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s published every Thursday morning in time for Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed rertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents twenty words, and two cents each additional

word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, directabilities from every Post Office and prominent point is Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Marities. THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets in the City til

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VOL. VIII. NO. 395.

TORONTO.

ŠRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879.

PRICE THREE CENTS

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS.

War Between Russia and England Inevitable.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF MERV. The Hand of the Muscovite in

Afghanistan.

XIOUS FEELING IN EUROPE.

Explosion of Powder Mines in Bala Hissar. LONDON, Oct. 17.—A committee of the Federal Council of Fereign Affairs met in Berlin on Thursday. Such usua. Some special correspondents conjecture that the Government had someimportant to communicate con-the negotiations with the Vation or the relations with Foreign Power. The Committee recorded their approal of Prince Bismarck's foreign olic and adjourned. FROSTS IN THE WINE DISTRICTS.

ere frosts have occurred in the French

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MERV. LINDON, Oct. 20.-A telegram from Peslawur, announces that the Russians hav occupied Merv, after a desperate batte. This advance and victory renders realtimate occupation of Herat by a usian column only a question of time. elatter place is only about 250 miles to south of the downbanks of the Wuryab. The English army in Afghanistan is not in emonstration of resistance to the aphe occupation of Merv is regarded with of the Government in not having long ago presed on to Herat, which was known to polity is believed to be to push another lunn towards Herat, by way of Kaysch and Kohadjah Salih, and thence to capture thestrong position of Maimeme.

AY ANGLO-RUSSIAN STRUGGLE INEVITABLE. With the abdication of the Ameer, Engand will be left alone to govern the countr, which she can do only by means of a lage and expensive army of occupation. position in this event will be worse than it now is. Notwithstanding her frequent protestations that she had no desims upon Afghanistan, her present ad vace shows her purpose to guard the fratier without delay. With Russia at Hrat and England at Cabul, under the necesity of moving on her ancient enemy, it soelieved the coming contest between the two powers cannot be much longer delayed. The tone of conservatism in and about Dwning street is flavoured with a sense of mwe upon the chessboard in the East is hed to hasten war between England and Resia, which under certain conditions will come general throughout Europe. DECLINE ON THE EUROPEAN BOURSES

Government has just received the of the capture of Merv in the Turpocas iournals which receive these despatche as soon as it is know in Downing street. In

consequence of this depressing news there the King pointed M Bourses. The assertion is openly made, not only by Radicals but by friends of the Ministry, that it is difficult to see how was with Rassia can long be avoided, if England wishes to preserve, as it is conceded she is compelled to attempt to preserve, the advantages she has already gained

in Afghanistan. AN ANXIOUS FEELING. The feeling is one of increasing appre ension and anxiety. The doctrine that a European war cannot occar so long as the Austro-Germanic alliance exists is losing what little popularity it had in sight of the present aggressive attitude of the Russian forces now advancing on Herat. Much anxiety is expressed as to what action the overnment will take in the emergency, and but little confidence is felt in its being ble to interpose a check in time to prevent the occupancy by Russia. By the position from which the latter will be able to dictate terms, in spite of the assumed assurance of the Foreign Office, popular expectation looks towards a long and pos

ribly disastrous struggle for the possession of the key of British India. STANLEY HEARD FROM. The steamship Albion has arrived at Leith, the seaport of Edinburgh, from the Congo river, and brings despatches from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, under date of 16th eptember, directed to certain parties in These despatches are dated Banana Point, just below the rapids of Congo. It is believed that they indicate the organization by Stanley of a Belgian travelling company which is to reap the first profits of the new and valuable South Africa trade, which events are now

opening up. THE EXPLOSIONS AT THE BALA HISSAR. LONDON, Oct. 21 .- A despatch from Simla states that the explosions at the Bala Hissar continue. The fortress has been abandoned. Many persons additional have been killed since the first explosion Monday. Owing to the confusion and right into which the concussion and casus threw the occupants of the citadel, no systematic investigation into the cause of these disasters has been made. The ex-plosions are different in power, and are not attributed to any visible source.

THE WORK OF RUSSIAN ENGINEERS. It was stated in these despatches some time since that Russian engineers in dis-guise had been recognized in and about Cabul for some time previous to the advance of General Roberts' column, and them in the art of planting and discharging military mines. Subsequent developents have confirmed this, and it is now believed by the British officers in Cabul that they are under obligations to St. Petersburg for the destruction of the Bala Hissar and the slaughter of so many of the force which was holdthe fortress. The Afghans, under direction of Russian engineers, had the time necessary to prepare their mines during the slow approach of the British In the absence of any definite knowledge of the number and situation of the mines with which the capital may be surrounded, considerable apprehension is cent. reduction. felt as to what may happen next. The severest punishment is threatened by Gen. Roberts to any and all parties who may be ten per cent. advance. detected in causing these explosions, or who it can be proved have had any knowledge of dangerous explosives about Cabul, and have refrained from informing

THE TRIBES UNEASY. The mountain tribes, who were supposed

their different places of rendezvous among the passes south of Cabul.

In view of the unexpected abdication of Yakoob Khan, much surprise is expressed among the leading officers, military and civil, in Afghanistan and India, that the home Government has continued for so long a time to repose confidence in a man whom events have since shown to be a compound of treachery and weakness. RUSSIA AND THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

The St. Petersburg Golos expresses great surprise at the hostility to Russia contained in Lord Salisbury's recent speech The Golos insinuates that it is unmistak able that Austria and Germany have really entered into a practical defensive alliance under the pretense of preserving the peace of Europe. It will be the clear duty of Russia to secure an ally to act against the enemy's rear. The comment made here upon this intimation is that it points o an alliance with France, as the only ally Russia can possibly secure, which posse an alliance, and the power to make it effectual. It has not yet transpired whether the suggestion of the Golos, which is believed to be semi-official, is intended to feel the pulse of Europe, or a step actually begun, or altogether in advance of the fact In either case the possibilities involved in it do not tend to reassure the public mind as to the likelihood of the maintenance of peace much longer between England and Russia, which have the largest interests immediately at stake.

AND ANDRASSY. Much discussion has taken place as to Hessar. the original cause of the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy. The idea first originated when the Russian press beattacks were of no importance in themselves, but they were known to be symptopetition to move forward to make any matic of more serious antagonisms in high circles at St. Petersburg, which rendered a personal exchange of ideas between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin desirable. wh anxiety and consternation at the Although Count Andrassy had at that time owign Office. Severe comment is made already obtained permission to resign, he ide circles upon the alleged stupidity was specially entrusted by his Sovereign with this task, as there was no other states man who possessed in an equal degree both e he true key to the position. Russia's the confidence of the Emperor Francis Joseph and of Prince Bismarck.

> ADVANCE IN COTTON. Advices from the United States have stimulated the Liverpool cotton market, and futures have rapidly advanced one quarter per cent. The market is active at THE PRINCE OF FORGERS.

Wm. Ringgold Cooper, alias Neville Hunter, the celebrated American forger and man of many disguises, was to-day arraigned in the Old Bailey sessions, charged with forgery by Glyn, Mills & Co., bankers, and the Bank of England. He pleaded guilty and was remanded to Newgate for sentence on Thursday next. The Bank of England and others on whom he had passed forged paper were represented in court by counsel. Cooper's wife and a number of other ladies who had become acquainted with him while he lived as a gentleman at Hemel Hempstead were present. It is believed some portion of his property may be obtained to satisfy losses by his forgeries in San Francisco.

CREMATION - THE PRUSSIAN DIET. The municipality of Berlin recommend the universal adeption of cremation. The Emperor will open the Prussian Diet to-COUNT ANDRASSY'S SUCCESSOR,

London, Oct. 22.—Baron Haymerle, who has presented his letters of recall to the King of Italy, will be formally ap-pointed Minister of Foreign Affairs on his reaching Vienna. REDUCTION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

The Czar has issued a decree for the im mediate and permanent reduction of the army to a peace footing.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH How it is Regarded at Vienna.

LONDON, Oct. 20. - A Vienna correspondent points out that Lord Salisbury must have been aware his recent utterances thoroughly responded to the disposition of Austria and Germany. At the time the speech was delivered Lord Salisbury was in possession of such assurances as enabled him to divest his statement touching England's foreign policy of all reticence, and it can but be regarded here and in Berlin as the most efficient recognition of those as-

THE IRISH LAND TROUBLES.

Sympathy Aroused in New York City. news received from Ireland within the last few weeks about the land troubles has aroused considerable feeling among the Irish people in this city. The trustees of the Irish National Fund held a meeting last night and adopted an address to the Irish people of this city. The paper is significant, inasmuch as it contains direct threats of vengeance in case acts cruelty should be perpetrated by the Irish landlords or massacres by the English

THE CZAR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS. Intended Visit to Berlin and Cannes. St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—The Czar will come here from Livadia at the end of October, and remain a fortnight, when he will go to Berlin to have an interview with the Emperor. In consequence of a private letter from the German Emperor, from Berlin the Czar goes to Cannes, in the south of France, where himself, the Empress and several members of the Imperial

THE GREAT TURF FRAUDS Release of the Imprisoned Detectives. London, Oct. 21.-Meiklejohn, Druscovitch, and Palmer, detectives of the metropolitan police, and Froggot, Solicitor, who concocted a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in the great turf frauds on that the Afghan officers were instructed by to-day, the terms of imprisonment having expired. Froggot was re-arrested on charges of fraud. It is statedthat Drusoovitch and Palmer have accepted appointments as detectives in America.

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The iron trades convance yesterday of one to three pounds per ton for sheet. There is a further relapse in the Glasgow pig iron trade.

The Oldham Operatives' Association by a small majority voted to accept a 5 per

The Yorkshire Miners' Association have issued a circular to mine owners asking LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Cornish smelters yesterday advanced the price of tin £4

A correspondent at Wolverhampton says circulars are out from iron manufacturers announcing a further advance in prices. Telegrams are coming in from the Scotch and North of England shipbuilders

Intended Abdication of the Ameer.

THE FRONTIER TRIBES RETREATING. Repulse of a desperate Attack

on the British Camp.

A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER MURDERED. Ruspia Informed that English Influence must prevail.

Explosion of a Magazine in the Bala Hissar. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A Cabul despatch says three Afghan chiefs are now im-prisoned. The British military committee will meet immediately. SIMLA, Oct. 17. -The Ameer did not ac-

SMLA, Oct. 17.—The Ameer did not accompany General Roberts on his entry into Cabul, pleading indiaposition. General Hill has been appointed military governor of Cabul. The Afghan regiments, which left Ghuznee to join the mutineers, were dispersed twenty-five miles from Cabul, leaving twelve guns behind. Righty-five guns and mortage and hind. Eighty-five guns and mortars and WHAT LED TO THE MEETING OF BISMARCK a quantity of ammunition for artillery and small arms were found in the Bali

SIMLA, Oct. 18.—The following details have been received of the attack on the camp at Ali Kheyl by the Afghans on the gan to attack Germany and Austria. These 14th. Four thousand Afghans made a desperate attack upon the British camp, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet, leaving on the field forty killed, 200 wounded, and two standards. The British pursued them two miles. The British loss was two killed and fourteen The latest intelligence is that the combined frontier tribes are retreating. LONDON, Oct. 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondent) says he learns from an absolutely trustworthy source that England has informed Russia that British influence

must dominate in Afghanstan's foreign It is understood the government has decided on the immediate construction of a railway to Candahar.
SIMLA, Oct. 19.—A British Deputy Com nissioner in the Nagahills was murdered

by Nuzema Nagas on the 14th inst. The assailants were subsequently dispersed by the British detachment. An attack on Kohunga is expected by the troops sent there from Golaghat and Wokha.
The Ameer, Yakoob Khan, announce his determination to abdicate, and states he intended to abdicate earlier but was dissuaded. General Roberts advised the Ameer to reconsider the matter, but the Ameer firmly adheres to his resolution. General Roberts is in consequence making arrangements for maintaining order in Afghanistan, and carrying on the administra-

CABUL, Oct. 19.—Gen. Hills, military Governor of Cabul, has reported the advance of three Afghan regiments of cavalry and six regiments of infantry from Turkestan. There is one case of cholera at Cabul. The British troops will probably be bul. The British troops will probably be quartered during the winter in the Bala Hissar, and Thirpur cantonments.

The Ghilzais in the neighbourhood of

O ctargardan are still markedly hostile. Ten miles of telegraph line have been cut and carried away between Peiwar and Shutargardan, stopping communication with General Roberts.

Alikheyl, Oct. 19.—A magazine at the Bala Hissar, containing 820,000 shot and

shell and six tons of gunpowder, has been blown up. Twenty-seven British and many Afghans were killed. righting has been renewed at Sirkai. The Katal position was held by 90 Sepoys against heavy odds. The enemy left 25

explosion of the magazine of the Bala Hissar is unknown. The first explosion occurred at half past one o'clock on Sunday, the second at four. Further explosions are aprival. Were Rochefort to stand for Belleville. large number of Snyder rifles and six tons of powder. One soldier, 21 Ghoorkas, six

The trial of Cooper, the alleged forger camp followers, and many Afghans were

dent says abdication is probably the wisest been completely established. The recourse for Yakoob Khan. We may now quest of the Bank of England solicitors, place on the throne a man fit for the posicases have proved fatal.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.—There is much anxiety respecting the condition of trans-portation in the Khyber Pass, where the supply trains are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by the tribes in the Kurrum valley since the 12th. The Ghilzais, who were defeated on the 14th, are reported again preparing for hostilities.

It is expected that Yakoob Khan's son, aged five, will be recognized as the succes-

sor to the throne.
SIMLA, Oct. 21.—The explosion on the Balla Hissar is believed to have been accidental. All the military stores collected by the former Ameer were destroyed. Gen. Roberts has commenced an investiga tion into the cause of the outbreak September third.

September third.

The latest news from Ali Kheyl represents the frontier tribes, since learning of the fall of Cabul, are dispersing. London, Oct. 21.—The Journal de S Petersburg contradicts the statement that England has informed Russia that British influence must dominate in the foreign rela-

tions of Afghanistan.

A military correspondent suggests that the Bala Hissar explesion may be the result of a deeply laid plot. A Simla despatch says it is believed by the British officers in Cabul that the explosions in the Bala Hissar are due to instructions given to the Afghan officers in the art of planting and discharging milithe art of tary mines by Russian engineers, who were reported to have been in Cabul in disguise previous to Gen. Roberts' ad

JELLALABAD, Oct. 22.-Advices from Cabul on the 18th inst. report the mutinous Afghan regiments have been dispersed. The disarmament of Cabul and the sur rounding district is proceeding. The Ameer will be practically in safe keeping until an enquiry into the massacre it

finished. London, Oct. 22.—A Cabul despatch says the fire in the Bala Hissar is nearly out. The powder magazine will probably be saved. Over one thousand stand of arms have been brought in under General Roberts' proclamation. The Bala Hissar will probably not be re-occupied. General Roberts contemplates its entire destruction

AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Advices from Pretoria state that an officer will go to the country of Chief Secoceni in the north, previous to the commencement of hostilities, to make a final effort for a peaceable settlement, to be scattered and subdued by the recent British victory, are again exhibiting signs of uneasiness, and stealthily gathering at

The revival in the iron trade has reached Count von Bulow, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died on Monday. A number of engineers from Bradford left England yesterday for Pennsylvania Another party goes next week. The Radicals, of Lyons, have put up

Signs of improvement in the condition f Ireland are becoming more apparent. Daily favourable accounts of the harvests are received. At a conference on the land question in Dublin, it was decided to form a land league for Freland. Mr. Parnell was elect-

one of the vacant seats in the Municipal

ed President. It is understood at Constantinople that Prince Labanoff will go to London the latter part of November to assume the post f Russian Ambassador. The Dagbladat, published at Copen hagen, says the Duke of Cumberland con-

to the throne of Hanover. The Prussian budget for the ensuing fiscal year shows a deficit of \$10,500,000. Prussia's contribution to the exchequer of the German Empire is estimated at \$5,550,000. A public meeting of the Presten weavers, rinders, and warpers is called for the 11th Nov., to form an emigration association, owing to the constant reduction of wages.

son was killed. turning to work, the Socialists advising the pits can join in it. The relations between Roumania and

rvia are now extremely cordial, and it is believed favourable to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance be tween Balkan principalities. Five thousand people attended an anti land rent meeting at Newport, Co. Mayo,

on Sunday. The released Fenian, Michael Davitt, was present. Resolutions calling for the abatement of rent were passed. LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Grand Jury have found true bills against Alphonse Rosenburg, editor of Town Talk and the printers of that paper, for libels against Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, and Lord Londesborough.

The New York Herald's London despatch says ;-" Prince Bismarck, during his sojourn in Vienna, succeeded in secur ing a secret defensive alliance between the German and Austrian Empires. This alliance is strongly approved of by England. A meeting is to be held in Naples on the Chilian fleet.

It is officially announced that the report is officially announced th 26th to advocate a simultaneous partial disarmament throughout the world. All send delegates. Special deputations will represent the American, English and German peace associations.

The Sultan invited Aleko Pasha, Goveraused dissatisfaction. Aleko Pasha had promised to visit Constantinople twice each year to acquaint the Sultan with the condition of Eastern Roumelia.

The total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at fifteen million dollars. Three thousand five hundred houses scattered over a hundred and twenty miles, were destroyed. The King subscribed \$10,000, and the Princess of Asturias 5,000 piastres. The Bank of Spain collected \$12,000 for the sufferers. A Paris despatch says, concerning Gambetta's views on the Plenary Amnesty,

that even supposing he were ostensibly to ead.

ALI KHEYL, Oct. 20.—The cause of the any very ardent desire for its adoption. Were Gambetta to enable Rochefort to return to Paris he would simply create for prehended. The magazine is believed to have contained 820,000 shot and shell, a the Chamber of Deputies, he would assurwill probably begin at London on Thurs-His identity with the United States

London, Oct. 20.—A Simla correspon- navy defaulter and California forger has that the United States should apply for Simla, Ost, 20 —Cholera has appeared amongst three British regiments. Two the ground that the American Government would be put to unnecessary expense. Monseignor Czacti, the newly appointed Papal nuncio at Paris, has presented his

credentials to President Grevy. Msgr. Czacti said he counted on the President's kindness and the support of his Government to bring about a perfect agreement between Church and State. The union of the Church and State, he said, was the best protection for their common interests, and to afford mutual satisfaction to those interested was the principal aim of hi mission. President Grevy replied that the maintenance and strengthening of the good relations between France and the Holy See was the object of constant solicitud

to the French Government. The Spanish Envoy Extraordinary has arrived at Vienna to demand the hand of the Archduchess Marie Christine in marriage with King Alfonso. The Archduchess will make a solemn renunciation of her rights of succession to the Austrian throne, in the presense of the Imperial family. She will leave Vienna on November 20th for Paris, to see King Francis and Queen Isabella. She will then proceed to Madrid, conducted by the Minister of War and Foreign Affairs with royal honours to the Pardo palace, where she will sojourn eight days, previous to the marriage in the Atocha church, on the 27th or 28th November, the King's birthday occurring on the 28th.

UNITED STATES.

4,835 emigrants landed at New York last week. Two thousand two hundred poor Italian immigrants are reported on the way to the United States. Official returns in California show the

vote on Chinese immigration, in favour 880; against, 154,000. The U.S. Commissary-General reports

Wm. Parsons, Williamsburg, N.Y., on Sunday accidentally shot and killed a twoyear-old daughter with a revolver. The ashes of Dr. Lemoyne, whose body was cremated at Washington, Pa., weighed seven pounds. In the flesh the Doctor turned the scales at 200 pounds.

The Health Board of New York on Saturday intercepted a cargo of milk from the adjoining counties and dumped over the adjoining counties and cou board all that was impure and diluted. In

one can a live frog was swimming. In the United States District Court at Albany, N.Y., on Saturday, the jury in the case of Dr. Allport v. the Inman S. S. Co., awarded the plaintiff \$5,000 damages for injuries sustained by a fall through a hatchway on the defendants' steamer. The surviving members of the Associa-Louis Garet, an amnestied Communist, for tion of Veterans of 1812, numbering six-

teen men, have met at Boston and form-

ally dissolved the organization. All the

dent telegraphs that an article in the Ber-lin Tagblatt stating that the accession of members are about eighty years old and owing to infirmities of age will be unable hereafter to assemble. State postal service next fiscal year is officially estimated at \$39,929,000. estimated poetal revenue is \$32,210,000, ing the Committee on Fereign Affairs of the Federal Council was satisfied

fiscal year was \$5,457,900. The Paymaster-General of the United States army reports the receipts of the department in the past year at \$15,358,000. and the expenditures at \$12,700,000. The annual report of the Surgeon-General shows that during the past year the averates definitely renouncing his claim age number of troops in service were about 21,000 white and 1,942 coloured. The

aggregate number of deaths were whites 447 and coloured 231. Dr. Bessels, of Washington, the wellknown Arctic explorer of the Polaris expedition, received a letter vesterday from Captain Markham, of the British Alert, announcing his return to England It is asserted that the ex-Empress on the 7th inst. from the last Arctic Eugenie, notwithstanding all the efforts to dissuade her, will embark in February for of September he reached lat. 78 deg. 44 Zululand to pray on the apost where her north; long, 47 deg. east. Owing to the unfavourable condition of the ice he was laid this afternoon, a man north; long, 47 deg. east. Owing to the unfavourable condition of the ice he was not able to preserve to E-reserve to It is reported the miners who have been not able to penetrate to Francis Joseph, n strike at Charleroi, in Belgium, are re-urning to work, the Socialists advising tion under St. DeBruyne. The greater on the bed. When Knox went into her them to defer a strike until the men in all part of the merchant vessels bound for the pits can join in it.

part of the merchant vessels bound for a pair of socks, Mrs. Wilson, he obi and Jenissei through the Kara sea, realleges, jumped up and snatched his watch turned without having accomplished their and would not give it back. When search

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Japanese Minister at Berlin has been unexpectedly recalled.

It is stated that General Wolseley will tly receive the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath. King Thebaw is in a warlike mood. The poys' barracks in the British residency building have been destroyed. Other and richer mines are said to have

Cuba has agreed to recommend that slaves be entirely emancipated in seven years. The Peruvian Consulate at New York scredits the report of the capture of the received, through the Governor of Jella-bad, of the occupation of Merv by the

bed of the Oxus river, with a view of connecting it with the Caspian Sea, has been nor of Eastern Roumelia, to visit Constantinople. The latter declined. This such a connection being practically unsurmountable.
Intelligence has been received at Cairo,

from Massawah, that the mission of Gordon Pasha to the King of Abyssinia, has been accessful. The King renounces his claims to Massawah, but he must be allowed to choose a more southerly point of communi cation with the sea. News has reached Samarcand that a hundred mounted Tekke Turcomans attacked on 15th September part of the Russian expedition surveying the Amudarya, but were repulsed. The expedition was very heartily received on arriving in Afghan territory. The entire course of the Amu-

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

Organization of a Disarmament

darya and its affluents have been examined

and pronounced navigable.

Association in Italy. Rome, Oct. 22.—Five hundred and sixty associations have signified their adhesion to the programme of a meeting to be held at Naples on the 26th inst., in favour of a general disarmament throughout the world. The Association, which is mostly composed of foreigners, has purchased several newspapers, representing different political opinions in various parts of the Peninsula, including two of established reputation, one in Rome and the other in Naples. The

Association is also trying to obtain possession of a telegraph agency.

The Popolo Romano calls the attention of the Minister of the Interior to the serious consequences likely to follow the concentration of a number of newspapers and telegraphic agencies in the hands of such hand were torn up by the audience, who

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

No Alliance but Perfect Harmony. BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The Foreign Office acerning the reported alliance Austria and Germany answers that there is no formal alliance but perfect harmony of views and a general understanding. There is good reason for believing the Emperor refused his assent to any policy which might place Germany in direct antagonism to Russia.

THE HUNGARIAN HARVEST.

Terrible Distress in the Country PESTH, Oct. 21.—The distress in Hungary on account of the bad harvest is very great. The Government suspended the collection of taxes until the next harvest is gathered. In fifty-seven towns and lages the greatest distress prevails. In Salos county, where some cases of starvation have occurred, forty parishes are threatened with famine. Frightful accounts have also been received from the counties of Abanj, Heives and Zemplin. Pilgrimages to Buffalo, N.Y. are made by thousands of invalids annually to consult with the medical and surgical

valid's Hotel, the largest private sanitar-ium in the world. All chronic diseases are treated by scientific methods. The practice is divided among nine eminent specialists. Among the most popular do-mestic medicines in the land are those that the army subsistence stores for the manufactured by this Association, among past year cost \$2,086,000.

manufactured by this Association, among which are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest of alteratives or blood-cleansers, and Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills) that have largely superseded the old-fashioned coarse pills. Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is deservedly popular as a remedy for diarrhea. dysentery, flux and kindred diseases; also as a pain-killer and remedy for colds. Dr. Pierce's At a Republican convention in New Favourite Prescription is the great remedy Orleans, among other resolutions one was adopted declaring General Grant the unalterable choice for President in 1880.

FIGHTING THE AFGHANS. N7 & S FROM ABROAD. Canal solution. He is known to favor the THE GREAT POWERS. NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Treaty Signed.

France. Italy, and Egypt. Paris. Oct. 19.—The Figaro reports that the Italian Ambassador stated that the Government blamed him for not telling Waddington that the refusal to permit Italian participation in the control of Egypt endangered the good relations existing between Italy and France.

London, Oct. 19.—A Paris correspondent

the French Radicals to power would cer-The amount required for the United effect on the Bourse. A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that
The
a semi-official note has been published station. The appropriation for the current with the information it received on Thursday from the Government. It is believed this declaration signifies that the rumours of a defensive alliance between

Austria and Germany are untree, or at least are greatly exaggerated.

The Cologne Gazette believes the treaty
between Germany and Austria received
the sanction of the Emperor William last

drawn the probibition of the sale of anti-German newspapers on the streets.

HUSBAND AND WHE.

The Latter Charged with Robbery by the London, Oct. 20.-A peculiar charge of ing a watch belonging to one Thos. Knox.
The parties live in the same house, and this morning Mrs. Wilson was lying drunk ed in the police station it could not be

THE EMBEZZLER AT QUEBEC. Proceedings for the Extradition of Walter Paine.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 20.—Milton Reed, counsel for the American Linen Company, and Assistant Marshal Pierce returned Quebec this morning to be present at the arraignment of Walter Paine to morrow. Paine's counsel moved his discharge on Saturday, on the ground that the United States Government declined to ask his been discovered near Mojada, Mexico, and extradition. The Court refused until toover 12,000 persons have gone there.

The Spanish Commission on Reforms in affording time for the arrival of parties morrow, when the writ is returnable, and from this city.

MANITOBA.

last party of emigrants, which arrived on Saturday last, numbered about 300, of france. The Marseillaise, itself was suswhom 100 were from the United States, 30 were from New York State, 23 were from Michigan, three families from Wilkesbarre, Pa., two families from Portage City Wis., and one from North Carolina. Mr. Prittie says that out of 8,000 emigrant brought in by him this season, 2,000 were from the United States and with few exceptions were native American citizens.

The British farmer delegates, who visited the south-west portions of the Province,

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Quebec Minister Challenges His Oppo-nents to Fight. QUEBEC, Oct. 20.—The Liberals are not inclined to boast much over the success of their mass meetings held of late. It now turns out that at Yamachiche rearly half verdict for plaintiff. the names put as movers or seconders of the resolutions were used without consent of the owners. At Kamouraska, Conservative suddenly appeared and accepted the defiance of Mr. Joly, and addressed the meeting for two hours, and so disgusted the audience with their Liberal Ministers that the meeting was closed a few minutes afterwards, and lastly, at Bellechasse vesterday, a most disgraceful scene was enacted. | climbing a pile of plank in the mason yard day, a most disgraceful scene was chacted.
Mr. Joly addressed the meeting at some length, and was followed by Mr. Landry,
M.P. for Montmagly, a Conservative. Mr.
Mercier then addressed the meeting, conducting himself in a most extravagant style, challenging any one present to fight | Levecque, who was about half way up the him or meet him in any manner whatever after the meeting. Mr. Fradet, the diver, the late local member for Bellechasse, met
Mr. Mercier on the boat, accepted his
It was found that Levecque's shoulder was challenge, and a fight ensued, which was only put a stop to by the personal interference of Mr. Joly. The scene was a that the doctors have very little hopes of most disgraceful one and caused considerable stir among the passengers, many whom were simply enjoying a Sunday afternoon excursion on the river. The resolutions the Liberals had prepared before-

refused to pass them. A Farmer Robbed of \$350.

Hamilton, Oct. 18.—Yesterday morning Mr. Michael Duffy, of East Flamboro', in company with a man named Chas. Galloway, drove to the city on business. On Friday evening, Mr. Duffy returned from a trip from the country, where he had received nearly \$400 by the sale of cattle, which he placed in a book and deposited in his coat pocket. When he went to bed, before leaving home yes-terday morning, he forgot to look if his wife had taken the money and put it away, as she was accustomed to do, and he came to the city, ignorant of the fact that the amount still remained in with him, containing over \$350, and after counting it in the presence of some person returned it to his inside coat pocket. the afternoon he and Galloway started for home, Duffy, it is said, having taken some liquor, but net sufficient to make him drunk. They drove as far as Hessey's, Waterdown, where they stopped for a short time, and then continued homeward, halting again at Baker's, about six miles from the last stopping place. Here Gal-loway got cut of the buggy, while Duffy who was fast asleep, remained in it. No-thing further transpired until this morn-ing, when Duffy found his book containing the money gone, and he at once set out in search of it and found the empty book with \$10 bill lying near Baker's. Galloway, it appears, drove Duffy as far as his own door last night, and it is not known where he went to afterwards. The money consisted of \$200 in \$20 Bank of Toronto bills and the remainder in \$10 bills of the Standard Bank, Toronto. At present there is no trace of the missing money or the man who stole it.

In Thousands of Cases.-Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of A Washington special says it is reported the President's next message will devote special attention to the Isthmus Buffalo, N.Y., or London, England.

Militia Companies.

ANXIETY AT PRINCE ALBERT,

HUMBOLDT, N.W.T., Oct. 15,-Colonel mith passed to-day on his way to Winnipeg.
Much anxiety is felt at Prizee Albert

and neighbourhood at the large influx of ioux, some being from Sitting Ball's The inhabitants warmly responded to the call for the formation of militia corps. Col. Smith organized an infantry company at Battleford, a company of mounted rifles at St. Laurent, and two companies of mounted rifles and one of infantry at Prince Albert. The reports that buffalo are coming in are exaggerated. There is no possibility of a successful hunt this season. Rev. Mr. Gorden of Ottawa, who crossed

IN A STRANGE LAND.

The Friends of a Dead Canadian Wanted. aughlin was missed from the dook, where he piled lumber on the 11th, and yesterday his body was found in the harbour. He

Desperate Resistance of a One-Armed Girl Against a Tramp.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 21.-Arabella Baker, a pretty and highly respected young lady near Old Sweet Springs, Monro County, Va., was outraged yesterday by a supposed tramp. Miss Baker was milking when assaulted. Though having but one nand, she vigorously resisted the fiendish attack. The thumb of her cally hand was almost severed by a knife in the hands of her assailant. Nearly every thread of her clothing was tern off. The excitement in the neighbourhood is intense. The petrator of the crime is being searched for and lynching is threatened.

INSULTING THE MAGISTRACY.

Trial in France of a Roturned Commun-munist and the Manager of a Newspaper.

the returned Communist recently elected member of the Paris municipality, and a manager of the Marsoillaise newspaper, for insulting the magistracy and defending occurrences which the law characterizes as crimes, was concluded to day. Humbert

A Rather Complicated Breach of Promise ALBANY, N.Y., Oct. 18.—The case of Nancy V. Campbell v. Orson L. Crampton for \$10,000 damages for breach of promise has been on trial for several days. The defendant denies that he ever promised to marry the plaintiff elsewhere than at Mo-bile in October, 1873. Plaintiff is a half sister of defendant's mother, and plaintist and defendant's mother were begotten of the same father. The defence was that the statutes of Alabama, where the promise was first made, prohibit such marriages as

SERIOUS ACCIDENT. One Man Fatally Injured and Another Badly Hurt.

icsville, and one Levecque, of Hull, were pile, and knocked him down. Doctors Wright and Henderson were sent for imknocked out of joint, and his head and face

Great Activity in Grain and Lumber PORT HOPE, Oct. 21.—Business has been very brisk here this month, freights having advanced considerably. The Midland railway, though doubling all the trains, have month are over 300,000 bushels, while

When a person is weak and faint, or fatigued and exhausted, there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as a little of Mwray & Lanman's Florida WATER, Rubbed on the hands and temples, and inhaled freely, it tones and races the whole system.

done since the office was opened here

Faded Complexions. - How many thousands of ladies there are who look wan and faded, while yet in early life; to all such let us whisper a word. You have in Bristol's Sarsaparilla and brightening your eyes, sweetening your breath, and giving you sound general

Consumption.—For the cure of tais. evidence of real merit than ALLEN'S LUNG. eases have been fully tested by the Medical Faculty. The Balsam is, consequently, recommended by physicians who have be come acquainted with its great success.

the Rocky Mountains through the Peace River Pass with Engineers Combie and Me Leed, has passed.

was a stranger, having come here two weeks ago from Canada. His friends are

FIENDISH OUTRAGE

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The trial of Humbert, discredits the report of the capture of the Peruvian ram Huascar recently by the Chilian fleet.

It is officially announced that the report

Two Thousand Emigrants From the United States.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 20.—Prittie's the Marseillaise was condemned to im-

A MAN MAY MARRY HIS AUNT.

incestuous. The jury to-night rendered a

BUSINESS AT PORT HOPE.

exports of barley from this port so far this teen million feet of lumber has crossed the lake. On Saturday last, eighteen vessels were reported inward and twenty outward. The harbour officials are called upon to supply all the storage space possible for lumber, and in consequence all those hav-ing coal, iren, unused lumber, etc., lying in the way, are ordered to remove them. So many vessels are in requisition now for the grain trade, that lumber shippers have some difficulty in getting their cargoes forwarded. Mr. Stanley Patterson, the agent for the Montreal Telegraph Co., states that

PILLS the means of restoring your colour,

distressing disease there has been no madi-cine yet discovered that can show more BALSAM. This unequalled expectorant for curing Consumption and all diseases leading to it, such as Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and all diseases of the pulmonary organs, is introduced to the suffering public after its merits for the cure of suc

HANLAN-COURTNEY.

The Union Springs Champion Declines to Row.

HIS BOATS MUTILATED. Hanlan Pulls Over the Course -The Fastest Time

on Record.

Courtney Makes Serious Charges Against the Canadian Party.

Denials and Countercharges by the Canadians.

By Telegraph from Our Own Special Corres-MAYVILLE, Oct. 16.—The great race, which has been so much puffed and talked up, has resulted, after all, in a perfect zle, for although Hanlan rowed over the presence of 10,000 or 12,000 people, instead of the 20,000 or 30,000 that were expected, it was a complete fizzle. A more charming afternoon for a boat race there never The sun shone brightly, the sky without the slightest ripple. When the news of the cutting of Courtney's boats, of which I telegraphed you during the day. first reached the town it was generally scouted, but when Mr. Brister appeared and publicly confirmed the rumours, at the same time notifying the pool-sellers to stop business, there could no longer be any doubt. A visit to Courtney's boat-house revealed the nature of the damage. The following despatches, which I sent you during the day tell the whole story, and the state of public feeling at the time of

sending.

THE MUTILATION OF THE BOAT.

NOON.—Brister has publicly declared that the boats are cut, and pool-selling has been stopped. If it is true, and there is freely offered that the race will not take

poned for at least ten days. It appears that Robert Larmon and Burt Brown left the boat houses does be now the pools were selling. When they returned they found the boat house does door broken in, and the shells sawn as described. It was done with a common saw, which was found hidden under the water. It has been suggested that Courtney should row in Frenchy Johnson's shell, but his backers will not see either of them again consent that he shall be handicapped to such an extent. What is most remarkable about the affair is how in the dark the perpetrator knew which were Courtney's shells. The deed is declared to have been done at 8 o'clock last night. I saw them through the water and the could fix and the next day he and could say and the water and the could fix the water of the magning to swear to what I say. I have not seen Handan hate, I am willing to swear to what I say. I have not seen Handan proposition to me nor I to him. It has always been our custom to leave our boat houses unguarded. We did wrong in this. Larmon and Brown were at the boat house at eight o'clock as the manual proposition of the prisoner of the position he had taken in regard to the prize offered for this race. He was neither a gambler nor sporting man in any shape. He made the offer to get the men together to see a fair race. The motive was to advertise his business. The proposition and left on the train for Toronto shortly after. I did not see either of them again were at the boat house at eight o'clock as the prize. He wished to guard and left on the train for Toronto shortly and left on the train for Toronto shortly after. I did not see either of them again were at the boat house at eight o'clock as the manual proposition to me nor I to him. It has always been our custom to leave our boat houses unguarded. We did wron in the proposition to me nor I to him. It has always been our custom to leave our boat houses unguarded. We did wron in the recard to the present proposition the next the two the train for Toronto shortly and left to the

wanted a tangible guarantee that would

tume, and after some time had been wasted on ed in clearing the course, he was started on his trial of speed, going off at a vigorous 35 stroke. He maintained that rate of speed until the half mile flag was reached, (Signed) Chas. E. Courtney.

That I hadn't seen Quimby at all. When I left home I told my wife I was going to beat if it lay in my power, and that I mean now to do, and believe I can.

(Signed) Chas. E. Courtney. the content of the comment of the co

this evening:—
MAYVILLE, Chautauqua County.

club offered me his boat, which was mod-

that the boats are cut, and pool-selling has been stopped. If it is true, and there is every reason to believe that it is, the cut
**N.I., In Room 14 ne thinks, Edward without being taken to the factory and put on the form. I am ready to row Hanlan out with a log chain.' I asked Charley and they having called there to see him. been stopped. If it is true, and there is every reason to believe that it is, the cutting has been done since the rumours started, with the intention of securing a postponement. It is both of Courtney's practice boat being left intact. Courtney's practice boat is consistent for inches from the bow.

Were present with him, it being his room and they having called there to see him. Ward did about all the talking but Hanlan remained present and heard it all. Ward said:—"This fellow" (meaning Hanlan, as no one else was being left intact. Courtney's practice boat in the proposed race at Chautauqua. beis cut six feet four inches from the bow, to the proposed race at Chautauqua, beand his new shell, in which he intended to tween Hanlan and me, for which we had Mr. Blaikie arrived I apprised him of the row, about the same place. Bets are now signed articles that day.) Ward continued, it being a nice bit of money, it's too bad posal. place to-day, but the referee has not yet not to go and get it; and you and he can all down in writing. He said it was a side cut the purse in two." He also said some issue, and in his official position cut the purse in two." He also said something about his (Hanlan's) being pigheaded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to do with it. This race was the most poned for at least ten days. It appears that Papear Larmon and Burt Brown left.

Cut the purse in two." He also said something about his (Hanlan's) being pigheaded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering the tribly that night from a boil, and had just had it lanced before I left home by that property and more than that I am willing to do with it. This race was the most villainous scheme ever concocted in any country. I can tell enough about Hanlan's being pigheaded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering the trible with it. This race was the most villainous scheme ever concocted in any country. I can tell enough about Hanlan's being pigheaded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to do with it. This race was the most villainous scheme ever concocted in any country. I can tell enough about Hanlan's being pigheaded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to the proposition that the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to the proposition that the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to the proposition that the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to the proposition that the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to the proposition that the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word. I let him (Ward) do all the talking. I was suffering to the proposition that the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word with the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn't say a word with the race will be post-to-makeded. I didn' The deed is declared to have been done at 8 o'clock last night. I saw them through the crevices of the doors this morning, and they were all on the rack then, bottom up, and I could detect no cutting. On the contrary, they looked in and said that Hanlan acted as if he wanted to many support of the contrary, they looked to saw something to me. I told Frenchy long to me. I told Frenchy long the rada as follows:

Adair, came bought a colt." The Hanlan Colub never in the boathouse. Hanlan hung around in did row a square race. I have done some things to "lead" the Hanlan party since they have been here, but nothing dishonours of crookedness. He was to receive a per centage on the sales of poels and the gamblers' privileges connected with the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some things to "lead" the Hanlan party since they have been here, but nothing dishonours of crookedness. He was to receive a per centage on the sales of poels and the gamblers' privileges connected with the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some things to "lead" the Hanlan party since they have been here, but nothing dishonours of crookedness. He was to receive a per centage on the sales of poels and the gamblers' privileges connected with the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some things to "lead" the Hanlan party since they have been here, but nothing dishonours of crookedness. He was to receive a per centage on the sales of poels and the gamblers' privileges connected with the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some things to "lead" the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some things to "lead" the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some the provided that the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some the gamblers. He would not pay the did row a square race. I have done some the pay t highly polished they were. The boathouse, at that time—10 o'clock—was entirely deserted, which I thought was exceedingly strange, and so remarked to my companion. Atterwards I went over to Courtney's residence, but was denied admittance to him. I had, however a long. going to give him a lk to me, It looked suspicious York Telegram, who was with me, how highly polished they were. The boathouse, at that time-10 o'clock—was ended to the work of the work of the was ended to the work of the wo companion. Atterwards I went over to Courtney's residence, but was denied admittance to him. I had, however, a long conversation with Brister and Frenchy ber. I was in my dressing room. and companion. Atterwards I went over to Courtney's residence, but was denied admittance to him. I had, however, a long conversation with Brister and Frenchy Johnson, neither of whom said anything about the damage to the boats; but Johnson said Courtney, could beat that man, meaning Hanlan, as sure as I was living. The working boat is out nearly entirely through, six feet four inches from the stern, and the racing boat twelve feet ten inches from the bow, a third of the way through the hull. Courtney as third of the way through the hull. Courtney as a third of the way through the hull. Courtney as a third of the way through the hull. Courtney as a third of the way through the hull. Courtney as a third of the way through the hull. Courtney as a silk as if the wanted to say something to mand declares he cannot row before. Many people are returning home. Hanlan's boats are intact, and he declares he feels like rowing a spanking race.

A CONFERNCE.

Between one and two o'clock a conference was held between Messrs. Ward, Davis, Coulson and Starling, representing Hanlan, Mr. Brister, representing Courtney, and Mr. Blaikie. After some preliminary talk, Mr. Brister proposed that the race should be postponed for two weeks to enable Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee was forthcoming that Courtney would row in two weeks. Brister wanted to know what guarantee

that Courtery would row in two weath, and the policy was proposed to the country of the first proposed and sense of the country of the proposed and the policy was a first policy was a him I was'nt going there with any such intentions. I wanted to find out what Han-

Q. What was your object in drawing up

the record as correct, however, Hanlan be could win, he could not be pulled out of that beat house with a logging chain. Since then I have been approached by two of that Josh Ward would have carried him a distance of about 320 yards, so that Josh Ward would literally have been distanced.

At the finish, Referee Blaikie announced his decision, awarding the race and the \$6,000 prize to Hanlan.

COURTNEY'S CHARGES AGAINST THE TORONTO PARTY.

The following statement was made by Courtney on Saturday morning last, and was read at a meeting of pressmen held this evening:—

MAYVILLE, Chautauqua County.—

MITTERIES THE ECONCUTOR

MITTERIES THE Inhalt blate would allow him (Courtney)

Frenchy Johnson said :- "I crawled around to the boat house when I saw Ward and Courtney go in. I heard Dave Ward say we must have Hanlan win the race. positions made and submitted by Ward. Afterwards two men called at the house. They said they wanted to make a sure thing of it, and wanted Hanlan to win, that if he lost it Hanlan would not row Elliott in England." He corroborated the statements made by Courtney, and went on:—"I was told for the first time this meeting at the boathouse and Ward's promorning of the cutting of the boats. I never guarded a boathouse in my life. I deny having polished up the boats this morning. The statement is false." The next day Mr. Blaikie took it

PAYMENT OF THE \$6,000 TO BE CONTESTED.

Davis, on behalf of Hanlan, called for a cheque or order from Blaikie on the Bank of Rochester for the amount of the purse, which was given him by Blaikie. payment of the sum until both men had

THE LAMBTON HOMICIDE.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

Mr. Jaffray Tells His Story in the Witness-box.

The "Revolutionary Political Organization."

The Assize Court-room was crowded with spectators on Friday, the attraction being the trial of the Deal brothers for kidnapthe trial of the Deal brothers for kidnap-ping Mr. Robt. Jaffray. Mr. Murphy asked for a further postponement of the trial, owing to the absence of a material witness. After a short argument, the case was called for trial, and a jury was sworn. Mr. Trving, for the Crown, outlined the case at some length, his statements appear-ing in the evidence of the witnesses called by him.

EVIDENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICE WILSON. I am Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and have been on the bench for eighteen years. My residence is on Spadina avenue, but during the past four years I lived, in the summer season at Scarboro' Heights. I never wrote the docu-ment (handed in), neither do I know the Detective Robertson named. I do not know the prisoners. I never received instructions from the Minister of Justice during the month of August last similar to those contained in the document. STATEMENT OF THE PROSECUTOR.

Mr. ROBERT JAFFRAY, being sworn, said —I remember the evening of the 21st August. On leaving the shop for my home in Grenville street, I received a telegram, in Grenville street, I received a telegram, which occasioned my going down to the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. I returned about ten o'clock, and shortly afterwards a ring was heard at the door bell. On opening the door I saw the prisoner, Thomas Ross Deal, standing there. my replying in the affirmative, he said he wished to have a private conversation with me. On going into the room, he said he was Detective Robertson of the Secret Service. He handed me a letter, with a remark that the letter would explain his business. Not being able to read it, I asked my wife if if she would go up stairs and get my glasses. Before she returned I had the son mentioned, and he said he was, and answer that he was convergant with the signature of Judge Wilson. Concluding to go with him, I changed my vest and coat, and, ac-companied by Thomas Deal, I went outside, where a carriage was in waiting. The other prisoner, John Deal, was seated with another man in the front part of the carriage, which was a half-open one. I got into the carriage, when Thomas R. Deal followed me, and took a seat beside me. Mr. Davis was asked if any proposition was made in Rochester to Courtney to sell the Don bridge on the Kingston the race; Ward was asked the same questionary and the courtney to sell the Don bridge on the Kingston road. We drove on till the Woodbine

it would not do, or something of that kind.
I asked the younger prisoner if he were I asked the younger prisoner if he were not near our journey's end. He did not reply, that time, but attempted to awaken the elder prisoner who was shamming sleep. In passing the toll-gate I was told by the younger prisoner that the journey was nearly concluded. Shortly after we started, I asked Thomas Deal "what I was wanted for." He replied that "he was not sup-posed to know." I again asked him if he "had ever performed similiar duty before," and he said "he had." When the horses mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., renewed his application at the Assizes on Saturday for a postponement of the trial of Robert of his brother Edward at Lambton Mills. He explained to the Court that he had a maid and the make of the market was for an who had expressed the opinion that the prisoner at the time of the murder of the prisoner at the time of the murder of the prisoner at the time of the murder of the prisoner at the time of the murder of the prisoner at the time of the murder of the prisoner at the time of the murder of the man who had expressed the opinion that the prisoner, which set forth that time would be necessary to find out the history of the prisoner, which set forth that time would be necessary to find out the history of the prisoner in order to be able to show that he was linsane when he committed the act, especially as his father and mather to contain the propose of the prisoner in order to be able to show that he was linsand when he committed the act, especially as his father and mather to the contained to the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few minutes, and you will not suffer any personal injury, providing the contained only a few mi an affidavit of Mr. Pearson, solicitor for the prisoner, which set forth that time would be necessary to find out the history of the prisoner in order to be able to show that he was insane when he committed the act, especially as his father and mother were dead, and the only relative he had living was a minor, from whom no such information could be obtained. The prisoner's father had committed suicide by taking prussic oid, and it was well-known that insanity was hereditary. He drew his because the had been decided, that though it is the had been decided, that the crown would be reparsed to go on with the case where it had been decided, that the Crown would be prepared to go on with the case of Mr. IRVING, Q.C., said that the Crown would be prepared to go on with the case of Monday or Tuesday, but, of course, it was in the discretion of the Court to grant or function of the Court to grant or function of the Court to grant or function of the Court of the prisoner solution.

His Lordenth said he had read the sfirst at the time of the murder; and considering that it had only reconny look of the prisoner should be administered as promptly as possible, but it was much more deair, that they had confederates in the neighbourhood. The prisoner solution of the Court to grant or function of the conselvent of the time of the murder; and considering that it had only reconny look of the conselvent of the time of the murder; and considering that it had only reconny to constitute the prisoner was not responsible for the act at the time of the murder; and considering that it had only reconny to the act at the time of the murder; and considering that it had only reconny to the conselvent of the con

to the last witness. On the night of the

to the last witness. On the night of the 21st August a knock came to my door, and my husband got up and opened the door. A man, who spoke in a very agitated manner, told my husband that he had gone with three men in a carriage, and that he feared they were going to injure him. I asked him why he had gone with the men, and he handed me a letter to read. (Letter produced and identified.) He said that if he had anything to defend himself he would not be afraid of any one. I gave him a stick and a lantern, and he went away.

GEORGE ARNOLD, tollgate keeper, sworn, GEORGE ARNOLD, tollgate keeper, sworn,

said—I remember being awakened one night by Mr. Jaffray, who told me he had been decoyed from his home by a letter purporting to be from Judge Wilson, and that he wanted protection. He asked me to get some men to accompany him to town. I accompanied him as far as Par-liament street. I saw the cave afterwards, There was no door to it when I visited it. Witness described the dimensions of the

Frederick Doane, sworn, said-I keep a livery stable in the neighbour-hood of Yorkville, and remember the 21st of August. Two young men came to my stable on the night previous, and asked about hiring a rig. On the night of the 21st Thomas Deal came to my stables and hired a team for two hours to go down the Kingston road. He gave me his name —"Johnston, 118 Queen street west."
He drove away and returned to the stable

early in the morning,
JOHN O'HANLAN deposed—I work in Mr. Doane's livery stable, and remember the night before the team was lent out. I think that John Deal came around to enthink that John Deal came around to engage them. The prisoner, Thomas R. Deal, came the following night to take the horses away. On the occasion of the first visit Mr. Doane entered into conversation with the younger prisoner, but he did not get the buggy. On the following night the elder prisoner procured a team and buggy.

and buggy.
To Mr. Murphy—The elder prisoner was dressed in a dark suit, and he appeared to be wearing a frock coat. It was about half-past seven or eight o'clock at night when the prisoner came to get the horse. The younger prisoner, on the first night,

SAMUEL ARNOLD, deposed—I first saw the prisoner Thomas R. Deal about the 1st of June. He came to me and said that he had picked out a place on the side of the hill suitable for a root house. He asked paper read. Turning to the prisoner I asked him if he was the Detective Robert. and I said I would give him an called at the expiration of that time, and I

rented him the place at the rate of \$30 per year. All he wanted was a place to make drive into the bank. I thought from the way those engaged in making the root-house worked that it never would be finished. To His Lordship—The prisoner told me

he was going to start in the wholesale fruit Joseph Fleming, said—I visited the cave after it was finished. I have seen two men working at the cave, but could not recognize them. There were two doors to the

cave, and they being unlocked, I went in. I considered it a simple-looking root-EDWARD BALL, a boy, said—I was employed during the summer in caring for cows. I have seen both the prisoners off and on working at the cave. I saw boards brought to the place, which were carried

away by the prisoners.

JAMES KELLY deposed—I live at Oakville. I can positively identify the elder prisoner, and feel quite certain of the younger. The elder prisoner came into my store and presented a revolver for sale. He said that he and his brother were out of money, and they wanted to raise enough to go home. I bought the revolver on Friday, but don't remember the date. I requested Thomas Deal to give me his name on a piece of paper, and his per is Mr. J. P. Mowat, of Campbellton, me his name on a piece of paper, and his business and residence in Toronto, which he did. In reply to a question by me, Thomas Deal informed me that he was not in the habit of drinking, but that he had spent his money on hiring "rigs." I saw the younger prisoner passing the shop while his brother was in.

Thos. Thomas, of Oakville, said—On the evaping of the 24th Angerst I hind. the evening of the 24th August I hired a boat to the younger prisoner. At his (the prisoner's) request I put in an extra pair of oars, as he said he was going to take off a friend. I have not seen the boat since, neither did I see the prisoner before that

grandfather, where I saw them. I drove Mrs. Deal to Scarboro'. On my return trip to Toronto, I carried back a letter, with the contents of which I am not acquainted.
At Soarboro' I asked the younger brother
what was the matter, and he said that there was something wrong about a boat.

The Court rose at 6.30, to meet again at

ten o'clock the next morning.

The case was continued on Saturday, but no further evidence of particular interest was elicited. The counsel having addressed was elicited. The counsel having addressed the jury, his lordship summed up and the jury retired to consider their verdict, returning into court after a short absence with a verdict of guilty, coupled with a recommendation to mercy based on the ground of the youth and previous good character of the prisoners. Sentence was

A Handseme Bequest.

Boston, Oct. 16.—The will of the late, Benj. Howell bequeaths \$10,000 to the Home Missionary Society, \$5,000 each to the American Board of Foreign Missions, Sailors' Sung Harbour, Bangor Theological Seminary, and \$8,000 to the different local charitable institutions.

Further Evidence in Regard to the Merits of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. CREEK CENTRE, Warren Co., N.Y., March 25, 1879.

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

DEAR SIRS,—I am happy to be able to write to you. I was troubled with Asthma for four years before using your Eclectric Oil; and for many nights after retiring. I had te sit up in bed, my sufferings being intense, while the Cough was so severe that the bed-clothing would be wet and saturated with perspiration. My wife hearing of your Eclectric Oil, sent to Madison Co.. N.Y., for a bottle of it, but I had taken so much medicine without benefit, that I had no confidence in drugs, and so for some time it lay without being tried. At last my wife insisted on my using it, and I was persuaded to do so. The first does relieved me considerably, and I continued taking it in small deses for a few days. I took two bottles in all, which effected a complete and perfect cure, as I have not had any attack now for nearly a year. I have recommended the Eclectric Oil since to many friends who have been benefitted by it in a remarkable degree, and all speak highly of it as a medicine. I can recommend it myself truthfully, as I know of no other medicine that will oure the Asthma but your Eclectric Oil.

Yeurs, truly,

Yeurs, truly, E. H. PERKINS. —Bunale Commercial Advertiser. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.-Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is en the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion, 367-cow CANADIAN ITEMS.

The total value of property in Belleville this year is \$433,640. A barrel of Mohawk potatoes, planted at Nashwaak, N.B., yielded 115 bushels,

or 45 barrels. Mr. T. W. Michael has succeeded Mr. Pankhurst as editor and proprietor of the Aylmer Paper.
The Dominion officials of St. John, N.B., are contesting in the Supreme Court

their right to pay taxes. Diphtheria, which has been pravalent in the village of Newbury, Ont., for some time, is now somewhat abated, and the danger of it spreading is apparently over. A public meeting held at Belleville on Friday night to consider the desirability of establishing a city hospital resulted in nothing being done. The attendance was small

An investigation has been going on for some days at London in regard to alleged removals of malt from Labatt's mait house, Mr. Godson found there was no basis for any charge.

The trouble between the head master and the mathematical teacher in the High School, London, has been settled and the charges of the former against the latter withdrawn. Marshall Pierce, of Fall River, Mass., is

very doubtful as to whether he will be able to effect the extradition of Walter Paine, recently arrested at Quebec, charged with embe zzling \$130,000. During the half year ending July 31st there were ninety-five schools in operation under the jurisdiction of the Protestant sec-tion of the Manitoba Board of Education,

viz. : sixty English and thirty-five Mennonite. The committee appointed by the Belleville City Council to further the construction of the Murray canal, have called a meeting of representatives of the municipalities interested, to be held at the city hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 30th

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that the car was improperly loaded PARKHILL, Oct. 16.-James Underwood. ownship of Stephen, was thrown from his orse at Greenway, and received aternal injuries which proved fatal in a few minutes. Dr. Caw, coroner, was seit for but declined to hold an inquest, as was evident that the death was purely accidental.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have obtained the learty operation of the Intercolonial, Western Counties, and Windsor and Annapoli Rail way authorities, inasmuch as have given permission for all conductors on appointed agents of the Society.

The Newcastle, N. B., Advocate says being fitted up with one of Boss & South wood's freezers, of large dimensi the purpose of carrying over to Eigland

The nomination of candidates to ill the vacancy in the House of Commons aused by the death of Hugh McLeod, late member for Cape Breton, was held at Sydney on Thursday. Dr. McLeod, a brothe of the late member; Murray Dood, and N. L. McKay, were nominated. The two first named are Government supporters, and the latter Opposition.

Last Tuesday week the miners at the Joggins Mines struck. Up to that time they had been getting 32 cents per box, but they demanded 40 cents. The company have offered 36 cents per box, but the men refuse to go to work unless their demand is complied with. The result will likely is complied with. The result will likely be that unless the work is at once resumed by the men, the company will close the ine and fill present contracts from Spring Hill or other mines. — Amherst Sentinel. NEW AGRICULTURAL WORKS AT GRIMS-

BY.—The new Grout Agricultural Works at Grimsby village are rapidly approaching completion. They will form a splendid block, and be of great advantage to the is being placed in position. It is expected that the works will be in full operation in a few weeks, and will be one of the most complete of the kind in Canada.

Mr. Hugh Kerr, of Melvern Square, Annapolis Co., N.S., sends the following to the Bridgetown Monitor:—In one of the thunder storms that took piace in the month of August last, a meteoric stone fell through the roof of a barn owned by Mr. George Dodge, of Wilmot, and burned the barn with its contents and about sixty tons of hay in it to ashes. Unfortunately the stone was broken up by some person. It was represented to me as being the size of a half bushel. I was presented with a piece of the aforesaid stone upwards of four inches square and nearly two inches deep. It is a strange material, such as I never saw before, and quite a curiosity.

never saw before, and quite a curiosity.

The Brant Memorial Association met on Friday afternoon at Brantford. The treasurer's report shows a grant from the Six Nation Indians of \$5,000; Brantford City Council \$5,000; his Royal Highness Prince Arthur \$100; his Excellency the Governor General \$125, and private subscriptions from distinguished individuals throughout the Dominion amounting to over \$1,000. The minutes of the Six Nation Council were read appealing to other muni-Council were read appealing to other municipalities and to the other Indian tribes to assist in their patriotic undertaking and the Board of Directors at Brantford will second them in this work. A Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council to select a proper site for

the memorial.

Mr. Joseph Grobb, one of the old resi-

ships of Grantham and Louth.

At the Baptist convention at St. Catharines on Thursday, a report was submitted from the trustees of the Canadian Literary Institute in Woodstock, and unanimously adopted, suggesting that a scheme be at once devised with a view of raising an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the literary department of the school, the theological department of which has been so generously provided for by the munificence of Senator McMaster. It is proposed that the payment of subscriptions be extended over-five years, and that the conditions of their payment be the pledging of the whole amount comtemplated. The report also endorses the idea of inaugurating a scheme for raising the amount necessary to place the institute at once on a sound financial footing in regard to running expenses,

THE CONSOLIDATED

Prosecution of the Dire

The Case Against Sir Francis

MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—The cos densely crowded with memberal fraternity and prominent

egal fraternity and prominent when the case of the Queen v. Sin

ber of jurors were challenged by H. Kerr, Q.C., counsel for the def

the jury finally chosen consists of lish-speaking and two Frenchme names of the following witness called:—Sir L. Tilley, Messrs.

Buchan, George Hague, F. L. C. H. Withers, M. J. Lonergan, Morgan, W. C. Pridhomme, Arch bell, John Rankin, E. L. Bond, H. R. Beatty, R. R. Grindley.
Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., for the pros then presented the case to the justified this case was the second one history of this country, and all mu-that it was one of a very serious ar nature, one which charges the with having, on the 6th of February submitted to the Dominion ment false returns respecting the the Consolidated Bank. He would submit to them a few facts in co with the organization of the Cons Bank. In the month of May, 18 old City Bank was in a sound financially, and in the confiden people. It was a bank which hestablished in 1833, and had never its doors. In 1864 the Royal C
Bank was in operation, with offices in Foronto, and having magencies. In 1869 this bank was to suspend for a time, but resum ness again. On the 10th of May the banks amalgamated under the the Consolidated Bank, with a stock of \$4,000,000, and under favourable auspices. Sir Francis whose name was known throughou da as an able financier—there we supposed to be better in the com world—was the first President, as tinued so up to a short time ago, were also other gentlemen of great nence connected with the of this institution, and all were of the great success which would it. Affairs however, seemed to downward tendency, and last snr capital stock was reduced to \$2,4 Deposits disappeared after this, an to suspend on the 1st August, 187 imment in 1871 passed a Bankii which was applicable to banks after that late. One of the class that Act was that the President and returns to the Government wi day after the expiration of the last the month showing the true liabili assets, and that should the retu false or likely to mislead the pub President and officers should b guilty of a misdemeanour, and be accordingly. After the suspension bank the Directors called a mee the 18th of September, which was attended by interested shareholde Francis Hincks presided at that n and many explanations were mastatements submitted. From the planations t was found that as expecience the bank had been both from other lanks to the amount of S In the returns which were made president and directors on the s February, B79, there was no men what was due to other banks. T portance of such an item could e seen. If it had been placed in turns it would have shown that the was in distriss, and that its posit is state of a the indignation of the shareholders, time to time it had been the cu the bank t include amongst its bonds and demand notes which worthless and could not in reality becash assets. He could not stamount exactly, but it represent three to four hundred the amount exectly, but it repr from three to four hundred th dollars. If hese things had been p entered, the public could have tak alarm at once, but the arrain came out of these attempts to conce believed that it was an incorrect that "Figures could not lie." The was one which had excited the was one which had excited the country, and if the jury had broug alightest feeting prejudicial to Sir Hincks, he trusted that they would aside, as in no other way could the their duty. If there was a cloud to moved which had darkened the com horizon, there was not one but wo joice. If the returns made on the February were not false and decept cording to the jury's judgment, the course, it was their duty to acquit on the other hand, if they thought the wildelie will all the services and the returns made will all the services are the services and the services are the services are the services are the services and the services are the services are the services are the services are the services and the services are wilfully false, then Sir Francis should be found guilty, let the consecutive t be what they might to him.

The first witness was John M.

NEY, Deputy Minister of Finance i ada. He deposed as follows:—The produced is dated 6th February. signed by Sir Francis Hincks and Renrie, General Manager. It is a menton file in the Finance Depar The eturn is a return of the Consol Bank of Canada on 31st January,

The smount due to other banks in jury) Coss-examped by Mr. Kerr-Ev turn passes through my hands.
them all. Hive been in the Departor to years. I came direct from Eto this Department. Was former bank in England and a bank in Inc. foreI came oit.
Mr. KERR+What is meant by th

"dhe to other banks in Canada" acc to cour interpretation, and what c liabilities do you consider should under that head WITNESS-I have had no practice paring bank returns in Canada, should hardy like to say.

Mr. KER!—In cases of loans of what has ben the general practice?

Mr. RITCHE-I ebject, your Hend

is illegal.
Mr. Ker-I want to show w really the teaning of the words "d other bank," and to remove the crimi of the defedant by showing the sar terpretatic placed upon them by the fendant is its placed upon them by the ficer of the Crown.

His Holour-It is a question to dence noted criminary. dence, not of opinion. I sustain the

ARCHIFALD (AMPBELL, acting manager of the bank, deposed—The m book (produced and the balance book duced) were in ise by the bank in Jalast. The "maute book," the book produce, contain among other stater a statement of the bank up to 31st Jan 1879, and that cludes the position of bank on that dy. I also produce general balanceook showing the ba-owing by the bak to other banks. get the whole othe amounts payab

demand I shoul have to produce all ledgers of the ink.

Mr. Ritchie sired to have pro the books of thlocal branch of the in order to shouthe details of certain

and February lt, Sir Francis Hines a director. The Bank held, on the January last, athe amount of spec clusive of the abunt sent in by age \$196,876.64. The amount held by ag was \$114,584, ming a total of \$311, master held by a Rank. was \$114,584, ming a total of \$311, specie held by b Bank. Know no personally wheer the amounts correct. The two tellers, B Hughes and r. Lawson, would able to tell, if the Dominion there were \$1485 in Montreal, \$101,248 50 at leagencies, according the books. The notes and cheque other banks we \$101,344.15 in real, and at thagencies \$162,488.6 have no knowled except by hears.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

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and the mathematical teacher in the High School, London, has been settled, and the charges of the former against the latter go down te his name withdrawn.

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The Newcastle, N. B., Advocate says being fitted up with one of Boss & Southto raise wood's freezers, of large dimensions, for the purpose of carrying over to Eigland several tons of frozen salmon. The ship-per is Mr. J. P. Mowat, of Campbilton, of that place.

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at Grimsby village are rapidly approaching completion. They will form a splendid ing completion. They will form a splendid block, and be of great advantage to the village. At present a large engine, one of Messrs. J. H. Killey & Co.'s latest improved, is being placed in position. It is expected that the works will be in full operation in a few weeks, and will be one of the most complete of the kind in Canada.

Mr. Hugh Kerr, of Melvern Square, to the Bridgetown Monitor :- In one of the thunder storms that took place in the month of August last, a meteoric stone fell through the roof of a barn owned by Mr. George Dodge, of Wilmet, and burned the barn with its contents and about sixty barn with its contents and tons of hay in it to ashes. Unfortunately, the stone was broken up by some person. It was represented to me as being the size of a half bushel. I was presented with a piece of the aforesaid stone upwards of four inches square and nearly two inches deep. It is a strange material, such as I never saw before, and quite a curiosity.

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Mr. Joseph Grobb, one of the old residents of St. Catharines, passed away to his long home a few days since in the 62nd long home a few days since in the outer year of his age. He was born in Clinton Township, and spent the best years of his life as a farmer. During the latter portion of his life he resided in St. Catharines, and of his life he resided in St. Catharines, and in connection with one of his sops carried on an extensive business as a manufacturer of furniture, and also carried on the business of manufacturing brick. He leaves a wife and six children (three boys and three girls) to mourn his loss. He was a man of great kindness of heart, always ready to help a friend, and a good citizen. For two years he represented St. George's Ward in the City Council, and for some years previous was a councillor in both the townships of Grantham and Louth.

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THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Prosecution of the Directors.

The Case Against Sir Francis Hincks MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—The court-room was densely crowded with members of the legal fraternity and prominent citizens when the case of the Queen v. Sir Francis when the case of the Queen v. Sir Francis Hincks was called this morning. A number of jurors were challenged by Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., counsel for the defence, and the jury finally chosen consists of ten English-speaking and two Frenchmen. The names of the following witnesses were called:—Sir L. Tilley, Messrs. W. J. Buchanan, George Hague, F. L. Burnett, C. H. Withers, M. J. Lonergan, Wm. B. Morgan, W. C. Pridhomme, Arch. Campbell, John Rankin, E. L. Bond, R. Moat, R. Beatty, R. R. Grindley.

Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., for the prosecution, then presented the case to the jury. He said this case was the second one in the history of this country, and all must admit that it was one of a very serious and grave

that it was one of a very serious and grave nature, one which charges the defendant with having, on the 6th of February last, submitted to the Dominion Govern-ment false returns respecting the affairs of the Consolidated Bank. He would merely submit to them a few facts in connection with the organization of the Consolidated Bank. In the month of May, 1876, the old City Bank was in a sound condition financially, and in the confidence of the financially, and in the confidence of the people. It was a bank which had been established in 1933, and had never closed its doors. In 1864 the Royal Canadian Bank was in operation, with its head offices in Toronto, and having numerous agencies. In 1869 this bank was obliged to suspend for a time, but resumed business again. On the 10th of May, 1876, the banks amalgamated under the name of the Consolidated Bank, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, and under most favourable auspices. Sir Francis Hineks favourable auspices. Sir Francis Hincks, whose name was known throughout Canada as an able financier—there were none supposed to be better in the commercial d-was the first President, and conthree do not be a short time ago. There were also other gentlemen of great prominence connected with the workings of this institution, and all were confident Montreal balance. Witness meant the ledf the great success which would attend t. Affairs however, seemed to take a downward tendency, and last spring the capital stock was reduced to \$2,400,000. Deposits disappeared after this, and there was a steady run which obliged the bank suspend on the 1st August, 1879. Parto suspend on the law and the law and the law applicable to banks started after that late. One of the clauses of that Act was that the President and officers of the institution should furnish monthly returns to the Government within ten day after the expiration of the last day of the month thowing the true liabilities and assets, and that should the returns be

planations t was found that as early as the books of the bank.

December the bank had been borrowing

The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m. from other lanks to the amount of \$622,000. In the returns which were made by the president and directors on the sixth of February, 1879, there was no mention of

what was due to other banks. The importance of such an item could easily be seen. If it had been placed in the re-turns it would have shown that the bank was in distress, and that its position was weakened; but no, there was an endeavour worthless and could not in reality be called cash assets. He could not state the amount exactly, but it represented from three to four hundred thousand dollars. If hese things had been properly entered, the public could have taken the alarm at once, but the arraignment came out of these attempts to conceal. He believed that it was an incommendation.

believed that it was an incorrect proverb that "Figures could not lie." The case was one which had excited the whole country, and if the jury had brought the slightest feeling prejudicial to Sir Francis Hincks, he tausted that they would lay it asde, as in so other way could they fulfil their duty. If there was a cloud to be removed which had darkened the commercial horizon, there was not one but would rejoise. If the returns made on the 6th of February were not false and deceptive accorling to the jury's judgment, then, of course, it was their duty to acquit; but, on the other hand, if they thought from the evidence that the returns made were wilfully false, then Sir Francis Hincks should be found guilty, let the consequences

be what they might to him.

The first witness was JOHN M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance in Canada. He deposed as follows:—The return
produced is dated 6th February. It is signed by Sir Francis Hincks and J. H. Rentie, General Manager. It is a docu-ment on file in the Finance Department. he sturn is a return of the Consolidated Bank of Canada on 31st January, 1879. The mount due to other banks in Canada was in blank. (The return was read to the

jury) Coss-examped by Mr. Kerr-Every return passes through my hands. I open then all. Have been in the Department for ten years. I came direct from England to his Department. Was formerly in a bank in England and a bank in India before I came out.

Mr. KERB-What is meant by the term

"die to other banks in Canada" according to your interpretation, and what class of

with the same and no practice in pre-paring bank returns in Canada, and I should hardly like to say. Mr. Kert—In cases of loans of banks, what has ben the general practice? Mr. RITCHE—I object, your Henour; it

mr. ARR—I want to show what is really the seaning of the words "due to other bank," and to remove the criminality of the defedant by showing the same interpretatio placed upon them by the defendant is is placed upon them by the officer of the Crown.

His Holour—It is a question of evi-

tion, and eserve it. manager of the bank, deposed—The minute book (produced and the balance book (produced and the balance book (produced) were in ise by the bank in January last. The "mute book," the book I now produce, contains among other statements a statement of ise bank up to 31st January, 1879, and that coludes the position of the bank on that dy. I also produce the general balance ook showing the balance owing by the bak to other banks. To get the whole othe amounts payable on demand I shoul have to produce all the ledgers of the thk.

ledgers of the ink.

Mr. Ritchie sired to have produced the books of thlocal branch of the bank, in order to shouthe details of certain transverse. Mr. Campber continuing—In January

Mr. Campber, continuing—In January and February It, Sir Francis Hineks was a director. The Bank held, on the 31st January last, as the amount of specie exclusive of the asunt sent in by agencies, \$196,876.64. The amount held by agencies was \$114,584, ming a total of \$311,460 of specie held by the Bank. Know nothing personally wheer the amounts were correct. The two tellers, B. J. Hughes and r. Lawson, would be able to tell. It he Dominion notes, there were \$16485 in Montreal, and \$101,248 50 at the agencies, according to the books. The notes and cheques of other banks we \$101,344.15 in Montreal, and at thagencies \$162,488.84. I have no knowless except by hearsay that

there were bonds, &c., in the cash assets. From the books in my possession I could not say when the Consolidated Bank began to borrow meney from other banks. They borrowed \$48,166.46 from the Bank of Commenced to the constant of the commenced of the commenced to the constant of the commenced of the commenced to the constant of the commenced of of Commerce on the 25th October, 1878. Cannot tell about the entries made by the bank accountant I can state that on the 7th November,

1878. Cannot tell about the entries made by the bank accountant I can state that on the 7th November, 1878, \$48,466.46 were borrowed from the Bank of Commerce, on December 2nd, 1878, \$25,000, and on the same day, \$50,000; 28th December, 1878, \$200,000 from British North America; on the 30th, \$200,000 more; 10th January, 1879, from Bank of Montreal, \$98,287.22; 22nd January, 1879, from Bank of Montreal, \$123, 138.89; January 28th, 1878, Bank of Montreal, \$50,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr.—Have seen the bank returns to the Government in the book. The original receipts of the two sums of \$200,000, borrowed from the Bank of British North America on the 28th and 30th December, 1878, are not here. The loans on the 10th, 22nd, and 28th January became due on the 25th April, 1879. Bank of British North America on the 28th and 30th December, 1878, are not here. The loans on the 10th, 22nd, and 28th Jan-uary became due on the 25th April, 1879, which appeared from the 25th April, 1879, which appeared from the deposit receipts signed by Mr. Wethay. The deposit receipts were returned by the Bank of Montreal upon payment of the money. Referring to the receipts, he saw that the \$123, 138 89 borrowed on the 22nd January became due on the 25th April 1879. The came due on the 25th April, 1879. The \$50,000 mentioned became due on the 28th in January last; he testified to the loans \$50,000 mentioned became due on the 28th January. All the deposit receipts were stamped, to signify that the receipts were paid. The three receipts in question being stamped on the 16th January, 5th March, and 7th April, 1879. These deposits became due thirty days after notice. There was nothing in the receipts to show that notice was ever given. The receipts were here read to the jury.

able without notice, they bore interest, from oth cone if allowed to remain four months unpaid, the other if allowed to remain three Bank. months. The original return of the Deputy Minister of Finance agrees exactly with the entries in the book. Have the pass books of the bank in my possession, but have not examined them. The session, but have not examined them. The balances of the small pass books of all the

ger from which the returns were made. It was not unusual to find discrepancies of this kind. Mr. KERR-Mr. Campbell, will you explain to the gentlemen of the jury how the returns of other banks are made?

Objected to and objection overruled.

Mr. CAMPBELL explained that the totals were taken from the books and the returns made to the head office. Montreal was as much a branch of the bank as any other branch, the returns were made up to the 31st January. There were eighteen branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st January, 1879. Hold in my hand the balance sheets of the different offices, with

readers to better comprehend the specific grounds upon which the prosecution of the Consolidated Bank directors is brought, the following are the items to which the consolidated Bank directors is brought, the following are the items to which the return forwarded the Government dated 31st January, and which are alleged to be false:—Deposits payable on demand, \$2,180,373.61; deposits payable after notice on a fixed day, \$2,013,098.02; due to other banks in Canada \$—. [The prosecution contend that the amount should have been specified, and that the omission is a criminal omission.] Specie, \$311,460.85; Dominion notes, \$267,733.50; notes of and cheques on other banks, \$263,838.99; notes and bills discounted, \$7,250,149.45; other assets, not included under any of the foregoing heads in the said return, \$—. The prosecution hold amount should have been stated.

Archibald Campbell's evidence was

the general balance book show a correct statement of the various balance sheets referred to yesterday. The return to the Government was made from this balance book, and it corresponds exactly with the balance in this book. Mr. Pridham was the responsible officer and inspector of the bank. The chief accountant on the 6th February was Mr. Helm. I was once inspector of the bank. The returns were made about ten days after the previous month. I think it is impossible for the President or any one man to verify all these statements within ten days. The President has to rely upon the statements furnished by the officers of the different branches of the bank. The head office at Montreal is quite distinct from the local Montreal branch. The President of the bank looked to the General statement of the various balance sheets referred to yesterday. The return to the Government was made from this balance book, and it corresponds exactly with the balance in this book. Mr. Pridham was

WM. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—
I was in the employ of the bank in December, January and February as receiving teller. This witness' testimony went to show the various amounts on his book on 31st January last, among which debit slips representing \$221,495 were given him to hold by the General Manager. These slips represented sums which had been loaned to various firms, of which Ascher & Co. had \$68,000 Restitie & vears of age.

to rour interpretation, and what class of liabilities do you consider should appear under that head?

WITNESS—I have had no practice in preparing bank returns in Canada, and I should hardy like to say.

Mr. Kerl—In cases of loans of banks, what has been the general practice?

Mr. RITUELE—I ebject, your Henour; it is illegal.

Mr. Kerl—I want to show what is really the seaning of the words "due to other bank," and to remove the criminality of the defedant by showing the same interpretatio placed upon them by the offendant is, ilso placed upon them by the of-

teller in the Consolidated Sank on the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie ficer of the Crown.

His Holour—It is a question of evidence, no of of oinion. I sustain the objection, and essere it.

Architald Amprell, acting general manager of the bank, deposed—The minute manager of the bank, deposed—The minute manager of the bank, deposed. The minute manager of the bank of the sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes. The total manager of the bank of the sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills. The sundry bills are sundry bills

Montreal branch. On 24th Oct., 1878, there were issued deposit receipts for \$48, 166.66. The entry can be found in the general cash book. On the 12th November deposit receipts for \$48,466.66 as a loan from the Bank of Commerce. On the 3rd December, 1878, three deposit receipts from the Stadacona Bank for \$75,000. The

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

fit, which caused some commotion in the Court. The heat, on account of the windows being closed, was unbearable and enough to make the strongest man, under a severe cross-examination, become weak.]

RICHARD R. GRINDLEY, sworn—Was

RICHARD R. GRINDLEY, SWORN—Was

Court Manager Rank of British North Great Conservative Demonstration at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 17 .- A great Conser-MANCHESTER, Oct. 17.—A great Conservative demonstration is in progress here to-day, and will be continued to-morrow.

The Marquis of Salisbury received an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recommending the establishment of a Minister of Commerce. Lord Salisbury said the subject had already had the attention of the Government. He would attention of the Government. He would express no opinion regarding the result of the gigantic armaments of European Powers. They compelled those Governments to find sustenance for them by indirect taxation, but he was supressed that a great agricult. menced to make loans from other banks, and it was answered, Octoben. Sir Francis Hincks said \$66,000 had been the amount. No statement was made that notes had been given as collateral security. I think the balance should appear on both sides of WENTWOTH J. BUCHANAN, sworn, saidhe said, no obstacles like European armaments will prevent the United States from

has no reason to expect aggression. The bad administration of the Government of

Turkey or of any other country would never justify us in handing over a great strategetic position to any Power whose aggression threatens the happiness and independence of the world; but there are

other points of the Treaty of Berlin beside

the occupation of the Balkans. If they

could not trust the Turkish senti

nel on the ramparts, they might trust the Austrian sentinel at the door Since the Austrian occupation of Novi

Bazar, the advance of the Russians beyond

the Balkans and the Danube was imposs

was ever given. The receipts were here read to the jury.

There was no evidence on any of these deposit receipts that they were due on 31st January, 1879. The two first were payable without notice, they bore interest, one if allowed to remain four months unpaid the other if allowed to remain three.

Frank Henny Burnert (stockholder), sworn, said he was present at the meeting in September last; testified to a conversation between Sir Francis Hincks and himself concerning the Bank having borrowed large amounts from other banks. Had he known that, he should have had no confidence in the Bank. CHARLES HENRY WETHEY, sworn, said-

the account.

to be unwell, fell in the box in a fainting

I was assistant manager of the Consolidated Bank in January last; had occasion to count the cash on 28th February; on the 19th February there were demand notes and bons amounting to over \$200,000.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow

morning. (Continued on Fifth Page.)

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The Body of a Respectable Girl Found Dead in a Field.

'My Existence Has Become Intolerable." Hamilton, Oct. 17.—This forenoon instability. If the assertion of the newsformation was received at the police station that the body of a respectably-dressed the month showing the true liabilities and assets, and that should the returns be false or likely to mislead the public, such President and officers should be considered guilty of amisdemeanour, and be punished accordingly. After the suspension of the bank the Directors called a meeting for the 18th of September, which was largely attended by interested shareholders. Sir Francis Hincks presided at that meeting, and many explanations were made and statements submitted. From these explanations t was found that as early as December the bank had been borrowing from other lanks at the amount of \$822 000.

The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st January, 1879. Hold in my hand the bankend the different offices, with the different offices, with the bedy of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany in that the body of a respectably dressed ston that the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany in that the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany in that the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany between Austria and Germany of Europe will hail it as glad to constable Coulter was dispatched to the scene, who, on arriving there, found the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany between Austria and Germany between Austria and Germany constant the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany between Austria and Formed between Austria and Formed between Austria and Formed between Austria formed between Austria for Europ The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—To enable your readers to better comprehend the specific grounds upon which the prosecution of the grounds upon which the prosecution of the more than the prosecution of the specific cannot get over this melancholy feeling.

My existence has become intolerable. For precedented proportions. He warned the

been stated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPEBLL'S evidence was continued. Witness said.—The figures in the general balance book show a correct statement of the various balance sheets

weeks and complained of a pain in her sident of the bank looked to the General Manager for the correctness of the return. All that the President could do was to compare the statement provided to the Government with his book.

WM. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—

The President could do the did not threaten to go away this morning. She had a good breakfast before she left home as usual. She went out at eight o'clock and returned in about half an hour, and then went out again and did not

which had been loaned to various firms, or which Ascher & Co. had \$68,000, Beattie & Co., \$25,000; Beatty & Co., \$12,000; Beattie & Co., \$10,000; Furniss & Co., \$30,070, and Furniss & Co., \$27,900.

THUGHES hank clerk, sworn—

THUGHES hank clerk, sworn—

day evening.
It has since been learned that the unfor tunate woman purchased strychnine from Gerrie's drug store, James street, by which it is likely she brought about her untimely

THE OXFORD ASSIZES.

The McCabe Case—The Prisoners Set a

JOHN A. REDDY, sworn—Was receiving teller in the Consolidated Bank on the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie \$21.35; Dominion notes, \$1,570; notes of and cheques of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$3,787; overdue bills, \$2,259; other sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes. The total was \$40,241.44.

WM. C. PRIDHAM, sworn—Was acting inspector of the bank on 31st January last, Mr. Richie—What was Sir Francis, Hincks salary as president?

Witness—Sir Francis salary up to June last was at the rate of \$4,000 per annum. I counted the cash on the 19th February. David Cornell, deposed. To Mr. Ritchie—I have been accountant of Consolidated Bank since the amalgamation; I was in charge of general ledger and journal of the Montreal branch. On 24th Oct., 1878, there were issued deposit receipts for \$48,-166.66. The entry can be found in the WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 16.-At half-

which Judge Galt failed to see sufficient to send the case to the jury.

The liberation of Dr. Bowers and George McCabe was followed by strong manifestations of rejoicing by their friends outside the precincts of the court. About ten o'clock over one hundred sat down to an oyster supper given by Dr. Bowers at Geo. Harwood's. About 11 o'clock, the party, headed by the Woodstock band, started for Ingersoll, where great preparations are being made to give them a reception.

Mutiny on a British Ship. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Four negro seamen on the British barque Nova Scotia mutinied yesterday off Annapolis. One of the mutineers was shot and badly wounded by the captain. The mutineers were ironed by, the aid of marines from the Naval Academy and brought here for trial.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

ngland will not allow Russian Interfer-ence, but will Herself Decide the Future of Afghanistan. They compelled those Governments to find sustenance for them by indirect taxation, but he was surprised that a great agricultural country like the United States should consent to submit for the sake of a small portion of its citizens to such heavy protection. He could not help thinking the time would come when the farmers of the United States would prefer cheap cotton and iron to dear. When that time comes, it may be a submit to the sake of a small portion of its citizens to such heavy protection. He could not help thinking the time would come when the farmers of the United States would prefer cheap cotton and iron to dear. When that time comes, it most emphatic and even harsh terms, ments will prevent the United States from entering upon a sound policy of fiscal and commercial legislation. He deprecated the Canadian Protective legislation.

Lord Salisbury made a great speech here to night, in which he remarked that the Opposition leaders, after attacking his circular, in reply to the San Stefano treaty, and after having permitted Mr. Gladstone to expend the limited resources of his sophistry upon it, had now veered around and asserted the Government had not acted up to the circular by opposing Russia sufficiently. He justified the policy of the Government point by point, strong hostility to Russia being very noticeable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said that in the present state of the Russian empire, Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

ble. In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope of European Personnel of the Last Government formed at Constantinople

THE UTE WAR.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Afghanistan.

THE OFFER DECLINED.

New York, Oct. 16.-The relations be New York, Oct. 16.—The relations between England and Russia are at this moment almost critical. The friendly interchanges between the two Powers have given way to evidences of jealous diplomatic questionings. England has been watching with no little fear the progress of the Russian expedition against Tekke, and the possible Russian occupation of Herat has been discussed. The Russian journals urge the Czar to extend his terriin most emphatic and even harsh terms, saying England would not allow Russia to meddle in any-way whatsoever in the matter. He said the future of Afghanistan ter. He said the future of Afghanistan would be settled by England exclusively, and refused to entertain any proposition on the subject. It is believed the representations of Count Munster, the German ambassador, influenced Salisbury's determined course. It is also rumoured the English Government have lately succeeded in obtaining assurances from the Shah of Persia in the event of complications between England and Russia. Persia will not side with Russia, Salisbury's emphatic language is probably based on the certainty language is probably based on the certainty that in the race for Herat the English troops could undoubtedly first reach the

War Estimates adopted by the Austre-Hungarian Government. VIENNA, Oct. 19 .- The Austrian Hungarian Governments have accepted the war estimates for the maintenance of the nperial army for the next ten years. The Hungarian Government has submitted a statement, showing when the military systems are completed, Italy will have over 2,000,000 soldiers. France now has 1,815,-000, and in 1892 she will have 2,723,000 Russia already disposes of 2,389,000, while Austro-Hungary has 1,194,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The Turkish Ministry has resigned and the following new Cabinet has been formed:—Said Pasha, Grand Vizier; Sawas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mahomed Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Cadre

Pasha, Minister of Commerce; Rifi Pasha, President of Council; Eded Pasha, Minister of Finance; Djeodet Pasha, Minister of Justice; Soudhi Vakoufs Safvet Pasha, Director General of Reforms and Chief of Inspectors with the right of communicating directly with the Sultan.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE. the people of the effect the accession of the Libberals to power would have on both home and foreign politics. He felt sure the English people would prefer to maintain a firm front at home so that with the assistance of worthy allies they might maintain peace and right abroad.

London, Oct. 18.—The Times, in a leading editorial article, after review of the speech made by Lord Salisbury, at Manchester Justine, and the speech made by Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have destined by Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have destined by Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have destined by Large as a sign that the work of the heart election would naturally be accepted by Europe as a sign that the work of the heart election would naturally be accepted by Europe as a sign that the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have has given the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have he has given good reason to believe they have he has given good reason to believe they have his therefore the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have his the to be achieved by all the country. If the security of the Emirical country, it is the country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by a such the country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by all the security of the Emirical country. If the security of the Emirical country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by all the security of the Emirical country. If the security of the Emirical country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by all the security of the Emirical country. If the security of the Emirical country to judge whether it is most li

was going on a citizen present called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, which were rendered with a will. Before

THE UTE WAR.

The third was a contract of the troops at the White Ever Agency.

Arrival of the Troops at the White Ever Agency.

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VICE IN THE CITY.

Schouvaloff Proposes a Partition of The Duty of the Christian Church and Community.

> In the Metropolitan church last unday evening, and before a large congre-Sunday evening, and before a large congregation, the Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor, delivered an able discourse on the subject of "A Prosperous Church." In the course of his remarks the preacher referred to the revelations made by The Mail respecting the prevalence of vice and immorality in the city, and called upon the Christian Church and community to insist upon sweeping reforms being effected so as to remove the evil. His remarks, especially those with regard to the question of the prevalence of vice, were listened to with the utmost attention.

with the utmost attention. Rev. Dr. Porrs, in discussing his subject, stated that a prosperous church is alive to social and moral reform, that the Church is neither stepping down nor out of its legitimate sphere of work in feeling a deep interest in all that pertains to the morality of the city. The Church had been to blame in not giving sufficient attention to those reforms which point to virtue. If all that was stated be true, there is ground for reform in the administration of the law in this city. The preacher at this point publicly thanked the press of the city for its warning voice, and especially The Mail for the revelations which it had made—revelations that the preacher be-lieved could be substantiated by unquestionable statistics. It was just possible that while we have been congratulating ourselves on the morality of the city, on the Sabbath observance in the city, and on the large attendance in all our sanctuaries, the large attendance in all our sanctuaries, this work of social degradation and immo-rality has been making headway to such an extent as to have extent as to have become alarming to every thoughtful citizen and Christian. The her referred to the fact of the failure of the authorities to suppress pleasure boating on the Sabbath during the past summer, although the Chief of Police had

intimated to a committee of the Evangeli-cal Alliance that the steambeat owners had been warned and would be prosecuted—a promise which had not been fulfilled. The promise which had not been tainlied. Ine rev. gentleman eulogised the rank and file of the police force of the city, expressing his belief that the men were not exceeded on the continent, and declaring that if they were properly directed those dens of infamy to which reference had been made would be wiped out of the city, and a disgrace re-moved from us as a community. It was the duty of the Christian charch and of the entire Christian community to bring the majesty of public opinion to bear upon those crying evils and to insist upon the adoption and carrying out of such reforms as would absolutely remove them. The rev. gentleman afterwards dealt with the temperance reform, and claimed that a church could not be regarded as prosperous unless it was carrent and active in ous unless it was earnest and active in assisting to remove the evils of intemperance and to rescue the social and moral

INDIAN ATROCITIES.

wrecks that are all along the shore.

Horrible Record of Rapine and Murder. DENVER, Oct. 16.—Despatches from Santa Fe indicate that the Apache Indians under Victoria have not been completely whipped. On Tuesday news came of a massacre of citizens near Hillshoro' the scene of the former difficulties. The despatch states that the Indians made their appearance in Mesilla valley on Saturday, and continued murdering and fighting. On and continued murdering and fighting. On Saturday and Sunday a party of thirty men were attacked by about a hundred Indians, and so far but one escape is reported. Nine men and two families, with or shako, as may be preferred. Clothing of any pattern worn by cadets or soldiers in foreign countries will not be approved.

were killed and others left standing in the yokes. Forty people are known to have been killed within the past four or five days. The Indian trail leaving the stage road yesterday leads towards the Black Range, and in the vicinity of the Hillsboro mining camp. Major Morrow with a strong scouting party is thought to be in the vicinity of Colorado. This is the most persistent fighting the Indians have been known to do in this section. They are in large bands, and seem determined to stay in the country and fight

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The site of the old Listowel High School was sold the other day for the sum of \$405. During the last month the Listowel Public School had 473 pupils on its roll, with an average attendance of 368. The South Perth Teachers' Association meets in St. Mary's on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16 and 17. Mr. Lewis is expected to be present and deliver a lecture. Mr. James P. McMnrrich, B.A., has been appointed assistant to Prof. Croft in the chemistry classes in University College, during the illness of Dr. Ellis. The brick work of the new Listowel

High School was completed last week, and the carpenter work was being pushed forward as rapidly as possible Mr. Clappe, formerly bandmaster of the G.G.F.G., Ottawa, has been appointed Instructor of Music in the Sarnia Public Schools, at a salary of \$300 per annum. The Ontario Government will allow the Ottawa Public School Board \$1,000 for the

purpeses until the erection of the new building. The following is the attendance recorded at the Ottawa public schools for the month f September :- Total average attendance, ,568; total on roll, 1,977; average regu-

use of their buildings for Model School

larity, 79 per cent. The annual sports of the pupils attending the Galt Collegiate Institute were held on the college grounds on the 3rd inst. The weather was very fine, and conse-The weather was very fine, and consequently the attendance, particularly of ladies, was very good. Everything passed off very pleasantly, the various games being well contested. The Foresters' band was on the ground, and enlivened the proceedings with some capital music. The championship race was won by Mr. R. McDonald, Teronto.

The regulations of the Education Department provide that the first term in County Model Schools will begin on Friday, Aug. 29th, and end on Saturday, October 25th. will begin on Thursday, October 23rd, or Friday, the 24th, at the option of the several Boards. The second term of the Model Schools will begin on Monday, Oct. 27th and end on Saturday, Dec. 20th. The closing examination will begin on The closing examination will begin on Thursday, Dec. 18th, or the following Fri

A special meeting of the city of Ottawa Separate School Board was held on the 7th inst., when the report of the School Management Committee was presented, re-commending that the Board should assume the control and management of the Commercial Academy, paying to each of the teachers employed the sum of \$200 per annum. The report was adopted, and the Finance Committee were authorized to make arrangements with the Christian Brothers for the purchase of the furniture in their Academy. A financial statement was also submitted, showing a surplus of The annual expenditure was \$1,000. stated to be about \$10,000 and the re-

ceipts \$12,000. The following are the regulations made by the Militia Department in regard to military drill in schools:—If an university⁹ college or school has adopted a special uniform to be worn by all students attending such university, college or school, such uniform, if suitable for military parades and exercises, will be accepted as the uniform of the company. Uniform need not be the same in all schools, but such members must wear that adopted for the must wear that adopted for the company to which they belong. This may be com-posed of scarlet, blue, rifle-green or grey tunic, or Norfolk jacket, with blue, black,

in foreign countries will not be approved.

At the North Wellington Teachers' Association meeting, held in Mount Forest on the 2nd inst., with Mr. Clapp, I.P.S., in the chair, the teachers were addressed on educational topics by Messrs. Reid and Moran. In the evening there was a public entertainment, to which the choir of the Methodist church lent its valuable assistance. The next day's meeting was addressed by Mr. Craig, on first and second-class problems. Mr. Westervelt's paper on Model Schools was much appreciated. Mr. Shields, the newly-appointed teacher of modern languages in the High School, recited "The Battle of Killierrankie" with much effect. These associcrankie" with much effect. These associations should be encouraged, since they set instruction on a more uniform, and, if possible, on a more effective basis. They give

a pledge to the public that a teacher's heart is in his work. A considerable commotion was caused at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, last Monday morning, by the appearance of the Board Treasurer, who visited the school for the purpose of sending home those pupils whese fees for the term are unpaid. Speaking of the occurrence, a local contemporary very properly remarks:—By the way, could not this business be managed in some less obtrusive way, so as not to be the means of stigmatizing an innocent boy or girl before a whole class, by proclaim-

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The total value of property in Bellevillehis year is \$433,640. A barrel of Mohawk potatoes, planted t Nashwaak, N.B., yielded 115 bushels, or 45 barrels.

Mr. T. W. Michael has succeeded Mr. Pankhurst as editor and proprietor of the Aylmer Paper. The Dominion officials of St. John, N.B., are contesting in the Supreme Court

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Diphtheria, which has been prevalent in the village of Newbury, Ont., for some time, is now somewhat abated, and the danger of it spreading is apparently over.

A public meeting held at Belleville on Friday night to consider the desirability of establishing a city hospital resulted in nothing being done. The attendance was appall small.

An investigation has been going on for some days at London in regard to alleged removals of malt from Labatt's malt house.

Mr. Godson found there was no basis for neighbour-er the 21st any charge.

The trouble between the head The trouble between the head master and the mathematical teacher in the High School, London, has been settled, and the charges of the former against the latter go down

Marshall Pierce, of Fall River, Mass., is very doubtful as to whether he will be able to effect the extradition of Walter Paine, recently arrested at Quebec, charged with embe zzling \$130,000. During the half year ending Juy 31st

there were ninety-five schools in operation under the jurisdiction of the Protestant secon of the Manitoba Board of Edical iz. : sixty English and thirty-five Men The committee appointed by the Belleville City Council to further the construction of the Murray canal, haw called

meeting of representatives of the

unicipalities interested, to be hell at the city hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 30th John Donnelly, one of the not ucan family, was arrested on Saturday at London on a charge of assisting his prother Thomas to escape from Constable carroll.

The affair took place some time go and the officers have been looking for Join ever ut the 1st At a meeting of the Brant Memorial Association, on Friday, at Brantford, the treasurer showed a subscription list of \$11,000. A committee has been appointed to meet with the City Council of Brant-

ord, to select the site where the proposed nemorial shall be erected. to make In the Wayne, Mich., Circuit Court, the ase of Brayton C. Day against the Canada Southern Railway Company, is being tried Mr. Day, while coupling a car to a reight train at Wyandotte, lost two finges, and sues the company for \$85,000, setting up that the car was improperly loaded

PARKHILL, Oct. 16.-James Underwood Township of Stephen, was thrown fom his norse at Greenway, and received internal njuries which proved fatal in a few nutes. Dr. Caw, coroner, was seit for out declined to hold an inquest, as I was ident that the death was purely accidental.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruty to Animals have obtained the learty o-operation of the Intercolonial, Western ounties, and Windsor and Annapoli Railway authorities, inasmuch as the latter have given permission for all conducors on the railways throughout Nova Scotiato be appointed agents of the Society.

The Newcastle, N. B., Advocate says being fitted up with one of Boss & South wood's freezers, of large dimensions, for the purpose of carrying over to Eigland several tons of frozen salmon. The ship per is Mr. J. P. Mowat, of Campbellton of that place.

The nomination of candidates to ill the vacancy in the House of Commons aused by the death of Hugh McLeod, late member for Cape Breton, was held at Adney on Thursday. Dr. McLeod, a brother of the late member; Murray Dood, and N. L. McKay, were nominated. The two first named are Government supporters, and the

latter Opposition. Last Tuesday week the miners at the o take off oggins Mines struck. Up to that time hey had been getting 32 cents per box, but ore that they demanded 40 cents. The company have offered 36 cents per box, but the men refuse to go to work unless their s complied with. The result will likely be that unless the work is at once resumed by the men, the company will close the ine and fill present contracts from Spring

lill or other mines. - Amherst Sentinel. NEW AGRICULTURAL WORKS AT GRIMS-.- The new Grout Agricultural Works at Grimsby village are rapidly approach-ing completion. They will form a splendid block, and be of great advantage to the village. At present a large engine, one of Messrs. J. H. Killey & Co.'s latest improved, is being placed in position. It is expected that the works will be in full operation in a few weeks, and will be one of complete of the kind in Canada.

Mr. Hugh Kerr, of Melvern Square, Annapolis Co., N.S., sends the following to the Bridgetown Monitor:—In one of the thunder storms that took place in the month of August last, a meteoric stone fell through the roof of a barn owned by Mr. George Dodge, of Wilmot, and burned the barn with its contents and about sixty tons of hay in it to ashes. Unfortunately, the stone was broken up by some person. It was represented to me as being the size of a half bushel. I was presented with a piece of the aforesaid stone upwards of four inches square and nearly two inches four inches square and nearly two inches deep. It is a strange material, such as I never saw before, and quite a curiosity.

The Brant Memorial Association meton Friday afternoon at Brantford. The treasurer's report shows a grant from the Six Nation Indians of \$5,000; Brantford City Council \$5,000; his Royal Highness Prince Arthur \$100; his Excellency the Governor General \$125, and private subscriptions from distinguished in

throughout the Dominion amounting to over \$1,000. The minutes of the Six Nation Council were read appealing to other municipalities and to the other Indian tribes to assist in their patriotic undertaking and the Board of Directors at Brantford will second them in this work. A Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council to select a proper site for the memorial.

Mr. Joseph Grobb, one of the old residents of St. Catharines, passed away to his long home a few days since in the 62nd year of his age. He was born in Clinton Township, and spent the best years of his life as a farmer. During the latter portion of his life he resided in St. Catharines, and in connection with one of his life here. of his life he resided in St. Catharines, and in connection with one of his sons carried on an extensive business as a manufacturer of furniture, and also carried on the business of manufacturing brick. He leaves a wife and six children (three boys and three girls) to mourn his loss. He was a man of great kindness of heart, always ready to help a friend, and a good citizen. For two years he represented St. George's Ward in the City Council, and for some years previous was a councillor in both the townships of Grantham and Louth.

At the Bartist convention at St. Cathariness.

hips of Grantham and Louth.
At the Baptist convention at St. Catharines on Thursday, a report was submitted from the trustees of the Canadian Literary Institute in Woodstock, and unanimously adopted, suggesting that a scheme be at once devised with a view of raising an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the literary downent fund of \$50,000 for the indepartment of the school, the theole department of which has been so so ously provided for by the munificant Senator McMaster. It is proposed the payment of subscriptions be extended the payment of subscriptions be extended the payment be the pledging of the amount comtemplated. The report endorses the idea of inaugurating a so for raising the amount necessary to for raising the amount necess the institute at once on a so footing in regard to running exp

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Prosecution of the Directors.

The Case Against Sir Francis Hincks MONTESAL, Oct. 16.—The court-room was densely crowded with members of the legal fraternity and prominent citizens when the case of the Queen v. Sir Francis Hincks was called this morning. A number of jurors were challenged by Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., counsel for the defence, and the jury finally chosen consists of ten English-speaking and two Frenchmen. The lish-speaking and two Frenchmen. The names of the following witnesses were called:—Sir L. Tilley, Messrs. W. J. Buchanan, Georga Hague, F. L. Burnett, C. H. Withers, M. J. Lonergan, Wm. B. Morgan, W. C. Pridhomme, Arch. Campbell, John Rankin, E. L. Bond, R. Moat, R. Beatty, R. R. Grindley.

Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., for the prosecution, then presented the case to the jury. He said this case was the second one in the history of this country, and all must admit

history of this country, and all must admit that it was one of a very serious and grave nature, one which charges the defendant with having, on the 6th of February last, submitted to the Dominion Government false returns respecting the affairs of the Consolidated Bank. He would merely submit to them a few facts in connection submit to them a few facts in connection with the organization of the Consolidated Bank. In the month of May, 1876, the old City Bank was in a sound condition financially, and in the confidence of the people. It was a bank which had been established in 1833, and had never closed its doors. In 1864 the Royal Canadian Bank was in operation, with its head offices in Toronto, and having numerous agencies. In 1869 this bank was obliged to suspend for a time, but resumed business again. On the 10th of May, 1876, the banks amalgamated under the name of the Consolidated Bank, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, and under most stock of \$4,000,000, and under most favourable auspices. Sir Francis Hincks, whose name was known throughout Canada as an able financier—there were none supposed to be better in the commercial world—was the first President, and con-

three discount to a short time ago. There were also other gentlemen of great prominence connected with the workings f this institution, and all were confident of the great success which would attend it. Affairs, however, seemed to take a downward tendency, and last spring the capital stock was reduced to \$2,400,000. Deposits disappeared after this, and there was a steady run which obliged the bank to suspend on the 1st August, 1879. Par-liament in 1871 passed a Banking Act which was applicable to banks started after that date. One of the clauses of that Act was that the President and officers of the institution should furnish monthly

the month showing the true liabilities and assets, and that should the returns be false or likely to mislead the public, such President and officers should be considered guilty of a misdemeanour, and be punished ecordingly. After the suspension of the bank the Directors called a meeting for the 18th of September, which was largely attended by interested shareholders. Sir Francis Hincks presided at that meeting, and many explanations were made and statements submitted. From these explanations it was found that as early as December the bank had been borrowing om other banks to the amount of \$622,000. In the returns which were made by the president and directors on the sixth of February, 1879, there was no mention of what was due to other banks. The importance of such an item could easily be seen. If it had been placed in the re-

bonds and demand notes which were worthless and could not in reality be called cash assets. He could not state the amount exactly, but it represented from three to four hundred thousand dollars. If these things had been properly entered, the public could have taken the alarm at once, but the arraignment came out of these attempts to conceal. He believed that it was an incorrect prover. believed that it was an incorrect proverb that "Figures could not lie." The case was one which had excited the whole country, and if the jury had brought the slightest feeling prejudicial to Sir Francis Hincks, he trusted that they would lay it

aside, as in no other way could they fulfil their duty. If there was a cloud to be re-moved which had darkened the commercial horizon, there was not one but would reoice. If the returns made on the 6th of ebruary were not false and deceptive according to the jury's judgment, then, of course, it was their duty to acquit; but, the other hand, if they thought from the evidence that the returns made were wilfully false, then Sir Francis Hincks should be found guilty, let the consequences be what they might to him.

The first witness was JOHN M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance in Can-

ada. He deposed as follows:—The return produced is dated 6th February. It is signed by Sir Francis Hincks and J. H. Rennie, General Manager. It is a document on file in the Finance Department. The return is a return of the Consolidated Raph of Caracter of 21st Japanery 1870. Bank of Canada on 31st January, 1879. The amount due to other banks in Canada was in blank. (The return was read to the

jury.) Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr—Every return passes through my hands. I open them all. Have been in the Department for ten years. I came direct from England to this Department. Was formerly in a bank in England and a bank in India be-

Mr. Keri—I want to show what is really the meaning of the words "due to other banks," and to remove the criminality of the defendant by showing the same interpretation placed upon them by the defendant is also placed upon them by the officer of the Crown.

His Hoxour—It is a question of evidence, not of opinion. I sustain the objection, and reserve it.

on, and reserve it.

Archibald Campbell, acting ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, acting general manager of the bank, deposed—The minute book (produced) and the balance book (produced) were in use by the bank in Jannary last. The "minute book," the book I now produce, contains among other statements a statement of the bank up to 31st January, 1879, and that includes the position of the bank on that day. I also produce the general balance book showing the balance owing by the bank to other banks. To get the whole of the amounts payable on demand I should have to produce all the

emand I should have to produce all the ledgers of the bank.

Mr. Ritchie desired to have produced the books of the local branch of the bank, in order to show the details of certain tran-

Mr. CAMPBELL, continuing—In January Mr. Campbell, continuing—In January and February last, Sir Francis Hineks was a director. The Bank held, on the 31st January last, as the amount of specie exclusive of the amount sent in by agencies, \$196,876.64. The amount held by agencies was \$114,584, making a total of \$311,460 of specie held by the Bank. Know nothing personally whether the amounts were correct. The two tellers, B. J. Hughes and Mr. Lawson, would be able to tell. Of the Dominion notes, there were \$166.485 in Montreal, and \$101,248.50 at the agencies, according to the books. The notes and cheques of other banks were \$101,344.15 in Montreal, and at the agencies \$162,488.84. I have no knowledge except by hearsay that

from the books in my possession I could there were bonds, &c., in the cash assets. From the books in my possession I could not say when the Consolidated Bank began to borrow money from other banks. They borrowed \$48,166.46 from the Bank of Commerce on the 25th October, 1878. Cannot tell about the entries made by the bank accountant I can state that on the 7th November, 1878. \$48,466.46 were borrowed from the 1878, \$48,466.46 were borrowed from the Bank of Commerce, on December 2nd, 1878, \$25,000, and on the same day, \$50,-000; 28th December, 1878, \$200,000 from British North America; on the 30th, \$200,000 more; 10th January, 1879, from Bank of Montreal, \$98,287.22; 22nd January, 1879, from Bank of Montreal, \$123,-138.89; January 28th, 1878, Bank of Montreal, \$50,000

treal, \$50,000.
Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr.—Have seen the bank returns to the Government in the book. The original receipts of the two sums of \$200,000, borrowed from the Bank of British North America on the 28th and 30th December, 1878, are not here. The loans on the 10th, 22nd, and 28th January became due on the 25th April, 1879, which appeared from the deposit receipts signed by Mr. Wethay. The deposit re-ceipts were returned by the Bank of Montreal upon payment of the money. ring to the receipts, he saw that the \$123,-138 89 borrowed on the 22nd January became due on the 25th April, 1879. The \$50,000 mentioned became due on the 28th January. All the deposit receipts were stamped, to signify that the receipts were paid. the three receipts in question being stamped on the 16th January, 5th March, and 7th April, 1879. These deposits became lue thirty days after notice. There was nothing in the receipts to show that notice

was ever given. The receipts were here read to the jury.

There was no evidence on any of these deposit receipts that they were due on 31st January, 1879. The two first were payable without notice that here interests. able without notice, they bore interest one if allowed to remain four months un paid, the other if allowed to remain three months. The original return of the Deputy Minister of Finance agrees exactly with the entries in the book. Have the pass books of the bank in my possible that have not examined them. The balances of the small pass books of all the

banky agree exactly with our books, except in the sum of \$615 in the Bank of Montreal balance. Witness meant the ledger from which the returns were made. It was not unusual to find discrepancies of this kind Mr. KERR-Mr. Campbell, will you ex-

plain to the gentlemen of the jury how the returns of other banks are made? Objected to and objection overruled.
Mr. CAMPBELL explained that the totals were taken from the books and the returns made to the head office. Montreal was as much a branch of the bank as any other returns to the Government within ten day after the expiration of the last day of branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st branch, the returns were made up to the by the messenger at the head office and handed to Mr. Pridham, the Inspector.

Have not compared the balance sheets with itials, "M. A. M.," the books of the bank.
The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

was in distress, and that its position was weakened; but no there was an endeavour to conceal this state of affairs, and hence the conceal this state of affairs, and hence the conceal this state of affairs are three affairs. to other banks in Canada \$... [The prosecution contend that the amount should have been specified, and that should have been specified, and that the omission is a criminal omission.] Specie, \$311,460.85; Dominion notes, \$267,733.50; notes of and cheques on other banks, \$263,838.99; notes and bills discounted, \$7,250,149.45; other assets, not included under any of the foregoing heads in the said return, \$_____.

The presention held amount should have

The prosecution hold amount should have been stated. Archibald Campbell's evidence was continued. Witness said—The figures in the general balance book show a correct statement of the various balance sheets referred to yesterday. The return to the Government was made from this balance book, and it corresponds exactly with the balance in this book. Mr. Pridham was balance in this book. Mr. Pridham was the responsible officer and inspector of the bank. The chief accountant on the 6th February was Mr. Helm. I was once inspector of the bank. The returns were made about ten days after the previous menth. I think it is impossible for the President or any one man to verify all these statements within ten days. The President has to rely upon the statements furnished by the officers of afternoon. I thought something was

WM. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—
I was in the employ of the bank in December, January and February as receiving teller. This witness' testimony went to show the various amounts on his book on 31st January last, among which debit slips representing \$221,495 wene given him to hold by the General Manager. These slips represented sums which had been loaned to various firms, of which Ascher & Co. had \$88,000. Reattie & years of age. which Ascher & Co. had \$68,000, Beattie & Co., \$25,000; Beatty & Co., \$12,000; Beattie & Co., \$30,070, and Furniss & Co., \$27,900.

Mr. Kerr—What is meant by the term "due to other banks in Canada" according to your interpretation, and what class of liabilities do you consider should appear under that head?

Witness—I have had no practice in preparing bank returns in Canada, and I should hardly like to say.

Mr. Kerr—In cases of loans of banks, what has been the general practice?

Mr. Ritchiz—I ebject, your Henour; it is illegal.

Mr. Kerr—I want to show what is really the meaning of the words "due to other banks" and to remove the criminality.

The defence declined to cross-examine.

Have been accountant of Consolidated Bank since the amalgamation; I was in charge of general ledger and journal of the Montreal branch. On 24th Oct., 1878, there were issued deposit receipts for \$48,-166.66. The entry can be found in the general cash book. On the 12th November deposit receipts for \$48,466.66 as a loan from the Bank of Commerce. On the 3rd December, 1878, three deposit receipts from the Stadacona Bank for \$75,000. The whole amount was not paid before the whole amount was not paid before the 31st January. There was one payment on the 5th of March, 1879, and another in

April.

The answers of this witness were alike unintelligible to judge, jury, counsel and reporters, and much of the testimony was lost notwithstanding great remonstrance.
Mr. RITCHIE-What amount was due to
the Bank of British North America and other banks on the 31st January last?
Mr. CORNELL—I can't answer that ques-

At this point Mr. Cornell, who appeared

to be unwell, fell in the box in a fainting fit, which caused some commotion in the Court. The heat, on account of the windows being closed, was unbearable and enough to make the strongest man, under a severe cross-examination, become weak.] RICHARD R. GRINDLEY, sworn—Was General Manager Bank of British North America in January last. The first loan in December was made on the 28th for \$200,000, the next on the 30th for \$200,000. They were represented by denosit \$200,000, the next on the 30th for \$200,000. They were represented by deposit receipts, which I now produce. The transactions were made with Mr. Renny, General Manager. They bear interest at 7 per cent. The collateral security received were bills discounted for \$352,076. They were not endorsed, but were accompanied by a letter which was considered sufficient guarantee along with the deposit receipts. ROBERT CASSELS, sworn, said—I have had considerable experience in banking in ROBERT CASSELS, sworn, said—I have had considerable experience in banking in Canada. Was present at the meeting in September last. The question I asked then was, when the Consolidated Bank commenced to make loans from other banks, and it was answered, Octoben. Sir Francis Hincks said \$66,000 had been the amount. No statement was made that notes hed

to be unwell, fell in the box in a fainting

been given as collateral security. I think the balance should appear on both sides of the account.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, sworn, said— He was manager of the Bank of Montreal in January last; he testified to the loans effected by the Consolidated Bank on Bank of Montreal, amounting to \$471,-461.11, all of which was covered by deposit receipts; he thought that the loans were placed under the head of "Due to other banks."

FRANK HENRY BURNETT (stockholder),

No statement was made that notes had

he should have had no confidence in the

CHARLES HENRY WETHEY, sworn, said-I was assistant manager of the Consolidated Bank in January last; had occasion to count the cash on 28th February; on the 19th February there were demand notes and bons amounting to over \$200,000.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

The Body of a Respectable Girl Found Dead in a Field.

Slet January. There were eighteen branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st January, 1879. Hold in my hand the balance sheets of the different offices, with the exception of Toronto, showing the state of affairs on that particular day. These were sent into the head office to show how matters were progressing at the branches. These balance sheets would generally be received on the 3rd or 4th of the month. They are received by the messenger at the head office and branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st matter of the news-papers that a defensive alliance had been formed between Austria and Germany proves true, all who value the peace of Europe will hail it as glad tidings of great joy. He defended the Government's policy in regard to Afghanistan, the main principle of which would continue to be defence not dominion. Turning to home affairs, he observed that the Liberals, in endeavouring to frame a programme, selected like a years of age. She was well dressed and had on her fingers a gold ring with the initials, "M. A. M.," and wore a pair of white gloves. In a purse found in her divide them least. In consequence

opened an inquest in No. 1 police station.

Thos. WILSON, being sworn, said—I was engaged repairing a house on Bush's farm, and while driving with Jos. Grimes this morning discovered the body of a young woman about fifteen yards from the fence; the face was discoloured, and the body lifeless, and lying on its back. I at once informed the police. I noticed a person about the same place about one o'clock this morning, but could not say it was deceased.

was deceased.

Constable Coulter testified—I was on duty at the police office when word was brought by Mr. Wilson that a woman was dead under the mountain; I received assistance and went to the place where I found the body, and removed it to the dead house by instruction from Coroner Rosebrugh. I searched the body to try and identify it. I found a purse and a piece of paper containing words as given above, and a ring with the letters M. A. M. and the rings produced. I learned afterwards from Detection Cata that her paper was Moreover.

the days. The President has to rely upon the statements furnished by the officers of the different branches of the bank. The head office at Montreal is quite distinct from the local Montreal branch. The President of the bank looked to the General Manager for the correctness of the return. All that the President could do was to compare the statement provided to the Government with his book.

Thomas McKay about three o'clock this afternoon. I thought something was wrong when she did not come home. She had been in poor health for about six weeks and complained of a pain in her breast. She was quiet but not melancholy, and had some restless nights lately. She did not threaten to go away this morning. She had a good breakfast before she left home as usual. She went out at eight Government with his book.

Wm. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—

o'clock and returned in about half an hour,

years of age.

The Coroner at this stage stated that

as a post mortem examination would have to be made and other evidence produced, he would adjourn the inquest until Monday evening.

It has since been learned that the unfor tunate woman purchased strychnine from Gerrie's drug store, James street, by which it is likely she brought about her untimely

was nothing of any consequence which was not really good. The total amount of cash items was \$210,073.34.

The defence declined to cross-examine. John A. Reddy, sworn—Was receiving teller in the Consolidated Bank on the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie \$21.35; Dominion notes, \$1,570; notes of and cheques of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$3,787; coverdue bills, bills of other banks, \$3,787; coverdue bills, \$2,259; other sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes. The total was \$40,241.44.

WM. C. PRIDHAM, sworn—Was acting in spector of the bank on 31st January last, Mr. Richie—What was Sir Francis Mills, and the composure of the morning never for sook them, except perhaps for the moment when the medical evidence was being elicited towards the close of the day. On the completion of the case for the Crown, his Lordship repeated his expression of yesterday, and announced that there was not present sufficient evidence to prolong the trial, and the accused were accordingly under his direction set at liberty. his conviction of the guilt of the accused which Judge Galt failed to see sufficient t

which Judge Galt failed to see sufficient to send the case to the jury.

The liberation of Dr. Bowers and George McCabe was followed by strong manifestations of rejoicing by their friends outside the precincts of the court. About ten o'clock over one hundred sat down to an oyster supper given by Dr. Bowers at Geo. Harwood's. About 11 o'clock, the party, headed by the Woodstock band, started for Ingersoll, where great preparations are being made to give them a reception.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 19.—Four negro seamen on the British barque Nova Scotia mutinied yesterday off Annapolis. One of the mutineers was shot and badly wounded by the captain. The mutineers were ironed by, the aid of marines from the Naval Academy and brought here for trial,

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Conservative Demonstration at Schouvaloff Proposes a Partition of The Daty of the Christian Church Manchester.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

What the English Press think of it. MANCHESTER, Oct. 17 .- A great Conservative demonstration is in progress here to-day, and will be continued to-morrow. The Marquis of Salisbury received an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recommending the establishment of a Minister of Commerce. Lord Salisbury said the subject had already had the attention of the Government. He would express no opinion regarding the result of the gigantic armaments of European Powers. They compelled those Governments to find sustenance for them by indirect taxation, but he was surprised that a great agricul-tural country like the United States should consent to submit for the sake of a small portion of its citizens to such heavy protection. He could not help thinking the time would come when the farmers of the United States would prefer cheap cotton and iron to dear. When that time comes, he said, no obstacles like European arma-ments will prevent the United States from

in January last; he testified to the loans effected by the Consolidated Bank on Bank of Montreal, amounting to \$471,-461.11, all of which was covered by depesit receipts; he thought that the loans were placed under the head of "Due to other banks."

Frank Henry Burnerr (stockholder), sworn, said he was present at the meeting in September last; testified to a conversation between Sir Francis Hincks and himself concerning the Bank having borrowed large amounts from other banks. Had he known that, he should have had no confidence in the acted up to the circular by opposing Russia sufficiently. He justified the policy Russia sufficiently. He justified the policy of the Government point by point, strong hostility to Russia being very noticeable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said that in the present state of the Russian empire, Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. sent state of the Russian empire, Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The bad administration of the Government of Turkey or of any other country would never instify us in handing over a great strategetic position to any Power whose aggression threatens the happiness and independence of the world; but there are other rounts of the Treaty of Raylin header other points of the Treaty of Berlin besides the occupation of the Balkans. If they could not trust the Turkish senti could not trust the Turkish senu-nel on the ramparts, they might trust the Austrian sentinel at the door Since the Austrian occupation of Novi Bazar, the advance of the Russians beyond

'My Existence Has Become Intelerable."

HAMILTON, Oct. 17.—This forenoon instability. If the assertion of the news-The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—To enable your readers to better comprehend the specific grounds upon which the prosecution of the Consolidated Bank directors is brought, the following are the items to which the crewn takes exception as published in the return forwarded the Government dated 31st January, and which are alleged to be false.—Deposits payable on demand.

White gloves. In a purse found in her pocket was a piece of paper on which was a piece of paper

measures or by more cautious and less exciting methods."

THE UTE WAR.

Arrival of the Troops at the White River Agency.

Disappearance of the Hostiles

Afghanistan.

THE OFFER DECLINED.

England will not Allow Russian Interfer-ence, but will Herself Decide the Future of Afghanistan.

New York, Oct. 16.—The relations be

ween England and Russia are at this noment almost critical. The friendly inmoment almost critical. The friendly in-terchanges between the two Powers have given way to evidences of jealous diplomatic questionings. England has been watching with no little fear the progress of the Russian expedition against Tekke, and the possible Russian occupation of Herat has been discussed. The Russian Herat has been discussed. The Russian journals urge the Czar to extend his territory in Central Asia down to the Hindoo Koosh and to secure Herat. On Monday Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Lord Salisbury. Schouvaloff proposed that Russia shall have the western part of Afghanistan, while England shall take possession of the eastern part as far as the Hindoo Koosh. Lord Salisbury declined in most emphatic and even harsh terms in most emphatic and even harsh terms, saying England would not allow Russia to meddle in any-way whatsoever in the matter. He said the future of Afghanistan would be settled by England exclusively, would be settled by England exclusively, and refused to entertain any proposition on the subject. It is believed the representations of Count Munster, the German ambassador, influenced Salisbury's determined course. It is also rumoured the English Government have lately succeeded in obtaining assurances from the Shah of Persia in the event of complications between England and Russip Persia will be the subject of the subjec tween England and Russia. Persia will not side with Russia. Salisbury's emphatic language is probably based on the certainty that in the race for Herat the English could undoubtedly first reach the

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

War Estimates adopted by the Austro-Hungarian Government. VIENNA, Oct. 19 .- The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have accepted the war estimates for the maintenance of the Imperial army for the next ten years. The Hungarian Government has submitted a statement, showing when the military systems are completed, Italy will have over 2,000,000 soldiers. France now has 1,815,-000, and in 1892 she will have 2,723,000. Russia already disposes of 2,389,000, while Austro-Hungary has 1,194,000.

NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

Personnel of the Last Government formed at Constantinople. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The Turkish Ministry has resigned and the following new Cabinet has been formed:—Said Pasha, Grand Vizier; Sawas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mahomed Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Cadre Pashs, Minister of Commerce; Rifi Pasha, President of Council; Eded Pasha, Minis ter of Finance; Djeodet Pasha, Minister of Justice; Soudhi Vakoufs Safvet Pasha, Director General of Reforms and Chief of Inspectors with the right of communi

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

cating directly with the Sultan.

Her Royal Highness' Departure from Ottawa—Leave-taking on Board the Sar-matian. OTTAWA, Oct. 17 .- This afternoon at 2.15 oʻclock her Royal Highness the Princess Louise left Ottawa en route for Quebec from which place she sails to-morrow for ance of worthy allies they might maintain peace and right abroad.

Loxdon, Oct. 18.—The Times, in a leading editorial article, after review of the speech made by Lord Salisbury, at Manicheter, last night, says:—

"Such is the subtance of the vindication with which Lord Salisbury is preached by Lord Salisbury is preached with a force which the Opposition and following the service of the Vicergal party. Among those present to bid her Royal Highness good-bys were Lieut. General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, Sir Alexander Campbell, Hon. Mr. Masson, Hon. John O'Counor and Sheriff Powell. The spages placed to mounced our policy so vehemently that, as it between the country is appealed to, and he present Ministry was to be undone. He has shown that the interests of the Empire, and not of a party, will be at issue when the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have hitherto been safe in his handa."

The Manchester Guardian, in an article on the same subject, concludes:—

"It is this exaggeration of tone, this adoption of wis person." All the country is appealed to make the country. If the security of the Empire be the cloject we all have in view, it is on the same subject, concludes:—

"It is this exaggeration of tone, this adoption of wis person." All the country is appealed to make the country. If the security of the Empire be the cloject we all have in view, it is most likely to be achieved by such measures or by more cautious and less exciting methods."

The Manchester Guardian, in an article on the same subject, concludes:—

"It is this exaggeration of tone, this adoption of wis person." All the carriage containing their Excellencies arrived in the country is appealed to make the country is appealed to the contract of the person. The contract of the person. The contract of the person of the contract of the person of the person of the person of the person of the pers Royal Highness shook hands with a number of acquaintances, and wished them good bye. She was tendered many a hearty bon voyage in return. While this was going on a citizen present called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, which were rendered with a will. Before the princess shook hands with a strong scouting party is thought to be in the vicinity of Colorado. This is the most presistent fighting the light most presistent fightin

"Which is true." As the title media and the critical particular states of the case. The wind particular states of the case and the critical particular states of the c

VICE IN THE CITY.

and Community.

In the Metropolitan church las Sunday evening, and before a large congregation, the Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor, delivered an able discourse on the subject of "A Prosperous Church." In the course of his remarks the preacher rethe course of his remarks the preacher referred to the revelations made by The Mail respecting the prevalence of vice and immorality in the city, and called upon the Christian Church and community to insist upon sweeping reforms being effected so as to remove the evil. His remarks, especially those with regard to the question of the prevalence of vice, were listened to with the utmost attention,

Rev. Dr. Potts, in discussing his subject, stated that a prosperous charge in the section of the prevalence of vice, were listened to with the utmost attention.

ject, stated that a prosperous church is alive to social and moral reform, that the Church is neither stepping down nor out of its legitimate sphere of work in feeling a deep interest in all that pertains to the morality of the city. The Church had been to blame in not giving sufficient attention to those reforms which point to virtue. tion to those reforms which point to virtue. If all that was stated be true, there is ground for reform in the administration of the law in this city. The preacher at this point publicly thanked the press of the city for its warning voice, and especially The Mail for the revelations which it had made—revelations that the preacher believed could be substantiated by unquestionable statistics. It was just possible lieved could be substantiated by unquestionable statistics. It was just possible that while we have been congratulating ourselves on the morality of the city, on the Sabbath observance in the city, and on the large attendance in all our sanctuaries, this work of social degradation and immorality has been making headway to such an extent as to have become alarmine to every extent as to have become alarming to every thoughtful citizen and Christian. The preacher referred to the fact of the failure of the authorities to suppress pleasure boating on the Sabbath during the past summer, although the Chief of Police had intimated to a committee of the Evangeli-cal Alliance that the steamboat owners had been warned and would be prosecuted—a promise which had not been fulfilled. The

rev. gentleman eulogised the rank and file of the police force of the city, expressing his belief that the men were not exceeded on the continent, and declaring that if they were properly directed those dens of infamy day. o which reference had been made would be wiped out of the city, and a disgrace reved from us as a community. It was the duty of the Christian church and of the entire Christian community to bring the entire Christian community to bring the majesty of public opinion to bear upon those crying evils and to insist upon the adoption and carrying out of such reforms as would absolutely remove them. The rev. gentleman afterwards dealt with the

ance and to rescue the social and moral wrecks that are all along the shore. INDIAN ATROCITIES.

Horrible Record of Rapine and Murder DENVER, Oct. 16.—Despatches from Santa Fe indicate that the Apache Indians under Victoria have not been completely whipped. On Tuesday news came of a massacre of citizens near Hillsboro', the scene of the former difficulties. The de-

spatch states that the Indians made their spatch states that the Indians made their appearance in Mesilla valley on Saturday, and continued murdering and fighting. On Saturday and Sunday a party of thirty men were attacked by about a hundred Indians, and so far but one escape is reported. Nine men and two families, with the exception of two persons, were killed at McEver's ranch, 15 miles from Hills-box. The woney were entered provision.

which were rendered with a will. Before entering, the Princess shook hands with Capt. Stewart and Lieut. Gourdeau, and then noticing that the officers of the guard of honour were not present, she sent for them and shook hands with Capt. Dunlerie, Lieut. Graburn, and Adjt. Walsh in turn. As the train started the band played the National Anthem, and the crowd enthusiastically cheered, a compliment which the Princess, standing on the platform of the car, graciously acknowledged,

QUEBEC, Oct. 18.—The special train with the viceregal party on board arrived at Point Levis this morning at 6 45, and was received by Lieut. Gen. McDougall and suite, Colonel Strange, Colonels Duchesnay, D. A. G. Montizembert, and Rianchet.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES

CANADIAN. The site of the old Listowel High School was sold the other day for the sum of \$405. During the last month the Listowel Public School had 473 pupils on its roll, with an average attendance of 368. The South Perth Teachers' Association

meets in St. Mary's on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16 and 17. Mr. Lewis is expected to be present and deliver a lecture. Mr. James P. McMnrrich, B.A., has been appointed assistant to Prof. Croft in the chemistry classes in University College, during the illness of Dr. Ellis.

The brick work of the new Listowel High School was completed last week, and the carpenter work was being pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Clappe, formerly bandmaster of the G.G.F.G., Ottawa, has been appointed In-structor of Music in the Sarnia Public Schools, at a salary of \$300 per annum. The Ontario Government will allow the Ottawa Public School Board \$1,000 for the use of their buildings for Model School purposes until the erection of the new building.

The following is the attendance recorded at the Ottawa public schools for the month of September:—Total average attendance, 1,568; total on roll, 1,977; average regularity, 79 per cent.

The annual sports of the pupils attending the Galt Collegiate Institute were held on the college grounds on the 3rd inst. The weather was very fine, and consecutive the college grounds of the state of quently the attendance, particularly of ladies, was very good. Everything passed off very pleasantly, the various games being well contested. The Foresters' band was on the ground, and enlivened the proceedings with some capital music. The championship race was won by Mr. R. McDonald, Teronto.

The regulations of the Education Department provide that the first term in the County Model Schools will begin on Friday, Aug. 29th, and end on Saturday, October 25th. The closing examination will begin on Thursday, Octo Friday, the 24th, at the option of the several Boards. The second term of the Model Schools will begin on Monday, Oct. 27th and end on Saturday, Dec. 20th. The closing examination will begin on Thursday, Dec. 18th, or the following Fri

A special meeting of the city of Ottawa Separate School Board was held on the 7th inst., when the report of the School Man agement Committee was presented, re-commending that the Board should assume the control and management of the Com-mercial Academy, paying to each of the teachers employed the sum of \$200 per annum. The report was adopted, and the Finance Committee were authorized to make arrangements with the Christian temperance reform, and claimed that a church could not be regarded as prosperous unless it was earnest and active in assisting to remove the evils of intemper-Brothers for the purchase of the furnitur in their Academy. A financial statement was also submitted, showing a surplus of The annual expenditure was

stated to be about \$10,000 and the receipts \$12,000. The following are the regulations made by the Militia Department in regard to military drill in schools:—If an university college or school has adopted a special uni-form to be worn by all students attending such university, college or school, such uni-form, if suitable for military parades and exercises, will be accepted as the uniform of the company. Uniform need not be the same in all schools, but such members must wear that adopted for the company to which they belong. This may be composed of scarlet, blue, rifle-green or grey tunic, or Norfolk jacket, with blue, black, rifle-green or gray trousers and forage cap or shake, as may be preferred. Clothing of any pattern worn by cadets or soldiers At the North Wellington Teachers' Association meeting, held in Mount Forest on the 2nd inst., with Mr. Clapp, I.P.S., in the chair, the teachers were addressed on educational topics by Messrs. Reid and Moran. In the evening there was a public entertainment, to which the choir of the Methodist church lent its valuable assistance.

Methodist church lent its valuable assistance. The next day's meeting was addressed by Mr. Craig, on first and second-class problems. Mr. Westervelt's paper on Model Schools was much appreciated. Mr. Shields, the newly-appointed teacher of modern languages in the High School, recited "The Battle of Killiecrankie" with much effect. These associations should be encouraged, since they set instruction on a more uniform, and, if possible, on a more effective basis. They give a pledge to the public that a teacher's heart is in his work. A considerable commotion was caused at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, last Mon-day morning, by the appearance of the Board Treasurer, who visited the school

for the purpose of sending home those pupils whose fees for the term are unpaid. Speaking of the occurrence, a local contemporary very properly remarks:—By the way, could not this business be managed in core less obtaining managed in some less obtrusive way, so as not to be the means of stigmatizing an innocent boy or girl before a whole class, by proclaiming aloud a parent's delinquency? ang aloud a parent's delinquency? That parent may be deserving of punishment, but it seems to us that there is ample provision in the laws of our country for such derelictions, without visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children. Besides, we can quite understand that it is hardly fair to the masters (who already have little masters).

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1879. THE "HUM" PEARD.

understand why Sir LEONARD TILLEY should desire to meet the fair demands of marrafacturers, and even go so far as to examine into the various industries, when that heaven-born financier. Sir RICHARD CARTWRESHT, was content to ignore their existence. But the results are as different facts. as the policies are far asunder. The outcome of the care-sided free trade policy was-annual deficits which threatened to bring the country to rum; against the National Policy was that it stagnation in every branch of manufactures; demoralization of trade consequent upon the want of confidence in the commercial parametric stagnation in every branch of manufactures; demoralization of trade consequent upon the want of confidence in the commercial parametric stagnation. the commercial community; suspension of public works from lack of means to carry them oa, and corresponding loss of interest on maney invested in partially completed undertakings; lack of em- and, after the Globe, echoed by all the the United States. The inspection made by Sir Leonard Tilley during his visit different condition of affairs as the result of the protection policy. The factories are busily engaged in fulfilling orders, with English trade, while curtailing of which there is an abundance. The manufacturers are well satisfied with foreign nations. The Opposition ceived for their goods, although not A sudden regard for English inexceeding those previously obtained, are terests had taken possession of yet remunerative, because they have them, after their five years of the home market. Our mechanics are more fully employed than for many mined to be English and patriotic when years past, and are receiving higher wages. Their position is, moreover, improving daily, from the new industries power. Our readers well remember that of the late elections, especially that M. Joix contemplates resignation,

ous eyes. These politicians have grown This fact was pointed out again and trust that Sir John will continue to so accustomed to financial deficits and distress that prosperity and the prospect in the opinion or the practice of the distress that prosperity and the prospect of an equilibrium between income and expenditure startle them. Doubts are copjured up as to the facts, and an equilibrium to caused any change in the opinion or the practice of the late Government, which never showed any jealous care for English interests during that period. But when the expenditure startle them. Founds are any jealous care for English interests oppured up as to the facts, and an during that period. But when the successor must take the reins; and the successor must take the reins; and when he does so remind them of that was different. And when the National was different. And when the National fact, he gives them courage and confiwas raised by the Globe on the occasion of Sir Leonard Tilley's visit to Hamil- widely different. The cry of "anti-Engton, and as the story will be retold in tour, it may be worth while to dispel some of these maniacal illusions. Rolling mills and nail factories, it is said, cated, in advance, in the Opposition were established before the National press; and we have reason to believe Policy came into force. That is very true; that our opinions will be justified, and but under Sir Richard Cartwright's that the Finance Minister's policy will Administration these industries were fully realize his own expectations in that being strangled, and, except for a change | matter. We have been able to bring toof Government and of policy, they must gether a few figures which seem to us to prices would have followed, and foreigners would have been provided with employ- with England and the United States remore than pleased to find Sir John servatives may calculate on being able market. Not only has this catastrophe been averted, but our own market is kept for our own manufacturers. The shall tabulate the results of our investidifference between the influence of the policies of the late and present Dominion Governments is, therefore, this—that while the former gagged in-dustry, the latter protects and stimu-lates it. Regarding stove manufacturing, it is assumed by the Globe that th business has been dull recently. The very reverse is the case, for all our Place stove manufactories have been turning out a larger quantity than during any previous year, and have to-day lighter stool in hand. But if it were true, how woul American stoves to come in at nomina duties and thus glut the market ? manufacturers are not fully employed how can orders be multiplied by ac mitting surplus stocks from the Unite States under a lop-sided Free Trad policy? Sympathy is sought to be en listed for sewing machine manufacturer who are engaged in the export trade This outburst of Grit good-will is un necessary and grotesque. Canadian and American makers, both working unde protective tariffs, are supplying fre trade countries with sewing machines The business is still prosperous to th Canadian exporter, who enjoys, more over, a measure of protection in the hom market. But the utter fallacy of th objections taken by the Reform journal is apparent in their own statements tha the tariff is "enabling the manufacturer ' to fleece the people," and is neverthe The contradiction is ludicrous to any practical mind. But a relish is given to the statements by the admission, made in sheer ignorance of its importance, that most of the pro-true, which it is not, it would effectually answer any whining complaint presperity of our manufacturers. The true state of the case is simply this Minister's statement could be made that under the policy of Sir RECHARD He told the House he would take Cartwright our manufacturers were out of foreign nations than out of Eng-closing their establishments and becom-land; and he has done so. In that one ing involved in ruin; while under the matter of sugars alone see what the renational policy introduced by Sir sults have been. Our own capital has Leonard Tiller they are advancing in been invested; our own vessels enprosperity and extending their opera-tions. The Globe itself confesses own merchants have made profit; our that such a result has been obtained, own refinery has been kept working. simply questioning the cause to which our own coal has been consumed; and Minister found, it is true, a greater "state of activity prevailing" than goes up now, it is not exceptional here, twelve months ago, is its candid confession. No sooner is it compelled to rethe raw material. We might have covered cognize the improvement than it strains much wider ground than we have coverits ingenuity to frame an excuse ed in the figures given above. The same outside of this country. Yet, according to the same authority, aur exports are demand for to the same authority, our exports are declining, and there is no demand for there is a decrease, as natural in the case Canadian manufactures abroad. writer apparently was troubled with some qualms of conscience at what he had written, for at the close of the Halifax, the sugar importations from the article he makes a clean breast of it and says, "very little of it is due to the "new tariff." Here, however, we have our readers as but an example of a grea

The suggestion made by our contemporary that Cauada should return to Free Trade partakes of the nature of an elephantine pleasantry.
day England stands alone advocate of pure free trade. Although, as a great manufacturing nation, her interests are to obtain ad-

Kingdom, and are disputing English, pre-eminence abroad. If Massachusetts cotton spinners and Pennsylvania iron masters are able to ship their productions to Europe, and compete with English manufacturers in their own home markets, how could any manufacturing industry be profitably continued in Canada under Free Trade in view of the present development of American manufactures? The province in the Dominion was, we believe, represented at the banquet tendered to Sir John Mactonly Tories, but all honest Reformers, are tiring.

There is another point worthy of notice. These imported breadstuffs, the Globe tries to make out, are chiefly grain and flour, while as a matter of fact—and our contemporary cannot plead ignor-TILLEY had an Tuesday a good opporalready been productive of such bene-ficial results. The firm position taken by our city members on the protection question has been fully justified by the

OUR UN-ENGLISH TARIFF.

ployment and emigration of Canadians to little Grit sheets, that live, as woodcocks do, on suction. It was in vain Toronto manufacturing establish that the policy of our party was alleged ments on Tuesday revealed an entirely to be different. It was in vain that the The Opposition the tariff as a whole. The prices re- would not hear, would not heed. which the tariff is gradually calling into existence.

It is but natural that Reformers should watch this industrial growth with envi-'lish policy' was raised at once, and has Increased indicate in a very striking manner the was proper and natural. spectively. We have taken only five ports, but we might have taken many more with equally favourable effect. We gations as follows:

> STATEMENT showing the increase in trade with Great Britain and the decrease in trade with United States for the months July and August, 1879, as compared with July and August, 1878:

> > COTTONS.

Decrease with

Increase with

	1 mice.	Cricus Drocosts	C /seccus Doubles,
ng	Toronto	\$ 24,745	\$ 18,387
e-	Montreal.	30,000	78,069
88	Halifax		17,465
ld	St. John		22,116
ng	Quebec		10,990
al			
If	Total	\$84,613	\$147,027
d,		IRON AND STEE	L.
d-		Trade with	Trade with
d	Place.	Great Britain.	United States.
le		.\$ 43,607 Inc.	\$ 4,217 Inc.
n-	Montreal.	. 343,895 Inc.	13,767 Inc.
rs		. 6,887 Inc.	12,116 Dec.
е.	St. John .	40,395 Dec.	15,607 Dec.
1-	Quebec	. 1,140 Dec.	1,703 Dec.
d			
er	Total inc.		
e	from G.B.	\$352,844 with U	.8.\$11,442
8.		SUGARS.	
ie	Place.	Decrease with	Decrease with
B-		Great Britain,	
ie l		\$ 39,799	\$108,515
ie		62,783	164,118
ls		9,849	29,913
at		13,218	34,061
rs	Quebec	4,137	19,553
θ-	Total	\$129,786	\$356,160
"	5.00		
	ודמ ו	ATOM TREW TOTAL	TRADE

Statement showing direct imports of raw sugar in our own vessels from the West Indies in the quarters ending 30th June,

We do not think that any more remarkable confirmation of the Finance own refinery has been kept working attributed. "The Finance we have had all along a better and cheaper article than ever. If the price of sugar, the decrease from the United States is immensely greater than from England. At some of our ports, as at United States have a distinct acknowledgment that the revival of industry is due in a measure to the National Policy. The extent of that aid can best be determined by eadeavoured for so long a time to make English merchants believe that the new policy of Canada was going to ruin their trade with this country.

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—
Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain.
It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, any terms, protectionist doctrines are growing apace. American goods, produced under a protective tariff, are, indeed, seen everywhere in the United

had given to him, in fee for ever, the good will, the confidence, the trust of a large body of men smong the

large body of men among the States into Canada is chiefly most cultivated, successful, enterprising and patriotic in Canada. Under these circumstances the Under these circumstances the demonstration took a not unnatural OME of the most direct accusations TUPPER could hardly have avoided recalling the Quebec Conference and the formation of the Union and the men who had been engaged in the great work. Hon. Mr. Langevin was naturally enough in the same mood, and Mr. CHAPLEAU, who is of the younger race of statesmen, took on a little of the present the country of t

> but not so fully as he probably would have done if he had not known that dissolution. points of his speech deserve especial consideration; the first is the fact bear the honours of leadership for years future to follow in his footsteps, and up- or under the influence of unreasoning hold the traditions of his policy. An- impulse, left the Conservative ranks to the minds of his hearers was that at last appointed, like the men who, deluded a British Premier had adopted a truly imperial view of Canada, and had done for us a daring and great thing. The indignation which Sir John Macdonald in many of the counties they have expressed at the treatment which Lord Beaconsfield's speech had received at the hands of the Opposition in Canada was proper and natural. We have so often expressed that view that we were informed) in a minority now, the Con-MacDonald, with his fuller knowledge, to command, for almost taking it and expressing with emphasis his condemnation of conduct so unpatriotic and so unwise. The fact that Lord Beaconsfield had taken a new and deep interest in Canada came with particular force from Sir John, in- as much as we all understood what he M. Joly, but since the lapse of that

> BEACONSFIELD. Another fact was stated by Sir John MACDONALD which will be of interest to our information only one result can the country, namely, that it was in con- arise. That result we have indicated templation at an early period to issue tenders for one hundred and fifty miles or so of railway still further west of Red wish to be unusually specific. were let this year; this, with the seven hundred and twenty-two miles already under construction or contract, will make at least eight hundred and seventy miles of the great Pacific Railway which PER made some remarks which, in addition to Sir John Macdonald's remarks gives confidence to us in our belief that the impulses of benefit for us from English policy will be strong and lasting. Sir CHARLES said that he was free to state that the British Government has the Pacific Railway. If we make the usual enlargements of the projection of Ministerial utterances we way, we suppose, gather additional evidence from this that those who taunt Ministers with failure in their English mis-

arise in time. In the meantime, Minever it may annoy an Opposition and thus give them a freer field for nisrepresentation, is nevertheless approved of by all who prefer prudence to prolixity, and silence to speech out of

tired of the N.P., and do they wish to "tired of the N.F., and do they wish to
"kill it by covering it with ridicule?"
The Tories are not tired of the
N. P. at all, but they find it
wearisome work pointing out and
correcting our contemporary's gross

For twenty years the Aignan language
has been officially taught at her military
stations in the hope that it might prove
a weapon to further Russian aggrandisement.

Will England be able to successfully

THE "HUM TIBALE."

The idea of a Canadian Finance Minister visiting the man afacturing centres with a view to gather information respectively with a view to gather information respectively. The Dominion Government from its purely historical aspects, had many political associations for Sir John many political associations f generally their position and prospects, is a novelty to the Reformers. Their chagrin thereat is intense. They fail to there that he laid the foundations of his friendship for the greatest among the amounted to over \$90,000. It will be seen French Canadian people; there that he then that of the \$105,725 of duties exhibited the natural wideness and obtained from imported breadstuffs during the four months and a half from the liberalty of his nature; and there that he liberalty of his nature is and there that he liberalty of his nature. ably contributed not less than one-third. The rice imported from the and Arracan rice brought in bond by way of United States ports. The Globe now sees wherein it has deceived its readers. Is it too much to expect that it will make the amende honorable, confess that it has misquoted figures, and concealed facts necessary to a proper understanding of the subject; or will it, as heretofore, adhere to its

of statesmen, took on a little of the prevailing colour of reminiscence, but, of course, the meeting was not all of this character. We refer to that aspect as the one that first struck one, the one that first struck one, the one that was natural, graceful, and touchis noticeable by those whose business is As was expected, Sir John Macdon- political criticism, it appears as ALD launched into contemporary politics, if the Ministry had determined on resigning without pressing a dissolution. Events have so shaped yet remunerative, because they have them, after their five years of the advantage of a steady demand for the home market. Our mechanics are over English goods. They were deterfrom the breasts of the Ministry, and from a general election. We understand and that he is preparing for that event by the not unnatural or unusual means of providing for his

friends as far as circumstances will permit. Dismissals have taken place, and dismissals are hinted at, and if authority other point which must be well borne in support M. Joly. They have been disthe Pacific slander, left Sir John MACDONALD to support the very virtuous himself stated—that he had been in per-period all hope has departed, and all sonal communication on several oc-that remains for the Rouge Premier is casions, for a length of time, with Lord the plunge. We look forward to the meeting of the Legislature with interest but without anxiety, for according to

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS. SHALL Russia or Great Britain acquire Afghanistan? is the question of the hour. Cabul, the Czar proposes that the counabout Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and her Majesty. Lord Salisbury's "will permit no interference by Russia "tan." The manifesto of Lord Lyrron, expressed the liveliest desire to aid given at Simla last year, has been re-Canada in her great enterprise of iterated and endorsed. That this decision is not only necessary but well timed is evident on a consideration of

the facts. England's policy towards Afghanis-It could hardly have been expected that Ministerial policy would at this date be more fully developed than we have indicated. The policy of Government is one of effort. The results must arise in the state of the s have advanced southward to Persia and isters are not unwise in exercising on many subjects a reticence which, howbeing misrepresented by Russian minis-ters and agents. If the Berlin Confer-ence had failed, the Russians would have occupied Herat with KAUFFMAN'S force and threatened Cabul. When all pretext for an open breach of peaceful relations with England was removed, IMPORTED BREADSTUFFS,
Some days ago we said that the importation of American grain into the Maritime Provinces had practically ceased under the new tariff, and that the farmers of Ontario and Quebec were now supplying our friends down there. The steadily pursued. Military reverses have, however, temporarily checked the advance of the Czar, although Globe of Tuesday replied as follows: they cannot change his aim and intent. St. Petersburg, according to the latest reports in the latest reports in the latest reports. the Maritime Provinces paid between buoyed up with the hope of a speedy ading to the latest reports, is still March 15th to July 31st, in duties on American breadstuffs, the enormous sum of \$105,724? Are the Tories England's control over Afghanistan. For twenty years the Afghan language

correcting our contemporary's gross misrepresentations on the subject.

The duties on the imports of breadstuffs from the United States into the Mariand complete. Any military danger to resist aggression from the North? Never before was her position so strong time Provinces since the new tariff was enacted to the 31st July, were as fol-

"ritory would form a legitimate casus MACKENZIE'S many prominent bad qualities for leadership, we could not help recognizing Mr. BLAKE'S superior deficiencies. What is it "sent this invasion of her rights, we might very properly regard her as a superior deficiencies. What is superior deficiencies. What is that the people of West Durham are asked to secure in Mr. will be necessary to cotapel the Shah to repel aggression. The successes in Afghanistan have cotavinced him of our all occasion when Mr. Blake has different this invasion of their recognizing Mr. Blake's superior deficiencies. What is superior deficiencies. What is superior deficiencies. military prowess, and a defensive alliance is quite on the cards. Britain might, moreover, in self-defence, aid ably declared Sir John right and Mr. the Turcomans-a measure which would BLAKE wrong. Is it firmness of charachave the effect of causing a revolution among all the Asiatic tribes annexed during recent years. Our position in low lifting hands and eyes to heaven Afghanistan is at this moment almost impregnable, for we control all the passes leading from Cabul to the Inpasses leading from Cabul to the Indian frontier. Anglo-Indian troops can reach Herat before any Russian expedition, whose flank and rear would be open to a Persian attack supported by Great Britain. Checkmated in Europe by the German-Austrian alliance and the firm resistance of German has been depended in the Senate, and leaving them in the lurch on the Letellier matter in 1878 and at the elections. Is it practical strategraphic and the senate of the senate o offered by England, the Czar has changed his field of operations to Asia.

"Your Afghan successes," said a high Russian functionary during the present year, "will compel us to take Merv "whether we like it or not. Our Empire is founded on prestige as much as | prolific in such. When he touched the natter of State necessity that we should redress the balance in Central 'Asia." GORTSCHAKOFF and the war party have forced the Czar to launch out on this undertaking. Fortunately England is no longer hampered by European complications, and is, therefore, better prepared to resist any encroachment in whatever quarter it may be threatened. The firm stand taken by the Foreign Secretary symbolises the strength and determination of the

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS. HER Royal Highness the Princess HER Royal Highness the Princess his theories as FALSTAFF'S was. He LOUISE departed from Canada at Quebec has been treated with singular kindness prevention of railway accidents. Now in midst of such weather as she landed in the press, and he has never exhibited that the personal attacks and insinuain at Halifax nearly a year ago. It was a kindly impulse in return. He has tions of the boulevard, or, as they would dull, dark, rainy and cold, but on had many compliments from friends and fees, but his bitter tongue drops both occasions she had the gratiboth occasions she had the gratification of witnessing how a whole
people in one case, and a large in the people in th people in one case, and a large twould be impossible to discover in body of Ministers and officials in him a single through the carried considered the control of the case. the other, were cheerfully active in submitting themselves to circumstances and in endeavouring to make her Royal Highness forget the accidents of climate in a warm welcome and in a most heartfelt godspeed. Her Royal Highness has had a year's experience of Canada, has seen much of it, has travelled much, has shared in its sports, has witnessed its enthusiasm for herself, its loyalty for Queen VICTORIA; and we doubt not that she carries home to England a warm and gracious feeling towards this country and people. She has seen how fertile this country is. She has been the witness of its varied products. She has seen our cities and our solitudes, our rivers and our lakes, and we doubt not she will be a witness for Canada to the British people. Not from her will any contradictions of Lord Beaconsfield come; not from her will any words of disparagement fall. We can safely say that we have now in England, or on the way there, the noblest advocates any colony colonization - the Princess the Premier of England.

MR. BLAKE COMES FORWARD.

It is stated that Mr. BURKE of West

Durham has resigned, and that Mr.

BLAKE will contest the constituency.

Empire to defend its interests.

The announcement will not create much sensation we imagine. This arrangement was suggested months ago, but whether it was Mr. BURKE's disinclination to resign or Mr. BLAKE's disinclination to defy George Brown and depose Mr. MACKENZIE, at any rate the arrangement was declared off. West Durham retained Mr. BURKE : Mr. BLAKE remained simply the " man "from nowhere." Mr. MACKENZIE assumed the lead of his party; George abountiful harvest and the return of comwill at least be well completed before Now that British troops have avenged Brown retained the ribbons and was the close of the present parliamentary CAVAGNARI'S death and re-entered happy. It is true that Mr. BLAKE'S friends offered a good many suggestions try shall be divided between himself about a seat, but a general deafness and and her Majesty. Lord Salisbury's blindness prevailed in the party. It is reply is bold and decisive: "England true Mr. Blake gave his services in the local elections, still the Globe was silent and all seats were full. It is true ' in determining the future of Afghanis- that Mr. BLAKE himself suggested that if his country called him he would listen to the call, but his country did not seem to yearn after him. At largeth after a long series of hints and largeth after him. winks and suggestions and insinuations and proposals and counter proposals; of garrulity on the part of the ultra Liberal press, and silence on the part of the Globe; of disclaimers and concessions on the part of Mr. Blake himself, an arrangement has been effected. The affections of the faithful old spouse of Reform, West Durham, are to be transferred from Mr. BURKE to Mr. BLAKE. Mr. MACKENZIE consents to resign his place as leader. Mr. Brown with a sigh, perhaps with a little gentle profanity, pockets his pride, his petulance, and his jealousy, and consents to stand sponsor for a gentleman whom he very properly suspects of des-pising him, but who has nevertheless It is impossible, of course, for us not to rejoice in the rejoicing of our brethren. So happy and hopeful a result of so long, so friendly, so generous a family discussion cannot help securing the attention of the country. In these dull autumn days when nature presents us her worst aspect and melancholy pervades the soul, can we beother than thankful to Mr. BURKE and Mr. Blake for giving us leave to be merry on so merry a subject. The imagination creates a delightful historical picture of Mr. MACKENZIE retiring from his place; of Mr. BLAKE assuming the god and affecting to nod, and seeming to shake the spheres; while at the same time he casts an uneasy glance over his left shoulder last the grand old patri-arch of "Reform" should suddenly part

his toga with the toe of his historica West Durham was a pretty safe constituency for a Grit candidate, but recent elections have shewn among the people a decided tendency to think for themselves. The day of E. B. Wood's big majorities is over. Mr. BURKE held his seat by a narrow vote. What course the friends of the Government

statesmanship? Not so, we believe, since no man in public life has been so dinary honesty little practical as Mr. BLAKE. He has been the concoctor and vendor of more political nostrums that would not sell than any other charlatan of a party yours, and it becomes, therefore, a statutes, he confused them, and the give the name of the State, or the abbreviabest results of his interference with tion commonly in use therefor, or the letbest results of his interference and election law has been a series of doubts flung upon the bona fides of the statute. He has sneered at his own party. He has abandoned his own party. He has abandoned his own prime postulates as indifferently as Rousskau ever abandoned his children. He has postured as the his children. He has postured as the his children. He has postured as the his children of purity with a letter to his friend MACKENZIE about his "friend Moore" sticking out of his pocket. He has talked much of generosity, but has been the least generous of

men. He has babbled loftily of honour and of largeness of mind as old Falstaff babbled of green fields, but his way of life has been as far from to soften the arid, acrid and unlovely gossip and smoking-room scandal, but he is aspect of the whole. For himself alone, the people of West Durham will hardly proverbial last feather whi elect him with much good will. His latest political position is unmistakeable. It is true he has not the offence is exhausted, and an example is committed position of the Globe on the LETRILIER question, but he has pledged himself to the repeal of the National Policy. Elsewhere we have shown the dangers to which such a position exposes the people and the industries of this counto dwell on it here. It is not unnatural that a man who has so little regard for his kind should have less for his country. Nor is it singular that a man whose policy would be to break up the Union, should want to repeal the National Policy. We are somewhat indifferent, we confess, to the results of policy of the Government. This did not different, we confess, to the results of the bargain with Mr. Burke, so far as Brown and MACKENZIE.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics reports that the value of the exports from that country of all kinds of live stock increased from \$5,844,653 during the New York, for \$10,000 and inter The principal item is of course the cattle shipments to Great Britain, which inshipments to Great Britain, which in-creased from \$3,896,818 during 1878 to \$8,379,200 in 1879. A large and steady augmentation of this class of exports is

hoped that it will be generally observed as such throughout Canada. We have passed through years of depression, but at present we have fortunately mercial and industrial prosperity. It is eminently fitting, therefore, be a general acknowledgment of gratitude to Divine Providence, the source

The Imperial Reciprocity party in England are making such headway that they have obtained a newspaper for the advonal, the British Empire, published In London, was purchased. A considerable sum has been already put down and \$100,000 is called for to put the enterprise fairly its feet. The principal supporter of the scheme is a rich mill-owner of Bradford, named Lister. The *United Empire* is ably edited and affords evidence of the vitality

gratifying feature of the shipping trade. At Quebec there is more freight than can be carried by the vessels in port, and accordingly freights have advanced. A similar report comes from Montreal. The lake trade has also shown signs of improvement. Sailors are, moreover, receiving higher wages. Although this better condition of shipping affairs has taken place at so late a period of the season of anyigation, it is nevertheless encouraging, and will stimulate confidence in our lake trade next season. To the people of the Maritime Provinces the advance freights will not be an unexpected boon. With wheat at \$1.33, Saturday's price

for our farmers waiting for higher prices. The practice of holding back for a rise in the market is too common and tends to thwart the progress of the country by withholding from circulation a large amount of money, which otherwise would tend to strengthen our financial position. While there is no reason to anticipate a decline in constantly fluctuating. It would, therefore, be wise policy for our farmers to realise at the present satisfactory prices, and invest any surplus in making improvements and purchasing high class stock.

popular basis should hesitate about restorpopular basis should hesitate about restor-ing them to their native land. The tolerance granted the Legitimists, who are fully as dangerous enemies to public order, will be fitly supplemented by a general amnesty to the alleged Communists in exile. If the French people are thrown into a panic by their return, it will only prove their unfitness for any measure of self-government.

The Globe has not seen fit to make any correction of its absurd statement that the mportations of American breadstuffs into the Maritime Provinces from March 15th tions to which it has given currency, one editor would be kept busy in contradict cannot afford to make the admission that it has more than doubled the real figures, \$44,354, and that the latter are largely on account of foreign imports of rice, &c., by way of the United States. The cause is too had to admit of candens. oo bad to admit of candour or even

According to a very absurd order recently issued by the American post office department every address of a letter must denounced by the press of the United States, will probably be modified. Mean-while our readers will do well to bear it in mind and, in addressing American letters, add the name of the State in all cases.

It was Sidney Smith, we think, who ob. served that some day when a bishop was be termed in America, the snipe," journals of London have not spared royalty itself, the evil is in a endurance. He is likely to suffer severely required, as on account of his own sins

The announcement is made that Lord Derby has joined the Liberal party. It is based upon what appears to be the very insufficient ground that his dordship has invited the Marquis of Hartington to stay at Knowsley on the occasion of the latter visit to Lancashire to attend a political gathering. It will be remembered that a occasion of Lord Derby's retirement from the Beaconsfield Ministry on account of a Mr. Blake is concerned, for, as we have said, Mr. Blake's dangerousness, like his usefulness, is gone. Our sympathy and curiosity are reserved for Messrs. Brown and Magnetics.

An important life insurance tried a day or two since at New York, the was vitiated by the drinking habits of the deceased. Mrs. Louisa M. Furniss sued the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of policy on her husband's life. The applica-tion contained the statement that he was temperate, but drank at times. His death was caused by the supposed accidental discharge of a pistol. For the defence it was shown that his wife had during his The 6th of November having been set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, it is to be substantial justice. If companies do not expect to be held liable for claims of this ort they should not continue to take the premiums year after year from insured parties, irrespective of their habits.

> The emigrants from Europe to the United States during the first nine months of the present year numbered 126,489 persons, of whom 24,218 were Germans, 16, 658 Irish, 14,213 English, 9,947 Swedes, 4,300 Scotch and the remainder mainly Norwegians, Swiss, Russians, Welsh and emigration for 1879 will be about 159.000 persons. The largest number of emigrants landing in a single year was 294,581, in 1872. Since that year the influx steadily declined, reaching the minimum of 54,536 in 1877. Last year an upward turn was taken the increase being ways 20 000. taken, the increase being over 20,000. It is noticeable that this year emigrants are is noticeable that this year emigrants are apparently of a better and more prosperous class than those of former years. At the estimate of \$70 per head as the average amount of capital brought to the country by emigrants, the total addition to the wealth of the United States by the year's influx will amount to \$22,260,000.

Co-operative trading is having a great run in England. Even the ministry have become fascinated with the prospect of eking out frequently slender incomes by saving the profits of the "middleman" on their groceries and dry goods, and a numtheir groceries and dry goods, and a number of clergymen of the Established Church have united for the purpose. Owing to strong remonstrances from others of their own profession, the name was changed from "The Clergy Co-operative Association" to "The Universities Co-operative Association." The regular tradesmen are, as may be supposed, intensely indignant, but too large a proportion of the people are now interested in these enterprises to render any legal check upom them possible. The only resource for the middlemen is to cut down prices to cash customers, avoid unnecessary expenses and trust to their from farmers' waggons, there is no need unnecessary expenses and trust to their superior knowledge of the business to enable them to compete successfully with the co-operators in the long run.

Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., one of the members for West Staffordshire, has taken the bull by the horns and sketched out a programme for advocates of reciprocity. The question of England's fiscal policy should be brought before Parliament by a petition The French people have evidently a great deal to learn yet as to the rudiments of free and constitutional government. The whole country is in a ferment because of the utterances of a few fire-eating extremists in connection with the return of the amproper partiament by a petition praying her Majesty to repeal existing commercial treaties, so as to obtain the right of a full and reciprocal free trade. Supposing foreign nations refused to enter into reciprocal relations, the United Kingdom should form with the colonies one mighty Bund, one great alliance and party to feed, support and purchase from one another. "This might

Hincks was resumed on S morning. The first witnes examing Charles Wethay, recalled.

To Mr. Ritchie—The book I goe called the statement book. It goe Board twice a week, and contains the the 20th to the 24th of Febru

Total The total amount of local hi \$285,493.
To Mr. Kerr—The demand not parties in November. There were no lar discount days. I presume Mr. Ke times. The papers are in Court. will show. The following are the which amounts of demand notes and

THE CONSOLIDATED

(Continued from Third Page

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 .- The trial

Nov. 27th, S. Davis & Co... Nov. 28th, B. Furnis & Co... Nov. 29th, Ascher & Co... Nov. 29th, H. Beattie & Co... Dec. 2nd, H. Beattie & Co... At this stage, Mr. McKAY said the HIS HONOR remarked that it

to do so.

Mr. Kerr passed a paper to the and asked him whether it would en him.
WITNESS — Yes, on 22nd Nove
there was placed to the credit of H. tie & Co., the sum of \$10,000, the prof a demand note. He made an e to the date of the credit of E

Co., for the sum of \$30,070. It a now to have been made on the 21st ary, 1879, instead of the 28th of N r as stated. Mr. KERR-If your honor will al will endeavour to explain.

To witness—Look at that (har paper), and see if it will help you.
WITNESS—Well, I confess these a witness—Well, I confess these ac are rather puzzling by the ledger.
account to the credit of Furniss & \$30,070 on the 23rd of November.
credit slip it says the 28th of Nov It may have been a clerical error.
28th of November \$26,800 was plathe credit B. Furniss & Co., the soft the demand note. The note in Nov. 4th 1878. The first in the latest accounts are recommended to the same states and the same states are recommended. of the demand note. The note in Nov. 4th, 1878. The first in the horder the carrying to the credit of the ties of the different amounts was Many. All discount transactions are posed to go before the Board of Dir The demand notes should certain gone before the Board. As a makeeping, they were looked upon count. I could not say whether the brought before the Board or not. Inothing to show that they had brought before the Board. I am not that Mr. Renny had made trans which were kept from me. It was merally known throughout the bank, u amounts were passed through the discounts.

amounts were passed through the d book. Mr. Pridham found irregu and reported to me that he would n sider them as cash until the sanction General Manager. My honest con is that Mr. Renny was desirous of holding these transactions from Directors, and he succeeded too wel soon as Mr. Pridham became aware irregularities, in February, the came to the notice of the Directors. DAVID CONNELL recalled.—On the DAVID CORNELL recalled.—On the of January, there was \$400,000 our ing and due to the Bank of British America, to the Montreal Bank, \$4. 11, Bank of Commerce \$72,549.9 Stadacona Bank \$50,000, forming of \$993,976.10, as representing the of loans to the Consolidated Bank of January. When I made up the ret the Government, the overdrawn be were entered under the head of bill counted and current. On the 31st counted and current. On the 31st ary there were overdrawn balances amount of \$517,372.92 represent checks. Some of them, however, w cured mortgages. In the returns fr Montreal Bank to the head office, 372.92 appeared as overdrawn according.

Mr. Pridham recalled.—A loagiven by the Montreal Bank to the Codated Bank for which there was no contract the state of the Codated Bank for which there was no codated Bank for which the was no codated Bank for which there was no codated Bank for which there was no codated Bank for which the was no codated Bank for which was no codated Bank for which the was no codated Bank for which which was no codated receipt given. In the return it as deposit receipts. The amount of ment return as notes and bills disco The banks did not hold notes to rep the amount. They held some, ho together with securities. Beattie & account was overdrawn to the am \$17,072.38. We had collateral no \$17,072.38. We had collateral nabout \$9,000, Davidson Bros.,

a number of mortgages as securi Furniss' special account, No. 1, \$66, held some mortgages as security. syth, \$4,216.47. To Mr. Kerr—The overdrafts placed in "notes discounted" in turns, the Government heading is clear as is desirable. Mr. RITCHIE, Q.C., said that th the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

Fish, Sheppard & Co., \$5,600;

O'Brien, special account, \$78.810.

ordinary account, \$43,127.78. The

RICHARD B. ANGUS, General 1 of the Bank of Montreal for ten said: I signed the returns to the ment since 1869. The monthly statements, as published in the Gazette, show the amount due banks, which is generally put in as deposits." There has been a gr crepancy between the amounts of other banks. There has been crepancy in the last two years of \$2,000,000. Banks generally have loans as deposits on time. It is a certainty that that is general custo practice of the Montreal Bank in e loans to other banks has varied according and security. I should not ha sidered it imperative to enter a 1 ceived from another bank as " other banks." but would have used cretion either in putting it under to of "other liabilities" or "other de payable after notice, on a fixed day, arise from various causes, and are to certain explanation. From a prof and public point of view, by ent and public point of view, by loan as "due to other banks," would be doing his bank an He would require a very lar serve, as it would appear to the that the amount was payable at o apply the word "due" as indicabalance payable immediately. Act to the practice of the Bank of Morandam accounts are servicing overdrawn accounts are scrutinizedistributed amongst the several control of the several con The collaterals held by us from the dated Bank did not appear in our l our property. A memerandum maffixed to the return, "Notes and loounted, current and in hand, "so me "Notes and hypothecated bills as for loans." If a President was indu takes two men to make. He won to rely upon the different branches responsibility for the correctness of responsibility for the correctness of turn rests upon the Manager, Cl countant, and Cashier. Of cour President could compare the st with the books.
Mr. Road, a juror—Who is res for the correctness of the returns

Ans.—The President and manag WILLIAM JOHN INGRAM, Assists WILLIAM JOHN INGRAM, Assistance ager Merchants' Bank, said—A "tin placed as "due to other banks' mislead the public. "Overdrafts' be classified according to the genetion. Government returns maprovision for anything of the I consider the Government forms very defective, The object of

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invariand Mr.

wind:

He has

The Globe has not seen fit to make any correction of its absurd statement that the importations of American breadstuffs into heaven the Maritime Provinces from March 15th to July 31st amounted to \$105,724. We to retract all similar misrepresenta-tions to which it has given currency, one editor would be kept busy in contradict-ing the assertions of the rest. The Globe cannot afford to make the admission that it has more than doubled the real figures, \$44,354, and that the latter are largely on \$44,354, and that the latter are largely on account of foreign imports of rice, &c., by way of the United States. The cause is too bad to admit of candour or even ordinary honesty

According to a very absurd order recently issued by the American post office department every address of a letter must and the give the name of the State, or the abbreviation commonly in use therefor, or the let-ter will not be delivered. Hereafter it will not do to address American corres-pondence simply to "New York," "Bos-ton" or "Philadelphia," the reason given being that the names of the large citi sometimes also given to smaller places for which the letters may possibly be intended. It is a stupid order, and being strongly denounced by the press of the United States, will probably be modified. Meandenounced by the press of the United States, will probably be modified. Mean-while our readers will do well to bear it in mind and, in addressing American letters, add the name of the State in all cases.

It was Sidney Smith, we think, who observed that some day when a bishop was killed measures would be taken for the prevention of railway accidents. Now that the personal attacks and insinuations of the boulevard, or, as they would be termed in America, the snipe," journals of London have not spared royalty itself, the evil is in a have done a thriving business in tea-table gossip and smoking-room scandal, but he is more unfortunate in having furnished the proverbial last feather which breaks down endurance. He is likely to suffer severely mis-not the offence is exhausted, and an example is required, as on account of his own sins.

The announcement is made that Lord Derby has joined the Liberal party. It is based upon what appears to be the very insufficient ground that his lordship has invited the Marquis of Hartington to stay at Knowsley on the occasion of the latter's visit to Lancashire to attend a political gathering. It will be remembered that a considerable flourish of trumpets, on the the Beaconsfield Ministry on account of a divergence of opinion as to policy of the Government. This did not far as necessarily imply that the head of a great as we historic Conservative house had decided to sness. abandon its traditions and go over to the camp of its opponents, and still less does for an ordinary social courtesy bear any such

An important life insurance case was tried a day or two since at New York, the question at issue being whether a policy was vitiated by the drinking habits of the deseased. Mrs. Louisa M. Furniss sued the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of policy on her husband's life. The applica-tion contained the statement that he was temperate, but drank at times. His death was caused by the supposed accidental discharge of a pistol. For the defence it was shown that his wife had during his ground of his being an habitual drunkard. been set The jury found for the plaintiff for the tis to be full amount claimed. This appears to be substantial justice. If companies do not expect to be held liable for claims of this premiums year after year from insured parties, irrespective of their habits.

The emigrants from Europe to the United States during the first nine months of the present year numbered 126,489 persons, of whom 24,218 were Germans, 16,-658 Irish, 14,213 English, 9,947 Swedes, 4,300 Scotch and the remainder mainly in Eng-Norwegians, Swiss, Russians, Welsh and emigration for 1879 will be about 159,000 the first persons. The largest number of emigrants ideas landing in a single year was 294,581, in 1872. Since that year the influx steadily declined, reaching the minimum of 54,536 in 1877. Last year an upward turn was 00,000 is taken, the increase being over 20,000. It airly on is noticeable that this year emigrants are irly on is noticeable that this year outlined apparently of a better and more prosperous of the apparently of a better and more prosperous. At the estimate of \$70 per head as the average amount of capital brought to the country by emigrants, the total addition to the wealth of the United States by the year's e is ably influx will amount to \$22,260,000

Co-operative trading is having a great than can run in England. Even the ministry have become fascinated with the prospect of eking out frequently slender incomes by saving the profits of the "middleman" on their groceries and dry goods, and a number of clergymen of the Established Church have united for the purpose. Owing to strong remonstrances from others of their strong remonstrances from others of their own profession, the name was changed from "The Clergy Co-operative Association" to "The Universities Co-operative Association." The regular tradesmen are, as may be supposed, intensely indignant, but too large a proportion of the people are now interested in these enterprises to render any legal check upom them possible. The only assource for the middlemen is to cut down prices to cash customers, avoid out down prices to cash customers, avoid unnecessary expenses and trust to their superior knowledge of the business to enable them to compete successfully with the co-operators in the long run.

ng trade

bers for West Staffordshire, has taken the bull by the horns and sketched out a programme for advocates of reciprocity. The question of England's fiscal policy should be brought before Parliament by a petition praying her Majesty to repeal existing com-mercial treaties, so as to obtain the right of a full and reciprocal free trade. Supposing foreign nations re-fused to enter into reciprocal relations, the United Kingdom should form with the colonies one mighty Bund, one great al-liance and party to feed, support and purchase from one another. "This might lead," says Mr. Staveley Hill, "to there being not only an Imperial Parliament, whole

liance and party to feed, support and purchase from one another. "This might lead," says Mr. Staveley Hill, "to there being not only an Imperial Parliament, but a greater Parliament still, having delegates from England and Ireland and all the colonies, united in one great bond of allegiance to the British Crown, and joining together in an equal conservative love of those institutions which the colonies which might be imposed by any other country, fearing no great import duties which might be imposed by any other country, and illustrating to all the nations of the world how great and how desirable a thing is real free trade."

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

(Continued from Third Page.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 19 .- The trial of Sir Francis Hincks was resumed on Saturday morning. The first witnes examined was Charles Wethay, recalled.

To Mr. Ritchie—The book I have is called the statement book. It goes to the Board twice a week, and contains discontains with the regular quaterners. counts with the regular customers. From the 20th to the 24th of February the ollowing bills were discounted :-

\$247,360 \$285,493. To Mr. Kerr-The demand notes and

bons, I think, went to the credit of the parties in November. There were no regu-lar discount days. I presume Mr. Kennedy lar discount days. I presume Mr. Kennedy discounted on his own responsibility at times. The papers are in Court, which will show. The following are the dates on which amounts of demand notes and bons were placed to the credit of the different Nov. 27th, S. Davis & Co... Nov. 28th, B. Furnies & Co.

and asked him whether it would enlighten WITNESS — Yes, on 22nd November, there was placed to the credit of H. Beattie & Co., the sum of \$10,000, the proceeds

Co., for the sum of \$30,070. It appears now to have been made on the 21st Februber as stated. Mr. KERR-If your honor will allow we

will endeavour to explain.

To witness—Look at that (handing a paper), and see if it will help you.

WITNESS—Well, I confess these accounts are rather puzzling by the ledger. I find account to the credit of Furniss & Co. of \$30,070 on the 23rd of November. By the It may have been a clerical error. On the November \$26,800 was placed to the credit B. Furniss & Co., the amount of the demand note. The note is dated Nov. 4th, 1878. The first in the bank to order the carrying to the credit of the par-ties of the different amounts was Mr. Ren-All discount transactions are supposed to go before the Board of Directors. demand notes should certainly have gone before the Board. As a matter of keeping, they were looked upon as discount. I could not say whether they were ought before the Board or not. There is nothing to show that they had been brought before the Board. I am not aware that Mr. Renny had made transactions which were kept from me. It was not generally known throughout the bank, until the amounts were passed through the discount book. Mr. Pridham found irregularities and reported to me that he would not consider them as cash until the sanction of the General Manager. My honest conviction holding these transactions from the Directors, and he succeeded too well. As

irregularities, in February, the matter came to the notice of the Directors. and due to the Bank of British North America, to the Montreal Bank, \$471,406.

11, Bank of Commerce \$72,549.99, and Stadacona Bank \$50,000, forming a total of \$993,976.10, as representing the amount of loans to the Consolidated Bank on 31st counted and current. On the 31st January there were overdrawn balances to the amount of \$517,372,92 represented by cured mortgages. In the returns from the Montreal Bank to the head office, \$517,-

372.92 appeared as overdrawn accounts.
Mr. PRIDHAM recalled.—A loan was given by the Montreal Bank to the Consoli-dated Bank for which there was no deposit receipt given. In the return it appeared deposit receipts. The amount of overdrawn accounts appeared in the Government return as notes and bills discounted. The banks did not hold notes to represent the amount. They held some, however, together with securities. Beattie & Co.'s account was overdrawn to the amount of about \$9,000, Davidson Bros., \$7,600; Fish, Sheppard & Co., \$5,600; T. F. O'Brien, special account, \$78,810.79, and ordinary account, \$48,127.78. There were held some mortgages as security. R. Forsyth, \$4,216.47.

To Mr. Kerr—The overdrafts were placed in "notes discounted" in the returns, the Government heading is not so clear as is desirable. Mr. RITCHIE, Q.C., said that that was the case for the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE. RICHARD B. ANGUS, General Manager

\$ 46,460
22,600
96,830
25,450
57,970
Ritchie, the counsel in the case, having addressed the jury, the judge summed up as

Mr. Justice Monk, in summing up, said:

—This case is to me a more painful and regretable one than any of the many painful cases which have been brought before me. cases which have been brought before me It is to be regretted for a variety of rea sons. You, gentlemen of the jury, must exclude from your minds all thought of the misery caused by the col-lapse of the Bank, and give your verdict strictly upon the evidence and the law in the case. You must also exclude Nov. 27th, S. Davis & Co. 225,400
Nov. 28th, B. Furnies & Co. 27,900
Nov. 29th, Ascher & Co. 26,000
Nov. 29th, H. Beattle & Co. 26,000
Dec. 2nd, H. Beattle & Co. 12,000
At this stage, Mr. McKay said there was an item of \$10,000, which he could not find.
His Honor remarked that it must be cleared up, and that time should be taken to do so.
Mr. Kerr passed a paper to the witness and asked him whether it would enlighten are ware. as well as I. that bank are considerations arising from the various any onsiderations which the defendant has filled, though you must give due weight to the character which he has enjoyed as a man, against whom at least, to the best of my knowledge, nothing derogatory has ever been charged previous to this action. are aware, as well as I, that bank directors are selected, not from their special knowledge of banking, but on ac-

there was placed to the credit of H. Beattie & Co., the sum of \$10,000, the proceeds of a demand note. He made an error as to the date of the credit of B. Furniss & Co., for the sum of \$30,070. It appears now to have been made on the 21st February and it is not to be expected that they should look into all the details of a bank. What is required of them is to attend the regular meetings, and have a general view of the business of the bank. There is a staff of officers connected with the bank — the paid President, the General Manager, and various subordinate officers. The ordinary director must have confidence in his co-director, and, if he be a paid President, or a Vice-President, he must rely on the General Manager until he suspects that something wrong or dishonest is going on in the bank. While in some cases the President is elected upon precisely the same grounds, and for the same motives, as the other Directors, in others he is selected for his special aptitude for the business of the bank, and is expected to devote his whole time, or the principal por-tion of it, to the bank's affairs. I have no doubt Sir Francis Hincks was selected the first instance for his high character and eminent ability, and certainly the selection of such a man was calculated to inspire confidence in the public. The obligations resting upon Sir Francis Hincks were difm those of an ordinary Director. You will consider that point in connection with the case, and attach what importance you may think fit to his being a paid fficial. I would call your attention, in the first instance, to these loans from other or false in fact. If true in fact, then the deceptive falls in this particular to the ground. In regard to these loans, was the statement calculated to deceive the public? I think you have heard evidence soon as Mr. Pridham became aware of the

enough to form your own opinion on that point. You have heard when these loans counted notes as collateral security was given, the effect of which was that these were in reality loans to the Consolidated Bank. The fact of the bank having loans, as that was a matter of form optional with either bank. A good deal of stress was laid by the defence on the point that the amounts not being exigible immediately they should not have been entered as amounts due to other banks. If you are satisfied that these were loans, the fact of deposit receipts having been given does not alter the nature of the transaction. If you think they ought to be entered as a loan, you will see that in that particular this return is false. I do not desire to comment upon the consequences of such deception, to characterize it in the way which the evidence would perhaps justify, because that has nothing to do with your decision of the case. You will have little difficulty in coming to the decision that these were not ordinary deposits, and are place among ordinary deposits, and are placed among ordinary deposits, where they ought not to be. The next point is, "Notes discounted and current." It is contended that this item is false, that there was included in it a large amount of demand notes, and not only that but that at the time this return was made, even these demand notes were not discounted. If you think from the syidence

counted. If you think from the evidence that these were regularly discounted notes, you will consider the return correct, but if it has been shown that they were only discounted between the 20th and 24th Feb-

ruary, can you say they were properly en-tered? You have a perfect right to do so, but all I can tell you is, that it seems to me this is not a correct, true and faithful representation. It is in extraordinary position for over drafts to be found under heading No. 11. You will have no diffi-RICHARD B. ANGUS, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal for ten years, said: I signed the returns to the Government since 1869. The monthly general statements, as published in the Official Gazette, show the amount due to other banks, which is generally put in as "time deposits." There has been a great discrepancy between the amounts due from other banks. There has been a discrepancy in the last two years of about \$2,000,000. Banks generally have treated loans as deposits on time. It is almost a certainty that that is general custom. The or and the amounts the amounts the same of the process of the Bank of Montreas, According to the practice of the Bank of Montreas, the practice of the Bank of Montreas, the process of the second of the Bank of Montreas, the process of the second of the Bank of Montreas, the process of the second of the Bank of Montreas, the property. A meancement might be composed, currents and in hand, "so manufacture of the second of the process of the restriction of the second of the second of the process of the restriction of the second of th

UNION EXHIBITION.

should be as far as possible to show the public and Government the position of the bank.

Mr. Ritchie—Do you think it would be proper if your bank borrowed one million in order to keep its doors of an, if they did receptive?

Ans.—That's a very difficult question to answer.

Mr. Ritchie—Y's, I think so.

This closed the defence.

The court adjourned until Monday at 10 colock.

Montreal, Oct. 20.—The court-room was crowded this morning with prominent citizens to hear the argument in the Consolidated Bank case. Messrs. Kerr and Ritchie, the counsel in the case, having addressed the jury, the judge summed up as follows:—

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

journed until two p.m. THE VERDICT. The jury on the reassembling of the Court at half past two, brought in a verdict of "guilty."

Sir Francis received the verdict with great calmness, and exhibited no emotion

whatever.
Mr. KERR, his counsel, asked the Court's consideration of certain points reserved during the trial in regard to the items in the returns of "due to other banks," and "overdrawn accounts." Sir Francis' bail was then received and

There is a very general expression of pinion that the verdict was not justified by the evidence, and all the principal bank managers state that it was an unmerted one. THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Advance in the Price of Wheat, Rye, and Barley. Charlotteville Township Show - Wood-

MILTON, Ont., 18th Oct.-There was to attend the general view
There is a the bank — was omitted in last despatch from the list buyers, of whom there were six.

Belleville, Oct. 18.—The grain market co-day was firm. 'Rye advanced to seventy cents, and barley to sixty-five cents for No. 1. Freights to Oswego are 3½ cents, against 2 cents at the same date last year. One of our local banks is said to have intimated that money will not be advance on barley after November 1st, and little more than a tithe of the crop has yet been

VITTORIA, Oct. 18.—The township of Charlotteville show was held at Charlotteville Centre to-day. The show was a great success. There were over eight hundred entries made. The display of roots and vegetables was very good. The horses and colts were extra fine for a township show. The cattle, sheep, and hogs were very good.
The Dairy products were fair. Ladies'
fancy work was splendid. There were over one thousand people present.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 18 .- The market to day has been very lively, and the competition keen, owing to the price of wheat going up. The market was one of the largest that the town has seen for a long time. About 12,000 bushels of wheat charge that the statement was false and deceptive falls in this particular to the oats were in.

The closing cheese market for the season was held to day, and was very largely at tended by buyers and sellers. The cable advance to sixty has made very lively time to the day, and was responded to and the party separated at an early hour of the evening.

The morning train from Toronto on the point. You have heard when these loans were made and their extent, also that for in the cheese business, and factory men Toronto Grey and Bruce railway brought who have been holding out for 12½ cents have realized their auticipations. There were registered on the board to-day fifteen factories with 9,380 boxes of September and October make. Six factories reported sold 3,513 boxes at 12½ cents. Other sales are rumoured, but not reported. It is the intention to continue the Woodstock cheese market again party season.

market again next season.

London, Oct. 18.—It is reported that the tall wheat in this county is being rav-aged by the Hessian fly, or as some farmaged by the treatment of the wire worm. Many are ploughing up their wheat and re-sowing.

A farm of 64 acres in township of Caradoc was sold by an order in Chancery today for \$2,400.

LATEST HOME NEWS.

Mr. Burke, M. P. for West Durham, has resigned in order to give the seat to the Hon. Edward Blake.

Anthony Babcock, aged 9, was drowned thindsay yesterday, by falling off a pile flumber into the water. Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Aikins willreturn to Ottawa from Manitoba towards the end of the present month.

His Excellency the Governor General finds it impossible to visit the St. Clair flats on the proposed duck shooting expedi-Thomas Smith, from North Middlesex, has been placed in gaol at London for ten days, for disobedience in refusing to answer

judgment summons. Mr. Geo. Cole, an old pioneer, who has resided for a long time at Burrard Inlet, B.C., and was universally liked and respected there, died in Victoria recently. Thursday, the 6th day of November, is appointed as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed

The administrator of the R. C. Diocese of Kingston has addressed the clergy upon the necessity of united prayer that a Bishop, a successor to the late lamented Bishop O'Brien, may be well and wisely chosen. Jas. B. Weir, charged at London with taking from the post office a registered letter addressed J. B. Weir, but meant for another man, was yesterday committed for trial. The magistrate refused to allow the case to be withdrawn.

Very Successful Show at Wood-

fortunately, nothing of this nature intervened on the present occasion to retard the efforts of the Society. The entries of

efforts of the Society. The entries of horses, in all classes, numbered 230; cattle, 130; sheep, 135; pigs.61; poultry, 100; roots, 80; vegetables, 69; fruit, 132; grain and seeds, 108; implements, about 80; dairy produce, 148; home manufactures, 127; ladies' work, 420; fine arts, or the miscellaneous class, 39; the showing total of 150 entries. thus showing a total of 1,859 entries.

The exhibit of live stock was very preditable, many of the animals shown being those exhibited at the Torento Exbeing those exhibited at the Torento Exhibition. The exhibition of sheep attracted some attention from breeders, on account of the show of Southdowns being greater than heretofore. Mr. Robert Marshall, of Richmond Hill, was the principal exhibitor of this class of sheep. There were also a good many Leicesters on exhibition; and from this show it is obvious that the farmers in this neighbourhood are naving farmers in this neighbourhood are paying more attention at present to raising fine woolled sheep than heretofore.

The show of implements, as a matter of course in this enterprising manufacturing town, was very good. Among the exhibitors being Mr. Abel, the well-known proprietor of the Woodbridge Agricultural Works, and Messrs. Patterson Bros. were, as usual, on hand with reagers and moveers. as usual, on hand with reapers and mowers, etc.; and the Toronto Reaper and Mower Company was, of course, to the fore with their now celebrated machine, and a first prize was awarded to the reaper and

ments in agricultural engines, which are rapidly coming into use, the Association, under whose auspices the present show was held, made an effort to get up a scientific competition among the manufacturers, and, as an inducement, three prizes were offered, with a gold silver and house medial but as an inducement, three prizes were offered, viz, a gold, silver and bronze medal, but Mr. Abel, of Woodbridge, was the only manufacturer, out of seven written to on the subject, who consented to compete. He stipulated, however, that the judges should be scientific men. This was fair

a large party of excursionists, one car load

s large party of excursionists, one car load being from Toronto, under the leadership of Captain McMaster; and upon the arrival of the train they were met and welcomed by Captain Wallace, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace, M. P., Mr. Abel and other prominent citizens, who had secured the services of the Woodbridge brass band, under the leadership of Mr. J. J. Hoidge. A procession being formed the band struck up a lively tune and the visitors were escorted to the residence of Captain Wallace, where the hospitalities of that gallant host were extended to them. The procession was reformed and the party were marched to the fair grounds and escorted through the exhibition building, where the ladies work, fine arts, fruits, vegetables, grains and dairy produce were exhibited with a profusion which spoke more plainly than words could indicate the productive nature of this part of the country, as well Further Revelations Expected of the as the artistic taste displayed by the fair so that death ensued. as the artistic taste displayed by the fair daughters of Vaughan. Here several special prizes were very prominently displayed. In order to add to the general effect of the prize list, as prepared by the society, several gentlemen from Toronto and the surround-

temen who do all in their power to encourage agricultural exhibitions, offered as a special prize a massive silver cruet stand, valued at \$30, for the best crock or firkin of butter, of not less than 40 lbs.; and Mrs. William Capner, of Kleinburg, was fortunate in carrying off the prize.

Messrs. Wallace Bros., of Woodbridge, offered a china tea set as a first prize, and

the evening at the Inkerman Hotel, about one hundred gentlemen sitting down to the festive board. Mr. Abel, President of the festive board. Mr. Abel, President of the Association, presided, and Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P., discharged the duties of Wallace, M.P., discharged the duties of vice-chairman. Among the gentlemen present were:—Capt. McMaster, Mr. Elliott, M.P., Mr. Wragge, Aldermen Davids and Piper, Wm. Rennie, Mr. Lee, of the Toronto Resper and Mower Company; J. Sutherland Taylor, Mr. Doel, Mr. McWilliams, City Solicitor; Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Speight, ex-Warden; Mr. H.; J. Hill, Peter Hutty. The hospitality of "mine host" having been enjoyed, the cloth was removed, and a number of toasts were proposed and duly honoured. The Army and Navy and Volunteers were responded to by Capt. H. J. Hill and Capt. sponded to by Capt. H. J. Hill and Capt. Wallace. The City and County Councils were responded to by Aldermen Piper and Davids and Mr. McWilliams for the City Council, and Mr. Speight responded for the county. The toast of the Sister Societies was responded to by Capt. McMaster in a very appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the importance of united action between directors of the Toronto and these of the County exhibitions, because the success of Toronto ensured a similar success for York. He spoke in very high terms of the excellence of the exhibition yesterday; especially the ladies work, which in ion was even superior shown at Toronto. The speaker depicted a bright future for Woodbridge as soon as the cars of the broad gauge roads can con

up to the factories and carry away the articles produced by his friend Mr. Abel. Altogether he was very much pleased with Mr. WM. RENNIE also replied on behalf of the Toronto Association, in which he referred in pleasing terms to the character of the Woodbridge show.

The health of the chairman was drank

cordially, and responded to briefly, by Mr. Abel.
The Press was responded to and the

A DOOMED MAN.

Crimes of Clarke Brown. Two Other Murders Laid to His Charge. OTTAWA, Oct. 22.-The Free Press tonight gives currency to the following:
"Word was received here to-day from
Cornwall, saying it is reported there that
Clarke Brown, the West Winchester murderer, will make a further confession before he dies, and that not only did he poison a Miss Hilliard, but also an uncle of his. It is further stated that Brown and his mother were in the lower part of the house in the dark hall an hour before the murder occurred. In addition to other enormities charged against Brown, he is said to have maltreated a horse in Ottawa

RUSSIA INDIGNANT. Angry Comments of the Press on Lord Salisbury's Speech. gentlemen from Toronto and the surrounding country offered special prizes; and it seemed that a deeper interest was taken in securing these than in competing for the former. Capt. McMaster, of Toronto, who is always among the foremost of those gening the securing these than in competing for the former. Capt. McMaster, of Toronto, who is always among the foremost of those gening the securing these than in competing for the former. Capt. McMaster, of Toronto and the surrounding country offered special prizes; and it salisbury's allusions to Russia in his recent special prizes and it salisbury's allusions to Russia in his recent special prizes.

THE CITY RECORD.

F. W. Rimer, who absconded early i the year, was captured in Manitoba, and escaped from his captors on the way to this city, near Thunder Bay, was tried at the Assizes this week and found guilty on

offered a china tea set as a first prize, and a granite tea set as a second prize, for the best 10 lbs. of fresh roll butter; and Mrs. Harrison, of Coleraine, and Jackson, of Grahamsville, carried off the prizes; Mrs. Dixon, of Weston, taking the prize offered by the Association.

In order to encourage the culinary art among the ladies of West York, Mr. Jas. Kneedwell—a most appropriate name—offered a prize of \$2 for the best three loaves of homemade bread, and the prize was carried eff by Miss Tracey, of Lambton Mills.

In order to encourage the young ladies

In order to encourage the young ladies

Thunder Bay, was tried at the Assizes this week and found guilty on two charges of forgery.

DISCHARGE OF SMYTH.— Lawrence Smyth, who was held by the authorities on suspicion of having caused the death of Robert Turner, and acquitted by Coroner Riddel, was discharged by the Police Magistrate on Saturday. A large number of the prisoner's friends were in Court, and congratulated him when he left the dock.

Sir Leonard Tilley returned to the city from St. Catharines on Monday. It was his intention to visit London and some of the towns of western Ontario, before he

Etobicoke, took the first prize. For Durham cattle, not imported, a bull, two years and over, the first prize was taken by Jacob Lahmer, of Vanghan. James Guardhouse took the first prize for the best milch cow; and the first prize for the best two year old heifer was awarded to Joseph Rountree, of Weston.

The first prize was taken by Jas, Guardhouse for two imported draught horses. SWINDLING COUNTRYMEN.—On Monday afternoon two young men named Hewitt, from the neighbourhood of Thornhill, strayed along Duke street, and becoming interested in a strap trick which two men were operating, they thought they would invest a little money in betting on the game. They gratified their desires to the extent of \$20, when they became aware that they had been swindled, so they went to the police station and made a complaint

The 'annual Exhibition of the County of West York and Township of Vaughan Agricultural Societies, was held at the Town of Woodbridge, Vaughan, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and proved every respect a very gratifying success. It was feared by many thind members of the United Societies that the recent exhibition at Toronto would have the effect of killing off the Woodbridge, Denning as it did on Tuesday and wednesded in juring it, the effect has been exactly the contrary; and the promoters have been able to rejoice in having the most successful fair ever held at Woodbridge. Opening as it did on Tuesday might be expected, the number of visitors was limited to the exhibitors and assistants, whose duty it was to place the articles in position, and as the live stock did not put in an appearance until yesterday, the greater number of yesterday, the greater number of spectators waited until the second day, when it was estimated that between five and six thousand persons passed through the gates.

The entries this year exceeded very considerably those of former exhibitions; but it should be stated that the society is laboured under a great disadvantage the previous two years, on account of the very unfavourable state of the weather, but, fortunately, nothing of this nature intervened on the presents to created the very unfavourable state of the weather, but, fortunately, nothing of this nature intervened on the first prize was taken to by Jas. Guard, the first prize was taken to place the first prize was taken to a draught here side, but of the first prize was taken to place the first prize for the Humber. Wench, of the Humber. Wench, of the Humber. Wench, of Enthurb, took the first prize for the best entire colt, one year. Among those who took prizes for sheep were John Sanderson, of Elmbank, John Called and the was an advanced by the state of the west of the Woodbridge. The sheet the color of the woodbridge of the propose of the wood of the present contract of the west of the wood of the present of the wood of the present with the employers who refused to accede to the request, and the Executive Com-The annual Society dinner was held in mittee was instructed to report the result

> officers at its head : -Mr. M. C. Federies officers at its head: —Mr. M. U. Federies, president; Mr. E. Lowes, vice-president; Mr. James Giblin, secretary; Mr. W. Gardiner, treasurer. There were 210 names enrolled on the books of the Association, and this number is expected to be doubled at the next meeting. Wallack's Orchestra.—The or-hestra of Wallack's Theatre, New York, famous for its extraordinary precision.

his is due entirely to Thomas Baker, ar Englishman, who has conducted it for years. Mr. Baker used to suffer terribly from rheumatism, but now is as supple and nimble as a school boy. He ascribes his freedom, as he ought, to Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. GILES' PILLS cure biliousness.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N.Y. Trial size 25 cents.

You can't afford to laugh, dear girls, Unless your teeth are white as pearls-Unless your mouth is pink and sweet, And your two lips in rosebuds meet; And you cannot supply this want, But through the use of SOZODONT!

VEGETINE NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness.

In almost all cases sleeplessness is a symptom of some other disease, and can only be remedied by the removal of the latter. It frequently, however, forms so prominent a feature as to render it necessary to be treated as an original disease. Intense mental excitement continued up to the period of going to rest, sedentary habits, the habitual use of coffee, also weakness of the digestive organs, are frequent causes of this trouble. The best and simplest remedy is VEGETINS; and any person who cannot sleep nights should make it a duty to keep a bottle sleep nights should make it a duty to keep a bottle of this King of remedies always in the house, and to take a good dose of it just before retiring for the night. It will be sure to prove Natures sweet restorer, and to give to the patient that refreshing sleep which every wearied frame stands so much in need of. For small children afflicted with wind, need of. For small children afflicted with wind, undue excitement, and the agonies which accompany difficult teething, nothing will be found safer or better than a few drope of Vertice. It will at once restore quiet to the nervous system, and give rise to a natural and easy slumber. Although Vertice to a natural and easy slumber. Although Vertice to a natural and easy slumber opin or other narcotic in any shape or form, it yet has a most soothing effect on the whole system, and works in conjunction with Nature to give relief. See testimonials.

For Nervousness, Sleepless Nights.

Washington, D.C., March 12, 1877
H. R. Stevens,
Dear Sir,—I do not believe in puffing, nor would
I endorse a humbug, but I consider it no more than
reat justice to speak well of Vegering, believing it
to be an excellent medicine. I have used several
bottles of it to my entire satisfaction and great relief from an inexplicable Nervousness, which had
caused me great suffering and sleepless rights;
have walked the floor and resorted to different
methods for relief, to no purpose. I finally thought
I would give Vegering a trial, with little faith, I
admit; but, to my surprise and great relief, a few
doses convinced me that I had got hold of the right
thing for my difficulty. It sent out humour from
my blood that, I have no doubt, was the cause of
the misery I had endured, and I found relief as
soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of that WASHINGTON, D.C., March 12, 1877 soon as a medicine could relieve a disease of the kind. When I began its use I seldom got a night sleep, or half a one, and my appetite was poor, an

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Rev. O. T. Walker says: PROVIDENCE, R.I., 164 TRANSIT STREET.

Dyspepsia, Nervousness, and

General Debility. CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVERS:

Dear Sir,—I have used several bottles of Vegetine for Dyspepsia Nervousness, and General Debility, and I can truly say I never had a remedy so sure in its effects; therefore I may recommend it to all sufferers.

Walnut Hills, 41 Court street. Nervousness, Sleepless Nights. ST. VINCENT SCHOOL, TROY, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1871.

ST. VINCENT SCHOOL, TROY, N. Y., UCL 5, 1871.
DR. STRYENS:

Abear Sir,—We are truly grateful for your generous donation of VERTIME received last evening. A lady has been using it here with much benefit to herself, who for years has been pronounced "broken down," worn out," etc. Frequently she was disturbed in her sleep by a violent nervous twitching of a foot, or the face, or the whole body. By taking this Vsewtine she is enabled to sleep quietly, and her general health seems much improved, though she has a complication of chronic diseases to contend with. May God bless you for your charity to the orphans.

Respectfully and gratefully, SISTERS OF CHARITY.

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LINE and SODA. Is combined in a perfectly palatable form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest muses. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It resitores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds fiesh and strength, and for Consumption and all disorders of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists, Belleville, One.

Releville, One.



Letter from the Rev. J. Salmon, M.D. Letter from the Rev. J. Salmon, M.D.

CHIPMAN, Queen's County, N.B.

Mr. James I. Fellows—

Sir,—In the practice of Medicine I have recommended your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphities, and have found invariably the following results:
Greater freedom to the action of the Lungs, increased and more easy expectoration in cases indicated by dry cough, and decided augmentation of tone to the whole hervous system.

I can safely and consistently recommend your invaluable preparation in a variety of cases, especially for Chest diseases, having successfully prescribed it in Bronchits, Asthma, Debility from Liver Complaints, Debility from Fevers, and Debility from impoverished Blood. I am, sir, yours truly,

JAMES SALMON.

SCOTT & BOWNE'S

Vital Weakness and Prostration, from ordindiscretion, is radically and promptly cur

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$5, sent post free on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 1 169 Fullon Street, New York Wholesale Depot for Canada:—H. HASWELL & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal

Whitcomb's Remedy ASTHMA.

Rose Cold and Hay Fever?

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

TESTIMONIALS.

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

Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON
Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, Lescyers,
617% Chestnut Street

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.,

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used
Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and
received immediate relief, and would
most cheerfully recommend it to any
person troubled with Hay Fever or
Asthma.

MRS. R. SHERMAN.
180 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by all respectable Drugg For sale by all Druggists. PERRY DAVIS & LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal The Great Blood Purifier



Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula, in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated likers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary—Tumours, Foul Euruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, all diseases or sores produced by bad

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers



wrapped around each bot-tle, and the paper on which this pamphlet is printed has the words "LANMAN & KEMP," in water mark, so that when a leaf is held up to the

Sole Agents for the Dominion PUPE COD LIVER OIL

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE,

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Rolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Reck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sailow color of skin, or vellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilis alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Billoumeas." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

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A STORY OF AN INDIAN RACE-MEET.

CHAPTER I.

THE COURSE.

It was late in the afternoon of a January day; the sun was sinking lower and lower over Cuchuahigar, but, as if unwilling to depart without a final burst of splendour, lit the waters of the lake, which lies on the outskirts of that small civil station, with dazzling brilliancy. Defying the pencil of painter, the pen of poet, to depict them, the rich colours mingle and glow; above, they melt through every rainbow hue, from the faintest shades of opal, blue, and green, to the deepest crimson and violet; below, eeny ripple, they fade from the crimson to the blue again; islands of gold and purple float in the sea of light, and across it a dark low-lying belt of land stretches, immevable and unchanging. To the left the land widens out towards us; and among the rich Indian foliage we can see large palace-like buildings or low white bungalows surrounded by bright flowergardens which reach here and there to the ater's edge. Behind us lies Cuchuahigar; and stretching from the shore of the lake on our right is a large expanse of unshaded turfy ground, bounded, on the farther side

its monotony is at present unbroken, save perhaps by the dusky half-clad figures of a few "dhobies," or washermen, who, with their miserable ghastly-looking donkeys, wend their way wearily home from the water. All is still and at rest here, bathed in a sleepy glow of warmth and

water-carriers, characteristic of the hour, come to the bend of the lake, where the river that flows through it issues forth again; fill their unwieldy-looking bags, and trot away to sprinkle their refreshing burden on the hot dusty roads; and louder and louder, as the sun sinks lower, drowning the hum of voices, there comes from the bazaars the sound of jangling bells and creaking wheels, for the offices are closing for the day, and the natives in their noisy vehicles are streaming homewards.

Gradually the sharper sound of horses hoofs, and the even rumbling of well-oiled wheels, like the tones of some low clear music, can be distinguished among the con-

"Dear me!" ejaculates the elder and stouter of the two, who recline luxuriously in the back seat of the carriage, "I told you, Emily, that the clocks could not be you, Emily, that the sun still is."

second tour, a party of riders issued the road and came swiftly towards it. they, Cissy?" queried Mrs. Campbell, mother of the young girl who sat facing her, and sister of the third occupant of the

carriage, Mrs. Rio1r'.
Cissy Campbell leant lightly forward, cing at the new comers, answered me of Mrs. Stevenson's party,

think, mamma; they have mustered a goo Almost as the girl spoke, the riders came alongside. Mrs. Campbell bowed haughtily. Cissy smiled, and nodded freely; but, as her eye passed lightly over the party, she started slightly and bewed again, whilst a

crimson flush rose over neck and face, and her eyes lit up unconsciously.

Mrs. Campbell, a languid-looking showily dressed woman, surveyed her daughter with surprise, and looking at the riders again remarked somewhat pointedly, "Captain Lambert was not there, Cissy, was he?" "No," answered the girl, and she put her hand to her face to hide her confusion. No. no," said the other occupant of the carriage, a sneer seeming to lurk in her tones, though she smiled sweetly enough. "But I think I see an old flame

enough. "But I think of Miss Cissy's there." "A Mr. Burton," continued Mrs. Ricart " who came out in the same steamer with us. One of these penniless nothing to-live-on young people, you know, who really ought to be kept in a separate part of the ship, I think, and not allowed

o mix among pretty, but foolish, young "Pity but the owners of the steamers hint, and kept a cage apart for them; it would, I am sure, cause quite a run on the ship of elderly chaperones and

their charges," remarked Cissy, with cur-Mrs. Ricart smiled again; but though the eyes nearly disappeared in the little puffy cheeks, they did not twinkle merrily. "And Mr. Burton, where is he now? In the distinct?" asked Mrs. Campbell,

lives in Calcutta, I believe, where he gets some few hundred rupees a month," Mrs. Ricart replied spitefully. "Can't live on a pittance like that there; will take fancy. I hope he is not coming to the district to recruit, however—at least not to Cissy's neighbourhood."

"I do not see what Cissy has to do with it," replied the other sister pettishly, "Ah, she might strike up the old firtation, you know, and that spoils a girl's chances so, I always think," Mrs. Ricart

answered, with seeming carelessness.
"Flirtation! I trust Cissy is incapable of such a thing," said her mother severely should certainly be ashamed of my-were I guilty of it," put in Cissy

"Yes, it is a most unladylike proceed ing, and were I to imagine your encouragement of Captain Lambert meant nothing more, I should indeed be angry," spoke Mrs. Campbell, as she glanced scarce lov-

ingly at the girl.
Cissy's face flushed with vexation; she bit her lip, but did not answer, and the tollowed one another round the bend of the river, and parties of riders came streaming s the ground, making the scene in

te and deserted. Gradually then the gay throng drew to one spot near the side of the lake where a native band began to play, and where they congregated to gossip and enjoy the music. The turfy play, and where they congregated to gossip and enjoy the music. The turfy stretch was again deserted, save where a rider careered alone across the turf perhaps, or a carriage, probably filled with natives, would sweep round the drive a while, and slip unnoticed away; enly in this one spot were there life and laughter.

Near the carriage in which Cissy Campbell sat, a knot of gentlemen stood conversing.

Stevenson.
"I like that dreamy face of hers," an-

Cissy; but my wife thinks of her as only a little below the angels. Burton, you came out with her, what did you think of her, eh?"

Graham Burton had been regarding Cissy as his companions spoke. She was sitting with her face turned towards the sky, where the setting sun had left faint streaks of opal and amber, and a quiet sweet look rested on her face; the face was pale, the features delicate; but the lips were pale and firm, the eyes deep and gentle. His face softened as he looked at her, and after a moment's hesitation answered, "I thing she is what she looks, gentle and true, but shy and reserved; that old dragon. Mrs. Pleast the solicy of the affectionate glance—they kept these looks. gentle and true, but shy and reserved; that old dragon, Mrs. Ricart, was so vigilant, however, one really could not get to know her well."

"Ah, the aunt is a perfect Gorgon," interrupted Mr. Stevenson. "She brings out her lambs every second year to the slaughter; that is number three getting in-

on our right is a large expanse of unshaded turfy ground, bounded, on the farther side from the waters, by trees and jungles, and merging in the distance in the dark belt of land that divides the sky and water before us.

This turfy stretch is "the Course," and its monotony is at present unbroken, save perhaps by the dusky half-clad figures of a few "dhobies," or washermen, who, with their miserable ghastly-looking donkeys, wend their way wearily home from the water. All is still and at rest here. rather savagely after him.
"Lambert is to stay the race-week with

bathed in a sleepy glow of warmth and light.

From our quiet retreat we can see the "Lambert is to stay the race-week with them," added Stevenson; "it will be rather fun watching the game."

"Will it?" said Graham to himself as 'Will it ?" said Graham to himself, as gnawed his moustache with true English

vigour.

In truth matters had gone further than Mrs. Ricart knew, or that one would have conjectured from the composed way in which Graham Burton had answered his thoughts reverted to a moonlit night or board when he had stood by Cissy, had seen the trembling of her lip, heard the tremour of her voice, as they spoke of the morrow's parting; and almost persuaded himself, as he spoke of the determination and confidence he had that he would make his way quickly and see her again, that she fusion of harsher notes; and carriages, breaking on the stillness, curve round the bend of the river, and sweep along by the shores of the lake.

In one of the first of these carriages sit two elderly ladies and a young girl.

"Dear me!" ejaculates the elder and stouter of the two, who recline luxuriously in the hack seat of the carriage, "I told poor, and would not let his feelings overyou, Emily, that the clocks could not be right; see how high the sun still is,"
"Ah, well, what does it matter?" answers the other listlessly; "and there are some others and our own party here, at any rate."

self alone. In the uncertainty of the present he half repented that he had let the favourable moment pass, half repented of the resolution which must place many difficulties in his way; but, smiling quietly to himself again, he muttered firmly to himself again, he muttered firmly "Yes, there are a few," rejoins the first speaker. "The course will be lively tonight, I daresay; they say there are a great many in for this meet."

"Yes, there are a few," rejoins the first self, "No, no; if money is to do it, I had rather his bought her than mine." Nevertheless his heart beat as he neared the car-

> was very happy as he watched the girl's sweet face flush and pale beneath his glance. She introduced him to her mother, whose bow was the chilliest of the chill, and Mrs. Ricart's manner was no less freezing; yet he kept his stand in spite of the cold looks directed at him, and the officiously warm welcome accorded to Captain Lambert and

others who came near.

The scene in which they formed a part was gay and busy. Among the carriages and vehicles gathered together, the horses prancing about, or standing meekly still, gay figures bent over to chat and flirt and gossip, or, like butterflies from flower to flower, flitted lightly from one group to another; while men went wandering up and down, now laughing here, now whis-pering there. The dark figures of syces in fancy liveries by the horses' heads, or ayahs in their picturesque garb carrying children about, lent strangeness to the scene; and above the merry laughter and hum of voices music swelled out ever and anon. Soon after darkness crept over the scene, lamps began to twinkle, and now and again a carriage with its pair of glow-ing eyes would issue softly from the crowd, and wend its way smoothly over the turfy ground to the bend of the river; yet

Graham Burton kept his stand. You will be at the ball this evening? he asks in a low voice Of course, Mr. Burton. I wonder i it will be a nice one."
"To me, yes, if you are there. Are you

engaged for the first waltz ?" Yes; I am so sorry.' " The second ?"

Gone too; then which may I have?" Shall we say the fourth? It is my first vacant dance."
"An unlucky number; but never mind; you won't forget ?"
"I shall be sure to remember," an-

swered Cissy softly; and a few minutes later her companion had pressed her hand again, and sauntered off whistling gaily.

Captain Lambert took the vacant place at Cissy's elbow. The son of a wealthy proprietor in the district, with a good in-come at his own disposal, he had taken a trip out to India, to see the country, and give a look to his father's interests in pass-ing. An insipid well-featured face, tall figure, and simpering manner were his chief characteristics; but one of the most eligible partis of the neighbourhood, he had been made much of, and believed unhesi-

tatingly in the superior merits which so many graciously attributed to him. Graham Burton watched him for a moment.

"She does not care for him, anyhow," he muttered confidently to himself, as, by the light of a passing lamp, he saw unquestionable indifference to the gallant captain's power of making himself agreeable revealed on Cissy's face; and vault-

ing lightly on his horse, he took a sharp canter across the grass, then pulling up to an easy trot went, meditating, home.

"Ha, and what dance am I to be honoured with this auspicious evening?" Captain Lambert had asked, whilst caressing a carefully reared moustache.
"I think we are already engaged for

the second waltz," Cissy answered stiffly.
"O, yes; but you can afford more than continued the captain in-"Cissy will, I am sure, be delighted to

dance as many as you like, Captain Lambert," Mrs. Campbell remarked, smiling sweetly.
"Then the fourth, Miss Campbell, it you please."
"Sorry I am engaged," she said shortly.
"To whom?" asked her mother, frown-

"To whom?" asked her mother, frowning.
"To Mr. Burton," replied the girl, colouring; disdaining, yet feeling much inclined, to evade the question.
"Mr. Burton can, I think, be easily disposed off. It is rather presuming in these young men to push themselves forward so early in the evening," said Mrs. Campbell,

"O, I should not dream of disappoint bell sat, a knot of gentlemen stood conversing.

"That Campbell girl is the prettiest of the new importations this year; don't you think so, Bryant?" asked one, Mr. Stevenson.

"I like that dreamy face of hers," an.

"I like that dreamy face of hers," an.

"O, I should not dream of dasappointing Mr. Burton. Burton—who is he? Haven't heard the name before. What a bore it must be to dance with these young apes! Yes, very presuming, shockingly so; but perhaps you'll give me the fifth, Miss Campbell?"

"Fifth waltz? Would you not prefer

the girls about here have so much nonsense and affectation about them. Miss Campbell's looks a genuine, steady, English face, and I alway admire expression more than mere features."

"There is an affectation that savours of high-flown honsense too, you know," said Mr. Stevenson, with a careless laugh. "I sonfess I never can get much out of Miss Cissy; but my wife thinks of her as only a little below the angels. Burton, you came

"a square dance, Captain Lambert? My third quadrille is net filled up."

"Third quadrille is net filled up."

"Third quadrille is net filled up."

"Third quadrille is net filled up."

"I am not engaged. May I have the pleasure?" I and he tried to look sentimentally sweet, and succeeded in looking simply idiotic.

"I shall be most happy," replied Cissy carelessly. "Had we not better be going, mamma? I am wearying to get home," as the added.

Captain Lambert? My third quadrille is net filled up."

"Third quadrille is net filled up."

"Third quadrille, O certainly; I am not engaged. May I have the pleasure?" I am not engaged. "I shall be most happy," replied Cissy carelessly. "Had we not better be going, mamma? I am wearying to get home," as the control of the contr ' Does mamma want me ?"
'' The Maam Sahib sends her salaams to

the affectionate glance—they kept these looks on view as tradesmen do their choice wares—of course she had heard no discussion about that waltz, she never did

sy on the other.

"The fourth waltz! Might I be honoured ith it? I do not think you have voured me with one single dance, Miss "Yes; listen. Hem! Where is it?"

"Yes; listen. Hem! Where is it?" out her lambs every second year to the slaughter; that is number three getting into the carriage; she looks more snake-like than ever in that clinging habit, and is a sneak like the rest, no doubt."

"Looks it," said another of the group. "You bet mother Ricart sets her at Lamman!" answered Miss Ricart, with a lively arch look. "I shall be most delighted."

"The fourth waitz! Might I be honoured thing really important in it."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; listen. Hem! Where is it?"

"You bet mother Ricart sets her at Lamman!" answered Miss Ricart, with a lively arch look." I shall be most delighted."

"The fourth waitz! Might I be honoured thing really important in it."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; listen. Hem! Where is it?"

over several closely-written pages. "Jane does write such a lot of twaddle, to be sure! Ah, here! 'By the bye, did you arch look." I shall be most delighted.

teeth lit up the dark face, which glowed beneath the graceful white cheddar, which profoundly to one cousin, then to the other
"What is it, Mahajunia?" asked Alice

"The Maam Sahib sends her salaams to the Mus Baba, and wishes to speak to her," answered the woman, in Hindostanee.

"All right: tell her I'll come," replied Alice, in the same language; and taking the rest of her flowers, &c., in her hand, she stepped out by an open window into the verandah, and walking along nearly the whole length of the house, tapped at another window and entered her mother's room.

"What is it, mamma? Do you wan what is it, mamma? Do you want your flowers fixed? These stupid native women can do nothing right," she said.
"No, no, Alice dear," answered Mrs. Ricart. "The mail-letters have just come in from the factory, and there is one this week from your aunt Jane."
"Ha, and what has she to say to it Recommends scales and calisthenics, com-bined with as speedy and brilliant a mar-

discussion about that waitz, sne never the hear what was going on on one side whilst pose."

("Well, well, but my letter has some-

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News. one. Mr. Smith is the son of the agent of Mr. Clive, a landlord, and the outrage is

THE CONTINUANCE OF DEPRESSION.

The Spectator "cannot profess to be much interested in calculations as to the Budget of next April. Only one-half the financial year has passed, there is no certainty as to the prospective expenditure, and the calculations may have to pass through a mind differing greatly from Sir Stafford Northoote's. Every one is, of course, agreed that the depression must come to an end, and we at least have no intention of trying to dissipate a universal hope; but the point is not whether a change will come, but whether it will come immediately or speedily. We can see no reason to believe that it will arrive before the next harvest has restored prosperity, reason to believe that it will arrive before the next harvest has restored prosperity, or, what is still more necessary, confidence, to agriculture. No State is likely to be cured of protection before next autumn. It is hardly possible, humanly speaking, that the Asiatic populations, with war, or insurrection, or scarcity almost everywhere, should recover before that. We hear of no new discovery in the least likely to give a great impetus to any manufacly to give a great impetus to any manufac-ture, nor if one were made could its effects be seriously felt within less than a year's delay. The increase of population always "Looks it," said another of the group.
"You bet mother Ricart sets her at Lambert." "Never a bit," replied Stevenson.
"Miss Cissy is to get the ohevalier Lambert. Mrs. Ricart daren't interfere; Mrs. Campbell is too much of a rich sister for that." "All perhaps not by fair means," said the other, shrugging his shoulders carelessly; "but I would not mind taking two to one that if Alice Ricart can catch Lambert, she will. The sides are not equal you see; it's mother and daughter against the other mother. Miss Campbell is evited that the other mother. Shrugging his shoulders carelessly; "but I would not mind taking two to one that if Alice Ricart can catch Lambert, she will. The sides are not equal you see; it's mother and daughter against the other mother. Miss Campbell is evited to one that if Alice Ricart can catch Lambert out one that it was also to not shat it was also to not appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can assure you; you are in appreciate it, I can also the too femigration to America. The shifting of emigration to America. The shifting of mained and transport of the incr

a sigh of relief she sank back among the cushions, as they bowled away softly over the turf towards the lamp-lit bazaars. Unconscious of the dark faces and strange sights with which she had already become angues with which she had already become familiar, she was borne through the lighted streets, the bazaars, so picturesque and weird when the glare of the sun is not there to show their filth and wretchedness, when the roads that have been supported to the support of the suppo the roads that have been so dusty, their artificial shower. Away beyond to opener country the carriage glided, where the stars and the moon and the trees overshadowed them, among the camp and the bungalows dispersed all over the station, and full to overflowing for the next few

days with those who meet and mingle and welcome one another for a short time, united by the common bond that they are strangers in a strange land. And the turfy stretch they have left hind becomes once more desolate and bare; the last of the stragglers leaves it, the moon rises softly over it, the stars shim-mer down into the lake, the light winds ripple the silvery surface of the water. Save the sound of the whispering reeds, not a murmur is heard, not a trace of life

voices that filled the air with laughter be short while before. The carriage which contained Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ricart, and their daughters turned finally into the compound of a large bungalow, where several tents and a large semiana (or open tent, furnished like a room, but with no walls), were pitched. room, but with no walls), were pitched. Here dusky figures with lights would be seen gliding about, and in the semiana several ladies and gentlemen were already seated, chatting and laughing, or refreshing themselves with cool drinks. Others followed in carriages or on horseback, guests who like themselves had been riding or driving on the course and now discussed. or driving on the course, and now discussed the neighbours they had met, or their own affairs, till it was time to dress for their late dinner, and the ball which was to take place that evening, By ones and twos they store slipped away again, the twos they soon slipped away again, the gentlemen to the tents which had been provided for their riding or sleeping ac-

commodation, the ladies to the accommodation afforded by the bungalow.

Let us follow the two cousins as they retired to the room which they were to share together, where their native women already awaited them, and ball dresses had been spread out on ther beds ready. Cissy submitted herself at once to the hands of her ayah, Alice fitted about restlessly a while, and chatted unceasingly as she pulled out ribbons and flowers to try which would best suit her olive complexion; ever and anon caressing and fawning on her cousin, a proding she would still have persisted in had she even known how the recipient shrank from it. The two girls are a great

shrank from it. The two girls are a great contrast as we see them together by the bright light of the wall lamps. Cissy is tall and calm and stately; Alice slight, short, and lively. The lips of the one are full, sweet, and firm; those of the other thin and tight, the short upper-lip continually parting over pearly white teeth. Neither has much colour, but Cissy's complexion is delicately tinted and pale, whilst Alice's is a clear clive, beneath which the crimson glows often warmly. The one crimson glows often warmly. The one wears her hair in golden-brown twists about the crown of her head, the other in an intricate mass of soft silky braids. Alice's tricate mass of soft siky braids. After seyes are sharp and near, glowing black eyes that sparkle bewitchingly and confuse one often; Cissy's, a soft violet blue, with a calm tranquil look in their depths. Both are beauties in their way.

"Ah, you are going to wear white to-night Cissy were always look as well in their way.

night, Cissy; you always look so well in white; and these frosted flowers are beauwear scarlet or maize flowers, do you

wear scarlet or maize flowers, do you think?" said Alice.

"Maize, to-night, with that black net; at least if you do not lose your colour, as you so often do," answered her cousin.

"But you can easily change the flowers after dinner, if you do need something believed."

speaker. "The course will be lively tonight, I daresay; they say there are a
great many in for this meet."

The carriages swept on by the shore of
the lake; then, turning across the turf,
returned by another way near to
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the course will each be under the charge of a man and
his dustrial and domestic pursuits, and the
will each be under the charge of a man and
his dustrial and domestic pursuits, and
the returned by the five develops, burning." Is profited to
the course will each be under the charge of a man and
his dustrial and domestic pursuits, and
the returned by another way near to
the course again. As that in
the course again. As the course again. As that in
the course again. As the course again. As that in
the course again. As the course again. As the course again. As the course again. As softly.
"Alice, I wish you would not do that it is so unladylike," said the mother re-

proachfully.
"Ah, bosh! But Burton will be a fine "Yes; much better than Lambert."

"Then I am to give up all idea of the one and try the other, eh? Is that the little game?"

"Don't speak so vulgarly, Alice. You understand that your aunt wishes Cissy to encourage Captain Lambert, and that Mr. Burton would be an excellent parti. You have your own way to make in the world, as your aunt and I had; and you know what a stupid choice I made (not but what your father seemed well enough off at one ime); and, on the contrary, you see what an excellent position your aunt enjoys, with plenty of money and as the wife of a judge. I should advise you to make yourself agreeable to Mr. Burton, and leave Cissy to the man her mother wishes her to marry. "And which she doesn't," said Alice

luntly.
"Absurdity! She's very insipid, an won't care." "Still waters run deep, you know."
"Fiddlesticks! Don't be sentimenta

you mean to let the chance slip? "No, not I. I daresay you'll help me."
"Of course, with pleasure; I am glad see von so sensible. ou must make yourself look nice. look rather well to-night; but you vant something brighter in your hair."

I should not object to your opal asgrette,

said Alice coolly.

"Well, then, you must take care of it;" and to Alice's astenishment the jewel was willingly produced and fastened in her hair, where the weird lights shimmered beautifully.

"Yes, you'll do," said her mother approvingly.

"Is not that Cissy's voice in

provingly. "Is not that Cissy's voice in the drawing-room?" "Yes; and the great Lambert is sure to join her. I suppose I need not go in, "No," said Mrs. Ricart, with answering smile. "We will go in to Emily's room a little, and tell her some of Jane's news-only forget the letter. She can see it some

only forget the letter. She can see it some other day, you know."

Alice shrugged her shoulders callously, and followed her mother.

Meanwhile Cissy had glided into the drawing-room in a soft cloud of white, her eyes deep and mellow, her cheeks glowing, and a glad tremour away deep down beneath the serene exterior. When the gallant captain joined her and requested a song, in the little interval before dinner, she had poured the words out with full expression, glad to be free from talking to him, and to relieve the mutterings of her heart in music. Captain Lambert, was to nim, and to renew the mutterings of her heart in music. Captain Lambert was still standing behind her with a simpering smile, congratulating himself on the rich voice and handsome figure of his future

will more surely quicken the blood, and heal-whether taken internally or applied heal—whether taken internally or applied externally, and thereby more certainly relieve pain, whether chronic or acute—than any other pain alleviator. It is warranted double the strength of any other medicine for similar uses. Sold by all dealers in medicine. 25 cents a bottle.

The newest service rendered by monkeys

to mankind was recently illustrated in London, In one of the school districts too many parents reported no children in their families, and in order to ascertain the real number of children in the district the school officers resorted to an ingenious think?" said Alice.

"Maize, to-night, with that black net; at least if you do not lose your colour, as you se often do," answered her cousin.

"But you can easily change the flowers after dinner, if you do need something brighter."

Now chatting quietly, now continuing silently, the two girls had almost completed their toilet when a knock was heard at the door. "Come in!" they called.

A native woman, in her picturesque garb, lifted the curtain before the door, and entered. Gleaming black eyes and ivory

wonderfully slow to embark in new busi-nesses for themselves, while the reluctance to trust capital out of their own hands ra-

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S WILL The Illustrated London News states that the will (dated Feb. 26, 1879) of his Imperial Highness Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, Prince Imperial, formerly of the Palace of the Tuileries, Paris, but late of Camden-place, Chiselhurst, who died on June I at Ilyotoyozi River, South Africa, was proved in London on the 20th ult. by Eugene Rouher and Jean Baptiste Francheschini Pietri, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. A sound estate being sworn under 200,000. A full copy of the will has already been published. The original is deposited in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice at Somerset House; in the case of his father, the Emperor Napoleon III., only an official copy was proved, and deposited in this country, the original being retained at the Notary's Office in Paris. The Prince's will is all in his own handwriting, and is contained on two whole sheets and one half-sheet of letter paper, the bottom of each page being either signed "Napoleon" or "N." The will not having been executed in the presence of witnesses, as required by the provisions of the English law, an affidavit of M. Pietri is filed with it that it is throughout in the handwriting of the de-ceased Prince, and an affidavit also from the counsel of the French Embassy in London that the deceased's domicile was French, and on the assumption that the will was throughout in the handwriting of the testator it was made in conformity with, and was valid according to the

RUSSIAN PROSELTYISM IN JAPAN. Father Vladimir, the head of the Russia mission in Japan, has just communicated to the Holy Synod the "gratifying" intelligence that ever 2,000 converts have been added to the Orthodox Church during the past twelve months, thus raising the total number of proselytes from 4,000 to 6,200. The number of constant attendants at the Russian churches, as yet un-converted, is also extremely large, and he onverted, is also extremely large, and he anticipates from their rapid increase everywhere that the adherents to the mission in Japan will, by next January, exceed 10,000. On the recent anniversary of the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul a Russo-Greek Congress was held at Tookio, at which were present six Japanese priests, 83 un-ordained priests and 130 delegates. The proceedings commenced by an "extra grand full service" in the chapel of the Russian Embassy, to show Father Vladimir whether the native priests were competent n their duties; and as this service have been as gorgeous as three "High Masses," with half-a-dozen Ritualistic imitations thrown in, it is not surprising to hear that the attendance of sightseers on the occasion was "indescribably immense." After the service was over a series of sit-After the service was over a series of sit-tings took place, with a view to discussing the progress of the mission in Japan, and deciding what should be done to counter-act the rival influence of the Roman Catho-lics. Father Vladimir recounts with pride that he was able to inferm the congress that the mission was building six churches. that the mission was building six churches, while land for half-a-dozen more had been purchased. This intelligence appears to have given rise to enthusiasm so intense that the congress immediately decided, by ballot, to build a magnificent cathedral at ballot, to build a magnificent cathedral at Tookio, and with equal alacrity and zeal the members then voted that Matushka Rossie (Mother Russia) should be called upon to furnish the funds. Whether the Holy Synod will display similar promptitude in despatching a cool quarter of a million to Japan to construct the edifice remains to be seen, but in the meanwhile it has decided to support the mission in its crusade against the Roman Catholics in Sukeka and Kiousiou. In the latter island the Catholics have recently made 1,600 converts, to the great regret of Father Vladimir. In his letter to the synod he mentions nothing about the Protestant missionaries, from which we imagine that he does not consider them such enemies to the cause as he plainly declares the Papists the cause as he plainly declares the Papisto

VERDICT IN THE MAYO OUTRAGE. An inquest was held on Thursday, the 2nd inst., on the body of the man Howard,

scribed as a yeoman, aged 35 years. The Coroner asked was there any relative of the deceased present, and received no response, Mr. John Sydney Smith, agent to the Marquis of Sligo, having given evidence descriptive of the attack made upon him with the telephone to the strategies. him, said that about three weeks ago he received a letter with the Newport post mark, telling him that there was a price on his head, and that he would be killed. The tenants were most respectful to him that morning, and he left them on the best of terms. They stated that they were unable

who was shot by Mr. Smith, jun., near Mulranny, when attacked and shot at by several masked men, of whom Howard was

supposed to have been committed as a revenge for an ejectment of a tenant. Mr. Smith says four or five shots were fired by

Ballycroy to Newport, or you will be killed." A young man named Cooley, a son of an evicted herd, has been arrested

on suspicion of being implicated in the outrage on Lord Sligo's agent. INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES. At the Social Science Congress, the Bishop of Manchester incidentally raised a question bearing upon marriages between English subjects and foreigners. Sir Travers defects, it brings the greatest of Romans Whether it is a subject to the control of the control o Twiss replied that the Bishop would be justified in approving the conduct of any of his clergy who declined to solemnise a marriage between an Englishwoman and a

foreigner if the latter could not produce proof that he had complied with the law his country in such matter. In the course of a discussion as to the evils redaries of municipalities, of suburban districts without due regulation and control, there was a general expression of opinion

COTTAGE HOMES FOR POOR CHILDREN. Bolton guardians are trying an experiby all who are interested in the education of poor and pauper children. With the view of removing boys and girls from the influences inseparable to a workhouse, and which are not of the most elevating tendency, the guardians are providing cottage homes for the youngsters. There are to be ten of these homes, each to accommodate 30 children, and two schools. The homes

RUSSIAN MILITARY POLICY. A great council of the most emin a great council of the most eminent generals in the Russian army has been held at Livadia, under the presidency of the Czar. The object has not been disclosed, and the continental papers are exercising their ingenuity in trying to discover what it really was. One suggestion is that its column of 4,000 Roumanian soldiers posted main object was to find out a new mode of mobilization which should be more efficient in 1857, since when he has written about and quicker than the present one has been ound to be in practice. According to "historical socialistic and political at the another version, it was the political more than the military situation which occupied the attention of the Council, and above all, the policy to be followed in the East. The presence of Prince Lobanoff, General Kauffman, and others who have taken a prominent part in Eastern affairs, lends

probability to this supposition. ITEMS. Shocks of earthquake continue in South Hungary. No serious catastrophe has yet occurred, but the people are in a state of

continual suspense. An inquest was held at Newport, Isle of Wight, on the body of the Rev. Henry M'Kenzie, of Overton, Flintshire, who fell over a steep cliff at Alum Bay. A verdict of suicide whilst in a state of temporary in-

sanity was returned. Lord Leigh, the Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, has intimated his intention of allowing his tenants a reduction of 15 per cent. for the ensuing two years on arable land, and 7 per cent. on pasture land. The case of occupiers of any specially poor land was only conceived and begun in September of last year. William H. Channing, will be met by a still further abat of London, writes to a friend in this coun The trial of the new mode of lighting the

reading-room of the British Museum by the electric light was made recently. The light is shed from half a dozen lamps suspended in the centre of the great dome, and is again diffused by a series of reflection. Mr. Arnold is the editor-in-chief of tors. The success of the new system is considered assured. Mr. Archibald Forbes' present lectures have naturally excited intense interest in France, and he has been asked, and has

agreed, to give them to a Paris audience. The English, or Anglo-American, colony in Paris can furnish forth a goodly audience array, but doubtless many Parisians will go who may understand but little of the lecture. The old Jews' College of London has been closed. The curriculum was designed to educate or to give the stamp of education

to the teachers in the synagogues through-out the United Kingdom. Under a new scheme there is still to be a Jews' College, or rather an examining board for candi-dates for the Jewish pulpit, but the chief part of the educational system of the old college is abolished. Major Chard, one of the Rorke's Drift heroes, paid a visit to his brother-in-law near Taunton, and received a most enthu-

near raunton, and received a most enthusiastic greeting from the assembled spectators. The little village of Northcurry, through which he passed, was embellished with flags and triumphal arches, one of the latter being surmounted with mealie bags and biscuit tins, and bearing the inscription "Joy to the defenders of Rorke's Drift." If co-operative stores may be considered to have become institutions in England, it may be said that an attempt to transplant this new feature into France has not ob-Anglo-French Co-operative Society, which was not long ago installed in fine premises in Paris, near the opera house, has not succeeded from the premises the premise operations.

During the hearing of a case in which Joseph Brook was summoned for not sending a boy, twelve years of age, to school, the Lord Mayor, presiding in the justice room of the Mansion House, spoke strongly of the law which compelled boys to go to school who could already read and write fairly. Addressing the representative of the London School Board, his lordship remarked, "Here is a lad able to read and write, and earning his bread and cheese, and you come and pounce upon his parents. It is a great pity that the law should be so enforced that the mother should be compelled to give up 5s a week," During the hearing of a case in which last session the Lords sat 206, against 1,010 hours in the Commons; in fact a peer can 99 nights out of 100 be in bed by twelve o'clock, so far as legislation is con-

LITERATURE AND ART.

George Sand is to have a statue near her Château de Nohant. "Moondyne," by James Boyle O'Reilly, has reached the third edition.

A volume of poems by Theodore Tilton is announced by R. Worthington as in preparation for issue this fall. Prof. Galachoff has in the press a work ou the "History of Russian Literature," which will be published during the present

A bust of the late Australian sculptor summers, is to be placed in the shire hall f Somerset, of which county in England he was a native. A volume of songs from the works of

month.

Tennyson, accompanied by music, is announced by the Laureate's London pub. lishers, C. Kegan Paul & Co. The brother of Wm. M. Hunt has under. taken to write the life of the deceased artist. The materials are abundant for a

brilliant and instructive book. The season being over in London, and society gossip somewhat dull, Milton's divorce from his wife in 1643 is a subject up for animated discussion in the literary

Mr. Ivan Tourguénieff proposes to spend the winter in Russia, with a view to be-coming more intimately acquainted with what is going on there than a resident of Paris can be,

John Hay, the poet, who wrote "Little Breeches," who was one of Lincoln's private secretaries, and who married a very wealthy Ohio lady, has gone into politics in that State.

A new volume of selections from Thoreau's manuscript, with notes by Mr. F. B. Sanborn, is in preparation. It will proba-bly do service in a magazine before it is put tween covers.

It is stated that Mr. Herbert Spencer's health, which has always been precarious, has almost suddenly improved, so that he is better than he has been for 15 years before. He is now 60 years old. A. S. Barnes & Co. are about to publish "Ancient and Mediæval Republics," being a review of their institutions and of the

causes of their decline and fall, by a new writer—Mr. Henry Mann. It is an octavo tiquity been made more modern.

Some time before Christmas, Charles cribner's Sons will publish Miss Georgina Hogarth's volume of "Selections from the Correspondence of Charles Dickens."

These letters will be entirely new. Mr. Forster, it is understood, used none of them in his "Life of Dickens." Rev. M. J. O'Brien, of Belfast, Ireland

that it was a popular error on the part of workingmen to think that living in the country was so much more beneficial than living in large towns.

has in the press a historical and critical account of the famous "Prophecy of St. Malachy with Regard to the Succession of Popes." Mr. O'Brien hopes not only to Popes," Mr. O'Brien hopes not only to establish the non-authenticity of the 'Prophecy," but also to give a clue to the forger of it.

Edmond About's new novel will be her is promised for November or December. n the XIXme Siècle. It will give a picture of bourgeois life, quite free from those hideous features which the school of Zola has added to French fiction. The author tries to show, it is said, that there are respectable and happy families in France, the prove successful there is little doubt but that it will be widely followed.

and simple talks on "The Eye and the Brain," "The Eye and Seeing," "The Brain and Thinking" and "Boundaries in nom de plume of T. T. Jez was Colonel Milkowski, an insurgent leader in 1863. He performed the notable feat of forcing his way with 220 insurgents through a

same time."
Mr. Swinburne's "Study of Shakespeare in Three Periods," believed to be his best piece of literary analysis, is already in press in London, and R. Worthington announces that he will bring it out The same publisher announces as nearly ready a new work by Mr. R. A. Proctor, "Pleasant Ways in Science," which will appear during Mr. Proctor's forthcoming tour in this country. He expected to sail

from Liverpool yesterday.

Major Serpa Pinto's new work, giving the account of his great journey across Africa, will be entitled "The King's Rifle: from the Atlantic to the Indian Sea, Across Unknown Countries, and Discovery of the Great Zambesi Affluents." It wil be enriched by numerous woodcuts from Major Pinto's own sketches and photographs, also by about fifteen maps. Editions in French, Portuguese, German and English are being simultaneously pre-

try that to his certain knowledge this is reading-room of the British Museum by the true, and adds that the poem was perfecttion. Mr. Arnold is the editor-in-chief of the Daily Telegraph of London, and that amidst "the responsibilities, interrup-tions, anxieties, harassing cares and ever tions, anxieues, harassing cares and ever varying distractions of such a life,"he should evoke an epic in eight books "on one of the loftiest themes for spiritual contemplation and one of the purest ideal types of a heavenly human life known in history, is containly a supprising instance of concern certainly a surprising instance of concentrated power." Mr. Arneld is an impassioned lover of India. Early in life, fresh with honours as a classical student at Oxford, he went to India and became Principal of the Deccan College at Poona. There he resided for seven years. He acquired a knowledge of the Sanscrit and other Indian languages, and translated what is known as the "Hitopordesa," which has long been a valued text-book for Sanscrit scholars. He has published several volumes of noems, herides the preseveral volumes of poems besides the pre-sent one, the first one while in college and sent one, the first one while in college and the second soon after his return from India. His connection with the Telegraph was at first as an editorial writer, and during the civil war in this country he defended the cause of freedom and predicted the success of the Union cause. When Thornton Hunt, the editor-in-chief, died, Mr. Arnold succeeded him, and has since become distinguished among newspaper men in England as a writer of effective "leaders." During his connection with the Telegraph he has published a volume of translations from the poets of Greece, accommanded by hiographical and critical

of translations from the poets of Greece, accompanied by biographical and critical notices, and a version, said by Mr. Channing, to be "exquisitely beautiful," of the "Indian Song of Songa," Roberts Brothers published "The Light of Asia" last Monday week The probabilities are that, in the event of a return of the Liberal party to power, Mr. Gladstone will be raised to the peerage, and lead in the upper, while Lord Hartington will lead in the lower, House, Mr. Gladstone is nowseventy, and, it may, perhaps be early accepted has done as

MEATS

FRICATELLI. Chop raw fresh pork very fine, add salt, plenty of pepper, and two small chopped fine, half as much bread as is meat, soaked until soft, two eggs well together, make into oblong and fry like oysters. These are fast; if used for supper, serve liced lemon.

BONED HAM Having soaked a well-cured ham in water over night, boil it till perfectl der, putting it on in warm water; to in a wooden tray, let cool, remove carefully, press the ham again into return to boiling liquor, remove pot fire, and let the ham remain in it til Cut across and serve cold. BOILED HAM.

Pour boiling water over it and let until cool enough to wash, scrape (some have a coarse hair brush on pu for cleaning hams), put in a thoro cleansed boiler with cold water enou cover; boil steadily for five hours (i ham weighs twelve pounds), take until the country of the co put into a baking-pan to skin; di hands in cold water, take the skin be the fingers and peel as you would an o set in a moderate oven, placing the side of the ham downward, and if you sift over pounded or rolled crac bake one hour. The baking brings great quantity of fat, leaving the much more delicate, and in warm we the sill been in a day. it will keep in a dry, cool place a time; if there is a tendency to moul it a little while into the oven again. fter the ham is boiled and peeled, with the white of a raw egg, and sp sugar or bread-crumbs over it, place the oven and brown; or cover regular cake-icing and brown; or, q two onions, stick whole allspice and pepper in the quarters, with a knife slits in the outside of the ham in whice the onions, place in dripping pan, lay lev around, and bake till nicely The nicest portion of a boiled ham m served in slices, and the ragged parts odds and ends chopped fine for sandw or by adding three eggs to one chopped ham, a delicious omelet made. If the ham is very salt, it lie in water over night.

BROILED HAM. Cut the ham in slices of medium ness, place on a hot gridiron, and bro til the fat readily flows out and the is slightly browned, take from the with a knife and fork, drop it pan of cold water, then return age the gridiron, repeat several times, an ham is done; place in a hot platter a few lumps of butter and serve at
If too fat trim off a part; it is a
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taste. Pickled pork and breakfast may be broiled in the same way.

BROILED HAM. Cut the slices thin, trim care freshen by covering with water and ing gradually nearly to the boiling p test by the taste, and if still too change the water and heat again with a cloth, broil over a clear fire season with pepper and a little butter.
ham should not be old.

DELICIOUS FRIED HAM. Place the slices in boiling water and till tender; put in frying-pan and by and dish on platter; fry some eg dripping gravy over them till done stead of turning; take up carefull lay them on the slices of ham. Thi tempting dish, and if nicely pr

HAM BALLS. Chop fine cold, cooked ham; add as for each person, and a little flour; together, make into balls, and fry b in hot butter.

MIXED SANDWICHES. Chop fine, cold ham, tongue and chie mix with one pint of the meat half a melted butter, one tablespoon salad oi of mustard if desired, the yolk of a l egg, and a little pepper; spread on cut thin and buttered. Ham alone m prepared in this way.

TO ROAST A PIG. Fill a six-weeks' pig with a stuffing and water, and seasoned with pepper string around it : then put it to the well with a little butter and hot water fire must be hotter at each end tha the middle), saving all the gravy that from it. When the pig is done en stir up the fire; take a coarse cloth, about a quarter of a pound of but it, and rub the pig all over unti crackling is crisp; then take it It may be served whole if small, lay it in a dish, cut off the head, then the body in two before drawing out spit; out off the ears from the head, lay them at each end, lay the two halve the body close together in the middle of dish, split the head and lay at each with the ears. Take the gravy which run from the meat, chop the liver, brand heart small, and put them to it them before chorving till tenden; and them before chopping, till tender), and in a stew-pan with some bits of but dredge in flour, and give it one boil, serve in a gravy-boat. The pig maprepared in the same way and baked oven; or half or a quarter may be lat a time, basting with water and vi in equal proportions, seasoned with and cayenne pepper.

SPARE-RIB POT-PIE. Cut the spare-ribs once across and in strips three or four inches wide, pu in kettle with hot water enough to o stew until tender, season with salt pepper, and turn out of kettle; repli layer of spare-ribs in the bottom, ac layer of peeled potatoes (quartered if la some bits of butter, some small squar baking-powder dough rolled quite to season again, then another layer of s ribs, and so on until the kettle is two-thfull, leaving the squares of crust for last layer; then add the liquor in which smarr with a squares of the squares of the squares of the squares of the squares with the squares of the squares with the squares of the squares with the squares of the squares of the squares with the squares of the sq last layer; then add the liquor in withe spare-ribs were boiled, and hot wif needed, cover, boil half to three-quared an hour, being careful to add hot wise as not to let it boil dry. The crust be made of light biscuit dough, with eggs or sugar, as follows: Roll thin, out, let rise, and use for pie, remembe to have plenty of water in the kettle, that when the pie is made and the own, it need not be removed until dished. warm over pot-pie, set it in a drippin in the oven, and more squares of may be laid on the top.

Take off the horny parts of feet and scrape, clean, and wash thoroughly, soff the stray hairs, place in a kettle plenty of water, boil, skim, pour off wand add fresh, and boil until the hwill pull out easily; do not bone, but between each layer; mix some good ovinegar with the liquor in which feet boiled, using two-thirds vinegar to third liquor, and fill up jar. When was for the table, take out a sufficient quite which the table table table to the sufficient quite was the sufficient quite wa tity, put in a hot skillet, add more vine salt and pepper if needed, boil until to oughly heated, stir in a smooth thic ing of flour and water, and boil until is cooked; serve hot as a nice break dish. Or when the feet have boiled u perfectly tender, remove the bones; pack in stone jar as above; slice down when wanted for use.

The Hon. Mr. Crooks, Minister of lation, was in St. Catharines on the last, and visited the Central School.

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agent to

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was only conceived and begun in September of last year. William H. Channing, of London, writes to a friend in this coun-

perhaps, be safely asserted, has done as much brain work as any man of his time. How materially his duties as a Minister would be diminished by going up to the Lords may be estimated by the fact that last session the Lords and 206, against 1,010 hours in the Commons; in fact a peer can 99 nights out of 100 be in bed by twelve o'clock, so far as legislation is consecuted.

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nom de plume of T. T. Jez was Colonel Milkowski, an insurgent leader in 1863. He performed the notable feat of forcing his way with 220 insurgents through a column of 4,000 Roumanian soldiers posted on the frontier. He began to write novels in 1857, since when he has written about two a year. They are described as being "historical, socialistic and political at the same time."

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THE HICKEY-McDONALD

MEATS. FRICATELLI. Chop raw fresh pork very fine, add a little salt, plenty of pepper, and two small onions chopped fine, half as much bread as there is meat, soaked until soft, two eggs; mix well together, make into oblong patties, and fry like oysters. These are nice for breakfast; if used for supper, served with

diced lemon. BONED HAM. Having soaked a well-cured ham in tepid water over night, boil it till perfectly tender, putting it on in warm water; take up in a wooden tray, let cool, remove bone carefully, press the ham again into shape, return to boiling liquor, remove pot from fire, and let the ham remain in it till cold. Cut across and serve cold. BOILED HAM.

set in a moderate oven, placing the lean side of the ham downward, and if you like, sift over pounded or rolled crackers; bake one hour. The baking brings out a great quantity of fat, leaving the meat much more delicate, and in warm weather it will keep in a dry, cool place a long time; if there is a tendency to mould, set it a little while into the oven again. Or, after the ham is boiled and peeled, cover with the white of a raw egg, and sprinkle sugar or bread-crumbs over it, place it in the oven and brown; or cover with a regular cake-icing and brown; or, quarter two onions, stick whole allspice and black epper in the quarters, with a knife make ts in the outside of the ham in which put he onions, place in dripping pan, lay pars-ey around, and bake till nicely browned. The nicest portion of a boiled ham may be served in slices, and the ragged parts and odds and ends chopped fine for sandwiches, or by adding three eggs to one pint of chopped ham, a delicious omelet may be made. If the ham is very salt, it should lie in water over night.

BROILED HAM. Cut the ham in slices of medium thickness, place on a hot gridiron, and broil un-til the fat readily flows out and the meat s slightly browned, take from the gridiron with a knife and fork, drop into a pan of cold water, then return again to the gridiron, repeat several times, and the ham is done; place in a hot platter, add few lumps of butter and serve at once. If too fat trim off a part; it is almost impossible to broil the fat part without rning, but this does not impair the ste. Pickled pork and breakfast bacon may be broiled in the same way.

BROILED HAM. Cut the slices thin, trim carefully, freshen by covering with water and heating gradually nearly to the boiling point; test by the taste, and if still too salt, change the water and heat again; dry with a cloth, broil over a clear fire, and season with pepper and a little butter. The ham should not be old.

DELICIOUS FRIED HAM. Place the slices in boiling water and cool

Chop fine, cold ham, tongue and chicken; mix with one pint of the meat half a cup

the body in two before drawing out the spit; cut off the ears from the head, and lay them at each end, lay the two halves of the body close together in the middle of the dish, split the head and lay at each side dish, split the nead and lay as each side with the ears. Take the gravy which has run from the meat, chop the liver, brains, and heart small, and put them to it (boil them before chopping, till tender), and put in a stew-pan with some bits of butter, dredge in flour, and give it one beil, and

and neart smail, and put them to it (boil them before chopying, illi leander), and put in a stew-pan with some bits of butter, deep in long, and give it no boil, and prepared in the same way and baked in an oven; or bad for a quarter may be baked at a time, basting with water and winegar in equal proportions, seasoned with alt and caysume papper.

Cut the grant proper in the same way and baked in an oven; or bad for a quarter may be baked at a time, basting with water and winegar in equal proportions, seasoned with alt and papper, and turn out of kettle; replace an in kettle with hot water enough to cover, stew until tender, season with salt and papper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent least papper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace an invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and the proper and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper, and the proper and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper and turn out of kettle; replace and invent proper and turn out of kettle; replace and turn out of kettle; repla

The Hon. Mr. Crooks, Minister of Education, was in St. Catharines on the 10th inst., and visited the Central School.

TRAGEDY.

aves From Miss McDonald's Diary—A Singular Record of Jealousy and In Satuation. The young woman who shot Hickey fiss Anderson's manager, Sunday night i Miss Anderson's manager, Sunday night in Cincinnati, and then killed herself, seems to have been a girl of far more than ordinto have been a girl of far more than ordinary intelligence, but whose blind infatuation rendered her a monomaniac on the subject of her lover. Extracts from her diary indicate that she was far above the average of her class, and, after reading her intensely sorrowful words, it is a surprise to learn that she was a well-known woman. to learn that she was a well-known woman of bad repute in Syracuse, and had been through an experience such as only comes to those who have trod the broadest road of so-called pleasure. Even with this knowledge, no one can feel but that under

gentler or mere favourable auspices, Miss McDonald would have been what she declares she might have become, "an honour instead of a disgrace to the sex."

Hickey first met Miss McDonald, it is said, while she was a member of the ballet in the house he was a member of the ballet. in the house he was a member of the ballet in the house he was managing. She be-came at once violently enamoured of him, and followed him everywhere. Hickey denies that he was criminally intimate Pour boiling water over it and let stand until cool enough to wash, scrape clean (some have a coarse hair-brush on purpose for cleaning hams), put in a thoroughly cleansed boiler with cold water enough to cover; boil steadily for five hours (if the ham weighs twelve pounds), take up and put into a baking-pan to skin; dip the hands in cold water, take the skin between the fingers and peel as you would an orange; set in a moderate oven, placing the lean side of the ham downward, and if you like, of discouraging her passion, but it cer-tainly had the opposite effect. The book which she kept exhibits the violence of ther feeling and her supreme unhappiness better than any other description can. The following are a few of the entries in her diary. The word "Syl," used so often, is an abbreviation of Hickey's first

name - Sylvester.

May 6.—I heard a gentleman describe Miss Anderson for a very coarse and commonplace person. He came over in the steamer from Europe with her, and said she would call "ma" and "paps" so loud that they could hear her all over the ship also that her foot and hand were very

large.

June 29.—My dearest friend came home yesterday. I will see him very soon, and he will put his arms around me, kiss me, and say, "How is my little girl?" Such aminute as that will overpay centuries in hell. If I could make a bargain to have Syl all to myself for just one month, that I might be everything to him as he is to me, for only one month, and then die and live in tortures for all the countless ages of eternity, I would do it this very min-Aug. 10.—Yesterday I was 20 years old.

It does not seem very old, only to those who count time by sorrow, and not by years. I wonder if there will ever be any happiness for me. I would not treat a dog that loved me as badly as he does me. Yet I love him all the more for his neglect, but sometimes it almost makes me Aug. 14.-I went up to Georgie's the

other day. She has a very pleasant home a husband that loves her, books and music and seems very happy. I wonder how i is that some people have everything heart can wish and others have nothing. Sept. 14.—He has dared to tell me that he loves the autress, and never knew what love meant until he saw her. He also said that were she penniless and he could marry her he would do it. I knew that he would never give his love without encouragement, but she shall not have him. Rather than see him belong to another, I will kill him.
BUFFALO, Thursday, 18.—The Mother Superior says that I am not like the bright child that came to see her two years ago. He did not love this actress then, and I was perfectly happy. I can hardly believe that he told me himself that he had learned to love. My proud darling—whose heart I thought no other woman could ever touch—has learned to love at last, and it is not I that have taught him. This actress has everything that heart can wish. He was my all, yet she took him from me. He used to laugh at me and tell me not to be jealous of her, for I had no cause. He said that he no more intended to marry her than he did me. I am only his "mistress," but I would rather be his slave than tress," but I would rather he his slave than

mix with one pint of the meat half a cup melted butter, one tablespoon salad oil, one of mustard if desired, the yolk of a beaten egg, and a little pepper; spread on bread cut thin and buttered. Ham alone may be prepared in this way.

TO ROAST A PIG.

Fill a six-weeks' pig with a stuffing made of bread and butter moistened with milk there will be of bread and butter moistened with milk there will be of God's creatures to not the great American desert.

A calf will draw milk in three minutes, and the nearer a milker can come to that time the better. A slow milker makes the compared in this way.

TO ROAST A PIG.

Fill a six-weeks' pig with a stuffing made of bread and butter moistened with milk then we love one of God's creatures.

Sunday, 21.—Miss Anderson will be here the 24th. One of the children died here yesterday, and I went to the great American desert.

A calf will draw milk in three minutes, and the nearer a milker can come to that time the better. A slow milker makes the compared to make the present and the nearer a milker can come to that time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker makes the compared time the better. A slow milker m t thin and buttered. Ham alone may repared in this way.

TO BOAST A PIG.

Fill a six-weeks' pig with a stuffing made of bread and butter moistened with milk and water, and seasoned with pepper, salt, and herbs if liked, and sew it up, or tie a more than the Creator, He always takes them from us, and that is just what I have done. He was my God, and to try and was my religion, and I am pundant was my religion.

not worthy to be his wife, and would have been not only contented but proud of ever so small a place in his heart, but if I can-not have it, I can at least prevent her from

enjoying it.

Sept. 5.—My dearest friend came home last evening, and I am so happy that I cannot find words to express it. When he is with me I forget all about his neglect, and only remember that I love him—love him as the nuns do their Saviour.

People Flying Panic-Stricken From the Threatened Districts.

NASHVILLE, N.C., Oct. 18.—Persons arriving from Chunky Gal Mountain report that indications of an earthquake disturbance began on Thursday and the earth seems to be giving away and the mountain sinking. Breaks are seen wide enough to engulf houses. There is no noise, but the earth seems to be silently breaking and settling. The people are thoroughly demoralized and are fleeing from the country. The Chunky Gal is in the vicinity of Bald Mountain.

AGRICULTURAL.

In buying beef, select that which is of a clear cherry-red colour, after a fresh out has been a few minutes exposed to the air. The fat should be of a light straw colour, and the meat marbled throughout with ROOSTING PLACES. Far less attention is paid to providing suitable roosting places for fowls and chicks than is given to a host of other and fat. Such meat is by far the most economical for general use, for it is all eaten with relish, whilst those parts naturally gristly and tough make most delicious

sense. The best always pays. The best specimens of any strain or style of horses sell readily, at good prices, and the poor ones of all breeds are drugs upon the market. It is no doubt true that a much greater measure of success may be expected with some breeds than with others, the choice de some breeds than with others, the choice de-pending largely upon the circumstances of the farmer, his location, etc., and that as a general rule, ordinary farmers cannot com-pete with wealthy professional breeders in producing horses for racing purposes, either runners or trotters; but even in these classes much will depend upon the location and the sort of brood mares the farmer may have upon his farm. If he is situated in a region famous for producing turf horses, one that is frequented by buyers of such horses, where he can have access to first-class stal lions, and his brood mares are strains of blood noted for producing winners, he will certainly find it more profitable to breed horses of this class. Where these conditions do not exist, he will usually find the surest profit in breeding heavy draught or stylish carriage horses.—National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.

NO PROFIT IN CHEESE. According to the report of the New York State Dairymen's Convention, there is no profit in making cheese at present prices. The estimated cost of keeping a cow for a year ranges from \$15 to \$35, and of labour about \$7 per head, and the cost of manufacturing cheese \$1.25 to \$2 per 100 pounds The total expense per cow is about \$40, leaving not far from \$7 per head on an average as profit, out of which must be taken the cost of carrying milk to the cheese factory. The conclusion reached by members of the Convention was that not one dairy in twenty had during the past year paid expenses. The remedy proposed was to make more butter and less cheese, or reduce the number of cows kept. Over production is the general complaint in all farm products, and still the number of farmers is increasing at the West, if not in the Eastern States.

More than 5,000,000 cans of corn are annually packed in Maine and sold in every part of the world. The winter wheat crop of Kansas is reported at 16,000,000 bushels, against 26,000,000 last year—a decrease of 10,000,

000 bushels. There are 700,000 cattle ruminating on the plains of Colorado, and about as many in Montana. The Austro-Hungarian wheat crop shows

a great falling off from last year's totals. The corn crop of Servia is very unpromising in consequence of drought. of Great Britain, involving a loss of about two hundred millions of dollars, and the France, presage an enormous demand for American cereals the present year. The total amount of tallow exported

The total amount of tallow exported from the United States in 1878 equalled 53,340,696 pounds, at a value of \$4,808,612, as against 55,362 763 pounds and value of \$5,294,668 in 1877. Nebraska will harvest 100,000,000 bushels of the products of the soil in 1879. Twelve years ago this State was a frontier territory and supposed to constitute a por-tion of the great American desert.

and herbs if liked, and sew it up, or the a string around it; then put it to the fire, dredge it well with a little flour, baste it well with a little flour, baste it well with a little butter and hot water (the fire must be hotter at each end than in the middle), saving all the gravy that runs from it. When the pig is done enough, stir up the fire; take a coarse cloth, with about a quarter of a pound of butter in it, and rub the pig all over until the crackling is crisp; then take it up. It may be served whole if small, or lay it in a dish, cut off the head, then split the body in two before drawing out the not worthy to be his wife, and would have law and stream of the only cuttivated done. He was my God, and to try and please him was my religion, and I am punished. To see him give to another what I have tried so long and patiently to win, is very hard. If I was good I suppose that I would wish him to marry this actress and set in a bed prepared for the purpose. The roots are transplanted from the fields in September, and set in a bed prepared for the purpose. The result of late experiments in England shows that 15½ quarts of the milk of shorthorns is required for a pound of butter in honour instead of a disgrace to the sex, if he had chosen to. I know that I am not worthy to be his wife, and would have snorthorns is required for a pound of out-ter. The same amount was produced from 10½ quarts of Ayrshire milk, 9½ quarts of Galloway milk and 8½ quarts of Kerry milk, the milk being produced, as nearly as possible, under the same conditions.

It pays well to go over the ruta-bagas and mangel rows at this season, and thin them out to proper distances. The leaves of the latter make excellent greens, and the tender roots are relished by stock. It is a fact that three mangles growing at suitable distances will make heavier roots than six would if crowded together in the

How to Cut Up a Quarter of Beef. The Bagdad of the "Arabian

Bagdad, in the reign of Er Reshid, seems to have been pre-eminently a city of pleasure. Thither flocked from all parts of the Oriental world the most noted and capable protein. suitable roosting places for fowls and shick shan is given to a host of other and less important matters connected with poultry and poultry houses. We have seen neat, tasty poultry houses, which appeared from an outside view, to be the most comfortable places fowls could wish for, yet an inspection of the inside revealed the roosts from five to six feet high, are too high for heavy fowls. In "ye olden times," when light-bodied fowls were the go, it did well to let them roost in carefully closed at night to prevent the visits of predatory rats, wealed and other animals with a natural relish for chickens in the rough.—Evening Post, New York.

THOUGHTS ON BREEDING HORSES.

We often hear it said that it does not pay for farmers to raise this or that breed of horses, but this is true only in a limited sense. The best always pays. The best specimens of any strain or style of horses of the Oriental world the most noted and capable poets, musicians and artificers of the time; and the first thought of the Arabian or Persian craftsman who had completed a specially curious or attractive specimen of his art was to repair to the capital of the Moslem world, to submit it to the Commander of the Faithful, from whom he result field the second verdure overhung the ways, and the air was sharp, and set by one familiar with the business. The piece marked b is the first out round." It contains but little bone, and the meat, though not choice, is good

dissipation. As was the case version, give some idea of the licence of the time, and examples

ompose the comparatively unknown por etc. The next piece, c, is the "second cut round," and from this, round-steaks, Magazine, Disraeli, 1842-Beaconsfield, 1879.

cut round," and from this, round-sceams, boiling-pieces, corning-pieces, pot-roasts, soup-pieces, and pieces for drying and for making a la mode beef are cut. The interior portion of the round is tenderest and best, and this portion may be cut by itself if preferred, and the rest used for dried beef. The entire "rump" piece may be removed by a cut following nearly the line between e and f, and this piece, when divided at the aitchbone, gives us when divided at the aitchbone, gives us the proper "rump piece," d, and the "socket-piece," e, both of which are useful cuts for corning, boiling, and similar uses. After the pieces already named have been taken off, all that remains is the sirloin, shown by f and g; the dotted line between these letters crossing the piece divides the "thick sirloin" from the "short rib piece," or small end of the sirloin. These are the choicest pieces of the whole animal, and are roasted entire or cut into steaks. No other use should ever be made of these pieces, hecause any other way of cooking them will destroy their rich and juicy qualities. The tendeloin, or filet de bosuf, is cut through in cutting "porter-house" or "short-rib" stage, but the events are the same, and



course, decreasing the value of the joints from which it is cut.

The tenderloin lies under the short-ribs and close to the backbone. Colonel DeVoe, in that excellent book of his, The Market Assistant, in telling how to cut up beef, says:—"The hind-quarter is first laid down upon a strong table, back down; the course, decreasing the value of the joints from which it is cut.

The tenderloin lies under the short-ribs and close to the backbone. Colonel DeVoe, in that excellent book of his, The Market Assistant, in telling how to cut up beef, says:—"The hind-quarter is first laid down upon a strong table, back down; the buttook and flank together are separated, the other part turned over on the suet side, when the knife divides the rump piece from the sirloin. The rump piece and buttook will be sub-divided afterwards."

especially for "pot-roasts,"

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT SETTLER .- Mr.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT SETTLER.—Mr. Ranald McKinnon, who died recently at Caledonia, was nearly 75 years of age. He came to this country with his father from Ulva, one of the western isles of Scotland, about the beginning of the century. After a short stay in the United States he removed with his family to the County of Peel. The deceased entered into the contracting business in early life, in which he was successful, and he permanently took up his residence at Caledonia. Mr. McKinnon was a staunch Conservative, and for several years was the standing candidate of the party for the representation of the County of Haldimand. For over forty years he was a prominent figure in the history of the Niagara Peninsula, filling numerous municipal offices, Warden, Reeve, member of the District Council, and other positions of trust. Deceased was for many positions of trust. Deceased was for many years in the militia, and ranked as Lieut.-Colonel at the time of his death. He leaves a large family after him,

Paul H. Hayne, the Southern poet, thinks of making his home in the North.

Nights. STAYNER. SACKVILLE.

verdure overhung the ways, and the air was perpetually sweet with the many-voiced song of birds, and where the chirp of lutes, the dulcet warble of flutes, and the silver sound of singing houris rose and fell in harmonious cadence from every corner of the streets of palaces that stood in vast succession in the midst of their gardens and orchards, gifted with perpetual verdure by the silver abundance of the Tigrie as it was in the succession in the midst of their gardens and orchards, gifted with perpetual verdure by the silver abundance of the Tigrie as it was the silver abundance of the Tigrie as it was the silver abundance. petual verdure by the silver abundance of the Tigris, as it sped in its arrowy flight through the thice-blest town. Bagdad, indeed, was in many respects emphatically a "cittâ cortigians," a sort of Vienna or Bucharest of the olden time, carri d to the higher resolution arrangement with the warr evolution correspondent with the more sensuous influences of the luxuriant East; and the state of public morality there was naturally of the laxest. Especially was this the case among the higher classes. Drunkenness and debauchery of the most uncompromising kind prevailed among them in despite of the precepts of the Koran; and men and women seemed to vie with each other in refinements of luxury and period that offers no small analogy to that of which I speak, the epoch of the Roman decaderce, the women of the upper classes, to whom was apparently licence, curiously at variance with our Western ideas of Eastern domestic polity, appear to have been especially corrupt; and many are the tales of their licentious habits and adventures that are to be found in " The Thousand nd One .Nights," reminding us of the "Memoirs of Casanova," although almost always redeemed by touches of pathos, poetry, or romance, which do not exist in the latter's somewhat dry and unattractive records of ordinary galanterie. The story of "The Porter and the Three Ladies of Bagdad," that of "The Barber's Brother Bacharach," and several others contained in the old

are still more abundant and circumstantial in the tales that tion of the collection. - The New Quarterly

On the 23rd of June, 1842, says the Liverpool Daily Post, a debate on the war in Afghanistan took place in the House of Commons. Parliament was in its first session. In 1841 Lord Melbourne had dissolved in hopes of a majority, and finding has swept almost all the actors from the stage, but the events are the same, and follow one another in the same sequence.

Turkish wars; India is what it was then, except that in gaining Sindh and the Punjab it has gained a mountain frontier. But Mr. Disraeli said in 1842 what advanced Liberals are saying now. "The late Ministers of the Crown," he said, "these fortunate gentlemen who proclaimed war without reason and prosecuted it without responsibility, would have an expression of tall. FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

President Grevy's Views on the Matter.
PARIS, Oct. 19.—Yesterday President
Grevy received the French Commission on
the Franco-American Treaty of Commerce.
The Secretary of the Commission read a
resolution adopted at a meeting on the 5th
inst. M. Fourchier de Careil insisted
upon its importance as inviting the French
Government to take steps deemed necessary
by the Crongress of the United States for
a treaty of reciprocity. President Grevy
stated that he himself personally and
the Government felt the greatest desire to
renew commercial relations with the
United States, and France attached great
importance to the movement, looking to
extend her relations with the great American
Republic. In dismissing the delegation, the President said, "We are henceforward going to labour in concert to
obtain the object you pursue."

claimed war without reason and prosecuted it without reason and prosetwich they war was entered into.

He wanted to know how a stronger
barrier or a more efficient frontier
could be secured than this which they posassesd—which nature seemed to have
marked out as the limit of a great empire.

But they wanted a barrier. A barrier
against whom? Who was the unknown
foe against whom we waged these mysterious wars, to baffle whom we attacked
chieftains who were not our enemies, invaded countries with which we had no
quarrel, incurred ruinous expenditure, experienced appalling disaster? That fee
could not be Russia." And then catching
up the word from an incautious interruption of Lord Palmerston's he cried, "Oh,
the ward to know how a stronger
or a feet when we waged these mysteriout be secured than this which they was
descripted as president of know h cuted it without responsibility, have an opportunity to-night o could not be Russia." And then catching up the word from an incautious interruption of Lord Palmerston's he cried, "Oh, then it was Russia," and proceeded to argue that the aggressions of Russia against India, if real, ought to be met and counteracted in Europe. And now, after the lapse of almost forty years, the cycle of affairs has come round again; Britain has made another military promenade to Cabul to put a puppet on the throne; her embassy has been massacred; Yakoob Khan, like Shah Soojah, is weak or faithless, and the British columns are Yakoob Khan, like Shah Soojah, is weak or faithless, and the British columns are preparing to set out on a similar errand to those which Pollock and Sale, and Nott commanded. But the courageous assailant of the Afghan policy of 1839 is the Prime Minister of 1879, above all other men responsible for a war precisely similar to that which he eloquently denounced.

Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, has been engaged by the Chaucer Society of London to edit the Glessarial Concordance to Chaucer's works, now in preparation under the direction of that society. If the present scheme be fully carried out, this Concordance promises to be the most complete work of the kind yet prepared for any author, not excepting Shakespeare and the Greek and Latin Classics. It is hoped the work will be ready for the press in 1881 or 1882.

Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, has been engaged by the Chaucer's works and resolutions relating thereto. It was decided to accede to the proposition.

The Carleton County Model School, situated at New Edinburgh, contains four large class rooms. There are twenty-six students in training, and over 130 ordinary pupils. The principal is Mr. McJanet, who is reported as eminently well qualified for his position.

The semi-annual meeting of the City of Kingston Teachers' Association will be held in the Collegiate Institute building on Thursday and Friday, 30th and 31st October. A lecture will be delivered by Principal Grant on the evening of the 30th. Professor Hiram Corson, of Cornell Uni-

THE FAIR SEASON

County and Township Exhibition STAYNER, Ont., Oct. 14.—The Stayner cattle fair was held to-day, and was eminently successful. A very large number of farmers were present with horses, cattle and sheep, and a number of buyers from Toronto and other distant places were on hand. About a hundred and fifty head of cattle and all the state of the state cattle and a large number of horses and sheep were on the ground. Over eighty head of cattle and all the sheep changed hands at very fair prices; most of the cat-tle which changed hands were forwarded to Toronto the same afternoon. Much satisfaction is fall at the total cattle which changed hands were forwarded satisfaction is felt at the success of the fair, and it is intended to hold it monthly

SACKVILLE, Oct. 14.—The annual fall meeting of the Sackville and Westmore-land Agricultural Society was held to-day. The attendance was large, and the exhibit of stock excellent in every branch. One out any good results. Her father, hearing that the city doctors were using beef of the chief features on the grounds was the Percheron horse from Sussex. After extensively for the same purpose, tried it, and in six hours the beef turned green, rethe judges had given their awards, they were entertained at dinner by the society. ADDINGTON

carriages, waggens, grain and produce was larger than for years and proved a great boiling water, and slowly boil for two or three hours. If it gets too thick add ess. Weather fine.

Goodwood, Ont., Oct. 14.-The Ux. sweet almonds, half an ounce of white bridge Agricultural Society held their fall show in this village yesterday and to-day. The entries were far in excess of any previous year. There were about seventeen hundred people on the grounds to-day. The show of fruit both canned and of all kinds was excellent. The roots made one of the finest displays ever shown in Can. ada. The horses, cattle, sheep, and poul-

try were also well represented EAST ELGIN. St. Thomas, Oct. 14. —The East Elgin fall so which I speak, the epoch of the per classes, the women of the per classes, to whom was apparently owed an amount of liberty, or rather ence, curiously at variance with r. Western ideas of Eastern domestic lity, appear to have been especially rrupt; and many are the tales of eir licentious habits and adventures at are to be found in "The Thousand" as a very fair display of grain roots and leading from a would one and the largest and most successful dogs, but will publish the same as the last service which I can offer to the world:—Wash the wound perfectly clean with wine desired. Surpassing all the other exhibits was the show of horses, but the cattle and sheep were also well up to the mark. There was a very fair display of grain roots and leading from a would one are the bites of mad dogs, but will publish the same as the last service which I can offer to the world:—Wash the wound perfectly clean with wine desired. Surpassing all the other exhibits was the show of horses, but the cattle and sheep were also well up to the mark. There fied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the advisability

> next year, BRUCE TOWNSHIP. exhibition of the Bruce Township Agri-cultural Society was held here to-day and

was in every respect a great success. The weather was all that could be desired and in consequence there was a large attendance, fully over 3,000 being present. The entries were about forty per cent. over any former exhibition. The show of grain and roots was exceptionally good. The township hall was well filled with a display of fruits, butter and home productions. The exhibition on the whole was a credit to

TRAFALGAR TOWNSHIP.

OAKVILLE, Oct, 14.—To-day was the closing day for the annual fair of the Township of Trafalgar Agricultural Society. The attendance was between 4,000 and 5,000 people. With the exception of the display of cattle and blood stock, the show was in of cattle and blood stock, the show was in every respect a success. There was a very large number of entries, but in the Floral Hall they were not so numerous as in former years, but the quality of the exhibits was far ahead of that of previous years. The samples of grain shown would be hard to beat in the country. The display of roots and vegetables was also fine. In Durham bulls there were only three entries, but they were first class animals.

tries are equal to those on former occasions.

The agricultural implements are more extensively represented than on former occasions. The entries at the close of today's exhibition uumbered between 2,200 and 2,300, and are expected to reach 2,500 its teeth, the intervals which occur between to-morrow. The amount to be awarded in prizes will be over \$1,000. Should the being selected. weather continue favourable the attendance will be very large.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Further Devastation-Over a People Perished.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—Further inundations MADRID, Oct. 19.—Further inundations occurred in the provinces of Almeira, Malaga and Alicante. Several persons were killed. Much damage was none to property in Malaga and Alicante districts. Two thousand houses were destroyed. It is believed five hundred persons perished. The damage to property is estimated at 30,000,000 francs. A later telegram from Murcia states that 570 bodies have already been found. It is believed over 1,000 people. have perished.

SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT.

Fears of a Water Famine at Different New York, Oct. 19.—The present warm NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The present warm weather is unprecedented in twenty years, but the health of the city was never better. Drought in the adjoining counties is severe. NEWBURGH, N.Y., Oct. 19.—There is alarm here over the prospect of a water famine. At Washington lake the depth of water over the 18-inch main had decreased to two inches. The greatest economy is ordered by the authorities.

READING, Pa., Oct. 19.—The Schuylkill Valley is suffering from a severe drought. The water supply at Reading is almost exhausted.

St. John. N.B., Oct. 18.—A special meeting of the Fredericton City Council was held last night, to consider a proposition from the Minister of Justice of Canada, for the city to facilitate the submission of the question of the validity of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, to the Supreme Court of Canada, by consenting to a mandamus issuing on the application of Thos. Barker, making return therete of the Canada Temperance Act only, and to pass all necessary orders and resolutions relating thereto. It was decided to accede to a mandamus issuing on the application of Thos, Barker, making return therete of the Canada Temperance Act only, and to pass all necessary orders and resolutions relating thereto. It was decided to accede



For Burns -For burns or scalds apply immediately a soft linen rag or lint satu-rated with strong spirits of camphor, and keep it wet for an hour. You will be sur-prised at the relief it affords.

Irish moss has been suggested as a sub-stitute for flax-seed meal in poultices. It is said to make a superior poultices, as it keeps moist about eighteen hours, and neither ferments easily nor soils the bed clothes or linen of the patient. BEEF FOR DIPHTHERIA.—A young lady f this village was recently attacked with iphtheria in a virulent form. Slices of esh pork were bound on her neck with-

lieving the sufferer .- Riverside How to Make Barley Water. - Take Newburgh, Oct. 14.—The agricultural exhibition for the County of Addington was held in this place to-day. The show of stock of all kinds of farm implements, boiling water. Before using, salt to taste, with sugar or without. I always take with

LIP SALVE .- Take two ounces of oil of wax, and half an ounce of rose-water; set a mortar in a vessel containing boiling water, and put in the wax; cut into very to be coloured, rub up a little carmine with the oil before mixing it with the wax. Dog Bite.—An aged forester has published the following in a Leipzig journal: "I do not wish to carry to my grave my much-proved cure for the bites of mad was the show of horses, but the cattle and sheep were also well up to the mark. There was a very fair display of grain roots and vegetables and the exhibit of articles of domestic manufacture was fully equal to the average standard. The department of agricultural implements was very fully represented and attracted a large measure of attention. The directors are so well satisfied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the advisability that they have under consideration the advisability that they have under consideration the satisfied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the advisability that they have under consideration the satisfied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the satisfied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the satisfied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the satisfied with the results of the day that they have under consideration the satisfied with the poison of the dog's saliva."

To Stop Bleeding from a wound, on a man or beast, may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours or even days, if necessary. The person who gave us this remedy says:—"In this manner I saved the life of a horse.

this manner I saved the life of a horse, which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application." of largely increasing the scope of the show RULES FOR THE SICK ROOM, -1. Bring UNDERWOOD, Ont., Oct. 14.—The annual in fresh flowers or something new every day; even the commonest better than nothing. 2. Don't talk about anything unpleasant.

Talk about something that will lead the patient's thoughts away from his aches and pains, and leave him in a cheerful and restful state of mind. 3. Never ask a sick person what he wants to eat. If he asks for anything that will not injure him, get it if you can. Never bring him much at a time. A little in a dainty dish will sometimes tempt the

appetite when a large quantity would cause matter what happens, and must be borne with patiently.

Weaning the Baby.—Dr. Brochard, in

a French medical journal, lays down four rules to be observed in weaning infants, as follows:—(1) It should never be done suddenly, one regimen being gradually transformed into another, so that the child may The time for it cannot be fixed by the almanac, but it must depend on dentition. As soon as the teeth appear, we should commence our preparations. About the fourth or fifth month we may accustom it to the sucking-bottle, substituting this for one of the sucklings at night, and afterward for such that the sucking state of the sucklings of the sucklings at night, and afterward to such a such a such a section. NORFOLK.

Simcoe, Ont., Oct. 14.—The Agricultural Society of the County of Norfolk held their first day show on the Fair Grounds here to-day. The weather was fine, and the attendance over the average. The display of horses, roots and vegetables, grain and seeds, horticulture and ladies' work, is far in excess of other years, and other entries are equal to those on former occasions.

one of the sucklings at night, and afterwards for another; and even a fortnight after wearing the child should have nothing but milk. At alater period, farinaceous food and broths may be added. Many women begin to give their infants this milk which should then form almost their only dist. Solid food should be delayed for weeks, and given only as the teeth appear.

(2) The child should never be

THE BLUE JAY.

Why he has Fled from the Weeds to the Parks and Gardens. (Wilson Flagg, in the Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune.) The question is often asked, why have The question is often asked, why have the blue jays forsaken the woods, and made their home among the trees in our gardens and pleasure grounds? For several Summers past these birds have increased in numbers in the very centre of our villages. The blue jay is a shy bird, whose natural habitat is the forest, where our villages. The blue jay is a shy bird, whose natural habitat is the forest, where he feeds upon grubs, cocoons, beetles, caterpillars, the cereal grains, beech-nuts, and little birds' eggs. There is no want of food in the wild woods for his ample subsistence. Why, then, has he left the woods for the groves and trees in the suburbs of our towns and cities? The answer, I think, may be readily given:—The blue jay, being a very intelligent bird, has discovered that there is perfect safety for him in the Botanic Garden, in Norton's Grove, in Hovey's Nurseries, and in private pleasure-grounds. In the wild wood, on the contrary, he is hunted and persecuted the whole year by sportsmen and infantile gunners. His bright plumage and superior size make him a conspicuous object for their aim; and probably not one in a hundred of those incantious ones that remain in their primitive haunts escapes. Whenever I meet a party of young gumers, as I often do in my rambling excursions, I do not reprove them. "Go ahead," I say to them, "and kill every bird you can see, until our Legislatures vill do something better for their protection than to enact game laws that cannot be enforced." Then, again, I consider it idle to annoy young boys for following the example of their elders. Indeed, I feel a great deal of sympathy for them. The public ought to know that young people will follow these sports in spite of any laws that could be devised. The only way to prevent the utter extermination of our interesting game birds of our lakes and moorlands, is one which I have several times presented to the public, and that is to establish forest conservatories all over the land, at the rate of one for each square degree of latitude and longitude. Each conservatory should em-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
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	114	
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ovonto & Nipissing Bonds

Debentures, &c.

Dom. Gev. Stock, 6 p.c...

Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c...

Ocunty (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c...

Off Toronto Stock, 6 p.c...

Oty Toronto Stock, 6 p.c...

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estern Assurance. nada Life.... nfederation Life.

umers' Gas....
inion Telegraph,
e Printing Co...
Railroays.

Toronto G. & B. Bonds.

London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, neglected, no steady. Mark Lane-Wheat and maize, weaker English country markets steady; French, queter. week-Wheat, 315,000 to 320,000 grs; maize, 115,week-Wheat, 315,000 to 329,000 qrs; maize, 115,000 to 120,000 qrs; flour, 135,000 to 140,000 bbls. Fruit, Provisions, Etc. Liverpool-Wheat, on the spot, firm; maize, quiet.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE SALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22.

The market has been a good deal unsettled since

our last. In the latter part of last week a sudden

jump upwards in English quotations threw it

jump upwards in English quotations threw it into a state of excitement from which it has not yet recovered; but which has also been exchanged for an observant posture with operators waiting to see what turn prices will take. The fact seems to be that the advance has been such as to render them unwilling to believe that it has reached its terminus even for a time; and they are resolved to hold on in hope of another jump. Themarket seems, as well as we can judge from the small amount of nformation given to the press, to have been really quiet, particularly in wheat and flour; and the cause of the quietude to be that buyers are unwilling to pay present prices and holders refuse to concede. Stocks-in store have continued to in crease, and stood on Monday morning as follows:

Flour.—The market was excited and prices made a heavy jump upwards in the latter part of last week, but since then it has been quiet with a falling off in the active enquiry of the preceding week. Superior extra advanced about 20c on Friday, when sales were made at \$5.90 f.o.c., and equal to \$6. Other grades have been almost nominal all week, but since then it has been quiet with a falling off in the active enquiry of the preceding week. Superior extra advanced about 20c on Friday, when sales were made at \$5.90 f.o.c., and equal to \$6. Other grades have been almost nominal all week, but since then it has been quiet with a falling off in the active enquiry of the preceding week. Superior extra advanced about 20c on Friday, when sales and weak at \$4 to \$5 each. Third-class have not been wanted at any price, and may be set down as unsalable.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has partaken of the general improvement. Hubss—The upward movement has been continued to call Board; holders were not inclined to push sales, and were raised on Tuesday \$1; No. 1 to woo tood at \$9.50. Receipts have been insufficient and more could find a ready sale. Cured have been scarce and firm, but prices unsatited.

MIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has partaken of the general i probably be repeated. Small lots unchanged at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Flour, 500 bbls; fall wheat, 107,921 bushels; spring wheat, 88,487 bushels; oats, 700 bushels; bushels; peas, 11,862 bushels; rye, 11,693 bushels. Outside markets, like our own, were excited up to Saturday, and have since been quiet. English quotations have advanced 38 6d on flour; 6d on spring wheat; 5d on red winter; 3d on white; 9d on club; and 3½d on corn. Markets have been unsettled since Friday; and to-day's report shows them to have been generally weak. In the latter part of last week wheat markets were wild and excited in all the leading centres, and an extensive business was done in all positions for consumption, speculation, shipment, and on pass. willd and excited in all the leading centres, and an extensive business was done in all positions for consumption, speculation, shipment, and on passage at rates 2s per quarter over the quotations of a few days previously. One reason of the advance is probably to be found in short receipts doring the week ending on the 11th inst. The total supply of wheat and flour from all sources in that week were from 368,000 to 376,000 quarters of wheat, showing a deficiency of 30,000 to 40,000 quarters on the average consumption. The home deliveries showed but little increase, being only 77,444 quarters at 48s 8d per quarter against 60,130 quarters at 39s 9d per quarter during the same week last year. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit for the United Kingdom showed a large increase last week, and on the 16th inst. had risen to 2,207,000 quarters, against 1,770,000 on the 2nd inst., and 1,543,000 quarters at the corresponding date last year. The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, exceptions and the second of the street fall sold at \$1.29 to \$1.31, and spring at 1.25 to \$1.30.

Onthe street fall sold at \$1.29 to \$1.31, and spring at 1.25 to \$1.30.

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Onthe street fall sold at \$1.29 to \$1.31, and spring at 1.25 to \$1.30. year. The approximate quantity of grain on pasyear. The approximate quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, expected to arrive during the four weeks from Oct. 2 to Oct. 30, is:—Wheat, 281,000 quarters.

Prace—Have been steady, with sales of cars of No. 2 inspected at 65c f.o.c., which price would proported to arrive during the four weeks from Oct. 2 to Oct. 30, is:—Wheat, 281,000 quarters. comprising 12,000 quarters from the Danube and Black Sea: 124,000 quarters from Atlantic ports: 75,000 quarters from Californis, and 70,000 quarters from Chili and Australia, along with 105,000 quarters of corn, all from American Atlantic ports. Further cable advices state that in the week \$11, with the great bulk selling at from \$9 to \$10. ending on the 13th inst. the weather had been more seasonable but agricultural advices were still most discouraging. Quotations of wheat and ryc straw in sheaves; loose has not been offered. still most discouraging. Quotations of wheat and barley still afield were deteriorating from sprouting, damp and discolouration. Turnips and potatoes were badly diseased. Hops were a total failure in many of the best districts in Kent. The wheat marketed was generally unfit for milling. Fine American reds and such varieties of white wheat as could be used in the place of English wheat had been in fair request, but it was thought probable that Russian descriptions would shortly come in favour when the supplies of home-grown increase, as the condition of the new crop is sure to necessitate a large admixture of hard foreign wheat to render it suitable for milling. The further advance in prices which occurred last week was expected; and business was thought to rest upon a firm basis, though it was also thought that increased.

STREATER STATE IN THE WIND IN THE STATE I though it was also thought that increased gupplies of home-grown wheat would pro-bably check the advance for a time Continental advices by mail to the 6th inst. state that weather in France remained unfavourable; but offered ne obstacle to the preparation of the land for autumn-sowing. Unusual animation characterized the trade in all descriptions of cereal produce throughout the country. Offers of wheat at the country markets, although by no means liberal were less restricted than previously. Growers were evidently keeping back their wheat to allow the of spring corn, which was selling at fairly remunerative prices. Millers bought wheat freely at an ad vance of 1f to 2f-from 20 to 40c-on the week, and flour improved proportionately. The analysis of 75 reports received shows a rise in 53 markets and a fall in five during the week, the remainder having quoted the trade firm and price unaltered. Values ranged from 47s 3d to 55s per 480 lb free on board for wheat. Trade was active at Paris and in the ports also, was active at Paris and in the ports also, with offers few and prices dearer; at Havre sellers asked equal to 55s per 480 lbs for red winter wheat on rail. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat spring, do. 125 wheat on rail. At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week ending on the 27th ult. amounted to only 21,000 qrs. and the stock in the docks had decreased to about 54,000 qrs. The advance in wheat noted in the previous week, had further progress, the demand having been active, and prices if to 1500 higher. In Germany the weather was fine and Geese, such. 50c higher. In Germany the weather was fine and dry. At Berlin wheat had been decidedly active, but Turkeys.

Butter, ib. rolls. closed with a reaction and a heavy fall in prices. At
Hamburg there had been a better inquiry for wheat,
and prices showed some margin for exportation. An
advance of 1s to 2s per qr has occurred, but there
was scarcely any of that excitement which characterized many other important grain centres. The best
new yellow Saale and Mecklenburg wheat had sold
averaged to the state of losed with a reaction and a heavy fall in prices. At terized many other important grain centres. The best new yellow Saale and Mecklenburg wheat had sold at 50s 6d to 52s., and the choicest lots of new white Saale as high as 54s 6d per 504 lbs free on board-Saale barley to the extent of some 10,000 qrs changed hands during the week, and sellers accepted ls to 2s per qr less money, as sales were being pressed. Good runs realised 42s to 46s, and choice selected 50s to 55s per 448 lbs, free on board. Lower qualities, such as Holstein and Mecklenburg, were obtainable at 36s to 40s. At Darzig increased supobtainable at 36s to 40s. At Davzig increased supplies caused an abatement of excitement in wheat; but barley was firm. At St. Petersburg the market was animated. Advices from Odesa to the 22nd ult. state that wheat was active and advancing, with large purchases for the Mediterranean ports, whence a steady demand was expected to be maintained.

The situation in Italy seems not to have been clearly understood, some alleging that the results of the yield were better than expected, and others of the yield were better than expected, and others that large imports would be necessary. It appears that on the 30th ult. there were 1,367,000 quarters for wheat affoat for continental porte from America. States' markets were very much excited on Thursday and Friday, when prices touched the highest point of the season, both at New York and in western markets. At New York and in western markets. At New York and in lots, and the prices of them seem unsettled, the said to have been attained chiefly by skilful manipulation on the part of strong parties. In both quarters it was followed by a strong reaction, shough still leaving an advance on the week. The season, bears the week have been attained chiefly by skilful manipulation on the part of strong parties. In both quarters it was followed by a strong reaction, shough still leaving an advance on the week. The been finactive and not much wanted, but may be regarded as worth from 9 to 11c. Shipments during the processory. It is a special to the yield were better than expected, and others that large imports would be necessary. It appears hat on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that on the 50th ult. there were 1,387,000 quarters that of the 50th ult. The 50th ul

PRODUCE.

THOMAS IRVINE & CO.

LIVERPOOL, ENG. Established 1847.

	FLOUR,	1.0.C.			1
Superior Extra, p	er 196 lbs	\$	6 00	to \$0	00
Extra	-		5 80	5	85
Fancy and Strong	Bakers		5 80°	5	90
Spring Wheat, ex				none.	
Superfine				none.	
Oatmeal, per 196	ba		4 30	4	35
Cornmeal, small le	ota .		8 00		00
				-	
BAG I	TOOR' D	y car lot	LO.C.		
Extra			5 50	\$5	60
Spring Wheat, ex	ra		5 50	5	60
		1.o.b.		10	
Fall Wheat, No. 1	, per 60 1	be	1 34		85
No. 9			1 31	1	33
_ No.	š		1 27	. 1	28
Red Winter	*******			none.	
Spring Wheat, No	. 1		1 28	1	30
- No	. 2		1 24	1	27
					16
Oate (Canadian)	or 84 lbs		0 84		35
Barley, No. 1, pe	48 lbs		0 75	ō	00
No. 2,	. 20 100		0 71	ő	72
Extra No.		*****	0 85		67
- DAMES NO.	9		0 57	ň	58
D W. 1 mon 6	10 lbs	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0 67		68
Peas, No. 1, per 6	M TDA		0 01		90

Rye..... PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been rather more active than in the preceding week; but is checked considerably by light stocks.

SCHOOLY—HANRY—At Stonebridge, on Tuesday, October 14th, 1879, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, B.A., Wilton, eldest son of Isaac Schooly. Esq., to Susan, eldest daughter of M. F. Haney, M.D., all of Stone-bridge.

B. D. S. D. ferred at from \$2.50 to \$3.

SHEEF.—The late fall in prices has checked the supply; very few, indeed, have been offered, and these few have found a sale at rather firmer prices; but any increase of receipts would at once send prices down again. First class have sold at \$4.50 to \$5 and second-class at about \$4. There has been no export demand heard all week.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Highest prices realized. Drafts on London promptly remitted. Advances against Bills Lading Second-class, dressing from 30 to 40 lbs, have been steady at \$2.87 to \$3 12. Third-class, of poor quality and light weight, have been taken by pedlars at \$2.25 to \$2.76.

CALVES—There has been no change of any con-sequence in the market since our last. Receipts have been small but sufficient. First-class, dressing from 120 lbs upwards, have found a steady sale at 6 to 7c per lb, or from \$7 to \$9 each. But second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been slow of sale and weak at \$4 to \$5 each. Third-class have not been wanted at any price, and may be set down

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Montreal Markets.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,190 bbls. Business is checked by the difference between buyers and sellers' views. Holders are firm at present prices, and buyers confidently await concessions; no transactions were reported; quotations nominal. Superior extra, \$6.35 to \$4.0; extra superine, \$2.5; spring extra, new ground, \$4.25 to \$6.30; superfine, \$5.85 to \$45.06; strong bakers' \$6.35 to \$6.60; Ontario bags at \$3.05 to \$8.10; city bags, delivered, at \$3.20 to \$3.25.

Barley—At 55 to 60c.

Ontmeal—Ontario as \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Rys—Nominal at 75c.

BARLEY—At 55 to 60c.

OATMMAL—Ontario at \$4 50 to \$4.60.

RYB—Nominal at 75c.

OATS—New at \$1½ to \$2c.

PRAS—About 80 to 81c per 66 lbs.

CORN—About 59 to 60c.

WHEAT—Canada, nominal; spring, \$1.35 to \$1.46; red winter at \$1.40 to \$1.45; white do. at \$1.40.

BUTTER—Quiet, but steady; western at 13 to 15e; Brockville and Morrisburgh at 17 to 20c; Eastewn

Townships at 18 to 22c; creameries at 24 to 26c.

CHESS—Nominal; at 11 to 12½c, according to make.

ake. LARD—At 9½ to 10½c for tubs and pails. PORK—Mess at \$14.00 to \$14.50 for Chicago. HAMS—At 11 to 12c.

BACON—At 8½ to 9c.

ASHES—Pots, \$4.60 per 100 lbs.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Oct. 22:
COTTON—Steady; 11 3-16c for middling uplanets.
FLOUR—Quiet; receipts were 26,000 bbis; sales, 13,000 bbis; superfine state and westorn, \$6.25 to \$6.95; common to choice extra state, \$5.85 to \$6.15; common to choice extra western, \$6.85 to \$6.15; common to choice extra western, \$6.85 to \$6.15; common to choice extra western, \$6.85 to \$6.15; common to choice extra vestern, \$6.85 to \$6.15; common to choice extra vest RYE FLOUR—Steady; sales 300 bbls at \$5,50 ter \$4.

NTH FLOUR—Steady; sales 300 bbts at \$5, 50-ks 4a. for superfine state.

WHEAT—\$ to lie lower; feverish and unsettled; receipts, 637,000 bush; sales, 192,000 bush; No. 1 white, in December, \$1.53.

RYB—Very firm; quosed state at 92 to 93c.

CORN—Firm; receipts, 60,000 bush; sales, 180,000 bush at 62\$ to 63\$ for western mixed.

BARLEY—Firm.

OATS—Quet. receipts. 45,000 bush; sales, 20 BARLEY—Firm.
OATS—Quest; receipts, 45,000 bush; sales, 30,000 bush, at 42½ to 46c for mixed state and western; 42½ to 46½ for white do.
PORK—Dull; sales of 200 bbls at \$19.25 for

tern; 42½ to 46½ for white do.

PORK—Dull; sales of 200 bbls at \$10.25 for new mess.

BREF—Firm.

LARD—Rasier; \$0.82½ to \$6.65 for steam.

BUTTER—At 10 to 30c for state and Pennsylvania.

CHESSE—At 12 to 2½c for state and Pennsylvania.

CHESSE—At 13½ to 3½c.

EGGS—At 17 to 2½c for state and Pennsylvania.

WHESSE—At 31.3½.

TALLOW—6½ to 7c.

COAL—Firm.

LARTHER—Very strong; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light to heavy weights, 2½ to 26c.

WOOL—Active; Domestic fieece, 35 to 45c; unwashed, 9 to 33c; pulled, 22 to 44c.

New 10ak, Oct. 22, 12.35 p.m.

PORK—\$10.30 for October; \$10.30 for November; \$10.30 for December.

LARD—\$6 65 for October; \$6.57½ for November; \$6.65 for December.

RECHIPTS—Flour, 26,343 bbls; wheat, 637,000 bush; corn, 60,000 bush; cate, 45,000 bush; rye, 9,000 bush; barley, 49,000 bush; corn, 50,000 bush

LAVE Stock Markets.

U. S. Yards, New Yerk, Oct. 22, 10.55 a.m.,
Cattle-Weak, at 7½ to 9½ ; receipts, 1,196.
Sher-Steady; 4½ to 5½; receipts, 2922.
Calves-Lively; 6½ to 7½; receipts, 437.
Jersey Chty, Oct. 22, 11.10 a.m.
Cattle-Quiet; 5½ to 10½; receipts, 6 cars.
Lams-Steady; at 4 to 4½; receipts, 6 cars.
Lams-Steady; at 5 to 6; receipts, 30 cars.
Hoss-Firm; at 5½ to 5½; receipts, 30 cars.
U. S. Yards, Chicado, Oct. 22, 9, 40 a m.
Hoss-Receipts, estimated, 29,000, official yesterday, 28,422; shipments, 5,655; limit, \$8.55 to \$3.70; heavy packers, \$3.30 to \$3.60; heavy shipping, 33.46 to \$3.75.

CATTLE—Prospect fair ; receipts, 5,000.

LUKES-In Brantford, on the 16th inst., the wife of John Lukes, of a son. or John Lukes, or a son.

THOMPSON—On the 18th inst., at Shingled Cottage, Welland, Ont., the wife of W. G. McNeill Thompson, of a daughter.

SECORD—At Tilsenburg, Monday, Oct. 18th, 1879, the wife of John Secord, Barrister at Law, of a daughter. FAIR—On the 17th inst., at Fair View Cottage, Dundas street, the wife of Thomas Fair, of a daugh

Dow-At Whitby, on the 16th inst., the wife of J. B. Dow, Barrister, of a daughter. Mur.—On the 16th inst., at 37 Duke street, Hamilton, the wife of J. Muir, Esq., of a son.

Salw—On Saturday, the 18th inst., the wife of Julian Sale, jun., of a son. Julian Sale, jun., of a son.

Account sales and Cash promptly remitted.

Bankers; National Provincial Bank of Encircustreet east, the wife of Theodore H. A. Martens, of LAND. Telegraph, Address, Tatrance, LONDON.

Farms tor Sale.

bridge.

PATTERSON—KENNEDV—At the Methodist Parsonage, Buffalo, on the 12th May, by the Rev. G. W. Chandier, Jas. G. Patterson to Miss Martha Kennedy, both of Toronto.

DINGMAN—CARMAN—At Chicago, on the 15th inst, in the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Canon of St. Peter and St. Psul, Daniel Bayard Dingman, of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to Janet, eldest daughter of J. H. Carman, Esquire, formerly of Belleville, Ont., but now of Jackson, Mississippi.

MOORE—VALENTINE—On Monday, 20th Oct., by the Rev. Mr. Silcox, at Western Congregational church, Archibaid Moore, to Mary Louisa Valentine, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

KIRK—At Elora, on the 14th ingt., at the residence of her son, Jane Kirk, mother of Mr. C. Clarke, M.P.P., aged 88 years. FARRELL—At Shot Hall, Barbadoes, W.I., on the 7th September, 1879, atter a few days illness from the effects of a sunstroke, Colonel Sidney Baynton Farrell, Royal Engineers, late of the Staff College, Sandhurst, England.

MARSHALL—DILL—October the 15th, at the residence of the bride's father, 232 Simcoe street, by the Rov. D. J. Macdonnell, Louise. the eldest daughter of Ex-Alderman Dill, to Mr. John Dixon Marshall, Both of Toronto.

Both of Toronto.

IRVING—HENDERSON—On Wednesday, the 15th inst, by the Rev. James S. Bush, at the Church of the Ascension, New Brighton, Staten Island, Gugy Emilius Irving to Maria Adelaide, daughter of John C. Henderson, Esq.

Sandhurst, England.

TAYLOR—At Springfield, on the morning of the 17th, at the residence of her son, Emerson Taylor, Thirza, relict of the late Israel Taylor, aged 86 years and 9 months.

BRANDON—On Thursday, October 16th, at 379 King street west, the residence of his brother-in-law, Frank Berry, John Brandon, aged 21 years. Dugam. On October 18th, George Frederick Dugam, son of the late Judge Dugam. LEBCH.—On 17th October, at the residence of J. D. Holmes, E q, W. H. Leech, late of Bluevale, aged 50 years.

Towers.—In this city, on Sunday, October, 19th, at her father's residence, 252 Ontario street, Mary Cassandra, only daughter of John Towers, aged 17 years and 6 months. years and 6 months.

HORE—In this city, on the 19th, at 34 Terauley street, William, eldest son of Richard Hore, aged 5 years and 9 months.

HENDERSON—On the 14th ult., at Woodbrook, Trinidad, West Indies, Emily, wife of Samuel Hen derson, Esc., and second daughter of the Rev. Jas.

Bovell, M.D. LITTLE—At 248 Spadina avenue, on the 25th inst.
Johnston Wilton, infant son of Johnston and Sophia
Little, aged one year, one month and one week.

Miscelianeous.

50 CHROMO, FLORAL, GLASS. etc., Cards in case, name on all, 10c. Out-t 10c. DAVIDS & CO., Northford, Ct. 394-26 VOUR NAME ON ONE CARD L Case and 50 all Chromo, Glass and Floral Cards, 10c: Agent's outfit, 10c: GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn. 394-26 40 ALL CHROMO CARDS, 10C. Authors, 15c; a prize with every order. H. SMITH, Chintonville, Conn. 894-18 60 ELEGANT CARDS, 100-25 gold border, 15c; authore, 15c; all 85c AETUA CARD CO., Clintonville, Ct. 394-18 GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE, Winnipeg; the only first-class hotel in town; first-class livery in connection; large sample rooms; charges moderate. J. & D. SINCLARB, Proprietors. 377-52

60 PERFUMED CROMOS, OU &c., Cards, name on, 10c. 42 Mixed Cards and fine Pocket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, 20c. Game Authors, 15c. 35 Fun Cards, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clintenville, Conn. 345-26 EDISON'S ELECTRIC ABSOR-BANT Belt. The wonder of the mineteenth century. For the prevention and cure of disease without intermal medicine. 886-18 Por particulars address Box 77, Mail office.

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them in THE MAIL.

500 ACRE FARM FOR \$6,000.

—This is a great bargain. For full description address F. F. JONES, Port Stanley, 392-4 MARMS AND WILD LANDS for sale on easy terms.—Catalogues sent ree to any address on application to W. J. FEN-TON. Hamilton. 363-52 OR SALE—A FINE FARM IN 150 ACRES, 90 CLEARED— on the Tesswater, township of Greenock, a mile above Paisley. Land and situation of the best. JAS. MAIR, Paisley P.O. 396-2 MARMS FOR SALE-A FULL description of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, threughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEO. B. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, London, Ont., or to our Branch Office, Temple Chambers, Toronto street, Torento. DARM FOR SALE IN TOWN-SHIP of Mono; nine miles from the County seat of Orangeville; ninety-three acres clear of stumps and stones. Also a Lake Shore lot for sale in North Keppell, and first-class hotel to lease in Markdale. Apply to JOSEPH McCUTCHEON, Proprietor, Markdale P. O. 386-13 ARM FOR SALE-\$3,500, \$1,000 down, balance on time, will purchase class farm, 41 miles from Shelburne, 100 acres, leared: good buildings, good roads, convenient

FARM FOR SALE—LOT 7, con. 11, township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton, one hundred acres, 85 cleared; log house, frame barm, bearing orchard, lay loam soil, good roads, convenient to schools and churches, four miles from Forest. Teams easy. Immediate possession. Apply to A. WILSON, Forest. 895-3 THEAP FARM FOR SALE —Lot 24, con. 2, township of Kinloss, county Bruce, 100 acres, 80 cleared and in a good state of cultivation, balance bush; soil, mostly clay loam and alightly rolling; 100 fruit trees, part bearing; imile from school, 1½ from P.O., store, &c.; 4 miles from Lucknow, 9 from Wingham, and 10 from T. eswater. All thriving towns on railroads. Apply to ANGUS CLARKE, on premises, or Langside P.O. 395-1

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES LAKM FOR SALE—200 AURLES

Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County,
180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and
stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other
buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required
en a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is
Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway

14 miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O.

383-u

PARM FOR SALE—EAST
half lot 5, con. 2, Tassorontio, about 107
acres, 45 cleared and in good order. On the premises are a good well, a thriving young orchard,
geod log house and log barn, as also a small creek
running through the lot. There is about 15 acres of
fall wheat on the ground, which purchaser can
have. This is really one of the best wheat farms
in this section of country, and is near to markets,
schools, &c., being about 6 miles from Alliston and
4 fr m Everett station on the H. & N.W. Title in
disputable. For further particulars apply to
GEORGE CUMMING, Rosemont, or to the proprietor on the premiscs. GEORGE SARGENT,
Rosemont P.O.

GEORGE CUMMING, Rosemont, or to the proprietor on the premises. GEORGE SARGENT, 894-3

TARM FOR SALE—WITHOUT

any exception the very best money farm in Canada, situated in the County of Kent, three miles from the Town of Chatham, a splendid business town of \$000 inhabitants, having railway and water facilities unsurpassed in the Province. This farm consists of \$000 area, \$250 in the highest state of cultivation, the other 50 bush. The soil is unsurpassed for richness and fertility in the whole world. It consists of about \$ to 10 inches of black loam, which is nothing but a bed of manure; under this is strong clay. No stumps, no-stones, no Canada thistles or other bad weeds of any kind. There is now growing on this farm 100 acree fall wheat, looking first-chass, 120 acrees in timothy hay, which cuts from 2 to 3 tones per acre, and only requires seeding once in 20 years. It is capable of raising anything growable in Canada, all kinds of roots and fruit, including peached, grapes, strawberries, &c. It is also very suitable for dairying or feeding cattle for the Old Country, as the growth of grass is marvellous. There are now, and have been since hay cutting, 100 head of steers pasturing on the timothy meadow, which bring in \$100 per month. The buildings are now, and worth \$4,000; barn 60x155 feet, very large dwelling, stable for 11 horses, two-story granary 20x30, corn crib x56, shed 18x123. I want \$55 per acre, \$5,000 cash, balance casy payments, and will satisfy any person that, with this payment, two crops will pay the balance. Any person coming to see this farm from any part of Canada, and says that it does not in every particular come up to my description, I will pay his way here and home again and keep him free of expense while here. This farm is well drained; water for stock or house always plentiful. Apply to JOHN NORTHWOOD, Box,845, Chatham. Cowpuss—On the 12th ult., at Bruce Mines, Arthur L. Cowper, aged 22 years, youngest son of G. B. Cowper.

WHO WANTS A FARM 300000 Agres Right arming Lands, will losted in Highlan, for sale, at from \$2 to \$8 per agre, on early terms of payment. Also, 200,000 Acres of Choice Phe Lands in best tumber districts in Michigan, 47 sand for pampillet, full of facts. O. M. BARNES, Lansing, Mich. STAR WEST.

TO EMIGR NT FARMERS AND OTHERS Lands in Oxford County for Sale or Rent.

Lot 1/m 9th con. Blenheim, 200 acres. Lot 1/m 10th con. Blenheim, 200 acres. Lot 3 in 9th con. Blenheim, 200 acres. Soil of superior quality, in good state of cultiva-tion. Well watered by River Nith. Good build-ings, and conveniently situated for market. Near village of Ayr. Lets can be sub-divided to suit pur-chasers. chasers.

Apply to JOHN WYLLIE, Esq., Ayr, or to
AMESERS. MOBERLY & GAMON, Collingwood
Ont. 392-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE THE CANADIAN LAND & EMIGRATION CO'

FOR SALE 300,000 ACRES from \$1. 50 an acre, in the COUNTY OF HALIBURTON. The Village of Haliburtion is the terminus of the Victoria Rallway, by which means direct comunication is established with the best markets East and West. The Township of Dysart is well settled, and there are other flourishing settlements in other Townships the property of the Company.

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Valuable Farm Property.

Under power of sale contained in a certain mort gage, which will be produced at the time, the following valuable properties in the TOWNSHIP OF BLANDFORD

in the County of Oxford, will be offered for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION MONDAY the 20th October, 1879. AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, AT

HAYWARD'S TAVERN. IN THE Village, of Eastwood, Co. Oxford.

 The North half of Lot 7, Can. 1, Township Blandford, 100 acres.
 Lot No. 8, Con. 1, Township Blandford, 200 acres.
3. The South half of Lot 9, Con. 1, Township Blandford, 100 acres.
These lots are situated on the North side of the macademized road, commonly known as the Governor's Road, and are within five minutes' walk of the Eastwood Station of the Great Western Railway, where all local trains stop.
Parcel No.1, containing 100 acres, being North half Lot 7, Can. 1, Blandford, with Frame House and Barn will be sold separately.
Parcels 2 and 3, containing together 300 acres, will be sold in one block if desired.
On Let 8, Con. 1, there is a substantial two-story Brick House, with the necessary outbuildings, well adapted for a first-class residence.
Terms of sale and other particulars will be made known unon application to Messrs. MURRAY, BARWICK & LYON, Solicitors, 56 King street east, Teronto, or to T. C. PATTESON, Esq., Eastwood.
3, 9,3-3

Farms for Sale.

LARMS FOBSALE.—19 FARMS DARM FOR SALE-107 ACRES DARM FOR SALE - \$7 AN acre will buy a farm of 276 acres, 70 cleared frame house and barns; well watered; suitable for grain and stock; near to county seat and stores stock, implements, and utensils included in abov price; terms liberal. F. SHOVE, Minden, Ont 385 1

FARM FOR SALE—\$3,500; \$1,000 down; balance on time-will purchase first-class farm, 4½ miles from Shelburne; 100 acres, 30 cleared; good buildings; good roads; convenient to churches, school, post office, saw mills, &c.—a bargain. Apply to JAMES BROWN, Melancthon P.O. FOR SALE-THE TAYLOR farm, composed of 86; acres, 10 acres beech and maple woods, fine brick house with good stone cellars, good barn with stone stables, fine orchard in full bearing, never-failing spring on the farm, all good clay loam; situate 1½ miles erst of Newcastle, on the gravel road. For terms apply to WM. Mc-INTOSH, Newcastle. Newcastle, 25th September, 1879.

LAND FOR SALE—TWO HUNDER OF SALE—TWO HUNDER OF SALE—TWO HUNDER OF SALE—TWO HUNDER OF STALE OF

ATTENTION!

CHOICE FARM LANDS

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OCT. 29 and 30, 1879.

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NEVINS' COMBINED POTATO MACHINI

A. DOBBIE, THOROLD. REPORT OF FIELD TRIAL.

We the undersigned, had the pleasure of witnessing this day, on the farm of Mr. J. W. Munro, a shorough test of Nevins' Combined Potate Machine, manufactured by Mr. A. Dobbie, Thorold, and were highly pleased with the result. We saw his machine dig 7½ bushels of potatoes in one minute and twenty seconds, nicely done, free from cuts and bruises, leaving less in the ground than in the ordinary way of digging.

We are informed, from reliable authority, that this machine works equally as well in planting and heeing as in digging. noeing as in digging.

The implement being on wheels and drawn by two norses, is arranged with a comfortable seat for the river.

From what we have seen, we think this invention a decided success, and ought to commend itself to every potato grower in the country.

Signed,
GEO. HENDERSON,
RALPH KALAR,
J. S. COLLARD,
JABEZ DADSON,
LANSON THEAL,
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THOS. SMITH.
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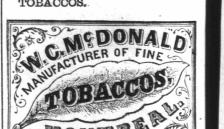
\$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Somethingfnew. OUT & OO. Box 1120, Montreal, Que. 20,000 ACRES

A GENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT the Hamilton Mutual Fire Insurance
Company throughout Ontario. Apply to A ALSX.
ANDER, Box 248, Hamilton. WANTED—TEACHERS FOR 1880; male, second-class, and male or female, third-class. Address, stating salary, etc.,
Trustees School Sec. No. 2, Westmeath, Ont. 335-2. CHOEMAKERS WANTED _ Apply to JOHN DIXON, Clarke P.O., Ont. 395-1 TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 5, Howick. Duties to begin January 1st, 1880. State experience and certificate. JOHN SPOTTON, Sec., Gorrie P. O. 395-2 ANVASSING AGENTS wanted.—Address Box 163, Mail office, To-onto, giving full particulars of previous experience, ermanent residence, canvassing district, &c. 293 tf TEACHER WANTED — FOR School Section No. 10, Township o' Peel, County of Weilington; salary must be under \$300. Apply, with references, to JAS. H. STONE, Creek Bank P.O.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—
For Schoel Section No. 7, Township of Mulmur, for 1880: Applications, accompanied with testimonials, &c., stating salary, will be received by undersigned up to 25th October. Address ALEX. NEELY, Black Bank P O. 394-2 TEACHERS—HEAD MASTER
—First or second class; also female, for 4th
department. Ashburnham Public Schools, Jan. 1st,
1880. Applications received to 1st November.

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CMONTRE

RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON AFGHANIST LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Nemorning contains a remarkable which it says is based upon thor trustworthy information, and whice gether confirms the accuracy of stat which have been sent in these designs of in India. The Daily News says it best reasons for believing that ear spring Russia will despatch two the ly-equipped cerps d'Armee under the trol of its most skilful and experiofficers to Afghanistan.

GRAIN DEFICIENCY IN ENGLAND The agricultural returns for the Kingdom are nearly completed. I been ascertained that the deficiency home crop of cereals is so great tha land will, during the coming year, r 98,000,000 of bushels of foreign grs

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE. The Workingmen's Congress at seilles, now in session, have dem the emancipation of women. The delegates advocate the giving to wo deliberative voice in the Commune

bouchere, who conducted his defence, summoned Mr. Levy witness, and declared his inte watness, and declared his interest to prove from his own lips
Levy is a disgrace to journalism. It chere affirms that representatives of Mew York Herald have obtained from the office of the Baily Telegoentaining a false and garbled according to the fraces, upon which the suit is found and cabled it to the Herald. Much gust is felt here at the annuable has gust is felt here at the squabble be these gentlemen, and neither of the

THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time feathe English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parks of the Dominion. Price \$1.80 a year.

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SPECIAL CABLE NE

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Alliance.

VOL. VIII. NO.

THE EMPEROR SIGNED THE P

lature of the Agreement Betw Two Empires.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE ON AFCHAN n Deficiency in England-The

Light-A Sournaiist Squabble onstration at Manchester.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANO Lendon, Oct. 23.—The Cologne a journal known to be directly it by the Prussian Foreign Office, startine Biamarch has made a metast communication to the Council, which he caused to be sur in Berlin a few days ago. As a in these despatches, he laid before Council copies of two protocols where drawn up at Vienna in the results of the control of the council of two protocols where drawn up at Vienna in the results of the council copies of two protocols where drawn up at Vienna in the results of the council copies of two protocols where drawn up at Vienna in the results of the council copies of two protocols where drawn up at Vienna in the results of the council copies of two protocols where the copies of two protoco been drawn up at Vienna in the p of the Emperor Francis Joseph, pr for an offensive and defensive allis ween the two Empires. The Emperor signed the protocol with upon him until it had receive Prince Bismarck, in laying these ore the Council, said that he rec the gravity of the situation, and edged the propriety of taking the sentatives of the people into his con The proposed alliance might, it is would, be resented by the Great P North Europe, and this resentment be so violent as to lead to war, Chancellor added, the Council weigh all the conditions of the s and act for the best interests of the land. "As for myself," he said in sion, "I am so convinced that t posed alliance is so vitally necessary safety, that I am resolved to make ceptance by our Emperor a cond my remaining in office. If he re aign the protocols, I shall at once my office, and retire to end my Varzin." The Council gave their a te the protocols immediately. Af Count Stolberg, Minister of Sta ceeded to Baden, where the Em now sojourning to ask his sanction now sojourning to ask his sanction.
the pressure thus brought to bea
him, the Emperor signed the pr
protesting that he considered the

These papers contain the term contract of an alliance between Hungary and Germany, which is mate outcome of the conference Prince Bismarck and Count some time since. They are said the nothing more in view than the petion of the peace of Europe, but same time it is asserted here by the claim to know something of th involved, that these provisions are to lead almost with certainty to complications with Russia. It is a complications with Russia. It is a that the terms of the alliance were distract by Prince Bismarck, a strongly impressed with the lead tures of his traditional policy. W England will be openly invited to an active party to this new allianot been revealed.

inwise one to take in the present

RUSSIA TO ADVANCE ON AFGHAND The Daily News this morning believes that Russia will advan armies on Afghanistan early next sp INSULTING BOERS.

A despatch from Capetown say Boers have publicly insulted Sir Wolseley. ENGLAND'S GRAIN REQUIREMEN It is estimated that England will

during the coming year seventeen quarters of foreign grain. RUSSIAN DESIGNS ON AFGHANIST

officers to Afghanistan.

Accounts of experiments with the tric light in illuminating the fortr Metz state that they have proved e satisfactory, as far as they have been It is proposed by means e electric light to render it imp for an attacking party to samine a fortification in the night, surroundings will be lighted up brilliancy that will render concealme possible, and enable the guards to propose the work of the proposition of the surrounding with the day time work of the surrounding trial to the surrounding trial tr

THE LAWSON-LABOUCHERS SQUARE
The case of Levy Lawson agains
bouchere, after having been postpon
one week, was resumed to day befor
Magistrate at the Guild Hall. Min

apt to come out of it with credit.

LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHI
A great Liberal demonstration wa
at Manchester to-day, at whici
Marquis of Hartington replied to
speech of Lord Salisbury made
banquet held at Manchester last
day evening. Lord Hartington
that he deplored England's option to the aspirations of Gi
He also ridkuled the supposed neo
of England opposing Russian aggraingly. Lord Salisbury, he said, he
plained, not defended, the policy of
Government, Lord Hartington said
the Government's policy was
moral, inconsistent, and des
of all political sagacity. He do