. W.

Grand Treasurer. There were three candidates for the office of Deputy Grand Sire, viz.: Bro. Leach, of Iowa, Bro. White, of New York, and Bro. Garley, of Maryland.

THE NEXT SESSION.

It was decided to hold the next session in Cincinnati, id-September, 1881, at which time a grand monument will be dedicated in Oddfellows' Cametery.

ANNUAL MEETINGS. A resolution to make the Sovereign Lodge meetings biennial instead of annual was voted

THE CONSTITUTION.

A constitutional amendment was passed, allowing unwritten work to be amended by a four-fifths vote, heretofore requiring a unani-mous vote; written work to be amended by a two-thirds vote, instead of four-fifths, as previously required.

A DEGREE CONFERED

The Sovereign Grand Lodge degree was conferred by unanimous vote on W. E. Foster, Past Grand of Excelsior Lodge, Honolulu, Kingdom of Hawaii.

OHIO MINING TROUBLES.

Striking Miners Fired on by the Militia.

At half-past four o'clock in the after-noon the Bunker Hill uniformed encamp-ment arrived from Boston, having left that city at half-past five on Saturday afternoon. Mr. J. B. King, G.S., Mr. Mills, and other SEVERAL OF THEM SEVERELY WOUNDED.

officers of the order met the train at the Striking Miners Threatening Violence-The Militla Ordered Out to Protect Property-Coloured Substitutes Armed by the Mine Owners.

Contrasting that serious trouble was apprehended during the night by a mob of over a thousand miners from Straitsville and Shawnee to drive the cooloured miners away from that locality. The operators have armed the ured miners, and propose to protect their perty if possible. In the case of a regular by the proper officials troops will be sent Corning. As learned from private decall by the proper officials troops will be sent to Corning. As learned from private de-spatches, about one thousand miners as-sembled at that place this afternoon and did little else but the This evening all dis-persed stanger shall two see three-hundred. They insisted usen Wileviewing the coloured miners, but were fatused. The mine-owners are thoroughly alarmed, and have called upon the sheriff to protect their property. A com-pany of militia has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the scene of the trouble. Indications at this hour are that there will be no serious trouble to-night. there will be no serious trouble to-night. The sheriff ordered out a company of troops at New Lexington shortly before midnight. at New Lexington shortly before midnight. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19.—There was no demonstration made by the miners at Corning to-day, but this afternoon both the command-ing officers of the troops and the sherfif asked for more troops., Two additional companies were ordered from Columbus forthwith. The operator at Corning station says a waggon loaded with muskets from the Shawnee mines passed that place this afterroon. passed that place this afterroon. COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 19.-A telegram re-ceived by the Adjutant-General this evening says :- During an exchange of shots between the militia and the miners, some miners were known to have been wounded, but none of the militia were injured. A special says :- This evening the n charged on No. 3 mine on three sides. The troops opened fire on them, when an inglori-ous retreat was made. About ten were wounded, nine seriously. Shooting is going woundad, nine seriously. Shooting is going on promiseuously. Additional advices state that when the miners assaulted the works at the Corning mine to-day they were ordered to halt by the militia. They responded by firing on the troops, who then returned the fire, wounding several men, and scattering the assaulting, party. No further trouble is anticipated to-nicht.

They were accompanied by County Crown Attorney Idington, who will conduct the case for the Crown. Owing to the late hour at which the proceedings were opened and the remoteness of the village from any tele-graph office, it will be impossible to obtain a report of the evidence to-night. ANOTHER DARK TRAGEDY A Farmer Found Murdered in His THE INQUEST.

LATER .- The chief evidence taken at the inquest to night was that of Thomas Keelan, jr. He testified that he saw John strike his father with his fist on Monday night. Both deceased and the accused were intoxicated at the time. John then chased witness away.

ceased and the accused were in the of quarrelling. Dr. Hyde will make the post-mortem, and AN INQUEST OPENED ON THE REMAINS give his evidence on Monday, to which date the inquest stands adjourned.

Alleged Attempt to Prevent Massachu Fishermen Catching Squid.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 16. — The schooner Moro Castle reports that on August 4th it anchored a mile from shore in Conception Bay, Nfid., for the purpose of procuring bat. During the absence of the captain, the crew attempted to catch a few squid, when the vessel was boarded by three bund actives who down the accession to the hundred patives, who drove the crew into the cabin and forecastle, and got sail under way. The captain returned and found the New-foundlanders drifting on the rocks. They were frightened and left the vessel, which came near going ashore. The day previous the schooner Victor was boarded in a similar manner, and violence used to prevent her fishing in Newfoundland. The Government's objection to Sunday fishing and the use of seines does not hold in this case, as the crew of the Moro Castle were line-fishing and had only taken about a dozen squid.

NEWFOUNDLAND NOTES.

18.—Newfoundland and Labrador fishory re-ports to the 11th inst. are by no means satis-factory. The shore catch is less than that of Last year, which was a short one, while the Labrador is altogether below anticipations. The outlook for the coming winter is not by

will no longer be any obstruction to even the largest class of ships. Some dynamite was inistered to it on the 8th inst. under the lirection of Lieutenant King Hall, of H.M.S. Druid, the effect of which was to reduce it by two feet, thus leaving twenty-eight feet of water above the rock. Next day another ndeavour of the kind was made, when about one foot more of the rock was blown off, so that any possible danger heretofore presented by the Merlin is now removed.

the westward on fishery protection service.

TORREDO EXPERIMENTS.

THE GALLOWS' CHEATED. A Rat Portage Murderer Sentenced

to Death.

Governments for the trial of Wm. Horn f the murder, on the 19th of March last,

The murder took place in the disputed terri

appeared for the Crown, and Mr. McFayden and Mr. Dunning for the prisoner. SAENIA, Sept. 21.—Wm. Horn, the man tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the man Adams at Rat

Portage some time ago, hung himself in his cell at Sault Ste. Marie by fastening the sheet of his bed to the bars of his cell door.

He had not been hanging long when dis. covered, but life was quite extinct.

THOUSAND ISLAND LEASES.

the prisoner guilty, and he was sente to be hanged on the 8th of December

HE HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS CELL. SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20. — His Honour Judge Sinclair and the Hon A. S. Hardy, 2. C., arrived here yesterday by the steamer

According to the Saturday R easier for a Jew to get into Parlia representative of an English e than for a Roman Catholic. Manitoba from the Algoma district, where they have been in connection with the special It is stated that Swarland Hall commission of Oyer and Terminer issued to the former by the Dominion and Ontario historic mansion, has been place posal of a community of French the owner, Mr. J. G. Riddell. The Rev. Richard Marcus Sont of St. Stephen's near St. Alba in his own gift, which he has held fell down dead suddenly while Wm. Adams at Rat Portage. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenged some workmen. tory, and the witnesses for the Crown travel-led 750 miles to reach the place of trial. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Hamilton, Crown attorney,

In a recent English railroad ac Mitchell, a widow lady of fortu way to a summer retreat, lost two daughter, while she, another s servant were seriously injured. It is not in America only that ings go to pieces. The Guardian England, have appointed a comm out why the workhouse, built a \$200,000 six months ago, is alre

ENGLISH M

Fresh News Gleaned F

Country Journal

ENGLAND.

lated. According to London Truth, t Prince of Wales is insured by speculative persons, as are the li rominent personages. Large sur y several offices after the deat

At Exeter, England, a young been sent to gaol for a month for rabbit on a farm of his own while a man brought before the r brutally ill-treating his wife hillings.

Drunkenness is said to be great crease in London. Ten years ago arrested for drunkenness, or for 1 and disorderly, numbered 21,65 last year they had increased to nearly fifty-seven per cent.

A return recently and private shows that insanity is largely on among our poorer classes. It we that it is the lower and most degr of the poorer classes which furnish of the poorer classes which furni proportion of the lunacy cases. From a Parliamentary paper ju it appears that "the expenditure the 31st March, out of the money of the consolidated fund for the fortifications," amounts to £7,4 this sum Portsmouth figures for

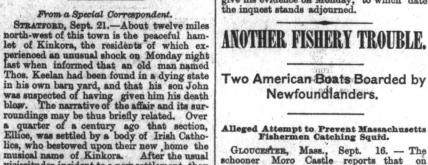
and Plymouth for £1,477,521. An old English miser named began making money as a rubbi and lived and died in squalor, has \$300,000 between the Royal Fro London, and the National Lifeb tion, leaving his relations penn will stands, but the charities hav five next of kin \$5,250.

An English journal speculating Corea, says that in such an even ward to the same parallel with he in the West, and not even Greathe United States would have so influence in the Pacific.

An eccentric Englishman, long at Paris, has just committed su having devoted twenty years to mania. Every six months he h made for himself. Each was to rt. or uncomfortable in

the last proved perfect. Havi object in life, he killed himself.

The Iron and Steel Institut



musical name of Kinkora. After the usual vicissitudes incident to a new settlement, they succeeded in planting in their midst a church and a school, and the popular parish priest Father O'Neil having succeeded in closing the only tavern in the village, Kinkora has not been for a number of years the scene of any of those rude orgies occasionally witnessed in country villages. The only occasions upon which a departure was made from this whole-some rule was when visits were paid to the adjoining market towns, when the farmers in adjoining market towns, when the farmers in making up for their previous abstinence would ne in a more or less boisterous mood.

THOMAS KEELAN AND HIS SON JOHN, aged about twenty, paid such a visit to Stratford yesterday and were seen here by several parties, and apparently upon the best of terms with one another. It was observed that the father was somewhat under the in

Barn at Kinkora.

HIS SON CHARGED WITH THE CRIME

The Alleged Murderer Arrested and

Taken to Stratford.

that the father was somewhat under the in-fluence of liquor when he reached home. At Kastner's, late Seebach's, hotel, on the Huron road, he was refused liquor by Mrs. Kastner at his son's request, and, falking backwards, struck his head heavily against a bench. The son, Mrs. Kastner says, picked the old man up most tenderly, lifted him into the waggon, and turned the horses' heads homeward up the side line. What occurred between See-bach's hill and the Keelan homestead is known only to John Keelan. What occurred after their arrival in the barn-vard is at least partheir arrival in the barn-yard is at least partially known. Old man Keelan was a widower, and there lived with him his son their sister, who is housekeeper. While the father and the elder son were unhitching in father and the elder son were unhitching in the barn-yard, near a pea-stack, Thomas, jr., and his sister heard loud talking, and came to the conclusion that a quar-rel was in progress. This was about nine o'clock in the evening. The younger brother went down to interfere, whereupon John, who had pulled off his coat and shirt, chased him out of the yard. Being terrified by the actions and threats of his brother, Thomas jr. hid himself until matters had quieted down, when, emerging from his hid-

quieted down, when, emerging from his hid-ing place, he saw his father lying on the ground face downwards. The lad turned the old man over, when the latter

GAVE & CONVULSIVE GROAN AND EXPIRED.

The younger son immediately hastened off to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Nichola O'Hara, to whom he imparted the dreadful ntelligence. The nearer neighbours were ient was a scene of the grea excitement that it has, perhaps, ever ex-perienced. Exclamations of regret, surprise, and horror were heard upon every hand; for in such a community an extraordinary event and horror were heard upon every hand; for in such a community an extraordinary event comes home to the hearts of all with a force unknown in large towns and cities. The general question of all was: Where is John? Of all who were able to reach the scene he alone was invisible. It seems that having turned out the horses he had entered the house, partaken of the frugal meal, which had been prepared for father and son, but to which the former would entere and hed which the former would never come, and had then lain down to sleep, heedless of the hor-ror of the hour. At first the neighbours did not care to enter the desolated ho ally from repugnance and partially from a fear that inside might be a desperate and reckless youth whose anger it would be rash to brave. While they kept watch beside the to brave. While they kept watch beside the dead and speculated in whispers upon the probable cause and termination of the tragedy, Mr. Nicholas O'Hara took prompt steps to have the matter probed by the officers of the law. Saddles are not deemed a necessary in such rural districts, and O'Hara and a com-nanion mounting one helind the other rode panion mounting, one behind the other, rode bare-back at the double into the county town and informed high county constable Me-Carthy of the facts. That officer procured a double rig and drove back with them. En route he secured the assistance at Sebring-ville of constables Michael Schweitzer and John Davis. The Keelan homestead was reached about daylight, and John Keelan was aroused from his sleep and told that he was a prisoner. The unfortunate young man LITTLE FEELING OR EMOTION. and seemed either dazed or careless. Passing from the house to the carriage, the officers halted John Keelan beside the body of his father as it lay where it had fallen between the pea stack and the waggon. His only rethe pea stack and the waggon. His only re-mark was, "I suppose this is what you want me for." Leaving constable Schwertzer in charge, constable McCarthy drove to Strat-ford. On the way the prisoner had very little to say touching the cause of his arrest or the awful suspicion which circumstances justified. He had no tears for the poor father who had spent a lifetime of toil in his bringing up. His chief anxiety seemed that as the old mau was dead he should not be convicted of having a hand in the death. When your correspondent reachfeet up into the air, returning again like millions of sky rockets. The shout that proceeded from the throats of the masses was what may be better described as a thrill of horror. Many women screamed with terror, and the chil-dren shrunk back into the crowd, frightened out of their lives. When people had time to draw their breath and consider that it was only an experiment which was being tried, they gave vent to loud demonstrations of de-light at the success of the amateur engineer convicted of having a hand in the death. When your correspondent reach-ed the scene, lot 32, in the sixth concession of Ellice, about noon to-day, he found an ordinary Canadian farmstead of the second class, having upon it a log dwelling and a middle-sized frame barn. The body of a dead man lay as it had lain since the light at the success of the amateur engineer who carried out the programme. When the smoke cleared away, not a vestige of the ves-sel was to be seen. It may be stated that the directing engineer was Mr. Kennedy, the engineer-in-chief of the Montreal Harbour Board. It is only right also to say that the citizen's committee have not provided any-thing on their extensive programme that has given so much satisfaction as the torpedo ex-periments. The people soon after dispersed, well pleased with the novel experiments in imitation of modern warfare. younger brother had turned his father over and heard his last sigh, with the exception that it had been covered by a quilt, which was respectfully removed in order to let us see the face. There was no blood either upon or about the face or the body, and

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., via Halifax, N.S., Sept.

On the morning of Sept. 7th, at Harbour Grace, a young child named Carroll, four years old; lost its life by its parents' house eing burned.

The French war ship Clorinde left on the

Purchasers of Annual Leases at the Govern-ment Sales at Brockville. vernment's

Unsatisfactory News from the Fisheries-An Impediment to Navigation Removed -Child Burnt to Death-Movements of War Ships.

any means pleasant. The Merlin rock in the St. John's Narrows

MONTREAL, Sept. 20 .- The difficulty which has existed for some time past in the City Council in relation to the granting of a new

charter for forty years to the City Passenger 10th inst. for Labrador. It is said she will sail from thence to France. H. M. S. Druid left on the same day for

railway has come to an end by Aldermen Nelson and Greene, who belonged to the majority, coming before the Coun-cil to-day and bringing forward a reso-lution to quash the whole proceedings.

Both gentlemen admitted that in their inter course with their constituents they had dis

BROCKVILLE, Sept. 15. --Mr. Jarvis Robin. son to-day disposed of the leasehold of a num-ber of the islands in the river St. Lawrence that formed part of the Indian reserve. The erms of the sale were that the leases should last twenty years at a yearly rent, no ore person to be allowed to rent more than one island; purchasers to pay the first year's rent forthwith, failing which the island will be immediately again offered for sale ; within two years a sightly house should be erected. Mr. DeBoucherville read the conditions of th ease. Bidding was somewhat slow. Lon

Island, about two miles from Gananoque, was put up at an upset price of \$10 per annum and no offer was made for it. Pitch Pine Island was put up at the same price and was

knocked down to D. Ford Jones, M.P., for \$11. Hog Island was the next offer at \$20 a year. The island contains 23 acres, and the lease went at \$25 to Mr. E. D. Sherwood, of Ottawa. The following were the purchasers of island leases with the rate per annum :--

Pine Island, F. C. Clemow..... Ball Island, H. T. Fitzsimmons.... Corn Island, R. P. Cook.....

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

covered that an overwhelming majority of the

mry the dead, to protect the widow, and to ducate the orphan." All this was to be one-as regards members of the order-by ain stated and regular contrib on each member. So excellent were ects of the society that its members numerous, its branches made and se became numerous, its branches indiff, and its influence greats. How deside its indifference in therwise with an order winder simulation do in such good things, and which admiratory filled the bill t In a very short time the order found favour in the United States and in Canada. So far as the dates at which it was introduced into these two countries are concerned, Canada takes precedence. * According to American authorities two important events urred in the spring of 1819 ; one was the birth of Queen Victoria, the other was the beginning of Oddfellowship on this continent. According to a Nova Scotian historian an Oddfellows' lodge existed in Halifax as early as 1815, and a military lodge of the same order seventeen years later. The original warrants for the formation of these lodges are in existence. This latter statement does two things : it fixes the origin of Oddfellowship on this continent on Canadian soil ; and it places the commencement of the order in England at an earlier date than 1820, as given by some writers. For some time the American and English lodges were in affiliation, but a separation was brought about, for reasons which it is unnecessary here to enter into. On this separation the American branch of order extended its basis of operations, and soon counted its members in all habitable parts of the continent. It was in 1843 that Oddfellowship was introduced into Ontario and Quebec, then known as

THE PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Both the Manchester Unity and the American Order were founded at that time at montreal. In the year 1845 a lodge was or ganized in Belleville, and that lodge was the first in Upper Canada. In 1846 Canad an Oddfellows considered themselves strong enough to form a Grand Lodge. and they accordingly formed it, and called it the Grand Lodge of British North America. At that time there were 22 subor-dinate lodges and 2,233 members in British. North America. From that time the mem-bership increased, and in 1875 in Ontario alone there were no less than 134 lodges, with 10,000 members, who had contributed up to that time \$70,000 to the charitable objects of the order. In 1830 still further increases in the number of lodges and in the member ship are reported. All these lodges were re presented in the demonstration yesterday. The lodges under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Grand Lodge of America, were also represented, and their representatives in-cluded Oddfellows from every State in the

THE GATHERING

of so large a body of Oddfellows in Toronto was an event of no small importance. It favourably affected the railways, steamboats, and the hotel-keepers, and it had considerable influence in attracting visitors to the city and to the grounds of the Industrial Exhibition Association. From early morning the rail-way stations and wharves were crowded. line of railway ran its extra trains, and many a train came into the city composed of twenty cars-all of which were packed far wenty cars-all of which were packed far beyond the point where railway riding ceases beyond the point where railway riding ceases to be a pleasure. The weather, happily, being of the finest possible descrip-tion, literally drove people from their homes, and compelled them either to go direct to the Exhibition grounds, or to hang about the street corners with a view to getting a passing glance at the procession. The result was crowded thoroughfares and per-piring people. As for the Oddfellows, they, when they arrived arrived, were, with their bands. stationed, awaiting marching orders, at vari-ous points along. Front and Wellington streets. Some bivouacked on the sidewalk others camped on the Parliament grounds, and not a few found shelter from Sol's indisminating rays in an empty warehouse. many of the visitors did not arrive till , it was afternoon before the word to move was given.

THE PROCESSION

the largest ever seen in Toronto, em-cing representatives from all parts of the ntry. It was advertised to take place at the second processing the second marshals did not succeed in arranging the until after one o'clock. Before noon the erent railway stations were crowded with onto brethren waiting to record with brethren waiting to receive visitors, had provided for our receive train arrived the members of He left the earth He provided for our received the members of

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Sunday atternoon, though rain fell almost continuously, the brethren gathered in large numbers at their hall in Yonge street, preparatory to marching to St. James' Cathe-dral, where the Rev. J. W. Venable, chap-lain to the Sovereign Lodge, was announced to deliver a sermon. At a quarter to three o'clock, as the members began to arrive, the Cathedral chimes rang appropriate airs, and in a very short time the edifice was crowded in a very short time the endoce was crowded to the door, a large number of ladies being present. Messrs. T. Walmsley, Johnson, Hornibrook, Mutton, Blight, and others, filled the position of ashers, and did excellent service in seating the large congregation.

The visitors were escorted to scats at the front on each side of the main aisle, being re-ceived upon their entrance with all the honours. The service was conducted by Rev. R. W. E. Greene, who read the lessons and the prayers; the sermon preached by Rev. J. W. Venable, of was sailles, Kentucky. The splendid cathedral choir, under Mr. Doward's leadership, led the singing, and sang several anthems. Among the anthems was "The Heavens are telling," regarding the singing of which the American visitors were, at the close of the service, loud in their praise. Rev. Mr. Venable took for his text the

Rev. Mr. Venable took for his text the question "Who is my neighbour?" He pointed out briefly the circumstances under which the interrogation was put to our Lord. One of the Jewish lawyers, anxious to entrap Him into some irreverent statement, asked Him which was the greatest commandment. To this the Lord replied with another ques-tion, to which the lawyer answered that as he read the law, it was his duty to serve his God with all his heart and to love his neigh-bour as himself. Following this conversa-tion, came the question from the lawyer "who is my neighbour?" the response to which was given in the parable of the good Samaritan. The rev. gentleman pointed out following address :-which was given in the paralle of the good Samaritan. The rev. gentleman pointed out how that the Priest and the Levite were the very men of all others who should have as-sisted the wounded Jew, for upon them as officers of the other parallel devolved especially works of benevolence and charity. But they were too thoroughly imbued with this world's ways, and were unmindful of the Mosaic or-dinance regarding the poor and the dis-tressed. The Samaritan was the converse of the Priest and Levite. A good act was not looked for from him, but so good-hearted was

our wounds he pours wine of His grace. At had provided for our rede

the Priest and Levite. A good act was not looked for from him, but so good-hearted was he that, looking upon the wounded Jew, not as belonging to another set of people, but as a fellow human being, a brother in this road of life, he came to his rescue, poured on hum oil and wine, carried him to an inn, paid for his attendance there, and left sufficient money with the inn-keeper to provide for his wants until he (the Samaritan) should return again. In this parable the Lord did two things : He pointed out the true course for the genuine Christian and he indicated the genuine Christian, and he indicated the ects which actuated His descent to this 1. Regarding the latter point, it was to served that Jesus Himself was the good ritan. He had found man in distress. came to man's rescue by offering Himself as a propitiation for our sins. Into our wounds he poured the oil and wine of His grace. At His own cost He demption, and when vided a Comforter to

passing in front of the visitors took up tions in front of and behind them. Aft exchange of courtesies, the procession was made up. The members of subordinate lodges, headed by the American band, of Providence, R. I., which came with the Bos-tonians, came first, the Toronto encampment most, then followed Excelsion Toligo, of Chi-cago, and lastly the Boston visitors. A great most due of the due to the due to the states crowd had gathered in front of the station, and followed the procession through Yonge, King, York, and Front streets to the Queen's hotel. The band played a number of hymns very creditably, and though the visitors were tired and dusty after their long jour tired and dusty after their long jour-ney, they stepped out with renewed vigour under the revivifying power of the music. As they approached the hotel the Toronto brethren opened ranks and saluted as the visitors passed through. Be-fore separating, three cheers were given for Chicago and Boston. The officers of the Bos-ton Battalion are as follows:---Major, John Turner - Adjutant B. M. Sazzer - Ouarten Turner ; Adjutant, B. M. Seaver ; Quarter master, E. B. Stetson ; First Captain, J. P

master, E. B. Stetson; First Captain, J. P. Loring; Second Captain, D. Frank Titus; Third Captain, T. N. Pierce; Fourth Cap-tain, G. D. Wemyss; Band Sergeant, W. H. Oates; First Sergeant, Henry Fox; Second Sergeant, J. W. Hoffman; Third Sergeant, Hiram Trebble, jr.; Fourth Sergeant, B. Sturtevant. The officers of the encampment are :--W. P. Pierce, C.P.; John W. Emer-son, H.P.; E. W. Brown, S.W.; Henry W. Clarke, Scribe; J. C. Burham, Treas.; and L. A. Oates, J.W. Including ladies, the party numbers about one hundred and fifty. They came hither by the Hoosac tunnel route, the train being a special fifty. They came hither by the Hoosa tunnel route, the train being a species tunnel route, the train being a special one, made up of two passenger and three sleeping coaches. The following members of the local committee received the visitors at the Queen's-Bros. J. T. Horni-brook, P.G.M.; J. B. King, G.S.; W. Badenach, G.T.; J. Donough, G.P.; H. Blain, G. W. Mutton, Thomas Walmsley, J. Johnson, W. Blight, Joseph Oliver, James Richards, and M. E. Snider. It was found that the Queen's could not accommodate the that the Queen's could not accommodate the entire party, so they distributed themselves at the Walker House, Rossin House, and

Windsor. MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. At half-past eight o'clock on Monday morn ing the Chicago and Bunker Hill Encamp ments paraded at their hotels, and headed b

the band of the latter, proceeded to the Queen's and thence escorted the officers and embers of Sovereign Grand Lodge to the Legislative buildings, where the Grand Lodge of Ontario was in session. At the entrance the Patriarche opened ranks and the Grand Lodge members passed through the line under their arched swords. When the members had been assigned to places, and the Grand Sire and officers had taken up position, M. W. Grand Master W. H. Cole presented the

Most Worthy Grand Sire, Officers, and Mem-bers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge ; It gives me great pleasure to be able to welcome you to the Dominion of Canada, and especially to the jurisdiction of the Province

f Ontario. You have already received a cordial relcome to this beautiful city from its chief magistrate. It enhances the pleasure of ting you upon this occasion, to know that this is the first time that your august body has met outside the country that gave

But let me assure you, sir, that you will find brethren as true, with hearts as warm, to the principles of our order here in this country, which stretches to the frozen regions of the north, as you have found in the country in which you have so far sojourned : and may all the incidents of your journey to and from this place, as well as our intercourse during your short stay amongst us, be of that pleasant character to cause it to be remen bered as a bright spot in life's journey ; for it will be the earnest endeavour, not only of th members of the order, but of the citizens here, to make you comfortable and happy here, to make you comfortable and happy while with us. I welcome you to this cham-ber, which, by the kind permission of the Government, is placed at your disposal, with the library and committee rooms adjoining. In the years that have passed this old hamber has meanwhed with the waise of chamber has resounded with the voices eloquent men who have battled for the libe discussed and laws enacted which have been discussed and laws enacted which have re-sulted in the building up of this country; and I have no doubt, sir, but that the discussions entered upon and the measures enacted dar-ing the session upon which you are about eneted dur

CANADIAN-BUILT VESSELS.

A New Order from the Washington Trea-sury Department-Removal of the Ex-emption on Canadian Vessels Owned by Americans.

year had a serious grievance growing out of the Act of June 30th, 1879, as hitherto inthe Act of June soul, 1679, as interto in-terpreted by the Treasury Department, whereby Canadian vessels purchased by American citizens have been permitted to enter the consting trade of the United States enter the coasting trade of the United States on the lakes as barges and escape the pay-ment of tonnage due the United States. In order to secure a modification of this inter-pretation of the law the American Ship-building and Vessel-owners' Association a few days ago sent here a committee consisting of H. E. Blanchard, of De-troit, Wm. Keith and C. H. Weeks, of Bay City, and H. H. Swan, of Detroit Council, to confer with the Secretary of the icil, to confer with the Secretary of the sury. The subject was at once taken up

Council, to conter with the Secretary of the Treasury. The subject was at once taken up by the Secretary, Assistant Secretary French, Chief of the Navigation division, and Mr. Phillips. Acting Solicitor of the Treasury. The last named jofficer to-day delivered a written opinion to the effect that the conclud-ing damage of the act in question does not written opinion to the enect that the conclud-ing clause of the act in question does not apply to barges and vessels of Canadian build not propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own when owned by American citizens; so that such barges or vessels when so owned and found trading between district and district will be liable to payment of a tonnage tax of \$1.30 per ton. Secretary Sherman has approved this decision, and a circular of instruction in accordance there-with will be issued to customs officers."

A COUP D'ETAT IN BRAZIL

The Buenos Ayres Legislature Closed by the Federal Government-The Deputies Driven Out at the Point of the Bayonet.

BUENOS AVRES, Sept. 18 .- On the 21st of BUENOS AVEES, Sept. 18.—On the 21st of Angust the national troops entered the Pro-vincial Chambers, ejected the members of the Chamber of Deputies at the point of the bayones, posted double sentinels, and closed the Legislature by order of the National Gov-ernment. A great crowd collected in the street, but there was no disturbance. The senators and deputies adjourned to the muni-cipal hall and issued a manifesto, which failed to elicit a manifestation of popular feeling. The city remains quiet.

NO WEAPON TO BE FOUND.

John Keelan's shirt lay between the body John Keelan's shirt lay between the body and the peastack, where he had thrown it, and a neck oke from the waggon was the only possible weapon visible, but it bore no signs of having been used. There was a wound on the back of the head of the corpse, and the nose, which had been arched in life, was broken in as if by a blow, the bridge present-ing an indentation as though struct by ing an indentation as though struck by a blunt weapon. The absence of blood was remarked upon, but the discoloured condition of the forchead and the upper part of the face suggested that death had ensued, not merely from the force of the blow or fall, hat force a convector condition which would but from a congested condition which would not have arisen had the blood flown freely Without desiring to prejudice the case against the accused, it will not be improper to say that he does not enjoy a very good reputation among the neighbours, being regarded as ugly tempered. It is stated by a neighbour that during a quarrel nearly a year ago the young fellow hit his father with a scoop shovel, per-manently damaging the latter's left eye. The old gentleman was described to your reporter as an industrious, genial, vigorous old man, who had passed the allotted span of three-score and ten, and who, notwithstanding his burden of seventy, three years, and his long score and ten, and who, notwithstanding his burden of seventy-three years, and his long life of labour and privation in the bush, was as hard-working, as fond of a joke, and as full of fun as a young fel-low of twenty-five. The son does low of twenty-five. The son does not appear to have got along very amicably with the old man at times, although they generally lived on the terms which exist be-generally lived on the terms which exist be-tween father and son at that time of life. In the afternoon Dr. Shaver and Dr. Hyde left here to hold an inquest upon the remains.

Successful Exhibition in the Montreal Harbour Yesterday—Part of the Dominion Exhibition Programme.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The torpedo experi-ments in the harbour, to which great interest and curiosity attached, came off this morg-ing, and with complete success. For a length of time before the hour set for the explosion, dense masses of citizens and strangers took up positions along the water front. The ships in the harbour were also crowded with ships in the harbour were also crowded with sight-seers, some of whom climbed up the rigging to obtain a better view. At eleven o'clock the number of spectators could not have been less than from thirty to forty thousand. The lines of people extended at least three miles. All classes, ages, and sexes were represented, and although there was a large number of the rough alement present yet the number of the rough element present yet the behaviour was unexceptionable. The people had not long to wait after the hour advertised, as the first report of an explosion was heard at five minutes past the time. It merely ruffled the surface of the water and set peoonly the names of thirty prisoners for trial, whilst in former years the average has been near one hundred. A Roman Catholic priest of fourteen years' ple on the tip-toe of excitement for what was to follow. In a moment a loud report was heard, and in a flash the waters were shot up some thirty or forty feet and came pouring down like a mighty cataract. It was a beau-tiful sight, and delighted the multitude, who warmly applauded the experiment. The next attack was to be the climax of the engage-ment. A pirate ship of some fifty or sixty tons, fitted up as a man-of-war with a dummy orew, floated leisurely about half a mile from

standing named Sequin writes a long letter in a local paper addressed to Bishop Fabre, announcing his conversion to Protestantism, and giving his reasons therefor. There were 1,947 cattle and 600 sheep shipped from this port last week to Great Britain. The total shipments of live stock for this season so far were 35,350 cattle, 64. 000 sheep, and 700 hogs, whilst for the whole of last year the numbers were 26,000 cattle, 78,000 sheep, and 3,300 hogs. the shore. ' The steamer with the electricians and batteries on board was moored at a safe and batteries on board was moored at a safe distance off. All eyes were strained to see the ship knocked to pieces, and as quick as thought they had their desire, for no sooner was the lightning shot discharged than the vessel was blown into myriads of fragments, that were mingled with a vast body of water and a cloud of dense black smoke, all of which were carried some hundred and fifty feat up into the air, returning again

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS. TRENTON, Sept. 15.—This morning Georg Valentine, jr., a farmer residing near Wooler in the township of Murray, committed sui cide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife

As he did not rise at the usual ho he wa called to breakfast, when a fall was heard o the stairs, and he was discovered at the foot in a dying condition. The rash act is at tributed to mental depression. He leaves wife, who is very ill with consumption, an two young children.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-Madame Huot, wh when in a violent passion lately at he husband, who had had her sentenced to tw months for assault, attempted to kill h infant child in the cell of the police cour was found guilty to-day of an aggravate assault and sentenced to two months' ac ditional imprisonment. On being taken t the cell she committed a violent assault upo the officer, who, however, did not lay a con plaint against her.

Narcisse Gravel, the youthful train-wrecker was tried here to-day at the General Session and found guilty. From wanton mischief h placed a stone of six pounds' weight on th rail as a train was approaching, but the en gineer fortunately saw his manœuvre, an stopped the train in time to prevent a dreadfi accident. Owing to the youth of the culpri the sentence was held in suspension. KINGSTON, Sept. 20.-Chas. Hippau German, has been arrested for fraud. appears he sold a bill of exchange to anoth erman, and when the draft was presente at the bank it was sent to New York for pay ment but was protested. The first Germa had previously had one of the three bills set him cashed, and of course the second cou not be paid. The former promised so and skipp the amount but failed to do so and skip out. He was arrested on Sunday night

brought here this morning. At the polic court he was remanded pending a settlemen

EPPS'S COCOA .- GRATEFUL AND COMFOR ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of th natural laws which govern the operations (digestion and nutrition, and by a careful af plication of the fine properties of well-select ed Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our break fast tables with a delicately flavoured bever age which may save us many heavy doctort bills. It is by the judicious use of such arti-cles of diet that a constitution may be gradu cording my gratitude for the great and won-derful results produced by Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia in removing a ringbone from a valuable horse without blemishing or re-moving the hair. GEORGE N. PAYNE, 35 and 37 West 29th street, N.Y. Giles' Pills cure Flatulency. 'Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N.Y. Trial size, 25 cents.

New Zealand has made m

mitation of modern warfare. PACIFIC JUNCTION BAILWAY. Location Surveys Proceeding Vigorously Visit of Inspection by the Directors. GRAVENHURST, Sept. 21.—The location surveys for the Pacific Junction railway are being again vigorously proceeded with from this point northward. The directors of the company paid a visit to this place to day in order to examine the terminal and junction facilities. They were accompanied by repre-sentatives of the Midland, the Northern, sentatives of the indiand, the North-Western, and the Whitby and Port Perry and Lindsay railway companies. A careful inspection was made, and it is understood that the result was satisfuctory to all the different railway interests. In addition to the surveys here, an engineer-

In addition to the surveys here, an engineer-ing party has been sent by the Pacific Juno-tion Company to Lake Nipissing to select terminal accommodation at that end of the line. Mr. Donaldson, emigration agent, with Professor Sheldon and Messrs. Curtis and Seagar, the English tenant farmer delegates, accompanied the visitors on the invitation of Mr. Cumberland.

I avail myself of the opportunity of re-cording my gratitude for the great and won-derful results produced by Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia in removing a ringbone from a valuable horse without blemishing or re-

latter were opposed to the granting of the concession proposed. They therefore bowed to the will of those who sent them to the Britain held its annual meeting to the will of those who sent them to the Council, and gracefully retired from the posi-tion which they had previously taken up. The resolution was carried, and the matter will have to come up again *de novo*. A notice of motion was entered to appoint a new com-mittee to make a report upon the subject. The citizens are elated at the result, as the this year, in accordance with issued by about thirty of the less ron works. Great disappointme however, because Messrs. Krun known cannon manufacturers, allow English visitors to inspect While the population of the Un dom has increased since 1865 from to 34,505,043, that of Ireland has great majority of them looked upon the surrender of the streets for so long a term as an outrage upon public rights. All the local papers, with one solitary exception, strenuby more than a quarter of a mill number of marriages has decreas ously opposed the charter. While pauperism has decreased and Wales from 971,000 to 837, As a result of the improvement in the country and the increase of work for the Scotland from 121,000 to 97,000, for Ireland show an increase fro labouring classes, there is a great falling off in the number of criminals in our city gaols. At this time last year there were 226 persons incarcerated, whilst at present the number is only 126, the lowest number for twenty years. The calendar for the fall assizes has

Speaking of the future of the Lords the London Standard says be possible to reform it, since, other human institution, the Ho mons included, it is by no means future, only life Peerages might or the composition of the Hous still further varied by the addi members elected either by the Ho mons itself or even by the cour cting as one constituency." The tomb of Mr. Percival Hart

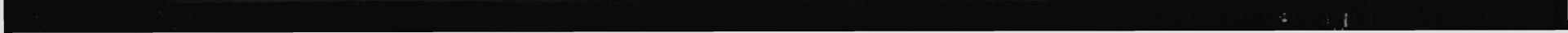
stone Castle, England, ancestor of Hart-Dyke (Lord Beaconsfield's in the House of Commons), is "The curious inspector of these will see a short account of an and for more than four centuries c moderate estate, not wasted by ncreased by avarice. May the emulating their virtues, long enjo sessions." of 1738. This inscription b

A Conservative banquet took pl cliffe, near Nottingham, on the the presidency of Lord Newark. yard, M.P., and Mr. Storer, M.P commons, Mr. Hildyard, speak measures brought before Parlian the Ground Game bill were bro the tenantry of England they wor a straw for it. He did not belie bill would do any good to occu

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has wi etter strongly advising the Irish lay their grievances and wants Irish Land Commission. Mr. siders the League " committed take and seriously compromised to cause when it put peasant propri-antagonism with fixity of tenure." Durable gentleman argues that antagonism between them who quite the contrary.

Mr. Tom Taylor's will has just h the personalty being sworn under This is probably a tolerably close tion of the extent of the fortune editor of *Punch*, for nearly all hi was personal. Mr. Taylor has left dividual legacies, in the shape of of books, and pictures, but his grounds at Lavender Sweep, tog the residue of his real and persona he leave on true to the dividual he leaves on trust as to the inco Taylor for her life, and as to the is children at her death.

It is most comforting to reflect Bombay Gazette, that sturdy of Phayre is pushing up to the fir Afghans who suppose he can only will learn their mistake. He is toldier, and Ayeub Khan would boldier, and Ayeub Khan would to presume on his piety. These soldiers, who buckle on the sw Lord and of Gideon, show a very to an enemy. They are inspired of prophetic Hebrew wrath; they and they smite the foe. They sa name of the Lord will I destroy th Edward L Edward Johnson, a veteran of ti ar War and the Battle of Waterle flied at Brentwood, aged 90 years. believe that he was the last surv 7th Hussars, as the regiment was th Hussars, as the regiment wa scalp wound at the stormin and thenceforward wore a silver p rown of his head. He was also s ace by portions of a shell at Wa leaving the service he received a p per day, but, being in fairly com rumstances, he ceased after a whil



THE GALLOWS CHEATED. Crown ate hour ned and ny tele-A Rat Portage Murderer Sentenced to Death. at th HE HANGS HIMSELF IN HIS CELL. Keelan SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 20. - His Honour Judge Sinclair and the Hon A. S. Hardy, Q. C., arrived here yesterday by the steamer Manitoba from the Algoma district, where away Manitoba from the Algona district, where they have been in connection with the special commission of Oyer and Terminer issued to the former by the Dominion and Ontarie Governments for the trial of Wm. Horn for Governments for the trial of Win. florn for the murder, on the 19th of March last, of Win. Adams at Rat Portage. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of December next. The murder took place in the disputed terri-The murder took place in the disputed terri-tory, and the witnesses for the Crown travel-led 750 miles to reach the place of trial. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Hamilton, Crown attorney, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. McFayden ed by nd Mr. Dunning for the prisoner. and Mr. Dunning for the prisoner. SARNIA, Sept. 21.—Wm. Horn, the man tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the man Adams at Rat Portage some time ago, hung himself in his cell at Sault Ste. Marie by fastening the sheet of his bed to the bars of his cell door. He had not been hanging long when discovered, but life was quite extinct. THOUSAND ISLAND LEASES. Purchasers of Annual Leases at the Govern-ment Sales at Brockville.

BROCKVILLE, Sept. 15.-Mr. Jarvis Robin son to-day disposed of the leasehold of a num-ber of the islands in the river St. Lawrence that formed part of the Indian reserve. The terms of the sale were that the leases should last twenty years at a yearly rent, no one person to be allowed to rent more than one island; purchasers to pay the first year's rent forthwith, failing which the island will be immediately again offered for sale ; within two years a sightly house should be erected. Mr. DeBoucherville read the conditions of the lease. Bidding was somewhat slow. Long Island, about two miles from Gananoque, was out up at an upset price of \$10 per annum d no offer was made for it. Pitch Pine and was put up at the same price and was knocked down to D. Ford Jones, M.P., for Hog Island was the next offer at \$20 a year. The island contains 23 acres, and the lease went at \$25 to Mr. E. D. Sherwood, of Ottawa. The following were the purchasers of island leases with the rate per annum :--

uckleberry Island, withdrawn. og Island, E. D. Sherwood itron Island, Chilion Jones..... rincess Charlotte Island, A. P. Sherwood ... link or Fisher Island, F. Jones pilsbury Island, F. H. Chrysler urgs Island, W. F. Dorgel d Island, F. Clemow... t Island, T. B. Robb. Island, T. C. Clemow... Island, H. T. Fitzsinmons... a Island, R. P. Cook....

MONTREAL AFFAIRS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-The difficulty which has existed for some time past in the City Council in relation to the granting of a new charter for forty years to the City Passenger railway has come to an end by Aldermen Nelson and Greene, who belonged to the majority, coming before the Council to-day and bringing forward a reso-lution to quash the whole proceedings. Both gentlemen admitted that in their interENGLISH MAIL.

Fresh News Gleaned From Old Country Journals.

ENGLAND.

According to the Saturday Review, it is easier for a Jew to get into Parliament as the representative of an English constituency than for a Roman Catholic. It is stated that Swarland Hall, an ancient historic mansion, has been placed at the dis-posal of a community of French Jesuits by

the owner, Mr. J. G. Riddell. The Rev. Richard Marcus Southwell, vicar St. Stephen's near St. Alban's, a living his own gift, which he has held since 1830, dead suddenly while talking to ome workmen. In a recent English railroad accident, Mrs.

Mitchell, a widow lady of fortune, on her way to a summer retreat, lost two sons and a daughter, while she, another son, and her servant were seriously injured. It is not in America only that new build-

ings go to pieces. The Guardians of Chester. nd, have appointed a committee to find out why the workhouse, built at a cost of \$200,000 six months ago, is already delapidated. According to London Truth, the life of the

Prince of Wales is insured by a number of speculative persons, as are the lives of many y several offices after the death of Prince At Exeter, England, a young farmer has

been sent to gaol for a month for shooting a rabbit on a farm of his own occupation, while a man brought before the same bench or brutally ill-treating his wife was fined five shillings. Drunkenness is said to be greatly on the in

crease in London. Ten years ago the persons arrested for drunkenness, or for being drunk and disorderly, numbered 21,695, whereas last year they had increased to 33,892, or by nearly fifty-seven per cent. A return recently and privately compiled

shows that insanity is largely on the increase among our poorer classes. It would appear that it is the lower and most degraded section of the poorer classes which furnishes the great proportion of the lunacy cases. From a Parliamentary paper just published

it appears that "the expenditure recorded to the 31st March, out of the moneys issued out of the consolidated fund for the expenses of fortifications," amounts to $\pounds7,413,346$. Of this sum Portsmouth figures for £3,067,990, and Plymouth for £1,477,521. An old English miser named Rhodes, who

An old English miser named knodes, who began making money as a rubbish gatherer, and lived and died in squalor, has bequeathed \$300,000 between the Royal Free Hospital, London, and the National Lifeboat Instituion, leaving his relations penniless. The will stands, but the charities have given the five next of kin \$5,250.

An English journal speculating on the possibility of Russia obtaining possession of the Corea, says that in such an event Russia's Corea, says that in such an event Russia's maritime provinces would be extended south-ward to the same parallel with her possessions in the West, and not even Great Britain or the United States would have so commanding an influence in the Pacific. an influence in the Pacific.

An eccentric Englishman, long a resident An eccentric Englishman, long a resident at Paris, has just committed suicide, after having devoted twenty years to a strange mania. Every six months he had a coffin the jury returned a verdict that the deceased ucide whilst of unsound mind short, or uncomfortable in some way, until and they added a rider to the effect that al-though no blame whatever was attaching to the last proved perfect. Having no further object in life, he killed himself. the police in the present instance, yet they were of opinion that persons charged with drunkenness should be searched, as when they were in that state they were most likely object in lite, he killed himself. The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain held its aimal meeting at Düsseldorf this year, in accordance with an invitation issued by about thirty of the leading German iron works. Great disappointment was felt, however, because Messrs. Krupp, the well-known cannon manufacturers, refused to allow English visitors to inspect their works. to inflict some injury upon themselves or other people. An English military critic writes .-- "The Germans carry one small spade to every four men, and large spades in the proportion of twenty-five per cent. of the small ones, be-sides ten per cent. of pickaxes. The Austrians and Russians are providing their twoon with grades in the proportion of one allow English visitors to inspect their works. While the population of the United King-dom has increased since 1865 from 29,861,908 to 34,505,043, that of Ireland has decreased by more than a quarter of a million, and the number of marriages has decreased by 6,000. While pauperism has decreased in England and Wales from 971,000 to 837,000, and in Austrians and Russians are providing their troops with spades in the proportion of one to every two men, and the French have adopted the principle of carrying entrenching tools though we are not quite certain of the proportion decided upon. The question of carrying entrenching tools was referred to an English committee ages ago, but as it re-quired something like ten years for a com-mittee to decide upon the constitution of an Scotland from 121,000 to 97,000, the returns for Ireland show an increase from 69,000 to 100.000. Speaking of the future of the House of Lords the London Standard says :-- "It may be possible to reform it, since, like every other human institution, the House of Com-mons included, it is by no means perfect. In future, only life Peerages might be granted, or the composition of the House might be still further varied by the addition to it of members elected either by the House of Com-mons itself or even by the country at large nittee to decide upon the constitution of an English army corps, we may perhaps see a huge European war upon us before the authorifies can make up their mind upon this new but simple question." English papers report that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, New South Wales, the Hon. T. McIlwraith, Premons itself or even by the country at large mier of Queensland, a semi-tropical colony of about 100,000 inhabitants, said that he had acting at one constituency.' about 100,000 inhabitants, said that he had minutely examined the cattle trade with England, as carried on in St. Louis and Chicago; and had also visited Texas and Colorado, and compared their resources with what he knew of the resources of Australia. He did not think it was as profitable as it might be made in Australia. He was satisfied that the Australians were in a far better position than the Americans to put meat on the English market. Nevertheless, the fact remains that hitherto the Australians have spent tens of thousands in the effort The tomb of Mr. Percival Hart, of Lullingstone Castle, England, ancestor of Sir William Hart-Dyke (Lord Beaconsfield's "whipper-in" in the House of Commons), is inscribed : "The curious inspector of these monuments will see a short account of an ancient family, for more than four centuries content with moderate estate, not wasted by luxury nor increased by avarice. May their posterity, emulating their virtues, long enjoy their pos-sessions." This inscription bears the date of 1738. have spent tens of thousands in the effort A Conservative banquet took place at Radwithout any compensatory result. Mithout any compensatory result. Mr. Henry Brougham Loch, C. B., Gover-nor of the Isle of Man, whom her Majesty has been pleased to advance to the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, is a son of the late Mr. James Loch, M.P., of Uppat, Sutherlandshire, and brother of the late Mr. George Loch, Q.C., M.P.; his mother was Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Orr, of Bridgeton, N.B., and he was born in the year 1827. In 1844 he entered the Indian army as cornet in the 3rd regicliffe, near Nottingham, on the 2nd, under the presidency of Lord Newark. Mr. Hild-yard, M.P., and Mr. Storer, M.P., were pretent. Replying to the toast of the House of Commons, Mr. Hildyard, speaking of the measures brought before Parliament, said if the Grand Common tent measures brought before Parliament, said if the Ground Game bill were brought before he tenantry of England they would not care a straw for it. He did not believe that the would do any good to occupiers of the born in the year 1827. In 1844 he entered the Indian army as cornet in the 3rd regi-ment of Bengal Light Cavalry. He acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Gough in the Sutlej campaign, and served under General Beatson in Bulgaria, in 1854, when organizing the Turkish cavalry. He was secretary to the Earl of Elgin's special mission in China in 1867 and 1860; and he also acted as private secretary to the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, from 1861 to 1863, when he was ap-pointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man. Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has written a long Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., has written a long letter strongly advising the Irish farmers to discard the advice of the Land League and lay their grievances and wants before the Irish Land Commission. Mr. Smyth con-siders the League "committed a grave mis-take and seriously compromised the tenants' cause when it put peasant proprietorship in antagonism with fixity of tenure." The hon-purable gentleman argues that there is no antagonism between them whatever, but quite the contrary. London Trath :- "It is impossible to meet half a dozen Bonn students without noticing that at least four of them bear permanent marks of the sword on their faces, and many quite the contrary. Mr. Tom Taylor's will has just been proved the personalty being sworn under £16,000. This is probably a tolerably close representa-tion of the extent of the fortune of the late marks of the sword on their faces, and many are most unpleasantly disfigured as a result of these encounters. As to Heidelberg, one of the prettiest spots in the neighbourhood of the town is the well-known tavern, "Zur Hirschgasse," on the banks of the Neckar, in the gardens of which the duels regularly take place about twice in every ten days, several being fought on the same afternoon, one after the other." Among the many Heidelberg traditions of duelling is the fol-lowing :--Two students fought, and each sliced off the other's nose. The noses fell to the ground, and being picked up by the sec-onds, were plastered again on the faces of the duellists. The operation succeeded, but in the hurry the noses had been changed. The aquiline man henceforward had a smub, and the snub man had an aquiline nose. Some of the features of taxation in Engeditor of Punch, for nearly all his property was personal. Mr. Taylor has left a few in-dividual legacies, in the shape of books, sets of books, and pictures, but his home and grounds at Lavender Sweep, together with the residue of his real and personal property, be leaves on trust as to the income to Mrs. Taylor for her life, and as to the origination Taylor for her life, and as to the principal to is children at her death. It is most comforting to reflect, says the Bombay Gazette, that sturdy old General Phayre is pushing up to the front. Those Aighans who suppose he can only sing psalms will learn their mistake. He is a thorough voldier, and Ayeub Khan would do well not to presume on his piety. These God-fearing poldiers, who buckle on the sword of the Lord and of Gideon, show a very rough front some of the features of taxation in Eng-Since the properties of the sword of the local many. They are inspired with a kind is more the features of taxtion in Engrander the parties of the Local will I destroy them."
Some of the features of the features of the features of the local many. They are inspired with a kind if he dies without a will, you will then pay slit to get this \$500, you have to pay \$10, and if he dies without a will, you will then pay slit to get this \$500, you have to pay \$10, and if he dies without a will, you will then pay slit to get this \$500, you have to pay \$10, and if he dies without a will, you will then pay slit to get this \$500, you have to pay \$10, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is \$1,000, and \$1,500 if there he no will, and if the logacy is a she was also struck in the size or sorts you \$250. If you study and become a barrister, the administer a the she head. He was also struck in the inster and the state sort of the state in medicine you pay \$50. If you so the service here received a pension of 2s. per tay, but, being in fairly comfortable cirrum the server sort on the land, was a the land, wa Lord and of Gideon, show a very rough front to an enemy. They are inspired with a kind of prophetic Hebrew wrath; they imprecate and they smite the foe. They say, "in the name of the Lord will I destroy them."

during the last few years, but, like its neigh-bours, it has been spending money a little too freely. People and Parliament are just now sorety exercised about ways and means, taxation, and retrenchment. Great reduc-tions are to be effected in the civil service ; unblic works are either ethomed for want of

public works are either stopped for want of funds or curtailed, now that the winter is over; and out of the last £5,000,000 loan, when prior engagements had been met, only about £800,000 remained available. What is wanted is more capital to develop the splen-did resources of the country. A return of the various orders of the Privy

A return of the various orders of the comber, Council made between the 31st of December, 1878, and the 31st of March, 1880, for the preven 1878, and the 31st of March, 1880, for the preven 1878, and the 31st of March, 1880, for the preven doubts are set at rest in her right as a femme sole, by reason of an order obtained at the Marlborough Street Police Court in the year 1875, whereby her earnings and property were protected against her husband and his creditors. In the year 1877 Mrs. Lee ob-tained a divorce in the Supreme Court of New York against her husband, who was married for the second time a few months ago. In her will she bequeaths £3,000 to be invested for her mother, and at her death the amount is to be divided amongst other rela-tives. To Mrs. Goodall, her companion, she leaves £100; to Mrs. Stephens, £100; to her of her theatrical agent in America, £100; to tion of cattle disease has been issued. Tables appended to the return show that £65,049 appended to the return show that £65,049 was the total amount of compensation paid by local authorities in Great Britain for animals slaughtered during 1879. In the same year there were imported into England, Wales, and Scotland 106,936 foreign cattle, sheep, and swine from Denmark, 102,761 from Canada, and 200,647 from the United States of America, the total number of ani-mals imported from all foreign countries hav-ing been 1,239,696. ing been 1,239,696.

A curious discovery, which seems to indicate an undiscovered crime, was made by Mr. Frank Ball, of Cambridge road, London, who informed the Bethnal Green police that while shooting on the banks of the Thames, near Tilbury, yesterday, his foot struck against something. On looking closer he discovered the Hon. H. Carr-Glyn .- London World.

it to be a skull, and on examining the spot further he found a second skull somewhat smaller. He took the skulls to the Polic Office, and medical inspection pronounced them to be those of a young man and young woman. The lower jaw was gone from both, and the woman's skull bore traces of fracture. The spot will be further examined. About half-past ten on Wednesday night, 1st inst., a most determined suicide was

committed in an entry near the bottom of Warren street, Liverpool. A man, who by his dress appeared to be a workingman, was covered with blood, a large pool of which surrounded him, and by his side there was a large new clasp-knife, with which he had wounded himself. When asked who had cut his throat he replied, "My own hand." He was removed to the Royal Infirmary, where

he was attended by Dr. Meesom, but soon after being admitted the man died, his windpipe being nearly severed. His name is sup-posed to be John Lamb, but his address could not be ascertained.

Coloured seamen in this country, says the London Echo of August 25, have a serious grievance, and they met in Liverpool yester-day to agitate for a remedy. It is complained that when white seamen desert their ships in foreign ports coloured sailors are employed to fill their places, but when they come here they are sent adrift, a re-engagement for a homeward voyage being refused. Owing, it is said, to the prejudice existing even here against their colour, these men, it is alleged, can find employment neither afloat nor on

shore, and run serious risk of starvation Resolutions calling for legislation compelling shipowners to return such men to their homes were unanimously passed at the meeting. It was also resolved to raise subscriptions for the more pressing wants of the destitute seamen.

the evening previous by cutting his throat with a penknife in one of the cells of Leman

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

carriage is taxed \$11 a year. Your dog costs \$1.25 a year. For a license to carry a gun you pay \$2.50. The tax for every male ser-vant is \$4. rage almost bled to death, but he is now pro-gressing favourably. A large force of police visited the place, but made no arrests. Probate of the will of the late Miss Neilson

visited the place, but made no arrests. A great Orange demonstration was lately held at Florence Court, Fermanagh, Ireland, the fine seat of the Earl of Enniskillen, the Earl, Imperial Grand Master of the world, presiding. It was of this nobleman's prede-cessor that Tom Moore sang : "For even Lord Cole himself could not For the Orange party be more red hot." The present Lord Cole, however, is less addicted to politico-religious than to pleasur-able associations. He was a co-respondent in the Mordaunt divorce suit, and has married an heiress of one of the great iron million-Frobate of the will of the late Mias Neilson has been granted to Mr. George Lewis, her sole executor. The estate was sworn under £25,000, but, this, I understand, does not in-clude her Chicago property. The testatrix appears as "Lilian Adelaide Lee, wife of Philip Lee;" and as it has been stated in some quarters that this lady, having been matried, could not legally make a will, all doubts are set at rest in her right as a femme sole by reason of an order obtained at the an heiress of one of the great iron million-aires, the Bairds of Gartsherrie. Lord Cole's drag is one of the best in London.

on servant, Mrs. Brown, $\pounds 100$; to the write of her theatrical agent in America, $\pounds 100$; to Mr. Joseph Knight, the well-known theatri-cal critic, $\pounds 1,000$; to Mr. Edward Compton, the actor, $\pounds 1,000$; and the residue of her for-tune to her old and steadfast friend, Admiral

Charles Frost and Edwin Smith, who were Charles Frost and Edwin Smith, who were sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude for a burglary at Chelmsford two years ago, were recently discharged, it having been proved to the Home Secretary that they were innocent. On Wednesday, the 1st, they attended at the Southwark Police Court to complain of the unfortunate position in which they were placed. Frost said they were convicted on evidence showing that gross perjury had been committed. After two years of intense suffering they were proved to be innocent, the real parties who committed the crime being convicted. Inquiries were instituted, and after a thorough investigation, the Home Secretary, being convinced of their innocence, granted a free pardon, and they were liber-ated from Millbank Prison on the 26th with-out a penny in the world. Applicant here out a penny in the world. Applicant here handed the magistrate the pardons, which were endorsed, "Conduct, good." Mr. Bridge said that everybody who heard their statement must be sorry for them, and he trusted that they might be enabled to earn an honest livelihood. Frost said that he had been "hounded" about by the police for years, and this was the second time he had been proved innocent after conviction. They would have great difficulty in obtaining work in consequence of the stain on their charac-ters. They were now quite destitute. Mr.

Bridge was extremely sorry for them, and recommended them to apply to the Charity Organization Society, who, no doubt, would grant them immediate assistance. It appears that the Rev. Geo. Maxwell Gordon, who was killed in the solution and a missionary. The Record says: "The Rev. who was killed in the sortie from Candahar, was not a military chaplain, but a missionary. The *Record* says: "The Rev. George Maxwell Gordon was the younger of the two sons of the late eminent Christian Protestant Captain Gordon, R. N. (some time M. P. for Dundalk), by Barbara, the sister of the late Abel Smith, of Woodhallpark, M.P. for Hertfordshire, and also of the late Hon. Mrs. Leslie Melville, mother of the bereaved Mrs. Henry Wright, of Hampstead. Educa-ted at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Gor-don took his BA. degree in 1861, and his M. A. in 1864. His first curacy was under the venerated Dr. Marsh, at Beddington, where he had also the advantage of being associated with Mr. French, now the Bishop of Lahore, to whom he became much attached. After

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

GENERAL ROBERTS' VICTORY Details of the Defeat of Ayoub Khan.

AN IRRESISTIBLE ASSAULT. The Murder of Lieut. Maclaine by His Afghan Guards.

The London Times of the 6th inst. gives the following account of the defeat of Ayoub Khan by Gen. Roberts' forces :---The clear and soldierlike report of General

According to intelligence received from Connemara, an attack was made on Mon-day, the 30th ult., upon the Rev. Neville Sherbrooke, son-in-law of Earl Cairns, and Mr. Pakenham Law, Q.C. These gentlemen were on a tour in the district, and, accom-panied by the Rev. Mr. Cory, of Cliffen, a Protestant clercyman, were returning. As The clear and soldierlike report of General Roberts, together with the various telegrams from our own correspondents, enable us to give an intelligible account of the victory of the 1st of September. On the 31st ult. General Roberts reached Candahar. The same day he panied by the Rev. Mr. Cory, of Clifden, a Protestant clergyman, were returning. As the party were on their way some stones were thrown at them by children, and, as the cars proceeded, the labourers along the road joined in the attack, and showers of stones were hurled at the travellers. All fortunately escaped unhurt, although the assault is de-scribed as a most determined one. caused the enemy's position to be reconnoitred by his principal staff officer, Colonel Chap man, and by General Gough, commanding his cavalry. Their report gave him full informa

cavalry. Their report gave him full informa-tion as to the nature of the ground and the distribution of Ayoub Khan's troops. He found that it was practicable to turn the enemy's right and thus place himself in rear of the Baba Wali range, where the main camp of the Afghans was, they having tem-porarily abandoned their standing camp at Mazra. Confident in the strength and valour of his troops, he resolved to attack the next day without waiting for the arrival of General Phayre. We gather from his telegram that he had on marching in occupied a position in advance of Canda-har, probably the site of the old cantoments, where water would be easily procurable. His plan of attack was simple, and calculated to effect his object with a minimum of loss. The cavalry brigade of General Gough, con-sisting of the 9th Lancers, the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and the 2nd scribed as a most determined one. The "Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries," just issued, contains a number of facts of interest and importance as bearing upon the condition of a large class in Ire-land. In many of the poorer districts on the west coast the inhabitants depend on their fishing more than on their farming. The rough stony patches of ground they attempt to cul-tivate would not support them if their re-sources were not eked out by the produce of the sea. The total number of Irish vessels enaged in fishing in 1879 was 5,834, with crews consisting of 20,449 men and 820 boys. These returns, as compared with those of 1878, show an increase of 75 vessels, 529 men, and 14 boys. It must not be supposed, however, that these Irish vessels are the only ones that find profitable employment in Irish waters. No statistics of the number of Eng-lish, Scotch, and French vessels are given, but the number must be considerable. A his is given of the vessels engaged exclusively in Cavalry, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and the 2nd Central India Horse, the 50 volunteers from the 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry being pro-babably General Roberts' escort, were sent babably General Roberts escort, were sent by a detour round the enemy's left to the Argandab river. It accomplished its task without difficulty, and was well placed to pursue the enemy either up of down the valley. General Primrose, with such of the Candahar garrison as could be samed was directed to occurry Gene the number must be considerable. A list is given of the vessels engaged exclusively in the mackerel fishery, from which it appears that there were 208 English and Manx, 20 Scotch, 108 French, and 218 Irish. The large size and superior appliances of the French boats are particularly dwelt upon. The great drawback to the prosperity of the Irish fisheries is the want of suitable appliances. Irish fishermen are frequently beaten in their own waters by Manxmen or Frenchmen with their stout large boats in excellent gear, and often have the mortifi-cation of knowing that shoals of fish are pass-ing just off their coast, which from want of of the Candahar garrison as could be spared, was directed to occupy Gen-eral Roberts' advanced position of the previous day and make a feint to attack the Kotal-i-Baba Wali. This pass, we may re-mind our readers, was in the centre of the enemy's position, and separated the main range running up the Argandab. Valley from the hill which formed the extreme right of Avonb's position and terminates the range the hill which formed the extreme right of Ayoub's position and terminates the range. The principal attack was to be made by the 1st Brigade (Macpherson's) and the 2nd Brigade (Baker's), with the 3rd Brigade (Mac-gregor's) in support. The 1st Brigade (Mac-gregor's) in support. The 1st Brigade con-sisted of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, the 2nd Goorkhas (Prince of Wales' Own), the 23rd Pioneers, and the 24th Bengal Native Infantry. We pause for a moment to men-tion that the 23rd Pioneers were originally raised during the Mutiny from among low-caste Muzbee Sikhs, and at first contained in their ranks many Thugs. They did good service during the Mutiny, in Uhina, and in Abyssinia. The 2nd Brigade consisted of the 72nd Highlanders, the 5th Goorkhas, the 2nd Sikhs, and the 3rd Sikhs. The 3rd Brigade, commanded by that scarred and able officer, General MacGregor, who, a Lieutenantin 1868, isnow a Brigadier-General, consisted of the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, the 15th Bengal Native Infantry, the 4th Goork-has and the 25th Bangal Value Andre Starte Andre Starte ing just off their coast, which from want of either seaworthy boats or adequate gear they can make no effort to capture. In other cases, again, the harbour accommodation is so deficient, or the port is so dangerous from the presence of rock shelves which should the presence of rock shelves which should long ago have been blasted away, that fishing can only be pursued under enormous difficul-ties. These evils are, to some extent, met by the admirable system of the Reproductive Loan Fund. The total amount available for 1879 was £6,834, and £5;613 was actually advanced. The money is laid out in the pur-chase of improved boats and gear, and is often the greatest blessing to the fishermen. It is repaid in instalments, and though the arrears for the past year have been more than usual, for the past year have been more than usual, they have not been larger than was to be ex-pected in such a year—perhaps not so large.

15th Bengal Native Infantry,

It seems to us that Ayoub Khan is the re-sponsible person, for had be placed a trust-worthy officer in charge of Lisutenant Mac-laine the latter would be now alive. The total number of casualties in our force is esti-mated by General Roberts at about 210, of whom nearly half were Europeans, the loss among the latter being almost exclusively confined to the two Highland regiments. Besides the officers previously named as hav-ing been killed or wounded, the following cavalry officers were wounded, none severely : —Major Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Lieu-tenant Baber, 3rd Punjab Cavalry ; and Lieu-tenant Neville Chamberlain, 2nd Central India Horse. We have received no informa-tion as to the strength of the enemy, his total loss, or the number of prisoners. We fear that of the latter there were comparatively few, and the explanation is that on the left

few, and the explanation is that on the left bank of the Argandab the ground is so cut up by villages, gardens, and orchards, and the hills are so close, that every facility existed for the escape of the enemy.

THE APPLE CROP. How to Dispose of It.

The present season is prolific of apples. The trees are loaded, and many are saved from breaking down only by the large number which have fallen to the ground. How to which have taken to the ground. How to dispose of the crop is a serious question to owners of orchards. Doubtless, the most profitable manner of disposal is to sell them, but the markets are glutted and prices are low. Yet choice selected fruit is not so plenti-ful and the second the second sec low. Yet choice selected fruit is not so plenti-ful, and the course that first strikes the mind is to pick the fruit very carefully, pack in the best manner in new barrels, and store the crop in cellars or barns until it can be sold at fair prices. Fortunately, we have an excel-lent shipping demand in the right season for good fruit. Other kinds are unsaleable, and one who is so much misled as to send poor fruit to market will suffer a severe negative in fruit to market will suffer a severe penalty in losing his trouble and his fruit, which will probably fail to pay expenses of transporta-tion and sale. For the export trade, and for tion and sale. For the export trade, and for the first-class home trade as well, apples should be hand-picked and only perfect firuit selected. This work should be done in the orchard; the barrels taken in a waggon among the trees, the fruit picked into baskets, and transferred immediately into the barrels. Some selected specimens are first placed in the barrel, which is set head downward in the waggon, the fruit being packed with the twig end to the head of the barrel, and so closely that they cannot move. The barrel is then filled very care-fully, so that the fruit is not bruised, and is occasionally shaken to settle the contents unoccasionally shaken to settle the contents un-til the last layer is reached. This is placed as carefully as the first layer, and in the same way, with selected fruit chosen to fit the barrel closely, but about half an inch above the groove which receives the bottom. The lower hoops are also loosened a little, so that the bottom can be pressed in easily. When thus filled the barrel is loosely covered with the bottom, and when all are filled the load is taken to the barn or store-house, where it remains a few days for the apples to sweat, and after this to dry. It is important that this should be done, else the apples are covered with moisture when the barrel is closed. After the sweat-ing is over and the fruit dry, which will be in three or four days, if the barn is well aired, the loose heads are placed in position and a lever made for the purpose presses them down firmly into the groove; the hoops are then driven down and tacked, and the heads are secured with the usual strips, nailed with tacks. The heads are branded with the name

MAGNIFICENT FARMING.

Wheat Fields of California - Dr. Glenn's Huge Plantation, and How it is Can ducted.

Correspondence St. Louis Republic

Correspondence St. Louis Republican. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—I will give you a detailed account of a little "wheat ranch" in Colusa County, owned and operated by a former citizen of Missouri, Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, and, presuming that a short biographical sketch of this gentleman will be in place, I will give it just here in brief. He was born in Augusta County, Va., in 1824. His father came to Missouri in 1831, and settled in Paris, where "Hugh" went to school, receiving a good common education. At the age of seven-teen, in 1843, he passed a season behind the counter of a dry goods store, and afterwards studied medicine, finishing his medical reading in 1846. At the break-ing out of the Mexican war, Mr. Glenn served under Sterling Price, returning in 1847 to resume his medical studies under Prof. McDowell at the State Medical Uni-versity of Missouri. In 1849 he received his diploma. Dr. Glenn married in 1849 Miss Nancy H. Abernathy. When he married he had but \$110, with which he purchased a one-quarter interest in an ox-team consisting of four voke and wascon. On May 2 1840

had but \$110, with which he purchased a one-quarter interest in an ox-team consisting of four yoke and waggon. On May 3, 1846, he left Missouri for California with the ox-team and waggon, arrived in Sacramento in August following, camped there, and then went to the mines, where he was successful. Sold his "claim," returned to Sacramento, encapsed in the livery stable business and engaged in the livery-stable business, sold out and returned to Missouri in 1852 with out and returned to missouri in 1002 when \$5,000 in his possession, feeling more rich, he says, than he ever has since, or ever expects to feel, even though "I may be worth millions." In 1852 and until the fuss down to heat, even though "I may be worth millions." In 1852 and until the fuss down South commenced he was engaged in buy-ing and selling horses and mules for the South. Dr. Glenn made his first purchase of the Jacinto grant, California, in December, 1867, and commenced farming in the wonderfully productive Sacramento Valley. He has now a farm of 65,000 acres, 45,000 of which are in wheat, and has 175 miles of fence. The acre-age yield is 25 bushels in favourable seasons r and this is considered a favourable one. Of this year's crop Dr. Glenn says, although he has on hand 350,000 sacks, each holding 140 pounds, he thinks they will not hold his wheat. He has his own machine and black-smith shops, boring, turning, and planing machines, buzz-saws, etc. He manufactures his own waggons, separators, headers, harmachines, buzz-saws, etc. He manufactures his own waggons, separators, headers, har-rows, and nearly all the machinery and im-plements used. He has employed 50 men in seeding and 150 in harvest, 200 head of horses and mules, 55 grain-headers and other wag-gons, 150 sets of harness, 12 twelve-foot head-ers, 5 sulky hay rakes, 12 eight-mule cultiva-tors, 4 Gem seed sowers, 8 Buckeye drills, 8 mowers, 1 forty-eight-inch separator, 36 feet long and 13j feet high, with a capacity of 10 bushels per minute; 1 forty-inch separator, 36 feet long; 2 forty-feet elevators for self-feeder, 1 steam barley or feed mill, 2 twenty-horse-power engines. The forty-eight-inch separator threshed on the 8th of Angust, 1879, 5,799 bushels of wheat in one day. The working force to run the separator is 60 men, 1879, 5,799 bushels of wheat in one day. The working force to run the separator is 60 men. 8 headers, 22 header waggons, 100 horses and mules. The average run of the machine is 1,800 sacks, containing 2½ bushels each per day. The utwost capacity of the machine is 3,000 srcks or 7,000 bushels per day. The harvesting force cut and thresh simultane-ously, and in fifteen minutes from the time the header begins in the grain the wheat is in the sacks.

TO THE SEABOARD.

of the apple, and the grower's name and resi-

the sacks.

covered that an overwhelming majority of the latter were opposed to the granting of the concession proposed. They therefore bowed to the will of those who sent them to the Council, and gracefully retired from the posi Council, and gracefully retired from the posi-tion which they had previously taken up. The resolution was carried, and the matter will have to come up again *de novo*. A notice of motion was entered to appoint a new committee to make a report upon the subject. The citizens are elated at the result, as the great majority of them looked upon the sur-greater and the streets for so long a term as an outrage upon public rights. All the local papers, with one solitary exception. strennisly opposed the charter. As a result of the improvement in the

country and the increase of work for the labouring classes, there is a great falling off untry and the increase of work in the number of criminals in our city gaols At this time last year there were 226 person carcerated, whilst at present the number nly 126, the lowest number for twent ears. The calendar for the fall assizes has ally the names of thirty prisoners for trial, whilst in former years the average has been near one hundred. A Roman Catholic priest of fourteen years

standing named Sequin writes a long letter in a local paper addressed to Bishop Fabre, an-nouncing his conversion to Protestantiam, and giving his reasons therefor. There were 1,947 cattle and 600 she ipped from this port last week to Great The total shipments of live stock

for this season so far were 35,350 cattle, 64,-000 sheep, and 700 hogs, whilst for the whole of last year the numbers were 26,000 cattle, 8,000 sheep, and 3,300 hogs.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

TRENTON, Sept. 15.—This morning Georg ntine, jr., a farmer residing near in the township of Murray, committed suit cide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife As he did not rise at the usual he alled to breakfast, when a fall was heard o the stairs, and he was discovered at the foo in a dying condition. The rash act is at tributed to mental depression. He leaves wife, who is very ill with consumption, an two young children. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-Madame Huot, wh

when in a violent passion lately at he husband, who had had her sentenced to two months for assault, attempted to kill he infant child in the cell of the police court was found guilty to-day of an aggravate that assault and sentenced to two months ac ditional imprisonment. On being taken t the cell she committed a violent assault upo the officer, who, however, did not lay a con plaint against her. Narcisse Gravel, the youthful train-wrecker was tried here to-day at the General Se and found guilty. From wanton mischief h placed a stone of six pounds' weight on th rail as a train was approaching, but the er gineer fortunately saw his manceuvre, an stopped the train in time to prevent a dreadfu accident. Owing to the youth of the culpri

the sentence was held in suspension. KINGSTON, Sept. 20.—Chas. Hippani, German, has been arrested for fraud. appears he sold a bill of exchange to anothe German, and when the draft was presente at the bank it was sent to New York for pay ment but was protested. The first German had previously had one of the three bills sen him cashed, and of course the second coul not be paid. The former promised to pa the amount but failed to do so and skippe the amount but failed to do so and skippe out. He was arrested on Sunday night an brought here this morning. At the polic court he was remanded pending a settlemen

EPPS'S COCOA -GRATEFUL AND COM ING.—"By a thorough knowledge natural laws which govern the operat digestion and nutrition, and by a car plication of the fine properties of well ed Cocca, Mr. Epps has provided our fast tables with a delicately flavoured age which may save us many heavy age which may save us many user bills. It is by the judicious use of su cless of diet that a constitution may be ally built up until strong enough every tendency to disease. Hundred tle maladies are floating around us r attack wherever there is a weak poil may escape many a fatal shaft by may escape many a fatal shaft l ourselves well fortified with pure b London, Eng." Also makers of Epi-late Essence for afternoon use. N.Y.

Dr. Marsh's death, in 1863, he also acted as Dr. Marsh's death, in 1803, he also acted as curate to the lamented Mr. Lumsden, vicar of St. Thomas', Portman square, where he was again associated with another earnest fellow-labourer, the late Mr. Seton. The occasion of his determining to offer himself to the Church Missionary Society was a visit which he made to the Holy Land, and in 1866 he because a missionary of the second for he made to the Holy Land, and in 1866 he became a missionary at his own charges, first as chaplain at Madras till 1871 under Bishop Gell. He then came home for a short time to recruit his health, but soon returned to the North of India, when the present Bishop French was Principal of the Church Mission-ary Society's school at Lahore. During the Persian famine Mr. Gordon was very ener-getically and usefully employed, but his headquarters were at Pind Dadun Khan. Last year he accompanied the army in its ad-Last year he accompanied the army in its ad-vance towards Candahar, and his letters, value towards Cananar, and his fetters, giving an account of its progress, showed his abounding zeal to make known the gospel of his Lord and Master. Extracts from several of the letters appeared in the *Record*, and were read with much interest. It was his in-tention to have returned home next year."

SCOTLAND. A memorial to the late Mr. Jenkyns, one of the victims of the massacre at Cabul Resi-dency, has been unveiled in the vestibule of the library of King's College, Old Aberdeen. Trofessor Blackie on the evening of the lat inst. delivered alecture on "The Highlands and Highlanders," for the benefit of the building fund of the Congregational church at Oban. After some remarks on the scenery of the Highlands, the Professor went on to speak of Highlanders, who, he said, were a branch of the great Aryan race, which was the most intellectual of all the races, except the Semitic. The Celtic race had been, over-powered by other races, as was seen in the case of France—two-thirds of whose popula-tion were of Celtic extraction; but this ma-jority had been overridden by Roman and Tartar conquerors. The clan system which prevailed in the Highlands he looked upon as the most perfect of all systems. There were some who confounded the clan system with the feudal system, but that only showed their ignorance, as the feudal was just a system of legalized robbery. whereas the clan system of SCOTLAND.

some who confounded the clan system with the feudal system, but that only showed their ignorance, as the feudal was just a system of legalized robbery, whereas the clan system was the most beneficent that ever existed. The clan system, however, had not made the Highlanders what they were, as the fact of their being mountaineers had much to do with the formation of the Highland character. The mountaineers had always been noted for their love of freedom, and there were no more sincere lovers of freedom than the Highlanders. (Cheers.) The Highlander, he said, was always a gentleman ; the Low-lander only sometimes. The true High-lander was certainly not a democrat, but none cherished deeper sentiments of independence than he did. The Highlander was proud of his anceestry and pedigree, and was dis-tinguished for courage, which made him one of the best soldiers in the world—and John Bull had not acted wisely in driving out Highlanders to make room for sheep and deer, as when fighting came to be done there would be no Highlanders to d it. He then went on to speak of the decline and degenera-tion of Highlanders, which began after the rebellion of 1745. The proscription of the Highland dress after the rebellion was de-nounced in unmeasured terms, as was also the displacement of the population by the new lairds that came into the Highlands when clanship ceased to exist. In the concluding part of the lecture the Professor strongly re-commended Highlanders to assert their rights at school boards by having Gaelio IRELAND.

IRELAND. Lord Plunkett, who has been recently bited by some of the Irish members, is better known in his own country in his other capacity as the very Low Church Bishop of Meath. Not long ago he was spotted by Lord Redesdale's keen eyes sitting in the House in his episcopal walking garb, and was forthwith desired to attire himself in the pre-scribed costume for legislating prelates ; but for once the active Chairman of Committees got the worst of it, as he was quietly in-formed that his lordship was sitting as a baron and not as a bishop.

appear now to have taken root in Japan. It is reported that owing to the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Gifu, Mino province, made an arrangement among themselves and forced their employers to raise the wave the wages. At Derby two leaders of the Salvation

Army were, informed by the Mayor that if further complaints were made the magistrates would be obliged to ask them to discontinue

would be obliged to ask them to discontinue their open-air meetings and confine their de-votions to such places as will not interfere with other people's religious convictions and the privacy of their homes. The city of Paris has purchased 32,000 metres of land in the Avenue du Trocadero (Sixteenth arrondissement), for the purpose of erecting a lycée or government school. A fund of 5,000,000f. will be devoted to that object, this sum having been given the city by an inhabitant of Passy. The experiment will be watched by all who are interested in the educational system of France and are anxious to see the inadequate principles of the same greatly modified. The statistics of the exports and imports of

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EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.
Next year will be the fourth centenary of the printing of the first book in Vienna, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry. The battle commenced about 9 a.m., on September 1, by the attack of an elevated village in the enemy's right front, situated about 1,200 yards from the British position. This tast year the number of despatches sent averaged thirty for every hundred inhabitants.
The Sieds points out that more than 1,500 Jesuits out of the 2,000 residing in France areforeigners—Prussians, Bavarians Belgians, Spaniards, Italians, Poles or Irishmen.
M. Gambetta has received the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. George of Greece from the King of the Hellenes as a mark of appreciation of his solicitade for the welfare of Greece.
The late Frau Pretorins, the wife of the welfare of Greece.
Trades unions (the Celestial Empire says is prosed now to have taken root in Japan. This reported that owing to the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging, Mino province, made an arrangement among the price and received the Babourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all the labourers in Ging of the recent rise in the price of rice, all method of packing the fruit is held firmly in method of packing the fruit is held firmly in the barrel, and cannot be damaged by shaking in transit to market, where, coming in prime order, it secures the highest prices. Second-class fruit should be packed by itself, for if mixed with the first-class it is not raised in value, but on the other hend it reduces the has, and the 25th Bengal Native Infantry. The battle commenced about 9 a.m., on Sep-tember 1, by the attack of an elevated village

class fruit should be packed by itself, for if mixed with the first-class it is not raised in value, but, on the other hand, it reduces the value of the better kind to its own. The second-class fruit, however, deserves as care-ful packing as the best ; then it will always be more attractive, and will bring as much when sold as the hest fruit that is badly packed. Good packing and skilful, careful handling will generally add 25 to 50 cents to the market value of a barrel of fruit of any kind. The above remarks apply to pears and quinces, as well as apples, except that those are usually packed in half-barrels. Winter and fall varieties should be picked and packed before they are ripe, and if kept cool and dry will not fully ripen for two or three months, or, if kept cold, not so soon as that. It is not necessary, therefore, to rush the crop to market until the price suits, as fine apples are in the most profitable demand about the holi-days or as spring approaches. The culled apples may be most profitably worked up into cider, and either bolled down to jelly or made into vinegar. It is not neces-sary to work all these up at once, as the fruit may be preserved in pits, as potatoes or tugnings are, and worked up in the winter dur-ing moderate weather. The riper the apples the better the cider will be, and by using care a fine quality can be made and sold sweet. The use of sulphate of lime or soda for preused his sword with so much effect, and re peatedly on subsequent occasions distinguish-ed himself by his calm courage; and Captain Frome, of the same regiment. Among the wounded, none of whom were severely injur-ed, were that brave boy Lieutenant Munro,

wounded, none of whom were severely injur-ed, were that brave boy Lieutenant Munro, who was wounded on a previous occasion, and had just been appointed Adjutant, and Captain Murray, both of the 72nd. Of the "Gay Gordons," Lieutenant Menzies and Donald Stewart were wounded, as were also Lieutenant-Colonel Battye-bearing a name which is a title of honour in itself-of the 2nd Goorkhas, and Major Slater, of the 2nd Sikhs. To return to our narrative. The enemy, after a tough resistance, were at length dislodged from the Pir-Paimal, and the two brigades gushing on won their way to the reverse slope of Kotal-Bab Walh. Vainly the Afghans strove to check their steady advance. Our troops-the splendid infantry, as General Roberts styles them in his first telegram-were not to be denied. They had to avenge a British defeat, to re-store British military prestige, and they did both thoroughly, proving that not all Ayonb's earth-works, cannon, and Ghäzis can with-stand British troops when well handled and inspired with confidence in their leader. Mad on surged the farce torrent, carry-ing all before it, and strewing the ground with dead and wounded foemen, till at noon it reached Ayoub's standing camp, where there were captured 27 guns, including two of our own which were lost on the 27th of July. The battle was then at an end, for the enemy, seeing further resistance useless, were flying in two directions; the Cabuli regi-

turnips are, and worked up in the winter dur-ing moderate weather. The riper the apples the better the cider will be, and by using tare a fine quality can be made and sold sweet. The use of sulphate of lime or soda for pre-serving cider is not desirable. It spoils the flavour, and, after all, does not keep it from souring, while it damages if for vinegar-mak-ing. If cider is desired to be kept sweet, it may be valued down until one-fourth or one-half is evaporated, and then puttime casks and burged closely at once. If it is to be made into jelly it may be boiled down to one-tenth of its plats, and put up in small kegs or pails or glass jars and sold to the grocers. A good, clear, bright jelly will sell readily at a good price. To make vinegar that will bring a good price, the cider should remain in the barrels, having air given freely meanwhile, until the next summer, when it may be arity, clean barn or out-building, upon a stage elevated eight feet from the floor. Each bar-el has a faucet or plug bored lengthwise and stopped with a spigot, so as to pass a very small stream or trickling of liquid. This should be caught on a strip of beach-wood channeled in a zigzag fashion, so as to expose the cider to the air as much as possible. Several of the losely with beoch-shavings and is bored full of holes to admit air. The cider drips into the barrel and percolates through them. As this escapes in a small stream form the bottom of the barrel, it is good youts as before and directed into casks. Or if the vinegar is not quite made, it may be made to pass through a succession of barrels of shavings until it is strong enough. By filled with clear washed sand, the vinegar may be made clear and bright before it is passed into the barrels where it is finally thering through a funnel-shaped finanel bag filled with clear washed sand, the vinegar may be made clear and bright before it is passed into the barrels where it is finally thering through a funnel-shaped finanel bag filled with clear washed sand, the vinegar may be July. The battle was then at an end, for the enemy, seeing further resistance useless, were flying in two directions; the Cabuli regi-ments, who were probably on the left, fled without fighting, as soon as they saw the right turned, up the Argandab Valley; the Heratis crossed the river, and made the best of their way towards Girishk, and Ayoub Khan is supposed to have gone in the same direction. The cavalry of General Roberts' force, under General Gough, and General Primrose's horsemen, under General Nut-hall, were then launched in pursuit. The former killed 300, the latter 100. General Gough probably pursued the Heratis while General Nuthall chased the Cabulis. We can well imagine that Heratis while General Nuthall chased the Cabulis. We can well imagine that the pursuit was keen, for our men must have been excited to madness on learning that the freshly-murdered body of Lieutenant Mac-laine, R.H.A., had been found on the road. His guard had in cold blood slain this hap-less young officer as soon as they saw that de-feat was inevitable. A more atrocious act has seldom been perpetrated even by Af-ghans. Lieutenant Maclaine, taken prisoner on July 27, had been in their hands five weeks. It was, therefore, no question of re-fusing quarter or even of killing a prisoner when the fever of battle was still on the captors. He was simply basely murdered in

Mr. BRITTON'S GOLD MEDAL.—The gold medal which was offered by Mr. James Britton for the best four Durham grade cattle was not awarded at the late Exhibition, there being no competitors. The medal will consequently remain on the prize list for the next Exhibition, and in order to induce com-petition \$100 will be given by the Butchers' Association, to be given as first and second prizes for an exhibit of this kind of cattle. captors. He was simply basely murdered in cold blood, not to serve any purpose, but merely to gratify the brutal lust of blood which is the characteristic of the Afghan race. The first duty of a general commanding an

The first duty of a general commanding an army in an enemy's country is to protect his successively owned by Denon, Pourtales, and Dessaix is undisputed. Too Can be Happy If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments is a proof that in dealing with Afghans very stern measures of repression are needed. We as first, the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you. is the great, wise, and good will tell you, is the great, wise, and good will tell you. is the great, wise, and good will tell you. is the great, wise, and good will tell you. is the great, wise, and good will tell you. is the great expense it. See "Provemen" in another column. army in an enemy's country is to protect his men from deeds not sanctioned by the laws of war. Last antumn General Roberts, recog-

the Rails on the Grand Southern. Advices from St. Stephen, and along the line of the railroad, state that great activity now prevails. At Spruce lake, the sight of locomotives running to and fro in front of Theal's has rather a cheerful effect. Up to the 31st of August rails were being laid at the rate of less than a mile a day. Now a mile a day of track is laid, and sometimes more. The organization contemplates the lay-ing of a mile and a quarter a day. The grading is completed, the bridges, nearly completed, and five miles of ballasting done. Construc-tion trains are working at each end of the road. There are thirty or more cars finished and on the road. The Alice Morton, a fine new engine, has arrived; the Jessie Greene, another new engine, is to leave the works to day, and will soon be on the track. These will be valuable re-inforcements to the rolling stock. stock.

Of the metal for the road, five cargoes have arrived and one is afloat, leaving but one more to be shipped from Cardiff to complete the rails, etc., required on the line. The arrivals so far have been the E. E. Jewett, Pathfinder,

so far have been the E. E. Jewett, Pathfinder, and St. George, cargoes landed at St. John; and the J. Walter Scammell and Nadia, cargoes landed at St. Stephen. Now that political and commercial obstacles have been largely overcome, and that the plant and rails are at hand, a couple of months of reasonably good weather will enable the con-tractor, and his associate sub-contractors and others to make a couple of the read the read the

tractor, and his associate sub-contractors and others, to make a great change on the road be-fore the 1st of November. We should say, in-deed, that by that time there will almost be a continuous rail between Carleton and St. Ste-phen. Favourable arrangements have, it is re-ported, been made for running rights on the short line between McAdam and Vanceboro, controlled by one of the New Brunswick com-nanies. The connection with the relivery error panies. The connection with the railway sys-tem of the United States, and through that with that of the Upper Canadian provinces, is thus secured.—St. John Sun.

A VOICE FROM ALVINSTON. To the Editor of The Mail.

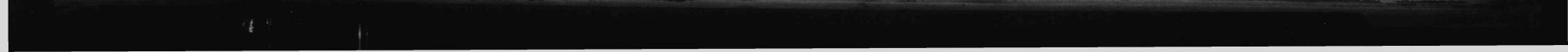
To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,—Through your columns I wish to ventilate a grievance which, for no less than ine years, has retarded the progress of our faith in the promises of railway officials. We all remember that when the St. Clair branch of the Canada Southern railway was being built through this section of the country, we were promised a station-house. Then we were told that, on account of the commodious station buildings to be erected here, we must wait a little longer than some other places along the line. Subsequently a delegation from this place waited on the officials of the Company at St. Thomas, and were sent back rejoicing in the full hope of the good fortune awaiting us. Even as late as last winter word years received that as soon as spring had years.

this day. I wish that you could behold the building this day. I wish that you could behold the building which we are constrained to call our station-house, for the want of a more appropriate and this structure is used for freight house, ticket office, and waiting room. It is built of rough elm lumber, and shingled with the same material. The interior of the building is finished in style corresponding with the exterior, and one rough bench constitutes the differ. Even until about a year ago we had not this building. For eight years people were compelled to stand on a mere platform while waiting for the train, without a shelter from the roughest storm. Circumstances have important station on the branch, being an in-corporated village; large quantities of grain and timber are yearly shipped from here, despite the number of shippers who will not be imposed upon, and go to Watford or Glen-coe to transact business. The C. S. R. Co., through their unqualified meanness to this place, lose more annually than would build a station-house far exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of the past. <u>ALVINNTONTAN</u>

Yours, &c., ALVINSTONIAN,

Alvinston, Sept. 15.

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-D to entirely supersede tea and coffee. dition to being an excellent table be it is at the same time an infallable dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, pation, sick headache,



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The WEEKLY Mail has the largest circulation f any paper published in the City of Toronto or of any paper published

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THE MAIL has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows :-MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance-Heid Bros., Agents. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond street, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1880. THE PACIFIC RAILWAY NEGO-

TIATIONS

WE are able to announce that the mission of Ministers to England has been crowned with success, and that without doubt or reservation. The compact between the Dominion Government and the capitalists has been definitely signed, and only awaits the approval of Parliament. Thus a prolonged season of doubt and uncertainty comes to an end, and the gobemouches must hunt about for some new field of speculation. The chief organ of the Opposition in Ontario has made itself specially ridiculous during the last month or so by giving currency to all sorts of absurd rumours. Almost every day some new story has been started, only to yield immediately to a newer and equally

an Ottawa statement. On the 13th a new an Ottawa statement. On the 13th a new mare's nest was developed. The Rorms-OHILDS, &c., had "dropped out," and some other firms had dropped in; so, of course, the stereotyped figures again made their appearance. On the 14th the organ proved to its own satisfaction that Mr. MACKENZIE was only joking when he ap-plied for tenders. plied for tenders on the basis alleged to have been adopted by Sir JOHN ; but urged that even if the ex-Premier had not been poking fun at the contractors, he purposely demanded impossible terms. On Wednesday the *Globe*'s patent kaleidoscope gave another turn, and its little bits of glass were shaken about once more. Finally, after all this steady fire of rumour and contradiction, following rapidly upon its heels, we were told, not as a rumour at all, but as a fact, "that "nothing definite or final has been "agreed upon." That, of course, is let-ting itself down easy; but the stratagem will not avail. Nothing can be more defi-nite and final than the positive arrangement entered into. Thus the Globe be ment entered into. Thus the Geose began by circulating canards, drivelled in dog-gerel, and ended by affirming what is directly the reverse of the fact. Could a more pitiful exhibition of party weakness have been made by any journal ? The or-gan had only to await the facts, and then deal with them as it thought fit. Instead of that, it has abused the patience and in-muted the intelligence of its readers by a sulted the intelligence of its readers by a

course which, we venture to say, is unprecedented in the newspaper annals of any country.

MANUFACTURING PROGRESS. No visitor to the Industrial Exhibition

can have failed to remark the vast improvement in the products of the loom and the factory made during the past year. This

is so conspicuous as to have been the subject of universal remark. In the department of textile fabrics, to take a crucial example, it was impossible not to be struck with the marked advance made by the manufacturers, especially of woollen goods. The general revival of prosperity is not sufficient to account for this indisputable fact. The north-eastern corner of the first gallery was a study to all who desire to take a lesson in practical politics.

So magnificent an exhibit in cloths has never before been made in Canada. The Sherbrooke, Cornwall, Peterboro', Al-monte, and other establishments, east and west of Toronto, may well be proud of the account they were agencies, to revise its methods, and thus able to give of the National The tweeds were specially remarkable for their softness, strength, and elaborate Very few clothiers, we venture to finish. say, could distinguish between these cloths and those of English make at haphazard. So confident are some of the manufacturers in their ability to compete in the Old Country market with home fabrics that they have already tried the experiment with marked success. The same account may be given of blankets, flannels, and other products of the loom. Now, why this marvellous improvement in the course of a year? There was no natural reason for Canadian inferiority previously ; what was the effective cause of this sudden and

with it. You cannot meet a group of Reformers anywhere, you cannot read the provincial journals, without seeing plainly enough that the heart of the Opposition is stirred to its depths with discontent and ohagrin. During the recent Exhibition here, many of our readers must²have come in contact with representatives of various sections of the country, and what was the burden of their political utterances but discontent with the unpatriotic tactics of the Reform party, openly avowed by pro-fessed and influential members of it? Nor could any Canadian, whatever his political bins, expect or desire it to be otherwise. Party pessimism is perhaps the worst shape faction can assume, and it is the most repulsive because of the selfish taint which is inseparable from it. When people are told that their industries are not improving, that Canada's pros-perity is a sham, and that the National Policy is driving thousands to take refuge under a flag which waves over the straightest protective system in the world, they may well feel and express disgust. Reformers no less than Conservatives are straight that Sir John MacDonALD and his Englishmen on its side. The moment any Church party is bent on crushing its rivals, it instinctively becomes schismatic, and the religious power and influence it might wield for good becomes distinctly dis-integrating. So far as this is the case, whether in England or in Canada, the re-sult is much to be deplored. Moreover, it is distinctly at variance with the prayer It is distinctly at variance with the prayer offered up Sunday after Sunday by her ministers and people, " that all who pro-" fess and call themselves Christians may " be led into the way of truth, and hold " the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond " of peace, and in righteousness of life." The harmony which prevailed at Mont-real ought to shed a beneficent influence upon the entire Anglican Church in Canada. There is work enough for Christian man and

THE WEEKLY MATL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

There is work enough for Christian men and women to do in a sparsely cultivated field like the country in which we live. Apart altogether from the inroads attempted by the hazy, blank, and hopeless creed called Agnosticism, there is an amount of practical irreligion amongst us which needs the most drastic treatment. With the formation of the Dominion new responsibilities were laid upon Christians of every persua Reformers no less than Conservatives are satisfied that Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his colleagues went home to England to make the best possible arrangement for the con-struction of the Pacific railway ; and yet were taid upon Christians of every persua-sion. New instrumentalities, more adapt-able machinery, and a spirit of zeal tempered by charity are urgently de-manded to meet the exigencies of the struction of the Pacific railway ; and yet they see them denounced as traitors, dis-honest, and fradulent before the details of their plan have been unfolded. We venture to predict that the journalists whose jealousy and petulance have made them so palpably unfair will discover, be-fore long, that of all the mistakes hitherto made by them this is the greatest. The vast majority of the people love honest and straightforward dealing, and reprobate earnestly the anti-Canadian spirit which, for the time being, dominates in the Re-form party. More especially do those who still eling to the old name rebel against the assumption of authority by an case. The Provincial Synod felt the pres-sure of the burden laid upon them, and went earnestly to work. There was no time for angry and unseemly squabbles between the High and the Low Church parties; on the contrary, a spirit of earnest devotion seemed to possess both sections of the Anglican body. If the future only prove this to be no hollow truce, but the dawn of a better day, both sides may be heartily commended and con-cratulated. In a new country like congratulated. In a new country like ours, where the restraints of religion too often sit lightly upon a young and aspiring people, there cannot be too much indiffer-ence to superficial differences, or too warm a zeal for practical godliness. Our against the assumption of authority by an organ which can neither command the confidence of its friends nor the respect of its opponents. The two platforms erected in a hurry perished, like JONAH's gourd, in a e is prone to materialism, not merely theory but in daily life. In Cannight. They were repudiated by the Re-form press from one end of the Dominion to the other. And now that the *Globe* has ada, the goal set before us as a nation is too exclusively that form of progress usually called material. entered upon a course of persistent depre-ciation of the progress of Canada, in all Culture and taste, no less than religion, suffer on this account ; but while the former, if departments, the measure of its wayward eccentricities is about full. A Canadian lost sight of, will leave an appreciable void, to be deprived of that "ri "ness which exalteth al nation" journal which, simply because it is in Oppo sition, will deliberately run down the re sources of the country and the energeting in the intervention of the sources of the sources of the sources of the source of th ighteousis ten fold more dangerous and fatal. intelligence of its people, is not a fitting ex-ponent even for the demoralized Reform It is the duty of all the Churches notably of the Anglican, about which there has hitherto been a want of adaptable party.

-THE TURKISH CRISIS

increase to an indefinite extent its power for spiritual good. It is not our intention WE have now entered upon a week durto review at length the proceedings ing which, unless some new hitch occurs. of the Synod ; still we may refer briefly Turkey must fulfil the requirements of the to two measures which are manifestly in the right direction, the one relating to Berlin treaty, or throw down the gauntlet the deacons, and the other to lay readers. in the face of Europe. The passive re-Churchmen have begun to realize that if their communion is to hold its own it must alter its machinery so as to adapt it to the sistance adopted, as his deliberate policy, by the Sultan is no doubt the result of a wants of a broad and sparsely settled terri-tory. The fact has at last forced itself conviction, well or ill-founded, that the powers, notwithstanding their collective upon their attention, that to succeed in reclaiming the waste places of the Doaction, are far from being united. That he has substantial ground for his belief minion, old rules, however sanctified by time and conventionality, must yield be-fore the necessities of the case. Hence the canon regarding the diaconate, which even outsiders are well aware. Not a week has passed since the general plan of action was adopted under the auspices of Earl GEANVILLE without some rumour of breach in the entente cordiale. At one time it was Austria, then France, and only time it was Austria, then France, and only recently there have been stories of inde-pendent arrangements, between Garmany, Anstria, and Italy, co Now, it is not at all likely that as long as the Porte entertains the slightest hope of dividing Europe it will do anything but make sham professions, and utter protests of its inability to carry wit the treats. out the treaty. Whether the veiled defi-ance of the Turks will arouse the pride and self-respect of the powers and insure united action we shall shortly see. The Montenegrin question has been taken u first, and it serves to illustrate the in grained duplicity of the Ports. Not that one will be disposed to blame overmuch the crooked strategy of a weak empire under the circumstances. It was well known in advance that the Sultan dare not concede practically the concessions wrung from him by the plenipotentiaries. from him by the plenipotentiaries. That he would feign acquiescence was certain, but it would have been more than certain, but it would have been more than his crown and life were worth to stir a step in the humiliating path set before him, save by compulsion. Obviously, therefore, the powers should either have refrained from extorting those concessions from Turkey, or at once have demanded them from the deek of an admiral's flag-ship. To temporize is weakness and to with To temporize is weakness, and to with-draw, after solemnly pledging themselves to insist on obedience, would be dishonour-The acquisition of Dulcigno by Monte negro is of the utmost importance to that State, shut in as it has hitherto been by Austrian Dalmatia from the sea-board During the Russo-Turkish war the Monte egrins captured the town without much difficulty, as the Turkish garrison had been withdrawn to reinforce the troops south of the Balkans. At Berlin, Austria strongly objected to the retention of the place by Prince NIKITA, and he received instead two other places which were no equivalent for it. Finally the Porte was ordered to re-surrender Dul-cigno, and has pretended to comply. That it was only a pretence is evident from the fact that the troops sent to carry out the cession have not only done nothing, but ave fraternized with and even deserted to the recalcitrant Albanians. There can b no doubt, therefore, that the Turks, afte making a show of fulfilling the command of Europe, will quietly take refuge in a non possumus. The Vienna journals are play-ing into the Sultan's hands. Austria above all things desires to keep Mon tenegro away from the Adriatic, and will not hesitate to break her plighted faith rather than aid in executing a mandate which will necessitate the increase of he naval forces in these waters. It remain to be seen whether the other powers will defer to the selfish wishes of Austria, and whether the pomp of a naval force made up by them under Admiral SEYMOUR shall made a laughing-stock to the Turk. A well-known writer, who veils his personality under the anonymous title of "An "Eastern Statesman," gives a clear out-line of the whole crisis in the September Contemporary. Ever since his accession to the throne, ABDUL HAMID has cherished the dream of restoring the Caliphate to its pristine glory. And yet everything has gone against him. By the treaty of St. Stephanos he was shorn of an immense territory, and lost both prestige and dig-nity before the Massulman world. The treaty of Berlin restored to him in name Eastern Roumelia, and in fact Mace-donia, where he pledged himself, as usual, to the solemn farce of executing reforms, without the slightest inten-tion of fulfilling his promises. In Armenia matters are in even a worse state than ever, and so far as the Christian populations, both in Europe and Asia, are o lations, both in Europe and Asia, are con-cerned, things have gone from bad to werse. The Sultan has been reared in a strictly religious school, and aspires to the dignity of being the great vindicator of the Orescent against the advancing power of Christendom. That he is too weak, personally and materially, is the only drawback to his success. At this

ment, it is a question whether he can long retain, even nominally, Syris, Asia Minor, or Egypt, and the ground shakes beneath his feet on the shores of the Bosphorus. The writer referred to be-lieves that nothing but force can move him, and he is far from being a foe to the Sultanate. He is of opinion that its preservation is much to be desired, always providing some power, if not the united powers, will show that triffing is no longer to be endured. Reforms promised, and to be executed by the Porte of its own motion, and under its own supervision,

and at its own time, are fruitless. sists upon a European Commission to superintend the whole, even if a naval occupation of Constantinople be a necessary preliminary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

On Sunday afternoon M. Laurier addressed the electors of Quebec East, and Le Nouvelliste says to the great astonishment of his friends he said "that he was not hostile to protection; he was simply opposed to the coal and wheat duties; " and our contemporary adds that "this declaration is in singular contrast to his speeches in the Commons." Probably M. Laurier, like the Hamilton Times, is dis-appointed with the reaction appointed with the reaction.

They are "organizing" in Marquette for a great Liberal victory. The constitutency is not yet open, but the Opposition people fully

not yet open, but the Opposition people fully believe it will be. They are therefore "or-ganizing" for another contest. The lesson of Selkirk was a plain and striking lesson; but the Liberals of the far West have not learned it. There is no part of the country that has less to hope from the Opposition policy than the great West; and the people will impress that idea upon the party on every occasion. every occasion.

Charlevoix has not only been wrested from the Rouge party, but the seat has been held after a determined struggle in the Quebec after a determined struggle in the Quebec law courts. Every manœuvre was tried by the Opposition to prove that, by some quibble over legal points, the election might be de-claved void, but the successive efforts all failed. Mr. Perrault has proved not only that he could carry the constituency, fbut that he could carry it without committing any act, either by himself or his agents, by which his opponents could oust him under the existing stringent election law.

Since the 1878 election, not counting the return of the members of the Cabinet on accepting office, nine Conservative constitucepting once, nine Conservative constitu-encies have been opened, viz., Beanharnais, Bonaventure, Cape Breton, Montmorency, Provencher, Three Rivers, West Toronto, Yale, and Yamaska; and all have been re-tained by the Conservatives. On the other nand, eight Liberal constituencies have been opened, viz., Argenteuil, Charlevoix, Chateau-guay, West Durham, Centre Huron, North Lanark, North Ontario, and Selkirk; and the Opposition have won five and lost three.

Mr. Mowat should lose no time in handing

over to the directors of the Pacific Junction railway the bonus voted to that road by the Legislature. The directors believe they can carry the work through without a Dominion grant if the Local Premier will only act

promptly, and enable them to begin work be-fore the cost of railroad material increases. The Pacific Junction will open up a large and

hundred thousand over 1879. In the same year the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by the sum of \$714,403. Not more than three hundred dollars a year is received from any one depositor, nor can his account exceed a thousand dollars, so that the increased de-posits could not have come from any unusu-ally large individual accounts. This, indeed, is shown to be the case by the fact that in 1880 there were 14 407 new accounts opened Returns just issued show that the land sales of the great American railroad companies of the Western States, all of whom are large holders of the public lands, and of Texas, which holds in fee all the unoccupied lands—over 70,000,000 acres—within its bor. ders, are year by year at least one-half as large as those of the national Government 1880 there were 14,407 new accounts opened, while the largest number opened in any They have often been two-thirds as large. Taking all these sources together, it is pro-bable that not less than 15,000,000 acres have previous year was 12,048. bable that not less than 12,000,000 acres have in the last fiscal year been sold to settlers and farmers. By the silent work of settle-ment, without the noise of conquest, a state three times the size of Massachusetts and

The Ottawa Free Press has come to the conlusion that if an extra session be held with a view to laying the terms of the Pacific railway agreement before Parliament, preparatory to dissolution, and not for final ratification, there will be no cause to find fault. The clamour for a dissolution will no doubt be raised by the Liberal party. Not long ago they clamoured for the opportunity to wrest constituencies from the Conservatives, as the people, in their judgment, were ready to re-voke the verdict rendered at the general election. The opportunity was given in several constituencies, but instead of gaining strength, the Liberal party is now about ten votes weaker on a division than the day after the general election. Probably no Opposition in British history has shown such marked weakness and disorganization as that now led by Mr. Blake, and another general election, in the present temper of the people, would almost wipe out the little band holding the title of her Majesty's Loyal Opposition.

A remarkable change has come over the emper of the Indians. In Manitoba and the North-West they are anxious to receive instruction from the Government officials in agricultural pursuits, and there is every pros-pect that they will before long become stock-raisers to some extent. The most important point, however, is that the Indians are every where on this continent manifesting a des o learn the arts of white men. In the Unite in the desire shown by the chiefs to have the children educated. A party of seven Indian chiefs-four Cheyennes and three Arrapahoes—visited the school for Indian children at Carlisle, Pa., last week, bringing with them forty-one more children of their tribes to be educated. There are now in the school two hundred and one Indian youth, belonging to forty differ tribes. The reports are unanimous that their deportment and their progress in study are all that could be desired, and much better than could reasonably have been expected. An Indian agent near Fort Reno, in the Indian Territory, says :--" You cannot imagine how anxious the Indians are to have their children educated. They want to send them all to school, and the only difficulty is that we haven't enough schools to accommodate them." In view of this change of habits and feeling the Indian problem is rendered much more easy of solution. ----AGRICITLTTRAL NOTES

THE fall exhibitions are in full swing just

now. In addition to the purely local fairs, the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal, the Provincial at Hamilton, the Southern at Brantford, and the Nova Scotia Provincial at Halifax are now open ; the Western at London takes place very shortly.

supervision ; the purchase money payable The farmers of Yarmouth, N.S., expect this in ten years, first payment to in ten years, first payment to commence say three years from date of settlement. It is claimed that under this system good year to reap a large harvest of wheat. This is the first time that they have ever done so ; lands would be obtained by settlers free from and the cause of their new der parture lies in

----THE CANADIAN NORTH

News from the Saskatchewan Gophers, that used to be a gr this vicinity, are this year very the great advantage of growing c The Indians who assembled he heir annuities have nearly all some to their reserves, and son buffalo are.

national Government,

with twice the population of Vermont is added by these sales to the nation's strength

A similar condition of things will be brought

about in Canada so soon as foreign capital

and especially the leading wealthy people of the United Kingdom, are pecuniarily inter

ested in selling our fertile prairie lands and

sending emigrants to settle upon railway

the Western States is directly due to land

grants being given to railway companies. That the same result will flow from like con-ditions in the Dominion is beyond question.

The display of cattle at our Exhibition bore

testimony to the adaptability of Ontario for

stock-raising. We possess the best breeds

for producing beeves for export to the Eng.

lish market, and there is ample room for an

almost unlimited enlargement of the business. Let our farmers and stock-raisers, then, no

longer go into the business in a half-hearted manner. They do not appreciate sufficiently the advantages under which they operate compared with American breeders and ship

pers. Across the lines pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever have made ravages in the

herds. On account of disease American cattle are obliged to be killed at the port of arrival. Our St. Lawrence

ute appears, moreover, to be speci

part of the voyage is through smooth

this point

ally suited to cattle shipping, as the

water. The Boston *Herald* on this point says :-- "The shipment of cattle from this

country to England during the early part of this year seems to have been attended with great loss. Out of 378 cattle shipped on the J. C. Stephenson, only 21 arrived alive in port. The Gleadowe took on board 175 cattle, and

landed 18, and the Canopus 266 cattle and landed 47." We venture to predict that no

Ontario farmer who makes stock-raising a

principal part of his business will regret

having given it the preference over wheat

The interests of mill owners and of set

tlers appear to be clashing in New Brunswick.

It is felt that additional safeguards are

needed to preserve the rights of the latter

class, and accordingly a new scheme has been

drawn out, which presents some novel features. It is proposed to send a competent

and trustworthy man to select certain blocks for settlement, directing him to avoid lumber

lands, and to take only such as were really

good for farming purposes. After the selec-tion had been made, the Government should

advance sufficient to build good roads through

such settlements—the making of such roads to be carefully supervised. When the same

to be carefully supervised. When the same had been completed the Government to place a cash value on each lot; such price to cover

the expenses of survey, cost of road, and

growing.

ountry to England during the early part of

anything, it is this : that the settlem

lands.

If American official returns prove

It is reported that Migeau and who went north from Edmontor for gold, have been so lucky as to rich" at the head waters of Mag and are taking out coarse gold a one hundred dollars a day.

The crops in this vicinity The work of cutting barley and Governor's farm will day, and on the other farm bourhood a few days later. from Edmonton, Duck Lake, and pert are equally encouraging. On the 5th inst. another

grants, consisting of Luke and P. and John Murphy, passed west, Edmonton. Luke Kelly, who is a has some stock with him, and pu ing at his trade. Another step in mr western neighbours.

A man named Trottier recent to commit a burglary at Duc sought to escape by taking re Indian camp; but it was not a Superintendent Herchmer went him from the midst of his friend will have an encountruit of au will have an opportunity of conduct to Col. Richardson. It is becoming quite in fashing travelling to run down the rive stead of travelling by land. quicker and pleasanter. Robert Young, of this place Robert Young, of this place, and of Fort Saskatchewan, made the Edmonton to Battleford in fou half, tying up during the night. will remain here, and Mr. Franci will remain England.

The police here are now tempo while the barracks canvas' while the barracks overhauled and made habitable ing lately occupied by Inspect been converted into an orderly tal. and barrack store ; the old made into a dormitory : the pre room to be made into a improvements that will make comfortable. The men's qu lathed and plastered.

The damage done to the c lessness in leaving f yond computation; and too mu camps. On the 2nd of Herchmer found a fin of Pierre Falcon, a fre Mr. Heiminck's guished the fire and then arre who was summarily tried by the who was summarily tried by ent and fined fifty dollars days in gaol. Not having amount of cash, he was taken to The fine was subsequently paid h At Prince Albert, a few days Cunningham was fined twent and costs for not extinguishing before leaving it. Travellers wi sirous of contributing to the get of the Territories will do well to treme care in guarding their fires ning, for they may depend on highest penalty in every case by

FASHION'S FANC

credible one. For a long time it was a test of Reform orthodoxy to believe that the Premier and his colleagues had failed : but with time the admission was made they had possibly succeeded. Then of course, it was in order to imagine the terms of any contract made, and combat them furiously. This method, of proce-dure has kept our contemporary busy, and well it might. To set up men of straw-for the mere plasme of locality for the mere pleasure of knocking them down, amusing as it may be to onlookers, is a wearisome business. And, after all, where was the utility in doing so ? The only net result of this trying exercise of not over vivid imaginative faculties has been to cover the organ with ridicule as a ermined purveyor of canards.

A sketch of the vagaries indulged in by the Globe would be far from edifying; still it might be diverting, if it were worth while to take any trouble about it. Since the West Toronto election, the subject has been constantly the subject of disquiet and trepidation in the sanctum. A rational Reformer may probably think it would have been wise for an intelligent journalist to await the return of Ministers before tilting at windmills, and achieving nothing. however, did not suit the organ. That. was bound to show in advance that Ministers had been foiled ; and when that could not be done, to set up its kaleidoscope and attack violently any possible arrange ment that might or perhaps had been made. If Sir John MACDONALD should turn out to have failed, there was a great opening for attack ; if he succeeded, so much the worse for him. The Globe was ready for any contingency, and has rehearsed its part for whatever may turn up. ad naw Unfortunately, on the very day when THE MAIL announced the final and satisfactory result of the mission, the organ went back to its first hope—that of failure. It said yesterday—and we desire our readers to redember the words for a few weeks : 'venture to say that nothing definite on "final has been agreed upon." Now, when it is borne in mind that the editor has not the slightest grounds for making this affirmation ; that in stating it, he is flying in the face of his own advices from England; and finally, that it is the exact reverse of the truth, our readers will see what reliance can be placed upon as see what reliance can be placed upon as-sertions from that quarter. Even the slight glimmering of light it caught from Europe is summarily rejected in favour of a thought, fathered by its ardent wish, and got out of its inner consciousness. On the 30th ult., the atmosphere of the sanctum was thick with ' rumours.

ROTHSCHILDS had refused to have anything to do with the syndicate, and then again they had not; ERLANGER had given in, BABING wanted to; and, of course, Sir HUGH ALLAN, anxious to "recoup him 'self," must be dragged in as a finishing ouch. On the 2nd inst., a "rumour" in an Ottawa journal was seized upon as the text of a computation in which the turpi-tude of Ministers was fully shown. Mr. MACKENZIE had expended twenty-seven ons in surveys and works with little or nothing to show for it, and Sir JOHN was wicked enough to get the entire line built for another twenty and lands now absolutely valueless for want of the railway. On the 4th our contemporary, unwilling to abandon its hope of failure, induced the poet-laureate of Onof failure, induced the poet-laureate of On-tario to mangle "The Ancient Mariner," and represent Sir JOHN as reduced to the depths of despair by the obduracy of British capitalists. Perhaps the same gifted genius will try his hand on "The ''Induced the poet-laureate of On-differences of opinion on matters of ritual, and within reasonable limits, on matters of dogma also. The elergy and members of the Church in Canada should never forget that, although no longer incor-⁷⁴ Inchcape Bell," with the managing director as Sir RALPH the Rover when he came to grief. On the 8th the Globe found Bell," with the managing fort in the London World. and only longed to find that its story of a hitch was true; but it had again got a fit of the chills, and could but give the rumour for what it was worth—that is,

The very next day its London agent legraphed positively that the Premier had asseded, and the organ at once began to amour for particulars. Meanwhile it re-ated its old computation, founded upon

Can there be a doubt about the answer? Up to March, 1879, there was not only no Up to March, 10, 5, unstrial enterprise, no encouragement to industrial enterprise, no incentive to emulative competition, but a settled endeavour to ch both late Government, in its windows resolved to crush native industry in every form, and the blow fell with conspicuous vio-llence upon textile manufactures. It was there, in particular, that the slaughterer revelled at his pleasure, and not only drove away capital and dwarfed industrial energy, but kept thousands of skilled artisans of of employment. When we read to-day that one out of the many exhibitors in 1880 employs from two hundred and fifty o two hundred and seventy hands, and has been compelled to enlarge factory, we are not surprised

that under a wise and patriotic fiscal policy he can turn out tweeds equal n quality to the Scotch, and twenty-five per cent. cheaper. Another manufacturer can boast that he turns out 40,000 blankets in a year; and a third that he has more Master. orders than can be supplied. These but a few examples, which might repeated almost indefinitely. This This is "hum," and no mistake ; and we may now ask what sort of exhibit would have been made by these dozen and more who come forward prominently-not to speak of others-if Sir RICHARD CAETWRIGHT'S cosmopolitanism had ruled Canada since

Will

the spring of 1879? We are told that prices are raised for the benefit of a few manufacturers; well, here is a case in point. You have, in textile fabrics alone, an entire industry almost created by the National Policy. These manufacturers are by no means a few ; the capital they have invested amounts to a vast sum : and then what about the arti san, the workingman, who is the object of so much solicitude to Oppositionists—at elec-tion times ? What of the thousands who are employed here and support their families on the soil, to the advantage of the country? And yet, after all, the fabrics of which we speak are cheaper than the im-ported article. Can there be a doubt, then-and it is a pertinent question to ask on the 17th of September-that the

its working, as it was patriotic in its purpose ? THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

National Policy is eminently satisfactory in

THE Provincial Synod, which has just closed its triennial meeting at Montreal. may be fairly congratulated on the amount of substantial work accomplished, and also upon the harmony which characterised its proceedings. On the latter point we have no desire to enlarge. The highest Courtif we employ a Presbyterian phrase-of the Anglican Church might be expected to set an example to the Diocesan Synods. On this occasion they have certainly done so. and it is most assuredly to be hoped that the annual meetings, especially in the diocese of Toronto, where Church partisanship runs high, will profit by it. There is no reason why a Church whose foundations are laid so broad and liberal in the formularies should not also be in the highest degree tolerant of internal forget that, although no longer incor-porated with the Church of England, it has derived all that is valuable from that

Church, including that freedom from iron-bound fetters which characterizes, or ought characterize, a national The first lesson to be gathered from that elasticity of cerebreadth of creed and

to the office of deacon without withdrawing them altogether from "secular" employ-The vast importance of this change ments. will at once strike everyone who knows aught of the difficulty there is in providing and supporting clergymen in the back dis-tricts, and even in some which are not very far from the diocesan seats. And now that there are three bishops west of Fort am, besides a missionary bishop of Algoma, the powerful aid this new distinct order will bring to the work of the Church can hardly be overrated. The North-West especially, which is rapidly being peopled, must be embraced practi-cally by the Church or be lost to it. The lay-readerships are not so new, but they also will, in an extended form, do their humbler but not superfluous work in the We mention these two subjects country. especially because they appear to us to indi-cate clearly that the Anglican Church is spiritually up and doing, recognizing its true mission in the land, and feeling seriously its responsibility to our common

THE UNPATRIOTIC OPPOSITION. Perhaps there never was a party so unfortunately managed as the present Dominion Opposition. Without any but a nominal leadership, without a definite policy-or indeed any policy at all-it drags out its precarious existence by run-

ning down the country. It seems impossible for a Reform leader to be out of office without ceasing to be a patriot. To get back again where he was before is the prime object of the political Humpty Dumpty, and the less hope there is, the more frantic are his tirades against Canada and all that pertains to it. Even when in power Reformers have always attempted to succeed by pourtraying the country as reduced to the lowest pitch of misery by those who preceded them. We have heard of people who strive to shine by borrowed light ; your true Reformer hopes to achieve the same end from reflected darkness. Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT, very early in his unfortunate career, made a great deal of capital out of chaos; but immediately thereafter he went home to England, only to eat his own words. Since September, 1878, there has been no pause in the ungracious work of depreciation. The Rembrandt tints, sombre and dismal, in which they began to print the condition of the country, have deepened with the advent and progress of a national prosperity they cannot venture to deny. No sooner is it clear to every unprejudiced eye that, in skill cheapness, our manufacturers are

advancing by rapid strides, than the true Reformer shouts out that they are doing nothing of the kind. It would not do for the country to appear to prosper with Sir JOHN MACDONALD at the head of affairs. The true policy is, it would appear, to run the country down, misrepresent the value of its resources, underrate its advancement, suggest drawbacks to its progress, and prove to the English capitalist and all concerned that Canada is on the high road to bankruptcy and ruin. We said that the Opposition and ruin. We said that the Opposition had no policy, but the statement requires qualification. It aims at the good name of the Dominion, and—if that be a policy lives by an entire abnegation of every

patriotic claim upon its loyalty. That the anti-Canadian party has made a most fatal blunder is evident to most intelligent Reformers. They will not attempt to justify the assaults made upon the National Policy, still less those made upon the railway scheme before its details are known. It is not going too far to say that during the last year the Opposition has lost a larger number of staunch and breadth of creed and elasticity of cere-monial is a warm and generous spirit of mutual toleration. Much as Church establishment in England has fallen into disfavour of late years, there can be no doubt that the freedom extended to all shades of opinion has kept, and will pro-bably continue to keep, the majority of ally suitable for grazing and cattle raisin industry destined to become one of the ng, an important in the country.

ritory

The Kingston Whig is despondent, for it appears to be troubled with the idea that flour as well as the wheat. Providence is on the side of the Conservative party. It says it is a fact that there have been more deaths in the Reform minority in Parliament than among the Conservative ma-jority since last election. The last to fall before the shaft of death was Mr. Chandler, to be unusually large. The wheat crop will probably be almost enormous for a province which has not given itself up to the growth of grain. The coal mines have turned out Liberal member from Brome. The Conser-vatives, it adds, have promptly nominated a candidate, Mr. Manson, for the vacancy, and re coal than ever since the depression set The West India trade has been brisk And the trade statistics show that the busi the possibility is they may elect him. Lib-erals have no heart to fight after the Selkirk ness of the province has greatly enlarged. The signs of "ruin," "robbery," and "swindling" do not seem to be many in that collapse, and Brome may be added Conservative gains. quarter.

Reformers are steadily creeping up to the Referring to the recent sales of live stock point of confessing that business is " boomraised at the Ontario Model Farm, the ing "under the N.P. This week the Mon-Guelph Herald utters this note of warning:treal Witness opened with the admisson that "We emphatically protest against the Govproperty is "said to be" held somewhat more firmly than it has been for some years, and there is said to be less vacant house rnment going into the business of stock breeding as a means of making money, by ob-taining high prices for cattle and sheep, &c., and interfering with the business of breeders, who risk their capital in importing and keep-

The Minister of Agriculture and Immigration is indefatigable in his efforts to attract to the Dominion settlers of the agricultural class and capitalists. During his visit to England he has evidently not been idle. The Edinburgh *Gazette* announces that an association will be formed in Great Britain for the purpose of promoting emigration to Canada. Such an association could do much good service, such as would be likely to engood service, such as would be likely to en-list the sympathy and co-operation of the practical philanthropists of that country. The favourable reports of the farmers' dele-gates will do much to stimulate emigration to this country.

The report of the English Agricultural Commissioners has intensified the discussion as to the future of English agriculture. Their Judging from the tone of the Liberal press statements as to the amount of protection of the province of Quebec, the transfer of the enjoyed by the Old Country farmers in the shape of transportation charges on American and Canadian products have been successfully controverted by other English authorities, who show that wheat from this continent can be laid down at Liverpeol at 32s. 6d. per quarter of 480 lbs. Under this tense competition, the area of English farm land, already far too small for such a densely people island, is rapidly receding. In ten years it has decreased eight per cent., or from 17,096, 000 to 15,650,000 acres, while in Ireland the decrease has been proportionately twice as great. The Dominion, on the other hand, is yearly opening up a vast wheat region. The food contribution from Russia is steadily de-clining, and the Mother Land will yearly bet has been, this was never known, nor could come increasingly dependent for its bread on the wheat supplies drawn from Canada and the United States. anobility

In treating the prospects of British farmers ompeting successfully with Western producers, the English Commissioners, Messrs. Pell and Read, have in their report proceeded on the assumption that the rates prevailing last year will remain permanent, if not be increased. Such will not be the case. The Chicage Tribune shows the fallacy of the alculation in these words :--

"At the close of 1881 the Welland can "At the close of 1881 the welland canal, will be completed, and the mammoth propel-lers which may then be employed on the lakes will be promptly adapted to the transportation of cattle from Chicago to Montreal, thence to be transferred to ocean vessels. In like manner for six months in the year the same great water route will be open for the transportation of breadstuffs—grain probably be-ing carried from Chicago to the side of the

an steamer at a rate not exceeding 8 to 10 cents per 100 pounds." No doubt the cost of internal tran

No doubt the cost of internal transportation, which within ten years has been reduced one-half, will be further reduced with each suc-cessive year. Indeed, this is assured from the fact that the existing trunk railway lines to the seaboard will have to meet, not only the competition of the St. Lawrence route, but also that of new competing roads.

lemand would arise, as lands are the National Policy. In that, as in other counties in Nova Scotia, a larger acreage of wheat will be reaped this year than ever in the history of that province. And mills have been erected in several places to produce the supposed to be worthless so long as they are given away. It is an encouraging sign to ind public attention being given to this sub ject, for every movement tending to prevent young men from crowding into the cities, and at the same time to aid those in cities to ac-The apple crop of Nova Scotia is expected quire homesteads, operates to the general prosperity of the whole population.

Our fruit growers are bestowing increased attention to grape cultivation, and in the opinion of experts the crop is generally found to afford profitable returns. This branch of fruit-growing has wonderfully developed in the United States during the past few years, until now we have the prediction made that within a quarter of a century the Republic will lead all other countries in the production and exportation of wines. In New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri and some other

Atlantic states, people are rapidly learning to make wine for home consumption. California has for some years been producing wines far in excess of the consumption in the Pacific states, and, notwithstanding the difference in wages, wine can be produced in that state cheaper than in any other state or country. The product for the present season is ten millions of gallons. The resistless ravages of the phylloxera upon the vineyards of France and the rapid decadence of the of France and the rapid decadence of the wine interest are startling. During the first six months of the current year, France imuld turn speculators, and ported more wine than she exported—the value of her imports having been about \$34,000,000 and that of her exports only about \$25,000,000. Thus far the wine inter-est of Spain has benefitted most from the calamitous condition of things in France, and the exports of wine from Spain have been doubled since ten years ago. The prize of \$60,000 offered by the French Academy of Sciences for the discovery of some means to extirpate the phylloxera or to prevent its ravages remains unclaimed, and all the vine-yards of France, except those planted with American vines, seem doomed to destruction

by this insect pest. The New York Sun exposes the operations of the American land and railway companies

in decoying immigrants and others to settle on the sterile lands of Western Kansas, Colorado, and other regions west of the 100th meridian. It publishes a semi-editorial com-munication, in which the manner in which settlers are entrapped to take up homesteads in this inhospitable region is styled "a stu-pendous confidence game, worked by the Boards of Direction of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Companies.' Their operations by means of ly and pamphlets circulated in lying agents in the East are graphically described :-

" If their agents could not induce a man to buy a piece of their land, the homestead laws were brought to bear on him, and the agents were praised for inducing him to settle piece of Government land, so that the road settled alongside of could earn a few dollars by transporting to market any sur-plus grain he might, by the accident of a wet spell, snatch from the devouring breath of the south-western sirocco, and in the extravagant freight charges on such small quantities of groceries and clothing as the family of the settler would necessarily use."

The directors of these companies are charged with keeping up the delusion, knowing that nothing has been raised on the frontiers this year ; that for three years settlers in some of the Western Kansas counties have not had returns equal to the seed planted, and that Missouri and Eastern Kansas have been and are still feeding a portion of the inhabitants of twenty counties in the latter State. Jay who owns the Kansas charitably supplying the sufferers with seed -taking mortgages on their homesteads at When these fall seven per cent. interest. due the present occupants, having been squeezed to the utmost, will have to go, and make room for a new crop of victims.

"Now Well and Strong." SHIPMAN, Illinois

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y. DEAR SIR,-I wish to state that my daugh ter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing, as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall. Very truly yours, REV, ISAAO N. AUGUSTIN.

Tho Latest Styles and Mai The "boom" is the name for hat of felt for little girls.

Brazilian bugs and beetles are fusion upon some of the Paris be Small bustles are worn with stre and larger ones with evening toi Six distinct shades of green as upon a recently imported bonne ing its crown of shaded green plu Directoire collars and dress velvet richly embroidered in stylish and becoming. Sometim gold lace is added. They are garnet, purple, wine or dark n with a frill of creamy Languedoc The Chinese style is very mu many Parisian ladies. The drei and brightly hued Chinese good more and more close to the figure cidedly short, showing the Ch cidedly short, showing the which are pointed at the toes. and Japanese materials are indoor robes. Portia fans are greatly in fa

present moment in Paris. They ostrich and peacock feathers, and of the golden or Impeyan pheas feathers are employed, but th favourites. The centres of the sometimes adorned with heads mall brilliant-coloured birds. In London it is the fashion throat. Parisians, however, are turn-over collars of linen and l wide flaring Medicis collars of caded satin worn with them. linen are simply fastened wit prooch, and no bow or tie is won they are less becoming than uprin fitting collars. A throat must be and not too long if a turn-down ecoming.

Dress materials will be of the description this season. The chand changeable uncut velvets a richness and beauty ; brocaded embossed velvets of every hue an to be seen. For evening dress magnificent satin fabrics in pa white heavily embossed in larg arabesque designs in white velv of the brocaded materials the mo rasts of colours are introduced. instance, the most brilliant shad n conjunction with dark blueof velvet, and the blue of mo ade. Old red satin is made up with pompadour Pekin brocade n a floral vine of natural colo An evening dress just receive is of pale blue brocaded silk, t satin and white tulle. The front of the brocade, over which is grad oft folds of the tulle. Over tabs of the satin are crossed an

the middle with clusters of forge lilies of the valley. There are tabs, and the bottom of the sh with a notched out band of blue with the brocade and finished fluting of white tulle. This trin tinued at the bottom of the back which is then covered up to the full bullions of the tulle. cuirasse bodice is of brocaded sil plastron of plain blue satin in eeves are short, and there ming around the top of the l leeves. alceves. Epaulets of forget-me-n are placed on the shoulders and the left side of the waist.

Ostrich feathers will form a the garniture on fall and wint baded, beaded, and gold-tipped be most worn. Some of the sha nave three or four distinct co into mauve, then into canary col minating at the tip in a rich p ours, as for example a white minating at the tip in a rich p elegant fancy feathers are pom paroquets, the breasts of gold pheasants, bronze merle heads a birds of paradice, orioles, Englis goldfinches are also very fashions times the head of an Impeyan p tached to the tufted wing of som of brilliant plumage. Peacocks the shape of bands, crowns, and he very popular—according in very popular-according in as with the new tints of fashi ary beautiful feathers are man he new Persian effects, and smo reasts with graceful drooping hers attached, of rich plum, wi hading into the very darkest

Pacific railway construction to a British company will find supports among the parlia-mentary representatives of the party. The Montreal *Herald* generally supports the scheme. The Quebec *Chronicle* declares that the Canada Pacific railway would have been too much for us, alone and unaided, to build through any most the through an unsettled and mountainons region, and the sooner we can get it off of our hands and necks, legitimately, the better it will be for the country as a whole. Any-thing almost, it thinks, is better than an un-certainty, and when Parliament ratifies the new terms all Council better new terms, all Canada will know to a cent just how much the railway is to cost us. As

it be known. Parties in attendance upon fall exhibitions and other large gatherings will do well to

examine closely the money they receive from strangers in business transactions, as, according to an American journal devoted to the detection of counterfeit money, a good deal of the "queer" is at present afloat. One deal of the "queer" is at present affoat. One dollar Dominion notes changed to fours by the alteration of the figure are in circulation, as well as a good deal of bogus Canadian silver coin, principally 25 and 20 cent pieces. Counterfeits of American gold coin are also to be carefully guarded against, as numerous well executed imitations of the higher denomina-tions are being presented. They are made of platinum, and show white at the edge when a little worn. Counterfeiters naturally choose exhibitions, race meetings, and other occa-sions where a crowd is collected to work off their bogus money, and it will be well to keep a sharp look out for such.

The savings of the working class afford a very fair criterion of their prosperity or otherwise. Applying this test, the progress during the year ending 30th June last is very marked and decided. The deposits in the Post Office Savings banks have increased to \$2,720,216—an increase of nearly four hun-dred thousand dollars over the highest previous year, and an increase of nearly eight

and there is said to be less vacant nouse property in the city at least than last year. The following day its courage increased so far as to state that the announcement made that the telegraph companies did the largest busi-ness in their history must be regarded as a certain indication that business is, after years ing good stock. It is wrong in principle that he Government sho wrong in practice that the money of the tax-payer should be used as a capital to enter of inactivity, beginning to improve materially; that, having passed the era of depression, we are entering upon the era of prosperity. nto competition against himself.

The Seaforth Sun hopes that the Dominion Government will do something for the growing salt industry. It suggests that coal might profitably be brought to Ontario from Nova Scotia in exchange for salt. The salt now going to the Maritime Provinces from Western Ontario costs about \$1 per barrel for freight. If salt were protected like coal it ought to be taken there at 50 cents per barrel in re-turn for coal, which should not cost more than \$3 per ton freight to the inland towns of

Western Ontario. An arrangement of the kind, it concludes, would be mutually benefi-cial to the people of the different provinces, especially as at present the railroad cars are returned empty at a cost not much less than for conveying freight.



Returns just issued show that the land sales of the great American railroad companies of the Western States, all of whom are large holders of the public lands, and of Texas, which holds in fee all the unoccupied nds-over 70,000,000 acres-within its ders, are year by year at least one-half as large as those of the national Government. they have often been two-thirds as large. They have often been two shines is inter-Taking all these sources together, it is pro-bable that not less than 15,000,000 acres have in the last fiscal year been sold to settlers and farmers. By the silent work of settle-ment, without the noise of conquest, a state three times the size of Massachusetts and

three times the size of Massachusetts and with twice the population of Vermont is added by these sales to the nation's strength. A similar condition of things will be brought about in Canada so soon as foreign canitality A similar condition of things will be brought about in Canada so soon as foreign capitalists, and especially the leading wealthy people of the United Kingdom, are pecuniarily inter-ested in selling our fertile prairie lands and sending emigrants to settle upon railway lands. If American official returns prove anything, it is this : that the settlement of he Western States is directly due to land rants being given to railway companies. That the same result will flow from like con-litions in the Dominion is beyond question.

The display of cattle at our Exhibition bore stimony to the adaptability of Ontario for stock-raising. We possess the best breeds or producing beeves for export to the Engish market, and there is ample room for an lish market, and there and argument of the business. Let our farmers and stock-raisers, then, no longer go into the business in a half-bearted manner. They do not appreciate sufficiently the advantages under which they operate, compared with American breeders and ship-pers. Across the lines pleuro-pneumonia and Texas fever have made ravages in the ards. On account of disease American eattle are obliged to be killed at the port of arrival. Our St. Lawrence ountry to England during the early part of this year seems to have been attended with great loss. Out of 378 cattle shipped on the . Stephenson, only 21 arrived alive in port. The Gleadowe took on board 175 cattle, and landed 18, and the Canopus 266 cattle and landed 47." We venture to predict that no Intario farmer who makes stock-raising a are rincipal part of his business will regret aving given it the preference over wheat growing

The interests of mill owners and of settlers appear to be clashing in New Brunswick. It is felt that additional safeguards are needed to preserve the rights of the latter class, and accordingly a new scheme has been drawn out, which presents some novel features. It is proposed to send a competent and trustworthy man to select certain blocks or settlement, directing him to avoid lumbe nds, and to take only such as were really good for farming purposes. After the selec-tion had been made, the Government should advance sufficient to build good roads through

such settlements—the making of such roads to be carefully supervised. When the same had been completed the Government to place a cash value on each lot ; such price to cover he expenses of survey, cost of road, and supervision; the purchase money payable in ten years, first payment to commence

say three years from date of settlement. It is claimed that under this system good lands would be obtained by settlers free from This

1 5 4 5 THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. News from the Saskatchewan Country.

Gophers, that used to be a great nuisance in this vicinity, are this year very scarce, to the great advantage of growing crops. The Indians who assembled here to neceive their annuities have nearly all gone awaysome to their reserves, and some to whe nffalo are.

It is reported that Migeau and Macdonald, who went north from Edmonton to prospect for gold, have been so lucky as to "strike it ' at the head waters of Macleod's river, and are taking out coarse gold at the rate of one hundred dollars a day. The crops in this vicinity are excellent.

The work of cutting barley and wheat on the Governor's farm will probably be begun today, and on the other farms in the neigh-bourhood a few days later. Late advices rom Edmonton, Duck Lake, and Prince Albert are equally encouraging. On the 5th inst. another party of emi-grants, consisting of Luke and Patrick Kelly

and John Murphy, passed west, bound for Edmonton. Luke Kelly, who is a shoemaker. as some stock with him, and purposes working at his trade. Another step in advance for western neighbours. A man named Trottier recently attempted

to commit a burglary at Duck lake, and sought to escape by taking refuge in the Indian camp ; but it was not a success, for Superintendent Herchmer went in and took him from the midst of his friends. Trottier will have an opportunity of explaining his conduct to Col. Richardson. It is becoming quite in fashion for people

travelling to run down the river in skiffs instead of travelling by land. The trip is both uicker and pleasanter. Last week Mr. bert Young, of this place, and Mr. Francis, Fort Saskatchewan, made the trip from Edmonton to Battleford in four days and a half, tying up during the night. Mr. Young will remain here, and Mr. Francis will go to England.

The police here are now temporarily under canvas while the barracks are being overhauled and made habitable. The building lately occupied by Inspector French has been converted into an orderly room, hospi-tal, and barrack store; the old store is to be made into a dormitory : the present barrack room to be made into a mess room ; and other mprovements that will make the post really comfortable. The men's quarters will be lathed and plastered.

The damage done to the country by carelessness in leaving fires on the prairie is beond computation ; and too much care cannot be taken to prevent fire getting away from camps. On the 2nd of August Superintendent Herchmer found a fire running from the camp Pierre Falcon, a freighter in charge of some of Mr. Heiminck's carts. The police extin-guished the fire and then arrested Falcon, who was summarily tried by the superintend ent and fined fifty dollars and costs or sixty days in gaol. Not having the necessary amount of cash, he was taken to the barracks. The fine was subsequently paid by Heiminck. At Prince Albert, a few days later, Henry Cunningham was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for not extinguishing his camp fire before leaving it. Travellers who are not desirous of contributing to the general revenue of the Territories will do well to exercise exreme care in guarding their fires against run-

ning, for they may depend on getting the

hest penalty in every case brought home

feathers will be chosen by a large class of ladies who prefer quiet colours and shapes in bonnet garniture to the huesand styles adopt-ed by ladies of more erratic tastes. CANADIAN ITEMS.

A new Baptist parsonage is to be erected at

There are twenty prisoners in the Manitoba Provincial gaol, including those awaiting Number one grade of wheat only brings sixty cents at St. Vincent. In Winnipeg it is

eighty cents. Mackerel have been very plentiful, large, and fat at Magdalen Islands, and a great number have been taken. The Lindsay Warder says :- ^A This week workman flave been laying steel rails on the Midland railway in this town and north of

The export trade in horses is very brisk. Upwards of thirty head were purchased and exported from Cornwall and surrounding

country during last week. The old horse—one of the oldest, doubtless, in North America—still lives, and performs daily service upon our streets. Its age is now 34 years.—*Campbellford Herald*.

The Midland traffic receipts this year will show an increase of \$2,000 a week over last year's. The Whitby and Lindsav traffic reports also show a very large increase.

Mr. Enoch Gates, father of the Rev. G. O. Gates, Baptist minister in this town, died at Wilmot, Annapolis county, at a rather ad-vanced age. He had been sick for a long time.—Moncton Times. Mr. J. Ramage, of Erin, and Mr. W. W. McAllister, Rockwood, left for Manitoba, the former taking a car-load of live stock and

nts, while the latter took a car oad of selected live stock. The lumber traffic on the Midland continues

very heavy. In addition to the regular mixed trains, which carry a great deal, an average of about six special trains pass down the road daily. Of these, three are generally made up at Lindsay. The Sherbrooke pulp mills, recently erected in the western half of the Sherbrooke Water Powers Company's buildings, on which some-thing like \$30,000 has already been expended,

ing town. The Chaudière lumbermen who went to Michigan last fall have found that "there is no place like home," particularly since the introduction of the N. P., and are returning in large numbers. Will the Sarnia Observe please observe ?

Mr. Clements, a farmer living within four miles of Walkerton, has discovered a mineral spring on his land. Below the surface are petrified branches, weeds, and moss, which give forth sparkling colours under the rays f the sun. The water is as cold as ice, and the taste is hardly as bitter as some minera waters.

A lad named Zuber, living in West Montrose, was shot in the face by another boy named Weber, while the two were out hunting squirrels. Weber discharged his piece into a wood-pile, into which he had seen a chipmunk enter, while Zuber was looking into it from the other side, thus receiving the charge squarely into his face. A strange disease has broken out

FASHION'S FANCIES. the hogs in the neighbourhood of Ridgetown. animals suddenly get

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

Harold is excited over a very unsatisfac-tory elopement. Its perfidy robs it of all the romance usually attending such affairs. As rumour has it, the son of a well-known citizen of Paradia

Music teachers in St. John have to pay

become one. The young lady was evidently in good faith; but, alas, for the perfidy of the man ! He started for Madoc, and on the way picked up another girl, the two went to Belleville and were "spliced," and thus ended the officie

ended the affair.

ended the affair. A fatal accident occurred upon the farm of Mr. Joseph Dowling, about a mile north of Croydon, on Monday, the 6th inst., which resulted in the death of a respected resident of that neighbourhood. Mr. John Butts was engaged blasting in a well, which was already twenty-four feet deep; soon after descending he gave the usual signal to the men at the windlass to be hauled up, and while ascending in the bucket he fell out and broke his neck, death being instantaneous. There was a rumour that he was overcome by foul air, but a thorough test has proven that there was no foul air in the well, and as it is known that he was subject to palpitation of the that he was subject to palpitation of the heart, it is believed he became suddenly faint from this cause.

THE FART REPORTS OF A PROPERTY OF

The Halifax Herald says that within the Ine Halitax Herald says that within the past fortnight some very rich gold-bearing boulders have been found at Salmon River, five miles west of Harrigan's Cove, in Halifax county. The excitement consequent on the "find" has been very great, and no less than 1,200 "number one" areas have been taken up in the vicinity—very largely by old gold miners—within the last few days. A small crushing of ten tons of quartz, the first taken out of the 26-in, lode at Harrigan's Cove, be-longing to Mr. C. F. Mott and others, has yielded 50z. 6dwts., or about half an ounce to the ton. As the quartz from this lode can be mined at less than \$5 per ton, this is quite a satisfactory return, especially for the first crushing, and indicates in the opinion of good judges that good results from Harrigan's Cove district may be expected. The death of Mr. Jas. Miller, which occur

red on the evening of the 11th inst., on board the steamship Sarmatian, between Rimouski and Quebec, whilst homeward bound from England, causes much regret in this section. Mr. Miller was the founder of the firm of Messrs. J. & J. Miller & Co., hemlock ex-tract manufacturers, of this place, and had is an important new enterprise in that thriv been actively engaged in business up to the time of his death, at the advanced age of 72. He may rightly be termed the father of Up-ton, where he was ever foremost in all that would promote the welfare of his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Miller was a native of Kilbridge, near Glasgow, Scotland, and was en-gaged in business in Picton, Ontario, and afterward carried on a large tanning business at St. Pie, P.Q., before settling in Upton.— Messrs. Hollingshed and Roe arrived hom

from Kansas about two weeks ago. They left here last spring, intending to go to Kansas and pick out a home, and have their families follow them soon after. But while away follow them soon after. But while away they spent their time delving on a railway, and now return with their minds fully made up to rest contented on their Muskoka farms. up to rest contented on their autoscore farms, Several other parties left here last spring, as they said, disgusted with Muskoka, and were going to try their luck in a new country, but as the summer advances we are permitted to look into their cheerful

years alone. A man of considerable ability, and of an active disposition, he took a promi-nent part in the affairs of the community, being at one time a methoer of the Town Council, and also becoming a local superin-tendent of schools and member of the board of examiners, which offices he held for several years. Under the old law, where the ap-pointments lay with the Boards of Trade, he was appointed an official assignes for the county; and in 1868, on the death of the late Mr. George Brown, he became postmaster of the town, which office he continued to fill till death ; also acting as collector of the town for a number of years. years alone. A man of considerable ability rumour has it, the son of a well-known citizen of Rawdon wooed and won a fair maiden, of rural birth, whose papa vetoed the match. As is usually the case, this only made the young couple the more bound to " want to go and do it," and it was arranged clandestinely that the lovely Maryshould repair to Marmora, thence going to Madoc, where her gallant lover would meet her, and the twain would become one. The young lady was avidently USEFUL RECEIPTS. SALADS.

In preparing the dressing, powder the hard-boiled eggs, either in a mortar or by mashing with the back of a silver spoon (if raw eggs are used beat well and strain), add the season with the back of a silver spoon (if raw eggs are used beat well and strain), add the season-ing, then the oil, a few drops at a time, and, lastly and gradually, the vinegar. Always use the freshest olive solid oil not the common sweet oil; if it can not be obtained, melted butter is a good substitute and by some con-sidered even more palatable, but when used it should be added last of all. In making chicken salad use the oil off the water in which the chicken were holled. It is much nicer to cut the meat with a knife instead of chopping, always removing bits of gristle, fat and skin. The same is true of celery, (in place of which celery seed may be used with white cabbage or nice head struces, well chopped). To crisp celery, lettuce on cab-bage, put in ice-water for two hours before serving. Pour the dressing over the chicken and celery mixed and slightly salied; toss up lightly with a silver fork, turn on a platter, form into an oval mound, garnish the top with slices of cold boiled eggs, and around the bot-tom with sprigs of celery, and set away in a cold place until needed. Many think turkey makes a nices salad than chicken. Always make soup of the liquor as which turkey or abades much solid.

make soup of the liquor as which tarkey of chicken was boiled. Cabbage salad is very palatable, but few know how to prepare if properly. The milk and vinegar, should be put on to heat in separate saucement when properly. The milk and vineger should be put on to heat in separate saucepans; when the vinegar boils, add butter, sugar, salb and pepper, and stir in the chopped cabbage; cover, and let scald and steam—not boil—for a moment, meanwhile, remove hotmilk from a moment, meanwhile, remove hot milk from stove, cool a little, and stis in the well-beater

and strained yolks; return to stove, and boil a moment. Dish cabbage and pour custard over it, stir rapidly with a silver spoon until well mixed, and set immediately in a cold SIDNEY SMITH'S WINTER SALAD. Two large potatoes, passed through kitche

Two large potatoes, passed through kitches sieve, Of mordant mustard add a single spoon-Distrust the condiment which bites too soon; But deem it not, though made of, herbs, a fault To add a double quantity of salt; Three times the spoon with oil of Lucca crown And once with vinegar provured from fown. True flavour needs it, and your poet bega The pounded yellow of two well-holled eggs. Let onion atoms lurk within the boys! And, half suspected, animate the whole; And lastly, on the favoured compound toes A magic tea-spoon of anohory sauce. Then, though green turtle fail, though venison' tough.

tough, Though ham and turkey, are not holled snough, Serenely full, the epicure shall say," "Fate cannot harm me-I have dined to-day." ASPARAGUS SALAD

After having scraped and washed asparagus, boil soft in salt water, drain off water, add pepper, salt and strong eider vinegar, and then cool. Before serving, arrange asparagus so that heads will all lie in contre of dish; mix the vinegar, in which it was put after renoving from fire with good olive all or outter, and pour over the asparagus. BEAN SALAD. String young beans, cut in half-inch pieces, wash and cook soft in salt water ; drain well, add finely disorded contain pepper, salt and vinegar ; when cool, add olive off or melted butter. I and at 2000 se CABBAGE SALAD. Two quarts finely-chopped cabbage, two level table-spoons salt, two of white sngar, one of black pepper, and a heaping one of ground mustard ; rub yolks of four hard-boiled eggs until smooth, add half cup butter, slightly warmed; mix thoroughly with the cabbage, and add tea-cup good vinegar; serve with white of the eggs aliced and placed on the salad.

lows : Mix in a sauce-pan one pint sour cream as free from milk as possible, and half pint good vinegar, pepper, salt, a small piece of butter, sugar and a small table spoon of mus-tard mixed smooth ; boil, add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, stirring carefully as for float until it thickens to the consistency of starch, then set in a cool place or on ice, and when cold peur over salad and mix well. of the late John McLean, Esq., both of London,

HEBRING SALAD.

Paterson, aged 45 years and 6 months. Lawnon-Killed at St. Enstache, P.Q., by a runaway horse, on Tuesday, 14th September, Ar-thur, eldest son of the late Dr. M. Lawlor, of To-ronto, aged 5 years and 6 months. McKez-On Monday, the 2nd of August, at his late residence in the township of King, Alex. McKee, in the Shu year of his age. Deceased was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, but emi-grated to this country in the year 1855, since which time he was a resident of York county. Colersine, Ireland, papers please copy. ALLAN-At St. Catharines, on the 17th inst., Jeanie Bryson, relict of the late Thos. G. Allan. MURCHE-No. 3 Morrison street, on the 16th Soak over night three Holland herrings out in very small pieces ; cook and peel eight medium potatoes and when cold chop with two small cooked red beetz, two onions, a few sour apples, some roasted veal, and three hard-boiled eggs; mix with a sauce of sweet oil, vinegar, stock, pepper and mustard to taste. A table-spoon of thick sour cream im-proves the sauce, which should stand over night in an earthen dish. MURCHIE-No. 3 Morrison street, on the 16th nst., James Stafford, only son of Daniel Murchie

LOBSTER SALAD.

Boil the lobster, five minutes for every pound, in water to which have been added, for a five pound one, four sprigs of parsley, two of thyme, two cloves, four onions cut in slices, salt, pepper, and a tea-spoon vinegar ; leave the lobster in it till cold, then take off and drain it. Chon the lobster fine after reand drain it. Chop the lobster fine after re-moving it from the shell, and add two heads of minced lettuce, half a cup of melted butter, two table-spoons mustard, salt and pepper t taste. Place in dish, and over all pour a ha r a half pint of vinegar, into which six well-beaten eggs have been stired and heated till it is ck. This should be cold when it is put on the lobster. POTATO SALAD.

Chop cold boiled potatoes fine with enough raw onions to season nicely ; make a dressing as for lettuce salad, and pour over it.

SALMON SALAD,

Set a can of salmon in a kettle of boiling water, let boil twenty minutes, take out of the can and put in a deep dish, pour off the juice or oil, put a few cloves in and around it, sprinkle salt and pepper over, cover with cold vinegar, and let it stand a day, take it from the vinegar and lay it on a platter. Pre-pare a dressing as follows. Beat the rolls of pare a dressing as follows: Beat the yolks of two raw eggs with the yolks of two eggs boil-ed hard and mashed fine as possible; add gradually a table-spoon mustard, three of melted butter, or the best of salad oil, a little salt and pepper (either black or cayenne), and vinegar to taste. Beat the mixture a long long sine (some persons like the addition of lemon juice and a little brown sugar); cover the salmon thickly with a part of the dressing, cut up very small the crisp inside leaves of lettuce, put in the remainder of the mixture, and pour over with two or three large pieces placed around the salmon and serve.

SALAD-DRESSING.

The yolks of two eggs beaten thoroughly, one level tea-spoon salt, one of pepper, two of white sugar, two tea-spoons prepared mustard, one table-spoon butter; stir in the mixture four table-spoons best vinegar, put dressing into a bowl, set in a kettle of hot water and stir constantly till it thickens; set away, and when cool it is ready for use. This is sufficient for one quart findly of the sufficient is sufficient for one quart finely for use. This bage and should be poured over while hot, and thoroughly mixed with the cabbage, which may then be placed upon a platter, formed into an oval mound and served cold. BIRTHS.

HOWARD-On the morning of the 18th inst., the rife of G. R. Howard, of a daughter. CROCKER-At 83 Cottingham street, Yorkville, on Saturday, 18th September, the wife of Sydney C. R. Crocker, of a daughter. LUNDY-On Monday, 13th Sept., in Chingua-cousy, county Peel, Ontario, the wife of Wm. Thos. Lundy, of a daughter.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 134-0 Wols-At his late residence, T ronto town ship, on the itua inst. or anour in the stemach John Wolf, an old and much respected inhabi-tant of Toronto Township, in the 76th year of his are. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily ma Augusta, Maine, Address TRUE & C

DEATHS.

aged is months. Cossy-At the residence of his grandfather, J G. Worts, Esg., Lindenwold, from injuries sus tained by a fall on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Morgan Wilton Worts, eldest son of A. Morgan Cosby, aged 8 years and 3 months.

HEWARD-On Friday, the 17th inst., Francis Harris Heward, Esq.

Murray-Friday evening, Sept. 17th, Marie, infant daughter of Jas. P. Murray: King-In St. Catharines, on Thursday morn-ing, 16th inst., Harriet M. King, relict of the late Wm. D, King, in the fifty-sixth year of her age.

Sevens On 15th September, at his residence 15 Charles street, James Severs, in the 69th year

aged 16 months.

PATERSON-At his late residence, 98 Carlton street, on the morning of the 15th inst., John Paterson, aged 45 years and 6 months. ADILS AND GENTLEMEN WANTED T learn telegraphing at the Canadian Sch Felegraphy, 131 Church street, M. T. FITC

WORKINGMEN WANTED, - FAR W hands, lumbermen, mechanics, labourers of all kinds. Obtain reliable in tion before leaving the Province. T FARM ASSOCIATION, Box 2,707, Bost Bond street, New York.

ACENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell ting Machine ever invented. Will knit a part of stockings, with HEEL and TOE completes in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great vari-ety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Wash-ington street, Beston, Mass. 4327

Situations Macant.

Farms to be Let.

FARM TO RENT CONTAINING 110 ACRES about eight miles from Toronto, being ic fo, on concession C. Etobicoke. Apply to GEO PEARSON, near Weston. 4331 SPERCE On Wednesday, the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, Mr. James Spence, late proprietor of the British Lion Hotel, Queen street, aged 51 years and 3 months.

Farms Manted.

WANTED TO RENT-A FARM OF 15 v acres about 10 miles from Toronto; go buildings; good grazing land suitable for dai work; would lease with view to purchase. A dress FARMER, MAIL Office. 4331

Tobaccos. CAUTIO

of his age. MALLINDINE-On Saturday, 18th Sept., John, youngest son of John Mallindine, of the Kingston road, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 12 days. Ewart-At Lincluden House, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, on the 25th August, Colonel David Ewart, late Royal Bengal Artillery, aged 77, brother of the late J. B. Ewart, of Dundas. LINN-At Pembroke, on Wednesday, 15th September, Mary Monica, aged 64, relict of the late S. G. Lynn, formerly of Toronto. Her end EACH PLUG OF THE

CLEMENTS-At Yarmouth, U.S., on Sunday, the 59th of August, 1880, Herman Winter, young-est son of N. K. and Lydia B. Clements, in the 10th year of his age.

10th year of his age.
CLEMENTS-On Saturday, September 11th, 1859, of neuralgialof the heart, N. K. Clements, in the 64th year of his age.
MOWBRAY.-At Beeton, on Saturday, 18th inst., Archibald C. Mowbray, agent of the Bank of Hamilton, aged 56 years.
MCDONALD-On Sunday, the 19th inst., of heart disease, at his father's residence, near Foy, David John McDonald, aged 21 years.
WARNEL D. the township of Thomad an Sun

WARNER-In the township of Thorold, on Sun day, the 19th inst., Christopher Warner, aged 6 years and 4 months.

LITTLE-At her residence, 3rd concession, Pus-linch, on Saturday, the 18th inst., Mrs. Robert Little, sr., mother of Rev. James Little, in the 78th year of her age. LORKE-In Eramosa, on the 19th September, John Lorce, aged 80 years and 4 months.

DRURY-In London, on the 20th inst., Thomas Drury, in the 65th year of his age.

MACKAY-In Ottawa, on the 18th inst., Florence, infant daughter of F. G. Mackay, Esq., of the Public Works Department, aged four months. BRYANT-At Island Point, Vermont, on Fri-day, the 17th inst. John Ottawa Bryant, aged 22 years and 6 months.

KEILLER-On the 20th inst., at the General Hospital, of quinzy, John E. Keiller, aged 27 rears and 7 months.

MURBERAD-A556 Church street, on the morn-ag of the IIst inst., Minnie, the beloved wife of . M. Murhead, and daughter of the late Judge IGKyis, of Peterboro, Ont. WARWICK-On the 20th inst., at his residence, J Murray street, Toronto, William Warwick, aq., wholesale stationer, in the 48th year of his



Medical.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 24, 1880.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 4, 1880.

Yours respectfully, W. J. LANGFORD.

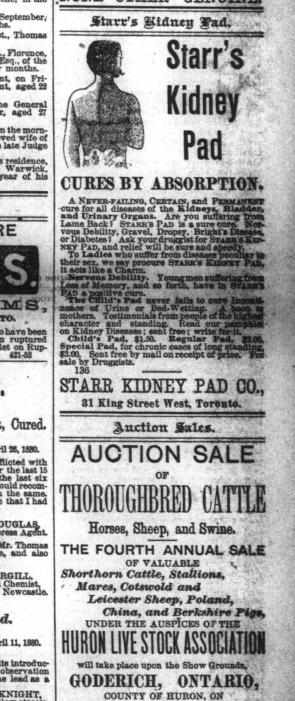
Gentlemen, --Your preparation called VECE-The gives universal satisfaction. Several re-narkable curse from its use have come under ay notice. I believe it a purely vegetable mix-ure, containing nothing to injure the system in he slightest degree, and would strongly advise its use in cases of liver disorder, and as a purifier

in cases of liver disorder, and as a pur

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

MYRTLE NA IS MARKED & IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE



ring complications, and that an increased demand would arise, as lands supposed to be worthless so long as they are given away. It is an encouraging sign to find public attention being given to this subject, for every movement tending to prevent young men from crowding into the cities, and at the same time to aid those in cities to ac-quire homesteads, operates to the general

ected will prosperity of the whole population. Our fruit growers are bestowing increased

vince owth d out attention to grape cultivation, and in the opinion of experts the crop is generally found n set risk. busi-ged. and that to afford profitable returns. This branch of ruit-growing has wonderfully developed is he United States during the past few years, until now we have the prediction made that within a quarter of a century the Republic

will lead all other countries in the production and exportation of wines. In New York, Dhio, New Jersey, Missouri and some other Atlantic states, people are rapidly learning to make wine for home consumption. California has for some years been producing wines far in excess of the consumption in the Pacific states, and, notwithstanding the difference in rages, wine can be produced in that state heaper than in any other state or country. product for the present sea s ten millions of gallons. The resistless ravages of the phylloxera upon the vineyards of France and the rapid decadence of wine interest are startling. During the first six months of the current year. France im-

ported more wine than she exported-th value of her imports having been about \$34,000,000 and that of her exports only about \$25,000,000. Thus far the wine interest of Spain has benefitted most from the alamitous condition of things in France, and the exports of wine from Spain have be doubled since ten years ago. The prize of 60,000 offered by the French Academy of ciences for the discovery of some means to extirpate the phylloxera or to prevent its ravages remains unclaimed, and all the vine ards of France, except those planted with merican vines, seem doomed to destruction by this insect pest.

The New York Sun exposes the operations of the American land and railway companies in decoying immigrants and others to settle on the sterile lands of Western Kansas, Colrado, and other regions west of the 100th meridian. It publishes a semi-editorial com-nunication, in which the manner in which settlers are entrapped to take up homesteads endous confidence game, worked b oards of Direction of the Union Pacifi Kansas Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad Companies." Their operations by means of ly and pamphlets circulated in lying agents in the East are graphically described :--

" If their agents could not induce a man to buy a piece of their land, the homestead laws were brought to bear on him, and the agents were praised for inducing him to settle on ece of Government land, so that the road settled alongside of could earn a few llars by transporting to market any su olus grain he might, by the accident of a wet pell, snatch from the devouring breath of he south-western sirocco, and in the extraragant freight charges on such small quantities of groceries and clothing as the family of the settler would necessarily use."

The directors of these companies are charged with keeping up the delusion, knowing that nothing has been raised on the frontiers this year ; that for three years settlers in some of the Western Kansas counties have not had returns equal to the seed planted, and that Missouri and Eastern Kansas have been and re still feeding a portion of the f twenty counties in the latter State. who owns the Kansas Pacific, charitably supplying the sufferers with seed -taking mortgages on their homesteads at seven per cent. interest. When these fall

due the present occupants, having been squeezed to the utmost, will have to go, and make room for a new crop of vict "Now Well and Strong."

SHIPMAN, Illinois DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N.Y. DEAR SIR,-I wish to state that my daugh

Tho Latest Styles and Materials. The "boom" is the name for a new round hat of felt for little girls. Brazilian bugs and beetles are used in pro-

fusion upon some of the Paris bonnets. Small bustles are worn with street costumes and larger ones with evening toilets. Six distinct shades of green are to be seen upon a recently imported bonnet, not count-ing its crown of shaded green plumes.

Directoire collars and dress cuffs of black velvet richly embroidered in gold are very stylish and becoming. Sometimes an edge of gold lace is added. They are also made of garnet, purple, wine or dark myrtle green r brocaded satin de Lyon, and edged with a frill of creamy Languedoc lace. The Chinese style is very much affected by

and brightly hued. Chinese goods are worn more and more close to the figure, and are decidedly short, showing the Chinese shoes, which are pointed at the toes. Both Chinese and Japanese materials are largely used for indoor robes. Portia fans are greatly in favour at the present moment in Paris. They are made of ostrich and poacock feathers, and the plumage

of the golden or Impeyan pheasants. Other feathers are employed, but these are the favourites. The centres of these fans are sometimes adorned with heads or wings of mall brilliant-coloured birds. In London it is the fashion to muffle the

throat. Parisians, however, are wearing broad turn-over collars of linen and lace, with the wide flaring Medicis collars of velvet or brocaded satin worn with them. The collars of linen are simply fastened with a stud or brooch, and no bow or tie is worn. As a rule they are less becoming than upright and closefitting collars. A throat must be well shaped and not too long if a turn-down collar is to be becoming.

Dress materials will be of the most elegant description this season. The changeable silks and changeable uncut velvets are marvels of richness and beauty ; brocaded satins and embossed velvets of every hue and pattern are to be seen. For evening dresses there are magnificent satin fabrics in pale colours or white heavily embossed in large floriated or arabesque designs in white velvet. In some of the brocaded materials the most vivid contrasts of colours are introduced. We see, for instance, the most brilliant shades of red used conjunction with dark blue-the red being velvet, and the blue of monochrome bro cade. Old red satin is made up in conjunction with pompadour Pekin brocade in a stripe of sky blue cut velvet alternating with a stripe in a floral vine of natural colours.

An evening dress just received from Paris is of pale blue brocaded silk, turquoise blue satin and white tulle. The front of the dress is of the brocade, over which is gracefully draped soft folds of the tulle. Over this again wide tabs of the satin are crossed and fastened in the middle with clusters of forget-me-nots and lilies of the valley. There are four of these tabs, and the bottom of the skirt is finished with a notched out band of blue satin corded with the brocade and finished with a deep fluting of white tulle. This trimming is continued at the bottom of the back of the skirt. which is then covered up to the basque with full bullions of the tulle. The square low cuirasse bodice is of brocaded silk with narrow plastron of plain blue satin in front. sleeves are short, and there is white lace trimming around the top of the bodice and the sleeves. Epsulets of forget-me-nots and likes are placed on the shoulders and a cluster at the left side of the waist. Ostrich feathers will form a large part of

and stagger weakly. Though resembling what is called "blind staggers," it is not that disease. Mr. A. Robinson, of Selton, lost four animals from the unknown malady, John Clark two, and Mr. Delong one. The violators of the Canada Temy

Act have had things made lively for them during the past week. We believe the Police Magistrate, during this time, has had six

way track is ready for the ties and rails, the latter are being placed all along the line, waiting for the ties to come. The men will be paid off on Tuesday. They expect to run a train to Peterborough in about three weeks time.

A son of Mr. Peter Chesterfield, Tara, 15 years of age, was kicked dead by a horse on Friday morning of last week. The lad had been sent in the morning to catch the horses, and not returning within a reasonable time the father went out to the field and found him lying dead, with the mark of a horse's hoof on his head. From the manner in which he lay it was thought he was killed instantly. The horses were found not far from him with

their bridles on, and in the field along with them was a strange horse belonging to a party in the village.

As the team of Cherry Bros., of Preston, millers, was crossing the Grand river bridge at Blair, Thursday afternoon, one section of 30 feet in length broke down, precipitating driver, team, and 20 barrels of flour into the river below, some 25 feet. The driver, a Mr. river below, some 25 feet. The driver, a Mr. West, miraculously escaped with a few slight bruses, but one of the horses is not likely to recover, the waggon is a total wreck, and some of the flour is damaged. The loss alto-gether to Cherry Bros. must foot up to nearly \$400, all caused by some rotten timber

Died, near Stratford, on the 13th inst. Died, near Strationd, on the 15th Inst., Roger Cole Reddicilife, aged 76. Deceased was born in Mary-taby, near Tavistock, Devonshire, England, and came to Canada 28 years ago. He leaves bohind him a sorrowing midor: three sons and three daughters. His years ago. He leaves behind him a sorrowing widow, three sons and three daughters. His son, Mr. George Reddicliffe, is well known as an extensive dealer in cattle. Deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His death was very sudden. He was ordering some wood at Mr. John Campbell's—the Beaver Meadow—apparently hale and hearty as usual, when he was seized with a spasm and fell down dead.

The Sherbrooke Pioneer says corn cannin was commenced a few days ago at the Houl-ton factory. The ears are of good length and well filled. One measured ten inches in length. The variety raised here is known as the early Crosby, and this first experiment in raising sweet corn in Aroostook for exporta tion has proved quite satisfactory, althoug the early irost this year has slightly damaged the crop. The Messrs. Moses, who run the factory, are confident of success, and will pay such prices for the corn as will stimulat farmers to plant more next year.

The laying of steel rails on the N. B. rail way will begin immediately. Three hundred tons of West Cumberland steel rails, weighing 50 lbs. to the yard, arrived in St. John ber ship Sultan, last week, and were brought to Gibson yesterday by woodboat. They are being unloaded to-day as fast as possible. But

being unloaded to day as last as possible. But owing to the large quantities of outgoing and incoming freight to be handled at Gibson, the railway men have their hands full. These rails will be laid on the lower end of the road, and the best of the iron rails which are garniture on fall and winter bonnets. ilhaded, beaded, and gold-tipped feathers will be most worn. Some of the shaded feathers have three or four distinct combinations of colours, as for example a white feather shaded into mauve, then into canary colour, and ter-minating at the tip in a rich purple. Very taken up will be re-laid on the Edmonston end. The new rails are of the finest quality, fit for any service, — Fredericton Capital.

minating at the tip in a rich purple. Very elegant fancy feathers are pompons, coques, paroquets, the breasts of gold and silver pheasants, bronze merle heads and plumage, birds of paradice, orioles, English robins and goldfinches are also very fashionable. Some-times the head of an Impeyan pheasant is at-tached to the tufted wing of some other bird of brilliant plumage. Peacocks' feathers in the shape of bands, crowns, and aigrettes will be very popular—according in their shaded hues with the new tints of fashionable green. Very beautiful feathers are manufactured in the new Persian effects, and smooth satin-like breasts with graceful drooping skeleton fea-The Picton Gazette says :-- "We are plea to observe that some of the farmers of this county have taken the initiative in the raising county have taken the initiative in the raising of amber sugar cane, and that quite a quan-tity has been raised in the townships of Athol and Hallowell this season. The seed was brought from Dakotah last spring, and a goodly number purchased if for the purpose of trying the experiment of raising it. The result has proved very gratifying, as the stalks have grown from ten to fifteen feet in height, and yield a great deal of the juice from which is made the syrup. Mr. Allan M. Young, of Athol, has just completed machinery for extracting the juice and con-verting it into syrup." breasts with graceful drooping skeleton fea-thers attached, of rich plum, wine or olive--shading into the very darkest hes of these tasteful colours-are also exhibited. These

upid and blind which seems to say. Glad to get A man that comes into Muskoka and spends six or eight years on a farm and makes a fizzle of it, and then wishes to retire to try his luck in some other new country, had better drop his first experience and try something else other than farming.—Hunts-ville Forester.

tille Forester. The Amprior Chronicle records the death of Mr. John Fisher, an old and esteemed resi-dent of Amprior, which occurred last week. Mr. Fisher had been a sufferer from inflam-matory rheumatism for six or seven years previous to his demise, and for a large por-tion of that period had been a helpless in-valid. The deceased was born in Glengarry, Ont., and removed to the township of MoNab in 1834 where he has ever since resided. He parties before him charged with violation of the Act, only one of whom escaped convic-tion. Two "traders" have bolted, and thus tion. Two "traders" have bolted, and thus managed to avoid the payment of \$50 into the city funds.—Fredericton Reporter. The Peterborough Review says the Grand Junction Railway Company are discharging a large number of workmen on that end of the line, the work upon which they were employed having been completed. The line from Downer's [Corners to the Midland railin 1834, where he has ever since resi ded. He was an industrious and successful farmer. For several years he occupied the position of Reeve of the township, and also filled the office of Warden of the county of Renfrew. He also took a deep interest in the Presby-terian Church, of which he was an efficient elder. A few months ago he relinquished the farm to his only son, and removed with his wife and youngest daughter to Amprior.

A resident of St. Thomas is the possessor of a dog which has some remarkable instincts. On week days he has all the passions and propensities of other canines, but on Sundays his peculiarities and sectarian sentiments come out. Unlike the crow, he can count. He knows when Sunday comes. He is not the same dog as on other days. He indulge in no pastimes, encourages no company, and says, in actions louder than words, "Six days shalt thou play and do all thy sport." The family are Presbyterians, but the dog is a Methodist. On Sunday he attends the family to the Presbyterian house of worship, and then holds on his solitary and unbroken way to his own church. He has a particula way to his own church. He has a particular place upstairs, when he can manage to elude the vigilance of the ushers and obtain ingress, and he pays dogmatical attention to the word of doctrine while at service.

The Brantford Expositor regrets to an nounce the death of Mr. Henry A. Hardy, county attorney and clerk of the peace for the county of Norfolk, which sad event took place on Thursday of last week at his home in Simcoe. His health has not been good for in Simcole. His nearth has not been good for some time, and not long since he had a stroke of paralysis, which resulted, after a lingering illness, in his death. Mr. Hardy was sixty-two years old at the time of his death. He was born in Brant county, and before com-mencing the study of law he was in business for a short time in Simcon. He was called to mencing the study of law he was in business for a short time in Simcoe. He was called to the bar in 1850, and commenced practice in Brantford, where he resided and practised until some ten years ago, when he received the appointment of county attorney of Nor-folk and removed to Simcoe. He was for many years solicitor of Brantford, and en-joyed an extensive practice in partnership with his nephew, the Hon. A. S. Hardy of that city. Mr. Hardy was married to a daughter of the late Rev. John Ryerson, who survives him, as well as four children.

A Winnipeg Times reporter has interview-ed Mr. J. T. Leishman, of that city (late of Hamilton), who has, in connection with an-other gentleman well experienced in mining, been giving some attention of late to the re-cently discovered mineral tracts near High Lake and Lake of the Woods, in the district

of Keewatin. From explorations made, gold, silver, and copper have been found in paying quantities. Complaint is made by those desirous of investing in mineral lands that they are unable to do so, from the fact that a few land grabbers have gone in, and under the fordinary laud regulations intended for agri-cultural lands, have procured deeds of large tracts, to the exclusion of those who would develop the mineral resources of the country Experienced miners who have been in Cali Experienced miners who have been in Cal-fornia, Nevada, and Australia say that mineral lands are parcelled out in lots 3,000 feet long by 600 feet in width, with a recording office in stated districts where all claims are regis-

tered, thus preventing monopoly and trans-gression of private rights. This law is found to work well in these countries, and is an enactment that might well be adopted in re-gard to mineral lands in Canada.

gard to mineral lands in Canada. The Owen Sound Times announces the death of one of the oldest residents and most prominent citizens, in the person of Mr. John George Francis, postmaster. Mr. Francis was born in Toronto, and there learned the business of cabinetmaker, coming to Owen Sound in 1852, and starting to work at his trade for Mr. John Chisholm. Subsequently he left the town for a year or so, but returned in the fall of 1854 or spring of 1855 and went into partnership with Mr. Chisholm. The latter subsequently dropped out, Mr. Francis con-tinuing to carry on the business for several

salad. CREAM SLAW. CREAM SLAW. One gallon cabbage cut very fine, pint vinegar, pint sour cream, half cup sugar, tea-spoon flour, two eggs and a piece of butter the size of a walnut ; put vinegar, sugar and butter in a sauce-pan and let boil ; sur eggs, cream and flour, previously well mixed, into the vinegar, boil thoroughly and throw over the cabbage previously aprinkled with one table-spoon salt, one of black pepper and one of mustard.

PLAIN COLD SLAW

Slice cabbage very fine, season with salt, pepper, and a little sugar; pour over vinegar and mix thoroughly. It is nice served in the centre of a platter with fried oysters around

CHICKEN SALAD.

Chop fine one chicken cooked tender, one head cabbage, and five cold hard-boiled eggs; season with salt, pepper, and mustard to taste; warm one pint vinegar, add half a tea-cup butter, stir until melted, pour hot over the mixture, stir thoroughly, and set sway to

CHICKEN SALAD. Boil three chickens until tender, salting to taste ; when cold cut in small pieces and add twice the quantity of celery cut up with a knife but not chopped, and four cold boiled eggs sliced and thoroughly mixed through the other ingredients. For dressing put on stove a sauce-pan with one pint vinegar and butter size of an egg ; beat two or three eggs with two table-spoons mustard, one of black pepper. size of an egg ; beat two or three eggs with two table-spoors mustard, one of black pepper, two of sugar, and a tea-spoor sait, and when thoroughly beaten together pour slowly into the vinegar until it thickens. Be careful not to cook too long or the egg will curdle. Re-move and when cold pour over salad. This may be prepared the day before, adding the dressing just before using. Add lemon juice to improve the flavour, and garnish the top with slices of lemon.

CHICKEN BALAD.

CHICKIN BALAD. Boil one chicken tender; ohop moderately fine the whites of twelve hard-boiled eggs, and the chicken ; add equal quantities of chopped celery and cabbage; mash the yolks fine, add two table-spoons butter; two of sugar, one tea-spoon mastard, pepper and salt to taste, and lastly one half tea-oup good cider vinegar; pour over the salad and mix thoroughly. If no celery is at hand use chop-ped pickled cucumbers, or lettace and celery seed. This may be mixed two or three days before using.

before using. CHICKEN SALAD.

CHICKEN SALAD. Four chickens, two bunches of celery to each chicken, one pint vinegar, two eggs, two table-spoons salad oil, two of liquid mustard, one of sugar, one of salt, one salt-spoon red pepper; make a custard of eggs and vinegar, beat oil, mustard, and red pepper together, stir into custard; add celery just before using. The above is sufficient for twenty persons. CHICKEN SALAD.

CHICKEN SALAD. Boil a young chicken tender, when cold separate from the bones, chop fine, add one cup finely-chopped cabbage, two bunches celery, and four cold hard-boiled eggs; season with mustard, cayenne pepper, and salt and black pepper to taste. Boil half pint cider vinegar, stir in butter size of a walnut, one table-spoon white sugar, and as soon as melted pour over the salad, mix thoroughly, and last stir in half a cup sweet cream, mix well and set in a cool place. set in a cool place.

CUCUMBER SALAD.

Peel and slice cucumbers, mix with salt and let stand half an hour ; mix two table-spoons sweet oil or ham gravy with as much vinegar and a tea-spoon sugar, add the cucumbers which should be drained a little ; add a tea-spoon pepper and stir well. Sliced onions are an addition if their flavour is liked.

HAN SALAD

 1800 and went into

 ishohm. The latter

 t, Mr. Francis con

 business for several

 Of a head of lettuce. Make dressing as fol

John Whelan, Esq., of Toronto.

 PHELAN-MCLEAN-At St. Mary's cathedr

 Hamilton, by the Rev. E. P. Slavin, J. B. Phele

JACKSON-On the 15th inst., at 97 Grosven avenue, the wife of H. Jackson, of a daughter. WYLLE-At Carleton Place, Ont., on Monday the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. W. H. Wylie, of

daughter. HENRY-At 121 Brant avenue, Brantfi Tuesday, the 14th September, the wife Robert Henry, of a daughter. BARNES-At 16 Strange street, on Monday, the 13th inst., the wife of James Barnes, of a son still-born.

HALL-At Woodstock, on Friday 10th inst., the wife of Alex. M. Hall, of a son. MURRAY-On Friday morning, Sept. 17th, the wife of Jas. P. Murray, of a daughter.

STEVENSON-At Knox's manse, St. Vincent, of the 17th inst., the wife of the Rev. A. Stevensor MARRIAGES.

MacMaster - MacDonald - At Lancaster, Glengarry, on the 15th inst, Donald MacMaster to Janet Sandfield, daughter of R. Sandfield Macdonald, Esq., of Lancaster.

Macdonaid, Esq., of Lancaster. HAMILTON-LEASE-At the residence of the bride's mother, Peter street, Toronto, on the 15th Sept., by the Rev. John Gray, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, Lauchian A. Hamilton, D.L.S., of the Depart-ment of the Interior, Ottawa, to Isobel, daughter of the late James Leask.

ALPORT-LEASE.-At the residence of the bride's mother, Peter street, Toronto, on the 15th Sept., by the Rev. John Gray, M.A., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, Ed-ward B. Alport, of Orillia, to Barbara G., daugh-ter of the late James Leask.

BAKER-COOKE-At Brockville, on the 14th inst, by Father McCarthy. Fred. Baker, to Lucille ismena (Blue-jay), second daughter of R. P. Cooker Cedar Cliffs, Brockville.

TURNBULL-BEEMER-At Waterford, Ont., the Rev. Alexander Turnbull, of Belleville, to Mary E., only daughter of Henry Beemer. Anonews-Smitherr-On Thursday, the 16th September, at St. Paul's church, Lindsay, by the Rev. Dr. Hodgkin, Walter S. Andrews, of To-ronto, to Charlotte A., youngest daughter of the Rev. Rural Dean Smithett, D.D., rector of Lind-

say. TOMS-REDDIE-At Ottawa, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. D. Gordon, Mr. Frederick Toms to Miss Annie E., eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh Reddie, Toronto. CROMBIE-MITCHELL-At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening of the 16th inst., by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Alexander Crombie, Esq., to Isabella Ann., eldest daughter of Alexan-der Mitchell, Esq., all of this city. LOWER-AENOURE-At St. Pater's Church

Lowrey - Arnover-At St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the 16th of September, 1880, by the Rev. Canon Stennett, M.A., Reotor, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, Esq., of New York: to Kate, eldest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Armour. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir, -- I have taken several bottles of your YESTINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheserfully recommend it to those suffer-ing from *General Debility*. I remain, yours truly, MRS. M. A. SMITH. daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Armour. MCKENZE WILSON-In this city, on the 15th inst, by the Rev. R. Greene, W. McKenzie, Esq., to Annie H., youngest daughter of Alexander Wilson, Esq. WALKEM-BETTS-On the 15th inst., at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, Kingston, by the Very Rev. Dr. Boomer, Dean of Huron, assisted by the Rev. Conway E. Cartwright, J. B. Walkem, of Woodstone, Barrister, to Augusta, daughter of the late Dr. Betts, of Calderwood, Kingston. Maxwirka-McRerne, On the 15th of Sentern.

MANNING-MOBRIDE-On the 15th of Septem-ber, at the Canada Methodist Church, Mono Mills, by the Rev. W. H. Cook, Pastor, W. H. Manning, of Mono Mills, to Hattle, eldest daugh-ter of John McBride, Esq., of Mono.

ter of John McBride, Esq., of Mono. POTTER-HIGGINS-On the 15th Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, 17 Gaer Howell street, by the Rev. R. Potter, uncle of the groom, R. Potter, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of Robert Higgins, Beq., all of this city. Brooklyn, N.Y., papers please copy. DUNCUMB-HERDSMAN-On Thursday, Septem-ber 16, at Trinity church, Thornhil, by Canon Osler, of York Mills English church, Mr. Chris-topher Duncumb, of Richmond Hill, to Miss Sarah A. Herdsman, of Beverley, Yorkshire, Eng. Cox-Gowres-By the Rev. J. McCarroll. M. NERVOUS DEBILITY Total Weakness and Prostration, from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMCEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price Si per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM-

Sárah A. Herdsman, of Beverley, Yorkshire, Eng. Cox-GowER-By the Rev. J. McCarroll, M. D., at the residence of the bride's brother, Allan-dale, on the 13th inst., Mr. Wm. John Cox, of Orillia, to Miss Mary Ann Gower. FERCOSON-ELWORTHY-On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Devid Mitchell, Minister of John Street Pres-byterian Church, Belleville, the Rev. John Fer-guson, M.A., B.D., Chesley, to Harriet Emma (Hattie), second daughter of W. G. Elworthy, Esq.

late J. S. Beamian, Esc., of Cocours. ELIOT-CRAWFORD-On the 21st inst., at Michael's cathedral, Toronto, by his. Grace 1 Archbishop of Toronto, assisted by the Rig Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney and the Very R Dean Prouix, Granville Percival Eliot, eld son of W. H. Eliot. Fig., late Captain 15th Re ment, to Annie Beatrice Crawford, fourth dau ter of the late Hon. John Crawford, Lieutens Governor of Ontario. Classurgers Crawford, on the 15th in

CARRUTHERS-CRAWFORD-On the 15th inst., at St. George's church, Haliburton. Ont., by the Rov. George Ledingham, Thomas Carruthers, Eaq., of Reignte, Surrey, England, to Annette Wood Crawford, daughter of the late Col. Crawford, of Peterboro', Ont.

SRAVER - BISHOP - At 32 Harleton avenu Yorkville, September 21st, by the Rev. George Bishop, assisted by Rev. Alfred Brown, Mr. Bruce Shaver, of Islington, to Miss Myn Bishop, of Yarkville.

CAUGHLIN-, WHELAN-At St. Michael's cath dral, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 21st Septembo by the Rev. Father Vincent, of St. Basils, J. 1 Caughlin, Esq., M.D., of Bay City, Michigan, Miss Frankie A. Whelan, eldest daughter John Whelan, Esq., of Toronto.

Wednesday, October 20th, 1880,

Wednesday, October 20th, 1880, and following days, commencing at twelve o'clock noon. Amongst the stock will be found the valuable pure bred Princess prize bull, Prince of Seaman field 2432, also Cragg's, including the Duke of Elmhurst [5005] 2273, Roses of Sharon, Goodness, and other animals of fashionable pedicree from the noted herds of Meesrs. H. Snell, Attrill Sprogt. Eleost, Washington, and others. Also several splendid thoroughbred stallions and breeding mares, among which is "Goderich Chiet," half brother to the celebrated Canadian trotter, "Lucy," whose record is 2.20. There is also a large selection of Improved Stock, which will be offered after the sale of Thoroughbreds.

took, which will be anothed credit, without the terest, will be given on furnishing scourity as factory to the owner of the stock cold. A count of 8 per cent, will be allowed for cesh. There is ample accommodation for both s

could of s per cent. will be aboved for cash There is ample accommodation for both ma and beast, and the hotel rates are very reasonable The Association will endeavour to get Reduce Railway Rates. Catalogues are now ready, and will be fo war led on application to Seaforth. J. BIGCINS, President, Clinton. Fi ANCIS GRAHAM, Auctioncer, Gederic

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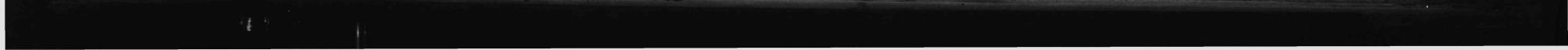
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No use of taking the large, repulsive, suseons pills Pelicits (Little Pills) are scarcety larger than the second s

The "Little Gian;" Cathartio. The "Little Gian;" Cathartio.

a per viai, or nve vials and large vial of powder or 55, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM-HRETS HOMCOPATHIC MEDICINE CO... 9 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot r Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill reet, Montreal.

Esq. BURN-BEAMISH-On September 14th, at the residence of the bride's uncle, J. Cullingford, Esq., Cobourg, by Rev. W. Allen, Walter Scott Burn, to Katie Cecil, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Beamish, Esq., of Cobourg.



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

N.S.

VIRGINIA BOHEMIANS. (Continued.) LI.

MR. LASCELLES REFLECTS DEEPLY AND WRITE NOTE.

The parting between Miss Bassick and Mrs. Armstrong was not pathetic. Indeed, the performance was quite business-like, and not indicative of yearning affection on either side. Having informed Mrs. Armstrong, with some that she would be glad to have paid her what was due her, and to be nave pant har what was due her, and to be sent to Miss Grundy's, where she proposed hereafter to reside. Miss Bassick proceeded to pack up her goods and chattels, and at the appointed hour descended, canary-bird cage ppointed hour descended, canary-Dird cage n hand. Mrs. Armstrong was in the drawing-room

Mrs. Armstrong was in the drawing-room, and advanced politely to bow to her; but Miss Bassick probably regarded this inter-change of civilities as a vain show, and not wishing, apparently, to be hypecritical with-out necessity, passed coolly by, not so much as turning her head, and, still clinging to her canary, got into the carriage, which drove

A bayent of the vehicle when it disappeared. A beavently smile illumined her visage, and sha drew a long breath. Thank heaven, she is gone 1" said the ex-

As Miss Bassick had despatched a note to As Miss Bassick had despatched a note to Miss Grandy on the ovening before, all was ready for her, and the friends rushed into each other's arms and went through the kiss-ing evening. Then Miss Bassick sat down and wrote a little note on scented note-paper, which she addressed "Mr. Douglas Lascelles, at Wye," and requested Miss Grundy to mail. This commission Miss Grundy to mail. This commission Miss Grundy, in a highly delighted state of mind, fulfilled with her own hands; and all the way to the village her own hands ; and all the way to the village post-office she was reflecting with profound atisfaction that she would have a paying lodger, and would be initiated into all the

ecrets of Trianon. As Miss Bassick had a quiet little chamber. provisions to meditation, she availed herself of Miss Grundy's absence to indulge in that amusement, probably reflecting that on her friend's return it might be impossible. The emergency demanded meditation, but swift decision, too. Mr. Lascelles was com-ing and she must make un her mind what to

ing, and she must make up her mind what to ing and she must make up her mine what to do before his arrival. The anonymous note had excited a very great fury in Miss Basssek. Could it be true? Seated in an easy-chair, and knitting her brows, she reflected deeply. It might be true. Mr. Lascelles was very the provide the world

young when he went to Europe-the world was full of mercenary adventuresses, ready to anap up young heirs-she must know before proceeding further. It would be a blunder to marry some one else's husband, as Mrs.

to marry some one cases in usoand, as Mrs. Armstrong had very justly observed. If he had a wife in Europe, Mr. Lascelles would be unable to endow his new bride with all his wordly goods; and in the event of his death her position would be embarrassing, inasmuch as she would not be anybody's widow. It was true, this unlucky rumour, or it was not true. If it were not true, then all em-barrassment ended at once. If it were true

-what then ? Miss Bassick's pretty eyebrows came close

together." Having nomamma or other adviser and had to do her own thinking. There were marriages and marriages. Mr. Lascelles marriages and marriages. Mr. Lascelles might have been a minor, and the marriage void. The laws of different countries as to matrimony were conflicting. She might be giving herself a great deal of unnecessary

In the evening Mr. Lascelles made his ppearance, and Miss Bassick received him in

came to America? There are a great many European people in this country. I can trace your mother's relatives and place you with them, Mignon. You would have a home cheerily, " is to know in advance what one can expect. I knew very well you would be ready to love and cherish my dear Joe. He must not leave us any more—nor Harry either, unless somebody takes him away from us." "Who will do that, my dear?" Mrs. Las-celles said, in a puzzled tone. "Well, I should not be very much sur-prised if the capture was effected by a Miss Frances Cary ?" "Frances Cary ?" "My pet, you know, madam. She wished me to remain at Falling. Water to night, but I was afraid that you might be jealous. I told her how improper it was to be so free and easy with a married man, but she only laughed—the customary reply of maidens to all arguments."

cheerily, "is to know in advance what one

all arguments." "But-" "But—" "The possible capture of nephew Harry you mean. Well, it really is a very romantic story, and was told me by Joe. It seems Harry was a circus-boy, and drew Frances from under the feet al some horses; he also shot the panther, killed some time since, when he was about to spring at Frances. Ro-mantic, you see—but what would the world be without romance? Then the poor fellow be without romance? Then the poor fellow was sick, and pity sways the feminine heart; so, to cut short my story, Harry has fallen in love with Frances, and as she blushed and

love with Frances, and as she blushed and tried to laugh when I recommended him to her good graces, perhaps she thinks she ought to reward him for all his heroism." "I hope she will !" exclaimed Anna. "I really don't know. Your dear sex are past finding out. It is your privilege to startle us by the unexpected. As an illustration, Ellis Grantham and Miss Juliet Armstrong-she is at Falling Water-are plainly engaged to be married. He came to see her, and I am informed they make no secret of it." Mr. Lascelles had come in behind the gen-eral, and looked quickly at him. "Ah, there you are Douglas ! You hear

12

eral, and looked quickly at him. "Ah, there you are Douglas! You hear what I say, and you have been distanced." "I confess what you say is news to me," said Mr. Lascelles, moodily; "but nothing in this world is surprising, sir. I thought we were to have the borour of an alliance "the were to have the honour of an alliance with Mr. Grantham's family ourselves." He glanced at Anna, but as that young

lady only laughed, he said no more. "You saw the moonshiners, I suppose

"Yes, all but the big Lefthander, as they call him.'

Mr. Lascelles drew a long breath of relief and sat down. Then the incidents of the day and sat down. I nen the incidents of the day continued to be discussed until a late hour. The family had not been so happy for a long time—the only moody member of it was the man sitting apart, with his brows knit, and his eyes on the floor, communing with his conscience, and goaded by it.

LIII.

A MAN OF THE BOHMERWALD. Instead of attending the meeting of moon

shiners at the house on the mountain, the Lefthander had taken Mouse by the hand on that morning and they had rambled away into the woods, which accounted for the fact that General Lascelles had not found them at Crow's Nest. The Lefthander had resolved to leave

moonshine fraternity. His motive for this was a double one. There would probably be trouble soon, and something might happen to him—that is, to Mouse. As to personal apprehension, that was something wholly alien to the character of the man. Fear was alien to the character of the man. Fear was a sentiment almost, if not quite unknown to him; but if he were arrested, it would be a terrible thing for the child, who had now be-come the sole thought of his life. She seemed to be dearer to him every day. He watched her with the long glance of the mother whose existence is bound up in her babe. The strength of this sentiment in the ponderous nature was phenomenal but every large

he found that the was a pure girl, and would not listen to his unworthy proposals, he mar-ried her." Mr. Lascelles made no reply, but the dark and sulles expression of his face deepened. "That was the first act of the play—the young American thought it was: a comedy when it was a tragedy, or soon grew to be one. I am not speaking of the young man Karl Ottendorfer's feelings—you knew him, but gave no thought to him. He was wretch-ed enough—but that is no matter ; I am speaking of *ke*. The young American soon grew weary of her, shd found that he had business at Rome. Fortunately he had been absent for a short time before that, and had written to hen." ""Oh no, no !" exclaimed Mouse, turning quickly and fixing her moist eyes upon him. "A happy home, with womanly hands to do little things for you, and people to care for you. I could come and see you now and then—it might not be so often, but—"" Mouse threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears looking up at him. The huge breast on which she was leaning rose and fell. "It would be better—" was all he could say. say. "No, it would not be better !" the child had written to her." Mr. Lascelles set his teeth together, but made no reply. "The letters were written while he still loved her, and were such as a husband writes to his wife. Afterward he did not write any letters—when he went away on the business which took him into Italy. In fact, he neither wrote a line to her nor asw her any more. He deserted her?" Mr. Lascelles moved restlessly under the harsh words, as a horse moves under the spur, and growled. "I did not mean—to—desert her. There would be no and reached now by blackening my name. Where are the letters, and how did they come in your possession in a natural manner. You deserted your Wife—her parents died, and sha had no other friend but myself. I watched over her day and night. I had long ceased to love her as a lover—she was a saint to me; and I have knelt at her bedside and kiesed Ber little feet when ahe was so white and weak that I thought the angels were coming for her." He raised his head and looked up as he spoke, as though he saw the angels. The man of Behmerwald was suddenly revealed in him. "White—and weak ?" said Mr. Lancelles

No, it would not be better ! the child cried, passionately. "It would make me so unhappy that I would die, without you! Go away from you ? What ever made you think of such a thing, poppa ? Don't say any more about it, for I am not going—you shall not leave me—how could I live without you, poppa ? poppa? She clung closely to him, sobbing and cry-

She clung closely to him, sobbing and ory-ing as if her heart would break. "But," he said, in a low voice, "you can-not go on living as you are living now, Mig-non. You must be educated, and go to church, and have little girls to play with, my own poor little Mignon-my snow-drop !" He spoke with a exquisite softness and tender-ness. "How can a father see his child growing up without the care children ought to have? There are bad fathers, perhaps, who do not think of their little ones much. God makes such people, as he makes mon-sters. But a good father-one that has a little girl-how can he let her run wild and not be cared for Alignon-you are like your mother. I will find your relations, and then you will have a home. No doubt they are well-to-do, and you will have nice clothes to wear and good food, and, if you are sick, loving hands to de things for you. Think how it would be if you were sick here at Crow's Nest!"

man of Behmerwald was suddenly revealed in him. "White—and weak?" said Mr. Lascelles in a low voice, looking down at the water running under the bridge. He was leaning on the railing, and he turned half away. "Women are white and weak in her situ-ation. She had just given birth to her shild " ation. child." hild." "To her child i" "To her child. For a month she grow

But it was of no avail whatever. The elo-quences of the Lefthander produced no im-pression. Mouse only clung closer to him, exclaiming, "No, ne" I will never leave you-and you shall not leave me, poppa! How could I live without you ?" This was the end of the discussion. The Lefthander gave it up-either hopeless of bending the child's resolution or unable to control his emotion. She had never seen him so much moved. His face was finshed, and his eyes were wet. At last a single tear rolled down and fell on the child's face. It was pro-bably one of a very few shed by the Left-hander during the whole of his life. weaker, and as white as white as the snow-drops of the Bohmerwald. Then a day came at last when they called her—the angels—and she went."

LIV.

Mr. Lascelles started, turning his head quickly. "She did not die !-she is not dead !" Was it the voice of the cold man of the world that attered these words? There was in his accent a quick anguish, as though some weapon had pierced him. "She is not dead !" he repeated. "Mig-non is not dead !" "She died in my arms, and I followed her to the grave and saw her laid under the snow. The child was left. I took the child, and have been a good father to her. I promised her mother that I would be a good father; and I have kept my word to the woman I loved." UNDER THE ICE. All that evening, after his return to Crow's Nest the Lefthander was evidently revolving something in his mind, and] did not utter a word. When the next day came he was still pondering, and his strong features be-trayed an emotion which his companions had never witnessed before. Every movement indicated that a conflict was going on. After sitting down and smoking for some moments he would rise and walk to and fro, with his eves fixed upon the ground : then he would "Dead !" came, in a low, trembling voice from his companion : "dead 1 Mignon dead? Can that be?" an that be ?" "She is dead-the flowers have grown out

of her biscom for years. I took her child and left Bohemia and came to this country." "Dead !" "Dead 1" The word constantly recurred in the same tone. The sound fell like the dull harsh blow of the clod on the coffin. In the silence which followed nothing was heard but the washing of the water against the trestle-work of the bridge. Once something like a groan issued from the pale lips of the man looking down into the water.

mounted servant came over a knoll in front of him and drew rein, looking at him. It was

Fatal Termination of a Pagan Dance only person I informed of the above occur-rence. I was only ten or fifteen minutes in her company on Saturday night. To the Coroner—The deceased did not ap-pear to be all right—that is, she was sobbing and crying. To a juror—The body I saw in the morgue on Tuesday was that of the morgue I and Near Brantford. THE SUSPECTED MURDERER ARRESTED.

AN INDIAN MURDER.

The Body of a Murdered Indian Found in a Fence on the Grand River Reserve—Hea then Orgles over Christian Whiskey—Ar Inquest Opened.

then Orgles over Christian Whiskey-An Inquest Opened. Bastroord, Sept. 20.—Chief Wedge, of the Cayuga tribe of Indians, states that the body of Peter Silversmith, an Indian, and a member of the Onondaga tribe, was found this morning in a fence corner, a short dis-tance from what is known as the Long House, situated about three miles on the south side of the Grand river below Middleport. From what can be learned a number of Pagan In-dians gathered at the Long House yesterday afternoon and last night. Whiskey having flowed rather freely, they organized them-selves in warlike style, and a dance was com-menced, which was kept up until a rather late hour this morning. Silversmith was among the number, but who murdered him is yet unknown. He was found as above stated in a fence corner, his face being bruised and out in a fearful manner and covered with blood. A log was placed across his neck, and every evidence of a struggle was plainly visible, pointing to a deliberate murder having bene committed. Chief Wedge is an officer, and he is now engaged in working up the case with the assistance of other officers from this city.

case with the this city. ANOTHER ACCOUNT

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. ONONDAGA, Ont., Sept. 20.—This morning about two o'clock, while a pagan dance at the Onondaga Long House was in progress, some parties discovered an Indian named Silver-smith, with his throat cut and his hands badly gashed, in the woods about two hun-dred yards from the Long House. The ground round about for several feet was very much torn up and very bloody, appearing as if a terrible struggle had taken place. This morning Constable Williams succeeded in arresting, after a long chase through the confields, an Indian who had been in com-pany with Silversmith during the night. His pants about the bottom had signs of blood upon, them, although they had lately been washed. An inquest is being held by Coroner Kerr, of Brantford, in the absence of Dr. Dee, who is coroner for the reserve. to bail. Dee, who is coroner for the reserve

WAS IT SUICIDE ? The Drowning of Mrs. Broxup in Toront

grant bail. Seaton village, a suburb of Toronto, is ex-Seaton village, a suburb of loronto, as a cited over the recent drowning of Mrs. Annie Broxup in the bay. The deceased, it was a sober, respectable was learned, was a sober, respectable woman, whose existence had been made miser-able and unhappy by home dissensions and discords. She was last seen alive by her neighbours about seven o'clock on Saturday wight. At that time the meri is the night. At that time she was in the

COMPANY OF HER HUSBAND.

COMPANY OF HER HUSBAND, and both were proceeding in the direction of the city. At one of the village stores on her way, Mrs. Broxup left a basket to be replenished with the usual Saturday supply of groceries and meat. Her husband re-mained without while the order was being given, but after his wife made her appearance outside, he entered the store and said to the proprietor..." (Just the old growned (meaning proprietor—" Give the old woman (meaning his mother) all the stuff she wants to-night." The order was thought at the time to be a strange one, and the storekeeper remarked the circumstance to his wife. Since the proxups had been dealing with them—about

HALIFAX, Sept. 20 .- In the Gammell will

HALIFAX, Sept. 20.—In the Gammell will case at Sydney, McLellan in his examination stated that he was to get between six and seven thousand dollars if the will was proved. Thos. Bett, a witness examined to-day, swears that McLellan offered him \$5,000 if he would assist him in making a new will. The facts of the case, as published in the *Herald*, are that Wm. Gammell, a large trader in Cape Breton, who at one time represented Victoria county in the Provincial Parliament, retired from business in 1860 with a fortune of sixty or seventy thousand dollars. This money he or seventy thousand dollars. This money he loaned on mortgages and discounted notes. After fifty years of married life his wife did There are believed to be a set of the second second

happened to drop into the morgue with Char-ley Robertson on Tuesday, and there recog-nized the deceased. Mr. Watson was the only person I informed of the above occur-A BAREFACED ROBBERY Over \$7,000 Stolen from a Montreal

Bank in Broad Daylight.

Compartment and Walks Off With Hig Pile-\$23,000 Left Untouched. on Tuesday was that of the woman I spoke to on Saturday night. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—One of the most daring and barefaced robberies that has ever taken place in this city occurred to day in the Bank of Montreal. Shortly before one o'clock

The witness, in answer to questions put tim, said that he had one drink before he met the deceased, and three after leaving her and returning to the Island, all purchased at city hotels after prohibited hours.

Mr. Padden, who assumed the position this morning of a paying teller in the absence of a confrère, retired into an inner office for two or three minutes from his com-" TIRED OF LIFE." Mrs. DORCAS DOWDELL, in her evidence, said that the deceased had informed her a few days before her death that "she was tired of life, as she had a rough time of it." She had complained of her mother-in-law's conduct, but never spoke an ill word of her husband. partment, and left his box, containing thirty thousand dollars, unlocked. The office of the bank was at the time full of people transacting business, when a respectably. dressed man entered the vacant compartment by a side door, and taking up a roll of bills in SIGNS OF A STRUGGLE ON THE WHARF.

by a side door, and taking up a roll of bills in his hand, came out and walked slowly out of the bank. A young clerk named McCulloch saw the man in Padden's place, but mistook him at the time for his fellow clerk. How. JOHN WILLIAMS was told by Mr. Ackroyd JOHN WILLIAMS was told by Mr. Ackroyd about seven o'clock on Sunday morning that he found a hat on the pier near the Argonant Club house. In company with a Grand Trunk employé, a search was made, and in a few minutes the body of a woman was brought to the surface. There was also a stocking, corresponding with the stocking she had on, found near the hat. There were marks on the platform of the Argonaut Club house as if a struggle had taken place. The marks in question were scratches on the boards as if made by the heel of a boot, and running out towards the water. My attention was first ever, on Mr. Padden entering, he discovered his mistake, and told him some one had been his mistake, and told him some one had been at his money in his absence. On hastily making up his cash, Padden discovered a de-ficiency of \$7,070, in ten, twenty, and one hundred dollar bills. The alarm wag immediately given, and the clerks who were disengaged rushed out after the thief. Mc. Culloch, who noticed the scoundrel in the efficiency down out of the malking down of office, saw him quietly walking down St. James street. Unfortunately, instead of ar resting him, he went in search of a policeman and in the meantime the thief escaped and towards the water. My attention was first drawn to them by Mr. Ackroyd. To a juror—The marks were about eighteen

and in the meantime the thief escaped and has not since been arcested. The detective have little hopes of finding him this side of the line, although they have got a minute description of his appearance. The strangest part of the robbery is the fact that the thief left so much behind, when he might as easily have baland himself to thirty thousand on inches long, and inclining towards the water. To the Coroner—The captain of the steamer Queen Victoria came out to view the body. He said in the presence of a number of people that he heard the screams of a woman on shore about eleven or twelve o'clock on Sathave helped himself to thirty thousand as to seven thousand dollars. The matter has urday night. JOHN WATSON, County Constable, living at caused not a little excitement and a good deal of wonder here, more particularly the latter, as it was well known that a crowd of Seaton village, remembered having a conver-sation on Tuesday with witness Noyes, part

of which he corroborated. Coroner JOHNSON at 10.30 said he would sharpers had arrived in the city since the opening of the Exhibition, and that vigilance would have to be exercised to prevent them from thieving. A neward of \$1,000 is offered for the arrest of the delinquent. not call any more witnesses that night. The FOREMAN said that the jury were of opinion that the prisoner should be

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.-Up to midnight ne arrest had been made in connection with the Bank of Montreal robbery, although the whole The CORONER said that the law would not allow of bail being taken until all the evi-dence was in. He was hurrying the case detective force has been employed in scouring along, so as not to keep the prisoner too long the city for the thief.

in custody. If the jury was of the same opin-ion on Wednesday night, he would possibly THE PERTH INFANTICIDE.

The Prisoner Sentenced to Three Years in the Penitentiary. A request was preferred by the foreman and jury that all witnesses named by Noyes should be subpenaed for the next sitting. PERTH, Sept. 21.-The girl Louise Ranger,

charged with the wilful murder of her chil near this place last May, was found guilty at THE SYDNEY WILL CASE. the assizes here to-day of manslaughter through criminal negligence, and sentenced by Judge Hagarty to three years in the History of the Gammell Suit-The Queer Story of the Alleged Bosom Friend of the Testator-A Will Put into the Market.

enitentiary.

A MISSPENT LIFE.

The Story of a Titled Criminal—A Belgian Baron Who Found a Convict s Grave.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Belgian consul here engaged the assistance of two detectives for several days past in endeavour-ing to establish the identification of a convict who died recently of consumption in the hos-pital on Blackwell's Island. The convict in The convict is said to have been Baron Hermann de Reiffen-berg, whose family reside in Brussels, and who are known throughout Europe for their wealth and high connections. The case was

a woman known as Mrs. Ann de Laurie, wh

THE PROVINCIAL

Some of the Exhibit

Ontario Fruit Growers' As

Annual Meeting.

scribed.

HAMILTON. THE ENTRIES

h nearly all classes of goods th figures in regard to which have a made public through the colu MAIL, are largely in excess of th the same classes last year, and i although the buildings and groun than those of Ottawa—a of difficulty has been experience room for all the articles sent room for all the all the self sole of the still, with judicious management handling, exhibitors have been s nothing like grumbling has been only difficulty which has been with exhibitors so far has been their own making. Some p nouncing their intention of put their articles in the sections, or gave the wrong or result was that when they ar ing with their exhibits they where to place them, and lor interviews with Mr. Craig, the

with his assistant, had conseq gone through. The slight thus caused was, however, soon o matters again worked smoothly THE GROUNDS AND BUILD The grounds are now in excelle

and are looking at their best. roads have been laid out and gravelled, a couple of old houses ner of Florence and Locke street removed, the main entrance has in the way of improvement, an seats have been supplied in vari the ground. In the horse ring stand has been erected, and two the display of cattle have been the main building a dais has in the centre of the ground fi next Friday the Governor-Gen through the formal ceremony o Exhibition. In the Horticult enches have been lowered a few the exhibits may be seen to An entirely new building has h for the exhibition of m and at the north side of this which Messrs. J. H. Killey & C and engine, which will supp placed. The engine is of 40 having been ordered on short built in the remarkably quick days. About 300 feet of shaft distributed throughout the hall, requirements of the machinists supplied. To the south-west chinery hall has been put up a shed for the display of reapers. In order that the supply of w abundant, the pipeage in connec mains has been largely increas new horse boxes and sheep pen put up, an addition which was m

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT The exhibit in this departm very large one, but some superio are shown. In many instance care has been paid to the elab cases of the pianos, and some een exercised in the designs for

the reed organs. C. L. Thomas, Hamilton

Mr. Lascelles started, turning his head UNDER THE ICE.

he would rise and walk to and fro, with his eyes fixed upon the ground; then he would raise his head and look suddenly toward Mouse. At such moments his face filled with blood, and his expression was heart-breaking. About noon he put on his hat and walked down the hill. Having reached the road, he turned to the left, as if he meant to go toward Piedmont, and went some steps. Then he turned back and stood still for some moments. Then he wheeled around quickly moments. Then he wheeled around quickly and began walking rapidly in the direction which he had at first taken. As he did so, a

king into a seat, burst into her face with her hands. It poking at Mr. Lascelles throu

An hour afterward Miss Bassick's blushing face sought its place of refuge in Mr. Lascelles waistcoat, and the momentary cloud of calumny had been dissipated into thin air. He had formed a temporary connection of a certain sort, he was sorry to say, with a per-son in Europe; but the matter had long lost its importance, and was nothing in law. He was well assured that no risk would ensue either to himself or Miss Bassick ; and, if she adhered to her word they would be married in three days, in an adjoining village, and then go to Wye and announce the fact to

In this world it is not difficult to convince people who wish to be convinced. Miss Bas-sick asked nothing better, and subsided with The waistcoat did not seem altogether

quite as ardent to receive her as was its wont. It did not repel her, but it did not smile and hold out its arms to her, to use a mixed figure. In fact, Mr. Lascelles seemed, so to say, a little chilled. His sentiment toward Miss Bassick might be as pronounced as ever, but the situation of things began to impress hint, perhaps, as involving enormous risks. He was going to marry without the knowedge or consent of his family, and, beside

He was uncomfortably silent and distruit. Did he realize that the passing moments were to decide his whole future—that before him, a step in advance, the path he was following bunched in two different directions—that a good deal would depend upon which of the two paths he turned into? That conviction comes suddenly to every human being at some period of their lives ; and it seemed to have one to Mr. Lascelles at the present moment. A vague instinct told him that danger was urking near him; and, with such impl

larking near him; and, with such impressions occupying the mind, the very sweetest face becomes a bore. Thus it happened that when Mr. Lascelles took leave of Miss Bassick it was rather cool-by. Her quick eye noted the fact perfectly, and it filled her with sullen anger and un-example. But then Miss Bassick was a very good actress. It was not necessary always to show one's real feelings. Her handsome face assumed an expression of sad sweetness, and the sighed gently; then the door closed, and Miss Bassick went to her chamber, flush-ing with anger. Luckily Miss Grundy, who with anger. Luckily Miss Grundy, who been seated on the steps attempting to , thought it best to retire silently

misconception. Lascelles rode forward through th and was evidently buried in thought. He had lit a cigar, but it speedily went out, and ie was scarcely conscious of throwing

it was early when he reached home, and to went at once to his chamber. Here he sat own and wrote :

"It is necessary for me to see you-for many reasons. Meet me at the bridge on the stage-road at srnset to-morrow evening. A simple 'yes' to the servant taking this will be another. D. L." D. L.

He called a confidential servant, gave him he note and instructions where to find the Leithander, and then went down-stairs. General Lascelles had just arrived from the

LII.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

General Lascelles entered. For years no outs had seen the old statesman look so happy and all around him were speedily in posses-tion of the cause of this happiness. It was an affecting recital. This man, whose voice had thundered above crowds or instantic faltered in the total the

whose voice had thundered above crowds or in senates, faltered now as he told the strange story of the discovery of his brother; and the honest eyes filled with tears in response to the tears in the eyes around him. Mrs. Lascelles exhibited very deep feeling, and Anna cried quietly. This good family had but one thought—that God had given back to them those whom they loved; and it was de-sided that propagations should at each tear.

aided that preparations should at once be made at Wye to have Gentleman Joe and Harry come and live there for the remainder

nature was phenomenal, but natural too. The athlete, with his huge muscles and rug-ged strength of body and mind, had his soft side, open to tender emotions, and the child touched him there; and the effect was won-denful. She had slowly acquired a strange influence over him, awakening in his rude na-ture all that was soft and pure. This had be-gun some time before. He had given up drink, which had once been his vice; now he meant to dissolve his connection with the and as he was a most intelligent negro, and the Lefthander's person had been described by his master, he delivered the note to him. The Lefthander took it and read it. He than

The Lefthander took it and read it. He than turned to the man and said "Yes," after which the servant rode away. Toward the afternoon the Lefthander kissed Mouse, and said quietly that he was going to see Colonel Cary on some business. This was true ? as, after following the road to the bridge for some distance, he turned into a path and reached the house of Falling Water. Mr. Cary was at home, and and the Lefthander spent an hour with him in the library. Then he came out again and went in the direction of the bridge, which he reached as the sun was sinking and throwing long shadows across the valley. meant to dissolve his connection with the moonshiners and their illicit business, which was a breach of the law, and therefore wrong he said, whether it was morally wrong or not. What the Lefthander intended to do was to go away from Crow's Nest, and take his companions with him. They would form a little troupe, and go about the country, or he would settle down quietly somewhere with Mouse. It was an attractive thought to him, long shadows across the valley. Mr. Lascelles was already at the rendezvous. He had dismounted, and was standing, with the bridle of his horse in his hand, upon the bridge. As the Lefthander approached slowly, with his long and firm tread, Mr. Lascelles looked at him with a certain wariness which indicated that he was on his ward and expected that the was on his but strangely enough, whenever it occurred to him now, his face clouded over, and he fell into the deepest depression. He had gone away into the woods with

Mouse on this morning in a thoughtful mood, holding her hand in his own. A walk would guard, and expected that their interview would be a critical one. His face was a little do her good, he said; she was growing too white; and, indeed, Mouse was more aërial word. In fact, Mr. Lascelles had not slept much, his affairs having reached a crisis which produced a tension of the nervous than ever. This did not arise from drudgery at her household duties, which sometimes pulls down people. There was no real drudg which produced a tension of the nervous system. He was, however, perfectly cool, as he was a person of strong will. He waited until the Lesthander had come to the spot where he was standing, and then said, "I have been waiting for you, but, as yon waited for me the last time, we are quits." "We are quite." ery. A poor woman who lived in the hills behind Crow's Nest came every day to look after things and relieve the child. But something seemed to have made Mouse thinne and more delicate. When the Lefthande spoke of it she laughed, but this did not change things. "You are too white, Mignon," he said ; "You must go out more, and get

"Waited for me the last time, we are quits." "We are quits," repeated the Lefthander, in his customary tone of phlegm. "I called to see you some time since, but you were not at home. We are here alone together at last, and can talk together. It is not necessary to use ceremony. I have come on business. What is the price of the namers?" They went up the banks of the stream, a considerable distance above the Lover's Leap, and reaching a bluff covered with brown pine-tags, sat down upon them and looked out access the little willow.

out across the little valley. Bohemia was sleeping traquilly in the mild Indian summer weather. Now and then the long tassels of the pines above them uttered a papers?" You mean your letters to your wife and the record of your marriage ?" " Yes." low sigh, which passed on as the wind passed and died away in the distance toward the "The papers are not for sale."

Mr. Lascelles exhibited no indication of any Lefthander, sitting with his hands clasped around his knees, looked thoughtfully at the motion whatever at these words. "That means that the price will be high," said. "It would save time if you would opposite mountain, which swam in a faint state the amount."

The Lefthander looked at him attentively.

"Then you think I am bargaining," he said; "but I am not. I will not sell the uttered these words his face began to flush slowly, and his eyes half closed; a sudder papers." "Are you in earnest?" Mr. Lascelles said, moisture had come to them which resembly

retaining his coolness, but knitting his brows slightly. "Men act from intelligible motives in this world; are you an exception? I offer to buy what is valueless to you. You are "What is better, poppa?" said Monse, who was looking down and listening to the laugh-ter of the Falling Water, which came up like a joyous murnur from beneath them. poor, and no doubt need money. It is an ex-change of what can be of no use to you for a "It is better that you should have some thing more like a home than you have now,

he said; "and you shall have it." "A better home? What do you

"Arrange what, poppa ?"

ler.

south, in the direction of the Hogback.

"It is better," he said, at length,

poppa? I'd like to know how I could have a better home." "That will be easy," said the Lefthander; "and the time has come for it. You had a home once-there is another that you are tive, as I have said in men's actions-what is The Lefthander did not reply for

stant; his face flushed slightly. "Yes, I have a motive," he said, in a mo-ment. "You might guess at it, perhaps."

going to soon." Mouse listened with utter astonishment, looking at his face; but he turned away from

"I cannot imagine any." "There are other motives besides, love of money which affect people. There is a thing called hatred—have you thought of that ?" "Then you hate me, and think by keeping her. "Listen, Mignon," he said, speaking in a voice so deep and tremulous that it penetrat-ed to the child's heart. "It is not right for you to grow up in this way. It has been on my mind for a long time. I was never satisfied at the circus-do you remember that I told possession of these papers you will be able gratify your hatred ?"

"Why not?" the Lefthander said, quietly. 'I have reason to hate you." "What reason ?"

"Then you really do not know ?" "Know what?"

"That I loved Mignon." Mr. Lascelles greeted this announcement with a look of astonishment that was plainly

my mind for a long time. I was never satisfied at the circus—do you remember that I told you Lwas tired of it? I was not tired of it for myself. I like the rough life of the ring, and to rove around, and drink, and risk break-ing my neck—that suited me; but it did not suit you." "You mean you left the circus on my ac-count, poppa. But it was best for you too. We are happier." unaffected.

"You loved Mignon !" "Yes-better than the young American who married and deserted her." Yes, we are happier, my Mignon-a great deal happier. You are growing, and would be a young girl soon ; it would not do for you to live in the midst of circus men and women, Mr. Lascelles did not speak for a moment ; his face was growing sullen and threatening, but he evidently made a great effort to pre-serve his coolness. "So you cared for her?" he said.

"So you cared for her?" he said. "It is not the word," returned the Left-hander, in his deep voice. "I loved her with my whole strength-my. brains and my heart You did not know that, you say-now you will begin to understand some things. I was sick, and she nursed me. I began to love her, and she would have married me but for one thing. A young American came to hunt in the mountain and made her acquaintance. He was richly dressed, and had a smooth tongue, which deceives women. Besides, he loved her. or thought that he did, for when en men will not do : some good woman ght to have charge of you-that would be tter. I can arrange that."

"Finding a home for you. Did I never Il you that some of your mother a family

did not know she was dead-you woul tell me-if breaking my heart would her back, it might break 1" -vou would not bring

her back, it might break 1". The hard crust of other mail anature was heaving and cracking: set as accidud, and set "I loved her," harmidgin at low, deep voice, in which there was something hopeless. "Yes, I deserted her—and I was mad. I would give my life to see her face !" The Lefthander drew a medallion from his breast. It was held by a chain. "Here also is" he said.

"Here she is I" he said. Mr. Lascelles seized the medallion, and frew it close to his face. As it was held by the chain it was necessary that he should come close to his necessary that he should come close to his ensity; but he seemed to have lost sight of him. He opened the medal-lion, and saw the picture of a young girl—a plain photograph—taken probably by some wandering artist in the Bohmerwald. The wandering artist in the Bohmerwald. The face was full of an inexpressible modesty and sweetness. In every feature could be traced the likeness to Mouse. Mr. Lascelles looked long at it, and his frame abook; his eyes filled with fiery tears, and from his lips escaped, in a long, hopeless groan, the single word, "Mignon !"

"Mignon !" Suddenly the Lefthander closed the medal-lion and put it back in his breast. It might

lion and put it back in his breast. It might have been supposed that he was jealous. This sole remaining memorial of the woman whom he had loved was his property. "I will not ask you to give me that picture," said Mr. Lascelles, in a trembling voice; "but I will give you all I possess for it." "The world could not buy it from me !" said the Lefthander, coldly. "I can understand that. I never knew you. I know you now. Where is my child?"

you. child ?"

The voice had altered suddenly. From the depths of an agony of despair this man caught, as it were, at this support to keep his heart from breaking, and his voice shook. "She is living. You have seen her." "Seen her?"

"She saw and talked with you at Crow's

Nest when you came one day." "That child—that is my child ?" "She is Mignon Lascelles, since you are her father.¹⁰ I did not mean to tell you that;

but something might happen to me, and it in necessary for me to tell you."

"Yes, yes 1" "But leave her to me : I love her so that I cannot live without her. I meant to follow you and and kill you once—I hated you so ; but I do not wish to kill you now, and will forgive you all you have ever done to me if you will give me Mignon." You will not? You take her? You have

sum of gold which will be of use to you.

Why do you refuse? There is always a mo-

"You will not? You take her? You have the right to do that." The Lefthander knit his black brows and groaned. Suddenly he said, "Listen! There will be no trouble about the papers; they are in a bag at Mr. Cary's-all. You have only to go with me, and I will deliver them to you. All that I ask you in return is that you will give me Mignon." "Give you my child? No !-I do not want the papers now. My child is all that is left of the woman Flove. I cay love !- not loved ! Yes, I deserted her, and thought I had for-gotten her. Since she is dead I know better." "Give me Mignon !" The voice was beseeching. The giant had become a suppliant.

The voice was beseeching. The giant had become a suppliant. "I cannot give you Mignon. I can offer you my hand and thank you for not killing me, as you had a right to do. Keep the letters and marriage record—I do not want them now. I will come to Grow's Nest to-merrow —not to night.' I have business to night." Before the Lefthander was aware of it Mr. Lascelles had gripped his hand, mounted his horse, and was galloping toward Piedmont. To be Continued.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little He easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs,"

ther column. VECETINE purifies the blood, renovates and nvigorates the whole system. Its medical properties are Alterative, Tonic, Solvent, and

Six poets who have passed three-score and ten :- Longtellow, Tennyson, Hugo, Whittier, Browning, and Holmes.

three years-the groceries were invari selected and carried home by the deces ago he married a Miss Mary Lorrie, of Glasand the grocer was naturally surprised at contemplated change, considering the that the basket for the purchases had I left by the younger Mrs. Broxup. A yo man living at Seaton village states tha the fact had been

BROXUP AND HIS WIFE

bout eleven o'clock on the night in question. Another person, who was acquainted with the pair, a few days ago informed a county con-stable that he met Mrs. Broxup alone on Bay street shortly after eleven o'clock. On his accosting her, she made enquiries as to what boats were likely to arrive at the York street wharf, and was told that, the hour being advanced, the chances were there would b more arrivals. The conversation ended, Mrs. Broxup continued her walk in the direction of the Esplanade. Which of the stories is correct is a matter of conjecture. Th nother of Broxup informed the neighbours mother of Broxup informed the neighbours that her son returned home from the city about midnight on Saturday. The news of the drowning was first made known to the neighbours by their reading in Monday's paper of the finding of a body of a woman in the bay at the foot of York street. One of them visited the Mordia and identified the them visited the Morgue and identified the remains, and word was conveyed to Broxup, who on the following day had the body renoved to his home.

Coroner Johnson, of Yorkville, and a jury opened an enquiry at the Deer Park hotel, Youge street, on Monday night into the cause f death. THE MOTHER OF THE PRISONER UNDER OATH

Mrs. ANN BROXUP, mother of the prisoner, was the first witness called. On being sworn, she said :--"I last saw the deceased alive on Saturday, Sept. 11th. It was about 8.30 o'clock on that night that she left my house, where she resided. She left to make some purchases of groceries, and was accom-panied by my son, the prisoner. A "more lovener" couple than they were was not to be found. My son returned home in about half ah hour afterwards, and told me to go and get the groceries. The deceased did not return with him, and he told me that he was going to look for her. As far as I can judge he the residue to his wife, which would be two thousand dollars. Mrs. Gammell denies Mcagain came home about 10.30, and asked if she had come home. I said " no; she has not." We both stopped at the gate looking for her, but she did not come. After Lellan's story in toto, and says that although the value of the estate proved in the first will is under \$67,000, the estates would not, if disposed of, realise nearly that sum, and that tooking for her, but she did not come. After waiting at the gate for about half an hour, and the deceased not putting in an appear-ance, my son and I went into the house to-gether. He said, "Mother, I am tired, and will lie down for a moment; wake me up when Annie comes." I stopped up till one o'clock, and then went to bed, and left the lamp burning. My son was sleeping when I went to bed. The deceased did not treturn home that night. I saw my son frequite a sum in the assets known to return home that night. I saw my son frequently on that particular night, and asleep, being much fatigued. He awoke about 8 o'clock in the morning, and that's all I have to say about it. I heard from Mrs.

Mack on the following evening that the de-ceased was drowned. The enquiry was continued on Tuesday. Several witnesses were examined.

A FISHERMAN'S STRANGE STORY.

WILLIAM B. NOVES, fisherman, living on the Island, said that he saw the deceased at the Island, said that he saw the deceased at the corner of Bay and Wellington streets about 10.15 on Saturday night, the 11th. She enquired the time, and I informed her. I accompanied her from Bay street to York. She was crying a little, and said that she wanted to see a friend on a boat at the foot of York street. Deceased told me she had a bit of trouble. I left her at the corner of York and Wellington streets, and did not see her again until I saw her at the City Morgue. Before leaving her I offered to ac-company her to the York street wharf, but she said she would sooner go alone. To the Foreman—I never saw the deceased before. I volunteered to accompany her to York street, but she did not give me any more information. I asked her to have a glass of beer, but she declined. The last re-mark she made to me was that she was going to the boat to see a friend from whom she excharged.

to the boat to see a friend from whom she ex

to the boat to see a friend from the second pected some money. Here a woman dressed in black stepped forward to the railing and addressed the Coroner as follows :---"I beg your pardon, sir, but the witness told me in the room that he asked the deceased to go to the Island with him, which I don't think is proper." "Yes, that's so," remarked the witness

"there's nothing wrong about that." WITNESS (continued) to foremanto foreman-I just

ago he married a Miss Mary Lorrie, of Glas-gow, G.B. She being a stranger, and being supposed to have married him for his money, soon became the object of the bitter enmity of the old man's relatives and friends. On the 4th of July he died, after a short illness, in the 79th year of his age. His will leaving all his property to his wife was proved, the estate being worth \$67,000. Mrs. Gam-mell, who is about forty years of age, went home to Scotland on a visit, and only returned to this county a few s the widow of the deceased baron. She is a ine-looking Irishwoman. She says the baron quarrelled with his family, and came to this country fifteen years ago well supplied with funds. He travelled throughout the country and then returned to New York. He narried her twelve years ago, when she was a domestic in the house where he stop-ped. The baron dropped his title and family name, and assumed the name of Louis de and only returned to this country a few weeks ago. One year after Mr. Gammell's Laurie. He was very dissipated and spent all his money, and she was then compelled to weaks ago. One year after Mr. Gammell's death a young man named Thos. McLellan waited on the parties whose names are herein-after mentioned, and informed them that Mr. Gammell's last will and testament was in support him and their son. He was arrested on June 11th for petty larceny, and gave the name of Harry Howard. He was sentenced to six months on Blackwell's Island, where he his possession, demanding as the price of his producing the will twenty-five per cent. of the amount bequeathed to each person. The percentage was considered too high, and a predied three months afterwards

SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

James Fox, an ex-Convict, Attempts to Kill a Constable.

percentage was considered too high, and a pre-mium of 123 per cent. was finally agreed upon and McLellan received from the heirs a bond guaranteeing \$7,000. The will was produced and was found to be in McLellan's handwriting's purporting to be signed by Mr. Gammell. The signatures of Alex. Gordon, Thos. McLellan, and Donald Johnston were affixed as witnesses. Wm H Moore and James Fox, a second-hand dealer, doing business at No. 51 Queen street west, has been separated from his wife for some years owing to his ill-treatment of her. Upon one occasion he committed an assault upon her affixed as witnesses: Wm. H. Moore and for which he was punished by two years' im-prisonment in the Penitentiary at Kingston. Murray Dodd were named executors. Mc-Lellan's explanation of his having possession Since that time she has lived apart from him, and sustained herself and daughter out of the of this will is reported to be to the effect that previous to his death Mr. Gammell, of whom McLellan says he was an intimate friend, said to him that he had lost confidence in his proceeds of a second-hand store, which she keeps at No. 144 York street. Recently Fox was convicted of having received stolen goods, and was committed to the Central Prison, from which he has been but a short time wife and that he was convinced that she only wanted his mone; that he had at one time made a will leaving a portion of his property to his relatives and friends but that she had torn it liberated. About six o'clock on Monday night he visited the house of his wife and commenced to ill-treat her. The screams attracted the attention of Constable Connell, up, and that he had made another will feaving the whole of his property to her, she promis-ing to make certain bequests to his relatives, friends, and the church ; but that he, fearing who was on duty in York street, and he has tened to her assistance. To gain admittance he found it necessary to break open the door, and as he did so Fox drew a revolver and she would not carry out his intention, wanted to leave his last will and testament with him (McLellan), to be produced one year after his death if she had not made the disposition fired two shots. One passed unpleasantly close to Connell's ear and the other buried itself in the wall. Before Fox could discharge Gammell not having done so McLellan was prepared to produce that document on being guaranteed the percentage. This second will the weapon a third time Connell sprang upor him, and throwing him to the floor, hand cuffed him. He walked quietly to the station, and did not deny that he had intended to kill the constable. Before the prisoner was placed leaves the testator's property to the amount of \$65,000 to his relatives and friends ; and in the cells his little daughter entered the

> was decided to give him a trial first. **MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.**

station and asked an officer to shoot him. It

An Unknown Man Drowns Himself in the St. Lawrence from a Stolen Boat. less was put in the estate to make it look large. If the estate was turned into cash to-morrow she says she does not believe \$50,000 St. Lawrence from a Stolen Boat. KINGSTON, Sept. 17. A mysterious suicidt is reported in the city dailies this evening by a correspondent. A boat, believed to be one stolen from Col. Strange, was found out in the river near the foot of Howe Island. A man had been seen a moment before rowing in it, and he no doubt threw himself out. In the hoat was found east. The would be realized. On the other hand the heirs say that Mr. Gammell was worth all the way up to \$300,000, and that Mrs. Gammell has the balance in cash in her possession or under her control between the sum her husband was really worth and the \$67,000 proved in the first the boat was found a hat and coat. The coat is a common light grey shooting jacket, with three pockets on the outside. Through will, and that the residue would be an immense fortune to her after all the bequests the material runs a a pale purple thread. The maker's name is Jas. D. Anderson, Montreal. were paid. The story that Mr. Gammell's were paid. The story that Mr. Gammell's sudden death was the effect of poisoning was industriously and widely circulated to ex-cite public feeling, and day after day was fixed for the body to be exhumed and ex-amined, but this has not been done. In a letter in the North Sydney Herald, Mrs. Gammell invites the fullest and most search-ing investigation possible and even the The hat is of straw, the edge bound with black ribbon, with a black band, and lined inblack ribbon, with a black band, and lined in-side with leather, on which there is written in ink "E.G. —," the rest of the name being very dim, but looking like Regan of Ryman, or perhaps Hyman; and underneath, "Bothwell," or some such word. Except the letters "E.G." all is very dim. Where last seen, the unknown had on light grey pants, a white vest, and a black tie. ing investigation possible, and most search-sconer it is made the quicker she will be completely exonerated from the dreadful crimes with which she has been so freely

KINGSTON, Sept. 18.—A young man named E. G. Keegan, a student of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has been in the city for some time past for the purpose of A MADMAN'S VOYAGE. Two Hundred Miles in an Open Boat Without Oars. attending his matriculation examination, sud-denly disappeared last Sunday evening. It was thought by friends here that he had gone Without Oars. HALIFAX, Sept. 18.—The schr. J. H. B., Captain A. Poirrieu, which arrived at Port Hawkesbury on Wednesday last, landed an insane man who had been picked up by Cap-tain Miller, of the schr. Apolline, about forty miles east of the Magdalen islands on Monday nome to visit his relatives at Belleville, so no enquiries were made until yesterday, when the news reached the city that a man had been seen either stepping or falling from a skiff a few miles below here on the river, and as a small boat belonging to Col. Strange of "B" battery had been taken on the night of Keegan's disappearance, suspicions were aroused, and on search being made, the skiff miles east of the Magdalen islands on Monday morning, the 6th inst. The "go-adrift" was in a boat without oars and was navigating her with a piece of phank. The boat was half full of water. The man said his name was Wm. McIsaac, and stated that he had left Cape George on the Friday afternoon previous. He was transferred from the Apol-line to the J. H. B. He must have sailed, if his own story be true, about two hundred miles in an open boat. aroused, and on scarch being made, the skiff was found to be that taken from Col. Strange's boat house, and a cap and coat found in the skiff were identified as belonging to Keegan. To-day a party of resident students left with grapping irons for the place where he disappeared to try and re-cover the body. Keegan has been danking very hard lately, and as he had been in the horrors before his disappearance, it is sup-posed he committed suicide. The Chaudière railway bridge over the Ot-tawa will probably be completed by the 1st of November.

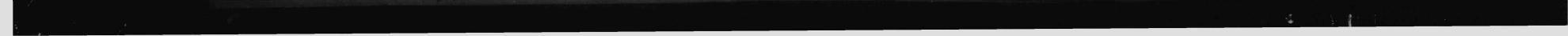
pianos and two uprights. One is finished in black and gold, wh some pattern. The firm has be diploma at the Dorn has be general excellence and for touch. They also show two booch. They also show two redd D. W. Kain & Co., of Woodst hibitors of reed organs, design parlour and church use. They h struments in all. An improved is their new double coupler, which diploma at the Toronto Indust will couple either to the octave : low, at the will of the performer. fashioned coupler was restricted octave above or below, but would lternately. The organs are of o igns and styles. J. & R. Kilgour, of Hamilton concert grand and an upright p

manufacture of Weber & Co., Ne also a couple of squares bearin name. On the excellence of the it is unnecessary to enlarge, as recognized all over the world. made squares are apparently w and good, sound, durable instrum S. & H. Rainer, of Guelph, pianos with their new cross-s This arrangement of the scale, it equalises the strain and distrib the metal frame, instead of con at two or three points. The have also a continuous ivory bri It is believed, improves the tone, it of the same quality through In compliance with the desire acturers, no prizes are offered for

TRON AND ITS MANUFACT

In iron, steel, and tinware ad large exhibits are made. One displays which the eye detects on building is James Warnood exhibition of edge tools, axes, bocks, quarrying tools, railway su bars, and heavy hammers. The whose factory and place of bus Galt, show in another building their carriage springs. The too first style of manufacture. In a exhibit is made. All these goo manufacture in Ontario to their preparation a large staff of ployed. Axe making is perhap most interesting operations in Co.'s works-not because it is i because it is simple. The large of the thickness and width of after being heated, introduced after being heated, introduced heavy machine, which in on shapes the axe and bores the ey heads when cold are the and sharpened to the pro In steel scythes, forks, the Whiting Manufacturing C the Cedar Dale Works, Oshaw usual an admirable divolar. usual, an admirable display. ments are well known in Canad reputation beyond our borde Caleb Howard, of the Toronto makes a large exhibit. All cl from the smallest possible to necessary, are shown by Mr. Ho miths' tools are made by S. -Hamilton. Mr. M. Hamilton. Mr. Moore, for the any fair, shows specimens of his at the Provincial here, and at Exhibition at Montreal. The duces include squaring shears, folders, farmers, stakes is the first time tinsmiths' had a place on the provinci and the giving of them a place lent results. At Montreal received a first prize and a diplomen will, during the fair, use t show what can be done with the lately that the manufacture of in Canada has been made worth tariff having satisfactorily affect amithing business, and having ex-crican tools. Other manufacture referred to hereafter. Messrs. Roach & Durole, th ardware dealers, make in the ce f the main building a fine show the main building a fine show i eaides a general assortment, t pecial line of saws of the make intrich. Circular and other saw great profusion and in all siz ols, Rexford's axes, and genera and tools accompany Messrs. Roa-toellent display. More specime of the first other Six months

this city. Six months into the business of m lamp chandeliers. To-



A BAREFACED ROBBERY Over \$7,000 Stolen from a Montreal Bank in Broad Daylight. Phlegmatic Stranger Enters a Teller's Compartment and Walks Off With His Pile-\$23,000 Left Untouched. Pile-523,000 Left Untouched. MONTREAL, Sept. 20.-One of the most daring and barefaced robberies that has ever taken place in this city occurred to-day in the Bank of Montreal. Shortly before one o'clock Mr. Padden, who assumed the position this morning of a paying teller in the absence of a confrère, retired into an inner office for two or three minutes from his com-partment. and left his box. containing partment, and left his box, containin thirty thousand dollars, unlocked. The offic of the bank was at the time full of people transacting business, when a respectably-dressed man entered the vacant compartment by a side door, and taking up a roll of bills in his hand, came out and walked slowly out of the bank. A young clerk named is only out of the bank. A young clerk named McCulloch saw the man in Padden's place, but mistook him at the time for his fellow clerk. However, on Mr. Padden entering, he discovered his mistake, and told him some one had been at his money in his absence. On hastily making up his cash, Padden discovered a de making up his cash, Fadden discovered a de-ficiency of \$7,070, in ten, twenty, and one hundred dollar bills. The alarm was immediately given, and the clerks who were disengaged rushed out after the thief. Mo-Culloch, who noticed the scoundrel in the culloch are bin out of the scoundrel of the second of the second Culloch, who noticed the scoundrel in the office, saw him quietly walking down St. James street. Unfortunately, instead of ar-resting him, he went in search of a policeman, and in the meantime the thief escaped and has not since been arrested. The detectives have little hopes of finding him this side of the line, although they have got a minute description of his appearance. The stranges part of the robbery is the fact that the thiel left so much behind, when he might as easily have helped himself to thirty thousand as to seven thousand dollars. The matter has caused not a little excitement and a good body caused not a little excitement and a good deal of wonder here, more particularly the latter, as it was well known that a crowd of

sharpers had artived in the city since the opening of the Exhibition, and that vigilance would have to be exercised to prevent them from thieving. A neward of \$1,000 is offered for the arrest of the delinquent. MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—Up to midnight ne evi-

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arrest had been made in connection with the Bank of Montreal robbery, although the whole detective force has been employed in scouring the city for the thief.

THE PERTH INFANTICIDE.

The Prisoner Sentenced to Three Years in the Penitentiary.

PERTH, Sept. 21.—The girl Louise Ranger, charged with the wilful murder of her child near this place last May, was found guilty at the assizes here to-day of manslaughter through criminal negligence, and sentenced by Judge Hagarty to three years in the Paritorian enitentiary.

A MISSPENT LIFE.

The Story of a Titled Criminal—A Belgian Baron Who Found a Convict's Grave. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 .- The Belgian consul ere engaged the assistance detectives for several days past in endeavour-ing to establish the identification of a convict Cape who died recently of consumption in the hos-pital on Blackwell's Island. The convict in said to have been Baron Hermann de Reiffen-berg, whose family reside in Brussels, and who are known throughout Europe for their wealth and high conr brought to the attention of the Jears Glas-being mey, mity On consul by a woman known as Mrs. Ann de Laurie, who is the widow of the deceased baron. She is a fine-looking Irishwoman. She says that baron quarrelled with his family, and came to baron quarrelled with his family, and came to this country fifteen years ago well supplied with funds. He travelled throughout the country and then returned to New York. He married her twelve years ago, when she was a domestic in the house where he stop-ped. The baron dropped his title and family name, and assumed the name of Louis de Laurie. He was very dissipated and spent all his money, and she was then compelled to support him and their son. He was arrested ness, wing , the iam-age, visit, few nell's ellan ein-that on June 11th for petty larceny, and gave the name of Harry Howard. He was sentenced to six months on Blackwell's Island, where he did there months of the formation of the sentenced died three months afterwards.



room for all the articles sent for exhibition. Still, with judicious management and careful handling, exhibitors have been satisfied, and nothing like grumbling has been heard. The only difficulty which has been experienced with exhibitors so far has been a trouble of their own making. Some people, when an-nouncing their intention of showing goods, put their articles in the wrong classes and sections, or gave the wrong descriptions. The result was that when they arrived this mornng with their exhibits they did not know where to place them, and long and tedious interviews with Mr. Craig, the secretary, or with his assistant, had consequently to be gone through. The slight inconvenience thus caused was, however, soon overcome, and

matters again worked smoothly. THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The grounds are now in excellent condition, and are looking at their best. Several new roads have been laid out and graded and gravelled, a couple of old houses at the cor-ner of Florence and Locke streets have been fine ed, the main entrance has been altered the way of improvement, and additional seats have been supplied in various parts of the ground. In the horse ring a new grand stand has been erected, and two new rings for the display of cattle have been added. In the main building a dais has been erected in the centre of the ground floor, on which next Friday the Governor-General will go brough the formal ceremony of opening the xhibition. In the Horticultural Hall the benches have been lowered a few inches, so that he exhibits may be seen to better advantage. An entirely new building has been provided or the exhibition of machinery in and at the north side of this is the shed in which Messrs. J. H. Killey & Co.'s new boiler and engine, which will supply the power, are placed. The engine is of 40-horse power, and having been ordered on short notice, was built in the remarkably quick period of ten days. About 300 feet of shafting has been distributed throughout the hall, and thus the requirements of the machinists will be amply To the south-west of the mahinery hall has been put up a new covered shed for the display of reapers and mowers. In order that the supply of water may be abundant, the pipeage in connection with the

mains has been largely increased. Finally new horse boxes and sheep pens have been put up, an addition which was much wanted. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The exhibit in this department is not a very large one, but some superior instruments

Toronto, and the other is a recent importation Winnipeg for Manicoban ase. Hitterto such articles were imported. Young & Bro. make the chandeliers of from twelve to one light, and of seven or eight different styles. The finish of the chandeliers is excellent, and some of them, though made of iron, are given a brass finish which deceives even good index of matals otland, not quite so heavy. FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held on Thesday evening in the City Hall, Mr. William Koy, of Owen Sound, the Vice-President, occupying the chair in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Bur-net, the President, who has removed to Nova Scotia. Among those present were Col. MoGill, Oshawa, J. C. Rykert, M.P., St. Catharines, Professor Buckland, Toronto, Senator Reesor, W. Baunders, London, Geo. Leslie, Toronto, Stephen White, Charing Cross, Judge Macpherson, Owen Sound, Mr. Pettite, Grimsby, A. M. Smith, Grimsby, Chas. Arnold, Paris, P. Back, Ottawa, Alex. McDougall Allan, Goderich, and P. C. Demp-sey, Albury. Mr. D. W. BEADLE, the secretary, sub-mitted a report on behall of the directors. He stated the Government grant had been in-creased from \$1,000 to \$1,500. The Govern-ment had also placed at the disposal of the FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. judges of metals. JEWELLERY is shown by Mr. James Davidson, of this city, who has been enabled, in consequence of the shutting out of classes of foreign jewellery, to go into the manufacturing business. He has been twelve months in business in Ham-ilton, and is doing a good Canada trade. Rings, pins, bracelets, sleeve links, studs, brooches, and fancy Highland dirks and skene dhus are among the articles which he turns out. The evidence which his well-filled case of elegantly finished jewellery gives is that Canada can work in gold and silver as well as any other country. There are good prospects of the enlargement of the business of manu-facturing jewellery, as the demand for well-made and more highly finished and expensive ornaments is getting very great. An illustra-tion of the Canadian demand for ornamenta-tion is to be found in the rise and progress JEWELLERY creased from \$1,000 to \$1,800. The Govern-ment had also placed at the disposal of the Association a portion of the Agricultural Farm for the purpose of fruit growing and economic and ornamental forestry. He pro-ceeded to state that owing to the absence of the president there would be no address. On behalf of the treasurer, he wished to state that the accounts were not andited, owing to the unfortunate decease of Mr. Roy, their, late auditor. tion is to be found in the rise and progress of the business known as JIG SAWING. Fretwork is becoming a very popular par-lour ornament, Several good exhibits in this line are made. C. F. Jennings, of Hamilton, has a very fine exhibit. He brings into the business skill in drawing, which aids him materially in preparing patterns. Brackets, card cases, and wall pockets are among the articles he shows. A very excellent piece of work which he has on view is a clock called the Princess. The case of the clock is in ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Mr. SAUNDERS proposed, and Mr. Buck. seconded, that Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, be the president for the ensuing year. The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. DEMPSEY said he accepted the position with some reluctance, owing to the import-ance of the duties. He, however, thanked year the Princess. The case of the clock is in cathedral style, and is cut in no less than 365 holes. Some of the holes are as fine as, or them for the unexpected honour conferred upon him, and would endeavour to follow in indeed finer than, pencil marks. Four woods, bird's-eye maple, oak, English holly, upon him, and would endeavour to follow in the footsteps of their late accomplished Pre-sident, Rev. Mr. Burnet. (Applause.) Mr. W. Saunders, of London, was elected Vice-President. On the motion of Mr. Saunders, Messts. Sutherland and John A. Bruce were appointed auditors. Mr. W. Saunders, Messts. Sutherland and John A. Bruce were appointed auditors. and black walnut, were used in the making of the clock. To do the work, remarkably fine saws were necessary, and these the workman himself found. English holly is the wood in which all the smaller patterns are made. From a brief glance at all the exhibits in this class it auditors. The following committee was appointed to nominate the directors for the ensuing year : -J. C. Rykert, W. McKay Ross, J. A. Bruog-George Leslie, Judge McPherson, Wm. Roy, C. Morris, and Mr. Pettite: Mr. SAUNDERS directed the attention of the Association to a number of seedling apples sent to the Exhibition by Mr. McOullup, of Sault Ste. Marie, He had seen the trees when he had visited the Sault and found them the most promising in the district. As would seem that the stork is the bird whose features are most frequently counterfeit provide fret work patterns. George Gerrie is another scroll engraver. He makes a very large exhibit indeed, including patterns and the Lord's prayer sawn out of wood. He has also a machine in operation. Griggesberg Bros., of Preston, exhibit in the same line Bros., of Preston, exhibit in the same line several picture frames, and a design repre-senting a good-luck horseshoe framed. In several of the furniture exhibits scroll saw work is shown. The design is cut in English-holly, and the holes are filled up with ebony. The contrast between the pattern and the filling is great, and the entire thing makes excellent panels. them the most promising in the district. As it was evident if fruit-growing was to be suc-cessful in that district it must depend upon seedling trees, he suggested, in view of the importance of the subject, that a committee be appointed to report and examine these apples. He had been told that the seedlings had been MISCELLANEOUS. raised from the seeds of the snow apple. There were about seventy seedlings in Mr. Pennington & Co. show a number of stained McCullup's orchard. On the motion of Mr. Buck, the President, Vice-President, and Messrs. Allan and Arnold. were appointed a committee for the object. glass windows and signs. The glass is made up into the latest styles for church windows, An article called a stair corner is shown by the maker, J. H. Denison, of Hamilton. The corner is a triangular and concave piece of tin which lies in the corners of stairs and nggested. The committee on the nomination of the di-

The committee on the nomination of the di-rectors reported the following names .-...No. 1 division, Mr. Croyles, Aultzville; No. 2 division, P. E. Buck, Ottawa; No. 3 division; W. Fitzsimmon, Brockville; No. 4 division, H. Young, Trenton; No. 5 division, Geo. Leslie, Toronto; No. 7 division, S. Woodley, Ham-ilton; No. 8 division, A. H. Pettite, Grimsby; No. 9 division, C. Arnolds, Paris; No. 10 division, M. D. Allen, Goderich; No. 11-division, P. R. Jarvis, Stratford; No. 12 division, Stephen White, Charing Cross; No. of tin which lies in the corners of stairs and prevents the dust from collecting there. Bicycles are shown by J. Moodie, jr., of this city. He shows three very handsome machines made in Coventry, England. They are all of steel, with thick india-rubber tires. Mr. Moodie is a great bicyclist, himself and cases of the pianos, and some ingenuity has been exercised in the designs for the cases of the reed organs.

le has been ridden by hir

make.

which he made in Toronto.

some suits and overcoats made by themselves. They also exhibit a very handsome Wilton

Visit to Montreal and Opening of the Dominion Exhibition. A BATCH OF LOYAL ADDRESSES Laying the Corner Stone of the Peter Redgath Museum.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE

ADDRESS FROM THE ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Montreal Invaded by Crowds of Curious Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent MONTREAL, Sept. 21. —The formal opening of the Dominion Exhibition to-day by the Governor-General drew an enormous throng of people to the grounds. At an early hour

of people to the grounds. At an early hour in the morning stream of humanity com-menced pouring steadily in and constinued all day, until it was almost impossible in the afternoon to see anything of the Exhibition. At hine a.m. six thousand persons had passed the turnstiles, and a one p.m. the numbers increased to twenty thousand. From that hour until after four o'dock the doors were pe-sieged with people arrivates to get in. The trans during the morning brought great crowds, the Central Vermont alone contributing five thousand American citizens. The Occidental line was so over taxed that it had to refrase large numbers of passengers at the wayside stations. The interest of the city, early in the day, were filled with strangers, who made the most of a few hours in sight-seeing before going to the Exhibition. The hour, fixed for

the Corporation, and the permanent Com-mittee of the Exhibition. After some formal presentations by the Mayor, his Excellency took up a position on the east side of the stand, which was well theltered from a strong lureze that was blowing. Then the growd, stand, which was well snettered from a strong breeze that was blowing: Then the crowd, which had been kept at a distance, broke in and surged close up to the pavilion. Mr. M. Massne, M.P., the President, then came for-ward and read the address in French.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY. His Excellency then read, first in French and afterwards in English, the following

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and afterwards in English, the following reply :--"GENTLEMEN,-It is a happy augury for our country that the expressions of loyalty to the throne and confidence in the institu-tions under which we live should be empha-sized by you, who represent the different races of which our nationality is composed, when we meet to day under roofs which shelter the products of the industrial and agricultural industry of a wide territory now enjoying marked and unusual prosperity. It is not only a personal sentiment of reverence toward the august occupant of the throne, the faithful interpreter of our constitutional law, but it is to the perfected fabric of the experience but it is to the perfec

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. Central and Southern Shows at Guelph and Brantford. NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

CENTRAL.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL.

exhibition of the specimens already belonging to the University, not to mention the ex-tensive geological collection which the Principal proposes to present when sufficient accommodation shall be provided. This building is therefore intended as a place of deposit and study of specimens in geology, mineralogy, paleontology, zoology, botany, and archeology, and it will probably more than meet all the immediate requirements of the University in that direction. It is in-tended that the use of the museum and its ontents shall be in the first place for the professors and students of McGill College and University, and secondly for all students of natural science and for the public under such regulations as may from time to time be enacted by the Corporation of the University, with the approval of the Board of Governors. When the undertaking was commenced I did not anticipate any such ceremony as that which has brought this assembly together to-day. I am deeply sensible of the honour conferred by His Excellency the Governor-General in consenting to take a part in it, and I desire now for myself to thank His Excellency for his presence on the occasion." At the conclusion of his address he request-Exhibition Prospects. WOLL BRANTFORD, Sept. 224-The fair ground has been dusty to day and the high wind raised perfect clouds of 'dust; nevertheless, the attendance was good. "The horticultural department is tolerably full and is well worthy a visit. The display promises to be far ahead of former years. The fruit depart-ment is rapidly filling up. There are some-thing like eight hundred entries in this class, and many exhibits are 'blaced ready for in. and many exhibits are placed ready for in-spection. The ladies. Work and artists' de-partments are rather behind; in fact, the whole exhibition is not as far advanced as one would expect, still before evening it is thought the various entries will be in place. Excellency for his presence on the occasion." At the conclusion of his address he request-ed his Excellency to lay the corner-stone. The popltry and live stock will not be on ex hibition antil to-morrow. Mr. Arthur B. G. The Governor-General came forward, and when the coffer containing the following articles was adjusted under the stone, his Excellency Tisdale is busy at work preparing a model stable stall, which will be the admiration of horsemen when completed. It will be located in the vicinity of the judges' stand. The ladies have the refreshment booths ready for took the trowel in hand, and declared the stone well and truly laid. business. The entries this year number seven

stone well and truly laid. His EXCELLENCY, on resuming his place upon the platform, congratulated the members of Convocation and friends of education generally that they had received so munificent a gift. He had performed the physical portion of his task in the exercises of the day, and com-menced the intellectual portion of his task by saying that when he first came to Canada the first lesson in political economy he had learned was that the federal government would have nothing to do with the education of the country, that the country would look after that for themselves. Since he had been in Canada he had been frequently asked to attend such occasions as the present, which thousand, a large increase over last year. The Society has issued invitations to the Mayor and Aldermen, Warden and County Councillors, the Reeve and Councillors of Brantford town-ship, and the officers of other municipalities in the county, to attend the fair in a body on Thursday. The principal attractions to-day were the ladies' and the bicycleraces. In the former there were five entries, but only three

former there were five entries, but only three came forward to compete. Miss Westbrook took the first prize, Miss Davis the second, and Mrs. McHenry the third. For the bioycle race, half-mile, for a silver cup, there were three entries, viz., John and Robert Leeming and Henry Yeigh. John Leeming won by a few feet; time, I min. 55 seconds. attend such occasions as the present, which had so much to do with education. It was a great pleasure for him to be pre-sent at the laying of the corner-stone of a building to accommodate the rapidly accumulating results of scientific research. He rejoiced to see that the interest GUELPH, Sept. 21 .- The Guelph Central exhibition opened this morning. From an early hour exhibitors were busy getting their research. He rejoiced to see that the interest in the museum was so speedily shown that the sympatheticspirit and far-seeing generosity of Mr. Bedpath had provided them with a building in which to store the mineral and other specimens that had been and are yet to be collected. The act of Mr. Redpath proved that the race of benefactors to education, as illustrated by such names as Molson and McGill, had not yet departed. The action of the Government in removing the museum to goods into place, and both the buildings and grounds presented a scene of great activity. The secretary, Mr. Geo. Murton, and his assistant were kept busy all day making entries and allotting space to exhibitors. The exhibition, of course, is not nearly so large as in former years, but, taking into consideration what the directors had to contend against the Government in removing the museum to Ottawa had deprived the students of the benefits they formerly enjoyed in Mont-real, but he was glad to know that the loss would not be so graat to them in view of the efforts of Mr. Redpath the exhibit is a very fair one. A strip of land across the back end of the Central exhi grounds has been sold to the Great Western railway for their loop line, which is to be run into the city, and which, running through one end of the exhibition park, will enable and others to collect geological, mineralogi-cal, and other objects for their benefit. They, exhibitors to ship their goods, etc., direct to the grounds in future years. The railway company's freight sheds will be moved into the city on the completion of the line. who had many gentlemen eminent in science, in judiciary, medical, and applied science, must be aware of the good results cer-tain to come from the erection and main-tenance of such a building, and must appre-ciate it at its full value. His Excellency HALIFAX, Sept. 21 .- The Halifax exhibi-

tion was formally opened this afternoon. Speeches were made by Mayor Tobin and General CoDcugall. The weather looked very threatening, and the attendance was small. The exhibition cannot be called a then highly complimented the Principal upo the results that had followed the study the sciences

the sciences. Dr. McVICAE concluded the proceedings by pronouncing the benediction. The coffer deposited underneath the corner-stone contained the following collection :--The callendar of McGill University for 1880 and 1881 ; the examination papers of the ses-sion 1879 and 1880 ; printed extracts from the will of the late Hear Learner McGill the small. The exhibition cannot be called a success; it is largely of a local character, and neither our manufacturers nor agriculturists have gone into it with the enthusiasm ex-pected. The principal feature is the dog show, where two hundred animals are exhi-bited. Comparatively few cattle are shown, hat some of them are evold to are seen

Blood Indian ocal Fairs of the Carleton, Exeter, and CURES FEVER



Medical.

DR. CLARK

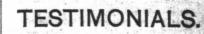
JOHNSON'S

UURES Ague, Rheuma Lism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man | 9,000,000 Bottles sold since 1970. This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It stimulates the Ptysilies in the 3 which converts the Starch and Sugar food into glucose. A deficiency in Pt causes Wind and Souring of the food atomach. If the medicine is taken in ately after cating the formentation s is prevented.

prevented. t acts upon the Liver. t acts upon the Liver. t acts upon the Kidneys. Ecgniates the Bowels. Purifies the Blood. Quiets the Nervous System. Fromptes Digestion. Nervices Bigestion. Nervices Bigestion. Nervices Bigestion.

Healthy Perspiration. It neutralizes the heroditary taint, or peison blood, which generates Scrotula, Eryspelas, manner of skin diseases and internal humors. There are no spirite employed in its manufastis it can be taken by the most dolloate babe, or and and foebb, care only being required in an



CANADIAN.

Por Asthma. Nackawick, York County, N.B. Dear Sir.-I was troubled with asthma for as number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYKUP has given me more relief than any other medicine I ever used. MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion Ind. Harbour West, Halifax Co., S.C. Dear Sir, — I was troubled with Dyspepsia an Indigestion, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRU proved a most efficient remedy. It is the bes medicine in the country. MRS. ROWAN.

For General Debility, Formoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,-I was troubled with General bility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried y. INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which complet cured me. JAMES NOONAN

SHOOTING WITH INTENT.

James Fox, an ex-Convict, Attempts to Kill a Constable.

James Fox, a second-hand dealer, doing business at No. 51 Queen street west, has been separated from his wife for some years owing to his ill-treatment of her. Upon one occasion he committed an assault upon her for which he was punished by two years' imisonment in the Penitentiary at Kingston. ince that time she has lived apart from him, and sustained herself and daughter out of the proceeds of a second-hand store, which she ceeps at No. 144 York street. Recently Fox was convicted of having received stolen goods, and was committed to the Central Prison, from which he has been but a short time liberated. About six o'clock on Monday night he visited the house of his wife and commenced to ill-treat her. The screams attracted the attention of Constable Connell, who was on duty in York street, and he has tened to her assistance. To gain admittance he found it necessary to break open the door, and as he did so Fox drew a revolver an fired two shots. One passed unpleasantly close to Connell's ear and the other buried close to Conneil's car and the outer the scharge itself in the wall. Before Fox could discharge the weapon a third time Connell sprang upon the scharge that the scharge the scharge the scharge scherge scher him, and throwing him to the foor, hand-cuffed him. He walked quietly to the station, and did not deny that he had intended to kill he constable. Before the prisoner was placed in the cells his little daughter entered the station and asked an officer to shoot him. It was decided to give him a trial first.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man Drowns Himself in the St. Lawrence from a Stolen Boat. KINGSTON, Sept. 17.-A mysterious snicide is reported in the city dailies this evening by a correspondent. A boat, believed to be one stolen from Col. Strange, was found out in the river near the foot of Howe Island. A man had been seen a moment before rowing in it and has no doubt them bismed for the . Lawrence from a Stolen Boat n it, and he no doubt threw himself out. In he, and he ho doubt threw himself out. In the boat was found a hat and coat. The coat is a common light grey shooting jacket, with three pockets on the outside. Through the material runs a a pale purple thread. The maker's name is Jas. D. Anderson, Montreal. The hat is of straw, the edge bound with black ribbon, with a black band, and lined inside with leather, on which there is written in ink "E. G. —," the rest of the name being very dim, but looking like Regan of Ryman, or perhaps Hyman; and underneath, "Bothwell," or some such word. Except the letters "E. G." all is very dim. When last seen, the unknown had on light grey pants, a white vest, and a black tie.

KINGSTON, Sept. 18.—A young man named E. G. Keegan, a student of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, who has been in the city for some time past for the purpose of the city for some time past for the purpose of attending his matriculation examination, sud-denly disappeared last Sunday evening. It was thought by friends here that he had gone home to visit his relatives at Belleville, so no enquiries were made until yesterday, when the news reached the city that a man had here according the start of the the news reached the city that a man had been seen either stepping or falling from a skiff a few miles below here on the river, and as a small boat belonging to Col. Strange of "B" battery had been taken on the night of Keegan's disappearance, suspicions were aroused, and on search being made, the skiff was found to be that taken from Col. Strange's boat house, and a cap and cost found in the skiff were identified as belonging to Keegan. Today a party of resident found in the skiff were identified as belonging to Keegan. To-day a party of resident students left with grapping irons for the place where he disappeared to try and re cover the body. Keegan has been disnking very hard lately, and as he had been in the horrors before his disappearance, it is sup posed he committed suicide.

the reed organs. C. L. Thomas, Hamilton, shows two square pianos and two uprights. One of the latter is finished in black and gold, while the other is in French walnut veneer of singularly hand-some pattern. The firm has been awarded a diploma, at the Dominion Exhibition for general excellence and for their repetition-touch. They also show two reed organs. B. W. Kain & Co., of Woodstock, are excerhibitors of reed organs, designed both for parlour and church use. They have seven instruments in all. An improved attachment is their new double coupler, which received a diploma at the Toronto Industrial Fair. It will couple either to the octave above or be-low, at the will of the performer. The old-fashioned coupler was restricted to either the octave above or below, but would not do each alternately. The organs are of different desiternately. The organs are of different de-signs and styles. J. & R. Kilgour, of Hamilton, exhibit a concert grand and an upright piano of the manufacture of Weber & Co., New York, and also a couple of squares bearing their own name. On the excellence of the Weber pianos it is unnecessary to enlarge, as their merit is recognized all over the world. The home-made squares are annarently well finished.

made squares are apparently well finished, and good, sound, durable instruments. S. & H. Rainer, of Guelph, show their pianos with their new cross-strung scale. This arrangement of the scale, it is claimed, equalises the strain and distributes it over

the metal frame, instead of concentrating it t two or three points. The instruments have also a continuous ivory bridge, which, it is believed, improves the tone, and renders from four to six hours, and retain the sweet-ness of the fruit, which is lost in other modes it of the same quality throughout the scale. In compliance with the desire of the manu-Scale-making is a prospering industry. Gurney & Ware, of Hamilton, the scale mak-ers, show samples of their industry in sixty different kinds of scales. They have on ex-hibition scales that will weigh from thirty-ing bard market to trans owner. facturers, no prizes are offered for competition. IRON AND ITS MANUFACTURES. In iron, steel, and tinware admirable and large exhibits are made. One of the first

displays which the eye detects on entering the building is James Warnock & Co.'s exhibition of edge tools, axes, picks, mat-books, quarrying tools, railway supplies, crowbars, and heavy hammers. The same firm, whose factory and place of business are at Galt, show in another building specimens of their carriage springs. The tools are of the first style of manufacture. In axes a special exhibit is made. All these goods owe their manufacture in Ontario to legislation. In their preparation a large staff of men are em-Axe making is perhaps one of the Co.'s works-not because it is intricate, but because it is simple. The large bars of steel, of the thickness and width of an axe, are, after being heated, introduced into a very an axe, are, heavy machine, which in one movement shapes the axe and bores the eye. The axeshapes the axe and bores the eye. The axe-heads when cold are then polished and sharpened to the proper degree. In steel scythes, forks, and hoes the Whiting Manufacturing Company, of the Cedar Dale Works, Oshawa, make, as usual, an admirable display. These imple-ments are well known in Canada, and have a reputation havend our borders. In fles reputation beyond our borders. In files, Caleb Howard, of the Toronto File Works, makes a large exhibit. All classes of files, from the smallest possible to the largest necessary, are shown by Mr. Howard. Tin-miths' tools are made by S. J. Moore, of Hamilton. Mr. Moore, for the first time at the stick. any fair, shows specimens of his productions at the Provincial here, and at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal. The tools he pro-duces include squaring shears, circular shears, folders, farmers, stakes, &c. This is the first time tinsmiths' tools have would do credit to a New York house, had a place on the provincial prize list, and the giving of them a place has produced excellent results. At Montreal the tools have received a first prize and a diploma. Work. men will, during the fair, use the tools, and show what can be done with them. It is only lately that the manufacture of these articles in Canada has been made worth while, the

tariff having satisfactorily affected the tin-smithing business, and having excluded Am-erican tools. Other manufactures of iron will be referred to hereafter.

erican tools. Other manufactures of iron will be referred to hereafter. Messrs. Roach & Durole, the Hamilton hardware dealers, make in the central portion of the main building a fine show of hardware. Besides a general assortment, they have a special line of saws of the make of Shurly & Dietrich. Circular and other saws are shown in great profusion and in all sizes. Clearing tools, Rexford's axes, and general implements and tools accompany Messrs. Roách & Durole's excellent display. More specimens of manu-factiries from iron ore are shown by Young & Bro., of this city. Six months ago this firm entered into the business of manufacturing kerösene lamp chandeliers. To-day—so suc-ceastul have they been—they have shipped pane of their own hand-made chandeliers to

a state of the second

division, Stephen White, Charing Cross; No. 13 division, Chas. Dewey, Crown Hill. The report was adopted. Messrs. Saunders, Allen, and the Secretary were apointed a committee to draft a resolu-White, Char 1,600 miles. Twelve miles an hour is his average speed. Petley & Co., the Toronto clothiers, show

tion expressing the regret of the association at losing the services of Rev. Mr. Burnet by is removal to another province. The meeting soon after adjourned, out vd ti his ren

velvet carpet. Thorley's food for cattle, a Hamilton, article, is shown on the ground floor. The Magneticon, a magnetic pad for lung and other diseases, is exhibited by T. J. AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Name of Fair. Place where Held, Date.

and other diseases, is exhibited by T. J. Mason. Plumbers' goods are shown in large and excellent variety by D. McPhee & Co., of Hamilton. A very fine copper bath with hot and cold water attachment and walnut box is shown. A closet of the same kind, a steam radiator with screen in white and gold, and a stock of gas fixtures are also on view. The gas fixtures are of the best American make. Domirion Exhibi-tion, Provincial, South Huron, Montreal, Hamilton, Exeter, Brantford, Halifax, Hamburg, Guelph, Wingham, Clinton, Southern, Halifax, Wilmot, Central Fair, Turnberry Branch, Hullett Branch, Normanby, West Huron, North Perth, Hay Branch, Bienheim, Jas. White, of Woodstock, shows a curiosity in a veneered top for a table containing twenty-four different kinds of woods and about a thousand pieces. The pattern is founded on a star. He also shows inlaid Ayton, Goderich, Stratford, Zurich, Drumbo, Pinkerton Blenheim, Greenock, Nova Scotia, Pro-vincial, Mitchell, chess boards. Mr. Cluthe, whose trusses and surgical ap-pliances took high honours at the Toronto fair, makes a show here quite as good as that Kentville, Mitchell, Elma, Pickering, Bentinck, Newry, Brougham, Hanover, St. Thomas Among the numerous new inventions shown is one known as the Zimmerman Fruit Dryer, an apparatus by which apples are dried in about a third of the time required to dry them in the sun. It will dry six bushels in Bontinck, Southern Countles, Union Exhibition, West Wellington, Minto, North Victoria, South Grey Paisley, Clifford, larriston, ictoria Road, South Grey, East Simcoe, Drillia, Ripley, Huron, Kings Co., P.E.L, Georgetown, Sherbrooke, Listowel, Shelburne, Berlin, Ridgetown, Lindsay, Linwood, Elma & Wallace, N. Waterloo, Howard, South Victoria, Wellesley. Wellesley, West Gwillim five hundredweight to two ounces. They are all beautifully built and finished. five hundredweight to two ounces. They are all beautifully built and finished. Potts' smoothing iron has a stand. The iron and the work it performs are exhibited. Artistic plaster of Paris cornices and centres are shown by Hannaford Bros., of Hamilton. Lasts are exhibited by Selway & Wood, the Toronto last makers. The Gold Flake tobacco, for which Girdle-stone & Brown are agents, has a stand. Globe fine cut, Golden Thread, Victoria, and Hope are shown. The exhibit is an attractive one. The tobaccos are all cut. A patent horse-shoe for use on road, draught, and trotting horses is shown by the inventor, Jas. Wall, of Hamilton. The same exhibitor shows snow-shoes, which prevent snow from collecting in the frog, and trotting weights for horses that interfere. The collection of pottery shown by Mr. Weldon, of Brantford, at the Toronto show is exhibited here. Soap is shown by Geo. D. Morse & Co., the Toronto makers. Ordinary yellow, glycerine, and toilet are among the varieties. Fulling and scouring soap for use on wool is a specialty. Novelties in the way of walking sticks are West Gwilling bury, Western, Midland Central, Egremont, Northern, West Simcoo, London, Kingston Holstein, Walkerto Northern, West Simooe, Nassagawoya, Central. Provincial, New Brunswick, Peel, Maryboro' & Drayton, North Brant, East Huron, Townsend, West Hastings, Lennox, East Wawanosh, North Hastings, Barrie, Brockville, Port Hope, St. John, Drayton, Paris, Wroxeter, Belleville, Napanee, Belgrave, Garners F Snowden & Minder Eramosa, Proton, Eldon. Eldon, South Simcoe, Cookstown, Northern Union, Alliston, Grey Branch, Puslinch, South Norwich, Springfield Horti-cultural, Ameliashurg. lliston Brussels, Aberfoyle, Otterville, Springfield. Roblins Mills, Centreville, Thamesville, Tharlottetown, Lyth specialty. Novelties in the way of walking sticks are Ameliasburg, Camden, East Kent, Provincial, P.E.L, Morris Branch, South Perth, East Peterboro' East Flamboro', liasburg, shown by John Saunders, of Guelph. The sticks are of maple and bird's eye maple, and Blyth, St. Mary's, Norwood, Carlisle, Wheatley, are all ornamented with carving by hand. The favourite carving is a thistle encircling the stick. Messrs. J. H. Stone & Co., Hamilton, make a very pretty display of sixty different kinds of bird cages, both, single and double, in brass, japanned wine, and plain bright wire. The cages are of their own manufacture, and would do credit to a New York house. tomney, Jouthwold & Dun-Iona, Raleigh, Beeton, Harley, Bayfield, Newmarket, Oakwood, Port Perry, Schomberg, Chatheau, wich, taleigh, Stanley Branch North York, Mariposa, North Ontario, Schomberg, Chatham, Wallacetown, Peterboro', Kirkton, Rosemont,

Note Ontario, Schomberg, West Kent, West Elgin, West Peterboro', Blanchard, Tossorontio, Sophiasburg, Addington County Evin. HORSES. Although the horses are not required to be on the ground till Saturday, there are a few already to be seen in the stalls. W. Beattie, of Mongolia, shows his three-year-old Clydes-dale stallion, imported last October, and winner of a prize ab Toronto. He is a fine animal, and tips the scale at 1,800 lbs. Jona-than Porter, of Oshawa, exhibits his heavy draught Clydesdale stallion Gleniffer, another prize winner at Toronto and imported only Erin, Camden and Dresden, Woolwich, AMERICAN STATE FAIRS. labama, Imerican Institute

Erin,

Dresden, Elmira.

New York, S Chicago, elaware. eorgia, inois, inois Fat Stock,

of many countries, to the finest form of gov-ernment on earth that you declars your de-votion. The love far such institutions can therefore be no passing phase, dependent upon any single life, but is above that--lives with the life of the mathematical by whose decrees these institutions exist and should and the argu-happy duty to reprise in each section of the country show the first value they place upon the comparison and competition to be obtained by such exhibitions. Each year industrial art is thus aided, and a stimulus is given to that excellency of workmanship which can alone content a people with its manufactures, and provide for their acceptance abread. For instance, we look forward with confidence to the new or-ganizations for the equivation of the best root to be undertaken under favourable anypices, experiments having already proved that the best root grown here possesses a far larger proved themestres of Germany. Again, in the exportation of the phosphates, which have proved themestres of Germany. Again, in the export along the prospession of the interprise in the prospesses of first enditoring proved themestres of sugar than can be shown by that of either France or Germany. Again, in the exportation of the phosphates, which have proved themestres so excellent as fertilizers that they have arrested the attention of the agricultural chambers of Europe, fresh com-binations will ensure a large supply from the valley of the Ottawa. Lastly, the encourage-ment of the improvement in the breed of cattle and the solution of the problem how best to export them with profit engage your minds. It is almost certain that although in some parts of our, country the cattle must be fed during winter for a longer period than in others, yet with good management and proper co-operation, wherever good crops can be produced the winter will form no obstacle to the profitable sale of cattle in the European markets. By its contribution last year at Ottawa and this year at Montreal to a provincial exhibition, the Governm The Fall Exhibitions for 1880-Dates and Localities. Sept. 14-24. Sept. 20-Oct.2 Sept. 20-24. Sept. 20-24. Sept. 20-24. Sept. 20-24. Sept. 20-24. Sept. 22-23. Sept. 22-24. Sept. 23-24. Sept. 23-24. Sept. 23-24. Sept. 23-24. Sept. 24-24. Sept. 27. Sept. 27.28. Sept. 28.29. Sept. 28.30. Sept. 28.30. Sept. 28.30. Sept. 28.30. Sept. 28.30. Sept. 28.29. Sep. 30-Oct.1 Sept. 29.50. Sept. 2 Sept. 29-30. Sept. 30. Sept. 30. Sep. 29-Oct.1 Sep. 30-Oct.1 Ist wk. Oct. Oct. 1-2 Oct. 1-2. Oct. 1-2. Oct. 1. Oct. 4-5. Oct. 5-6. Oct. 5-6. Oct. 5-7. Oct. 5-7. Oct. 5-7. Oct. 5-7. desire in the interest of the whole country to supplement each year at a different place those provincial resources which are so wisely lavished on many branches of education. The grant given on the part of the union by which this meeting is constituted 's Dominion ex-hibition is the contribution made for a special branch of instruction as he our constitution Oct. 5-8. Oct. 5-6. Oct. 7. Oct. 7. Oct. 6. Oct. 6. Oct. 6. Oct. 7.8. Oct. 8.9. Oct. 9, Oct. 9, Oct. 9, Oct. 12-13, Oct. 12-13, Oct. 12-13, Oct. 12-13, Oct. 12-13, Oct. 12, Oct. 12, Oct. 12,

Oct. 12. Oct. 12. Oct. 12.13. Oct. 13.14. Oct. 13.14. Oct. 14.15. Oct. 14. Oct. 15. Oct. 15. Oct. 15. Oct. 16. Oct. 16. Oct. 19.20. Rosemont, Demorestville, Newburg, Oct. 19-20. Oct. 19. Nov. 8-18. Sept. 15, Nov. 27. New York, Sept. 15, Nov. 37.
 Little Rock, Oct. 18-33.
 Sacramento, Sept. 3, Oct. 32.
 Cincinnati, Sept. 21-24.
 Dover, Sept. 27, Oct. 2.
 Atlanta, Oct. 18-33.
 Springfield, Sept. 27, Oct. 2.
 Chicago, Nov. 15-30. Springfield, Sept. 27, Oct. 2. Chicago, Nov. 15-20, Indianapolis, Sept. 27, Oct. 2. Lewiston, Sept. 21-24, Washington, D.C., Oct. 4-9. Sept. 20-25. Sept. 20-25. Sept. 21-23. Oct. 4-9. Nov. 9-12. Oct. 19-23. Oct. 26-29.

this meeting is constituted 'a Dominion ex-hibition is the contribution made for a special branch of instruction, as by our constitution education is a provincial matter. Such federal grants, if made, must be given where more than the interests of one province only are concerned. The object, to be attained is to help for-ward those who, owing to a less-favouring fortune, are behindhand, by enabling them to see the results attained by their neigh-bours. The question must not only be, Will such an exhibition pay its expenses? It must be asked, Will such an exhibition spreed use-ful knowledge over the wider districts which require it? Let me_a in conclusion of these remarks in answer to your address, express, on the part of the Princess, the gratitude she will feel at your mention of her name; and I ahall now fulfil the duty for the performance of which I have been invited here, in declar-ing this exhibition open to the public. Data the people cheered listily. His Excellency subsequently made, a tour of the Exhibition, which was no easy task, owing to the 'dense masses of people who lined every avenue. Shortly before six o'clock he returned to the Windsor Hotel, where he dined in private with the Lieutenant-Governor. LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PETER "A desire to aid the MoGill University in the educational work which it is carrying on, and which, notwithstanding its very limited means, it is endeavouring to extend, has prompte erection of a museum on the grounds of the University. The utmost space which can in the existing buildings be devoted to museum purposes is altogether inadequate even for the

Royal charter statutes; the regulations of the corporation and pamphlets relating to the University; deed of gift by Mr. Peter Red-path, and resolutions of Board of Governors thereon; the newspapers of the day, together with the silver coins of the Dominion. of many countries, to the finest form of gov-ernment on earth, that you declars your de-votion. The love for such institutions can, with the silver come of the Dominion. A. ADDRESS FROM THE PEOVINCIAL STROD.¹ Shortly after noon to-day a deputation of clerical and lay delegates to the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada, with the Bishop of Montreal at their head, waited upon the Governor-General at the Windsor Hotel, and presented him with an address

the will of the late Hon. James

non exhibition was held here yesterday and to day and proved an unlooked for success in point of entries, attendance, and interest. About 4,500 entries are reported. Of horses, there is a large and interesting exhibits of

of the Queen. I have watched with great in-terest. and sympathy the proceedings of the Synod, and pray that your deliberations may be attended with benefit to that branch of the Catholic Church to which you belong, there is a large and interesting exhibit; of cattle, a very fair display, including many Ayrshires and other valuable breeds. Impleand for the furtherance of good among ou ments are as numerous as usual. The ex-hibits in the main buildings are numerous and

and for the furtherance of good among our people. "Your concluding words prove to me the sympathy you have felt for the Princess, who has suffered much from the results of the interesting in the extreme. The Hon. Mr. Crooks and other prominent men were pre-sent. The town is flooded with visitors, this has suffered much from the results of the accident of last winter. As one who has been brought up in your communion she has seen, with the most heartfelt satisfac-tion, that your labours have been at-tended with the Heavenly blessing in the efforts that are being put forth by you to accompany with the ministrations of the Church the spread of colonization in dis-tant regions. Nowhere, perhaps, in the world are the operations of the different branches of the Christian Church carried on with more unflagging zeal, and with greater toleration and mutual regard, than in the wide stretch-ing provinces of the Dominion. The state machinery works here in separation from ecclesisatical organizations; but everyone whose duty it is to promote the material pro-gress of the people must look to the minis-ters of religion for the spread ef those in-finences without which government would become indeed an almost hopeless task. "I thank you for your expressions of good-will towards are more in the words are an sent. The town is nooded with visitors, this being the first county show here. The gate receipts are larger than any known in this place before. The Mohawk brass band, of Brantford, was present, giving selections in town and on the grounds. A very satisfac-tory feature about the show was the exclu-tion by the director of all exclusions. sion by the directors of all gamblers, side shows, and hucksters. INGERSOLL, Sept. 20.—The annual agricul-tural exhibition of North and West Oxford opened here to-day, and will continue until to-morrow night. The attendance was very

gool. OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The thirty-seventh annual exhibition in connection with the County of Carleton Agricultural Society was opened to-day at Bell's Corners. The show will last three days. NEW HAMBURG, Sept. 21.—The Wilmot Agricultural Society's exhibition opened hare to-day. The number of entries far exceeded those of previous years, and in many of the departments a marked improvement was ob-served. The root, vegetable, and fruit dis-play was very fine. To-morrow will be the last day, when the horses, cattle, &c., entered for competition will be on the ground.

"I thank you for your expressions of good-will towards myself, for such words are an encouragement to perseverance in the en-deavour to use whatever power lies in the office I have the honour to fill in the promotion of the interests of our Canadian people (Signed), "LORNE." for competition will be on the ground. LONDON, Sept. 20,-The entries for the

(Signed), "LORNE. The deputation then took their leave. The Fruit Trade.

at this time. The grounds and buildings are being energetically prepared for the show. LONDON, Sept. 21.—The entries for the Northern fair at Ailsa Craig already number two thousand, and the show will be ahead of all former years. The display in ladies' work will be very large. EXETER, Sept. 21.—The South Huron fair held here to-day was well attended. There was a good show in all the different classes. The horses were excellent. The fruit was hard to be beaten, and grain was first-class. In fact the show altogether was a grand suc-cess, and everything passed off quietly. The Fruit Trade. The time was when the Niagara district hardly produced fruit enough for local con-sumption. Many of the old orchards pro-duced little else than seedlings, while peaches, grapes, and pears, were of the poorest class, and meagre in quantity at that. But this has all changed. The wide-awake young farmers of the rising generation soon discovered that the soil and elimate of this locality were ad-minable adapted to the growth of the finest mirably adapted to the growth of the finest fruits. The old orchards of twenty or thirty years ago in many places have given way to new ones of the best known varieties for

A CALL NUMBER

new ones of the best known varieties for market, producing a quality of which is un-excelled the world over. Vineyards have sprung up, and peach orchards are to be found on almost every farm. The immense shipments of peaches this year show the value and importance of this trade, which is but yet in its in-fancy. The apple trade, too, is by no means behind either in quantity or quality. It has long ago outstripped the local demand, which our farmers, owing to protection, have all to themselves. But the time has arrived when new avenues of trade must be opened The Hudson's Bay Company are getting into trouble. The question of their right to this country is again being raised, and this time in such a shape as calls for immediate action. Thunder Child, one of the Battle River chiefs, waited upon the Commissioner to find out by what furthority the company had sold the country without consulting the Indíans, who were the real owners. The Commissioner explained the nature of the transaction, and pointed out that the Indian title had been secured through the treaties under which the present payments were being made. That was acknowledged, but the company's right to sell was denied. The when new avenues of trade must be opened up for the surplus crop. That market is to be found in England. In Liverpool apples are quoted at from \$6 to \$7 per barrel. The ocean made. That was acknowledged, but the company's right to sell was denied. The money belonged to the Indians, and the com-pany must be made to disgorge. Thunder Child gave notice that he would, on behalf of his people, retain a first-class lawyer to prose-cute the case. We commend Thunder Chief and his case to the members of the House of Commons who annually put upon the notice paper (and leave them there) clap-trap motions respecting the company. They will make a pretty good thing out of it, as he will give half of the amount to anyone recov-ering it; and it will be singular if they do not secure a good share of the other half-there are so many expenses connected with law with which Indians are unacquainted. quoted at from \$6 to \$7 per barrel. The ocean freight from Montreal is about \$1, and the local freight to the seaboard is about 25c. Add to this the cost of handling and packing, and a very handsome margin remains. The farmers must look to their own interests in introducing Canadian apples to the English market. They require to send good fruit, well packed, and of the choicest varieties, and we have no doubt a large and profitable trade can be established that will be mutually ad-vantaceous to all concerned. The bints hare can be established that will be mutually ad-vantageous to all concerned. The hints here thrown out are very important to the trade of the future, and the farmers should lose no time in sending reliable agents to England to open up negotiations for direct shipments.— St. Catharines Journal.

Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1878. Dear Sir, --I have suffered greatly with Kidm Discase, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP the only medicine that ever gave me relief. firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine. PETER DONNELLY. Blacksmith. previous years. Horses are good; sheep, swine, and poultry few in number. The quality of fruit, grain, roots, and flowers is superior, but the number of exhibits small. The manufactures in all pranches are not nearly what they might have been:

Cures Dyspeptia and Indicestion has Westport, Leeds Co., Ont. Jan 2000, 1879. Dear Sh. - I have been afflicted with Dyspept for House inner years, and your INDIAN BLO SWEUF is the only medicine that even have me. I would say to all suffering from this r ease to give your medicine a fair trail. W. H. RORISON . . .

nearly what they might have been. The service of t Health Restorer. WESTFORT, Leeds Ca., Ont Dear Sir, -- I have known many persons to restored to health by the use of your INDLA BLOOD SYRUP. MRS. T. READ

au, ope

A Valuable Medicine. Nackawick, York Co. N.B Dear Sir,—I have used your INDEAN BLOO SYRUP for some time, and it has proved to by valuable medicine. C. E. HEUSTIS

Dirriness in the Head. Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B. Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizzi-ness in my head and sick stomach. It is an in-valuable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Sincos, Norfolk, Ont., Feb. 1873. DEAR STR.— Your BLOOD SYRUP being hig ly recommended by persons in this neighbor hood who have used it, I was induced to pu-chase a bottle. I have since used several bottl for myself and family, and I am now quite saf-fied that it is an excellent remedy for Dysparse and Livers Complainty.

and LIVER COMPLAINT, and I heartily recom-mend its use. ELIAS BOUGHNER. Neuralgia. Dr, Clarke Johason: Dear Sir, -When I visits ed your manufactory last autumn, I was suffer-ing from a fearful pain in the face and head-the physicians call it neuralgia- and when yon re-commended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I se-ceivod such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this dei yo by without thanking you very much for re-commending me to try the ENDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very tryb. GEO, LOVENS, Jumber merchant, 200 Simóce street.

Iumber merchant, 250 Simcoe surces Severe Pain in the Side. ToronTo, April 21st, 1830. Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir, -I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful diffects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and i has entirely cured me; also my digestion ha improved greatly. JOHN MCEACHREM, Carpenter, 14 Sheppard sizes

14 Sheppard street All That it is Recommended to be. BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.F. Dear Sir, -I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all its re commended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion. THOS. TULLERTON. Western fair are fully up to any previous year at this time. The grounds and buildings are

A Remarkable Cure. KRUTN, Brant Co., Ont Dear Sir.-In September, 1853, my wife had been under dootors' treatment two years, and they said she had heart disease. She was so that time so weak she could not stand, and Thag to carry her daily from her bed to the stove, and back again as soon as the bed was made. She had used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP but a short time, when she began to walk again, and has not kept her bed a day since. It also cured my daughter of chills and fover. RUFUS MCCOMBS, Ja

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.

Centreville, Addington Co., Ont. Dear Sir.-This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has oured me of Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so con-fident of its virtues, that I feel justified in re-commending it to all who are afflicted. HENRY BROWN,-

HENRY BROWN Gannot Recommend it too Highly, Nackawick, York Ca. N. Dear Sir.-My wife has used your. INDI BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial cess I cannot recommend your medicine too high HARRISON CLAR

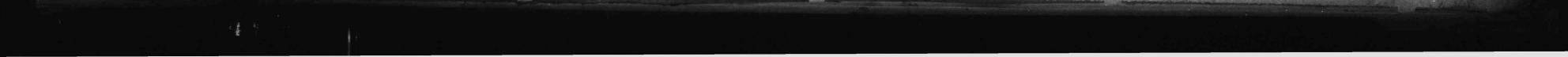
Cures Liver Complaint. WESTPORT, Leeds Co., July I, I Dear Sir, –I was a great sufferer from Complaint, and having tried other medicin little or no effect. I was induced to try se your INDLAN RLOOD SYRUP, which chased from your Agent, William Dier, at port, I think your Syrup is the best medicin introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BEN

Nervous Debility

VICTORIA HARBOUR, Simcoe County My wife has been troubled for year vous Debility. Three bottles of BLOOD SYRUP CURED her. It dear at 50 cents per bottle. N WM. BRO

CAUTION TO DEUGGISTS. f Counterfeits. We employ n of Counterfeits. We employ no run or travelling agents to solicit from Druggista. Be sure you go genuine, from our authorized a Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMA Toronto. The public are cau The public

I TANDA - MILATOR GAAPS, CARA RADIE ARMERATING, LINE



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1880.

ONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. PRODUCE.

ket, since this day week, has been rally rather more active than before, with ings small of everything except oats; the bendency of prices varying, but the general feel-big that of firmness, and values closing at an ad-vance in most instances. New grain has connued to come forward slowly; the chief receipts re those of barley on the street. Still, they seem be sufficient, as there is very little deany improvement netil mand for shipment heard, nor is it likely improvement until either prices ined here, or have advanced outside. Stocks show but a slight increase, and stood on Monday morning as follows :--Flour, 250 barrels; fall wheat, 43,574 bush.; spring wheat, 2,621 bush.; oats, 3,000 bush.; barley, 15,352 bush.; peas, 2,298 bush. ; and rye, 400 bush., against on the corresponding date last year, flour, 200 bbls.; fall wheat, 20,037 bush.; spring wheat, 57,687 bush; ; oats, 700 bush.; barley, 42,658 bush. ; peas, 1,672 bush. ; and rye, 1,200 bush. English quotaons shows a rise of 4d. on red winter and of id. on corn, with a fail of 1d. on peas. Markets have been steady during the last three days, with a continental demand for wheat. During last week also markets were firm During fast week also markets were firm and tending upwards, an advance of 1s. Of. to 2s. 6d. per quarter being reported both in London and in the country. The causes of this advance seem to lie in some damage done in some parts of Scotland by last week's rains; unfavourable threshing reports, and the coul-nental demand. Supplies, however, have conued to be very large. Sales of home-grown wheat last week were 178,096 quarters, and imorts were 120,000 quarters of wheat, and 100,000 to 115,000 barrels of flour, making a total supply equal to 659,971 to 662,783 quarters of wheat, calnst a weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of flour and wheat in transit on 16th inst. was 1,325,000 quarters, against 1,913,000 on the 2nd inst., and 1.778,000 on the correspondng date last year. The total quantity of wheat in sight on this continent and in transit for Europe on the 3rd inst. was 35,584,000 bushels, against 39,373,000 last year, and 33,787,000 three weeks ago. Mail advices state that the total net imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom during the cereal year just losed (from 1st September, 1879, to 31st August, (380) have amounted to 16,278,755 qrs., against 14,119,236 qrs. last year, while the total deliveries of the home-grown crop in the same period have only totalled up 5.581.994 ors. in the Kingdom, as nearly as can be computed-a miserably low yield even for a wretchedly bad season, knowing now little remains in stock. The advance of last week is not considered as premonitory of a con-tinued advance ; and as to future prospects it is said that more accurate knowledge of the yield, and average condition of the home crop are needed before any conclusions can be reached. Continental advices report a marked decline on li sorts of cereals in French markets, save rye. At Paris the offerings of both native and foreign wheat were large, and as millers bought very autionaly, the business donc was at a decline on he week. Barley and oats were abundant, but and week. Barley and outs were abundant, but anticult to sell. Flour for consumption gave way in price. The country markets were well supplied with wheat, and indeed with all sorts of grain. The summary showed 3 markets firm on wheat; 17 unchanged; 9 calm; and 47 lower. At Ma lies the arrivals of wheat for the week adding August 28th were 55,000 qrs., and the stock docks increased to 32,500 grs. Business vas quiet, and prices maintained with difficulty, toept for the finest sorts. The shipments from hasia have been very small, and importers have housed the arrivals thence sooner than them at ruling prices. At Nantes and

ant, sellers showed more resistence

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FLOUR, F. O. C.

100 4 10 3 40 3 50 <text><text><text><text><text><text><text> BAG FLOUR, by car lot. f.o.c. GRAIN, f.o.b. Wheat, Wheat, No. 3, Red Winter Spring Wheat, No. 1..... acat, arters. on Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs...... Barlor, No. 1, per 48 lbs..... Extra No. 3.... * No. 3... Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs..... No. 2, No. 3, No. 3, none. 1 00-0 92 1 00 1 10 1 08 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 98 0 59 0 65 0 59 0 00 0 93 1 01 0 00 0 00 1 00 0 33 0 00 0 00 0 60 none. none. 0 70 0 72 PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. none, none, 0 35 0 45 0 45 0 50 0 45 0 50 0 65 0 75 0 20 0 23 Corn, per doz

PROVISIONS.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOLS. TRADE—Has generally been quiet. HDES—Green remain unchanged in price with all offering wanted, and cured have been selling readily in small lots at 10 to 10½c. with offerings small. ALFSKINS—There have been few offering and these few have been selling as before. SHEEPSKINS—There have been few offering and these few have been selling as before. BHEEPSKINS—There have been few offering is and sell at \$1.00 with a good many offering; dry have been scarce and selling at from 60 to 85c. Wou-Has remained quiet with buyers and sheet sta 27c.; but holders generally refuse to a scoept this price. Super has been a guiet but stady, with buyers at 30 to 31c. and extra-super at 35 to 5c. There has been an active demand from the mills for imported wools, and a good deal of these has been soil at steady prices. TALLOW—Stocks on hand have been con-stored buy reduced by shipments, and there are now ready buyers of rough at 3c., and of rendered at 36. PROVISIONS. TRADE-Has been less active that before but with a good business doing. BUTRE-The market has been less active since our last. The demand has failen off considerably in consequence of unfavourable English advices, which have caused shippers to retire from the market or reduce their bids. Sales of choice selections were made in the latter part of last week at 20c., but 19c. was the very best bid heard to-day, and buyers were neither many nor ana-ious at that; round lots with white out would dot be likely to bring over 17 to 174c., but have been quiet; culls neglected at 12 to 14c. Offerings have been rather on the increase, and the local market better supplied, which facts have tended to assist the week feeling. Street receipts have been large

choice, \$9.50 to \$10 ; No. 2 inspected, \$8.50 to \$9; No. 3 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8; calfskins, green, 14 to 160: calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, green, 14 to 160: calfskins, cured, 17c.; calfskins, dry, none; sheepskins, 70c. to \$1; wool, fleece, 27 to 28c.; wool, pulled, super, 30 to 31c.; extra super, 33 to 35.; wool, pickings, 11 to 124c.; tallow, rough, 3c.; rendered, 54c. drained; fifteen acres in fall wheat; a go frame nouse, small frame stable, an orchard u the prenises; termas most liberal. Apply JOHN IDINGTON, Strattord. 334

ags at \$4.05, and in lots of 50 bags at \$4.10, with mall lots \$4.37 to \$4.50. Farms for Sale. mall lots \$4.57 to \$4.50. FISH-Nothing of any consequence doing, 'be-bause there is nothing of any consequence on hand. Prices are almost nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for re-tailers' lots :--Herrings, Laborador, bbis., \$7.50; shore, \$6 to \$6.25; splits, \$5.50; round, \$5; half bbis., \$5; salmon, salt water, none; cod fish, per 112 lbs., \$5; boneless, per ib., 6 to \$4c, ; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbis., aone; half bbis., none ; sardines, ‡8, \$4 to 104c; do. ±8, 18c. ements of Farms for Sale, inserted in n. 20 words for 50c.; each additiona 21c. Parties replying to advertisement please state that they saw them in The Mail

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTIES. THE largest list yet published, sent to any ad dress on application to WM. J. FENTON, Ham PARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA-RIMS Filst sent to any address. Apply to HARLESE, BRYDGES, Real Estate Agent 40-52 BACCO-An enquiry has been heard for Peer-Blackbird and Blackhawk; and sales have made at 15c, for No. 1 Peerless, and at 18c, he other brands in bond. Other brands are ly but unchanged. Quotations are as fol--Blacks, 105, in boxes, 23 to 38c; ; 45, 65, 85, in cattles, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 33,

TINE FARM-109 ACRES-70 CULTIVATED — good clay loans ; brick dwelling, log barn and stable; Clifford, three miles. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. and 8's, in cattles, 38 to 42c. ; brights, navy, 3's, 15 to 55c. ; solaces, 38 to 48c. ; extra brights, 58 to

 & LAMB, Hamilton.
 M UST BE SOLD - T FARMS IN NOT-TAWASAGA. Sunnidale, and Tiny. Apply to LAHDLAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. B. LAIDLAW, Toronta.
 4014
 FOR SALE - A EINE FARM IN THE rownship of Melanchton, 60 acres cleared; good land; school an somer. JOHN BATES, Horning Mills P.O.
 FOR SALE - FOR HALE ITS VALUE-Splendid farm near Hinoardine, 188 acres, 70 cleared; good dwallings. \$800 down, ten years. J. S. EWEN, Ripley P.O.
 FARMS FOR SALE - FIFTY ACRES, NORTH quarter ide 23, 7th concession Darlington. Also, first scree, north engater lot 23, 8th con-cession. Darlington. ROBERT EVANS, Ennis-tillen, Ont. 55c. LIQUORS-Are held very firmly in consequence of expectation of an advance on wines and mandice, but prices are so far unchanged. Quotations are as follows .- Pure Jamacia rum, 66 o. p., \$2.30 to \$2.50; Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Quotations are as follows :--Pure Jamacia ruin; 16 o. p., \$2.30 to \$2.00 : Demerara, \$2.20 to \$2.30; gin-green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50 ; herry, \$1.25; fine, \$3 to \$4.50 ; champagne, per case, \$44 to \$20.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's, Otard's, and Martell's, \$3.75 to \$4.25; second-class brands, \$5 to \$2.60; according to age : inferior brands, \$5 to \$2.60; in case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; i case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; in case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; in case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; in case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; in case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; in case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; is case, Sazence, \$4 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$5 to \$4.50; is case, Sazence, \$5 to \$8.50; do., Jules Bellerie, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey-The following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' prices, on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent:--Alcohol, per imperial gallon, \$2.47; pure spirita, \$6 to p., \$1.45; do., 60 o.p., \$2.25; do., 25 u.p., \$1.15; family proof whiskey, \$1.25; ald Bourbon, \$1.25; old Tre, toddy, or mait, \$1.17; domestic whiskey, \$2 u.p., \$1.66; rre whiskey, \$4 years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.60; years old, \$1.70; do., 7 years old, \$1.80; domestic Killen, Ont. 4014 FOR SALE-FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF Noticewasada Sumidala Malman county of Simon, CO., Star

asaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Flos Imooe, Send for list. E. LAKE & Ir, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 King MPROVED FARMS FOR SALE-1 HAVE On hand for sale a large list of improved arms in the best counties in the Province roles and terms to suit purchasers; list and full articulars on spplication to W. G. MURDOCK, Solicitor, Teromto.

54,500 WILL BUY A SPLENDID FARM 20 acros. 30 acros cleared i good barras, she and dwelling; well watered ; easy tarms. A ply to WILLIAM ADDRESON, Shelburne, or CHARLES DUFFIN, Angus P.O. 433-

100 ACRES FOR SALE-LOT 7, Isr CON. Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other scoonsmodations required on a farm; Ash-ley peat office on the premises. Apply to GEORGE FOLLUS, Postmaster. (24-42.)

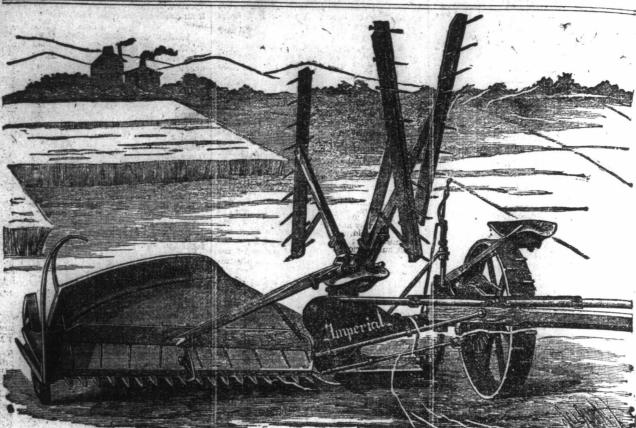
GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. 22-47 TARMS FOR SALE—A FULL DESCRIPTIO of over 200 improved farms, also wild iam throughout the whole of Western Ontario, se to any address npon application to GEORGE HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 391 TOR SALE—335 ACRES LAND - CLA Joan, 190 acres cleared, free from stum and gromes; good for stock and grain; first-cle buildings; well fenced and watered; every co venience; within four miles of county tow County Haldimand; price \$40 per acre; ter essy. For particulars, apply to A. W. THOM SON, Mount Healy, Ont. 401-5 co.w. SON, Mount Healy, Ont. 4015 c.o. w FOR SALE-EAST HALF LOT 25, ON T first concession West Hurontario street the township of Mono, 90 acres, clear of stun and stomes; also, lot No. 27. Colpoy Range, to ship North Keppel, for sale; and a brick hole the village of Markfale, for sale or to rent. Turther particulars apply to JOSEPH 1 CUTCHEON, Markfale. 4403

TIRSTCLASS IMPROVED FARM F alle, consisting of 264 acres, lot No. 4 Lake Erie shore, township of Dunn, county Haldimand, the property of the late Gec Docker. This desirable marm will be sold all in a block or each half, separately ; for full ficulars apply to ARTHUR DOCKER, H Dunnville F. O., or to THOMAS DOCKER, E Port Mailiand P. G. 438-

For manager P. 15. 538-FIRST CLASS STOCK OR DAIRY FA for sale or to lot consisting of over 200 ac in Waterloo township, with house, barn, sho other outbuildings, and a cheese factory in f class condition ; farm well supplied with waterloop

root orchurdt : in sight of Hespeler village. further particulars, apply to WILLIAM ELLIE, Hespeler E.O. 42 GELL, OR. EXCHANGE FOR HOU Superior 100 acres; no waste or bad in near town Milton; splendid stone house, orchas fences; buildings good. Let for one year \$400; term expires next month. Small party 100 ; term expires next month.

TARM FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF Stratford, the most fourishing town in the country, containing \$1 acros, excellent soil; all strong then acros) cleared, well fonced, and in the strong then acros) cleared, well fonced, and in the strong then acros) cleared, well fonced, and in the strong then acros) cleared, well fonced, and in the strong then acros) cleared, well fonced, and in the strong the acros) cleared well fonced, and in the strong the acros (the strong the strong t wheat ; a good



Imperial Barvester.

IMPERIAL HARVESTER

Is Manufactured only by CRAWFORD & COMPANY, Globe Works, London, Ont. N. B.-We will send, a chromo and a descriptive catalogue to every farmer wanting a Reaper for next harvest who will send his address.

Miscellaneous.	Books and Stationery.	Bop Bitters.
5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth s5 free. Address STINSON & CO., ortland, Maine. 43.59	MUSIC BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS.	If you are a man of juniness, weak. end by the strain of
5 ALL GOLD AND SILVER, MOTTO AND Floral Cards, 10c. STEVENS CARD CO., Northford, Conn.	The Welcome Chorus. (\$1 or \$9 By W. S. TILDEN.	stimulants and us e Hop Bitters. waste, use Hop B.
O ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY STYLES, with name, 10c.; 40 transparent, 10c.; no amps taken. W.MOORE, Brockport, N.Y. 442-13	This is a new and superior HIGH SCHOOL SONG BOOK with advanced elements, and a great variety of music, secular and sacred, to be sung	If you are young and suffering from any in- discription or dissipate tion; if you are mar- ried or single, old or young, suffering from poorhealth or languishering on a bed of sick- ness, rely on Hop Sitters.
0 TORTOISE, SCROLL, WREATH, CHROMO, Motto and Floral cards, 10c. U.S. CARD O., Northford, Conn. 422-17	in one, two, or four parts. Mr. Tilden's previous works have been highly approved. Song Bells. (So cts.) By L. O. EMER- SON.	Whoever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleanating, ton-
20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, nost paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y.	No more attractive SCHOOL SONG BOOK has for a long time appeared. It is not graded, and will do for any class. Great variety of songs, subjects	ing or stimulating, withoutsitoricating, take Mop Bitters.
5 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CHROMO 5 cards, with name, 150; 25 new comic, 100; atfit, 10c. QUEEN CITY CARD HOUSE, To- mto. 443-1	selected with great skill, and music is of the best. Introduce our new SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK, WHITE ROBES, (30 cts.) at once to your Sunday School. No better book exists !	Have you dye- pepsia, kidney of urinary com- por urinary com- lis an absolute
OOK-25 BEAUTIFUL MIXED CARDS, with name, 6 lovely pictures of actresses, and new model love letter, all sent postpaid for 5c, or five, 3c stamp. RIPLEY CARD CO., Rip- ey, Ont. 433-19	Books for Music Teachers for the Fall Campaign. All are good and practical books. Do not fail to examine them. EMERSON'S VOICE OF WORSHIP (\$1), for Singing Schools.	the stomach bouels, blood, litter orneres, You will be cured if you use Hop Bitters RITTERC
2 PRINCESS LOUISE TURNED DOWN corner gilt burled edge cards and name, c; 25 elegant mixed, 10c. NATIONAL CARD OUSE, Ingersoll, Ont. 433-26	PERKINS' TEMPLE (\$1), for Singing Schools. JOHNSON'S NEW METHOD FOR SINGING CLASSES (60 cts.)	If you are sim- ply weak and low mixted, try it! It may saveyour FAII BOP BITTEES
O. GOLD. CHROMO. MARBLE. SNOW- FLAKE, Wreath, Seroll, Motto, &c. Cards, ith name on all, 10c. Agent's complete onlift, c; samples, 10c. Heavy gold-plated ring for club 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford,	JOHNSON'S PARLOUR ORCAN INSTRUCTION BOOK (\$1.50.) N. E. CONSERVATORY METHOD FOR PIANO (\$3.) Also subscribe now for The Musical Record, (\$2), a weekly musical paper with all the news.	Saved fun- dreds.
onn. 422-25 666 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO.,	OLIVER DITSON & CO.,	The Bress
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neither vity. In Germany fine dry enabled farmers to secure the bal-crops in good condition. At Hamion. At Ham-

als of new wh s at good prices, there ad, but a material dec oflow on increased supplies. Supplies ricy were increasing, while there was ut little demand. Fine new yellow and white ein and Mecklenburg wheats, weighing 61 lb. to 62 lb. per bush., were selling at 48s. to 6d. per 501 lb., f.o.b. American winter wheat vas held at 47s. 6d.; spring at 41s. 9d. per 504 lb. delivered. At Danzig supplies of homegrown wheat were damp and sprouted, with only a local consumptive demand prevalent. Russian tive demand prevalent. Russian dvices state that at St. Petersburg there had ess passing in wheat owing to the divergence of buyers' and sellers' views as to value. Rye, on the other hand, was advancing rapidly, and so excited that it was impossible to hilly, and so excited that it was impossible to be reliable quotations. Wheat was equally et at the Black sea ports as at the Baltic, but yield in the latter provinces seems to have in much better than that in the south. At eans the market was rather easier on wheat, I this was also the case at Pesth; receipts to on the increase at both places, but particu-ty at the latter. In Roumania and Bulgaria leat and barley crops were very fine, and corn omised well. On this side we find the States arkets to have been guilet, with a declining addency at New York, where the demand size to have been slack. In the west prices, this are said to be that farmers are busy with il work, and refuxes to sell at present prices, they have got the opinion that there must be a davance. Deliveries of wheat at scaboard give reliable quotations. Wheat was equally ulet at the Black sea ports as at the Baltic, but the yield in the latter provinces seems to have Vienna the market was rather easier on wheat, and this was also the case at Pesth; receipts sere on the increase at both places, but particularly at the latter. In Roumania and Bulgaria wheat and barley crops were very fine, and corn endency at New York, where the demand ems to have been slack. In the west prices ave varied very little, but receipts have coninued to come forward very slowly. The causes f this are said to be that farmers are busy with Fall work, and refuse to sell at present prices, as they have got the opinion that there must be an advance. Deliveries of wheat at seaboard ports in the week ending Sept. 11th were 3,425,-12 bush., v. 3,669,528 bush. the previous week, and 5.399.394 bush the corresponding week in 1879. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,328,898 bush., v. 4,222,813 bush. the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 34,427,606 bush., v. 37,224,660 bush. the corresponding eight weeks in 1879. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accuon at lake and seaboard ports, and the

il shipments from Western lake and river 1880, 1880, 1879, 1878, Sept. 11, Sept. 4, Sept. 13, Sept. 14, bush. bush. bush. bush. 14,147,013 14,715,197 17,927,070 13,403,429 18,700,809 19,011,258 12,040,963 10,001,568 1.6518,591 1,625,853 2,461,982 4,318,273 .334,215 284,407 825,156 2,281,901 ...661,672 573,613 950,771 1,025,128 stal .. 35,347,570 36,190,668 34,205,680 31,611,359 wing table shows the top prices of the ant kinds of produce in the Liverpool marot for each market day during the week :-Sopt. 15. 5 p.m. 5 p.m. 5 p.m. 5 p.m. 8 opt. 20. 5 p.m. 8 opt. 21. 5 p.m. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
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 s. d. -The demand has improved and prices sovered, closing at an advance of ten Superior extra sold on Friday at \$4.75 at equal to \$4.85 here; on Monday it equal to \$4.85 and \$4.90 here, and on it sold at equal to \$4.80. Extra has not ared and no sales reported. The market mint and rather weak; superior

and advancing, and sold on

tices seem much as before with nat \$4.00, and of choice at \$4.12 1 lots are unchanged at \$4.95 to

supply has continued to be small anted though no shipping demand e supply has continued to be small anted though no shipping demand 2 fall sold in car at \$1.00 last week, lot of street wheat brought \$1.00 sday. Spring very quiet; a few old at \$1.10 last week and on Tues-l sold on the latter day at \$1.081.0.0. eday was inactive with no sales re-ralues apparently unchanged. On sold at \$3 to \$1.01 and spring at

undant, slow of sale, and track sold on Friday at for inferior; on Monday to, for western and Sio, for

been rather on the increase, and the local market better supplied, which facts have tended to assist the week foeling. Street receipts have been large and prices easier at 20 to 20 per pound rolls, and 19 to 20 for tubs and crocks of fine dairy.
CHEESE-Small lots have been selling alowly, and as before at 12 to 12c, but some inferiot has been in the market at 11 to 11c. A Conversion of the second at 12 to 12 to

GROCERIES.

GROCENES. TRADE-Rather less active but still fairly good. Trade-The previous active enquiry has been maintined ; prices have been very firm at our yours esem to have fallen off stighty. First yood seconds at 42c, and course at 34c, at 35c, and 35jc. Japans have changed hands at 37c. for yours desconds at 42c, and course at 34c, at 35c, and 35jc. Japans have changed hands at 37c. for yours desconds at 42c, and course at 34c, to at yours desconds at 42c, and course at 34c, to at and 35jc. Japans have changed hands at 37c. for yours desconds at 42c, and course at 34c, to at and 35jc. Japans have changed hands at 37c. for yours descends at 42c, and course at 34c, to hat firsts are thought by some to be course at yours of the start of the start at 16 down and the cheapeer, asles of lines of firsts have been checked by an advance being asked : second hat firsts are thought by some to be compar-tively the cheapeer, asles of lines of firsts have been checked by an advance being asked : second hat firsts are thought by some to be compar-tively the cheapeer, asles of lines of firsts have been checked by an advance being asked : soon to still yours, the outside figures being for yours at 84c, at 84c, and of fairs at 18. Guoth first of the cheapeer, asles of lines of first have been checked by an advance being asked : soords and imperials, common to good, 35 to 45c; yours course abole of the soc. Scented Peakeer, to soc. memory of the soc. Scented Peakeer, as so

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GERS INSTRUM BOOTS AND SHOES.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOLS.

CATTLE.

ΒΟΟΤΣ ΑΝΤΟ SHOES. A fait sorting-up trade was done during the been less than had been anticipated. Travellars have not been out, but are shortly to start proze are steady. but no change can be re-proze are steady. but no change can be re-prozent for the store are generally fairly busy. A start of been out, but are shortly to start proze are steady. but no change can be re-prozent for the store are generally fairly busy. A start of been out, but are shortly to start prozent for the store and board of the store are start of the store are store and the store of the store are as follows: - Men's Call Boots, Store of been store are stored be stored the store are stored been and the store are as how the store are stored been and be stored be by four the store and kip Boots, \$1.25 to \$2.00; women's Monte's Bouts, \$2.25; bost of \$1.75; by women's Pebbled and Buff pegged, \$1.05 to \$2.75; women's Pebbled and Buff pegged, \$1.05 to \$2.75; women's Board, \$1.85 to \$2.30; women's Hatts, the store, Start, Store \$2.30; to \$2.15; by the start, \$1.65 to \$2.30; to \$2.15; by the start, \$1.65 to \$2.30; to \$2.15; by the start, \$1.65 to \$2.30; to \$2.15; by the start, \$2.50 to \$2.10; to \$1.45; by the start, \$2.50 to \$2.10; to \$1.45; by the start, \$2.50 to \$2.10; to \$1.45; by the start, \$2.50 to \$2.10; to \$2.50; by the start, \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; by the start, \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; by the start, \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; to \$2.50; by the start, \$2.50; to \$2.50; to

PETROLEUM. Trade is decidedly active and prices are firmer. Last week's advance is firmly maintained on small lots, which have been selling well, and some movement has occurred in cars which are bringing about equal to 23t to 23to here. Quota-tions are as follows.--Refined, per Imperial gal., -------; white, by car-load, ---; lots of five to tan bbls., 24c.; single bbls., 25c. COAL AND WOOD.

CUAL AND WOOD. Prices remain unchanged but steady ; sales are on the increase, and stocks considerable, though large imports will yet be required. The tendency of prices depends entirely on that in the States. Quotations stands as follows:-Large egg, 86; small egg, \$6; store, \$6; nut, \$6; Briar Hill Moust Morris, \$6:50; Lehigh lump, \$7.50; Bloss-burgh, \$5:50; maple, delivered from the yard, \$5; pine, \$4.

BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL.

ΗΟΝΤΠΕΛΑΙ Sept. 22. – Flour, – Receipts, 2,491 blis, Markef, wiet, values unchanged; sales, 100 bbis, superior superfine at \$5.17; 50 bbis, strong bakers' at superfine at \$5.17; 50 bbis, strong bakers' at superfine at \$5.17; 50 bbis, strong bakers' at superfine at \$5.10; spring extra at \$5.20 to \$5.25; extra superfine at \$5.10 bbis, do: 9,000 bbis, strong bakers' at \$5.00 bbis, strong bakers' at \$5.00 bbis, strong bakers' at \$5.20 to \$5.25; polard's at \$3.60 to \$3.70; Ontario bags at \$2.40 to \$2.0; city bags, delivered, at \$3 to \$1.06. Barley to 71% for car-lots. Onta-30 to \$1.0; Peas.-Car-of to \$10 bbis, memeal – Ontario at \$1.30. Rep. -7; to 71% for car-lots. Onta-30 to \$1.0; Peas.-Car-of to \$20; to \$1.0; Butter-New Western at \$1 to \$2.0; Erockville at \$0 to \$1.0; Morrisburg at \$0 to \$2.0; Erockville at \$0 to \$1.0; Morrisburg at \$0 to \$2.0; Erockville at \$0 to \$1.0; Morrisburg at \$0 to \$2.0; Erockville at \$0 to \$1.0; Morrisburg at \$0 to \$2.0; Erockville at \$0 to \$1.0; Morrisburg at \$0 to \$2.0; envessed, 13, to \$1.0; Morrisburg at \$0, to \$2.0; envessed, 13, to \$1.0; Morris BUY on y

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

U.S. YARDS, CHICAGO. Sept. 22, 9.32; a.m. -Hogs - Estimated receipts, 18,500; official restorday, 10,789; shipments, 4,591; light grades, \$5 to \$5.20; mixed packers, \$4.85 to \$5.15; heavy shipping, \$5.20 to \$5.00. Cattle-receipts, 5,500. JERSEY CITY. JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY. Sept. 22, 11.15 a.m. - Cattle-Steady at 8j to 100; receipts, 103. Sheep-Quiet, at 4 to 4jc; receipts, 11 cars. Lambs-Steady, at 5 to 5jc; receipts, 2 cars. Hogs-Steady, at 7 to 7jc; receipts, 24 cars EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Sept. 22, 10 a.m.—Cattle—Slow; prime, \$5 to; \$5.25; fair to good, \$4.60 to \$5; common, \$3.50 to \$4; receipts, 1.600; shipments, 799. Hogs—Firm; receipts, 1.600; shipments, 600; Philadelphias, \$5,60 to \$5.75; YORKER, \$5.70 to \$5.75. Sheep-Slow; receipts, 1,400; shipments, 3,800. EAST BUFFALO. Sept. 22, 11 a.m.—Hogs—Active and stronger; receipts, 46 cars; shipments, 33 cars; 16 to New York; Yorkers, \$5.01 to \$5.35; medium and heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.60; pigs, \$4.65 to \$4.95.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. Sept. 22.—Opening—Wheat, 33jc, for October, Corn, 40jc, for October, Octas, 29jc, for October; 29jc, for November, Pork, \$13,06 for November. Lard, \$8 for October ; \$7.95 for January. 1 p.m.—Closes—Short rib, \$8.40 for September ; 33,21 to \$3.30 for October ; \$6.62 nominally for January. Pork, [318 for September ; \$17.85 for October ; \$12.95 bid for November ; \$12.40 for year ; \$12.07 to \$13 for January. Lard, \$7.99 nominally for September ; \$7.36 for October ; \$7.90 to \$7.92 for November ; \$7.36 for October ; \$7.90 to \$7.92 for November ; \$7.36 for January. 1.02 p.m.—Wheat, \$26c, and for November. Corn, 39jc, bid for September ; \$0jc, bid for Oc-tober ; 414c, for November ; \$9jc, for Year ; 45c, in the for November ; \$9jc, for Year ; 45c, in the for November ; \$9jc, for Year ; 45c, in the for November ; \$9jc, for Year ; 45c, in the for November ; \$9jc, for Year ; \$15c, for Year ; \$15





100 acres excellent wood land. Lor 4.-Lot 25, 2nd com., Essa, 200 acres ; about 60 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot. Lor 5.-East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Sunni-dale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber.

ale. Uncleared and of the sold at reaso imber. All these properties will be sold at reaso prices. One-third purchase money down ance at 7 per cent. Apply to

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proved machinery. The largest business in the Dominion, and still increasing. Proprietor going to Europe. Apply to FLEMING & SON, II. Col-borne street. 433-2

TORSALE-300 PURE BRED FOWL COM PRISING 22 varieties, 30 pairs of Aylesburg ducks, 30 pairs of Toulouse greese. Address E HODGES, Myrtle, Ont. 4457

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application at J. A. SIMMERS' Reliable Seed 433-1 UNION SOLDIERS Of the War of 1861, in the United States,





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Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. N.B.—A prize of \$100, in gold, is offered by us for the best sample of Pocklington Grapes, to be exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario, in the autumn of 1883, grown on vines purchased from us. Orders for this grape will be tilled by thail or express during month of October, prepaid, dif restly of prices, fillo each, of \$500 per desen



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