

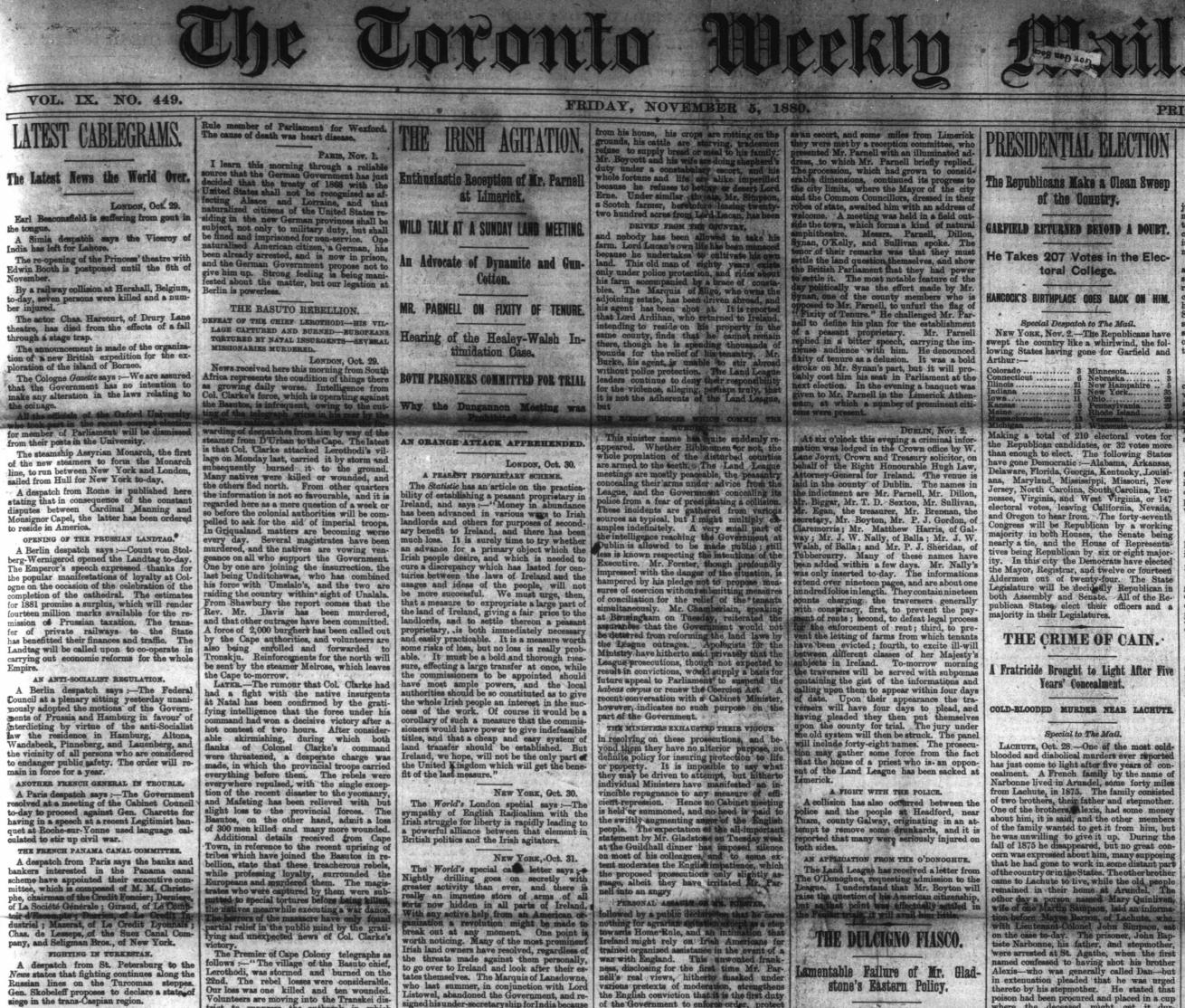
the coinage.

Baltimore, Md. WH. H. BROWN & BRO., 25 South Sharp st. THOMSEN & MUTH, 14 German st. VOGELER & CO., 4, 6 and 8 S. Liberty st. CANBY, GILPIN & CO., corner and Lombard sts.

Philadelphia, Pa. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch st. FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., corner 10th and Market sta Market sts. BAKER, MOORE & MEIN, 609 Market st.

Willimantic, Conn. E. M. THORNE.

toir d'Esconate; Deriver of Le Credit In-dustriel; Mazerat, of Le Credit Lyonnais; Chas. de Lesseps, of the Suez Canal Com-pany, and Seligman Bros., of New York. Pittsburg, Pa. GEORGE A. KELLEY & CO. San Francisco, Cal. FIGHTING IN TURKESTAN. LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 100 and 102 Front st despatch from St. Petersburg to the tes that fie nues along the St. Louis, Mo. Gen. Skobeleff proposes to declare a state of niege in the trans-Caspian region. RICHARDSON & CO., 710 North Main st. MEYER BROS. & CO., 6 North Second st. A. A. MELLIER, 709 and 711 Washington ars-COLLINS BROS., 423 North Second st. THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR, A Rome despatch says :--Advices have been received from Lima that the Ministers of England, France, and Italy have taken steps to protect neutrals in the event of Chilian occupation. St. Paul, Minn. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 30 Robert st. St. Joseph, Mo. SAMUEL I. SMITH & CO. Lincoln. Neb. LONDON, Oct. 30. RIGHTON & BROWN. A Naples despatch says :- Mount Vesuvius continues in active eruption, and streams of lava are flowing down its western side. Springfield. WM. A. HALL LOSS OF A MONTREAL STRAMSHIP. Elmira, N.Y. The British steamer Enmore, Captain Hop-kins, from Montreal Oct. 2nd, and Sydney, C.E., 11th, for Hamburg, sprung a leak in the engine-room and foundered at sea on the 23rd. The crew were saved and landed at GERRITY & MORRELL, 126 Lake st. Syracuse, N.Y. CHAS. W. SNOW & CO., 28 East Genesce st, KENYON, POTTER & CO. MOORE & HUBBARD, 73 South Salina st. enstown. THE CZAR'S ILLNESS. Trenton, N.J. Contradictory reports are received here hourly regarding the Czar's health. It is be-leved that his condition is dangerous, and it is reported in court circles that his death may be expected at any moment. SAMUEL DICKINSON. WM. SMITH & CO. Charleston, S.C. DOWIE & MOISE. DR. H. BAER, 131 Meeting st. LONDON NOT 1. One hundred and eighty-six British and Breign wrecks were reported last week. Of these 161 vessels were lost on the British Atlanta, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR. Boston, Mass. A despatch from Berlin says :- Ten thou-mnd troops are concentrated at Khabarovka, m the Russian shore of the Pacific, in view of a possible war with China. WEEKS & POTTER, 360 Washington st. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO. Macon, Ga. HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.66 and 68 Secondard The Rev. Mr. Dale, a clergyman of the Church of England, was arrested in this city yesterday for disobeying the orders of the Ecclesiastical Court by carrying on ritualistic motion Memphis, Tenn. G. W. JONES & CO., 257 Main st. Fort Wayne, Ind. practices. A SAVAGE CELEBRATION. MEYER BROS, & CO. A SAVAGE CELEBEATION. News has been received from the west soast of Africa of the death of Chaca, gover-vor of Whydah. His funeral was to be cele-trated by a massacre of natives, after which the King had announced his intention of holding the annual celebration in memory of his father. The celebration will last four months, during which two hundred captured shiefs will be beheaded. The English have refused to attend the celebration. Nashville, Tenn. WILLIAM LITTERER. New Orleans, La. I. L. LYONS, corner Camp and Gravier sin. G. R. FINLAY & CO., 35 Magazine st. NICHOLAS GLASSER, corner Peter and Olivei sts, Algiers, La. Cincinnati, O. JOHN D. PARK & SONS, 175 Sycamore st. R. McCREADY & CO., 58 and 60 Walnut st. ANOTHER DISASTROUS GALE. A Copenhagen despatch says :--Another terrific hurricane, accompanined by a blind-ing snowstorm, has passed over Denmark. The railways are blocked, and a score of wrecks are reported. Cleveland, Ohio. BENTON, MYERS & CO., 127 Wate STRONG, COBB & CO., 112 and 114 Detroit, Mich. SWIFT & DODD. FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO. T. H. HINCHMAN & SONS. SHOCKING DEATH OF A GYMNAST. A Paris despatch says :--Auguste Navarre, gymnast, while exhibiting on a trapeze hepended from a balloon last evening. slipped and fell 3,000 feet, his body making a hole in the ground two feet deep. The re-mains were mangled beyond recognition. L H. BRUNSWIC Galveston, Texas. THOMSON, SCHOTT & CO., corper A ANOTHER BURMESE WAR



THE FRENCH PANAMA CANAL COMMITTEE. THE FRENCH PANAMA CANAL COMMITTEE. A despatch from Paris says the banks and bankers interested in the Panama canal scheme have appointed their executive com-mittee, which is composed of M. M. Christo-phe, chairman of the Credit Foncier; Derniere, of La Société Générale ; Girsud, of Le Comp-toir d'Ecompter; Durring, of Le Compton

The Republicans Make a Clean Sweet GARFIELD RETURNED BEYOND A DOUBT. He Takes 207 Votes in the Elec-

HANCOCK'S BIRTHPLACE GOES BACK ON HIM

oth sides. AN APPLICATION FROM THE O'DONOGHUE

AN APPLICATION FROM THE O DONOCHOL. The Land League has received a letter from The O'Donoghue, requesting admission to the Ceague. I understand that Mr. Boyton will mise the question of his American citizenship, ont as that point way effectually actiled in the Person trulk, it will avail him title.

THE DULCIGNO FLASCO. ntable Failure of Mr. Glad-

DUBLIN, Nov. 3, 12.20 p.m.—Parnell has just been served with a copy of the indict-ment and information against him by a de-tective officer at the Imperial Hotel in this city. Gordon, one of the defendants charged in the indictment, is seriously ill at Clare-more In the indicatent, is seriously ill at Chare-more. LONDON, Nov. 3.—Nally, one of the Irish agitators, is indicted for conspiracy in a speech near Tuam on Monday, in which he recommended the use of dynamite and gun-cetton against the landlords. Parnell's tone has also been more violent lately. G. D. Sullivan, Sexton, and Egan have also received summonses. Others of the accused will be served during the evening. The summonses order the accused to appear on Friday before the Conrt of Queen's Bench.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

State A survey a survey of

POSTSCRIPT.

IRISH TROUBLES.

Parnell Indicted for Conspir

Expulsion of the Congrega PARIS, Nov. 3.—Expulsions of relig communities proceeded to-day in the vinces against the Capuchins, Dominic and others. There were the usual prot thers of the Sacre ainst their expulsion

Princess Dolgorouski and the Nihil ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.—It is stated that the Princess Dolgorouski has used her influence with the Czar in behalf of the con-demned and imprisoned Nihilists, and he has promised that there will be no executions while she remains in power.

International Railway Exhibition BEELIN, Nov. 3.—It has been resolved to hold an international railway exhibition here in 1882.

Hancock will Abide by the People's Will. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The *Evening Tele-*gram of this city says:—Gen. Hancock is in excellent spirits, and is attending to his offi-cial duties as usual. He takes his defeat in a philosophical manner, and repeats that he is willing to abide by the decision of the people. There were but few callers till the afternoon,

Killed in an Election Bow.

Killed in an Election Bow. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—A Democrat's special despatch from Lexington, Miss., re-ports the killing of J. W. Ashcraft by T. J. Lockhart, the mortal wounding of Lockhart, and the painful wounding of C. M. Hull, edi-tor of Holmes county Times, in an election row yesterday.

Suspected Foul Play. NATANEE, Nov. 3.—A full-grown child was found dead at Yorker this morning. Foul play is suspected. Mr. Shipley, J.P., of the village, notified the Crown Attorney of this place by telegraph of the fact, and Coroner Huffman was sent out to hold an inquest.

Oxford's Corrupt Election

Oxford's Corrupt Election. It may be some comfort, in the midst of the shocking revelations now being made to the Oxford Election Commissioners, to point out that matters after all are probably not so bad as they were a hundred years ago. In 1768 the corporation of Oxford offered to sell the constituency for the sum of 45,670, and the Mayor and ten aldermen were in consequence committed to Newgate by the Speaker of the House of Commons. So little effect had this upon them that they actually concluded in Newgate a bargets they had already begin

borough and the Earl of Abingdon. The town clerk of that day, like an election agent of the present day, carried off the books containing the evidence of the bargain ; and in a short time the huminess. with Lieutenant-Colonel John Simpson, sat on the case to-day. The prisoner, John Bap-tiste Narbonne, his father, and stepmother, were arrested at St. Agathe, when the first named confessed to having shot his brother Alexie, who was crearing shot his brother

Knoxville, Tenn. SANFORD, CHAMBERLAIN & ALDERS

Lake Benton, Minn, BROWN & MORSE. SINGER & WHEELER.

Louisville, Ky.

A. ROBINSON & CO., 196 Main st. ARTHUR PETER & CO., 273 Main st. Ottumwa, Iowa.

Lebanon, Pa. DR. GEORGE ROSS & CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

WOODWARD, FAXON & CO., 511 Delawaroth New Haven, Ct.

RICHARDSON & CO., 381 State st. Toledo, Ohio,

WALDING, KINNAN & CO.

A STAMP TO THEM FOR REPLY Tedicines.

PER - ADVERTISING

ANOTHER BURMESE WAR. A cable despatch from Rangoon states that some shots have been exchanged at Alamyo, and there is every appearance of the Myoun-goke difficulty causing considerable complica-tion. In fact, it may be looked upon as the sommencement of another Burmese war un-tess some active measures are taken imme-diately to allay the irritation of the King and his favourite Minister. his favourite Minister.

DISCOURAGED COLONISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA. DISCOTRAGED COLONISTS IN SOUTH AFRICA. A Cape Town despatch says :--Most dis-ressing accounts are daily being received from Basutoland, and the volunteers and yeomanry are becoming so disheartened at the apathy with which their position is looked upon by the Government at home that it would appear to them that it has heartlessly determined to allow every white to be exter-minated without extending assistance in the shape of regular troops. INCREASING AGITATION AGAINST THE GOVERN-MENT'S PULICY-PROTESTS AGAINST THE EX-ECUTION OF THE DECREES.

Yeomanry are becoming so disheartened at the apathy with which their position is looked upon by the Government at home that it would appear to them that it has heartlessly determined to allow every white to be exter-minated without extending assistance in the shape of regular troops. DEATH OF A HOME RULE M.F. A Cock despatch announces the death of William Archer Redmond, Liberal and Home

The Premier of Lays Colony telegraphs as follows: "The village distances are normal and the maintenance against them personally and the worm on killed and the worm to Ireland and look after their end the second televisions for the first time After Against Control on the second televisions of the first time After Against Control on the second televisions of the first television of the theorem and the second television of the theorem and theorem and television of the theorem and television of theorem and television of theorem and television of the theorem and television of theorem and television of the television of theorem and televisis television of theorem and television of theorem and televisi

THE GOVERNMENT'S HESTATION. The Tribune's special cable says — The fravity of the situation in Ireland occupies function almost to the exclusion of theforeign and colonial difficulties. Thereports during the week from Dublin conflict alike respecting the prosecutions of Land League address and the policy of the Irish Executive touching the whole question. The latest accounts say the Government intends to in-dict only six of the leading agitators, Mr. Parcell included. Growing impatience is manifested by the Irish Iandlord's in regard to what they consider to be hesitation on the part of the Government. This impatience is part of the Government. This impatience is part of the Government, but, so far as it of ownership except by actual occupiers. HIREATENING LETTERS MULTIPLE DAILY. A despatch from Teheran states that the territory. A despatch from Teheran states that the telegraph lines between Tabriz and Khoi have been repaired. This shows that the district is clear of the enemy. The besiegers have cut off the water supply from Urumiyah, and the inhabitants are digging wells. LONDON, Nov. 1. A Teheran despatch says :-- It is officially announced that the garrison of Urumyiah has been relieved by four thousand Persian troops, and that the Kurds investing the town have retreated southward. Only seven villages in the Selmos district escaped de-vastation by the maranders. Four hundred Kurds pillaged the country to within a mile of Tabriz. Anther Teheran despatch says - The

Kurds pillaged the country to within a mile of Tabriz. Another Teheran despatch says :-The Kurds besieging Urumyiah have been defeat ed with great loss. They have evacuated the whole district of Urumyiah. The Kurdiah chiefs occupying the Nordj-bulak district have surrendered to the commander of the Tabriz troops near Magogihu. The Kurdiah have also evacuated Sanja-bulak. Before the relief of Urumyiah, Sheik Abdullah sent a communication to the American missionaries in Urumyiah requesting them to hoist the American flag above the mission buildings, in order that it might be recognized and re-spected when the city was attacked by the Kurds. THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS DECREES.

THE HEALET WAISH THAT. The Leaguest also access practically a victory at the town was crowded, and the police was largely reinforced in when of a possible disturbance. Measure, the police was largely reinforced in the other was convided, and the police was largely reinforced in the other was a crowded, and the police was largely reinforced in the other the term the defendants when the defendants will be left to rot is the prosecution was instructed by the Attorney-General to ask that the defendants be committed for trial. The counsel for the defendants be committed for trial. The counsel for the defendants be committed for trial. The counsel for the prosecution. He urged that the complaint did not show any intimidation ; Mr. Manning is son did not swear to any action of the kind ; both he and his father had been forced into swearing an information by the magistrates and police. Means, Healey and Walsh were both committed for trial, but it is been already shown that the evidence could hardly convince a jury.

stone's Eastern Policy. AUSTRIA AND FTALY DISGUSTED.

increasing Opposition in England to the Idea of War.

LONDON, Oct. 30. LONDON, Oct. 30. A Vienna despatch says :--It is reported in ministerial circles that Riza Pasha, com-mander of the Turkish forces in Albania, has been dismissed. A CONSUL INSULTED IN BULGARIA.

A Constantinople despatch says :- The populace of Varna, in Bulgaria, assembled be-tore the French consulate hooting and throw-ing mud at the French coat-of-arms. The French Ambassador here has ordered a gun-boat to proceed to that place. OSTALA DISSATISFIED WITH THE BRITISH

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

A St. John Man Killed While Attempting to Evide Arrest. Sr. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 2.—The shooting of John Macfarlase in Portland this afternoon by policeman W. Malone has produced much excitement. A companion of Macfarlase named Alchoin stole a watch from his sister and gave it to Macfarlase. Policeman Malone arrested him though he had no warrant, and Macfarlase resisted and finally escaped. The police officer followed but could not catch the runaway. Then he drew his revolver and fired three times, one shot striking Macfarlase in the back and piercing the heart. The man instantly dropped dead. After taking the corpse to the station the policeman gave him-self into custody, and to-night was remanded to gaol pending the corner's inquest, which was commenced this afternoon and will be continued to-morrow. Macfarlase was an un-married man 31 years old and was rather wild. Malone has been a well-conducted policeman hitherto. He claims that the killing of Macfarlane was accidental, and that he fired simply to frighten him so that he should stop. Nrw Yon, Oct 31. The World's special cable says .- The be-field stronger than ever that the Easter mustion has just about grown ripe for way. The Sultan's oft repeated promise to surren-der Duleigno has not yet been fulfilled, and he declines even to discuss the subject of the freek claims. As a consequence the British foreigno has been deserted by its allies, at the been deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to pieces at the the been deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the been deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the the been deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the the same the been deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the the same the been deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the same deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the same deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the same deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the same deserted by its allies, the "concert of Europs," has gone to piece at the same the same time it more the Cabinet must choose instantly between this more successful and retiring definitely by the strong and steadily increase at the same the Conservative Opposition.

series arrented at St. Agatha, when the first named confessed to having shot his brother decased to having shot his brother decased that he was urget thereto by his stepmother. He stated that he have a state of the body have the form have a stated that he have a state that he have a stated that he have a

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



BOWMANVILLE'S INDISTRIES

Visit and Inspection by the Finance Minister.

WHAT THE N.P. HAS DONE FOR THE TOWN

Indisputable Evidences of Prosperity on all Sides.

I VISIT TO THE NEWCASTLE FISH HATCHERY.

Address by Sir Leonard Tilley in the Town Hall.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS.

From Our Own Reporter.

From Our Own Reporter. BowMANVILLS, Nov. 2.—Sir Leonard Tilley wid his promised visit to the leading indus-tries of this town to-day. The hon, gentle-man was kindly received by the leading mon on both sides of politics. His visit was favoured with good weather, and he was no doubt cheered by the signs of progress which verywhere met him. Accompanied by Lady Tilley, the Finance Minister atrived, as an nonneed in to-day's MAIL, last evening. He Filley, the Finance Minister arrived, as an-nonneed in to-day's MAIL, last evening. He was met at the station by a large number of thizens and conducted by them to the resi-dence of Mr. J. Milne, where he and Lady Filley passed the night. This morning the Mayor, Mr. F. F. McArthur; the Reeve, Mr. S. Burden, Councillor Piggott, Colonel Cubitt, and Mr. J. Britain waited on Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, and boting as their escort introduced them to the leading industries of the town. Accompany-ing the party were also Mr. and Mrs. Milne, The first industry inspected was that of the OPPER CANADA FURNITURE COMPANY.

UPPER CANADA FURNITURE COMPANY.

UPPER CANADA FURNITURE COMPANY. Mayor McArthur is manager of the estab-lishment, and as manager he did the honours. The factory consists of a series of brick and wooden buildings, the largest one of which is the wood-working department, in which the sawing, planing, carving, turning, &c., are done. This building is 180 feet long by 60 wide, and consists of four flats. As in other establishments of the kind, the heavier part of the work is carried on on the ground floor, and the lighter in the upper storeys. All kinds of furniture are turned out, from the common wood slatted chair, storeys. All kinds of furniture are turned out, from the common wood slatted chair, which retails at about a quarter of a dollar, to the raw silk upholstered parlour suite or the high-priced marble upper bedroom furni-ture. The process of manufacture is, of course, of such a character as to render the work merely mechanical. Each man makes his section of the piece of furniture under con-struction, while other men collect the various pieces and form them into beautiful ornamental articles. Sir Leon-and and Lady Tilley were shown beautiful ornamental articles. Sir Leon-and and Lady Tilley were shown the various styles of furniture in course of manufacture. The style which is now be-coming very popular is the Queen Anne. A special designer, the artist who prepared the designs for all the furniture in Dr. Pierce's hotel at Buffalo, is continually employed in drawing new styles or in reviving old ones. The Queen Anne style or in reviving load ones. the designs for all the furniture in Dr. Pierce's hotel at Buffald, is continually employed in drawing new styles or in reviving old ones. The Queen Anne style, in which he is design ing a great deal of furniture now, is not, of course, a new one. It is more properly de-scribed as an old one re-introduced. Styles in furniture are, after all, very much like fashions in clothing. One style becomes popular for a brief period and dies out, only to be revived after all other known styles have done duty in turn. The upholstering, painting, and varnishing are done in a second building known as the "finisning shop." which consists of three flats of 100 by 40 feet. On the opposite side of the street is the warercom, a building 120 by 6D feetjand of three flats. It is well stocked, and the furniture, the manager says is constantify movied by sales and replaced by the workmen in the factory. Two hundred hands are em-phoyed in the factory, and fifty women work outside at cane-seating chairs. Within the last few years the business of the establish-ment has received a healthy impulse. By reason of the return of good times more hands are employed than formerly, the output of furniture is fully twenty-five per cent. ment has received a healthy impulse. By reason of the return of good immes more hands are employed than formerly, the output of furniture is fully twenty-five per cent, greater than it was two years ago, and the demands of the increased business have rendered necessary the erection of a new steam dry-house, which has a capacity of 30-000 feet of lumber. The advantages which the factory derives from the protective sys-tem must be great. It was one of the first to feel the bad times, and as early as 1874 the manager, Mr. MaArthur, was one of the first to feel the bad times, and as early as 1874 the manager, Mr. MaArthur, was one of a depu-tation to Mr. Mackenzie to ask that gentle-man to increase the tariff, with a protective purpose in view, but Mr. Mackenzie deelined to accede to the request. After that the fac-tory went through the hard times much as every other factory did, but with 1879 and the new tariff came a relief which has infused new His into the establishment, and the apparent progress of the factory the party drove along the Kingston road to Mr. WILMOT'S SISH-BREEDING STABLISHEMENT, new Newcastle. On the way an inspection of some fat estile, belonging to Mr. John Bur-rell, was made. The caftle were Durham greades, weighing each 1,900 pounds, and are <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

stream of fresh water is allowed to pass over them continually. The eggs after a time break, and a small, very small, fish emerges. When large enough to look after themselves the fish are placed either in tanks or ponds, from which they are removed as occasion re-quires to various parts of the country. The room in which the troughs and trays of eggs were shown is scrupulously clean, and every-thing about it is tasty. In the apartment below it Mr. Wilmothas a series of aquaria, in which he keeps fish of various kinds and of various ages, from the infant salmon to the three-year-older, from the showy goldfish to the most unattractive specimens. A curiosity in Mr. Wilmot's collection is a re-cently captured fish of the perch persuasion. It has the features of the perch, but its fins-are coloured blue and red, while the rest of its body has also an unasual hue. Chaneleon-like it aboves it collection its and con-

are coloured blue and red, while the rest of its body has also an unusual hue. Chameleon-like, it changes its colour. It is a nondescript, but it seems to bear the same relation to its fishy brethren that the bird of Faradise does to the other birds. In the upper storey of the hatchery there is a museum. Mr. Wil-mot has in it stuffed specimens of the in-habitants of both salt and fresh water. Relative to the ornsmental ponds to which yelerence has already been made, it may be remarked that it has been found that they are too warm for salmon. Mr. Wilmot pro-poses, therefore, to utilize them in the pro-pagation of German carp, eggs of which he expects to receive from Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. The inspection of the hatchery was by no means the least interest-ing portion of the day's proceedings. After lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot at their residence, not far from the hatchery, the residence, not far from the hatchery, the party drove through Newcastle and returned to Bowmanville, where a visit was made to DOMINION ORGAN FACTORY.

Mr. Piggott and Mr. W. H. Russell did the honours here. The factory is an immense four-storey brick building with a large lum-ber yard attached. It was established in 1873, and continued in existence until 1875. when the present company took control. At that time the output of the establishment was about forty instruments a month. To-day it turns out 125 a month. With a view to meeting the increased business the town voted the company a bonus of \$5,000 to aid voted the company a bonns of \$5,000 to aid in the erection of additions to the factory. A short time ago the additions, which con-sisted of a brick building 100 by 45 feet, and another 60 by 45, were put up, and are now fully occupied. Next year 75 feet additional will be built. This will make the factory of really immense proportions. The company employs 125 hands, and pays about \$1,200 a week in wages, a sum which. spent by the workmen in the town on the necessaries of life, is no small item. Within apent by the working in the town on the necessaries of life, is no small item. Within the past three months the company has start-ed the manufacture of pianos. • When the arrangements for the building for the piano manufactory are all complete, forty or fifty will be turned out every month. In making their pianos the Bowmanville works will be will be turned out every month. In making their pianos, the Bowmanville works will be doing what it is said no other pianoforte maker in our country does. They will be making their own strings. The process of making the strings was examined to day by Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley. The wires ar-rive in large spools. They are, of course, of various thicknesses, the thickness and the length to which they are cut regulating the sound which will be produced by them. A wire of the requisite length is stretched to each end of a small lathe, Attached to which is a pulley and belt. Steam power being applied to the wire, it re-volves with wonderful vencity, and a second wire is coiled around it. On the shortest poe-sible notice an American had to be brought



It is rumoured that the Quebec Legislat will meet on January 10th.

A sturgeon weighing 97 pounds was caugh in a net near Millpoint on Friday. St. John city bonds sold at auction of Saturday went as high as 6 per cent. abo

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880

Several boat leads of lumber are hipped from Ottawa for Wilmington,

shown his interest in the factories by purchas-ing a couple of tables from the furniture fac-tory, and he would no doubt buy a piano from the piano factory. (Laughter). Sir Leonard Tilley, in the course of his speech, gave an admirable discourse upon the National Policy and its effect upon this cour-Fifty-six carloads of sugar were shipped to Monoton and Montieal from Halifax last week. DINNER TO THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Valuable iron ore free from sulphur has been discovered on the north side of East Bay, C. B. DINNER TO THE FINANCE MINISTER. Immediately after the speech the party ad-journed to the Ruebottom House, where the citizens entertained the Finance Minister at dinner. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to. The toast of "The Finance Min-ister" was drunk in cold water. Sir Leonard, in replying to the toast, pointed out that the policy of New Brunswick thirty years ago, when he first entered politics, was protection-ist in its character. He also dwelt upon the Paoific railway question, and predicted the

Wolves and bears are committing have longst the sheep of farmers in the rear of

amongst the sheep of farmers in the rear of Frontenso.
At Wardsville on Saturday one J. M. Dykes was fined for uttering blasphembus language on the Sabbath day over the open Bible.
The St. John river has risen considerably, and the great jam of logs at Grand Falls has broken. The logs are now coming down.
A musical festival with the combined voices of nearly all the city choirs is to be held at London about the beginning of the new year.
A yein of gold quartz has been struck in areas in Montague, N. S., adjoining those in which the "Barral" lode was recently discovered.
A party of gentlemen from New York who recently visited Madoo on Friday completed the parchase of a valuable tract of mining land in that township. ist in its character. He also dwelt upon the Pacific railway question, and predicted the early completion of that line, and the rapid settlement of the North-West Territories. The dinner was attended by gentlemen of both sides of politics. Among them ware the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Macnabb, John McDougall, president of the Reform Association, Dr. Fielding, Richard Windatt, Col. Cubitt, Mr. Milne, Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr, S. Wilmot, Mr. Burden, E. G. Burke, Col. Wilmot, B. Armour, Dr. Barr, G. Piggott, John Wesley, W. Jones, Mr. St. John Hutchison, Dr. Beith, Duncan Beith, James Parr, M. Davies, Mr. Brittain, Capt. Svott, James Calvitte, J. B. Farewell, S. Washing-ton, Dr. Allison, and others. Sir Leonard, leaves for Toronto to-morrow morning.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

A Woman Brutally Ill-used by Drunken Soldiers at Halifax.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS.

A Montreal Journalist's Sad Fate-His Re-mains Unburied for Two Years.

MONTREAL, Oct. 31.-A telegram from Fox-boro', Mass., received here to-night, an-

He was not more than thirty years of age.

A COOL HAND.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

captured shortly after.

There are still between forty and fifty ocean vessels in port at Montreal, an unusual thing at this season of the year. Shipping continues very active.

Deer shooting is good on the Upper Ottawa. A party headed by Mr. Woods have returned to the capital after an absence of two weeks with fifteen deer. Another party got seven. HALIFAX, Oct. 29,-Between nine and ten

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—Between nine and ten o'clock last night three soldiers of the 97th regiment were parading Maynard street and acting in a rather disorderly manner. The policeman on duty went to find some of the military police, and during his absence the men entered a house and assatited a woman in a cruel manner and outraging her. The woman's mouth was cut by a bayonet which had been used as a gag. The soldiers were captured shortly after.

Mr. Davis, mechanical engineer of the Oc-cidental railway at Montreal, claims to have invented a new locomotive that will run a train at the rate of ninety miles an hour. It is now under construction.

A temperance convention for the counties of Lincoln and Welland is being held at St. Catharines to consider the propriety of sub-mitting the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to the electors of those counties.

nounces the finding in the woods there to-day, of the body of J. B. V. Wilton, formerly of the Montreal *Herald*, and that it must have The Quotidien, of Quebec, says that the men employed in the ship-yards of Massrs. Young, Price Bros., and the St. Lawrence Dock Co., who only received 80 cents per day this time last year, now earn \$1.50.

the Montreal Herald, and that it must have lain there undiscovered for two years at least. Mr. Wilton was connected with the Herald, here, as shorthand reporter, for many years, and left the city about two years ago for Boston, where he had obtained employment on one of the daily journals. Since his de-parture he had never been heard of by his friends here, and all enquiries in Boston and elsewhere failed to elicit any tidings of him. He was a native of Bristol, England, where his family reside. How he met wath his death is not known, but, as he was of intem-perate habits, it is possible his untimely end was the result of over indulgence in drink. He was not more than thirty years of age.

this time last year, now earn \$1.50. Capt. W. H. Bailey, of Rat Portage, Kee-watin, has purchased at Brown's foundry, Belleville, a quartz mill, which he will ereat at Rat Portage, where a new gold field pro-mising rich results is being developed. The Quebec Government is credited with receiving an offse of \$36000 per annum for a lease of the Occidental railway. Mr. Joly, when he was in newsg, was prevented by the Conservatives from leasing it for \$25,000 per annum.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Newcastle at 6 p.m. on Sunday lasting about five seponds and followed by a low rumbing sound as afdistant thunder. Houses were shaken of the avening was bright and starlit. Brave Conduct of the Mate of an Ocean Steamer-Two Trips Through a Heavy, Sea to Secure Assistance. HALTFAX, Oct. 28.—The Herdid publishes an instance of true heroism on the part of the mate of the steamer Titania. Oh Saturday, when the Titania was labouring through the gale of that day, with torrents of water pour-ing in on both sides through the large holes that had been knocked through the large holes

starlit. A valuable deposit of silver, lead, and cop-per has been discovered in a mountain on the north side of Cape Breton. There is also a belt of pure china slay, six feet wide, running through the property. This is the only belt yet discovered in the province, and should prove of great value.

CIENSING COLLECTIONS law was enacted, which is still in for ag in every parish the leaths, a record of persons removing from or to each parish, a list of the inhabitants by houses and households, and a record of all extraordinary accidents during the year. Information the Enumerators will Have to Get. extraordinary accidents during the year. There was no attempt to make a collection of the results, however, untal 1749, and not any of the information thus obtained was allowed to be made public until 1862, for the number of inhabitants of a country was long regarded as one of the most important of state secrets. The Swedish census is now taken every five HISTORY OF CENSUS TAKING

Numbering the Population in This and Other Countries. 1.1.1.1.1 ears.

IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CANADIAN CENSUSES

The announcement is made that the Cana-dian census for the year 1881 is to be taken on the 3rd of April next. The much-abused enumerator will, therefore, soon be on the war-path. By an Act of Parliament passed in the session of 1876, and chaptered 31, provision is made for the collecting of census and criminal and vital statistics. By that Act the Governor-General in Council is authorized to divide the country into

CENSUS DISTRICTS

CENSUS DISTRICTS to correspond as nearly as possible with the electoral divisions and sub-divisions. Au-thority is also given for the appointment of the necessary officers to each district. The census shall contain, with reference to each census district, the following information :--The population, classified as regards sex, age, social condition, religion, education, race, and occupation. The buildings, public and private, classified into dwellings, shops, uninhabited buildings, inholded buildings, churches, schools, &c. Its land, the quantity devoted to village, town, and eity purposes, the quantity under utivation, the quantity not fit for cultivation but still unsettled. Its produce and agricultural resources, sincechanical, manufacturing, trading and other interests. Its institutions, municipal, chari-table, etc.

table, etc.

This is but a brief summary of the statistical information which is to be elicited. The details of that information have to be-if they have not been already-decided upon by the Minister of Agriculture and agreed to by the Governor-General in Council. As in former year so next year every householder will be expected to give accurate information to the census collectors. The penalty for refusing to answer the questions put by the census-takers is from \$5 to \$20. The penalty for giving false information is \$100. Of course the census-takers will have, as they have had on former occasions, considerable difficulty in getting answers to all their questions. As regards age, for instance, the ladies are said to be very diffident about giving information. "Mow, Miss Jukes, I come to the last occasion that the census was taken, "It is, how old are you ?" "The not going to tell you that," Miss This is but a brief summary of the

"I'm not going to tell you that," Miss kes protested.

Jukes protested. "All right; then I'll put you down as fiftyfour. "Oh, don't do that," Miss Jukes cried out,

"for I was only forty-two last birthday, THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS. THE AMERICAN CENSUS. In taking the census of the United States, the collectors had an interest surrounding their work, and an advantage in getting it performed quickly, from the fact that they were paid, not so much per day, but so much per name recorded—two cents. They may too have had a temptation to record more names than the facts would warrant, but if they were discovered in so doing the penalty they had to pay was about \$100. It was in the poorer districts that the American census-taker made his biggest hand. In the wealthy parts of the city he would go from house to house and only find three or four names, or aix or eight cents in each. In the more thickly populated places he would sometimes becord twenty and thirty cents worth at one stroke. In taking the re-cently made census of the United States, the collectors had to visit not only persons in public stations having no homes. In the sons living on boats and barges, persons having no usual place of abode, and persons in public stations having no homes. In the execution of their duty the police assisted the collectors. The questions required to be answered by householders in cities of the United States. In the more their duty the police assisted the collectors. The questions required to be answered by householders in cities of the United States. trative aut

 session of their during the police ansied
 and their during the police ansied
 and their during the police ansied
 and the police ansied of 1000 re 1,300 mer. Seventy-index difference in the police ansied of 1000 re 1,300 mer. Police and police an ANGIENT CENSUSES. The census is for modern times a nineteenth orthury institution. A census was taken in China over two thousand years before Christ, and in Japan a century before Christ, and it also was a feature of classic civilization ; but with the dissolution of the Roman Empire the institution vanished. Moses had a census of the Hebrews taken during the exodus, and King David instituted a tensus, three days after the taking of which a pestilence broke out and destroyed seventy thou-sand people. This was regarded as a judg-gment, and in consequence there has ever since been a superstition regarding numera-tions of the people in both Mohammedan and Christian communities, especially in the former. he was spending the evening with some neigh-bours. As Hailes did not return on Tuesday morning the neighbours were called out to search. They traced him through the snow to Four Mile Lake and there lost track of him. Thinking that he had been drowned, they spent Tuesday afternoon in dragging the lake. On Wednesday night Smith was in Coboconk, and was shown the Toronto papers with an account of the man killed at Lindsay, and as Hailes answered the description, Smith as soon as possible came to Lindsay. He seemed very much affocted at the loss of his friend. His theory is that Hailes' mind became affected by the business matters before re-ferred to, and that be had decided to run away and leave the farm for Smith to look after. This is borne out by a conversation the deceased had with some section men on the Victoria railway, who gave him a ride towards Lindsay on a hand-car. Hailes ap-peared to be wandering in his mind, and re-marked that he wished he had jumped into the Burnt river. He also expressed a desire to go to Toronto. The body was taken by Mr. Smith to Coboconk yesterday noon for interment. The deceased has a brother named Edward Hailes residing somewhere in the Niagara district. THE SUPERSTITION THE SUPERSTITION was even carried to this continent. In the early part of the last century when a census was ordered in New Jersey Governor Burnet, in a communication to the lords of trade, wrote :--- "I was advised that it might make the people uneasy, they being generally of a New England extraction, and thereby enthu-siasts, and that they would takes it for a re-petition of the same sin that David commit-ted in numbering the people, and might bring on the like judgments." The "Doomsday Book," made in England in 1801, under William the Conqueror, was an excellent census of the kingdom ; but other census-taking was almost unknown in the Middle Ages. Sweden has the honour of being THE FIRST MODERN COUNTRY VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGE-TINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures. THE FIRST MODERN COUNTRY that made a census. In 1686 an ecclesiastical a year or two.

THE SYNDICATE NEGOTIATIONS

Bystander" on the Attitude of the "Globe,"

Bystander for November, speaking of the attacks made upon the Government during the syndicate negotiation, says :-- "It would surely be difficult for a political party to be worse served than the Canadian Opposition has been served on the present oocasion by its reputed organ, the Globe. The situation of the Opposition leaders was delicate. Either from conviction or, what is more likely, out of deference to conventional opinion, they had adopted the enterprise in its entirety, in-cluding the unprofitable as well as the profi-table parts of the road, and had become as thoroughly responsible for its success as those IN GREAT BRITAIN a census has been taken every ten years since 1801, and the system is now one of the most perfect in existence. Up to 1851 the taking of the census of Great Britain is taken in one day—the 31st of March. In 1851 30,610 enumerators were appointed in England and Wales by the 2,190 district registrars in those countries, each enumerator having a distinctly defined district assigned to him. Measures were taken to secure ac-curately the names of night labourers, persons out of the country, travellers, seamen, sol-diers, &c. These schedules were all filled up in the night of March 30-31, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31, the coltable parts of the road, and had become as thoroughly responsible for its success as those by whom it was eriginally set on foot. They were bound therefore, to further, at least not to impede, it in the hands of their successors; and when Sir John Macdonald went to England to make arrangements for its completion, duty and policy alike prescribed to them scrupulous forbearage from anything like antagonism till the result of the negotiations should have been made known. Only by such forbear-ance could they have preserved their authority with the nation and their right to a hearing for their criticisms when the proper time ar-rived. Instead of this their organ presented them as mad with factions malevolence, pas-sionately desiring the failure of the operation, agonized by any favourable intelligence, hail-ing any adverse report, however frivolous, as a crumb of comfort. Since the positive an-nouncement of the Prime Minister's success, they have been exhibited as seeking consola-tion day by day in wretched eavesdroppings in the night of March 30-31, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31, the col-lectors filling up the parts that had been left blank through negligence or inability. All unoccupied houses and buildings in course of construction were also noted. The floating population—persons who spent the night in boats and barges, in barns, sheds, &c.—were required to be estimated as nearly as possible. The census was the most successful, in quick-ness and accuracy, accomplished in any coun-try up to that time, and the same system has been pursued, with little variation, ever since. tion day by day in wretched eavesdropping from Ottawa about hitches in the negotiations. which were the mere creatures of a malevo-lent fancy. On the question of the road it-

France had no census worthy of the name until the beginning of this century, although as early as 1707 Vauban, the great engineer and scholar, suggested the idea of taking a census as a basis for a reform in the system of taxation; but the book gave great offence to which were the mere creatures of a malero-lent fancy. On the question of the road it-self, two or three different positions have been taken up in the course of as many months, and each in turn has been maintained with the vi-tuperative and slanderous violence which, when the time for falling back arrives, adds emphasis and disgrace to the retreat. The game of the Opposition has thus been ruined, and the leaders will go to Ottawa without a shredof moral authority left. Had the ob-ject of the organ been to bring disaster on the new leadership, it could not have laboured with more success. The finishing stroke is put to the work by the attacks upon Sir Charles Tupper, stamped as they are in every line with the mark of personal malice added to party hatred. If public justice requires that Sir Charles Tupper be arraigned, ar-raigned let him be in the manner and in the language befitting anything so grave as a charge of peculation or personal corrup-tion against a man in an office of the lighest trust. But asy one, even the most fanatical Grit, can see that it is not regard for public justice which inspires venomous invective. census as a basis for a reform in the system of taxation; but the book gave great offence to Louis XIV. because it assumed that the glory of the realm consisted of its people and wealth. He therefore had the book burned and forbade any bookseller to sell it under heavy penalties. Vauban survived the shock but six weeks. Under the French system the population is divided into two classes—the floating and the resident, the former compris-ing the military, the inmates of public and private educational establishments, penal and charitable institutions, members of religious orders, political exiles and other persons, charitable institutions, members of religious orders, political exiles and other persons, while the resident class comprises both regu-lar and transient inhabitants not included in the foregoing. The floating population is estimated on a fixed day by the authorities having control over it—the resident by muni-cipal officers within a fixed period of several weeks. In practice it has been found difficult to distinguish accurately between the two Grit, can see that it is not regard for public justice which inspires venomous invective. Supposing the person accused to have done anything needing concealment, he could de-vise no more effectual veil for his offence than that which has been thrown over it by the *Globe*. Generous sympathy for a man run down by malice is a feeling of which the con-ductors of their journal have her a set of the set. to distinguish accurately between the two

OTHEE COUNTRIES. The Belgian system of census-taking is vary efficient. The census is taken every ten years, and the population returns form the basis of representation. In Italy the census is taken once in ten years by municipal and adminis-trative officers in one day by means of printed schedules previously distributed. The Aus-trian census is taken once in every six years by means of printed schedules, the system being similar to that of Italy. In Norway the census is taken every ten years, and every five years statistics are gathered as to the condition of industry. In Russia the census is taken once in ten years, by means of print-ed schedules distributed by the local adminis-trative authorities. ductors of that journal have had no per-sonal experience, and of the influence of which on the public they can form no idea; but Sir Charles Tupper, what-ever may be his demerits, is now in the eyes of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured man. On excidence which calls the the eyes of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured man. On evidence which only the blindest of partizans can think complete, he has not only been pronounced undoubtedly guilty of public theft, but loaded with the foulest abuse; for these self-appointed cen-sors feel themselves at liberty to combine the functions of a judge with the oratorical free-dom of an Old Bailey advocate. If the same accusation is brought forward by the chief of CANADIAN CENSUSES. Canada was early in the field as a census-taker. The first census taken in what is now Canada was collected at as early a date as 1665. It was the census of Quebec, or of New Esanbel as the present province of Quebec was then called. It was taken in parishes and duly calculated, the original manuscript being sent to Paris, where it was deposited among the public archives. The total population of New France in 1665 was 3,215, irrespective of the royal troops, which consisted of 1,000 or 1,200 men. Seventy-ning of the people were over a hundred years old. The professions and trades were as fol-lows -- Eleven bakers. 7 butchers, 7 hatters. accusation is brought forward by the chief of the Globe's party at Ottawa, it will hardly obtain a hearing, because there will be a uni-versal unwillingness to sacrifice any one to versal unwillingness to sacrifice any one to the paltry vengeance of the Globe. The practical moral is that if the Opposition lead-ers wish of attract men of sense and character. Liberals above all, to their standard, and to have their cause decently presented to the public intelligence, they will find it necessary to reform their press. While the party sys-tem endures there must be party journals, on the conduct of which the popular estimate of the party will, in great measure depend; and leaders whose organ during the eight morths

ten dollars a day. One of their died of mountain fever; and t very hard, although a little imp carious case. The young ladies of Advoca N.B., are equal to the occasion N.B., are equal to the occasion. says the correspondent of the Chi, "a very amusing and novel sight teen young ladies drive out with call for an equal number of young get into procession, take the driv visit, drive the gentlemen to the homes, and perform all the cour usually fall to the lot of the othe whole affair was a grand success?

hole affair was a grand success. The contracts for the constr The contracts for the construct Assimiboine traffic bridge have The piers and all the substructur taken by Mr. Charles Whitehe contract requires him to have his pleted by the 1st Feb., 1881. superstructure has been let to th superstructure has been let to th Bridge and Iron Company, the s who are supplying the iron w Louise bridge. Their price was o below that of the Toronto Bridge The Cleveland Company cted and ready

1st March, 1881.-Winnipeg

CANADIAN ITE

Saskatchewan Herald is to a six-page paper. The Episcopal clergy of th Amherst are in session at Picto Gasius S. Turner, M. P. P., is keel of a large

Some Antigonish farmers have 00 tons of hay and 1,000 bushel

Over \$65,000 were paid in wag by the coal and railway comp Glasgow, N.B. The return "exodus" from the Maritime Provinces has set

Grit papers are mum. The Bluenose Amateur is and tion to amateur journalism. shed monthly in New Glasgow. Messrs. David Douglas and the contract been awarded the contract supply of 250,000 ties for the South-Western railway.

Sixty, million feet of lumber of the Upper St. John this season evidence of how the "lumber ruined by the National Policy 1 The collection of the Historic of the New Glasgow Philoma now numbers about 350 books as many of which are of decided

There is some talk of a placed on the route between V and St. John next season. S cation between Windsor and spoken of as an undertaking

The rails on the Eastern Exte are now laid to the crossing grave, and the works on the bridges are being speedily push expected that the road will be sengers on the 4th November. Mr. Guilford Fawcett, Otta last spring a quarter of a por variety of potato called the Be ron, and obtained the large yie from one. John Fawcett, of Sac obtained 40 lbs. from the same Twenty-five men are to return in December from Leadville, Mr. Cameron writes home to hi he would not stop out there to ten dollars a day. One of the

sent, which causes their delay un A curious case of depravity Spencer's Island, N.S. A man liam Mahoney kept an illegal there, where no licenses are issu been convicted and fined several left time he was surgested be struast time he was arrested he stru

stable with an axe, and was sent two years. The other day his v guilty of selling liquor. The Milton Champion says :---Mr. Tost against Dr. W. Freem

town, for malpractice, which wa in Hamilton, has been withdraw the relief of all the doctors in They felt that such a suit, if would place them in such a posit one doctor could safely undertak carious case."

her spare propeller, that had broken loose, the Belair, seeing her signals of distress, bore down to her. On her approach the people on board the Titania tried to launch their boats, but these were smashed alongside, so heavy was the sea. The mate of the Titania then sprang into the seething waters, and boldly swam to the Belair. Having with some difficulty succeeded in reaching the deck of the latter vessel, he engaged her to stand by the Titania, and made the necessary business ar-rangements. He then jumped overboard and swam back to his own vessel. Victoria Customs Statistics — The Indian Population of the Province Heavy Gale —Discouraging Mining News_Lighthouse Inspection—Railway Notes. VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 31.—The Customs duties collected during the month of October at the port of Victoria were \$47,247. The other ports approximate \$15,000. During the four months it amounted to \$244,257. For the year it is estimated that the collec-tions will amount to \$732.771. For the year it is estimated that the collec-tions will amount to \$732,771. The Indian population of the province is officially stated at thirty-five thousand. A heavy gale swept over the North-West near Fort Simpson, but no damage has been reported as yet. News from the Cassiar mines is discour-acibo

News from the Cassiar mines is discour-aging. Mr. Smith, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, is visiting the lighthouses and Customs stations. Instructions have been received from Ot-tawa to locate the railway from Burrard Inlet to Emory, a distance of ninety miles. The penitentiary is nearly full of prisoners. There are, however, no female prisoners. There are, however, no female prisoners. The railway tunnel is progressing. Acci-dents are of frequent/occurrence. MANITOBA NOTES.

•

prove of great value.

prove of great value. The coal sales from the Gowrie mines at Cow Bay, C.B., this season amount to 40,000 tons against 24,000 tons to the same date last season. The shypments to the 29th from Sydney and North Sydney, C.B., aggregate 157,000 tons, an increase over the shipment last year of 47,000 tohs. The total smount collected in aid of the Hull sufferers by the recent fire was §22,-513.94. The committee's report will be pub-lished in a few days. It has been awaited with impatience, as some statements, were made some time ago in regard to the expendi-ture of money which are said to require ex-planation.

made some time ago in regard to the expendi-ture of money which are said to 'require ex-planation." Donald Archibald, of Little River, N.S., has strick gold in the Cariboo district, Hali-fax county, the specimens being of a most favourable character. John Beneil has opened two shafts on the lode on range seventeen at Montague, both showing gold, and is also sinking a third on the same lode, where there are indications of a cross lode. Tate on Wednesday night at St. John, N.R., a drunken man was found in a perilous posi-tion standing on a narrow ledge of rock under the Suspension Bridge, with the falls ninety feet below him. His cries attracted attention, and a rope being lowered him, he was brought to *tera firma*. How he got to the place is a mystery. The least motion was likely to have sent him over an almost perpendicular cliff into eternity. On Friday one of the oldest men in Lon-don, probably the very oldest, who has been in the county gad serving a term for vagranoy, was turned out again to wander around the streets. About four months since the old man, whose age is 105, arrived in London from near Woodstock, having been shipped up by the authorities to get rid of him. He said his name was John Ross, and that he had for a time lived in East Zorra. Arriving in London, he was picked up by the police and sent to gaol as a vagrant.

<text>

trial establishments are represented as in their infancy yet, and manufactures evince. That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world) and people are fast find-ing this out, whole families keeping well at a triling cost by its use. We advise all to try it, -U, 4 A, Bochester, N.Y.

the party will, in great measu leaders whose organ during t

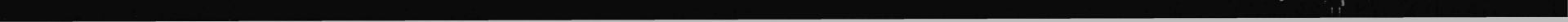
· · ·

Ist March, 1881.—Winnipeg New The Halifax Recorder report marriage at the Brunswick Street "The bride was Miss Annie L only daughter of the late J. Wesle (of the Customs Department). The Mr. E. D. Adams (of McFarlane The bride entered on the arm of Mr. Wm. H. Hennigar, by who given away. Rev. J. C. Hennigs wallis (grandfather of the bride the ceremony, assisted by I Brecken. Miss Annie Starr and Bell were bridesmaid and groomsn the ceremony the party drove to to of the bride's mother, and afterwa on a short tour to St. John, N.B. The Belleville Intelligencer say The Belleville Intelligencer say The Belleville Intelligencer say W. Newton, veterinary surgeon, best known of our younger citizen terday (Sunday) morning at nine his father's residence, midwa Thomasburg and Tweed. Dr. N it is well known, a devoted horse a member of the Belleville Hun spending much of his leisure time cise on horseback. This season fered some very severe falls from and during the summer was con bed for several weeks as a ress accidents. About a month ago h bed for several weeks as a rest accidents. About a month ago h ing his mare on the track at Park, when she stumbled again and threw Dr. Newton over her fore he could rise the animal st the forehead with her hoof, infli-ful wound. However, no imme of a serious nature followed from and Dr. Newton made light of Friday, the 16th ult., he was violent pains in the head, and c the brain immediately set in, is short time by brain fever, from w yesterday morning. Dr. New graduate of the Ontario Veterin and came to Belleville about fo for the purpose of practising h and came to Belleville about for the purpose of practising h He was a young man of very est acter, respected as well as below friends. On the 14th inst. formal

taken of the Seattle railroad for ists. The property of the corp lists of twenty-one miles of na road, seventy-five cars, four loco a large quantity of real estate about six hundred city lots in S also a franchise for the constru cross the Cascade mountains, 200 miles. Twenty thousand is monthly now freighted over th purchasers propose to increase the purchasers propose to increase the capacity to 30,000 tons per mon ately. An immediate extension to Cedar mountain bituminous co the adjacent iron mine is pr speedy construction of the road qualmie pass making Section speedy construction of the road qualmie pass, making Seattle t point for the product of coal and of the Cedar and Snoqualmie basis fields of Kittitas and Yakima fleet of coal colliers will be put or between Seattle and San Francis lumbia river for the transportati Steamships and roads of the O. Commany will becaute he or ompany will hereafter be su fresh impetus to every branch of Seattle, reviving confidence in greatness of that city, and with lively boom in real estate.-V

A most useful and simple inve s claimed, been discovered by mechanic of good standing, tha successful will be an invaluable read companies, and of still great the saving of life and limbs of brak invention consists in the discover whereby cars are coupled by think without the assistance of a All that is maintained in the discover All that is required is to shunt

and here and



THE SYNDICATE NEGOTIATIONS.

Bystander " on the Attitude of the "Globe."

Bystander for November, speaking of the stacks made upon the Government during the syndicate negotiations, says :---''It would works served than the Canadian Opposition has been served on the present occasion by its reputed organ, the *Globe*. The situation of the Opposition leaders was delicate. Bither from conviction or, what is more likely, out of deference to conventional opinion, they had adopted the enterprise in its entirety, in-duding the unprofitable as well as the profi-table parts of the road, and had become as howoonghly responsible for its success as those by whom it was eriginally set on foot. They we bound therefore, to further, at least its completion, dury and policy allies provided to them scruppions forbearing work to the negotiations should have been and they have preserved their authority with the nation and their right to a hearing it chair criticisms when their organ present for their criticisms when the proper time ar-rived. Instead of this their organ presented them as mad with factious malevolence, pas-sionately desiring the failure of the operation, applied by any factors by interaction sionately desiring the failure of the operation, agonized by any favourable intelligence, half-ing any adverse report, however frivolous, as a crumb of comfort. Since the positive an-nouncement of the Prime Minister's success, they have been celluit it. they have been exhibited as seeking consols tion day by day in wretched eavesdroppings from Ottawa about hitches in the negotiations,

which were the mere creatures of a malevo-lent fancy. On the question of the road itself, two or three different positions have been taken up in the course of as many months, and each in turn has been maintained with the vi-tuperative and slanderous violence which, when the time for falling back arrives, adds emphasis and disgrace to the retreat. The game of the Opposition has thus hear mixed game of the Opposition has thus been ruined, and the leaders will go to Ottawa without a shred of moral authority left. Had the ob ject of the organ been to bring disaster on the new leadership, it could not have laboured with more success. The finishing stroke is with more success. The inishing stroke is put to the work by the attacks upon Sir Charles Topper, stamped as they are in every line with the mark of personal malice added to party hatred. If public justice requires that Sir Charles Tupper be arraigned, ar-raigned let him be in the manner and in the language befitting anything so grave as a charge of peculation or personal corrup-tion against a man in an office of the highest trust. But any one even the most fanatical trust. But any one, even the most fanatical Grit, can see that it is not regard for public stice which inspires venomous invective. upposing the person accused to have done anything needing concealment, he could de-vise no more effectual veil for his offence than vise no more effectual veil for his offence than that which has been thrown over it by the Globe. Generous sympathy for a man run down by malice is a feeling of which the con-ductors of that journal have had no per-sonal experience, and of the influence of which on the public they can form no idea; but Sir Charles Tupper, what-ever may be his demerita, is now in the eyes of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured man. On evidence which only the blindest of partizans can think complete. he blindest of partizans can think complete, he has not only been pronounced undoubtedly guilty of public theft, but loaded with the foulest abuse ; for these self-appointed cen-sors feel themselves at liberty to combine the unctions of a judge with the oratorical free-

dom of an Old Bailey advocate. If the same accusation is brought forward by the chief of the Globe's party at Ottawa, it will hardly obtain a hearing, because there will be a uniobtain a hearing, because there will be a uni-versal unwillingness to sacrifice any one to the paltry vengeance of the *Globe*. The practical moral is that if the Opposition lead-ers, wish to attract men of sense and character, Liberals above all, to their standard, and to have their cause decently presented to the public intelligence, they will find it necessary to reform their press. While the party sys-tem endures there must be party journals, on the conduct of which the popular estimate of the party will, in great measure depend; and leaders whose organ during the eight months leaders whose organ during the eight months of Harliamentary vacation has been identify-ing them with everything that is narrowest in faction and everything that is meanest in malignity, will find it no easy matter to set themselves right when Parliament meets. Mr. Mackenzie, as we know, deems the con-duct of the *Globe* a model of "righteounness and beneficence," and he has perhaps good reasons for his individual opinion; but we ex-pect now to see not the spirft of Mr. Macken-zie, but that of Mr. Blake prevail," harliamentary vacation has been identify

Th

and amo and and s o resi wa 667 1669 hiro

rea they d i

CANADIAN ITEMS.
The Saskatchewan Herald is to be enlarged to a six-page paper.
The Episcopal clergy of the deanery of Amherst are in session at Pictor.
Gasius S. Turner, M. P. P., is about to lay the keel of a large vessel at Harvey Bank. N. B.
Some Antigonish farmers have housed over 100 tons of hay and 1,000 bushels of potsore this season.
Over \$65,000 were paid in wages last month by the coal and railway companies in New Clasgow, N.B..
The return " exodus" from the States to the Maritime Provinces has set in. But the Grit papers are mum.
The Bluenose Amateur journalism. It is published monthly in New Glasgow.
Mesars. David Douglas and George Aske house of 250,000 ties for the Manitobs South-Western railway.
Sitty,million feet of lumber will be out on the Univer St. John thil seeaon. Another
Sitty,million feet of lumber will be out on the Univer St. John thil seeaon. Another
Sitty,million feet of lumber will be out on the Univer St. John thil seeaon. Another
Sitty,million feet of lumber will be out on the Univer St. John thil seeaon. Another
Sitty,million feet of lumber will be out on the Univer St. John thil seeaon. Another
Sitty,million feet of lumber will be out on the Univer St. John thil seeaon. Another CANADIAN ITEMS.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Ist March, 1881.—Winnipeg News. The Halifax Recorder reports a recent marriage at the Brunswick Street Church :— "The bride was Miss Annie L. Hennigar, only daughter of the late J. Wealey Hennigar (of the Customs Department). The groom was Mr. E. D. Adams (of McFarlane & Adams). The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Wm. H. Hennigar, by whom ahe was given away. Rev. J. C. Hennigar, of Corn-wallis (grandfather of the bride) performed the ceremony, assisted by Rev. Ralph Brecken. Miss Annie Starr and Andrew M. Bell were bridesmaid and groomsman. After the ceremony the party drove to the residence of the bride's mother, and afterwards started on a short tour to St. John, N.B." The Belleville Intelligencer says :—Mr. R. tion of noble grounds for the noble emotions." The Sheffield Independent announces the stoppage of an old Sheffield house, with lia-bilities amounting to £48,000. The firm is that of Joseph Fenton & Sons, steel, file, and outlery manufacturers, Sykes Works, Eyre-street. The cause of the failure is attributed to the long-continued depression, and the present condition of things in Ireland ; for the business carried on by Messrs. Joseph Fenton & Sons was almost exclusively con-fined to the home and Irish trade. fined to the home and Irish trade, fined to the home and Irish trade. Ida Lupton, daughter of a Liverpool barris-ter, was indicted at the Leicestershire Quar-ter Sessions for stealing a gold watch, the property of a jeweller. The prisoner stole and pawned the watch in order to pay her fare to Liverpool to escape from her uncle's. It appears that she was subject to delusions, and had in three days incurred debts of £122 for church decorations, and said she had had conversations with a dead earl. A surgeon certified that she was insane, and she was dis-charged. on a short tour to St. John, N.B." The Belleville Intelligencer says :--Mr. R. W. Newton, veterinary surgeon, one of the best known of our younger citizens, died yes-terday (Sunday) morning at nine o'clock, at his father's residence, midway between Thomasburg and Tweed. Dr. Newton was, it is well known, a devoted horseman, being his father's residence, midway between Thomasburg and Tweed. Dr. Newton was, it is well known, a devoted horseman, being a member of the Belleville Hunt Club, and spending much of his leisure time taking exer-cise on horseback. This season he has suf-fered some very severe falls from his horse, and during the summer was confined to his bed for several weeks as a résult of these accidents. About a month ago he was speed-ing his mare on the track at the Driving Park, when she stumbled against a hurdle and threw Dr. Newton over her head. Be-fore he could rise the animal struck him in the forehead with her hoof, inflicting a pain-ful wound. However, no immediate results of a serious nature followed from the injury, and Dr. Newton made light of it. But on Friday, the 15th ult, he was seized with violent pains in the head, and congestion of about time by brain fever, from which he died yesterday morning. Dr. Newton was a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, and came to Belleville about four years ago for the purpose of practising his profession. He was a young man of very estimable char-acter, respected as well as beloved by all his tords. charged. The Anti-Vaccination Society of London is The Anti-Vaccination Society of London is sending delegates to an International Con-gress of anti-vaccinators in Paris. Mr. Wil-liam Tebb, the chairman of the English so-ciety, and that enthusiastic opponent of vaccination, Dr. Haughton, are to represent England. Those who interest themselves in this movement declare that it is gathering strength both here and on the Contanent amongst medical men, as well as amongst the public. amongst medical men, as well as amongst the public. The illumination of the reading-room of the British Museum by the electric light, which was expected to be simultaneous with its re-opening on the 8th ult., commenced on the 18th ult., and is to continue until the 31st of March, 1881. During that period the reading-room is to be open until seven o'clock in the evening, thus giving a daily gain to students of three hours over a season of four months, and an additional gain of two hours daily over a period of six weeks. daily over a period of six weeks. Great dissatisfaction is expressed among anglers on every hand, says the *Birmingham Mail*, at the working of the Mundella Bill for the protection of faheries, and several dealers in fishing gear are giving up business in des-pair. One dealer in fishing tackle states that he has this year sustained a loss of not less than £150, in consequence of the enforcement of the conditions of this Act. Through it some of the finest weeks for angling which were vouchsafed at the beginning of the sum-mer were entirely lost. At the Mansion House, London, a charge of cruelty was preferred against a dog-dealer friends. On the 14th inst. formal possession was taken of the Seattle railroad for the capital taken of the Seattle railroad for the capital-ists. The property of the corporation con-sists of twenty-one miles of narrow gauge road, seventy-five cars, four locomotives, and a large quantity of real estate, including about six hundred city lots in Seattle; and also a franchise for the construction of a road across the Cascade mountains, via the Sno-qualmie pass, to Walla Walla, a distance of 200 miles. Twenty thousand tons of coal a fundade day los in Santle, a day los in Santle, a day los day l

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Academy of Sciences his method for produc-ing malleable inckel of different degrees of hardness. Melted nickel is rendered brittle by holding a larger or smaller quantity of oxygen in solution. M. Garnier removes this ovygen in solution. M. Garnier removes this ovygen in solution. M. Garnier removes this ovygen by the addition of phosphorus. Nickel to ontaining not more than three-thousandths the orealess to them. Mr. John Gough had presented Mr. Spurgeon with an ebony cane, having an alaborately worked gold head. This was stolen, and the gold, after being symbroker's in the Borough on Monday, and by eleven o'clock on that morning a detective called at Westwood with the relics.

Count Andrassy, which he has more than once expressed to his intimates; but as he did not express it to Lord Houghton it has not yet been published.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

HUMOROUS.

GLEANINGS AND GOSSIP.

SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

The Victim of the Recent Fatal Accident at Lindsay Identified.

LINDSAY, Oct. 28.—The remains of the man killed on the Midland railway track here on Tuesday last have been identified by Mr. James Smith, of Coboconk, as those of Arthur Hailes, commonly called Will Hailes, a man Hailes, commonly called Will Hailes, a man who had been engaged in farm operations with him on property in Somerville, about three miles from Coboconk. They were plasterers by trade, and left London, Eng., in April, 1870, and came to Toronto, where they were engaged at their trade up to a little over a year ago, when they left the city and started farming. Hailes, who was unmarried, and Smith agreed between themselves when they left England that they would keep together and share each other's purses so long as there was anything in them. Hailes was worth \$3,000. One day last week Smith had a settlement of his accounts, and found that after placing the market value on his stock he would be out about \$250 on the year's transactions. He mentioned this to Hailes, thinking the latter might raise some money on his Toronto property. The deceased was an illiterate man, and it always seemed to affect his mind when he attempted to make a calculation. On Sunday last he was very downhearted, and he told Smith that he was not surprised that he (Smith) was very downhearted, and he told Smith that he was not surprised that he (Smith) should feel downhearted and speak cross to him when he had lost so much during the year. On Monday morning both were to have gone to Toronto to sell cattle, but when the time of departure arrived Hailes said if would be better to wait a few days and per-haps a butcher would come along and buy the cattle. This was agreed to, and Hailes picked up his gun and said he would go out and see if he could shoot a partridge. He started off at a rapid rate in the direction of Four Mile Lake. This was the last time Smith saw him Lake. This was the last time Smith saw him alive. Smith became alarmed at Hailes' ab-sence on Monday night, but concluded that he was spending the evening with some neigh-bours. As Hailes did not return on Tuesday morning the prichbour was called out to bours. As manes did not return on Tuesday morning the neighbours were called out to search. They traced him through the anow to Four Mile Lake and there lost track of him. Thinking that he had been drowned, they spent Tuesday afternoon in dragging the lake. On Wednesday night Smith was in Coboconk, and was shown the Tomite and the second on Wednesday night Smith was in Coboconk, and was show a the Toronto papers with an account of the man killed at Lindsay, and as Hailes answered the description, Smith as soon as possible came to Lindsay. Ho seemed very much affected at the loss of his friend. His theory is that Hailes' mind became affected by the business matters before re-ferred to, and that he had decided to run away and leave the farm for Smith to look after. This is borne out by a conversation the deceased had with some section men on the Victoria railway, who gave him a ride towards Lindsay on a hand-car. Hailes ap-peared to be wandering in his mind, and re-marked that he wished he had jumped into the Burnt river. He also expressed a desire to go to Toronto. The body was taken by Mr. Smith to Coboconk yesterday noon for interment. The deceased has a brother named Edward Hailes residing somewhere in the Niagara district. the Niagara district.

VEGETINE. —The great success of the VEGE-TINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

oured political information they possess. Is it any wonder that they become infected with Radicalism? And the Tories leave the ground uncontested. There is not a single Tory Sunday paper to minimise the mischief. Even the Observer, which circulates among the upper and middle classes, is professedly Liberal.

upper and middle classes, is professedly Liberal. There is a good deal of uneasiness in Lon-don at the present moment owing to rumours which, though exaggerated, are founded on fact, as to the prevalence of scarlet fever. The districts specially affected are Padding-ton and Bayswater. According to the *British Medical Journal* there have been two distinct outbreaks, one at the end of July, the other at the end of September. The pa-tients have been members of well-to-do fami-lies. There have been scarcely any cases amongst the poor in the crowded parts of the parish. It having been found that nearly all the families attacked obtained their milk sup-ply from the same dairy, an investigation took place, and the source of the trouble now ap-mars to have been traced to certain farms in Oxfordshire, whence the milk was supplied to the dairy in question. On two of these farms Dr. Stevenson, medical officer of health, dis-covered many cases of scarlet fever, both just past and then prevailing. At one farm the families of three milkers had all had the dis-ease. Dr. Stevenson at once gave orders that milk from the infected farms should no longer be furnished to the London dairy. It is stated that nearly two hundred cases of scar-let fever have occurred within the last few months at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, which lies in a large dairy district, and that before Dr. Stevenson's investigation the dairymen in London had an inkling that all was not right at one of the two infected farms, and had decided not to take milk which came from the cows upon it. cows upon it.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The railway up Mount Vesutius is now lighted with electricity, 11 Siemens and Halske lamps being arranged along the line itself. Three other lamps are disposed so as to illuminate the sides and crater of the volcano. The effect is said to be magnificent.

voicano. The effect is said to be magnificent. M. Jamin has effected an improvement in the Gramme machines employed in his system of electric lighting, so that they can be driven at the high rate of 3,000 revolutions a minute without appreciably heating the coil. The machines to be employed in London will, however, make only about 1,600 revolutions a minute.

Simmlys have succeeded pigs as the fav-ourite trinkets of the ladies. There are shrimps in pearl and gold, coral and ruby, as brooches, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, lockets, and shoe buckles. Messrs. Capello and Ivens have furnished to the Portuguese government a detailed ac-count of their African explorations, a great number of drawings, and a comprehénsive map containing an important part of Portu-guese Africa and also the adjacent terri-tories. Whe Parisian says that Mile. Sarah Bern-hardt was handing round tea in her Paris atelier the other day. The Prince de V., bow-ing gracefully as he accepted a cup said :---"Mademoiselle, je vous zends grace." The company cast glances of unanimous incred-uality toward the audacious Prince. The ex-Queen Isabel has left Madrid for

To live long-grow tall. A growing industry-farming.

Oleomargarine isn't dairy maid. The ex-Queen Isabel has left Madrid for Paris, the influence of her Paris entourage having triumphed over all the arguments of her son and his ministers. She claims the modest sum of 30,000,000 france from the A two-foot rule-Making "rights " and 'lefts." There is a deal of solid cold comfort in a block of ice. Comets are wearing as long trains this seagovernment, and hastened her departure on account of the arrival of the Duke of Mont-It takes an old woman well versed in herbs to give sage advice. Secrets may be trusted to a miser. He

never gives anything away. It is the man with the lottery ticket who, looks out for the number won. Thought at a church fair : Faint pocket book never captivated fair lady.

 Boyerminent, and nastened her departure on account of the arrival of the Duke of Montpensier.
 A Junior Reform Club is to be built in Northumberland avenne, London, and is to be distinctly a political club, analogous in character and principle, and in all other respects similar to the Reform Club, and assigned as a new centre to give expression to liberal opinion and to consolidate and further liberal interests.
 A half-starved youth, says the *St. James' Gazette* of the 13th of October, was charged at the Worthing Police Court yesterday with stealing a turnip, of the value of one penny. In answer to the charge he pleaded guilty, but said he did it through hunger. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.
 Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has received from the Russian diplomatic agent at Soña a casket containing three antique rings which belonged to the late Empress of Russia, three letters he had addressed to her and a portrait of his grandfather. He has also received intimation that the Czarina bequeathed him a legacy of 2,000,000 roubles. A beggar set up business the other day with a small sign reading, "Help wanted." Actors should be watched closely on election days. They are professional repeaters. A man is a perfect brick when he shows himself all the better for being hard-pressed.

Bears are so plentiful in Michigan that the hunters have tried to bear the venison market. As a street car conductor took a rural pas-senger's money the other day, he called it an agricultural fair. Henry Wallace and Jane Wallace his wife

have entered college at the Wesleyan Uni-versity, Connecticut, as "Freshmen." The infanta of Spain has begun to take notice, and the King has ordered a bull-fight. The child's education will begin at once. The difference between a goat and a Scotch. man is this : The one delights in cold oatmeal and the other delights in an old coat meal.

Intimation that the Czarins bequeathed him a legacy of 2,000,000 roubles. Signor Raimondo Terrana, of Sicily, is a singularly unfortunate man. Some time ago he was captured by brigands and compelled to pay a ransom of 8,000 lire, and he has just again been captured by the gentlemen of the Sicilian road, who this time demand of him 65,000 lire, with the cheerful alternative of immediate execution if the sum be not forth-coming. Londoners are objecting to the proposed structure commemorating the late Temple Bar on the 'Strand. It is to cost more than fifty thousand dollars, and it will partly con-sist of a griffin. "That seems," observes the London News, "a good deal for a griffin. Why is there to be a griffin at all. Why not a mock turtle, in deference to the tastes of the city ?"

1,200 frances, all he had about him. Inch a blunt, honest-looking man, professing him-self happy to oblige a gentleman, spon-taneously lent him 3,590 france, every franc of which he lost. His obliging friend, who gave his address, Mercier, seedsman, but whose real name was Genin, a professional racing man and gambler, shortly sent a porter to claim his money, but he was arrest-ed as an accomplice. The court thought the case proved, and sentenced the prisoner to thirteen months' imprisonment.

made of heavy lesther, padded with a inchor of octon batting, and suspended under his clothing by straps over his shoulders. This protection had long given him the courage to hyme as bully.
The Royal Library of Berlin has just celebrated its first centenary in its present rooms. It was founded by Frederick William, "the Great Elector," in 1659, but for many years occupied rooms quite inadequate for the storage of books. So, in 1790, it migrated to the Kings Palace, in the left wing of which it has just celebrated its first century. When the Elector, "the left wing of which it has just completed its first century. When the Elector its new cost and 16,000 will be set out that others have provide a bond of mion for those who are in sympathy with the general teaching and exting at his work, resuming the priming fitted to the lot works work is (2) to promote and the study of the poet's works, in particular style. He tan stands on extend the study of the poet's works, in particular style. He then stands on extend the study of the poet's works, in particular style. He then stands to collect for preservation, and if thought desirable, for publication, original letters and mupublished reminiscences of the poet; (do prepare a record of opinion with reference to Wordsworth from 1793 to the present ime, and to investigate any points connection with the first appearance of his work.
In a recent number of the Paris Citogen appeared the following account, by "An Eye

with the first appearance of his works. In a recent number of the Paris Citoyen appeared the following account, by "An Eye-Witness," of a curious episode in the terrible tragedy of the Commune: "Twas on the 26th of May, 1871. The Tuileries, the Palace of Justice, and the Hôtel de Ville were wrap-ped in flames. At Montmartre and in the Batignolles mitrailleuses were dealing death and destruction. Almost beside myself with excitement and horror, I constrived to reach the Champs Elysées. Theftee I hurried on-ward, along the right bank of the Seine. Sud-denly so a strange sight offered itself to my gaze that, for a moment, I deemed myself dreaming. Some sixty odd people were sit-ting tranquilly by the river side, calmly angling. Several cart loads of damaged bacon had been shot into the Seine at that par-ticular spot, and shoals of fish had gathered round it, offering an easy prey to the angler's skill." book never captivated fair lady. One man can kill another, but it takes twelve men to make a murder of it.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> "What are your politics?" the chaplain of the lows Penitentiary asked an intelligent looking convict. "I have mot come out for anybody yet," replied the convict, gazing journals of Russia stated that he had been sentenced to "twenty years' imprisonment with thirty cats!"
A burglar who had stolen a large sum of money from a house on the Boulevard Voltative, after the expiration of a two years' imprisonment in the and success with the constanting public park, were recovered. He was arrested with the treasment in this hands just after he had dug it out from its place of conceslment.
The opinion expressed by Prince Rudolph of Austria to Lord Houghton, that Austria colonament, the sentence of constantinople, since she herself would be well content to see Russing to salanica, did not briging astisfied by going to Salonica, did not briging astisfied by going to

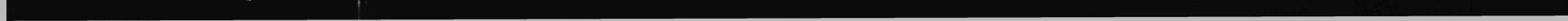
By French law women are incompetent to witness a signature. The question is being agitated of removing this disability. "Love is an internal transport !" exclaimed an enthusiastic poet. "So is a canal boat," said a practical old forwarding merchant.

The Oregon Senate and House have passed a constitutional amendment in favour of woman suffrage—the Senate by a vote of 21 to 9, and the House by 32 to 27.

A Miss Elizabeth Cook, who died recentl in New York, was buried in the bridal dree and withered wreath that had been prepare for her marriage forty years before.

Mr. P. T. Barnum has invented a new and kindly charity. He has given winter house plants to over six hundred families in Bridgeport, chiefly of the working classes.

The most successful coal and lumber mer-chant in Bloomington, Ill., is a Miss Trotter. She is a good business woman, too, and is said to know how to keep as well as make



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

The Weekly Mail.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPT

MAIL IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. ive Post-Office address in full. dress THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

THE DAILY MAIL

ary adv

cial Statements of Banks, Insurance Companies, and similar institutions, 15 " Adveziscements occupying less than 10 lines til be charged as 10 line advertisements. Special contract rates for definite periods of me will be made known on application. Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 50

vertisements at all times to be subject to al of the Managing Director of THE MAIL ge Company, who reserves to himself the binsert or otherwise. In case of errors or ons in legal or any other advertisements mpany do not hold themselves liable for a further than the amount received by or such advertisements. Cuts for adver-nts must be mounted on solid metal

THE WEEKLY MAIL. ate of ordinary advertising is 25

ONDENNED ADVERTISEMENTS. - Situation cant, Situations Wanted, Specific Articles uses to Let, Property Wanted, Houses mey, Teachers Wanted, Articles Wanted siness Chances, Losi or Found, Personal renty words or less, 50 cents, each insertion th additional word, 24 cents,

The WEEKLY MAIL has the largest circulation of any paper published in the City of Toronto or of any paper publishe

MAIL BRANCH OFFICES.

THE MAIL has established branch offices for as follows :-MONTREAL-Corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets. A. McKim, Agent. HALIFAX, N. S.-197 Hollis street. H. A. HAMILTON-52 James street north. Lance-HAMILTON-02 James stress north. Lance-field Bros. Agents. LONDON, Ont.-Richmond strest, corner of Carling. E. A. Taylor & Co., Agents. NEW YORK-39 Union Square, Brentano's Literary Emporium. TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1880.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

It is by no means improbable that Parliament will be summoned at an early date for the regular session. The expense of a special session was, probably deemed far too serious an item to be incurred for the discussion of even so important a matter as the Pacific railway contract ; but as the contract may be con-sidered as now concluded to all intents and purposes, the Government no doubt feel disposed to meet the wishes of the country for as early a meeting of Parlia-ment as the public business will admit of. We may, therefore, look for a session be-ginning before Christmas, and continuing, after a short adjournment for the holidays, till the business is concluded. We do not imagine that the session will this year be a very long one. It has been inevitable that the Government should be prevented from getting many measures ready for the consideration of the House. For our own part we shall welcome the early sesown part we shall welcome the early ses-sion very cordially. The country would doubtless have approved of an extra ses-sion had the negotiations been concluded at an earlier date, but as the season is so far advanced, it seems needless to incur a large expense to save but a very few weeks of time.

CABINET CHANGES. THE elevation of M. BABY to the Bench

otes their majority in Parliament. ore than that, they have seen on some e great questions of the last the great qu ers generally in opposition to them, with them for conscience sake ; and if an unfortunate office-seeker con not be accommodated with a tide-wait and if an unfortunate office-seeker could not be accommodated with a tide-waiter-ship or a clerkship in the post office, he was quartered on Mr. Mowar, and emerged as a license inspector or a coloni-sation road agent. To such an extent was the "spoils" system," of which the Globe recently complained, put in practice that there is excreely a par-tisan of the purity school who has not had an office if he cared to seek one. Those who were above the necessity of begging for paying places were gratified with hon-orary offices; whilst those not contented with so bald a return for their party fidelity had offices created for them. The Mowar Government during its tenure of power has nade more situations for clam-orous partisans than any other on record. The Provincial Government has, by de-grees, been turned into an employment agency—a registry for civil servants, whose only claim upon the public was election-eering service, not always of a reputable character. In England they bribe the voters by making their sons messengers at three and sixpence a day; in Ontario the men themselves are made magistrates, Queen's counsel, and anything else that the 'cuteness of a clique of lawyers could devise. When the grand catastrophe of 1878 have seen their opponents so only man who had made it p the only man who had made it possible for them to have had even five years of power; and they are now the daily witnesses of divisions of opinion among their oppenents which make a united Opposition impossible. These are no common advantages. There is in fact, as we said at the begin-ning, no Opposition at all. The Govern-ment are face to face with a Parliament in which their majority is enormous. This fact throws upon the Government a far graver responsibility than if they were faced by a formidable political foe. We trust that the Government fully under-stand the gravity of the situation, and that their measures will be of a character that their measures will be of a character to maintain that unique yet dangerous ascendancy which is at once their pride and their peril to possess.'

THE PRINCESS.

It is understood that Major DE WINron, the Governor-General's secretary, will go to England almost immediately. Her go to England almost immediately. Her Royal Highness, we are led to believe, will, not return to Canada this winter, her health not being sufficiently re-established. While the parliamentary session will thus lose much of its interest, no one will feel inclined to grumble at the loss. Her Royal Highness' loss of health will give the Cana-dian multismers and second could devise. When the grand catastrophe of 1878 came upon the party, the pressure upon the Mowar Cabinet became almost intoler-able. All those who thought they de-served some reward from the Dominion lian public more real concern.

THE NEW TRAINING SHIP.

served some reward from the Dominion Reformers found to their chagrin that they had embarked in the wrong ship. Mr. MACKERZIE, whose good intentions were unquestionable, had no longer the power to help them. The only resource left them was Mr. Mowar's cock-boat, and In a late issue we announced the fact left them was Mr. Mowar's cock-boat, and into it they rushed with dangerous preci-pitancy. From that day to this the On-tario Ministers have been at their wits' ends to improvise places for the hungry and destitute of the party. The conse-quence of all this has been that the Toronto Cabinet, finding itself provided with too little patronage for so great an emergency, proceeded to extend its own powers, and make offices where it fell short of them. They had an abundant supply of loaves and fishes that after strong efforts on the part of the Marquis of LORNE the Imperial Government had placed at the disposal of Dominion Government a ship of war for any purpose to which it might be applied. We understand that the name of the vessel, which is a corvette of 1,500 tons, is the Charybdis. She has just returned from India, and has been placed at the disposal of the Government, " all standing," with complete outfit. It is understood that abundant supply of loaves and fishes already, "but what were they among so already, "but what were they among so "many?" Thence has arisen the evil com-plained of in the Bystander. Step by step the jurisdiction of the Dominion Privy Council has been encroached upon, as in the case of Queen's Counsel a whole battalion of whom were created by a stroke of Mr. Mowar's pen. Step by step municipal autonomy has been broken in upon, until county city and town councils have complete outil. It is understood that the Government have determined to accept the gift. Captain Scorr, R. N., of Halifar, will proceed at once to England to bring out the vessel. She is to be stationed at St. John, N.B., and will be used for the purpose of training up more perfectly young lads of good cearacter for the mercantile marine. This project will meet mercantile marine. This project will meet with much approval in the Maritime Procounty, city, and town councils have scarcely a discretionary power left them. They are bullied and menaced by Ministers at pleasure. The local representative boards are no longer permitted to check correspondences. vinces, where all aids to instruction in the vinces, where all aids to instruction in the science and art of navigation are eagerly sought for. The Governor-General has a right to the sole credit, we believe, for this gift from the Imperial Government. It was his own idea, and has been pressed with much persistence and ultimate suc-cess. A lasting and practical evidence like this of his Excellency's good-will to-wards Canada will be more valuable than many speeches, no matter how eloquent. extravagant expenditure. The Premier and his brother autocrat, Mr. CEOOKS, absolutely dictate to them what they shall these circumstances municipal government has gradually become a farce. All effective power is, with alarming rapidity, being monopolized by the coterie at Toronto, and what is worse still, being used without

AGNOSTICISM AND THE CREEDS the slightest sense of responsibility to any body. They have their legislative majority called as late and dismissed as soon as pos It would be a source of the deepest regret with us if the idea should, for a mocalled as late and dismissed as soon as pos-sible; what do they care therefore either for the opinion of the people or of the peo-ple's representatives? Is this bureaucracy what the electorate of Ontario desired when they foolishly put their confidence in these men? Is the virtual destruction of local self-government and the establishment of a petty despotian, steeped in the spirit of centralization, what even those who call themselves Reformers can bring themselves ment, prevail with any of our readers that in objecting to iron-bound creeds we cher-ish the slightest sympathy with any of the current forms of unbelief. On the contrary, in our view, the appearance of Agnosticism, whether it be scientific, philosophical, critical, sentimental, or merely casual, is the most unpromising outcome of the age. There is no hope in it for mortality, for what hope can rest upon a negation ? It is a creed-if it be not a misnomer even to dignify it with so much by way of concession—heartless, helpless, and hopeless, because it is anspiritual, or, to speak more to the point, Godless. Man, abrogation of an Indian duty which pro-tected the industries of Bombay and other places; and the gain of the Manchester men has been the loss of the India manu-facturers; and India loses a chance of supplying by means of manufactures a larger opportunity of providing a means of livelihood for a people devoted too much to one precarious industry. In the fourth place, it is an obvious and important fact that the recent prosperity in England has resulted from the sudden precedent rise of prosperity in the United States – a protected country. The first impulse to English trade was given by the sudden demand from the United States for iron. If the American producers and manufacturers had been able to supply all the needs of their own railways and factories, the re-sult of English trade would have been de-plorable. That they have not been able to do so is alleged as a proof of the failure of protection to give the home market to the home manufacturer and to develop-home resources. No same man ever imagines that protection will ever quite put an end to importation ; and the real truth is, that it is a very brilliant accom-plishment for protection to have enabled the home resources to be so developed, and home manufactures to be so extended, that the bulk of the supply for home needs is astnally produced at home. It would be manifestly impossible to bring about the exclusion of foreign manufactures in less than lef a "century. A very large part, then, of the present prosperity of England is due to the demands made in consequence of the great prosperity of protected countries. It is not free trade at all that is the main cause, and those who allege that it is show a very decided lank of knowledge of the subjects II is simply monstrous to assert that pro-tectionists press of Canada did but echo the remarks of English journals and English speakers, and the results of English speakers, and the results of English statistics ; and all of these, winding up with the report of a House of Commons committee, went to prove stranded here upon the shoals of time, knows that there is weakness in his nature, and even the most proud self-conceit cannot blind itself to the dark shadows which flit across the chambers of imagery within. Abroad, the ghastly reality of sin meets us on every hand—for it is no vision wildly steeping the bewildered senses in the night season. Sin is with us ; is there no Redeemer ? Is there no GoD who ought of His inexplicable will not to evolve, in His mysterious way, good out of evil? As Christians we believe that there are both. With a belief in the perfections of a higher Power about whose nature and higher Power about whose nature and ways we must perforce be Agnostics, we can afford to labour and to wait. Our aims may be mistaken, our efforts ill-directed, our struggles and aspirations and prayers put forth in vain ; but once let us aoknowledge and feel that there is One without whose cognizance not even a spar-row falleth, and we can hopefor tha future of humanity, with steadfast and abiding reliance upon Him who is, and is the re-warder of all that diligently seek Him. Agnosticism explains no difficulty, clears up no perplexity ; only blackens the dark-ness, and makes more blank, if we may use the phrase, the blankness of the here-after. The mystery of Theism is not for us to solve. The Greek tried it through the process of the centuries with melanafter. The mystery of Theism is not for us to solve. The Greek tried it through the process of the centuries with melan-choly results, but the truth—all the truth, as well as all the human struggle of intel-lect and heart—were summed up in a memorable address from a memorable spot: "That he should seek the Lord, if haply "they might feel after Him and find Him, "though He be not far from every one of us." The mysteries which are rejected by modern Agnosticism are, by admission, in-soluble. The origin of evil, lead us into persoluble. Theories about the nature of the Deity, or the origin of evil, lead us into per-petual mazes where the intellect, not less than the soul, are lost. Dogma, as it has been scientifically formulated by the Churches, is as vain and perplexing as the vain philoso-phy which mocks us. One thing only is firm and assuring as an anchor, an abiding faith in the Creator, a sense of sin, a hope -not necessarily selfish-of attaining purity, peace, hope, and communion with Heaven. There is no need to expatiate upon men's was expected in the long run, and that the protected countries had prospered in a greater degree than even England. If, need of a spiritual religion. We cannot walk the streets, especially during the darkness, without feeling too keenly the debasing character and the power of sin. Is there no higher life than this ? no more a greater degree than even England. If, as certainly appears to be the case, the present prosperity of England is largely the result of the prosperity of protected countries, then our free trade friends must alter the science of logic before they claim all the merit for free trade. is there no higher life than this 7 no more potent energy at work than men's theories about perfectibility or man's pessimism ? If not, then Agnosticism, with its no-creed and no promise, is all we have left. It asks us to give clear-cut definitions of ballof what with our of Whenever there is a tumble in the price of belief ; what are its own ? Can humanity stocks the Liberal organs quote the prices in live upon mere negation? Will a denial of the existence of all that is not material their editorial columns, and point out that nothing shows public confidence in the save the race and usher in a millennium Government so clearly as advanced prices in the stock market. We have not read such Alas I humanity has tried the experiment before ; it hersided the decline and fall of Rome ; it produced the reign of terror in the stock market. We have not read such statements recently, for the obvious reason that the prices show the absurdity of the Op-position cry of ruin. At Toronto stocks are booming, manufacturers and merchants are full of orders, and collections are reported better all round. Judged by these standards, business people have confidence in the coun-try a future, as guided by the present Admin-tistration. France, and it will destroy the purity and greatness of Europe and America should it ever gain the ascendancy. We have heard the enquiry made more the prophecies of their opponents. And in election after election, as we pointed out the other day, they have succeeded in Gospel i Is Christianity, after all, only

one of the forms of faith ? Certainly not ; but we do say that under whatever form the Oreator has been worshipped, whether ignorantly or intelligently, the loss of be-life in the spiritual has been the im-mediate precursor of material and social decadence. History is against Agnosticism at every turn, and when men tell us that there can be morality without Christianity, we cannot but mar-vel at the anachronism. There can be morality in Christian countries without dogmatic belief no doubt; but whence came the moral instinct ? If you urge that nations never converted to Chris-tianity have professed a pure ethical sys-tem; the anawer is that He who is revealed to us as the Jenovah of Scripture is the Creator of all men, and therefore not merely the author of the Gospel, but the source of all human morality. Evolution-ary theories may explain how those who have no law, as a matter of fact, are a law unto themselves ; but can it explain how and by whom that law was implanted in the human breast ? Chance, it is true, has yielded the figment

explain how and by whom that law was implicited in the human breast f Chance, it is true, has yielded the figment of self-imposed rules in nature; but the latter is as impotent a solvent of the great causel problem as the former. What domag do we accept or reject i is asked by both theologian and agnostic. The answer is that to each man is given his own individual bias, and his own mea-sure of insight into truth. There can be no objection to any man being either a Calvinist or Arminian, or other, so long as he is fully persuaded in his own mind. What we do object to is, on the one hand, the bald makedness of that spiritual nihil-is imperceptible by the senses, and, on the other, that over-confident theology which freezes up the truth of Gon into symmetrical form, and forces the artificial crystal upon universal hu-manity. Intellectual religion was the oreed of Job's friends, of BALAAM, of the nanity. Intellectual religion was the reed of Job's friends, of BALAAM, of the Pharisees, not the religion of OHRIST. The ight with sin; the world, and the devil is weapons of human invention. Evil is a fact, and can be met only with spiritual weapons. It needs, to quote the Apostle's solernn injunction, divine weapons: "Wherefore take upon you the whole ar-"mour of GoD, that ye may be able to "withstand the evil day, and having done "all to stand "

PROSPERITY IN ENGLAND.

all, to stand.

WHETHER the prosperity prevailing ingland is likely to be lasting is one of the problems which time must settle, for the trade writers are hardly all of one mind on the subject. Meantime, those who profess to believe that the prosperity which exists is due altogether to " free " trade" must do a good deal of violence to their logical faculties. If there i prosperity in England, there is prosperity also in the United States and Canada and as the last named countries are pro-tectionist the logical rule must be the same, and the prosperity must be referred to protection. But there are elements in the prosperity of England which suggest far other reflections than those of our free

far other reflections than those of our free trade friends. In the first place, the disposal of an ad-mitted stock of goods produced indull times, and sold at low prices and little profit, may swell the exports and make figures look big; but this fact does not constitute prosperity, certainly not prosperity of a permanent character. In the second place prosperity certainly has not blessed place, prosperity certainly has not blessed the English agricultural class, which finds

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Quebec Government is said to have ecsived an affer of \$36,000 per annum for the case of the Occidental railway, or \$11,000 per annum over the figure at which Mr. Joly proposed to lease the road:

Speaking of Mr. Mowat, that sturdy Ba form paper, the Brockville Recorder, says "some people think his backbone is not stiff enough." Perhaps the Recorder will also make an anatomical study of Mr. Crooks.

In Buffalo stove and egg coal is selling \$5.50 per ton, in Boston at \$6, in New York at \$5.50, in Philadelphis at \$5.50, and in Toledo at \$6. The combination is squeezing its own countrymen as tightly as it is ugging us. It is understood that Col. Tryine, of the

North-West Mounted Police, will fill the va-cant place of Col. McLeod, his appointment to take place of Col. McLeod, his appointment to take place on the 1st November. Col. Irvine is a Canadian, is very familiar with the western country, knows the Indians well, and has seen all the service of the west, since he served as major in the 2nd Battalion, Quebec Rifles, with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Red River expedition.

It is learned that at the solicitation of th Governor-General, who has taken great per sonal interest in the matter, the British Gov comment have placed a war ship at the dis-posal of the Canadian Government, free of all expense, to be used for such purposes in regard to the education and training of sailors as may be determined on. What step has been taken by the Government has not yet transpired, but doubtless the offer will not be refused

In 1884 the province of Ontario will have reached its first centennial anniversary. The first settlement began in 1784. Would it not hist settlement began in 1/34. Would it not be a good thing to celebrate the event, either by an exhibition having this fact in view, or some demonstration in honour of the men who, through privation and toil, laid the toundation of this fair and prosperous pro-vince? The suggestion may be thought a little early, but if approved, it will take some time te mould into shape.

The internal dissensions of the Liberal party are gathering force. The L'Orignal News, a Reform journal, in its last issue says Nets, a Keform journal, in its last issue say —"Reformers cannot congratulate there selves upon the decision of the Governme with respect to the Sheriff's office here, in much as the policy pourtrayed is one the must eventually sweep the name Liber from the political arms of Canada." Is the a hit at Mr. Blake and his little band leading a forlorn hope at Ottawa?

The argument for a protective tariff from the standpoint of the labourer is thus clearly and concisely put by the St. Louis Globeand concusely put by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat:—" What the workingman wants is a tariff that will cause as much necessary work to be done in the country as possible. The more home wants that are supplied by home labour the better it is for home labour. This appears so simple that it ought not to be necessary to state it, yet the advocates of a tariff for revenue only do not seems to under-stand it."

The Globe attributes the existence of the coal-oil ring to the N. P. Perhaps it will tell us how it came about that the price was tell us how it came about that the price was higher for two winters in Mr. Mackenzie's time than it is to-day; and why, in making comparisons, it persistently ignores the fact that the gallon measures have recently been changed, the new gallon now cortaining one-sixth more than the old one. The N. P. is no more responsible for this ring than one-sided free trade was for the ring of 1876; but it is none the less the duty of the Govern-ment to use every means in its power to break the combination.

In order to obtain certain stories from diners-out it is often only necessary to strike

portionate percentage of imports." The growing protectionist sentiment in England will make itself heard before very long.

When Mr. Blake was Minister of Justice, e commuted death sentences to imprisonment, and practically abolished capital punishment. The present Minister has acted in the belief that if a law is on the statute book the belief that if a law is on the statute book it should either be carried out or repealed, and the result has been the execution of mur-derers. Now if the Government required to justify their action, they need only point to the experience of Switzerland. Some years ago all the cantons of Switzerland, having conscientious scruples about the hanging of murderers, were unanimously in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. A bill to that effect was passed, and now, after a trial of several years, it has been found that the number of murders committed has enor-mously increased Some of the large cantons have already gone back to the old mode of punishment, and others are likely to follow.

The Lindsay Post, a strong Blake organ, avours a Canadian Syndicate for building the Pacific railway. It says :---

"Several members of the syndicate have had experience in railway building and in the settlement of a new country; and there is good reason to expect that they will exhibit com-mendable enterprise and energy in carrying on the two kinds of work. They cannot fail of the two kinds of work. They cannot fail to appreciate more keenly than perhaps would the Bothschilds and the Barings the vast im-portance of the rapid and steady settlement of the country ; and on that ground alone we should be inclined to give the preference to a syndicate in which Canadian influence pre-dominated."

The Opposition provincial press refuse to follow the *Globe* on this as well as other ques-tions, and are inclined to view the railway question as one outside of strict party politics.

The Ontario Ministry are at present running the gauntlet of severe criticism at the hands of their party friends of the rural press. hands of their party friends of the rural press. The Port Perry Standard, a Reform journal, expresses its amazement that the Ontario Government, at the solicitation of Mr. Thomas Paxton, M.P.P., has appointed Mr. John Nott police magistrate of that town. No appointment, it says, could possibly be more unpopular. "By this act Mr. Paxton has brought odium and contempt on the party in this whole region of country. It can in no way have been made on the ground of personal fitness or popularity, for Mr. Nott is hank-rupt in both these respects. The leading men of the party again and again protested against any such proceeding." The Standard con-cludes its very emphatic protest against the any such proceeding." The Standard con-cludes its very emphatic protest against the appointment by characterizing it as " an in-sult to the decency and intelligence of the communite " It was not to be expected, of sourse, that

Mr. Thomas Hughes, or any other prominent Englishman, could come to the United States without on the first opportunity giving vent the languan agricultural class, which hads that foreign products are too, successful rivals of home products, compelling in fact a gradual total change in the whole ecohomy of the agriculture of England. We doubt if the land-owners and farmers below this free track and trying to the london divertiser opens a letter with the statement that "owing to circumstances over which we doubt if the land-owners and farmers convince the Americans that they have made a tremendous mistake in adopting a protective policy. Yet is it a little singular that, con-sidering the character of his mission, he should not have thought of the inconsistency presented between his arguments as to the mischiefs of protection and the fact of his selecting a protected country for his coloniz-ing experiment. The Philadelphia Bulletin thinks that if Mr. Hughes will only stay in America a while, he will soon be converted, as thousands of other Englishmen have been. "By the way," it asks, "why is it that Eng-lishmen do come here in droves if they can live more cheaply at home ? It is a pity Mr. Hughes did not think to answer that question." The new city railway company which is seeking for powers to operate both in this city and Montreal proposes to use compressed air as a motive power. Such an engine is already at work in England, having been used on the short lines of Woolwich arsenal. Its chief feature is the introduction of an almost imperceptible supply of steam, by which the air as it is admitted to the cylinder from the reservoir is largely heated, and, as a matter of course, greatly increased in force. The engine is driven by six cylinders and a double set of machinery at one end, and, having no smoke stack, resembles in appear-ance a locomotive-tender rather than a loco-motive. It runs on four wheels, and in size is less than an ordinary omnibus. Recently it was tried over a distance of sixteen miles, which it accomplished very satisfactorily. The inventor, Major Beaumont, is building an engine to travel thirty miles with a single charge. A movement is on foot with a view to place air as a motive power. Such an engine A movement is on foot with a view to plac the license system under the control of the municipal anthorities. The argument in favour of the proposed change is, that if mu-nicipal electors are competent to decide whether any licenses should be granted or not, they must be held to be competent to decide how many should be granted, and under what rules and regulations. There is much force in this plea. Without declaring off-hand that this change is the best that can be made, it may fairly be said that it deserves careful consideration when the whole subject comes before the Legislature at its next see-nifting of evils is generally conceded, and the present Boards of License Commissioners should at all events be abolished. The Act has been worked in the interests of the Re-form party, whose nominees have not hesi-tated to deprive a tavernkeeper of his license, which means his living, because he voted the wrong ticket at the last election. favour of the proposed change is, that if mu-The best worked in the interest of the Ard streams in the part of some communities—which means his kiving, because he voted the vorget ticket at the last election.
The determination of the Allan Steamship formany to sail steamers from Boston regularly during the winter has led the press of that city to express the opinion that within a poot for Canadian trade. This prediction is the pression of the standard of the position. The very reverse is, however, the fact. The steamship tonnage of this season as the event the tas been enormous, and promises to be still greater next year. The grain shipments from his January to 27th October were 23,000,000 in 1879; and his the remuneration for the service the wharves are being exit, and the sensing trade the wharves are being exit.
The assassing montreal a free port alcould be be any strong ground for anormously increase, and the St. Lawrence of four and a half miles. If the project the standard of morality and mormously increase, and the St. Lawrence of to making Montreal a free port alcould be better qualified for mechanical involves the standard of morality and the mechanical pursuits. It may be that the remuneration for the sease of the termine standard of morality and would be better qualified for mechanical involves the standard of fineses—not for lowering the stand bers, as they are much attached to their native country, and only leave for New Eng-land to obtain employment in the mills, for which they are eminently suited. In Lowell and other manufacturing centres they are

fects and farming stock showed that the hole did not amount te more than \$1,750. whole did not amount to more than \$1,750, and the nominal yearly value of his estate was but \$605, which he did not receive, owing expert : nevertheless they prefer to work in Canad an factories, and the Hochelags and other Montreal establishments are able to secure all the labour they require direct from New England mills. As Reform journals have included the French-Canadians now returned in their excdus list, they might mention the fact that the tide has turned.
The London Times of the 11th inst., discussing the latest trade returns, endeavours to put on as good a face as possible over the marked increase in the excess of imports over exports by arguing that it is an evidence of the wealth of the country. It may be an evidence of present purchasing power, but it is an illomen for the future, for the disproportion cannot continue for ever, and the market is is an endertone of dissibilities and uguries will be uttered by the energy gold shipments to the United States show the upprofitable nature of such one sided commerce. The Times editorial, however, is pervaded by an undertone of dissibilities and auguries will be uttered by the energy portionate percentage of imports." The ontario Government is being raked for a more the larger proportionate percentage of imports." The ontario Government is being raked when the actively four on the fact the summer of such one will make itself heard before yery long.

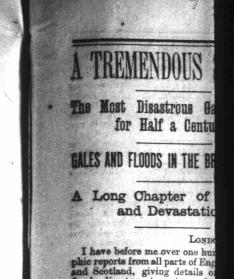
Massie-Princeswap. The Elora Express declares that in the county of Wellington "there is not a second opinion as to the folly and impro-priety of this course, and we have not yet seen the first man who defends the shuffle, or seen the first man who defends the shuffle, or regards the foisting of Captain Prince upon the people of this section as other than a direct insult to an intelligent community." It adds this significant warning :--- "We have no hesitation in saying that were an election in South Wellington to take place now, the Government nominee would be badly beaten, and that the constituency would go over to the enemy, 'because of the apathy and coolness, if not active opposition, of prominent Government supporters." The St. Catharines News is equally outspoken. "This kind of thing," it says, "has been endured long enough, and Mr. Mowat must be and will be politely invited to see it. Re-formers may well grumble. The matter is a serious one, and will not be forgotten very soon."

Mr. Mowat's magistrates are often illiterate and headstrong. It is not matter for surprise,

therefore, that a Nottawasaga magistrate has been fined \$200, with a Judge's recommendation to the Premier to cancel the J. P.'s com-mission. The charge tried at the Simcoe assizes was that of niegally extorting money inhismagisterial capacity. The misdemeanour consisted in his advising the settlement of a coharge of larceny, and conniving at the ac-ceptance by a constable of \$11 from the pri-soner in the shape of fees and costs in connec-tion with the case. The time has surely tion with the case. The time has surely arrived when more care should be exercised in the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Mr. Mowat bestows the position on scores of country politicians who clamour for recogni-tion of party services. When Mr. Joly was head of the Quebec Government the same course was pursued until it led to a general outory against a system which made a mis-carriage of justice the rule and not the excep-tion. Thus have the Reform Provincial Gov-ernments of Ontario and Quebecmade judicial appointments rewards for ignorant and inca-pable politicians.

The mining of the precious metals promises to become a leading Canadian industry. The past season has been one of remarkable progress. At the Marmora mines the developments have been such as to lead to profitable working, and several mining properties in that district have passed into the hands of American companies. Nova Scotia mining properties have enormously increased in value, and several new lodes have been opened out. According to the Victoria Standard, there has been better success in the Standard, there has been better success in the Cariboo district than for neveral years past. The yield of gold has been good, and owing to the extensive adoption of the hydraulic system of mining, the prospects for next year are in the highest degree encouraging. The only matter for regret in connection with these mining developments is that our pros-pectors are comparatively poor, and are, therefore, ready to accept any reasonable of-fer to purchase gold and silver bearing lands. While mining properties are admittedly hazardon. speculations, yet it should be pos-sible to retain some of the best lodes in the hands of Canadian capitalists.

hands of Canadian capitalists. The propriety of dividing Algoma into three divisions for representative and judicial pur-poses will doubtless be discussed at the apposes will doubtless be discussed at the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature. This district, which has one representative in the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature respectively, extends from French river to beyond the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 800 miles, and its population is estimated at 30,000 whites. It is urged that the district should be divided into three divisions, Thunder Bay forming one, the Sault Ste. Marie section another, and Manitoulin and adjacent islands with north shore opposite, the third. Each division would be sufficiently large to demand the whole attention of its representatives, and as each would be formed of people with united interests sectional jealousies would be avoided. In judicial matters Sault Ste. Marie is the headquarters, and litigants have frequently to conduct cases two hundred miles from home. In view of the increasing population and the rapid develtwo nundred miles from nome. In view of the increasing population and the rapid devel-opment of Algoma, it is entitled to the con-sideration of the Government, and some measures should be adopted with a view to remedy its well-founded grievances. The Kincardine Standard files a strong ple for protection to the Ontario salt industry. It declares that England is making a slaughter market of the Dominion so far as salt is con-cerned, quite as much as America did in some other manufactured articles prior to 1878. It is estimated that 600,000 barrels of foreign other manufactured articles prior to 1878. If is estimated that 600,000 Darrels of foreign salt are threwn on the Canadian market every year, while the heme production sold here is out down to half that amount. Six hundred and fifty vessels are reported as being con-stantly employed in carrying salt from Spain to this continent, a large portion of the trade being carried on in English bottoms. The *Standard* suggests that a duty be imposed on all foreign salt, the effect of which would be at first an increase of perhaps three cents per barrel, but this would be gradually removed by home competition. No doubt this ques-tion is a very difficult one to deal with, as Maritime Province fishermen use only Eng-lish salt, which they obtain at a very low price. It should, however, receive close con-sideration. Until quite recently Canadian salt was unknown in our dairies, owing to a popular prejudice against its use; but investi-gation removed that prejudice. If its meits were wider known, the demand would be enormously increased, even under the existing fiscal arrangements.



and Scotland, giving details of floods, disasters, drowning and t property. Telegraphic commu-been interrupted between Lond land, France and Germany. A of lines are down. Although subsided in Ireland, it there superidu during the during the superior of subsided in Ireland, it there severely during the past twem Our Dublin correspondent telegy that the storm continued to night, when it reached its h There was great destruction in the neighbourhood of in the neighbourhood of roads and houses in all localities were flooded, many to take refuge in the second sto esttle in the fields perished. amilies about the city have b less. A ship went ashore at D is not known whether a lost. Another wreck is r Dalkey. A house was at Dingle, three persons The bodies of a man, a child were washed ashore at B child were washed ashore at by ways in various parts of the flooded, but traffic is not seriou with. The dam of the Can burst yesternight and destroy sand pounds' worth of prope carts, and barrels were swept flood. A tar-cart with a hors was swept away to sea It is feared that the driver At Jersey the hurricane did damage in the country. At the yards the whole roofing of the s

THE GALE BAGED WITH FRARE

in the Channel and along the F The mail packets plying betwee ton and France were prevented their wharves in consequen severe gale and high sea. A d raged at Middlesboro', the v from the north-east, and regist anemmograph at the rate of ov per hour. Two ships are repor gone on the Redear Rocks, drifted from her moorings at drove through the slag wall or bank. Berwick and its neighbo visited by a terrible storm. in the Channel and along the F visited by a terrible storm, i in the harbour broke from ings and sustained considerable derminster many portions of Alderminster many portions of inundated, the main streets are u and the carpet factories have bee to stop work. Precautions are to save the stocks. At Sunderla bigher than has been known for n The brigantine Amelia while mak bour was driven ashore and be wreck. The crew were saved by the At Tamworth the water are At Tamworth the water rus the houses with the force of a riv upper storeys. They are com soned, as the

STREETS RESEMBLE THE VENET

The most disastrous storm the arperienced raged over Whitby, swept down the railroad bridge great deal of damage, Six vessels ashore, and the captain of one an were drowned. Five vessels ashore at Scarboro'. The gale is with unabated violence. Men crossed the Changel of the service crossed the Channel often say th perienced nothing to compare gale for twenty-one years. were driven ashore at Hartlep crews were saved with great diffe life-boat. At Leham a vessel dri beach; the crew clung to the i one man was drowned. The to Hereford are impassable for and conveyances have to be emple persons to the city. Cattle, fu trees were washed away by the is said this is the most disastrou perienced during the last half cen are being fired at Sunderland to danger to shinning. The acent

are being fired at Sunderland to danger to shipping. The agent telegraphs that it is blowing gale. The Fairway is nearly fre the harbour is completely block It is almost impossible to get lig charge vessels. The instrume three degrees of frost. Heavy reported from Monmuthship

three degrees of frost. Heavy reported from Monmouthshin shire, and Leeds. At place the mills have stopped we trying to enter South Shields Danish schooner Johannah four all on board except the mate wen Two steam trawlors, the Won Flying Huntsman, also foundere crews, numbering six men each The brig John May, of Shorehan Rivers, S.C., bound for Friedis driven against the Batten break

drivers, S.C., bound for Friedis driven against the Batten break captain was drowned while tryin shore. Five other vessels are rep in that neighbourhood. Owing to of the storm along the north

or the storm along the north coast no telegrams have been re Paris. It is feared that the de life and property attending this s exceedingly great. The meteoro have just ordered all the storm d kept flying, as squalls of hun time on the south-western as coast.

was experienced by the Llloyd ste which arrived at Southampton t The vessel brought the crew of

Margaret, of Quebec, Captain seventeen of the crew, which left Greenock, laden with timber gust 15th. Captain Guill sends

winds at first delayed the ship,

winds at first delayed the ship, remarkable occurred until O, when the wind increasing a gale On the morning of the 10th the lo sail was blown clean away from ropes. The position of the barout 47, degrees north latitude, and west longitude. The barometer 20, 20. Blinding showers of rail were falling, and the sea rea

were falling, and the sea ran high. At midnight the ve to make water, and the cap all hands to the pumps. At half-the afternoon of the following of sea struck the ship and shifted hes

giving the ship a strong list to sta

which the simple strong list to star which the never entirely recov-ship began to fill rapidly, suddenly leeward and capsized right over, s ten feet of the weather poop re-above the water. The crew clun-difficulty. After half an hour mast went by the deck; the for

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE



deprived the Government and the country of the services of two able and popular gentlemen in positions which they were eminently fitted to fill. M. BABY will make an excellent judge, and thus in another capacity his services will be retained for the public; but the service of the Inland Revenue will miss a Minister who was, we believe, one of the most capable and firm administrators that has ever filled the position. It is understood that the places of the two gentlemen men-tioned will be filled by MIM. CHAPLEAU and CARON. In both cases the public generally will be pretty sure to approve the selection. Both are young men and capable lawyers. M. CHAPLEAU is an capable lawyers. M. CHAPLEAU is an administrator of proved capacity in the difficult business of the province of Quebec, an orator unsurpassed by any one in public life, and a worker of con-summate industry. M. CARON brings to the Cabinet the might of an honoured name, a traditional familiarity with the questions of public life, and a proved faith-fulness to the traditions and policy of falness to the traditions and policy of the Conservative party. Personal popu-larity both in a large degree command; and both are enthusiasts in the business of polities. It is understood that M. CHAP-LEAU has not yet accepted office.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Some pointed strictures will be found in the current number of the *Bystander* upon what are aptly termed "The Encroach-"ments of Provincial Governments." So far as regards the defects indicated by the writer there need be no difference of opinion. The autocratic, or rather bureau-cratic, system in vogue in Ontario, and the shameful abuse of patronage by a set of men practically irresponsible, are evils lying on the surface, calling aloud for drastic treatment of some sort. At this Some pointed strictures will be found in rastic treatment of some sort. At this moment the Mowat Cabinet can be said to moment the Mowat Cabinet can be said to exist for no other purpose than to be used as a gigantic and expensive pauper asylum for all the destitute of the party. No for all the destitute of the party. No Government ever obtained power to employ it so shamelessly for selfish party purposes. On one pretence or another, it has completely emasculated our well-ordered system of municipal self-gov-ernment, and substituted in lieu a thorough-going plan of centralization. There is occasionally a tendency manifest outside the provincial capital to complain of what is called the selfish and grasping for all the destitute of the party. No There is occasionally a tendency manifest outside the provincial capital to complain of what is called the selfish and grasping aims of Toronto. The feeling we believe to be without justification; but those who cherish it would do well to inquire whether the same charge may not be made with pressing reason against the little knot of Reform politicians who rule in the dilari Reform politicians who rule in the dilapi-dated buildings on Front street. Step by step, on one pretence or another, Minis-ters have trespassed upon local rights, and they have never done so without creating

openings for party patronage. Time was when the Reform party was exceedingly clamorous against any sym-pathy between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. That, however, was before the close of 1872. So soon as Mr. MACKENZIE was installed at Ottawa a came over the spirit of their anding was come to, such as Mr. SAND-

themselves Reformers can bring themselves A NEW PHASE OF POLITICS. CANADA is about entering-we may say has entered-on a new phase of politics The political situation presents us with the picture of a Government possessing an increasing and apparently inexhaustible fund of popularity among the constituencies. At the same time, contrary to all precedent, there is virtually no Opposition. Such Opposition as exists is fluid and formless, shifting and powerless, unled, un-taught, uncontrolled, and unfortunate. That this should be the case in two years after the general election is a remarkable circumstance. It is all the more remarkable since, as we have on other occasions pointed out, the gentlemen who criticise the Government and call themselves the Opposition have been most vehemently declaring that they alone represented the people; but the representation of the people by miserable minorities flas not yet been established in this country. After two years of effort the opponents of the Government find themselves in the situation described. This was not the case with the Opposition of the period from 1873 to 1878. From the very first the National Policy Opposition was united and dangerous. Instead of conspiring to overthrow their leader, the Conservatives

take out of the people's pockets.

had the new men fallen in public estima-tion. The cause of this diversity of fate Canada for such men, with such abilities and such a policy. They may hang to-gether as critics; but as Ministers their

career is at an end. The different fate of the Government of 1878 is due to a different and worthier cause. Their promises have been fulfilled; on the confession of their opponents they have been more than fulfilled. Their abilities are such that no object of national importance has been too great for their administrative grasp ; and noman has yet dared to arraign them on the floor of Parliament to arraign them on the floor of Parliament for a single impropriety of administration in the greater trusts committed to their keeping. In two years they have not only fulfilled the most of their promises, but they have been the witnesses, with the whole country, of the complete failure of the prophecies of their opponents. And in election after election as we pointed

that "owing to circumstances over which your correspondent has no control, there has been a dearth of items from this quarter." To the Reform mind dulness suggests emigra-tion, and accordingly the correspondent pro-ceeds to dilate upon the alleged exodus. This time the exodus is to Michigan. The absur-dity of farmers moving to that State at this season does not strike the correspondent. We doubt if the land-owners and farmers look on this result of free trade with supreme favour. In the third place, the increase of the cotton trade with India has been brought about by means of the abrogation of an Indian duty which pro-tected the industries of Bombay and other places; and the gain of the Manchester mere has been the loss of the India manth The limpness of Mr. Mowat's character too much for the Liberals, and at present

there is an enfilade of protests being fired along the party lines. The journals condemn in unmeasured terms the appointment of Sheriff Merrick and the Prince-Massie swap. Sheriff Merrick and the Prince-Massie swap. Now equal trouble is arising over the appoint-ment to the office of stipendiary magistrate tor Kingston. The Brockville *Recorder* is thoroughly disgusted with the Provincial Premier, and winds up an article with these words: "It says little for the stamina of Mr. Mowat to keep vacant offices dangling before the eyes of a worthy applicant for an interminable period."

Perhaps no English industry is suffering more keenly from American competition than that of carpet manufacturing. At Kidder-minster trade is exceedingly dull, while the minister trade is exceedingly dury, which are carpet firms of Halifax have confessed their inability to successfully compete with Ameri-can makers in their home market. The procan makers in their home market. The pro-gress of our neighbours in this branch of manufacture has been remarkably rapid, while the efforts made here to produce car-pets of the cheaper and coarser kinds have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Apart from the carpet trade, English factories are, on the whole, well employed. The pig iron and steel rail branches are particularly busy, while the London building trade is exceptionally brisk.

There are many indications that before long a sweeping change will be made in Cuban tariff arrangements. The Washington Gov-ernment is making strong efforts to obtain ernment is making strong efforts to obtain from the Spanish Government a treaty of commerce granting reciprocal concessions to Cuban exports in the United States, and to American imports in Cuba. It is highly de-sirable that Cuban trade with the Dominion should be developed, and all that is required by our shippers is, that they shall be placed on equal terms with the Americans. Our West India trade is steadily advancing, as our vessels are now enabled to bring back return cargoes of raw sugar, and if Cuba were opened up a strong stimulus would be given to the trade of the Maritime Provinces. The St. John, N.B., press are discussing

The St. John, N.B., press are discussing the project of establishing steam connection between that port and England, in order to avoid the necessity of shipping cattle via Quebec. The scheme of purchasing a steam-ship first broached has fallen to the ground, and as the matter now stands it is not likely that anything can be done unless a Govern-ment subsidy can be procured to secure a monthly call from some vessel running on another route. It would not be possible to procure sufficient freight to make more fre-quent trips remunerative, and before a monthly cause could be obtained regularly a subsidy would be necessary to make up de-ficiencies. The *Telegraph* calls upon the merchants to consider the question and agi-tate for a subsidy.

Quebec journals report the arrival of thousands of French-Canadians from the Eastern States. As our manufacturing industries are developed they will return in increasing num-

We regret to observe a widespread disposi

Construct.

mizzen-mast with the rigging foll ship then partially righted, but A COMPLETE WRECK. The decks were all gone with th of one-third only of the poop-dec mained above the water. Over t broke continually. The crew la selves to the floating wreck, and selves to the floating wreck, and A COMPLETE WRECK. selves to the floating wreck, and called the roll of the crew. Wh broke, all hands were found lashed of wood, over which the sea was breaking. They had had n water since ten o'clock on the mo lith. W. Armitage died in the The rest took refuge on the stump ren-mast, the hull being entirely of water. On the 12th a vessel pu ward, but did not see the signals of tanate men. At 10 a.m. the ste This sad event cast a gloom over a and thirsty, they made a search



The second

effects and farming stock showed that the whole did not amount to more than \$1.750, and the nominal yearly value of his estate was but \$605, which he did not receive, owing to the prevalent objection among his temantry to the payment of rent. Last year it was discovered that Lord Lisle, another Irish peer, was even in poorer discumstances, and an Irish Viscountess was found existing in absolute destitution. In fact, many of the titled and untitled owners of large estates in Great Britain, and more particularly in Ire-land, are "land poer." They have broad acres, but they cannot realize their value in cash, as they are mostly entailed. All they have to look to is the yearly income, and when this fails, or is eaten up by old debts, they are often in sore straits. Formerly the Government found places for impecunious noblemen, but now all that is changed. effects and farming stock showed t whole did not amount to more than

The Ontario Government is being raked fore and aft by the Liberal journals. These nanimously denounce the latest blunder-the unanimously denounce the latest blunder—the Massie-Princeswap. The Elora Express declares that in the county of Wellington "there is not a second opinion as to the folly and impro-priety of this course, and we have not yet seen the first man who defends the shuffle, or regards the foisting of Captain Prince upon the people of this section as other than a direct insult to an intelligent community." It adds this significant warning :--'' We have no hexitation in saving that ware an It adds this significant warning :--- "We have no hesitation in saying that were an election in South Wellington to take place now, the Government nominee would be badly beaten, and that the constituency would go over to the enemy, 'because of the apathy and coolness, if not active opposition, of prominent Government supporters." The St. Catharines News is equally outspoken. "This, kind of thing," it says, "has been endured long enough, and Mr. Mowat must be and will be politely invited to see it. Re-formers may well grumble. The matter is a serious one, and will not be forgetten very soon."

Mr. Mowat's magistrates are often illiterate and headstrong. It is not matter for surprise, therefore, that a Nottawasaga magistrate has been fined \$200, with a Judge's recommendation to the Premier to cancel the J. P.'s com-mission. The charge tried at the Simooe assizes was that of nlegally extorting money in his magisterial capacity. The misdemeanour consisted in his advising the settlement of a charge of larceny, and conniving at the ac-ceptance by a constable of \$11 from the prioner in the shape of fees and costs in con soner in the shape of fees and costs in connec-tion with the case. The time has surely arrived when more care should be exercised in arrived when more care should be exercised in the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Mr. Mowat bestows the position on scores of country politicians who clamour for recogni-tion of party services. When Mr. Joly was head of the Quebec Government the same course was pursued until it led to a general outcry against a system which made a mis-corrise of institute the ard not the archecarriage of justice the rule and not the excep-tion. Thus have the Reform Provincial Gov-ernments of Ontario and Québec made judicial appointments rewards for ignorant and ble politic

The mining of the precious metals promises to become a leading Canadian industry. The past season has been one of remarkable progress. At the Marmora mines the developments have been such as to lead to profitable ments have been such as to lead to profitable working, and several mining properties in that district have passed into the hands of American companies. Nova Scotia mining properties have enormously increased in value, and several new lodes have been opened out. According to the Victoria Standard, there has been better success in the Caribee district them for several wears new Cariboo district than for neveral years past. The yield of gold has been good, and owing to the extensive adoption of the hydraulic system of mining, the prospects for next year system of mining, the prospects for next year are in the highest degree encouraging. The only matter for regret in connection with these mining developments is that our pros-pectors are comparatively poor, and are, therefore, ready to accept any reasonable of-fer to purchase gold and rilver bearing lands. While mining properties are admittedly While mining properties are admittedly hazardon. speculations, yet it should be pos-sible to retain some of the best lodes in the The propriety of dividing Algoma into three divisions for representative and judicial purposes will doubtless be discussed at the approaching session of the Ontario Legislature. proaching session of the Ontario Legislature. This district, which has one representative in the Dominion Parliament and Local Legisla-ture respectively, extends from French river to beyond the head of Lake Superior, a dis-tance of 800 miles, and its population is esti-mated at 30,000 whites. It is urged that the district should be divided into three divisions, Thunder Bay forming one, the Sault Ste. Marie section another, and Manitoulin and adjacent islands with north shore opposite. een Eng can pity that Marie section another, and Manitoulin and adjacent islands with north shore opposite, the third. Each division would be sufficiently large to demand the whole attention of its representatives, and as each would be formed of people with united interests sectional jealousies would be avoided. In judicial matters Sault Ste. Marie is the headquarters, and litigants have frequently to conduct cases two hundred miles from home. In view of the increasing population and the rapid devel-opment of Algoma, it is entitled to the con-sideration of the Government, and some measures should be adopted with a view to remedy its well-founded grievances. The Kincardine Standard files a strong ple for protection to the Ontario salt industry. It declares that England is making a slaughter market of the Dominion so far as salt is con cerned, quite as much as Amesica did in some other manufactured articles prior to 1878: It is estimated that 600,000 barrels of foreign illes, rily. is estimated that 600,000 barrels of foreign salt are thrown on the Canadian market every year, while the home production sold here is cut down to half that amount. Six hundred and fifty vessels are reported as being con-stantly employed in carrying salt from Spain to this continent, a large portion of the trade being carried on in English bottoms. The *Standard* suggests that a duty be imposed on all foreign salt, the effect of which would be at first an increase of perhaps three cents per barrel, but this would be gradually removed into is a very difficult one to deal with as Maritime Province fishermen use only Eng-lish salt, which they obtain at a very low price. It should, however, receive close con-sideration. Until quite recently Canadian salt was unknown in our dairies, owing to a popular prejudice against its use; but investi-gation removed that prejudice. If its merits the were wider known, the demand would be enormously increased, even under the existing fiscal arrangements. fiscal arrangements. We regret to observe a widespread disposi tion on the part of some communities which would doubtless consider it as an insult to be would doubtless consider it as an insult to be classed as "rural"-to keep down the salaries of school teachers. Collingwood, which employs twelve teachers in the public school, is offering \$600 for a head master holding a first-class A certificate. This is a erry low salary, considering the requirements and responsibilities of the position. The Walkerton Herald, commenting on the sub-ject of teachers' remuneration, favours a mis-called "economy," and thinks that, "com-paring the average teacher with the average mechanic, and the time required for obtain-ing a knowledge of their professions, there does not appear to be any strong ground for assuming that the remuneration for the ser-vices they render should vary very much." This is a very short-sighted view of the sub-ject to be compared with that of the teacher. Moreover, a high standard of morality and batter which is not demanded in connection with mechanical pursuits. It may be that some who have chosen the teacher's calling would be better qualified for mechanical in-dustry. That is a reason for raising the standard of fitness—not for lowering the standard of states and the standard in the weith inst upon their being worth all they get. classed as "rural"-to keep down the stoA TREMENDOUS STORM. poop, but not a particle of good food could be found. A few pieces of salt pork and beef too badly damaged to eat, which would induce almost certain madness and death were found. Nevertheless some bits of fat pork, about the size of pills were esten. This created

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

a back by the overwhelming forces of thomans, or prevent Athens itself being sed, pillaged, and burnt. And the ng therefore, of their present fronties of creeks, in compliance with the Euro-invitation to "accept" Thesaly and a, must-if either individually or collec-there have an ended to the oblig-

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

ENGLAND'S CAT SHOW. OLD WORLD AND NEW.

COLORADO LAWLESSNESS e-Hundred Dollar Cats at the Cryst Palace-An Interesting Exhibition. Denver in the Hands of a Mob of Rioters.

SANGUINARY RAID ON THE CHINESE.

<text><text> torgery-Chinese Houses Torn Down and heir Occupants Beaten and Killed-very China House in Town Gutted-A hinaman Hung Over His Front Door. Every China House in Town Gutted-A Chinaman Hang Over His Front Door. DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Denver has been in the hands of a mob for eight hours, and there are now 1,500 rioters in the streets. The trouble has been growing for days. It was discovered a week ago that there were fully 8,000 illegal names registered in this city, and immediately afterwards the streets were filled with strangers of the worst char-acter. Ever since the publication of the forged Garfield letter violent partisans have striven to make an issue of the Chrmese ques-tion, and the Democratic press has been filled with articles asserting that as soon as Gar-field was elected the State would be flooded with Chinese, and all white labour would be driven out. On Saturday night the Demo-crats had a procession, carrying transparencies with inscriptions and cartoons tending to excite animosity against the Chinese. A con-siderable portion Became intoxicated and re-mained out all night. This noon they made AN ASSAULT OF THE CHINESE HOUSES,

mained out all night. This noon they made AN ASSAULT OF THE CHINESE HOUSES, tearing down the buildings, and beating and driving out the Chinese, one of whom was dragged from Sap Lee's place with a rope about his neck, and his skull crushed in with boots and bricks. The police were called out, but were unable to control the mob. The fire department was ordered to throw water on the rioters, but the mob at-tacked them and badly wounded two firemen. Many Chinamen were fearfully beaten. One, rescued by the police, was taken to the gaol, which was immediately surrounded by a mob of about a thousand, who hurnhed for Han-cock, and yelled, "Lynch the leper !" Spe-cial police managed to keep back the growd. The other mob remained intact in the lower part of the city, and about dark they were ENTIRELY BEYOND CONTROL,

was set down at £100. Others were appraised at 100 guineas, many were not for sale at all, while two white cats shown by Mrs. Staples-Browne, which answered respectively to the names of Simon and Snow, and both first-prize animals, were each assessed at £97 17s. 7d. as the market price. The long-haired species appeared to be the favourites with the visitors, and here it may be re-marked that there was only one black long-haired tom in the exhibition. Much amuse-ment was caused by an announcement in the compartment intended to have been occupied by Miss E. Ackland's Persian, Lion, that, being without his winter coat, he was unable to enter an appearance. In Class 27, assigned ENTIRELY BEYOND CONTROL, and marched from the street, gutting the China houses wherever they saw them, and assaulting citizens on Lawrence street. From an isolated tenement a Chinaman was drag-ged, his cars were cut off, and he was other-wise terribly mutilated. He was finally resoured in a dying condition, placed in a carriage, and driven towards the gaol. At Sixteenth street an unsuccessful effort was made to drag him from the waggon. Sev-eral are reported killed, but the condition of the streets is such that it is impossible at this hour to get a definite report. Many coloured men were knocked down and beaten. At this hour the rioters are still on the streets in full force. Special police have been sworn in to the number of \$80. There is A GEEAT DEAL OF INCENDLARISM ENTIRELY BEYOND CONTROL, by Miss E. Ackland's Fersian, Lion, that, being without his winter coat, he was anable to enter an appearance. In Class 27, assigned to male long-haired cats of unusual colour, the first prize of £1 was won by Mr. G. Edson; the second by Mr.W. Grist's Haroun, and the third by Mrs. Powell. This was sent to England error monthe area by Ace Kharoun, A GERAT DEAL OF INCENDIARISM to-night, and the fire department has been called to be ready at the slightest warning. Reports of pistols are heard all over town and the militia will be called out. Threats have been made that the *Tribume* office would be saked, but though the mob have been howl-ing across the street from it no attack has yet been made. The citizens, irrespective of party, are intensely indignant. The trans-parencies carried in the Democratic proces-sion on Saturday night were devoted altogether to the Chinese, and this with constant repetitions of the Garfield forgery at the causes of the mob violence. There is a dangerous night ahead. The Chinese popu-lation here cannot exceed 150, all told, and from the beginning of this disgraceful riot not a single instance is reported of any of them having resisted the onslaught. A GREAT DEAL OF INCENDLARISM

THE MERCER ESTATE.

Its Disputed Ownership Referred a Supreme Court. The case of Mercer v. The Attorney General of Ontario appears on the list of case to come before the Supreme Court at Ottawa be present sittings of that boars to come before the Supreme Court at Ottawa be present sittings of that boars to come before the Supreme Court at Ottawa particulars of the list of the state of the s

DEATHS

s-In Wingham, of Job

ed 66 (D

MAITLAND-In Sarnis, on Thursd HARRISON-At 67 Alice street, on 27th, dward Harrison, printer, in 50th year of his FESSENDEN-In Brampton, at the residen er son, Cortes Fessenden, Esg., on Oct. 23rd, lie Fessender Fessenden, Esg., on Oct. 23rd,

BRAYBROOKE-At 3 Gledhow Gardens Kensington, London, on the 7th Oct. (Samuel Brzybrooke, Colonel of H. M. 9th of Edinburgh's) Regiment, aged &, mourned by family and friends. The di was grand-uncle of Mrs. James W. Ta Montreal, and of Mrs. William Bay Toronto.

CAWTHRA-On Tuesday, the 1 1880, at his residence, cor. Bay and Toronto, William Cawthra, Esq., RANNIE-On Friday, 29th of Oct the residence of James Sadd, 46 A Yorkville, Nancy, relict of the late I of Toronto, aged 75 years.

BoyLE-At Thoroid, on Saturday evening, Ser October, John Boyle, of the firm of J. & A. Boyle aged 29 years.

ared 29 years. Haytes—On the morning of the 28th Octobe Louis Elfred, son of Mrs. M. E. Heyres, lateof th Island of Barbadoes, W. I., in the first rear of his age. He was as member of No. 9 Co., Q. G. BERNARD—After long illness, on the mornin of the 30th October, at No. 19 A wanne Road, Yor ville, Lucinda, the beloved wife of H. G. Bernard Esq. Deceased was the only daughter of the 1st Capt. Robert Kelly, and nices of the late Cap John Hannan, of H. M. 16th Regiment, and waterford, Ireland, Waterford paners nices

Copy. BOARDMAN-On the 30th of October, 1851, Fred erick George Boardman, aged 44 years. ANSOMBE-In Toronto, on the 30th of October Jane Anscombe, widow of the late James An combe, carriage trimmer, in the 35th year of Im

age. McDonNELL-On Sunday, Oct. Sist, at 5 p.m. of errsipelas, M. J. McDonnell, in his 22nd years the beloved son of Thomas and Ann McDonnell STEWART-On the Sist October, 1880, at hi father's residence, No. 176 Sumach street, W liam James, son of Mr. John Stewart, aged 7 years 3 months and 18 days. His and was pace DENISON-On the Sist uit, at the readdence her son, E. P. Denison, Davenport, in the S. year of her age, Maria Pilyon, reliet of the h Capt. Thomas John Denison.

MCFARLAND-On Sunday morning, Sist O ber, at Markdale, Ethel Robinson, daughter W. J. McFarland, aged 4 years and 9 months. MULLEN-On the 24th ult, at her residen Cumberland street, Ottawa, Ann McCorr aged 34 years, relict of the late Mr. Fa Mullen.

Dledical.

Vegetine. READ THE FACTS.

TOBONTO, April 8, 1880, 5 Bear sta

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. : Ma. H. R. STRVENS, Boston, Mass.: Sr. -I have much sleasure in bearing mony to the efficacy of your invaluable in medicine VEOETINE. For three years I preat sufferer from *Chronic Rheymathem Derangement* of the *Ridneys*, and After to innumerable so-called remedies, in the spri last year I was recommended to give the 3 TINE a trial and to persevere in using it for time. Told so, and in the course of three m found that a perfect ours had been effected I am now, thank God, in the full enjoym the best of health. I consider it the three tiver routed, and for *Indigestion*, *Rilling Liver Distance*. It is very please italing and invigorating. I can be dually recommend it, knowing the grant I have derived from its use, and comiton not over-state its great and importan-times and the statistically.

Yours respectfully. CHAS. HALLS

hereby certify that the above certificate was given me unasked for, and the medicine pur chased at my stores. JOSIAH GREEN.

and the third by Mrs. Powell. This was sent to England seven months ago by Aga Khan, and is described as an imported Persian. There were special prizes for workingmen's cats, and in this category was Tit, 8 years and 6 months old, the heaviest in the show, and weighing 164 pounds. Of animals with remarkable characteristics, a Persian white may be mentioned, with one eye blue and the other yellow. From these facts it will be seen that the show is full of interesting fea-tures; many of the exhibits are comfortably cushioned, and all are well cared for.—Lon-don News.

Its Disputed Ownership Referred to the

JACKSON-On the 2nd inst., Thomas Joh second son of Charles and Sarah Jackson

JAUNEOUX-ON the Ind Inst., Thomas Johnston, second son of Charles and Sarah Jackson, aged 20 years and 5 months.
 BRACKENNEED-On the 3nd inst., Walter Lawson Brackenreed, son of Thomas Brackenreed, sged 5 years.
 BALLMER-ON Tuesday, November 2nd, in the House of Industry, William Balmer, aged 75 years and 15 days.

SUCKLING-At 259 Sherbourne street, on the 29th of October, the wife of H. E. Suckling of a son. MARRIAGES. of a son. MARENIAGES. MoCUTCHEON-DALTON-On the 27th ult, at the residence of Wm. Mathers, Esq., Rosedale, by the Rev, Principal Caven, D. D., Samuel', second son of the late Samuel MoCutcheon, Esq., of the township of King, to Minnie L. Delton, both of Barrie. SFRAGGE-DUDLEY-AtSt. Pau's church, New-market, on the 27th ult, by the Right Kev, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by the Hon, and Rev. T. P. Hodge and the Kev. H. B. Owen, incumbent, Albert Warburton Sprage, elerk, in Holy Orders, youngest son of the Hon, the Chancellor, to Elizabeth Harriet, eldest daugh-ter of the late Walter Dudley, Esq., of Spring-hil, CHARMAN-SALEFERT-IN Mitchell, on the

ter of the late Walter Dudley, Esq., of Spring-hill. CHAPMAN-SALSBERRY-In Mitchell, on the evening of the 19th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Bouff, at the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Henry Chapman, to Clarissa, second daughter of Mr. Sylvester Salsberry. Vogan-KNIL-On the 27th ult, at the resi-dence of the bride's mother, by the Hev. W. S. Blackstock, Mr. Robt. W. Yogan, to Miss Sarah Knill, both of Toronto. BETTH-ELWOOD-On the 25th ult, at St. Stephen's Church, Goderich, by the Rev. J. Middleton, assisted by Rev. R. Hicks, William Beith, Esq., Oshawa, to Mary, second daughter of the Ven. C. L. Elwood, archdescon of Huron, rector of Goderich. UNDERWOOD-SEILER-On the 27th ult, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mal-colm Macgillivray, M.A., Mr. R. Underwood, of Searboro', to Isabella, second daughter of Robert Seller, Esq., of the same piace. BAUNDERS-NEWTON-On the 28th ult, by the

colm Macgillivray, M.A., Mr. E. Underwood, of Searboro', to Isabella, second daughter of Robert Seller, Esq., of the same place.
 SAUNDERS-NEWYON-On the 28th ult, by the Rev. W. H. Cook, at the residence of the bride's mother, so of the bride's mother, so of the bride's so of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Saunders, of Riverside, to Miss Maggie Newton, of Albion township.
 Dugean-Thomreson-On the 18th ult, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Bringer, Mr. Jannes Fallis, Albion township, samuel Cornish Baunders, jr., of the firm of W. R. & J. Duggan, to Miss Emma Thompson, oungets daughter of the late George Thompson, all of this dity.
 WRIGHT-PRINGLE-ON the 27th ult, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. H. Withrow, Mr. S. T. Wright, of St. Thomas, to Miss E. J. Pringle, of Toronto.
 MESS-KING-At " The Plains," township of yernouth, county of Elgin, the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. James Whiting, Dr. Harry Meek, of Port Stanley, Mr. G. T. Brans, Mr. A. St. Thomas, at the residence of the bride's mother, Oct 26th, by the Rev. G. G. Ballard, Trinity Church. Frankfin Pleree Reynolds, to Clare Helen, 5th daughter of the late D. Graham, Esg.
 MREMESS-GILPIN-On Monday, November 1st, Mr. Rogren, to Miss C. John F. Campbell, of Toronto, to Crobes, eldest daughter of John Kidd, Esg., Sc., of Mr. W. Gilpin, of Kiligur, Belturbeg, Co. Casaforth.
 MARSON-OR the Status, to William Parton, Beat Mis, at Gilpin, eldest daughter of the sc. Writh, Sc., Sc., Church, Ny the Rev. M. Mr. Moronald, John P. Campbell, of Toronto, to Carbonald, John P. Campbell, of toronto, to Carbonald, John P. Campbell, Sc., Collips, eldest daughter of John Kidd, Esg., Sc., Canon Tremanne, Man, Esg.
 MARSON-OR the St. Thomas Johnston, Bernon, also of Milton.

50 GOLD, CHROMO, MARDLE, S 50 FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &o. with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete 60 samples, 10c. Heavy rold ring for c 10 names. GLOEB CARD CO., North Come

\$66 s week in your own town. Terms Portland, Maine.

two years old, black points, giving a Con. Uxbridge. Any person giving armation or returning colt to the owner mathematical and the owner.

ing Sores. It will remove plints, &c. For sale by all and \$1 per box. General Ag COOMBE, 155 King st. e., To

BIRTHS. CHANNER-At Paris, on the 27th ult., the wife of J. Wyndham Channer, of a son. ELLIOTT-On the 26th ult., at Chatsworth, Ont., the wife of J. W. Elliott, of a son. Customers Speak Well of It. . TOBONTO, Ont., March 19, 1886. Cosorays-On Sunday, 31st ult., the wife of J. Cosgrave, of a son. My customers all speak in the highest terms of VECETINE, and I believe it is just what it is no commended to be. It sells well, and the demand for it is steadily increasing. H. SCHOFIELD, Corner Elm and Chestaut streats. BROUGH-At 22 Selby street, Toronto, on the 1st inst., the wife of C. Brough, Esq., of a daugh

ter. PODMORE-At 106 Church street, Oct. 31st, the wife of John Podmore, cheese merchant, Inger-soll, of a son. KIRKPATRICK-October 31st, at Coolmine, Tor-onto, the wife of George B. Kirkpatrick, of a daughter. YOUNG-ON Oct. 28th, at the Rectory, Hunting-ford, the wife of the Rev. W. A. Young, of a son. Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. NERVOUS DEBILITY

Total Weakness and Prostration, from over work or indiscretion, is radically and promptin oured by HUMPHR2YS' HOMCOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. 28. Been in use twenty rears, ind is the most successful remedy known, Ricce in per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder or \$5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUM-HREYS' HOMCEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO. 9 Fulton street, New York. Wholesals Depart rect, Montreal.

RADICAL CURE



DR. J. ADAMS 58 BAY STREET. TORONTO.

References permitted to persons who have be completely oured after having been ruptor fitcen and eighteen years. "Pamphiet on R ture" free. 421-02

Miscellaneons.

YE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. 6, Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., Oculist and Aur oronio General Hospital, late Clinical Assist foorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng-hurch street, Toronto.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples w

Portland, Maine. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, FIFTY Sp. 50 with name, 10c; 40 transparent, 10 stamps takea. W.MOORE, Brockport, N.T.

20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, Floral Motto Cards, with name post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nas

post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau 12 corner gilt burled edge cards and n 50; 25 elegant mixed, 100. NATIONAL C HOUSE, ingersol, Ont. 25 BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE, ROSEP 75 BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE, ROSEP 76 DEAUTIFUL JAPANESE, ROSEP 77 DEAUTIFUL JAPANESE, ROSEP 78 DEAUTIFUL JAPANESE 78

25 Age, Life, and Leap Year Cards Princess Louise, Soba, 12 Love Ioots. No Yankse Trash. Na CARD HOUSE, Ingereoll, Ont. ANY PERSON RUPTURED OR DEF will find man of practice, facility perfence by calling of addressing CI CLUTHE, Inventor of Patent Spiral Tr Instrated vircular. 38 Addenaide stree Toronto.

TRAYED OR STOLEN-DARK BAY



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

OFFICIEL'S MUSTLA KE IN TWO CHAPTERS.

(Continued.) CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II. After the first glamour of those early days, asic arrangements began to be be discussed. Tresilian urged most strongly that the rriage should take place as soon as pos-le. Mrs. Maynard was by no means in as at a hurry ; nor was either Cecil or Edgar haste to bring the betrothal, to a close di-tly. But the father's persistency had its by, and it was agreed that they were to be rried quietly in September. The lovers are very happy, though Cecil sometimes ought Olive Denzil had grown a little range since that memorable evening at Mrs. ppleton's. To tell the truth, Olive had de-rmined to try her power over him, his piecons. To tell the truth, Unive had de-mined to try her power over him, his ice of Cecil having piqued her exceedingly. did not deliberately intend to win him by ; indeed, she never thought much about at might follow her action. She just did at pleased her, and took her chance.

The season was drawing to a close; June ras nearly over; but the Denzils had a party, which was to be a sort of finish to the gaieties hey had been having without cessation for wo months. Olive was a capital actress, and two months. Olive was a capital actress, and she had insisted on getting up some theatri-cals. She, of course, had the effective part; and Edgar was to do the handsome lover to her French Countess of the Revolution period. She looked very charming in the part, and acted wonderfully well—too well, Cecil thought, considering the circumstances of the case. Edgar, at the perpetual rehear-sals, which he thought great fun, had been rather stiff as a lover; but on the evening in question he got warmed up by the audience, infected as he was by Olive's splendid acting, and intoxicated by her fascination. He meant no harm; but to Cecil the situation was certainly trying.

meant no harm; but to Cecil the situation was certainly trying. When it was all over, Edgar came to her for applause. She only said a few words very quietly; but she involuntarily shrank coldly from him as he placed his arm on the sofa be-hind her, almost touching her shoulder. Olive sent a message to her begging her to come up to the room to help in getting her hair right again. She went up at once. Olive was standing before the glasa with a flushed face, that enhanced her already dangerous beauty.

finished tace, that enhances and dangerous beauty. "Well,"she cried gayly, "how solemn you look, Cecy 1 Did you like the piece ?" Cecil answered with some hesitation : "I thought you acted beautifully ; but I'm not sure I liked the play itself." "And Edgar—Mr. Tresillian—didn't he do

splendidly ?" said Olive with a sort of iumphant smile.

riumphant smile. Cecil was too open a nature ; she could not help speaking coldly and with a little haughti-tess, though she tried hard. "Yes," she an-wered, " and your dresses were a great suc-

wered, "and your dresses were a great suc-ces." "You jealous little thing !" cried Olive, laughingly pinching her check. "You are going to monopolize Edgar altogether, and you grudge me even his sham courtain." "You are quite wrong. Olive," returned Ceel earnestly. "I own I did not like the play ; it was a little bit too free, I thought. In this indeed, I am not jealous of Edgar. I only can't help wondering always that he chose me, and not you. I cannot do any-thing : and you are so clever at whatever you try. But, since he does prefer me, I doed be a fool to be jealous." "Olive was irritated by these words. She is the transformer and in the said ; and in the transformer are socurity in Edgar's love. "It is the transformer are solved as a splendid was a solved as a solved as a splendid was a splendid was a solved as a splendid was a solved as a splendid was a solved as a splendid was a splendid was a solved as a so

from Wales. We go in a fortnight. Be true to her, and keep up a good heart, and then perhaps all may go well. Now go; there's a good boy, and good bye." And Edgar obey-ed her, sadly enough.

ed her, sadly enough. Mr. Tresillian took the rupture of his son's engagement so deeply to heart, that Edgar was quite surprised at it. He expected his father to sympathize with him in his trouble, of course ; but he seemed depressed and un-happy beyond all reason. He was out longer than ever, alaving at his work in the city, and whenever Edgar saw him, he thought him looking more and more dejected. Edgar went a walking tour by himself, in a morese and sombre frame of mind, and tramped through beautiful country thinking of Cecil, and regretting her more each day that seem-ed to take him further from her.

ed to take him further from her. Autumn had come, and the Maynards were back again in Gloster Terrace. Sea breezes had embrowned Cecil's face, and given her a healthy colour; but sea and air and charges alike had failed to bring back the old bright-ness to her eyes. Edgar had also returned to town. He seemed to know by intuition when the Maynards were at home again, and ap-peared the very same day at the dull, hand-some Kensington house. He met his father at dinner, and was terribly shocked by his looks. Mr. Tresillian seemed to have grown twenty years older ; his voice was altered ; his manner was feverishly restless ; he ate nothing, but, what was a most unusual thing for him, drank glass after glass of wine. To-night he seemed prococupied, and did not at-tend to anything his son said, but treated him with more affection than ever. ""You don't look happy, my boy," said the

"You don't look happy, my boy," said the old gentleman, laying his hand for a moment upon his shoulder. "Are you fretting still about that trouble with Cecil?"

"I don't find I get used to it," replied Edgar bitterly.

"Ah !" said the father, with a strange ghastly smile, "boys are apt to fret about trifles ! Wait till you are my age, my lad ; you won't make mountains out of mole-hills then "

must be ill. He has not been to bed at all last night." Edgar flung on his things and proceeded to his father's door. He knocked loudly. No reply. It was an awful stillness. "Help me to burst it in, Williams," he said under his breath. "It is not a strong door." The two men set their shoulders against the panels, and pushed with their whole strength. The door yielded, and Edgar entered the room.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

'Is it you ? really you ? Oh, how good-how od of you, daring i She leaned forward and clasped him around

"Is it you ? really you ? Oh, how good-how good of you, darling ?" She leaned forward and clasped him around the neck. "Yes; I am come Edgar. No one knows it; but I could not-could not keep sway. My poor boy won't you let me stay and try to comfort you ?" He hid his face upon her head. "My Cecil ! Is it my own Cecil ?" "Yes your Cecil-your wife, your any-thing you will, I will never leave you-never ! All that is mine shall be yours, and your troubles shall be mine too." "My own precious Cecil ! But you are wrong in one thing-you do not give me everything. Is it possible that you think I do not love you?" "Yes, Edgar, I did think so. You only took me because you thought I should not be happy without you." "But did it ? did it ? Edgar, for pity's sake, don't deceive me out of kindness !" "Deceive you ! No, Cecil ; all deceits are over for me now; life is too stern and awful a reality. But to sacrifice yourself to me-you had better stop and think a little yet." "Hush if he said haughtily : "you don't think I am going to live on my wife ! I was called to the bar, you know, but it was only a farce; I should never get practice." "I think," returned Cecil timidy, "Unde toout all that now, Edgar. Good night." He rose, holding her to him, and the blaze that suddenly sprang up in the fire showed Cecil such a haggard face, so changed from her handsome lover of former times, that her heart was wrung. She clung to him as the never had in those oil easy days. "May I walk back with you?" he said . "I have not stirred out to-day. I think the air would do me good." So they walked hack together to Gloster Terrace ; and in that night's walk. Edgar

me good." So they walked back together to Gloster Terrace; and in that night's walk Edgar managed to persuade Cecil that he did love her as much as she loved him.

Edgar's honourable conduct in sacrificing all

you won't make mountains out of mole-hilk
you won't make mountains out of mole-hilk
"And you, father, "returned Edgar alarmed by the look and manner, "what is wrong with you? I am sure you are ill. Do consult some one about yourself."
"Oh, no, no, Redgar! I'm not ill. It is only business, dear boy; nothing but business, worries! There, there; go out. I shall nave coffee in the study, and not see you again. So good-night, good-night, and God bless, you ?' and he pressed his boy's hand hard.
Edgar wondered when he felt how the hand burned him. He did not like to leave his father ; but the latter insisted upon it that he was all right, and should be busy that evening, ad went up to his study with slow, heavy steps.
The next morning, about eight o'clock. Edgar was awakened by a lond knocking at his door. "Halloo ?" he called, "who's that repicd: "Please to come out and got bins father's man-servant that repicd: "Please to come out and got bins father's man-servant it hat repicd: "Please to come out and got bins father's door. He knocked loudly. No reply. It was an awful stillness." Help me to burst it in, Williams, "he said under his

THE GARDEN OF EDEN

nle of hours' ride over a most w

A couple of hours' ride over a most wretched bride path, up and down rugged mountain passes, brought us to this charming oasis of the "Enden." The Arabs assured us this spot was the real Garden of Eden, and judging from the intense curiosity they evinced con-cerning ourselves and our traps, we had no where our first mother. Eve dwelt ere she erew too fond of apples. This Eden is situated in a pretty little of the sea. Water is abundant here, and of the sea. Water is abundant here, and of the sea, water is abundant here, and of the sea be seen some immense walnut trees unberty plantations, and over-topping the whole can be seen some immense walnut trees that look as old as the world.

whole can be seen some immense walnut trees that look as old as the world. As I am writing these lines, sitting on a camp-stool in front of my tent, I can see the whole population of Ehden collected round our camp staring at us. Young and old, men, women, and children, are pressing for-ward to have a good look at us; and some of these wild children of Eve have climbed up the trees to have the luxury of a bird's-eye view of our camp. Long before we reached our camping-ground the news had been brought that a caravan of people from beyond the mountains, and perhaps, oh wonder ! from beyond the sea, was coming to camp in their casis. The news spread like wildfire among the tribe, and there was a general rush for the best places to see us come in and get off our horses. The women left off playing on the reed-pipes, and the children left off rowing in a village " ont West " never created such a sensation as we did on approaching this earthly paradise. As we filed past through this aisle of human beings, we were greeted with shouts and mock salutations. The women giggled, the men smiled, the child-ren roared at the queer figure we cut in our European costumes. Two ladies with us were made the objects of a very popular ova-tion. The green goggles which some of my com-

<text><text><text><text>

In the Canton Schwytz, Switzerland, where manners are still simple and people unsuspect-ing, there is no prison. Instead of one an old farmhouse is used, the guardianship of which is nominally confided to a gaoler and a

be hired at from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a day, The nired at from the season, board and we budded, although the latter item will heavy one. Of course pirates with its in the matter of swearing, who a dripping knife in their teeth, while volver in one hand and a cutlass her they board a Lake Superior at the these cheap uppates the

other they board a Lake Superior steamer, cost more than those cheap pirates that now frequent the wharves. No; the Detroit river would not be a good business stand. You might break windows in the city, and this would annoy people. Still, it would not be a bad place to stay in , and spot your craft. You could follow the boat up to Lake St. Clair, and souttle it there, taking care, of qourse, to sink her out of the regular track of passing vessels. It might be pru-dent to commence on some wood scow, and gradually work up to a good paying business on the Union Steamboat Company, Northern Transit boats, and such vessels. Of course success in this vocation, as in all others, de-pends on enterprise, application, persever-ance, and sterling honesty.—Detroit Free Press.

MLLE, BERNHARDT.

<text> Reception in New York-Her Appearance Her Wardrobe, and Her Mission.

and instened on the left shoulder by a gold buckle, which held also a bunch of artificial wall flowers and violets. In her comfortable apartment at the Albe-marke, Mile. Bernhardt gossiped like a school-girl about her voyage and herself. She said that although she was not ill, she was wretchedly indisposed during the trip, and did not eat a meal out of her stateroom. She brings with her twenty-four objects of art of her own production, of which fourteen are paintings-marine subjects, genre studies, and dead nature. Among the statues is a bust of Emile de Girardin, her staunch friend. Mile. Bernhardt will hire a studio as soon as possible and exhibit her pictures and sculp-tures. She intends also to model in clay, to paint, and to work with chisel and mallet. One of her tasks will be to complete a por-trait of Mile. Colombier, who was at the Con-servatory with her in 1861. She fully appre-ciates that New York is not Paris or London, but says she intends to conquer America by

No Old Maids or Widows-Strange Co

In the Far North. The Esquimaux are polygamists, no dis-tinction whatever being placed upon the number of wives a man shall have. I have never, however, known of an instance of one having more than two at a time. This is very common, however, especially among the Iwilliks and Kinnepatoos, where there is a surplus of women. At least half of their married men have two wives. Every woman is married as soon as she arrives at marriageable age, and whenever a man dies his wife is taken by some one else, so that with them old maids and widows are un-known. Sector Seven Hundred Deer on the Pike's Beak Trail-Attacked by Lions.

ARCTIC PEOPLE.

with them old maids and widows are un-known. Instances of polygamy are not so common among the Netchillik nation, for the reason, it is said by the tribes in their vicinity, that they have a custom that prevents the cumulation of women to be taken care of. Their neighbours say that they kill their fe-male babes as soon as born. The first is usually allowed to live, and one other may stand some chance, but that ends the matter. I cannot wouch for the truth of the assertion from my personal know. matter. I cannot vouch for the truth of the assertion from my personal know-ledge. I can only say that there were more unmarried young men among the Netchilliks and Ookjookliks whom we met than in any other tribe, and but few men with two wives. Among the children were plenty of boys and but few girls. I understand that the mothers often would be willing to rear their daughters, but the fathers, who have supreme control in their families, insist upon getting rid of use-less mouths, and choke their infant babes to death, the mothers readily acquiescing. Equeesik, one of our hunters on the sledge journey, who is himselt a Netchillik, denies this charge of female Herodism. He told me that it used to be the custom with his people, or some of them at any rate, but that he that it used to be the custom with his people, or some of them at any rate, but that they do not do so any more. I know he has two daughters, one of whom was born within a few days' march of Depot Island on our re-

a tew days march of Depot Island on our re-turn trip, and has no son. The custom of giving away their children is very common among all tribes, and a young wife who loses her first-born has seldom any difficulty in getting a substitute from some one better supplied. Infants are never weaned. I have seen children four and five years old, playing outdoors, stop once and a while to run to their mothers and cry until they re-

A TERRESTRIAL INFERNO. The Burning Coal Mine - A Hundred Miners at Work in a Vein Under the Fire -Their Lives Imperilled.

With the much trusted old mule "Balaam," and an unusual amount of perseverance on the part of himself, Sergeant O'Keefe con-trived to surmount a tremendous snow-drift twenty-eight feet in depth. When safely upon the other side, he paused for a mo-ment, and taking his field glass he viewed the prospect o'er, and examined the diffi-culties with which he had to contend. As far as the eye could reach nothing but snow banks could be seen, some of which were at least one hundred feet in height. It only required a brief space of time for the sergeant to make up his SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 27 .- It is more than four years ago since what is known as the upper vein of the Butler Colliery, at Pittston, a short distance from this city, was discovered to be on fire. At first it created but little alarm, as it was thought that the fire would exhaust itself as soon as it had consumed the exhaust itself as soon as it had consumed the outcroppings or exposed portions of the anthracite on the edges of the cave hole in which it broke out, but it required only a short time to show the fallacy of this theory. It made rapid headway through the worked-out portions of the colliery, where it was fed by wooden props and pillars of coal, and the rush of air through the numerous cave holes caused it to gleam and roar like a furnace. The sulphur flames emitted through the cave holes furnished a picturesque scene at night, and gave the place the appearance of a vol-cano. At length the company became alarmed, and their alarm was increased by a notice from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, whose property adjoins the Butler colliery, and who notified the proprieters of the burn-ing mine that they would be held to account for any damage done by the spread of the fire. The Butler Coal Company then secured the services of Mr. Conrad, a practical engi-neer, to devise a plan for extinguishing the former the spread to the spread the services of Mr. Conrad, a practical engiciates that New York is not Paris or London, but says she intends to conquer America by her art. In regard to her resignation as socie-traire of the Théâtre Français, she declares that it was forced upon her by M. Perrin breaking his pledge to permit her to act in London, and by forcing on her the rôle of Dona Clorinde in "L'Aventurière," the latter precipitating a rupture. She was mulcted in the sum of 150,000f., and has already paid one-third of this amount. The balance is to be paid in eight months. "If I choose I can again be a sociétaire of the Français," she says, "but I am in no hurry to make peace. Perhaps, by and by, I may think over the matter."

Gazette.

THE FARM.

bath, dead. He found an open razor by the side of the bath. Mr. Greenfield, recalled, said the razor belonged to him. His impres-sion was that deceased intended to cut her throat if she had not succeeded in drowning herself. By the jury :-He was not in the slightest fear of run. After a short delibera-tion in wirests, the jury returned a verifies

ion in private, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while mentally deranged."

A WONDERFUL ADVENTURE. Seeing Seven Hundred Deer on the Pike's Peak Trail-Attacked by Lions. EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every Canadian ought to be convin he advisability of selecting Manito ur own North-West if his mind is one np to move from this province to a country. The past season has brough still greater prominence the advant Manitoba over any of the adjoining While Minnesota was swept by terrib ricanes, Manitoba was enjoying fine w Russian Mennonites settled in Ne secured only, two bushels of wheat acre, while their countrymen in British ory reaped from 30 to 40 bushels.

The American grain dealers are loc

Russia as a market for a considerable the wheat export. Conflicting report. circulation as to how far the Russian ! as proved a failure, but of late gloon ipations have been in the ascendant feared that a terrible famine in some listricts in Eastern Russia will take pl winter. It is asserted that Dictator contemplates putting an embargo wheat exportation, the municipal ments of the South of Russia havin tioned for a measure of this kind. American wheat has been already im and doubtless more will follow.

An elaborate computation of the wh of the United Kingdom has been mad London Times on the basis of the la London Times on the basis of the la turns. The average yield is put at six bushels per acre, which is four bus acre less than a recent estimate by Mr who ranks high as an authority on the tion. According to the Times' estim total production of wheat is 79,820,0 els, which after deducting 6,907,000 bushels areas reed, leaves 72,912,500 bushels avai consumption. The total consumption put at 192,000,000 bushels, the qui red from abroad is estimated at 119 shels. The later reports as to the having been steadily unfavourable, th computation of the demand from abro garded as at least within the mark.

The Tamworth Echo makes a su which is worthy of the consideration provincial Government. It asks Crown lands now left in the back to in that and neighbouring counties s given away to actual settlers, and settlers upon such lands in debt to t ernment for them should have deed them. In view of the attraction them. In view of the attraction North-West for our young farmers, i ceedingly desirable that the land the province should be framed in a spirit. If the proposal of the *Echo* w ried out, much of what is now wa

were at least one hundred feet in height. It only required a brief space of time for the sergeant to make up his mind that it would be useless for him to risk his life in making another rash attempt, so he concluded to return to the springs, but upon turning to step into the saddle he discovered that the mule had disappeared. The sergeant was now in a sad plight. Had he only sur-vived the terrible rat raid in 1875 to find death again staring him in the face from starvation? He retraced his step through the mammoth snow-drift, and after a terrible siege of over one hour he found himself stand-ing upon the other side, thoroughly exhaust-ed. After he had somewhat revived he glanced around him in hopes of finding some trace of the lost mule, and what was his chagrin to perceive the much trusted "Balaam" lying upon his back with feet uplifted in the air at the bottom of a deep ravine. The deer with which he had been festooned were scattered from top to bottom of the ravine. The sergeant scatted on his homeward journey. While passing along a very secluded portion of the trail he was attacked by six ravenous moun-tain lions, and, in order to save his own life, he was compelled to cast away the game which had required so much exertion to cap-ture. Even the seventeen deer did not re-pletifist their ravenous appetites, and still they pursued him, but by the proper manipu-lation of that mule, O'Keefe managed to evade them. He reached the signal office in this city at eight o'clock last might, and it is doubtful whether he ever again attempts to traverse the Pike's Peak trail.—Colorade *Gazette*. would be converted into grazing farm Government having sold off all the timber, the land might now be giv in considerable blocks to practica The secret of the recuperative po played by France is found in the f nearly two-thirds of the population culturists. The total rural population down at 25,000,000, of whom 23,000 directly engaged in agriculture. The largely owned by those who cultivat in this respect France possesses a vantage over Great Britain, where paratively few baronial proprietors of than half the land of the realm. I there are 5,800,000 distinct estates of ties in land. Of these it is estim 50,000 average an acreage of 60 500,000 average 60 acres, and the r of over 5,000,000 represent small far or over 3,000,000 represent small has acres each. The manufacturing ind the country give the farmers a hom and thus by mutual help the com perity is promoted. The statement that the climate of

and the Canadian North-West is mi that of the adjoining American S Territories is apt to excite incredulit these respective regions. It is taken for granted that climate is alt matter of latitude, and that because dian territory lies north of that of th

States the winters must necessar severe. Continued observation, goes to confirm the fact that Ma

perienced over the line, were not fel toba at all. So soon as the ad

Manitoba in this respect is genera nized, it is certain to tell on western tion to the benefit of our North-We

The land question formed a prom ject of discussion at the English So Congress, and Mr. Sellar and M two practical farmers, read able pap subject. Like most farmers, read able pap subject. Like most farmers, whil that some better form of legislation ed, they differed widely as to the obtaining it. But in the

obtaining it. But in the main the unit on several points, as for insidealt with emphasis upon the remo law of entail; the abolishment of

greater simplification in the trans perty; and leases freed from the s that the property would necessar

herited by the eldest son. Both advocated compensation to tenan provements, and expressed a stro that farmers should, if possible,

farms. These are, no doubt, exc gestions, but some of them can carried out in the old land. Many

not be purchased for any sum, others an extortionate price wo manded. Under these circumstance desirous of acquiring land must l solonies or the United States for he

Converting Criminals.

Cecil quietly put her hand away as it caught her own, "Please go down, Olive," she said, in a voice once more calm, but which seemed to have lost its former youth-ful tone. "I will follow directly. I am all right. I only want to be alone a little while." Olive obeyed her, feeling thoroughly ashamed of herself for almost the first time in her life. her life.

er life. Very soon Cecil reappeared, She looked wher pale, but talked quite as usual; and o one but her mother and Edgar noticed any-

hing. "My darling," said Edgar, "You do not ook like yourself to-night | Have I vexed yon ?" "Please do not worry me now, Edgar," she

"Please do not worry me now, Edgar," she said sharply. "I can never talk with a head-ache." She turned away from him; and very shortly persuaded her mother to take leave. Edgar saw them to the carriage as usual; but Cecil did not speak except to murmur a cold "Good night," as he pressed her hand. Before he was up next morning a little packet was put into his hands. It contained the pretty diamond ring and other presents he had given Cecil, and a little note which ran thus: "I return you your presents." Do

he had given Cecil, and a little note which ran thus: "I return you your presents. Do what you like with mine. You will not gegement when I tell, you I know now that you only sacrificed yourself to me out of pity. It was good of you, and you have been very good to me since. But if you know me at all, Edgar, you must know I never will bear to be the wife of one who has no real love for me. Do not think I have taken this step from pique or any passing feeling of the sort. I am quite, quite sure I am doing right in re-leasing you. Do not try and see me yet.leasing you. Do not try and see me yet.-

leasing you. Do not try and see me yet.-C.M." At first, Edgar was utterly at a loss to un-derstand the motive which had actuated this step on Cecil's part ; and then it flashed upon inin that Olive had betrayed the secret he had felt he would have guarded from Cecil with his life. He could have shed tears when he realized what Cecil's shame would be. He resolved he should see her. When he got to Gloster Terrace, and was shown in as usual, he was kept waiting some time ; and at last Mrs. Maynard came to him, looking very grave. He started forward as the door opened, and then stood disap-pointed. "Mrs. Maynard where is Cecil?" "She is up-stairs, Edgar ; but she will not see you. She begged you not to urge it. In-deed, it would be useless. Cecil is very de-termined, as you know, when she takes a no-tion in her head."

tion in her head." "But, dear Mrs. Maynard, what can I de?" pleaded Edgar. "My dear boy, you can do nothing but wait. If she sees you keep really faithful to her she may come back to you. But I be-lieve worrying her now would only drive her further away. You know what Cecil is—how orbud and sensitive."

proud and sensitive." Edgar pleaded to see her ; Mrs. Maynard shook her head. "No, Edgar ; that cannot k be. You had better do what I tell you. Don't attempt to see her till after we return

was traced : "A normale thing has happened here. My father is dead—by his own hand—I cannot write.—E. T."
"Mamma !" Cecil gasped, 'seizing her mother's arm, "I must go to him. I will. He has no oae."
"I'Impossible, Cecil," urged Mrs. Maynard, trembling from head to foot, but maintaining self-command. "You could do no good at such a time. You could not stand it. I will go to him. My poor, motherless, fatherless boy, he shall not be left alone. Ring for the carriage, and keep calm till I return."
"Never fear for me," said Cecil, with a strange, forced calm. "I shall keep strong, in case I am wanted. Yes; go to him, mamma. Comfort him, if you can. Perhaps you are right; you would be more comfort to him than I."
Mrs Maynard was at the door of Edgar's home in a very short time, and, going swiftly

Mrs Maynard was at the door of Edgar's home in a very short time, and, going swiftly up-stairs, gently opened the study door. Ed-gar was sitting by the table, his head resting upon it. Poor fellow I Years seemed to have passed over him since yesterday. His face was pitcous to see. Mrs. Maynard put her arms around him, and kissed his cold damp forehead as his mother might have done. "Oh, how kind of you I" he muttered. "I thought I was quite alone I Help me to bear it."

By kindly, motherly ways she led him to speak at last to her, and speaking brought tears after a while to relieve the dull agony of his sufferings. Mrs. Maynard did not return home till after durb.

weeping, spoke to her : "Mammal how is he?"
Her mother put her arms around her, and told her by degrees, as well as she could, what Mr. Tresillian's papers had disclosed to them of the ruin and disgrace that had occasioned his last fatal step.
Cecil said nothing. She sat bowed in the attitude of one whose grief is deeper than words can speak. At last she whispered a question or two. "Then Edgar is actually left without anything that is justly his ; he is determined to give up every penny."
"And what will he do?".
"God knows ! Poor boy ; he has not learned to earn his bread."
Cecil said no more ; she only took her mother's hand, and kissed it again and again. Mrs. Maynard knew what those kisses meant, Then she rang for lights and tes ; and when she had seen her mother properly attended to, she slipped softly out of the room and went up-stains.

The death and the burnal all in one, by their fifties out off in vain, More than a battle counts its slain ; Huddled together, man and horse, In the grip of the fire-damp's watchful force-Unsung herces of simple mould, All unchanged from the race of old, To the olden truths, with a martyr's err, Out of the depths they testify ; And never has rede been read, I deem, Nobler than that in the deep, black seam, Of Love and Courage the message sad-Only "Nay, II stay with the lad." '' Nay, II stay with the lad.'' '' Nay, II stay with

When to his Maker straight and tree, And pleaded his plead our argeously: The his boy he lived, for his boy he died; And nothing to plead but their love alone.-And there, perchance, from the answer prove that nothing to plead but their love alone.-And there, perchance, from the answer prove that need an use of all is love. Self be hushed, while in place high the other starve, and let others bear the ones that beset us everywhere.-When the great be but free from the answer prove the great but gather the fraits of the earth to the great but gather the fraits of the sarth to the great but gather the deep, black sen; And need high set of the deep, black sen; And need high set of the deep, black sen; And needs rejoice in that answer gied and many prosper, denial dream, Mile wealth may prosper, denial dream, Mile wealth of bodies were recovered from the Seaham Colliery. Upon the tin water bothe of one of the dead men, Michael Smith, the following letter to the wife :-- " Dead Margaret, -- There was forty of us altogether to the series on my little Michael. I thought the colliders, may for myself. Dear wife, is due the onliders. Be sure and learn the point was on my little Michael. I thought that him and I would meet in heaven at the same time. Oh, dear wife, God save you and the children, and pray for myself. Dear wife, is due on the same time, Smith, why has the the share time, the children is ended to may all learn the point was one my little Michael. I though that him and I would meet in heaven at the same time. Oh, dear wife, God save, you and the children to pray for myself. Dear wife, Henry street." The little Michael he refers to was his child whom he had left at home it. The laudied on the day of the explosion.

The slipped softly out of the room and went up-stairs. The inquest, with its customary verdict of "Temporary Insanity," and the funeral were over. Edgar sat alone in the firelight after a long weary day of unutterable distress. Slow tears gathered in his eyes as old memories of his father's indulgence and care rose up be-fore him. No one was by ; he was not ashamed of his tears now. The door was opened very slowly and with hesitation. "It it you Williams?" he asked in his hopeless voice. "I don't want any dinner to-day, tell cook." But the person who had entered t kneeling on the rog at his feet, looked up with deep yearning eyes.—Cocil's eyes. Edgar gave a start and a cry,almost of joy.

old farmiouse is used, the guardianship of which is nominally confided to a gaoler and a policeman, but really to a nun, who relies upon good treatment to detain the prisoners. As a rule, she has not relied in vain, for though all kinds of criminals are detained here and are allowed to go abroad at plea-sure, there have been no escapes. Last week, however, a particularly bad murderer was al-lowed to fetch some water, and disappeared. The policeman immediately let all the prison-are loose, telling them to hunt for Maechler, the murderer in question, which they did ; and though they were unsuccessful, and some of them drunk, they all came back again. Maechler was not caught, and it is probable that a true prison will be substituted for the nun's reformatory, but the history of her work must be worth knowing. She appears to have been moved by a real belief that ariminalscould be converted, to have converted a good many, and to have brought all under some sort of discipline. Otherwise the neigh-bourhood would have protested. *Theodons Spectator*. Sound Slumber.

Sound Slumber. The night of the recent fire at North Turner Bridge, Mrs. Albert Winship aroused Mr. Winship and cried: "Husband, Mr. Starbird's house is all on fire! hurry up!" He did so, dressed on the double quick, and with pails ran to the fire and did valiant ser-vice in saving surrounding buildings. When the fire had burned down he quietly went to bed. On Sunday morning he rubbed his eyes and said to his wife, "I feel dreadfully. I am lame and feel completely exhausted." "Well you may," said the wife, "arter working so hard at the fire last night." "Why, the Starbird house was burned last night, and you worked like a hero, saving the other buildings." Mr. Winship looked dazed for a moment, then took his hat and looked over the premises and came back. "Well, Marcia, the buildings are surely gone, but I never would have believed even you, when you say that I went to that fire, if they were not gone. I don't know a thing about it." He had been through all the excitement in a state of somannbulism without being awakened.—Lewiston (Maine) Jonrnal.

"A new of the next second and the point of the second and the second and the point of the most solem of the indication o "A Boy of 14."

(33)

point, owing to the great elevation the place had to be tunnelled through for about a hundred yards, and it was feared even then, owing to the rapid progress that the fire was making in that direction, that it would secure a lodgment among the rocks and "bonny" coal overhead and across the tunnel to the working the proved I to be the tunnel to the workings beyond. It is still burning fiercely at this point, but it is hoped that the fire will not extend outside the limits of the isolated area. Just now the greatest danger is that en-countered by the miners who are working the second vein, directly under the burning mine.

second vein, directly under the burning mine. The heat is so intense that the men are com-pelled to work in these chambers almost naked, and the sulphurous nature of the at-mosphere has prostrated many of their num-ber within the last year, while several have been compelled to quit and seek work else-where. A few months, ago the waters from the roof came down upon them boiling hot, and after Mine Inspector Jones visited the scene he caused a suspension of operations and had an air shaft sunk outside the burning area so as to introduce a fresh supply of air to the workmen. But even this is ineffectual now owing to the terrible heat over-head area in the malphur and another supply of air to the workmen. But even this is ineffectual now owing to the terrible heat over-head, and again the sulphur and caloric are unbearable. Men are in peril of their lives every time they fire a shot, and in some places it is impossible to blast because of the sul-phur and great volumes of dangerous gases generated from above. The vein of coal being worked at present is so intensely hot at some places as to be unbearable to the touch, and frequently the workmen are compelled to let the coal lie for hours before they can land it on the cars, owing to its blistering heat. The situation is really terrible, and even if some sudden and awful calamity does not ensue it will cost many men their lives if they work there much longer. It is like working in an oven. Nothing but their extreme poverty could possibly induce the miners and labour-ers to accept such labour. The coal they mine comes up hot out of the colliery.

Extraordinary Suicide of a Lady. Extraordinary Suicide of a Lady. The coroner for East Surrey held an in-quiry at the Vivian Tavern, Phillip road, Peckham Rye, into the circumstances attend-ing the death of Mrs. Sarah Greenfield, aged about fifty-five years, who was found dead in a bath at her residence, 25 Manerton road, on Saturday night 16th ult. From the evidence of the deceased's husband, a retired publican, it appeared that on the evening in question he, at his wife's request, went shopping, she declining to accompany him. He was away about an hour and a half, and on his return he found that the door was bolted inside. by organization of the state. Another of heat of the state of the stat

She Wouldn't Fromme to Vierpool on A young lady, well known in Liverpool on account of her beauty, was married last week. When the Canon who was officiating read the ""Inve. honour, and obey," the young When the Canon who was officiating read the words, "love, honour, and obey," the young lady declined to repeat the last. Three times the Canon paused for an echo, and paused in vain. Then he went on with the service. But is this young lady married or not? What—should her disobedience lead to an interview with Sir-James Hannen—will that eminent Judge rule on the subject ?—Londow Truth. goes to confirm the fact that man quently escapes the severe storn sweep over Minnesota and Dake Winnipeg Times says that the effect late blizzard, which were very sev

A Queer Trade.

A Queer Trade. France, always fertile in discovering pro-fessions for her children, has just invented a new occupation. A man goes about the streets of Paris bearing a small tray covered with a green cloth. On this tray are a pack of cards, a set of dominoes, and a dice-box. With this stock-in-trade, the man, who styles himself "L'Amateur," goes to the houses of invalids or idle persons, and for a small fee plays with them at any of the games which plays with them at any of the games which can be managed with such properties as cards, dice, and dominoes. It is said that the "amateur" makes a very comfortable living by this discovery of a want in the social or-ganization of Paris. Undoubtedly this ama-teur card-player is much more likely to be in demand than the semi-mythological Quator-ziène, who was supposed at one time to earn a livelihood in Paris by attending dinner par-ties where, through some mistake, the num-ber of guests was the fatal 13. This number 14 was expected to entration the company 14 was expected to entertain the company with brilliant conversation, and was said to receive a large fee for his services. But the receive a large fee for his services. But the persons giving dinners who so far defy the laws laid down by Brillat-Savarin as to be in any danger of finding themselves at the elev-enth hour with 13 at table are comparatively few, and there must have been seasons wher the Quatorzième had but a dull time of it.— London News.

A Thick-Skinned Rogue.

If we may estimate the thickness of Mr. Joseph Schmalzbauer's skin by his capacity for enduring castigation, as demonstrated in the official record of the punishments ad-ministered to him during his term of service

the official record of the punishments ad-ministered to him during his term of service in the Austrian army, this inordinately-beaten warrior may fairly claim kinship to the hardest-hided rhinoceros that ever flat-tened a bullet on its flank. None, surely, but a pachyderm could have survived the in-fliction of 10,200 stripes with the military cat, supplemented by 335 slashing blows ap-plied to the nether part of him by the five-foot rattan of an Imperial Royal Provost. At Schmalzbauer's trial for burglary last week, before the Viennese Landesgericht, however, it was proved beyond a doubt that he had been verberated to this extent while with his regiment; which fact points to the inference

regiment; which fact points to the inference that he must have been a special favourite

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail The last cheese market of the London will be held on Saturday, stant.

Last week 1,616 dozen eggs from Ottawa to Boston. No mishipped this season. The New Brunswick Poultry

has finally decided to hold a d connection with the poultry show. A subscriber of Le Canadien, has just sent to the office of the box of raspberries of a second season.

The live stock lately imported Hickson, which have been quar Levis for ninety days, left a day for that gentleman's farm at Lac The directors of the Ontario sociation met at Brantford on Frid cided to hold the annual exhibit city from the 8th to the 11th of Fo The Hamilton Spectator annound life yield of 18 harrels of apple tree in the orchard of a farmer na phrey. The fruit is of the Baldw The London cattle dealers ha the week engaged in scouring the choice stock for shipment to Engling ing the past week several large have been made. The butter market at Peterb active a large mumber of firking

THE COMING DRINK-KAOKA.-De

that he must have been a special favourite with his commanding officer, for is it not written that "Who loves well, chastises well?" Since quitting the army, moreover, this thick-skinned pet of his military superiors had at different times suffered 18 years' incarceration for eccentricities of con-duct, regarded by the laws of his country as incompatible with his being at large. Finally, the tribunal, which elicited, in evidence, these curious details of his past career, sen-tenced him to solitary confinement for a fur-ther term of five years. Whether as a soldier or as a civilian, it would certainly appear that Joseph Schmalzbauer has had a remark-ably "rough time" of it for the last quarter of a century or so.—London Telegraph.

THE COMING DEINE-KAOKA.-Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In ad-dition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti-pation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfell packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists. 90 W

active, a large number of firki posed of every day. From 17 t price paid. Buyers are shippin Laverpool by the car load. The Ameliasburg Grangers have bushels of barley, averaging 47 po oents. The Hillgerford farmers 13,664 bushels of barley of 4 average, at 614 cents in store. Messrs. Coleman & Mortimer, stone, county of Kent, England, Montreal to open up a new expor-cattle to their section of the cour-

<text>



bath, dead. He found an open razor by the side of the bath. Mr. Greenfield, recalled, said the razor belonged to him. His impres-sion was that deceased intended to cut her throat if she had not succeeded in drowning hroat if she had not succeeded in drowning nerself. By the jury :--He was not in the lightest fear of ruin. After a short delibera-tion in private, the jury returned a verdice of "Suicide while mentally deranged,"

A WONDERFUL ADVENTURE.

eeing Seven Hundred Deer on the Pike's Peak Trail-Attacked by Lions

Peak Trail-Attacked by Liens. Sergt. O'Keefe returned last evening from an unsuccessful attempt to ascend the Peak. He says that it is the first time within his ex-perience that he has been thus baffled, and he asks to be excused from ever being subjected to a similar experience. By the report which he had received from Mr. Sweeney, who is stationed at the Peak, he was led to infer that but little snow had fallen, and in consequence he was not prepared to contend with the ob-stacles which blocked his path. The journey for the first few miles of the trail was without any extraordinary feature, but while making an abrupt turn in the trail in the vicinity of Minnehaha Falls the sergeant was brought to may the th of Minnehaha Falls the sergeant was brought to a standstill by an immense herd of black-tail-ed deer, which impeded his further progress. He contends that the herd contained fully 700 head, and says it took any 700 head, and says it took just one hour and forty minutes for them to pass a given point. The sergeant was only armed with a 32-cali-bre Smith & Wesson revolver, and with this bre sintial a wesson revolver, and with this poor apology of a firearm he succeeded in killing seventeen of the deer. The only plausible reason that Sergeant O'Keefe can give for the remarkable appearance of this vast herd is that they were driven from the South Park her the recent storm. As the rest Vast herd is that they were driven from the South Park by the recent storm. As the ser-gearit was compelled to continue his journey to the Peak, he gathered the game which he had slaughtered, tied their tails together and slung them over the neck of his faithful mule, "Balaam," and continued on his way. Every-thing passed off smoothly until timber line was reached when the reached, when the sergeant encountered another serious barrier, as the fierce northwest wind which accompanied the storm had formed mountains of snow across the trail. With the much trusted old mule "Bala With the much trusted old mule "Balaam," and an unusual amount of perseverance on the part of himself, Sergeant O'Keefe con-trived to surmount a tremendous snow-drift twenty-eight feet in depth. When safely upon the other side, he paused for a mo-ment, and taking his field glass he viewed the prospect o'er, and examined the diffi-culties with which he had to contend. culties with which he had to contend. As far as the eye could reach nothing but snow banks could be seen, some of which were at least one hundred feet in height. It only required a brief space of time for the sergeant to make up his mind that it would be useless for him to risk his life in making another rash attempt, so he concluded to return to the springs, but upon turning to step into the saddle he discovered that the mule had disappeared. The sergeant was now in a sad plight. Had he only sur-vived the terrible rat raid in 1875 to find death again staring him in the face from starvation? He retraced his step through the mammoth snow-drift, and after a terrible siege of over one hour he found himself standsiege of over one hour he found himself stand-ing upon the other side, thoroughly exhaust-ed. After he had somewhat revived he glanced around him in hopes of finding some trace of the lost mule, and what was his chagrin to perceive the much trusted "Balaam" lying upon his back with feet uplifted in the air at the bottom of a deep ravine. The deer with which he

of a deep ravine. The deer with which he had been festooned were scattened from top to bottom of the ravine. The sergeant secured the game and the mule, and again started on his homeward journey. While passing along a very secluded portion of the trail he was attacked by six ravenous moun-tain lions, and, in order to save his own life, he was compelled to cast away the game which had recursed as much avertion to chowhich had required so much exertion to cap-ture. Even the seventeen deer did not replenish their ravenous appetites, and still they pursued him, but by the proper manipu-lation of that mule, O'Keefe managed to evade them. He reached the signal office in this city at eight o'clock last night, and it is doubtful whether he ever again attenuits to doubtful whether he ever again attempts to traverse the Pike's Peak trail.-Colorade

THE FARM EDITORIAL NOTES.

Every Canadian ought to be convinced of the advisability of selecting Manitoba and our own North-West if his mind is once made

<text><text><text><text><text>

provincial Government. It asks that the Crown lands now left in the back townships in that and neighbouring counties should be given away to actual settlers, and that all settlers upon such lands in debt to the Gov-ernment for them should have deeds given them. In view of the attractions of the North-West for our young farmers, it is ex-ceedingly desirable that the land policy of the province should be framed in a liberal spirit. If the proposal of the *Echo* were car-ried out, much of what is now weste land would be converted into grazing farms. The Government having sold off all the valuable timber, the land might now be given away in considerable blocks to practical stock-raisers.

In some parts this caterpillar has been quite destructive to the foliage of fruit trees, and has 'injured their growth by stripping the branches bare. To prevent a repetition of the trouble next season, destroy the eggs raisers.

of the trouble next season, destroy the eggs now. They are laid in masses, or rings, on the small branches, or two-year shoots, and as soon as the leaves fall, they may be easily seen by locking towards the outside of the tree heads. Shears on a pole will cut them off easily, or they may be removed by the aid of a step-ladder. The secret of the recuperative power displayed by France is found in the fact that nearly two-thirds of the population are agri-culturists. The total rural population is put down at 25,000,000, of whom 23,000;000 are directly engaged in agriculture. The land is largely owned by those who cultivate it, and in this respect France possesses a great ad-vantage over Great Britain, where a com-paratively few baronial proprietors own more than half the land of the realm. In France there are 5,800,000 distinct estates or proper-ties in land. Of these it is estimated that 50,000 average an acreage of 600, while 500,000 average 60 acres, and the remainder of over 5,000,000 represent small farms of six acres each. The manufacturing industries of the constructive give the farmers a home market the country give the farmers a home marksk, and thus by mutual help the common pros-perity is promoted. It to notical

The statement that the climate of Manitoba The statement that the climate of Manitoba and the Canadian North-West is milder than have made a fair growth, have already covered that of the adjoining American States and Territories is apt to excite incredulity, simply always useful. by reason of the geographical position of these respective, regions. It is too often taken for granted that climate is altogether a matter of latitude, and that because the Cana-dian territory lies north of that of the United States the winters must necessarily be more severe. Continued observation, however, goes to confirm the fact that Manitoba frequently escapes the severe storms which sweep over Minnesota and Dakota. The Winnipeg Times says that the effects of the late blizzard, which were very severely ex-perienced over the line, were not felt in Manioba at all. So soon as the advantage of Manitoba in this respect is generally recog-nized, it is certain to tell on western immigra-tion to the benefit of our North-West. The land question formed a prominent subject of discussion at the English Social Science Congress, and Mr. Sellar and Mr. Melvin, two practical farmers, read able papers on the subject. Like most farmers, while agreeing that some better form of legislation is requir-ed, they differed widely as to the means for ed, they differed widely as to the means for obtaining it. But in the main they were a unit on several points, as for instance they dealt with emphasis upon the removal of the law of entail; the abolishment of distress; greater simplification in the transfer of pro-perty; and leases freed from the supposition that the property would necessarily be in-herited by the eldest son. Both gentlemen advocated compensation to tenants for im-provements, and expressed a 'strong desire that farmers should, if possible, own their farms. These are, no doubt, excellent sug-gestions, but some of them can scarcely be carried out in the old land. Many farms cam-not be purchased for any sum, while for others an extortionate price would be de-manded. Under these circumstances farmers desirous of acquiring land must look to the colonies or the United States for homesteads.

ought very largely, and established co a at Montreal THE EPIZOOTIC. nections at Montreal. It is understood that the deficit at the Port Hope Central Exhibition is about \$500. This is a strong argument in favour of the position of those who say that the Central arrangement must cease with this year, or be limited to Lindsay and Peterborough. The epidemic among horses at London is gradually disappearing. Nearly all the street car horses have recovered, as also have those of the fire department. In London township and Westminster the epidemic still rages, several very serious cases being reported in the first-named township. Messrs. Abrams & Kerr, of the City road, are constructing a new potato digger for Appearance Among Toronto Horses-The Street Car Company the Principal Sufferers.

A paragraph appeared in THE MAIL of Tuesday stating that catarrhal fever, or the epizootic, had again made its appearance among city horses. On Tuesday a reporter

ber six, containing 160 acres with house, barn, etc., sold to Thomas Dawson for \$7,200. —Peterborough Review.

them. "Hardly," replied Dr. Smith.

Manuring Orchards. Those who own orchards over twelve years or more of age will find a great advantage in applying a moderate top-dressing this fall of old or fresh manure. It seems to have an almost magical effect on the fruit. The trees will be more likely to bear every year ; they will give heavier crops, and the fruit will be finer. If there is no manure now to apply, it will do nearly as well to draw out in winter and spread over the ground such manure as accumulates from the stabled animals. On the first thaw or rain the earth, will absorb all the soluble or washed portions. The mis-make should be avoided of placing the manure in heaps at the foot of the trunks, or in small circles. Trees only twelve years old, if they

st degree sware of the animal's structure. As a test question he would ask if any one present could tell him how many springs there were inside a horse's hood. He himself did not know exactly, because the number varied ; but there were somewhere about 1,200 springs. The lecture then sketched upon the blackboard a borizontal section of the horse's hoof, showing the outer hard, horny covering, and the inner softer mem-brane, with the "springs" radiating from it and overlapping other curved springs proceed-ing from the frog of the hoof. He described the springs as proceeding from the tolerably hard underlayer of the hoof, each spring about as thick as writing paper, and all parallel and close together ; these were joined by the ourved springs of the "frog," into which they worked reciprocally. A perpendicular sec-tion of the hoof showed that the springs con-nected with the sides ran down and inter-laced with the sides ran down and inter-spoilt by the farrier as it was to see the human foot innocent of the disfiguring effects of the tortures inflicted by the shoemaker. The horse he referred to was "Hammel," the was horse of the late King Theodore, of Abyssinia. "Hammel" had been acous-tomed to the soil of rock and sand of Abyssi-nia, and in En

the pathology of the disease. The poi NOVEMBER ON THE FARM.

ABSORBED INTO THE BL

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

ABSORBED INTO THE SLOOD fives rise to fever and depression of the nerve have inflammation of the different mucous membranes, and not unfrequently the geni-tions are noticed by the skilful and careful protitioner, and not unfrequently the geni-furnation. There is rise of the animal tem-perature, the thermometer showing (102°, 103° F.); a discharge of thin acrid mucus comes from the nose, which afterwards become flaky and profuse. The coughs vary in different subjects, sometimes paroxyamal, deep, and by swelling and inability to swallow. These symptoms with medical attendance generally abate in from three to five days, the cough busides, and in about twelve or fifteen days the animal, as general thing is able to per-form his work. OTHER COMPLICATIONS

<text>

 Thermaticanal Contrast the Consider the purpose of air and light, the preservation is perfect. The same is true of turnips and all other froots. The only objection to this mode of the phylloxers congregated inserts them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the difficulty of getting at them so long as the first in a chaspen so long at the solution of the barn solution the house cellar. It is cruel to infirt upon the house cellar. It is cruel to infirt upon the house so and these strong sond vegetables.
 Max or sroct.
 Now is the time to look after the barns, forgens, and all out-houses, and see that the composed of done more cheaply by arm stables than by heat producing food. See that every broken if phase patching is more solut in the barn, so lo as nothing of the system solution and labour is spent upon an old patched window pane than is the expanse of the sorte. Look well to the stable floors and see that they are strong and fight. The sile sometimes become rot is heat is a sonterime and the castle hung, all from the castle. First more and afform the fore should be tarm in the stable floor and see that hong and the castle hung, all from the castle. The sile sometime heat their reases of the sorte at the stable floor and see that hong are the stable floor and the stable FATTENING BEEVES, PORK, AND POULTRY.

 "Hardly," replied Dr. Smith.
 After an impection, and finding that the target is to be a chard all the animals are aligned in good, healthy condition, and are given the animals are aligned in good, healthy condition, and are given the animals. On learning that the cost is a state of the several condition of the several term and the several condition. The several condition of the several term and the several condition of the several term and the several term and the several term and term and the several term and term and the several term and the several term and term and the several term and the several term and term and the several term and term and the several term and the several term and term and the several term and term and the severa term and term and the several term and term and the several te night before they are slaughtered, but apples will be found to contribute to the thrift of the animal and the flavour of the meat, and can be fed to the last moment. Porkers, also, will be kept in good health and appetite if allowed a ration of apples daily with their meal. Keep all fattening animals well lit-tered and every way comfortable. Comfort is a requisite to health and thrift. A butcher of much experience tells us that beef-eaters would be not a little astonished if they knew how many diseased animals are slaughtered, the disease oftener showing itself in the loin than elsewhere. Such a result of feeding, we think, would be remedied, in part at least, by more liberal rations of roots, and especial-ly of apples, to all fattening cattle. The ex-cessive use of cornmeal tends to a feverish condition of the system. insect, and of suppo-carbonate of potash, which tends to strengthen the plant itself. Senors Miret and Munoz del Castillo gave interesting data on the researches made at the expense of the Government and of the provincial councils to find some insecticide substance, and the almost general failure of these panaceas until water, fire, and finally the pulling up of the infected plants were re-sorted to, as the same means had been at-tempted in France and Italy. In one French department—Le Gard—out of 94,000 hectares, of 376,000 acres, of vineyards, more than five-sevenths were uprooted. After long debates, in which natives and foreigners came to the conclusion that the best preventive precau-tions were in vigilant examination of the vines, in good manures and careful tilling of the soil, in severe measures against the in-fested districts or countries and their exports, the Congress closed after adopting the fol-lowing resolutions :--Firae—To defend the vineyards at any cost whenever it may be possible to do so, and to

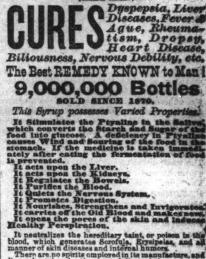
easy, and which when ready for the market, will turn the scale at 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. With cattle of this class Canadian farmers need not greatly fear the competition of the ranchmen of Texas or Colorado. It will not pay to ship cattle to England of the class at present raised in the States mentioned. They are too much of the nature of "scrubs," and will chiefly come into competition with the latter for the sipply of the home market, or over in the shape of dead meat. The effect of the competition of the ranchmen of the west will be to keep down the price of in-ferior grades of cattle both in the United States and Canada, but it will not for many years to come greatly affect the price of su-perior grades. Whether it will ever do so will depend on the success of the ranchmen in their strempts to introduce a superior breed of cattle on the plains. They are experiment-ings remains to be seen. *Peterboro' Rura Times*.



that under the most disadvantageous circum-stances the mean time that their resistance had lasted ranged from four to six years. These observations, besides scientific data before the Congress, induced Senor Munoz del Castillo to propose that the assembly de-clare that the resistance of some American vines is a fact accredited by experience and that can reasonably be accounted for ; that facts and experiments are unanimous in de-monstrating that this resistance depends on circumstances that cannot easily be modi-fied ; that if the resisting vines do suc-cumb, against all probability they only die in a term of years sufficiently long to al-low the production of wine and the culture of the vine to be carried on without too great loss or inconvenience to the growers.

recommend. Third-When the varied means of extinc-

of the vine to be carried on without too great loss or inconvenience to the growers. As usual in Spain, half a dozen patriotic orators and wine growers criticized all the arguments of the French and foreign advo-cates of American vines simply because most of these would be critics confessed that they had not tried the arperiment, and their national pride made them wish to seek reme-dies at home. The question of remedies and palliatives was discussed at length by the Congress, and most of the French and foreign aroans seemed to patronize the liberal appli-cation of sulphur of carbon to desfroy the insect, and of sulpho-carbonate of potash, which tends to strengthen the plant itself.



Medical.

DR. CLARK

JOHNSON'S

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

Liver Complaint. North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your valuabl INDLAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually curre me of Liver Complaint, after all other medicing failed. MRS. JOHN KINNEY.

Sciatic Eheumatism. I had been troubled for years with sciation, and tried everything I could hear of ; nothing relieve me except the BLOOD SYRUP. I am now free from pain, can sleep well, and have gained seve pounds in two weeks. Yours truly, DELANA CLEWS. Sturgeon Bay, Simcoe Co., Ont.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. BURFORD, Brant County, Ontas Dear Sir,-This is to certify that after t rour INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short

t has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion. WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. SI, H Dear Sir, I have taken your INDIAN B SYRUP for .Dyspepsia and Indigestion Nervous Headache, and have derived benefit from its use. G.F. REYNOLDS, Par

benefit from its use. G.F. KEYNOLDS, a Westport, Leeds Co., Jun. Dear Sir, --I have been suffering with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and Complaint, and have tried a great med-dies, but without effect. I became very could not leave my bed. I sent to you William Dier, for a bothe of your I BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not healta that it syved my life. I am complete is the start week was taken sick with severe headache, a dosen of your valuable medicine cured DAVID B

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co. Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsi after all other medicines failed. I advise a similarly afflicted to give it a trial. ALEX. LAROQUE.

The trade in Cattle. The shipments of cattle from Montreal this year have been very heavy, and in developing and extending this trade the metropolis of Canada bids fair to outstrip New York, which is nowfour only rival in this line. It has been noticed that the mortality of cattle shipped from Montreal has been much less, proper-tionately, than among those forwarded from New York. Indeed, some trips are made without losing a single animal. This grat-trying fact is no doubt due to the precautions taken by the authorities in enforcing proper-sanitary regulations. The city employs a competent veterinary surgeon, whose duty it is to see that all the animals are shipped in good, healthy condition, and are given sufficient room. The development of the trades in cattle is a matter of interest to St. Ostharines; for it's a branch of trades in which we can participate with much profit. is no partiality shown in this matter. Why, herecomes a handsome pair that require my attention," and he stepped to the door. Stanting on the street, attached to a pri-vate carriage, was a dashing pair of large bays. Both animals were discharging matter from their mouths, and occasionally one of them was taken with a fit of coughing. "I gress I'm not the first," laughingly said the coachman who had charge of them.

"Hardly," replied Dr. Smith. After an inspection, and finding that the attack was a light one, the doctor gave the driver some medicine that was to be admin-istered to the animals. On learning that the appetite of the horses had not declined, the coachman was told that they could continue in harness, and in a few minutes afterwards they passed along the street at a sharp trot, the very picture of health. "A light case," said the doctor; "better, however, to be taken in time." After thanking the doctor, a visit was paid

seven bushels per acre. He intends continu-ing his experiments another year. At the sale of the Dawson property in South Monaghan on Tuesday last, parcel number one (the homestead) was withdrawn at \$12,600. Parcel number two, containing 100 acres, but without buildings except barn, sold to George Dawson for \$5,000. Parcel number three, containing 65 acres, sold to Samuel Eakens for \$3,770. Parcel number four , con-taining 100 acres, with barn, but no house, to Alf. Dawson for \$3,000. Parcels number five and seven were not sold, and parcel num-ber six, containing 160 acres with house,

The Orchard Caterpillar.

Manuring Orchards,

A young lady, well known in Liverpool on account of her beauty, was married last week. When the Canon who was officiating read the words, "love, honour, and obey," the young lady declined to repeat the last. Three times the Canon paused for an echo, and paused in vain. Then he went on with the service, But is this young lady married or not? What—should her disobedience lead to an interview with Sir James Hannen-will that eminent Judge rule on the subject ?-London

Truth. A Queer Trade.

France, always fertile in discovering pro-fessions for her children, has just invented a new occupation. A man goes about the streets of Paris bearing a small tray covered with a green clotb. On this tray are a pack of cards, a set of dominoes, and a dice-box. With this stock-in-trade, the man, who styles himself "L'Amateur," goes to the houses of invalids or idle persons, and for a small fee plays with them at any of the games which plays with them at any of the games which can be managed with such properties as cards, dice, and dominoes. It is said that the "amateur" makes a very comfortable living by this discovery of a want in the social or-ganization of Paris. Undoubtedly this ama-teur card-player is much more likely to be in demand than the semi-mythological Quator-ziène, who was supposed at one time to earn a livelihood in Paris by attending dinner par-ties where, through some mistake, the num-ber of guests was the fatal 13. This number 14 was expected to entertain the commany 14 was expected to entertain the company with brilliant conversation, and was said to with brilliant conversation, and was said to receive a large fee for his services. But the persons giving dinners who so far defy the laws laid down by Brillat-Savarin as to be in any danger of finding themselves at the elev-enth hour with 13 at table are comparatively few, and there must have been seasons wher the Quatorzieme had but a dull time of it.— London Naree London News.

A Thick-Skinned Rogue.

they

A Thick-Skinned Rogue. If we may estimate the thickness of Mr. Joseph Schmalzbauer's skin by his capacity for enduring castigation, as demonstrated in the official record of the punishments ad-ministered to him during his term of service in the Austrian army, this inordinately-beaten warrior may fairly claim kinship to the hardest-hided rhinoceros that ever flat-tened a bullet on its flank. None, surely, but a pachyderm could have survived the in-fliction of 10,200 stripes with the military cat, supplemented by 335 slashing blows ap-plied to the nether part of him by the five-foot rattan of an Imperial Royal Provost. At Schmalzbauer's trial for burglary last week, before the Viennese Landesgricht, however, it was proved beyond a doubt that he had been verberated to this extent while with his regiment; which fact points to the inference he was proved beyond schools due to the been verberated to this extent while with his regiment; which fact points to the inference that he must have been a special favourite with his commanding officer, for is it not written that "Who loves well, chastises well?" Since quitting the army, moreover, this thick-skinned pet of his military superiors had at different times suffered 18 years' incarceration for eccentricities of con-duct, regarded by the laws of his country as incompatible with his being at large. Finally, the tribunal, which elicited, in evidence, these curious details of his past career, sen-tenced him to solitary confinement for a fur-ther term of fire years. Whether as a soldier or as a civilian, it would certainly appear that Joseph Schmalzbauer has had a remark-ably "rough time" of it for the last quarter of a century or so.—London Telegraph.

THE COMING DEINK-KAOKA.-Destined to entirely supersede tea and coffee. In ad-dition to being an excellent table beverage, it is at the same time an infallable cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, consti-pation, sick headache, sleeplessness, and all pation, sick headache, sleeplesaness, and all complaints arising from derangement of the stomach and digestive organs. Sold in half pound tinfeil packages at ten cents by all first-class grocers and druggists. 00 W

HOME NOTES.

By Telegraph and Mail,

The last cheese market of the season at London will be held on Saturday, the 6th in-London will be held on Saturday, the 6th in-stant. Last week I,616 dozen eggs were shipped from Ottawa to Boston. No more will be shipped this season. The New Branswick Poultry Association has finally decided to hold a dog show in connection with the poultry show. A subscriber of *Le Canadien*, of Quebec, has just seut to the office of that journal a box of raspberries of a second growth this season.

box of raspberries of a second growth this season. The live stock lately imported by Mr. Jos. Hickson, which have been quarantined at Levis for ninety days, left a day or two ago for that gentleman's farm at Lachine. The directors of the Ontario Poultry As-sociation met at Brantford on Friday, and de-cided to hold the annual exhibition in that city from the 8th to the 11th of February. The Hamilton Contents and annual the pro-

The Hamilton Spectator announces the pro-lific yield of 18 harrels of apples from one tree in the orchard of a farmer named Hum-phrey. The fruit is of the Baldwin variety.

The London cattle dealers have been all the week engaged in scouring the country for choice stock for shipment to England. Dur-ing the past week several large shipments

have been made. The butter market at Peterboro' is very active, a large number of firkins being dis-posed of every day. From 17 to 23c. is the price paid. Buyers are shipping direct to Liverpool by the car load.

Liverpool by the car load. The Ameliasburg Grangers have sold 55,000 bushels of barley, averaging 47 pounds, at 65 cents. The Hungerford farmers have sold 13,664 bushels of barley of 465 pounds average, at 612 cents in store. Messrs. Coleman & Mortimer, of Folke-stone, county of Kent, England, are visiting Montreal to open up a new export trade in cattle to their section of the country. They

Sorghum. Correspondents are inquiring as to the pro-per time for cutting and clarifying sorghum for sugar. General LeDuc, the American Commissioner of Agriculture, said at Albany recently that as the result of many experi-ments, he had found that the cane should be cut when the seed is just getting so hard that it cannot be crushed between the thumb and finger. As the juice is expressed if is strain-ed, and lime added to "defecate" the juice. It is then boiled rapidly, and kept constantly skimmed while boiling. For clarifying the syrup, bone black, sulphurous acid, or filters can be used. However, if the defecation by lime has been done exactly right, and the nature of this form of disease which from time to time visits this continent as an epizootic, varying in degrees of intensity, which in almost every case leaves its track, especially among the crowded ill-ventilated stables in large cities. It may be termined an epizootic febrile disease, attended with great prostration of strength, with early in-flammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, occasionally implicating the langs, their envelops, the pleura, liver, and sometimes the fibrous structure of joints. It is known among hotsemen generally as "disa known among horsemen generally as "dis-temper," epizotie, catarrhal fever. It would be difficult to trace

THE HISTORY OF THIS DISEASE,

THE HISTORY OF THIS DISEASE, but I will quote a little from different authors. In A.D. 1299 it appeared in Serville, and is referred to by the vetenarians Martin Arven-dondo and Fernado Calvo. It killed more than one thousand horses.—Williams. In 1648, an epizootic broke out amongst the horses of the French army in Germany, and is described by Solleysell. It began by fever, great prostration, and tears running from the eyes, and there was an abundant discharge of a greenish colour from the nostrils.—Fleming. In 1688, influenza was prevalent over the whole of Europe, affecting both men and horses. In 1699 Europe and America suf-fered from the disease, and again in 1732 it prevailed in both hemispheres. In 1767 it once more appeared in both horses and dogs were hiable to its attacks.—Williams. In 1776, after a very severe winter and warm summer, with an earthquake, influenza spread over Europe, attacking horses and dogs first and human beings afterwards. Poultry died of an epizoctic with deflaxion from the eyes, During the present century it has raged with varying degrees of intensity—in 1849-50, 1863-4, 1672-3, also the visitation which, I think I can safely say, we have just passed through. It is a matter which bears con-siderable discussion among veterinarians, as to whether it is, contagious or infectious. Mr. James Law, one of the highest authorities, strongly advocates the contagious fleory, and Mr. Greene, M. R. C. V. S., late of St. John, records the following fact :—'' I always was of the opinion that influenza lime has been done exactly right, and the syrup is allowed to settle after being boiled down to the granulating point, little farther clarification is needed. Egg Production in Autumn. Give the Leghorns the best food to be ob-tained, and there will be little complaint about eggs. The quality, quantity, and size are satisfactory. Not one person in ten knows how to feed fowls, or to give the treatment they deserve. Farmers in general do not get the full benefit of the fowls they keep about them. Too often they tolerate them instead of keeping them. For the money invested, a hen pays as large a profit as a cow. Farmers do not stop to inquire into the matter tho-roughly. Heeding only the larger things, the little once are allowed to escape. They are satisfied if their hens produce a fair quantity of eggs during the first months of the year, while in theminth, tenth, and eleventh months fowls may be made to give the golden profit. Fresh eggs are prized at this season. Fowls, in fact, have been left to shift for themselves, Purity of breed also tells on the propitious time, the purely bred fowls responding more readily to the demand than the mongret. Give the Leghorms the best food that the forth and there will be no complaint when the usual autumn dearth comes on there must be no stinting of the birds, and their allowance must be given the year round. The Brown Leghorns are then in almost com-Egg Production in Autumn.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

GATHER THE LEAVES.

One of the minor labours of the farm in One of the minor labours of the farm in November, and still one of great value, is the gathering of leaves primarily for bedding for stock, and secondarily for making manure. For both these purposes leaves serve well, and save much straw. A leaf is an insignificant thing in itself, but a thousand leaves, which can be gathered in three minutes, amount to something, and they make a manure rich in potash and other saline matters. Gather the leaves, that nothing may be lost which will contribute to the fertility of the farm,— Massachusetts Ploughman.

ONTARIO CATTLE.

Third—When the varied means of extinc-tion are inefficacious wine growers must have recourse to the American vine. Fourth—In future plantations of resisting American plants must be organized in every province and wine-growing centre, and the plants so introduced must be distributed among the cultivators of the vine to allow them to study their conditions of adaptation. *Fifth*—In the districts that are completely inediate and direct introduction of American shoots for grafting purposes, but without trunk or roots, and such shoots, if they are of the year's growth, must be brought into the country with all the precutions that the administration and science may deem neces-sary, and subject to all the prescriptions that have and regulations may determine. Sizth—The Congress must respectfully in-form the Government that it deems a reform on the solutions have struck every one as proving that the Congress had not achieved much in its elsen sittings beyond recom-mending the introduction of the American viges, now adopted all over Europe.

Never Fails to Cure.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can. Dear Sir.—After trying doctors and variou medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, J we induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me. MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIS.

Saved Her Life. Baved Her Life. Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario. Dear Sir, --I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of sav-ing my life. MRS. MARY LEONARD.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Hampton, Durham County, Ontario I had dyspepsia, indigestion and biliousness 10 years. I had to give up work. I proceed some of your BLOOD SYRUP, and was fully stored to health in a short time. I gained pounds in three weeks. I recommend it a enuine stomach cleanser and gblood purifier. CAPT. R. H. BUNT. First—To defend the vineyards at any cost whenever it may be possible to do so, and to prevent the invasion and propagation of the insect at any cost. Second—The extinction of all focuses of phylloxera by insecticide substances, and other modes of relief that must be employed in the cases that science and experience may recommend

Curres Coughs and Colds. Burford, Brant County, Ontario Dear Sir,-In February, 1876, I was afflict with a severe cough, which grew worse, g faing me to my room, and was finally pronound incurable by my physician. In January, 1877 commenced using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRU when I commenced to gain in strength, and and the I was enabled to de a fair day's wo My cough is now entirely sone. ISAAC HORNER, J. P.

ISAC HORNER, J. P. Saved His Life. RIVIERE TROIS PISTOLES, Co. Temiscousts, One DEAR SIR, --For nearly four years I was afflicid ed with a bad cough and a strong tendency to consumption. I could scarcely eat anything, any was unable to rest either night or day. I was given up to die, especially as nly father had diec of consumption. I was advised to use you BLOOD SYRUP, and after having used orli-three bottles, I found myself greatly relieved and quite cured. You can make use of this, i you desire, and I can sitest to the truth of all m letter contains. Yours respectfully. CHARLES DEGARDIN.

Best Medicine I Ever Took I have given your INDIAN BLOOD trial, and must say it is the best me yer took. W. S. LATTII Cartwright, Durham County, Oniario.

Good Family Medicine. I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYR Family Medicine for two years, and the rery valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-medicine. Arkena, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Fermor, Addington Co., Ontario, Ca. Dear Sir, - This is to certify that your Y NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has complete ine of Dyspepsia. WILLIAM CROP

Dyspepsia and Laver Complaint. Desert Lake, Addington Co., Ontario, Dear Sir.-Your Great INDIAN B SYRUP is the best medicine I ever m Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I recon it to all similarly afflicted. BEN. EL

to all similarly annound. Diseases of the Lunga. West Lorne, Eigin County, Ontario, Can Dear Sir, -I we afflicted with Lung D and Pain in my side, but after a short b your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP my is now better than it has been for years. J. W. CAME

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.-UNEOU. AS A LIVEE REGULATOR AND BLOOD

FIER ARKONA, Lambton County, O Dear Sir,---I have used your INDIAN VRUP, and believe it to be the best L sotor and Blood Purifier in use W.A. F

Cures Liver Complaint WrstPORT, Leeds Co.,

Dear Sir,-I was a great su Complaint, and having tried of ittle or no effect. I was indu-rour INDLAN BLOOD SYR port. I think your Syrup CHARL BEN

DISPERSIA AND INDIGESTION. DISPERSIA AND INDIGESTION. West Lotte, Elgin County, Ontario, Canas Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INI SLOOD SYRUP has oured me of Dynamic SLOOD SYRUP has oured me of Dynamic Local Syrup and the Market Statement of the Statement SLOOD SYRUP has oured me of Dynamic Statement of the Statement of the Statement of the Statement of the Statement Statement of the St

CAUTION TO DI Messrs NORTHRUP & LY. Toronto. The public are o



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1880.

ONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

THURSDAY, November 4.

PRODUCE.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> has been firm almost all over si last; but the movement seems not to have p large, in consequence of small receipts and last year. The total deliveries by farmers in the whole of the United Kingdom from August 29 to October 9 amounted to 964,952 qrs., against 368,548 qrs. last year ; and the average price for the seaany was lis. 5d., against 47s. 8d. in the correspond-ing period last year. It is now generally ad-mitted that the English and French crops have been over-estimated, and that both England and nce will need to import more than was at cted, while it is also thought that this will have less to spare than was at first The exact extent of the errors n the first estimates, or the condition of the upply and demand in all the importing and exorting world, cannot be clearly seen, and the es, therefore, seem to be in favour of rather tled markets. But we see that Beerbohm t the 15th ult., after a caroful review of the situcludes :- "It must be openly confessed hat as far as can be now seen, it is not clear that here is any greater abundance in the present eal season than in the past one." 'Continental ices state that in France during the week on the 16th ult., the inland markets read scantily supplied on the whole ; farmers ged in the fields, thrashed but little. and for wheat continued quite active, ally as flour was easier to sell. Thus, wheat and rye, the latter being very ought after for Germany. Barley was m, and oats tending upwards. The re-peived from wheat markets for the week 48 dearer; 19 firm; 14 unsettled; 1 quiet, wer. Imports were small, not over oneof those in the previous week, and the t quotation of American when this tak to a d, per quarter f.o.b. cars at Rouge on the ult. German markets seen to have been and during the week ending on the 16th ult. Eggs, fr Eggs, fresh, per doz... Apples, per bag... Onions, per bag... Cabages, per bush.. Cabages, per doz... Celer, per doz... Turnips, per bag... Carrots, per bag... Parsnips, per bag... Parsnips, per bag... Parsnips, per bag... At Berlin wheat on the spot was generally offered in inferior qualities, and bought by nillers. For forward delivery the market was at first very animated, in sympathy with rye, but could not keep pace with the latter article, and became flatter. Owing to the reaction for rs. For forward delivery the market was <text> arily terms of achivery, it came to the structure linkty result—that wheat for the current month was actually lower than rye. At Hamburg there was much excitement prevalent, caused chiefly by the conviction that Germany would very, it came to this extraorbeen speculation can rule the West. The chances, however, seem to be in favour of an indrease in receipts shortly. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea-board ports, and the rail shipments from Western te and river ports :-<text><text><text><text><text><text> Total. 44,963,052 43,041,830 43,798,689 38,855,631 The following table shows the top prices of the ifferent kinds of produce in the Liverpool mar-st for each market day during the week :-oet, 28, 6 p.m. 6 p.m. Nov. 1, 6 p.m. Nov. 2, 8 p.m.
 Ôn
 Ôn<

ands have been offered daily at lower and would hot bring over \$3.80 to \$3.85. ots as before at \$4.15 to \$4.65. AT-The market has remained firm, but rement seems to have been small; spring scarce all over, and fall is not offering to tent on the spot. Some cargoes of fall outside have changed Mands; one lot of rought \$1.05 on track. Spring sold in car-

so that prices are unsettled. Cod has rold as before at \$5 per quintal. Other sorts nominal. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers, lots .- Herrings, Labrador, bbls. \$7.50; shore, \$6 to \$6.25; splits, \$5.60; round, \$5; balf bbls, \$5; salmon, salt water, none odfiah, per 112 lbc; \$5; bolieless, per h., 5 to 6o; irout, \$5.50; whilefish; \$375 to \$4; mackerel, bbls. none; half, bbls, none; sardines, ‡'s, 12 to 12bc; do, ‡'s 20 to 22c. TOBACCOS-Unchanged, with sales of blacks at 16c. for Peerless; at 18c. for Blackhawk and Blackbird; Rough-and-Ready also brought 32c. for No., and 31c. for No. 2 in bond. Other brands are steady, but unchanged. Quotations are as follows:--Blacks, 10's, in boxes, 3'to 40c.; ¹/s, 6's, and 6's, in catties, 38 to 42c.; brights, navy, 3's, 45 to 56c.

 Creased considerably, but all have been wanted and prices firmer at \$10 to \$16, with the general run \$12 to \$12.
 Straw-The supply has continued to be in-sufficient and prices have remained firm at \$3.60
 Straw-The supply has continued to be in-sufficient and prices have remained firm at \$3.60
 Straw-The supply has continued to be in-sufficient and prices have remained firm at \$3.60
 Straw-The supply has continued to be in-sufficient and prices have remained firm at \$3.60
 Straw-The supply has continued to be in-sufficient and prices have remained firm at \$3.60
 Straw-The supply has continued to be in-sufficient and prices have even made at former at \$10 to \$16, or loads, and firm at \$0 to \$2.0
 ArrLass-The demand for car-lots is slack, but god sound which fruit would bring \$1.25 to \$4.50; red \$2.50; wines-port \$1.50; hea.\$2.20 to \$3.60; sheary, \$1.50; \$1.00, \$2.20 to \$3.50; in-a, \$2.60 to \$5.60; in-a, \$2.60 to \$2.50; wines-port \$1.50; hea.\$2.20 to \$3.50; in-a, \$2.60 BAG FLOUR, by car-lots, f.o.c. GRAIN, f.o.b.

05 14 12 0 3 0 76 0 74 0 71 0 66 0 60 0 70 0 68 0 87 Red winter Red winter..... Spring wheat, No. 1... "No. 2... No. 3... " No. 3...... Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs... Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs... " Choice No. 2, per 48 lbs... " No. 2, per 48 lbs... " Extra No. 3. " No. 3. Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs...." " No. 2, "

Rye PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. Wheat, fall, new, per bush.....

vice. vice. vice. vice. vice. vice. Peas. us. Dressed hogs. per 100 lbs... beef. hind-quarters. per 100 lbs... Mutton, by carcase. per 100 lbs... Geese. each.... vurkeys. Geese, each.... Turkeys, each.... Butter, pound rolls... Do. large rolls... Do. tub dairy... Eggs, fresh, per doz... Porstoes per hor

Farms for Sale, al gallon :--Common, none; medium, 55 ; and choice 65 to 750; Sugar-house es, none; and West India, in hids, 40 to barrels, 43 to 450. T--There has been but little business done the week. Layers and Muscatelles have billing only in small lots at former prices, ins seem to have been rather easy and old in job lots at 80. Sultanas have been ring; one lot of 1,000 boxes sold at 90., but te now held in job-lots half a cent higher. Its are firm; new have sold in lots of 50 at 640., which may be taken as the bottom market. Prunes have been going officing job lots at 580. Nuts are unchanged.

FOR SALE IN WESTERN ONTA IO; list sent to any address. LES E. BRYDGES, Real Esta ARM FOR SALE-LOT 19, CON. 16, NACC to sores, adjoining Fergus : for price and s apply FRANCIS BEATTLE, Fergus P.O. RGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS -otels, mills, and city property ; full particuof the market. Prunes have been going offlairly well in job lots at 5jc. Nuts are unchanged. Quotations are as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:-Raisins, layers, \$2.50 to \$2.75; London, do., new, \$2.85 to \$3.25; losse Muscatelle, \$2.65 to \$2.20; Valencias, new, 8 to 8jc.; seediess, 8 to 8jc.; Sultanas, 9j to 10c.; currants, 1870, ordinary to fine, in barrels, 9j to 6c; choice new, in cases, none; in bar-rels, 6j to 7c.; filberta, 8j to 9jc.; walnuts, 8 to 8jc.; almonds, Ivica, 17 to 18c.; Tarragona, 18 to 20c.; prunes, 5j to 6jc.; Brazil nuts, 10c.; lemon peel, 22 to 23c.; orange do.; 20 to 22c.; citron do., 85 to 38c. tels, mills, and city property ; full particu-fices and terms. ADAMSON & LAMB, as street north, Hamilton.

RM FOR SALE OR RENT-108 ACF area, on angle in the from Caledonia imand. Apply Box 66, Paris P. O. 418-R SALE-FARMS IN TOWNSHIPS OF

Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Mulmur, and Fios, punty of Simooe. Send for list. E. LAKE & O., Stayner, or WILKIN B. BUTLER, 51 King reet east, Toronto. 401-13 55, 100 WILL BUY THE MARTIN HOME-STELTD, 100 acres; five miles from Port Hope : excellent building. Terms casy. Address, JOHN MARTIN, Port Hope, for cir-cular. to 38c. How-Has been quiet but steady, with sales ofts of 50 bags at \$4.15, and small lots firm at 10 to \$4.50. TSR-Trout has continued to sell at \$3.50, and itefish has been moving at \$3.75 to \$4; but ofts are very small and the atch not in yet. that prices are unsettled. Cod has cold as ore at \$5 per quintal. Other sorts nominal. outgings itend as follows the outside prices

ular. 4494 TWO FARMS FOR SALE IN THE TOWN-SHIP of Scarboro, in the County of York, me mile east of Malvin in good state of culti-ration. Apply to L. W. SECOR, on the pre-nises. 449-3

52,000, HALF CASH, WILL PURCHASE S2,000, a 100 scre farm in Georgins, York county; 50 scres cleared; 7 scres of fall wheat, and a scres of rye in the ground. Convenient to school, churches, and good markets. Apply to HUGH THORNHER, Yachell P.O.

\$2,200 -HALF CASH - WILL PUR CHASE 100-acre farm in Orillia; o acres cleared; well fenced; watered; good frame buildings; three miles from Orillia town. Apply to JOHN NELSON, Price's Corner's, Ontario.

Ontario. 4416 IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE—I HAVE on hand for sale a large list of improved farms in the best counties in the Province; prices and terms to suit purchasers; list and full particulars on application to W. G. MRDOCK, Solicitor, Toronto. '399-5 2

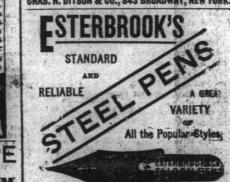
Solicitor, Toronto. 399-52 100 ACRES FOR SALE-LOT 7, 1sr CON. Derby, 4 miles from Owen Sound county town, situated on Georgian Bay; close to mills, schools and churches; 75 acres cleared, with other accommodations required on a farm; Ash-ley pest office on the premises Apply to GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. 24-41.

GEORGE FOLLIS, Postmaster. 424-4. TOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 26, ON THE first concession West Hurontario street, in the township of Mono, 90 acres, clear of stumps and stones; also, lot No. 27. Colpoy Range, town-ship North Keppel, for sale; and a brick hotel in the village of Markdale, for sale or to rent. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH Mo-CUTCHEON, Markdale. 440-10.

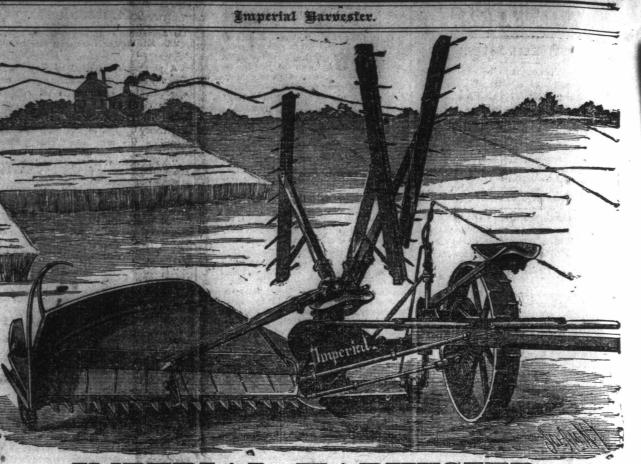
turther particulars apply to JOSEPH Mo-CUTCHEON, Markdale. 440-10 Bernord Cutter of the second state of culturation of the sound state of culturation. Dwelling, barn, and driving house. Living stream, well, and no better soil. Right beside the nising vil-dage of Beeton. Two railways and every other convenience. For particulars apply to ALEX. LILLY, Jr., Beeton, Ont. 4274 TARM FOR SALE - THAT SPLENDID Tarm, being composed of the west half and west half of the east half of lot No. 19, in the first convenience. For particulars apply to ALEX. LILLY, Jr., Beeton, Ont. 4274 TARM FOR SALE - THAT SPLENDID west half of the east half of lot No. 19, in the first conversion west of Hurontario street, in the township of Mone, in the county of Simcoe, con-taining one hundred and fifty acres, more of less; there are twenty five acres of fail wheat on the ground looking well, and about seventy-five acres stummer failowed; two fair houses, a time is also a small orchard. The farm is all well fenced and is about seven miles on a good level troad from Orangeville, the county twen and stones, and is about seven miles on a good level from Orangeville, the county twen and the county of Dufferin, one of the best wheat markets in Ontario. For terms, etc., ap-ply to M. MCCARTHY, Barrister, &c., Orange-ville.

Any book mailed for the retail price mentione above. Liberal reduction for quantities.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOS'TON. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 843 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



For Sale by all Stationers



IMPERIAL HARVESTER.

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



STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.,

31 King Street West, Toronto.

Bop Bitters.

prestand Best Medicine ever Made

tion of Hors, Buchu, Man-Dandelior, with all the best and ive properties "f all other Bilders, greatest Blood Purifier, I iver or, and Life and Health Restoring

an possibly long exist where H

urinary organs, or who m Tenic and mild Stimulan

the "INVALIDS person or family

WIRE FENCING.

The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway

Queen Street, Montreal.

Legal Notice.

For cuts and prices, send to

s they will not

to use Hop B

vile, drugged and Best

ey give new li to and vigor to the aged and infim

Hop littlers and the second se

are what the discuss or all usen ters. Don't wait until you a Te only feel had or missenhile, it may are your life. It has \$500 will be paid for a cs oure or help. Do not suffer suffer,but use and urge them. Remember, Rop Ritters is no drunken noskrum, but the Purses Medicine generation. the With the Medicine generation of the With the Medicine generation of the With the Medicine generation of the With the States

To all whose e

ire an Appet

A GENTS WANTED-SAMPLES FREE-G. G. GERARD, Yorkville, Ont. A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-A STANT employment; light work; no capital equired. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-52

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Augusta, Maine. Address TRUE & CO., 413-52 ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO

learn telegraphing at the Canadian School of Telegraphy, 131 Church street, M. T. FITCH, Manager. 433-52

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell ting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great vari-ety of fancy work, for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Wash-ington street, Boston, Mass. 42-17

Figure 2. Also SALARY per month, All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES promptly paid. SLOAN & CO. 306 George Street, Cincinnati, 0. 49-2

 BONS.

 \$1 03

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00

 1 00
 . 0.42. 5 1000

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

000.000

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

CATTLE.

Lours-The market seems to have become mer with rather a better demand, but the jount of business reported has been very all Superior extra sold last week at \$4.75 c. and equal to \$4.80, and on Monday at \$4.75 c. Extra firmer, with sales st equal to \$4.67 Thurday, and at \$4.70 on Monday. Spring ra has been nominal. The market closed in-tire but steady, with values unchanged. Jran-Has been wanted at \$11.00, with none seed.

L-There has been one car of very

PROVISIONS.

GROCEBIES.

LEATHER.
Trade has been quiet but steady through the goods, hor such has prevailed for any sort of goods, but all have been going off fairly well. Prices are well maintained, but scarcely, any change can be reported. Stocks are generally light, and held firmly with no disposition manifested to press sales. Sole is unchanged. Split are in good demak and remain sarce. Russets are still scarce and wanted. Canadian calf also is scarce, and good stock goes off readily, but anot be said to have advanced in price.
The set were quoted as follows: -Spanish sole. No 2, to 27, islaut. sole, heavy, 28 to 36c; islaut. sole, high, 28 to 27c; islaut. sole, heavy, 28 to 36c; islaut. sole, high, 28 to 27c; islaut. sole, heavy, 28 to 36c; islaut. sole, heavy, 37 to 39o; upper, light and medium, 38 to 50c; chicago slaut. kip, 76c; native slaut. 50 to 60c; chicago slaut. kip, 76c; native slaut. 50 to 60c; chicago slaut. kip, 76c; native slaut. 50 to 60c; strait, 41, 52 to 51, 50 to 60c; sole, to 60c; sole, sole statis, 55 to 60c; but, sole, heavy, 55 to 50 per doc; frances and wantes and medium. 38 to 50c; chicago slaut. kip, 76c; native slaut. 50 to 60c; sole, sole, basy, 55 to 50 per doc; france, heavy, 55 to 50 per doc; france, heavy, 55 to 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, sole, basy, 55 to 60 per doc; france, heavy, 51 to 50; cod oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, to 60c; sole, 51, 50; od oll, 55 to 60c; sole, 51, 50; od

ENGLISH MARKETS.

ENGLISH MARKETS. BEERBORM, Nov. 3.-London - Floating cargoes-Wheat and maize, stiff; cargoes on passage - wheat and maize, hardening; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 46s. 6d., now 47s.; good cargoes California wheat, was 46s. 6d., now 47s.; do, spring, was 45s. 6d., now 46s.; good cargoes mixed American maize, tale quale, was 46s. 6d., the present or following month, was 44s. 6d.; fair average No. 2 Chicago spring, for hipment the present or following month, was 44s. 6d., now 46s.; fair average mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 26s. 6d., now 26; fair average No. 2 red winter wheat, for prompt shipment, was 56s. 6d., now 46s. (do., for shipment the present or following month, was 46s. 6d., now 46s. 6d. Liverpool-Spot wheat, average red winter, white Michigan and spring, 2d. dearer ; maize, 14d. dearer. land . .

TRADE-Has been rather quiet both in town OSWEGO.

OSWEGO. Nov. 3.-Wheat-Steady ; sales, 4,000 bush. red state at \$1.13, and 400 bush. white state at \$1.11. Corn-Ugchanged ; sales, 1,000 bush. western at 54c Barley-Firm ; 5,000 bush. No. 1 bright Canada at \$1. Canal freights-Un-changed.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO. Nov. 3. -Opening-Wheat-\$1.044 for October. Corn-401 to 404c. now; 404c. for December. Oats-294c. for November; 304c. for December. Pork-\$13.40 now; \$13.50 for January. Lard-\$2.074 for January. 1.01 p.m.-Close-Short rfb, \$2.65 bid, \$4.874 saked for November; \$12.56 for January. Pork-\$12.524 for November; \$12.56 for January. Pork-\$12.524 for November; \$12.56 for December; \$13.70 bid for January. L.03 p.m.-Wheat-\$1.054 bid for November; \$1.05 for December; \$1.05 bid for January. Com--394c. bid tor November; \$106 bid for January. Com--394c. bid tor November; \$04c. bid for December; \$1.05 for November; \$1.05 bid for January. Com--394c. bid tor November; \$04c. bid for December; \$1.05 bid for November; \$04c. bid for December; \$1.05 bid for November; \$1.05 bid for January. Com--394c. bid tor November; \$04c. bid for December; \$1.05 bid tor November; \$04c. bid for December; \$1.05 bid tor November; \$04c. bid for December; \$1.05 bid tor November; \$04c. for January. Com--394c. for November; \$04c. for May.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK. Nov. 8, 12.05 p.m. — Wheat - Irregular; Chicago at \$1.16 to \$1.17; Milwaukee at \$1.18; No. 1 white at \$1.164 to \$1.164 for cash; 8,000 bush, at \$1.164 for November; No.2 red at \$1.184 to \$1.184 for cash; \$1.184 to \$1.184 for November; \$1.29 for cash; \$1.184 for cash; \$1.204 for December; \$0.000 bush, to \$1.07 for at \$1.185 to \$1.17; Milwaukee at \$1.18; No. 2 red at \$1.185 to \$1.19; for cash; \$1.204 for December; \$0.000 bush, to \$1.205 for December; \$0.000 bush, corn, \$48,000 bush, oats, \$2,000 bush; corn, \$48,000 bush, io ats, \$2,000 bush; corn, \$48,000 bush, io ats, \$2,000 bush; pre, HL000 bush; to ats, \$2,000 bush; pre, HL000 bush; to ats, \$2,000 bush; pre, HL000 bush; corn, \$48,000 bush; corts, \$485 bbls; lard, \$466 tos; whiskey, \$485 bush; Exports Wheat, \$09,144 bush; corn, \$22,149 bush;

E. M. MORPHY, 141 Yonge Street, Toronto, Established 38 Years.

Tour time or money renting a farm when you dan BUY on your OWN TIME and TERMS a Fine FARM and HOME With the BEST MARKETS almost at your door. With the BEST MARKETS almost at your door. 300.000 ACRES Finest Farming Lands in the World. Easy paymenta. Long time. Low rate of interest. For terms, address O. M. BARNES, I ansing, Mich. FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES. A very desirable combined farm and mill pro-berty containing fifty acres of the best possible of the stones and a chopper; a new saw mill; a band-some frame house with stone cellar; several args barns, blacksmith shop, and ether build-ings all in good order. Never failing and abun-tings of the best farming sections of Ontario. Lor 2.-One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of the dest farming solves of Ontario.

Lor 3.-East half of Lot 5, 13th Con., Vespra, 100 acres excellent wood land.

Lor 4.—Lot 25, 2nd con., Essa, 200 acres ; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house. This is a very choice lot.

Lor 5.-East half of lot 5, 13th con. of Sunni dale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable timber.

All these properties will be sold at reason prices. One-third purchase money down, ance at 7 per cent.

Apply to

1275

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie.

422-tt or W. THOMPSON & CO., Barris

- 448-2

<section-header>HINES, SKINS, AND WOOL
The serve from the drift section.
The serve from the drift section.
The serve from the section the section is shown to be an existent to the section.
The serve from the feeling second to the section.
The section set to the former curve from the section.
The section set to the section to the section.
The section set to the section to the section.
The section set to the section set to the section.
The section set to the section set t GOLD AND HOW TO MAKE IT Young's Book of Scorets contains over 400 ways of making money easily, honestly and quickly. No capital required: Price, post paid, 50 cents, or 3 for \$1. Send 3c. stamp for catalogue. Liberal.terms to agents. MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., P. O. Box 1120. Montreal, Que. LAW REPORTS. English Common Law Reports, 118 vols., with ndexes. Beautiful set, nearly new, \$250. Also, English Law Reports, in continuation to hepresent time. For sale, cheap. On view at J. RORDANS & CO.'S, Law Stationers, 88 King street east, Toronto. W. S. G. KNOWLES, KNOW THYSELF. NEVER WAST <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

PE" and no per Moli of window them. **0.1.0.** is an absolute and irrestible curre for Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacce and parcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. . Hep Bitters Etc. Co., Rochester,N.Y and Toronto, Ont. Hardware. **BURNELL'S** FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL

Fence. Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. Educational. H. R. IVES & CO.,

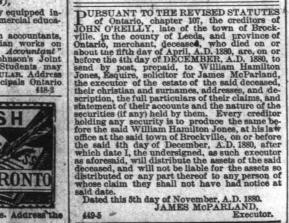
ONTARIO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO,

BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO, (Established in 1968), is the largest and most thoroughly equipped in-stitution in Ganada, making commercial educa-tion a specialty. It is conducted by well known accountants, suthors of the standard Canadian works on bookkeeping, the "Canadian Accountant" (now in its 4th edition) and "Johnson's Joint Stock Company Bookkeeping." Students may enter at any time. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Address ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Principals Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. 448-2

HOPE THE DEAF TheBRITISH Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums RENTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Maturel Drum. Remain in position without aid, and are not observable. All Con-versation and even whitpers heard distinctly. We re-ter to those same these. Send for descriptive circular. Address B. W. Opener Sth & Bace Sta, Cincinnati, o. merieau College IORONTO

Students may enter at any time. Address the ecretary.

Established 38 Years. Constantity receiving the latest improved Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver, and Silver Watches from \$20; Silver, \$10. Clocks, fu ywards, warranted. Gold Spoctacles from \$2; Steel, with pebbles, 1.50; Ording Presents and Rings in great variety. P.S.—Watches from \$15 upwards are made to order, and have our own name on. Such will be sent to any P. O. in Canada with warranty to carchange, if necessary, on receipt of P. O. order or express C. O. D. Watches and Jewellery carctuly remained. Fluid Beet.





Office, 21 Denison Avenue, Toronto. Itation Free

A CHANCE FOR SALESMEN. THE FONTHILL NURSERIES. We are now prepared to engage a large number of men to canvass on Spring sales. We pay handsome salaries, and give steady employment to successful men. Previous experience not es-sential. Apply, giving references to STONE & WELLINGTON, STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont. N.B.—A prize of \$100, in gold, is offered by us for the best sample of Pocklington Grapes, to be exhibited at the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario, in the autumn of 1883, grown on vines purchased from us. Orders for this grape will be filled by mail or express during month of October, prepaid on receipt of price, \$200 each, or \$20.00 per dozen. STONE & WELLINGTON. Business Chances. TO RENT-IN WALKERTON-A FIRST CLASS stand. The proprietor will let wood and blacksmith shop, or wood shop separately, to responsible partices, for a term of years Possession given 1st January, 1881. Wholesale Dry Goods.



WM. PARKS & SON, COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills, ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single and double and twisted. CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description.

BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL

at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal. For sale by the wholesale trade throughout the

AGENTS: 444-59 ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGHI St., Montreal WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. JToronto. 444-58

A she w

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Friday morning by THE MAIL PREVENC COMPANY, at their Printing House, correct of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. M. FUNTING, Managing Director,

