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RLES CLUTHE'S D PERFECTED TRUSSES.

d States and Canada, March, 1882,

ople Ruptured have not the slightest idea niness prevents thousands from obtaining all when they can hardly live any longer rike them for help. CLUTHE's is the only kUss INSTITUTION in Canada. More ured and adjusted during the last fifteen r Truss makers in Canada combined. Of the its varieties over 35,000 are in use in Canada,

Pattern Trusses, German Pattern Trusses utches of all sizes and finish, Suspensiary ys for Falling. Syringes at all prices. Spinal atus to traighten Club Foot without cutting sis, Weak Legs. Elastic Stockings, Knee

k on Rupture and Human Frame, valuable 8 King Street West, Toronto, and treets, Buffalo, N.Y.

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usiness College,

112 AND 114 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, superior facilities for acquiring a sound okkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic ess Correspondence, Phonography, aghly taught by competent teachers. for new Catalogue.

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Analytical Report on Each Bottle, 6 Years Old. LLERIES. AGARULIN, ISLAND OF ISLAY,

APHRVAIG, ARGYLLISHIRE. W Offices, 5 Dixon St., Glasgow.

Tenders Manted.



otice to Contractors.

ed tenders, addressed to the undersigned endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence i," will be received at this office until the l of the eastern and western mails on DAY, the 13th day of November next, for netruction of a lock and regulating weir e deepening and enlargement of the upper ce of the Cornwall Canal.

for the construction of a lock, ogether he enlargement and deepening of the uptrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or midvision of the Williamsburg Canals.

lers will also be received until TUESDAY, h day of November next, for the extension pierwork and deepening, &c., of the chanthe upper entrance of the Galops Canal. ap of the head or upper entrance of the rall Canal and the upper entrance of the rall Canal (together with plans and cations of the respective works, can be Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tues-bickenson's Landing, on and after Tues-e 30th day of October next, where printed of tender can be obtained. p, plans, and specifications of the works one at the head of the Galops Canal can be this office and at the lock-keeper's house, e place, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th November next, where printed forms of an be obtained.

can be obtained.

ractors are requested to bear in mind that will not be considered unless made in accordance with the printed forms, and the case of firms—except there are atthe actual signatures, the nature of the tion, and residence of each member of the and further, an accepted bank cheque for not Two Thousand Dollars must accome Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the tendering declines entering into constants. works at the rates and on the terms e thus sent in will be returned to the ive parties whose tenders are not accepted. Department does not, however, bind itself

owest or any tender By order, A. P. BRADLEY,

VEERLY MAIL, printed and published.
Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTOMPANY, at their Printing House, cornelag and Bay streets. Toronto. C. W.
TING. Managing Director.

VOL. XI. NO. 606.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements inserted under this neutring, 5 cents per wor, as h insertion, or 20 cents per word for five insertions Subscribers can do The Mail good service by lling advertisers that they read their adver-s-ments in The Mai. CANADIAN LAND ADVERTISER CONwith map of Ontario, supplied or receipt of thre cent stamp. W. J. FENTON & CO., 50 Adelaid street east. Toronto.

FLDERSLIE-COUNTY BRUCE-200 ACRES 125 cleared ; clay foam ; well watered ; frame as and dwelling. Dr. COOKE, Chesley. RRIN TOWNSHIP—VALUABLE FARM for sale; 3 miles from Acton and Rockwood stations; 12 miles from Guelph; 100 acres; 90 cleared and free from stumps; soil, clay loam; well fenced and drained; watered by living stream and excellent well; capital stone house, 30 x 40; cellar full size; bank barn. 60 x 40; stone foundations. fitted up for cattle underneath; young and old orchard. Apply to T. DOCKRAY, 18 Mercer street, Toronto.

TARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF CHOICE land, 34 miles from Streetsville; a good rough-cast house and outbuildings complete; unlimited supply of water on place. Address JOHN BEATY, Streetsville.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES OF CHOICE land, 31 miles from Streetsville; a good rough-cast house land outbuildings complete; unlimited supply of water on place. Address JOHN BEATY, Streetsville. ARMS FOR SALE IN WESTERN OF

TARM FOR SALE - THE MCKELLAR homestead, three miles south of Aivinston, being one of the best farms in the Province of Ontario, containing 217 acres, 125 cleared and under a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered with beach and maple; the soil cannot be surpassed, and the river Sydenham ranning though, the centre makes a most deannot be surpassed, and the river Sydenham unning through the centre makes a most de-trable farm for stock raising. Apply to JOHN McKELLAR, Alvinston, Ont. TARM FCR SALE—150 ACRES—10 MILES from Toronto; two fine brick houses; three barns, orchards, and every convenience, for grain or stock; cannot be beat; terms to suit purchaser; immediate possession. Box 280, MAIL Office.

of Arran, (200 acres,) 170 cleared, 60 in grass 30 in fall wheat, 10 fall ploughed; good buildings, well watered. Half mile from the incorporated village of Tara, For particulars apply to J. DEAN, Invermay. MIRST-CLASS FARM-LOT 27, 6TH CON.

FOR SALE - IN NOTTAWASAGA - A choice farm; 200 acres. A large orchard of choice fruit, good buildings, and water. Apply C. J. CHAPMAN. Duntroon P.O.. Ont. DOR SALE-FARMS AND WILD LANDS IN I Simcoe and Grey counties. Apply to LAID LAW & NICOL, Stayner, or J. D. LAIDLAW

ONTARIO FARMS FOR SALE ON FAV-OURABLE terms—stock, grain, and dairy farms in all parts of the province. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. 100 ACRE IMPROVED FARM — ONLY half mile from Town of Chatham, County of Kent, Garden of Canada, Will be sold at public auction, in Town of Chatham, at the Renkin house, on 15th November. A. M. ROLLS,

Properties Tanted.

WANTED-A PLOT OF LAND CONTAIN-V ING five acres in vicinity of some town on Ontario. Address, stating price and terms of sale, to H. JAMESON, Castlederg, Ont.

Situations Vacant.

A 8 NEEDLEWOMAN AND MATRON'S assistant, at the Girls' home, Hamilton. Apply, with references, to the president, 21 Her kimer street, Hamilton.

Teachers Wanted.

TRACHER WANTED FOR S. S. No. 12
Mone; holding second or third class certificate; personal application preferred. DAVID
BROWN, Sec.-1reas., Shelburne. TEACHER WANTED—FOR SCHOOL SECTION. No. 6 Camden, for year 1884; state salary; enclose testimonials. Address SAMUEL WARK, Dresden Post-office, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR S. S. NO. 3, Cariow and Mayo; male or female; third class certificate. Apply, stating salary, to W. H. McMUNN, Sec.-Treas., Hermon P. O., Ont. THEACHER WANTED-MALE OR FEMALE I —for school section No. 10 East Luther, Apply, stating salary, experience, if any, etc., to SAMUEL BENNY, Colbeck. THEACHER WANTED-A SECOND-CLASS

Normal teacher, male, wanted for school section No. 5, Sherbrooke township, for 1884 salary \$400 per annum. Apply to DANIEL DICKHOUT, S. T., Stromness P. O., Haldimand CECOND CLASS TEACHER WANTED— for 1884, for S. S., No. 10. Amaranth; state salary. Apply to R. DYNES, Amaranth Station P. O., Ontario.

WANTED-A SCHOOL TEACHER, MALE or female, for school section No. 1, town-ship Himsworth, for 1881; salary \$250 per annum. Apply to JUHN KENNEDY, Powassan, Ont.

Business Chances.

DUFFALO BUSINESS COLLEGE—ESTAB-LISHED thirty years—affords, young men unequalled advantages for obtaining practical business education; experienced teachers; im-proved course; finest college building in Am-erica; six hundred students annually; large il-lustrated catalogue free. J. C. BRYANT & SON, Buffalo, N.Y.

DOR SALE OR TO RENT, OR TRADE FOR other property, a first-class grist mill, saw mill, shingle factory, and good house, and other buildings. All in good running order and on reasonable terms. Apply to ROBERT HAS-SARD, Conn P.O. WOOLLEN MILL FOR SALE-\$1,400 WILL

W purchase a woollen mill in complete running order with dwelling house and an acre of ground; seven miles from Lucknow; a great bargain; worth at least \$2,000; terms easy; immediate possession. R. A. HODGKINSON, Kinlough; or CAMERON & CAMPBELL, bankers, Lucknow.

Personal.

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

Articles Wanted. WANTED-A FILE OF THE NEW YORK
Weekly or the New York Ledger for any
year between 1860 and 1880. Address Box 262,
Mail Office, Toronto, stating price.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON GOOD FARM security at 64 per cent; charges low; no commission. WELLS, GORDON & SAMPSON

MONEY TO LOAN—A LARGE AMOUNT of money to loan at 6 per cent, on farm or city property. BUTLER & LAKE, 66 King street east, Toronto. MONEY TO LEND-PRIVATE FUNDS, AT VI lowest rates, on mortgage or real estate. Farm property preferred. Apply J. FORREST, 15 Masonic Hall, Toronto street, Toronto. TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CAN-ADA—Money to loan on city and farm p at lowest rates and on favourable terms £26,500 STERLING TO LOAN—TO PAY of old mortgages or for other purposes. Notes discounted. J. ARMSTRONG, LVictoria street, Toronto.

Business Cards. OOOPERATION-WANTED-\$40 AND \$50 O per month made by school teacher others who have leisure; no samples no DONALD S. McKINNON, 8 Adelaide

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE Horse Infirmary, &c., Temperance stree Toronto. Classes for students begin Oct. 26th A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon.

Specific Articles.

MANCER CURE--\$1,000 FORFEIT-IMMI The only permanent cure in the world two 3c stamps for particulars. S. C. S.

Catarrh.

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

Agents Manted.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

PECIAL OFFER-25 NEW AND HAND

KAIL WAY NEW .

The Canada Pacific railway locomotive vorks in Montreal have 21 engines under way for the line, to be finished early in the win-

A special meeting of directors of the Lonon Junction railway was held at London on Monday at which it was resolved to lease the ine to the Credit Valley railway for nine hundred and ninety-nine years.

It is estimated that the world's stock of ocomotives consi ts of 66,000; of passenger cars, 120,000: of freight cars, 500,000; and he capital invested in railways, £4,000,000.

A special meeting of the Council of the township of Bedford, county of Frontenac, is to take place on Monday, 19th November, to take into consideration the submitting of a by-law to grant a bonus towards extending the Kingston and Pembroke railway to the village of Westport. The spark arrester invented by Mr. T.

Patterson, superintendent of the G. T. R., shops at Stratford, has been in use on several of the passenger engines for some months, and has proved of great value. It consists of a cone-shaped contrivance of wire cloth fixed on top of the smoke-stack, which grinds up the cinders so fine that they fall on the car next the engine, and are immediately ex-

The aggregate earnings of sixty-four railroads on this continent for the month of September were \$39,572,620; for the same month last year they amounted to \$35,729,-133, snowing an increase of \$3,843,487. The earnings for the nine months ending September 31st were \$274,127,572, or an increase of \$26,968,680 over the same months last year. The increase in mileage for the nine months was 5,384 miles. The average earnings per mile were \$5,042, as against \$5,046 of the

preceding year.

A large item in the expense of maintaining a sleeping car is the washing bill. The Pulla a sleeping car is the washing bill. The Pullaman Company's entire outfit includes 50,000 sheets, 46,000 pillow-slips, 13,000 blankets, 16,000 hand-towels, and 6,000 roller-towels. A oar is entirely emptied and cleaned as soon A car is entirely empited and cleaned as soon as it reaches its destination, and the linen is sent straight to the laundry. The Wagner Gempany's total equipment is 4,00 woollen blankets, 13,851 linen sheets, 12,202 pillow-slips, 5,740 hand-towels, and 2,347 roller-towels. The expense of keeping the Wagner Company's bedding clean is \$30,000 a year, the Pul wagner company's couler is expense. the Pul man Company's outlay is larger.

A Californian railroad superintendent has given an estimate of the cost of an average train on a first-class railroad :- For an express train-locomotive, \$12,000; baggage car, \$1,200; smoking car, \$5,000; dining room car, \$12,000; five first-class Pullmans

\$18,000 each; total, \$120,000. The ordinary express train represents about \$85,000. Some Pullman cars cost \$30,000. The average value of a freight train is still greater than that of a passenger train it the rolling stock and value of property are included. Sometimes the through freight trains aggregate in value from \$250,000 to \$300,000. The Canada Pacific railway experimenta farms have all been located and place

cultivation. They are situated as follows :-Secretan, Rusn Lake, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Sidewood, Dunmore Stair, Tilley, and Gleichen, along the line of the Canada Pacific railway. Two acres of grain have been sown on each place with a view to test the results of fall seeding; the remainder of the tilled soi will be seeded in the spring. The farms have been securely fenced, and placed in charge of a responsible man. They are so situated that they can be easily seen from the train. In addition to testing the g owing of grain, roots and vegetables will also be cultivated in the different localities

An interesting legal contest on the approaches to the new cantilever bridge at the Falls is now in progress. The Canada Sonthern seized the lands on the American side of the river belonging to the Wilmer estate. upon which they erected expensive abut ments and approaches to the bidge. A commissioner was appointed to fix the value of the land taken, and the Wilmer heirs, through eminent counsel, sharply contest, and claim that as the railroad took their property without permit, they were trespassers, and it follows that all the costly improvements made by the bridge builders thereon now belong to the owners of the land, and they propose to secure said in creased valuation. It is estimated the ex pense of the anutment is in the neighbour hood of \$100,000. Both sides are ably repre sented, and the result of this new and inte esting legal question is watched with interes

Mrs. O'Hearn, River street, Toronto, uses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for her cows for Cracked and Sore Teats; she thinks there is nothing like it. She also used it when he horses had the Epizootic with the very bes results. Do not be persuaded to take any other Oil in place of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil Mamma: "Mercy on us, children, stop that noise. What are you quarrelling

Little Nell : "We isn't a quarreling." Mamma: "Then what is all this noise about? What is Harry scolding for, and why

are you bulling his bair?"
"Little Neil: "It's only play, mamma,
We is pretendin' we is married." Last year the Canada Pacific Railway Con any paid duties to the amount of \$800,000 This year, though they use as much material, the duties will only reach \$75,000. The change is the result of the improvement manufacturing facilities, by reason o which the company can purchase in Canada more of the material necessary in the con-struction and running of the road than for-

A divorce was recently granted in Bosto for what at first sight appears a very frivol-ous cause. On the second night after mar-riage the husband seized a valuable handpainted toilet bottle from his wife's dressing table and flung it at a caterwauling cat in th back yard. This was held to be an offence of sufficient magnitude to justify the judge i granting a divorce. This decree establishe the inviolable sacredness of a wife's goods For while a husband has a perfect and un-alienable right to fling out of window at howling dog or crying cat his boot-jack, his slippers, his hair brush, his razor-strops, and even in extreme cases the razors themselves, he must keep his clumsy hands off his wife's

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1883. UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

Secretary Folger on Saturday decided that lower seeds are not dutiable.

The estimated reduction of the debt of the United States for Uctober is ten and a halt There is much excitement in Camden, Pa., over five cases of smallpox. It is feared the

disease will spread.

The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that \$40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions the next fiscal year. It is reported that Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, has sold 4,000,000 acres of Florida land to an English syndicate at \$1.25 A society has been organized in Des Moines, Ia., to help discharged convicts to obtain honourable employment and to pre-

Notwithstanding the reduction in the letter postage, the receipts of the Washington post-office have been \$5,000 greater this month than last October.

000,000, and Oliver Ames and William G. Weld, \$6,000,000 each. Weld, \$5,000,000 cach.

Feeney, who, last September created such excitement in the British consulate by dis-

charging several barrels of a revolver, was ecently sent to an insane asylum The people of Latayette, O., and vicinity are greatly alarmed by the report that a line which escaped from the railroad wreck a few weeks ago is roaming about the country. Mitchell Putnam, 103 years of age, trav-eled alone from Texas to South Carolina to see his former home. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and in the Texan struggle. Lieut. Graydon, sent by the Government to make a chart of San Francisco harbour with a view to fortilying it against attack,

Theodore Fagin, of Cincinnati, doing business as Louis Fagin & Sons, flour mills, has assigned. The mill is one of the largest in that city. No statement of liabilities is made. The demand for carp in the North-Western States and territories is so great that the United States Fish Commission will send two car loads along the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific roads.

The Comptroller of the currency refuses to

grant authority to start a national bank in Indian territory. He holds that the Indians are not citizens, and have no privileges under the Banking Act.

The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue and taxation for the year ended June 30 were \$144.553,000, as compared vith \$1+6,523,900 for 1882, and \$135,229,912 for the year 1881.

Four women and five men, members of the Salvation Army, in full uniform, were arrested while praying on the City hall steps in Brooklyn Thursday evening. They were on Friday held for trial.

Alexander Mead, after four years' litigation, has secured a verdict of \$5,000 against David S. Husted for burning his barn three

times. Mead is a wealthy florist, and Husted a large farmer. A feud had existed between Congressman Finnerty has received the fol-lowing cablegram from A. M. Sullivan, in London:—"It is positive that none but mem-bers of the English bar will be allowed active

bers of the English bar will be allowed active participation in court." This refers to the trial of O'Donnell.

On Sunday night, during the services at the Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart, at East Sagnaw, the floor settled and a small panic ensued, but owing to the presence of mind of some one nobody was seriously hurt. The worshippers sought all availhurt. The wors able means of exit; many leaving by the

If the present rates of the receipts and kept up throughout the year, the surplus wil ut \$60,000,000 against \$145,000,000 last year. It is believed, however, that the surplus will be much larger than indicated unless the pension office makes heavy demands upon the treasury.

Twins Born in a Street Car. St. Louis, Nov. 5 .- Annie Lutz, wife of labourer, gave birth to twins in a street ca last evening. A large number of cars were delayed. The police had to guard the car ntaining the patient.

O'Donnell's Wife in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.-Mrs. O'Donnell wife of Carey's slayer, is living here as a servant. The pair lived unhappily, and have been separated several years. O'Donnell was here rive years ago, suffering from a mysterious wound.

Marrying a Murderess, WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 .- Joseph H. Brad ley, aged 80, one of the most prominen lawyers in the district, has married Mar Harris, who was tried in 1865 for the murd f Burrouss, a treasury clerk. The defence was raroxysmal insanity, and the prisoner was equitted. Bradley was her counsel.

Arrested for Mardering his Son, PRINCETON, Wis., Nov. 5.—Ellen Long vidow, and L. S. Whittemore, father of the have been arrested for the murder. The de ectives learned that Mrs. Long once at tempted to poison Whittemore's wife. The arched her house and found the blood clothes she wore at the time of the murder, and a butcher's knife and two razors stained with blood. In a well on her premises a club was found with blood marks on it. The neighbours say a criminal intimacy existed between the widow and Whittemore, and the fact was known to his son, who was probably dispose to stop the scandal. It is believed the bowas killed by Mrs. Long in a cellar, and the father carried the body to the river an 1 hid i in the place where he pretended to discover it ten days later. Mrs. Long is a daughter of the county judge.

An Unresisting Man Shot and Clubbed to Death by a New York Constable, New York, Nov. 4.—Policemen Wm Conroy last night brought in as a prisone Peter Keenan, whose head was covered with blood from cuts caused by the policeman's club. In his abdomen was a bullet wound, He died soon after. Conroy stated that he arrested Keenan for being drunk and disorderly; that a mob assulted him, and he was obliged to use his club and revolver. An investigation shows that the policeman had been drinking heavily, and that in a liquor saloon on East Softh streat he assaulted several persons with-out cause, and finally attacked Keenan, who was quietly standing near the bar, interfering neither with the policeman nor anyone else, and after shooting him without warning dragged him from the saloon and clubbed him long after he had become unconscious.

Conroy made several contradictory statements about the matter. He has been ar-

Handsome Young Lady Murders a Ric Englishman and Steals His Property. WICHITA, Ks., Nov. 1,-Nellie C. Bailev narged with the murder of Clement Bothemia Indian Territory, was held to-day by the nited States Commissioner for trial. She 21 years old, a handsome brunette, well educated, and moved in the best society in New York city and New Jersey. She met Bothemly, a rich Englishman and a member of the British Association, at St. Louis, and arranged with him to go to Texas and start a

deed for his lands in Kansas valued at \$20,000, and while passing through the Territory en route to Texas shot Bothemly through the head. She then took his trunk, containing diamonds and jewellery worth \$7,000, together with his outfit, consisting of sheep stock worth \$10,000, buried the body at Skeleton ranche, and started south, but was arrested nine miles from the scene of murder.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

General Gleanings from Distant Lands,

EUROPE.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—All the prisoners in the male ward of the county raol at Ionia, Mich., escaped on Saturday alternoon.

Jackson, Mich., Nov. 5.—Thomas McGr gor, alias Edward Beattie, a convict from Macomb county, sent for five years, escaped from the State prison this morning. Three other prisoners escaped at the same time, but were recaptured a short distance from the walls. They cut throug the roof of the west wing during the night, and energed about seven o'clock this morning, sliding down the west wall on the river front. They were discovered by the guard just in time to draw in three out of the four.

Gaol Breakers.

hree out of the four.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Nov. 5. A plot h been discovered in the penitentiary in which a large number of convicts were concerned. They had excavated a tunnel forty-one feet underneath the carriege than and intended

HILLSDALE, Mich., Nov. 1.—On the evening of March 28th John Mulqueen and Adam Glasgow; the latter a Canadian, met in Wyatt's salo in in this city. A short time afterwards Glasgow, with his throat badly cut, made his way out of the side door, falling upon the sidewalk. Mulqueen was seen with a bloody razor in his hand, and then he disappeared, but was caught a few miles from the city. The affray grew out of a feud from the city. The affray grew out of a feud between the two, Glasgow having whipped Mulqueen a few days previously in another saloon. At the coroner's inquest held at the time the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Mulqueen. Prisoner was born and raised in this city, and had before borne a fair character. He is only 26 years of age. Glasgow came to this city lastfall. He was a large and powerful man, and went by the title of "Canada Jauk." The trial began on the 24th of October and ended to day gan on the 24th of October and ended to-day in a verdict of murder in the second degree, coupled with a request for mercy from the court. The defence will not apply for a new

Great Destruction of Life and Property. St. Louis, Nov. 6.-A cyclone struck Springfield, Mo., at 2 p.m. yesterday. In a minute a hundred houses were demolished, and many unroofed, twisted, moved from their foundations, or other ise damaged. Ten persons were killed in the town and in the surrounding country. Fifty or sixty were injured and many will die.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 6. - The cyclone first struck the woollen mills, destroying a portion of the buildings and greatly damaging the machinery; then passing north it demolished a number of residences. Striking Division street at the corner of Bookville street, the storm followed a line between the city proper and North Springfield for three blocks. and North Springield for three blocks, level-ling residences in both towns. The tornado then passed to Bridgetown, a suburb of North Springfield. The total loss is esti-mated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. There

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED, nd many injured. Striker's organ and many injured, and residence was demonstrated and residence was demonstrated, which is the factory were injured. St. Many a Catholic church was wrecked. It is reported that the church was wrecked. It is reported that Republic. The school-house west of the city was blown down. Fifty children were in the bui ding, but none were seriously hurt. The path of the storm was only a few yards in width, but wherever it struck the ruin wa appalling. Thirty buildings were destroyed and nearly 200 damaged. At Brookline small houses were blown down.

ORANGE AND GREEN.

Londonderry City Hall selved by Orange men.—The Mayor of Dublin's Procession Fired Ou.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 1 .- A large numb of Orangemen took possession of the City hall to-day to prevent the Lord Mayor o Dublin from delivering a lecture upon the franchise. A number of Nationalists from Donegal arrived this morning, and assembled at the railway station to meet the Lord Mayor. They will entertain him to night Police were stationed along the street throug which the Lord Mayor passed, and a tro of lancers has arrived to prevent a collision between the Orangmen and Nationalists The seizure of the city half has created

tense excitement.
The Lord Mayor upon his arrival was driven through the city escorted by a procession carrying green banners and bands playing Irish airs. He arrived at the hotel safely. During the passage of the procession a man was shot in the face and a boy received a bullet in his eye. Serious riot is expected. The Orangemen have plants is expected. The Orangemen have planted the union-jack on the city fiell.

Some Orangemen stationed themselves upon the roof and waved yellow sashes; several with sponge rods belonging to cannon have gone inside the building. It is ramoured the Orangemen are determined forcibly to hold the hall. The corporation this morning rescinded its resolution to rent the hall for the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

While the procession execution the Lord.

While the procession escorting the Lord-Mayor of Dublin was passing the City half the Orangemen fired upon it and threw slates from the windows and roofs. The man previously reported wounded is dying. The procession dispersed after the Lord Mayor entered Roddis' butel, but a crowd afterwards congregated around the City hall, which they stoned, breaking the windows. The police stoned, breaking the windows. The police then charged the mob, and cleared the streets. The military were called out, and the lancers are parading the streets. There is intense anxiety throughout the city.

8 p.m.—The Orangemen have vacated the City hall and withdrawn from the vicinity. The Mayor has issued a proclamation appealing to the people to refrain from violence

n retaliation.

11 p.m.—The city has resumed its norm: quietude. Mr. Dawson, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, delivered his lecture this evening at the National Institute. The man and boy wounded this afternoon are in a precarious condition. One Orangeman has been at rest-ed on the charge of snooting them. LONDONDERRY, Nov. 3.—Several hundred LONDONDERRY, Nov. 3.—Several hundred women working in a factory here struck yeaterday because the proprietor refused to discharge the man who moved that the corporation rescind its resolution granting permission to the Lord Mayor of Dublin to lecture in the City hall. The women paraded the streets shouting "God save Ireland." They were attacked and stoned by a mob, which they fought desperately. The police finally dispersed the mob.

The disorders arising from the nostility between the Nationalists and the Orangemen

tween the Nationalists and the Orangeme continue. A Nationalists and the Orangemen continue. A Nationalist was stabbed to day, and rows and beating of persons are numerous on both sides. Revolvers and other dangerous weapons are used. Great anxiety is felt by the authorities and reputable people.

A man handed a parcel to a dock policeman last evening, and requested the officer to deliver it to another constable. The parcel was placed in the dock-yard, and subsequently exploded.

A Dublin despatch says it is reported that an official enquiry will be ordered into the Londonderry riots and the action of the officials in connection therewith.

EUROPE.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, dying at Turin.

Brigands have captured the Duke of Castellamar at Trapani, Sicily, and demand a high Germany has offered her mediation to set-

tle the difficulty existing between Russia and Bulgaria.

Bismarck and Kalnoky are reported as favouring the re-establishment of the king dom of Poland. The Portuguese Government has issued

the country across the Rhine, are faithful in spirit to France, and to counteract this Prince Bismarck has made German the language of the courts. On the other hand, to perpetuate the memory of the ravages caused by German shells in the large green-houses of the Natural History museum in Paris, the following inscription has been engraved on one of the walls of the building:—"The Jardin des Plantes Médicinales, founded in Paris in 1636 by an edict of the king, which became the Natural History museum in 1794. The Portuguese Government has issued a circular insisting upon its rights in the Congo territory.

The resignation of the Spanish Minister to France has been accepted, and the post offered to Marshal Serrano.

King Alfonso is suffering from a slight attack of rheumatic rever, which has, however, given rise to alarming rumours.

The self-confessed assassin hired by Kihilists to murder Bismarck is considered to be either a fraud or a crazy man.

Servian troops, the result of which is as yet bad feeling between two great European not known.

Four thousand troops have been sent to letting. Belgrade to quell the disorders there. The rebels, fifteen hundred strong, occupy a

atrong position.

Albanians residing in Upper Albania, Macedonia, and Epirus have sent a petition to the powers hostile to Turkey asking for annexation to Greece. A Belgrade de patch says :—The peasants

martial law proclaimed.

The Orleans Princes are stated to have approached Germany in regard to asserting their rights to the French throne, but were discouraged by Bismarck. Italian anarchists at the International

with their co-delegates, and were forcibly ejected from the meeting.

Proofs of a fresh intrigue between Spanish where he will await reinforcements before attacking Sontay. The French expect to occupy Kouang Yen, forty miles north of Hai Phong, shortly.

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company has received information from authantic sources that the Black Flags occupy Sontay, and the Chinese possess Buc Ninh. If therefore the French attack the latter place, war with China will be investigated. with the object of preparing another minitary outbreak have been discovered. Princess Alberta, daughter-in-law of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was thrown from her carriage while driving in Berlin recen-

ly. One of her legs was broken, and sh was otherwise badly injured. Prince Bebelof, who originated the device of a wreath with broken chains which was one of the floral offerings at the funeral of Turgienieff, has been expelled from St. Peters burg and placed under surveillance.
The International Labour Conference

meeting in Paris, has adopted resolutions demanding the limitation of the hours of inbour and declaring that workmen emigrating should not undersell native artisans. It is stated that the Old Catholics of Germany will take part in the coming Lutner festivities, on the ground that his labours on behalf of the language, letters, and education of the country deserve the gratitude of all

A Berlin despatch says :- Rumours are cur rent here that the reserves of the 2nd Division of the Landwehr will not be sent home as expected the present month. General in-quietude prevails as to the maintenance of peace during the winter.

The Russian Nihilists are stated to be

st ernshing blow A Rome despatch says Baron von Schloezer, German Minister to the Holy See, uas demanded the resignation of Cardinal Lecase of war Annam will be an ally of China and that the French will require forty thou dochowski, of Posen, and Arcubishop Melch ers, of Cologne, in return for concession made to the Vatican by the bill passed by the the withdrawal of the Chinese embassy.

Prussian Diet in July.

A Paris despatch says it is rumoured that the Princess Amélie, the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris, will shortly be married to the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia. Czar's advisers think the union will facilitat the restoration of the Orleanists and an al-iance between France and Russia.

A Rome despatch says:—Cardinal Manning has been specially active and gracious in his reception of the American bishops. It is

rumoured that the Vatican is display the position taken by the Cardinal, as it i pelieved his views with regard so the re organization of the American Episcopa organization of the American Episcopate differ from those of the Vatican.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that a prominent Russian statesman says Vera Philipora, arrested at Kharkoff, was the actual head of the Nihilast Executive Com mittee. She has written a voluminous con fession showing that she and another woman, who chose the south of Rus as their field

of enterprise, alienated the allegiance of many army officers, forty of whom have been armule French statesmen are reported be etated over the statement by M. Tricon that the Marquis Tseng's policy is disavowed by China, the press and the Chinese legation ported to be considering the question of de manding their passports. The Chines manding their passports. The Chinese embassy in London believe that the vote of confidence in the French Chamber is the first

A Vienna despatch says:—The Committee of Delegations in their report agreeing to the foregn estimates of the budget laid stress upon the continued close allia ce of Austria with Germany. It says the alliance has no hostile feeling towards foreign nations. Aus tria's only endeavour is to preserve peace as long as possible. The solidarity of Germany can be relied upon. The committee sincerely believes ma continuance of the present friendly relations between Austria and foreign

powers.

As has been proved by the treatment accorded in Paris to King Alfonso, the honorary colonelcy of a German regiment is far from a passport to popular favour, but if all bearers of this title are to be treated to the bearers of this title are to be treated to the hootings of a mob, the gay city will have visitors to its attractions and advantages seriously lessened. Among those who bear the hated distinction in Europe, in addition to the King of Spain, are Alexander III. of Russia; Francis Joseph of Austro-Hungary; Humbert of Italy; the Kings of Holland, Belgium, and Roymanis, the Paragraph Beigium, and Roumania; the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught; Rudolph, Archduke of Austria; Prince Amadeus of Italy; ex-King of Spain, and the Princes Alexander of Hesse and Alexander of Bulgaria.

If it be a fact that lightning will not strike

wice in the same place, no such immunity is enjoyed from the ravages of the earthquake. The earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, is often spoken of as unique, but in 1531 the same capital suffered from a similar disaster, which, if not actually, was proportionately greater. Smyrna and its neighbourhood have been visited three times within the last nine years. In 1881 Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, on the 4th and 15th of March was a victim, and just a month later came the catastrophe at Scio: and this year Ischia has suffered and Scio has followed, though after a longer in-Scio has followed, though and terval. There appear to be weak spots on the earth's surface, and while those spots continue weak and the central fires remain

active we may expect all great earthquakes to repeat themselves.

While the nations prate of peace they are snarling at each other's heels. France and Germany are almost openly preparing for a struggle, which each believes must come sooner or later. The victors of Sedan have now probably the largest and best disciplined PRICE THREE CENTS.

force in the world. The total strength of the German army, including soldiers in service, drilled reserve and militiamen, volunteers and landsturm, is 2,830,000. The men companies the impagations are in magnificent

through two great wars. Such an army is at

France and Germany. The bitter spirit of antagonism between France and Germany is constantly cropping up. Alsace and Lorraine, while attached to the country across the Rhine, are faithful in

became the Natural History-museum in 1794, was bombarded under the reign of William L. King of Prussia, Count Bismarck, Chancellor, by the Prussian army in the night of January S. 1871. Until then it had been

ASIA.

Cholera is alleged to have broken out at

Muscat, in Arabia, is besieged by the brother of its present ruler, the latter refusing

the former a portion of the dominion to which

he asserts a claim.

It is stated that Great Britain has sounded

to ascertain whether they would mediate be-

Great activity prevails in the arsenals at

Toulon. Fresh transports have been ordered to be put in readiness for use. In case of war with China the Fift-enth Army Corps will

probably be selected for service.

Admiral Courbet left Hai Phong on the

24th October with 600 marines for Hanoi, where he will await reinforcements before

war with China will be inevitable.

miles inland. No opposition was end

is rumoured that the naval commanders h

b en ordered to resist all attempts of the French to blockade any Chinese port where there exists an actual British interest above

It is reported from Russian sources that a

omplete state of anarchy prevails in Afghan

M. de Brazza, Stanley's rival in Africa.

Congo country.

The French admiral at Madagases

reported to have been killed in a fight in the

opened preliminary negotiations with the Hova delegates.

A Paris despatch says an early settlement of the difficulties in Madagascar is expected. France has moderated her claim.

It is reported the Prime Minister of Mada-

gascar and the envoys who recently visited Europe and America have been strangled. The forces of the False Prophet of the

army. Ten thousand Arabs divided into two columns attacked the Egyptian square on two sides, thus enabling Hicks Pasha to use his six thousand Remington rifles, Krupp guns, and Nordenfelt rocket batteries. The Arabs

were only armed with lances. Failing after some time to reach the square, they fled, leav-

some time to reach the square, they ned, leav-ing eight thousand dead and all their women, food, baggage, and animals behind. Hicks Pasha pursued the main body of fugitives and overtook them at Melbas, where he found

and overtook them at Melbas, where he found El Mehdi posted with the fugitives and his bodyguard and 2,000 cavalry. The Arabs were again attacked and beaten with great loss. El Mehdi's horse was killed under him. El Mehdi is reported to have been cut down by light cavalry sent in pursuit of him. Hicks Pasha has taken possession of El Obeid, and the government treasury. The Egyptians loss was nothing.

Our Canadian Silk Industry

s prosperous. Considering the short space of time that the Montreal factories have been

stablished we have reason to congratulate them on the success achieved. The great drawback they have to contend with is the

the city without fear, and missic

the Brazilian and United States Governmen

tween France and China

once a standing menace and a powerful timidation to the great powers of Europe

GREAT BRITAIN.

and landsturm, is 2,830,000. The men composing this immense force are in magnificent physique, have been drilled to the highest state of perfection, are supplied with the most recent armaments, and are commanded by officers who have been for the most part through two many is at the contract ways. Items of Interest from the United nab. dob. gdom.

Softord Northcote has been elected of Edinburgh University.
Yorkshire miners have resolved to strike for an advance of fifteen per cent. in wages on the 1st of December. The municipal elections took place throughout the Kingdom on Thursday. There are large Conservative gains.

The Home Government is urged to secure

the arrest and extradition of O'Donovan Rossa and his colleagues by the London Quidnuncs in London, have arranged a marriage between the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, now sixteen years of age, and the Duke of Portland.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left

London last week for Dover, en route to India. The line was carefully guarded, threats of blowing it up having been made.

Orange placards, threatening dire calamity to all Nationalist, which have been unmerous throughout County Fermanagh for several days past have been torn down

The Marquis of Salisbury at Reading recently criticized sharply the Government home and foreign policy, and urged Conserva-tives to prepare for a victory at the next general elec Sir Charles Dilke, in a speech at Glasgow

last week, said in the future the great measure for the consideration of Parliament would be the assimilation of the county and borough franchise.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived in Liverpool on Monday morning. They were heartily greeted by the crowds who thronged the streets through

which they passed.

O'Donovan Rossa claims the credit for the
Fenian Brotherhood of the dastardly outrages on the underground railway, and makes dire threats of similar occurrences unless England gives up Ireland.

It is stated that had Morris Ranger, the Liverpool cotton king, not suspended, he would now have had to deliver fifteen million

dollars' worth of cotton. His unclosed contracts represent four hundred thousand Mr. Sexton, M.P., spoke at Glasgow on Monday on "Castle Rule in Ireland." A large number of Orangemen assembled to interfere with the meeting, but were prevented from storming the hall by a large force of

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, will next session introduce a mea-sure making sweeping reforms in the law of marine insurance. Among other things, the practice of over-insurance, by which shippers profit by sending out unseaworthy vessels, will be aimed at.

The Pail Mall Gazette states that the Gov-

war with China will be inevitable.

A war with France and China would so seriously imperil British interests that it is feared England would intervene. France will not provoke a rupture with China, but negotiations will not be closed until the Franch are firmly seated in Fonguin.

The Franch have occupied Kouang Yez, 40 miles north east of Hai Phong, and Ninh Binh, 70 miles south-west of Hai Phong. Franch messangers have cone to Hai Phong. ernment will probably introduce next session of Parliament a Household Suffrage bill, to apply to both town and country in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland. A like bill for French messengers have gone to Hué with presents and decorations for the King of Anpresents and decorations for the King of Annam. A transport with troops left Singapore on the 19th ult, to reinforce the army at Hai Phong.

The differences between the French civil and military inficers in Tonquin continue, admiral Courbet demands that he have absolute command. A reconnoissance from Hanoi in the direction of Sontay shows many Black Flags posted on the benks of the river near Sontay, which is defended by two lines of arong fortifications mounting forty heavy gines and a gas ison a two thousand Chinese exceptions. of Great Britain and Ireland. A like bill for the redistribution of seats in the House of Commons will probably follow.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge consulted Mr. Charles Russell and other leading members of the English bar, regarding the differences of procedure in the High Courts of Justice of England and America. One of the points discussed was the admission of foreign lawyers to practise before English courts.

Lord Hartington, at Buxton last week, said he thought Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's banuary would be able to

said he thought Mr. Gladstone at the Lord Mayor's manquet would be able to, say the reace of Europe was assured, and that the difficulties of England with France were setto obtain funds. The arrest of Vera
Philippora, who was regarded as the chief
executive of the organization, is the last and
trunch Channes in the Channes Government
Trench Cabinet of M. Tricou's despatch and difficulties of England with France were settled, although a state of things might arise with China which would require all England of its reliability. Marquis Tseng says that in friendship and forbearance to prevent serious complicat Lord Randolph Churchill has a great deal sand troops to have any chance of success. No orders have yet been received at Paris for of the dash that characterised Disraeli as a politic an in his young days. Time can only tell whether this elan is a meteor flash, or

the steady flame of genius. He has one ad-

the actual occupation of Tonquin. On Octo-ber 18th Colonel Bodens, with twenty men from the gunboats Bluveer and Leopard, vantage that the great Conservative leader did not possess as a young man. Lord Church-ill is rich, and all the property that his late captured the citadel of Nigue Bigne. On the 21st he captured the citadel of Phangi, three father, the Duke of Marlboro vert has been bequeathed to him. Genius is everything, but wealth is a very efficient oil At Canton all is tranquil. People now visit for the chariot wheels of advancement.

The Anthropometric Committee of the returning to heir posts inland.

The British Cabinet has decided that the British Association have been collecting some curious statistics. They find that in Great Britain criminals and lunatics on an average are two inches shorter than those pute between China and France has reach ed the verge of open warfare. Explicit in-structions looking to the proper conservation structions looking to the proper conservation of British interests have been issued to all de classes of the population to which they be-long. This results very likely from insuffilong. This results very likely from insufficient feeding, clothing, and housing of the criminals when young, and shows the moral importance of healthful culture. It is further partments. The Admiralty has been directe to re-inforce the fleet in Chinese waters.

ascertained that the majority of criminals are of dark complexion, while the greater number of lunatics are fair. Thus both brunettes and blundes are in danger, and in the medium complexion lies safety from the gaol on the one hand and the asylum on the other. There was an immense attendance at the closing of the Fisheries Exhibition last week. closing of the Fisheries Exhibition last week. The Prince of Wales spoke. He stated that the Queen requested him to express her hope that the exhibition would be of lasting benefit to the fishing population of the kingdom. He said that after all the expenses were paid a substantial surplus would remain, which should be devoted to improving the welfare of the fishermen of the country and the welfare of the fishermen of the country and the promotion of the interests of the fisheries, in order that the calamities incident to the fisherman's life might thereby be alleviated. The Prince said he was gratified at being able to continue the work of his father in The forces of the False Prophet of the Soudan have been defeated and dispersed by Hicks Pasha, and the Prophet himself has disappeared.

The French Government have ordered the admiral on the West coast of Africa to annex the coast and all the southern ports as far as the Congo river.

A Battle in the Soudan.

A Battle in the Soudan. pressed the thanks of the Government to the Prince for his efforts on behalf of the exhibi-

The London Explosions.

The explosions have caused an intense excitement in Irish circles. The Irish almost unanimously think the outrages were due to the deliberately planned machinations of enemies of the National party o: Ireland, who intend to create an anti-Irish feeling in England. It will be next to impossible, they think, to have a perfectly impartial jury to try O'Donnell now. It is also remarked that the explosions occurred at about the moment Davitt was opening his address in St. James' The United Ireland (the League organ) pro-

nounces the authors of the explosions in London idiots. The Freeman's Journal protests against Irishmen being hastily accused of he against Irishmen being nassily accused of being the authors of these outrages. The Irish Times asks why the Government does not vigorous y remonstrate with President Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy of Arthur against the dynamite conspiracy of which New York is the source.

The Government offers a reward of £500 for information leading to the conviction of the perpetrators of the underground railway outrages. The railway companies offer £500 for the apprehension of the miscreants. The physicians find that the tympanic membranes of the persons injured are ruptured, which can be only attributed to the detonation of dynamite. It is evident that the exposive was similar to that employed by Dr. Gallagher and his confederates.

It is asserted that the British public are convinced that the Socialists had no hand in

drawback they have to contend with is the low grade of goods desired. In nothing is this more apparent than in the comparatively small article of sewing silks. The great demand in Canada seems to be for a cheap quality, buyers forgetting that a theap thread must necessarily be a fine and consequently a weak one. If our ladies will but take the trouble to ask for Belding, Paul & Co's. own brand, and see that their name is on the end of each spool, they will be sure of getting the best made. This is the same thread that their American house, Belding Bros. & Co., have achieved so enviable a success with, their sales of it far exceeding any other make. this asserted that the British public are convinced that the Socialists had no hand in the underground railway explosions, because several delegates to the Socialist Congress were among those injured on the train at

A Khartoum despatch says :—Arabs to the number of 30.000 attacked Hicks Pasha's

DOMINION NEWS.

A Record of the Week's Events in Canada.

ONTARIO.

The Episcopalians of Ridgetown will erect a church at a cost of \$2,500. Wm. Currie, of Mount Forrest, shipped 11,620 dozen eggs to New York last week. The petition against the return of Mr. Creighton for North Grey is to be withdrawn. The proprietor of the Gananoque Reporter has been notified that a fortune awaits him in England.

The 19th inst. is fixed for nomination day in Lennox, and the election will take place on the 26th An Australian gentleman will start a beet sugar manufactory in the neighbourhood

of Guelph.

The 10th instant has been fixed as nomination day in West Huron, the election to take place on the 17th.

The Centre street Baptist church, St. Thomas, receives a legacy of \$500 from the late Robert Armstrong.

The Factories and License Acts will be brought forward by the Government at the next session of Parliament.

The members of the Dominion Cabinet have received portraits of the Princess Louise with her autograph attached.

The statement that threatening letters had been received by his Excellency the Governor General is without foundation.

General is without foundation.

Nearly 2,000 tons of hay have been shipped from Sarnia to the North-West this season by J. F. Wood & Co. and James King.

Mr. David Mills urged the Reformers of Lennox to nominate Sir Richard Cartwright.

So they made Mr. Allison their standard-Dr. Wylie, of Stavner, was on Friday

nominated, by a unanimous vote, to carry the Conservative standard to victory in West Several rocks have been discovered in the Georgian bay not marked in the charts, and it is thought they may be removed by nitro-

glycerine.
The sugar factory at Essex Centre will not do an extensive business this year, owing to many acres of cane having been destroyed by the frost,
H. C. R. Becher, Q.C., of London has offered the Synod of Huron his fine residence

for a See house, for the new Bishop of Huron, until May next. The Parkhill creamery is getting 30 cents per pound for its butter, while Parkhill shopkeepers pay 18 cents per pound for

The Salvation Army have been refused permission to occupy a hall in London South ecause they refuse to stop beating drums and tambourines.

John Whitfield, of Ancaster, owns a copper coin of one of the Constantines. On

the obverse is a portrait of the Emperor, on the reverse an altar.

The contract for building the new depot for the Canada Southern at Niagara has been awarded to Major Ellison, of St. Thomas. His bid was \$10,400.

At Merriton the other day, an old stock gander belonging to an old Irish woman, was seized by some boys and painted a bright red colour, with oil paint. The Severn brewery at Belleville, which

has lain idle for two years, has been leased to a company composed of London, Ottawa, and Montreal capitalists. Twenty oxen were turned loose on Hovey's island, near Fenelon Falls. When

they were wanted they were as wild as buffaloes, and a big hunt is proposed. Six weeks ago a woman died upon Wolfe Island, opposite Kingston, and her husband, fearing her grave would be robbed, built a tent over it, and has slept on it ever since. The windows of the Roman Catholic church in Midland have been pelted with stones lately, inflicting considerable damage, as some, of them were valuable memorial

ones.

A Kingston and Pembroke Turvey in ran over a tree which had fallen scross day, and was not thrown off the track by the Dolly Martin, coloured, of Hamilton.

boiling taffy over her employer, Hiram Mr. James Armstrong, the hero of the great Grimsby "Biddulph" sensation, reports that everything is quiet in his locality

now, and that the outrages against him have A young son of Mr. W. Krieter, living one mile south of Eagle, swallowed a marble the other day while at play. It stack in his throat, and a doctor had to be called to re-

The Dominion Government have been requested by the United States authorities to furnish further information in relation to the operation of the Postal Savings Bank system

in Canada.
On Friday last a small deer wandered into Essex Centre, and an exciting chase took place after it. It weighed seventy pounds when dressed, and had horns about five inches in length.

The Court of Appeal will sit on the 13th of November, to hear the following election appeals:—South Victoria, East Northumberland, Lennox, West York, and Muskoka, All of these are provincial cases.

A deep ditch is being dug in Dorchester

township for the purpose of lowering the level of Forest lake five feet. The lake is situated one mile and a half north of Avon, covers about forty acres, and is seventy feet deep.
At the Chatham Assizes on Friday, John
Mason, charged with forging a \$6,000 mortgage, was acquitted on what the judge deared to be the clearest evidence of innocence that was ever given in a case of the

The grand jury at Kingston on Friday, in reference to the judge's request, expressed their opinion that the testimony of agnostic's should not be accepted in courts of law. His lordship stated that he dissented from

A black mare belonging to McDougall & Brandon Bros., of Fenelon Falls, being unable to eat the other day, its mouth was examined, when a large darning needle was found, over an inch of which penetrated the roof of

Last June, Rachel Babcock, a girl employed at the Ontario Cotton Mills, Hamilton, struck a fellow employé, George Mitchell, aged 14, on the head with a large file. The boy has been ill ever since, and his death i

now feared.

John Carroll, aged 65, a hotelkeeper in the township of Tecumseth, near Alliston, who was summoned to attend court at Orangewho was summoned to attend court at Orange-ville on Monday as a witness in the Cardwell election trial, dropped dead as he entered the court house gate.

The Minister of Agriculture will probably

take steps to ave Canada represented in the international forestry exhibition to be held next year at Edinburgh. Already several colonial Governments have signified

their intention to take part.
Yes, there has been a fall in prices. In West
Middlesex Mr. Ross' committee was asked
to pay as high as \$20 for a vote, but in February, 1883, \$5 was the ruling price on Mr. Drury's behalf in East Simcoe. This is a decline of \$15 in seven months.

The two-year-old daughter of Mrs. D. Fenwick, of St. Catharines, fell into a cistern the other day, and the mother jumped in and stood up to her armpits in water, holding up the child for three-quarters of an hour before her screams brought assistance.

The convention of delegates appointed at a public meeting at Belleville last Tuesday

night for the purpose of nominating a candidate to fill the Mayor's chair for 1884 took place Wednesday evening, when Ald. M. T. Moore received the nomination.

Moore received the nomination.

Muskoka Conservatives are preparing for the conflict in which they must shortly engage. They have unprincipled and hypocritical opponents to deal with. But if a repetition of the Algoma ballot-box frauds is not attempted they are bound-to win.

J. S. Fox, of Port Hope, is trying to get the St. Thomas capitalists to invest \$20,000 in

the manufacture of iron fence posts, invented and patented by him. He says Genera Manager Van Horn, of the C.P.R., pro nounces them first class for prairie fer Trunk, who mysteriously disappeared from a hotel in Montreal, has turned up at his home in Prescott, Ont., and says he has been visiting out west. It was feared that he had been robbed and murdered by some of the roughs

around the city.

A Culloden mother and daughter are both in love with a hotel-keeper with whom they are stopping, and the other day they pulled each other's hair and pommelled one another unmercifully. After which the mother took a dose of laudanum that put her to slear for 24 hours. mother took a dose of laudanum that put her to sleep for 24 hours.

The directors of the county of Oxford Fat Stock Club met in Woodstock on Saturday. The Christmas fair, under the auspices of the club, is to take place in Woodstock on the 11th and 12th of December. The prize list amounts to \$350. A large exhibit of cattle,

&c., is expected. On the 16th and 17th November, a sanitary convention under the auspices of the Provincial Board of Health will be held in London, to which the general public are specially invited. Space will be set apart for plumbers and others, desirous of exhibiting

when the express from Toronto reached Fraserville Friday night, the conductor was missing, and an engine with two men was sent back to look for him. They found flim walking on the track. He said he had been pushed off the train by a passenger on the platform who had no ticket.

The Order-in-Council has been passed admitting swine in bond into Canada at all warehousing ports for slaughter for export, instead of as now on the western frontier at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor, and Amherstburg. Strict rules as to isolation from Cardina with the control of the control of the control of the cardina with the control of the cardina with the cardina mneratourg. Strict rules as to isola om Canadian swine are to be enforced. G. E. Sabre, of Kingston, Ont., who has just returned from Providence, R.I., reports that the market is glutted with hay of very There were 167 car-loads in that city when he left. He says that there is a good demand for fine grades, however, and

fair prices are paid for it.

The Cabinet sat in council from 2.30 to 7 'clock on Tuesday. The chief subject was the discussion and arrangement of the de-tails connected with the terminable annuity between the Government and the Canada Pacific Railway Company. Mesers. Stephen and Abbott were before the Council

for several hours. his position in the Ontario Cabinet owing to ill-health. It is a curious fact that Mr. Crooks retained his office and went abroad because he did not feel well, while Mr. Young relinquishes his portfolio and stays at home for the same reason. There are wheels within wheels.

A beautiful memorial window has be placed in the Episcopalian church, Port Stabley, in memory of Miss Bessie Morley and Miss Hattie Arkell, drowned in the lake last summer. It was designed by Walter Morgan, of R. Lewis' establishment London. and was erected by friends of the deceased in London, Port Staniey and Westminister. Mr. Bethune, Q.C., on Friday obtained an order nisi to quash a by-law of the town of Orangeville providing for the collection of taxes by instalments. The ground of the motion is that the by-law was passed too late. the yearly assessment having been made and the collection of taxes commenced. The mo-

tion on this point will be fully argued this In the number of post-offices established Canada ranks fourth, being only excelled by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, the latter having 11,088, while Canada has nearly 7,000. France ranks fifth with 6,158. The United States has one post-

office to every 1,200 of the population. Canada has one to every 600 of her popula-Col. A. M. Ross, of Goderich, was sworn in on Friday morning as Provincial Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture before his Honour the Lieutenant dovering at Treasurer annual house. There were also present Hon. Oliver Mowat and Hon. T. B. Pardee. The

oaths of allegiance and of office were read by Mr. J. L. Capreol, assistant clerk of the Executive Council. During the month of October the shipments was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory of cattle from Canada to the United Kingdom for twelve months on Monday for throwing amounted to 5,886 head, and the shipments of sheep to 12,683. Under the rigorous system of inspection adopted by the Department of Agriculture the shipments of the month have been free from any scheduled disease. The farmers and others interested in this

trade have warmly supported the efforts of About a week ago an order was obtained admitting to bail in the sum of \$3,000 the prisoner Macpherson, who is confined in Goderich gaol on a charge of rape. The Attorney-General was advised then to retract his consent to this order, and for a week the motion remained in abeyance. A final order was made on Tuesday admitting him to bail in

the sum of \$4,000. the sum of \$4,000.

There arrived at Hamilton on Tuesday by
the Grand Trunk Railway a little eight year
old girl, who had come from England alone
of the property of the prope under the protection of steamboat captains and railway conductors. Attached to her jacket was a label which read: "Emily Riddel, care of Miss Sarah Snyder, Camp bell's Cross, Riverdale station, Hamilton and North-Western. To be met at Hamilton by

Mr. Smith." A certiorari was obtained on Friday for the urpose of moving to quash a conviction ecently made in the County of Bruce against one Loughead for selling milk with the cream skimmed off it to a cheese factory, contrary to statute. The ground of complaint against the conviction is that one of the convicting magistrates is also a milk seller to the factory, and he is therefore incapacitated by interest from acting. The case will be argued this

A cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper ha been received by Hon. Mr. McLelan stating that it is desired in London that part of the Canadian fisheries exhibit should remain there permanently. There seems to be a likelihood that India, Canada, and Australia, working together, may revive the project of a colonial museum specially set apart for the enlightenment of the people of England as to the productions of Canada and the other parts of the empire mentioned.

An influential deputation, composed of epresentatives of municipalities in the counrepresentatives of inunicipalities in the counties of York, Ontario, and Simcoe, waited upon the Commissioner of Public Works on Friday in advocacy of a proposal that the Government should undertake the proposed cheme to lower the water of Lake ! and remove the obstructions in the outlets placed there by mill owners. Mr. Fraser promised that the request would receive the most serious consideration of the Govern

The other day Mr. Wm. Pray, undertaker, of Hamilton, left his three-year-old daughter Edith in a light covered buggy, to which was attached a span of horses usually used with the undertaker's hack. The horses started off and tore madly through the city, but little Edith showed wonderful coolness, clutching the back of the seat tightly, and a times lying down at full length upon it, until finally the buggy upset, the horses came to a stand, and the child was picked up only

slightly bruised.

The action brought by the Lord Bishop of The action brought by the Lord Bishop of Toronto against Mr. Trimble, of the Transier Company, has been brought to a close. It will be remembered that his Lordship issued a writ against Trimble claiming \$700 for the loss of his episcopal robes, which had been entrusted to his care for delivery. The robes, owing to some fault about the checks, had gone on to Montreal, and have now been recovered, so that by consent a verdict has been entered for the plaintiff for one cent damages and ten dollars costs. A mistake, of course, was the origin of the whole transaction.

A man named Macdonell, resident in the

A man named Macdonell, resident in the village of Brighton, has been committed for trial by Police Magistrate Webb under section 44 of the Larceny Act, for demanding

The second second second second

obtained Tuesday from Chief Justice Wilson for the purpose of procuring Macdonell's dis-charge from custody on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to substantiate the The case will probably be argued

On Monday the Mayor of Toronto received a copy of the annual report of the Royal Humane Society of England, in which three Canadians are mentioned as follows:— John Hickey, who rescued a lady from drown-ing at Evansville, Ont., on the 28th of August, 1882, for which the society's testimonial on vellum was granted; Capt. W. D. Andrews, who rescued John Patey from Andrews, who rescued John Patey from drowning at Wiman's Island at Toronto, on the 25th of September, 1882, for which he was granted the bronze clasp, Capt. Andrews having already received the medal; Joseph Wallace, aged 12 years, who rescued two lads from drowning on the Ottawa river, for which the bronze medal was granted.

the bronze medal was granted.

A somewhat peculiar case was investigated before the Toronto Police Magistrate on when a young woman named Charbtte Evans was arraigned on a charge of having assaulted another young woman named Mary Bennett and with having threstened to shoot her. It appears that both the parties are tenderly inclined towards the same man, and in a jealous it Charlotte assaulted her rival and threatened to do her serious bodily harm. On the charge of assault the prisoner was discharged, but for threatening to shoot she will be required to furnish two sureties of \$50 each that she will keep the peace for a year, or in default of that she will have to remain in prison for the time

About a month ago proceedings were in itiated to quash convictions made at Welland against one Berriman and eleven others, for against one Berriman and eleven others, for locking a steam tug through one of the locks of the Welland canal on Sunday, contrary to the provisions of the Sabbath Observance Act. The motion was returnable on Tuesday before Chief Justice Wilson. It appears from the evidence that Berriman and the others were instructed by the casel growing others were instructed by the canal superinendent to perform the services which caused their conviction, and the important question therefore arises whether the Government can cause an act to be done in contravention of a statutory provision, or can they evade the law. On account of the importance of this point, counsel adjourned the argument before the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on the

19th of November inst.
Mr. Duck, president of the Etobicoke Agricultural Society, gave a complimentary dinner to the directors and a number of invited guests on Monday evening at his hotel at the Humber. Amongst those present were D. T. Horner, vice-president; J. Clark, T. Tyres, H. T. Ide, T. Daniels, C. E. Brown, W. Berry, J. R. Roberts, W. Darling, O. L. Hicks, W. Duck, R. Jackson, G. White, J. Elford, Captain Jennings, J. W. Booth, J. D. Evans, and Major Gray. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to, and quite an enjoyable evening spent. The society is now in good working order, the last exhibition hel slington proving an undoubted success. The silver cups won by pony drivers were on exhibition, and will be forwarded to the youngsters who won. The party broke up at

Leaving Dakota for the North-West. OTTAWA, Nov. 4 .- Information received ere shows that there is a large exodus from Dakota to Manitoba and the North-West of Canada. The complete establishment of the fact that there is an abundance of cual for all time to come has had a great deal to do with the present movement of population from

Perfectly Natural.

Carleton Place Central Canadian Last Thursday, just after leaving Kingston ou the west bound express, the C. C. became deeply buried in "The Widow's Wooing." Something occurred to break the ascination, and looking ahead in the car his attention was drawn to the sudden apparition of a number of newspapers. The mail from the west had crossed that from the east at Kingston; hence these papers. There were seven Malls and two Globes being read.

A Crooked Lane. The announcement in Toronto papers of the retirement of Mr. William Lane from the firm of Messrs. Thos. Thompson & Sons, ry goods merchants, has led to the disseare of a scandal in connection with the affair which had previously only been talked about in a limited circle. Mr. Lane entered the employment of the firm about twenty. Mr. Lane entered eight years ago and in a comparatively short time he by industry and energy obtained an interest in the business. About four years ago a middle-aged lady named Lucy Gayton was engaged as shopwoman by Mesers. Thompson, and being, it is said, of fascinating manners, she made a conquest of the too mpressionable Lane. The result was that Miss Gayton was subsequently dismissed, and trouble was occasioned between Mr. Lane and his wife, the latter obtaining a separation from him. Mr. Lane was a deacon in Alexander street Bantist church and the scandal getting to the ears of the board he was requested to retire in default of giving a satisfactory explanation. It is said that since last June until a few weeks ago both Miss Gayton and Mr. Lane were absent in England. Upon their return Messrs. Thompson bought out Mr. Lane's interest in the firm for \$25,000. Lane told Mr. Thompson that he had btained a divorce from his wife while in Iowa, and that he intended to leave Canada for the United States.

Four Hundred Head of Fat Stock Burned to Death. WALKERVILLE, Nev. 6.—Last night about nine o'clock one of the cattle barns belonging to Mr. Walker, at this place, was noticed to be on fire. On account of the high wind the fire spread rapidly, and three cattle barns nearest the distiller were consumed before the nearest the distillery were consumed before the fire was got under control. In the barns head of fat cattle, none of which was saved, and nearly two hundred tons of

The flames extended to the wharf, and piles of coal, containing nearly 5,000 tons, were still burning this morning. The flames undermined the props of the shed in which the pipemen were standing, and the roof fell with a crash, burying four Detroit firemen in the debris. Wm. Sexton and Henry Frede were cornered by falling timbers, and were pulled out by their companions. Sexton had a bad cut in the head and was considerably ruised, while Frede had his left leg seriously injured, perhaps broken. The loss will reach \$50,000, and may exceed that sum; covered by insurance in English companies. The cattle, which form the principal item in the loss, were graded stock that were being fattened for the English market. The origin of the fire is unknown.

strenuous Attempts to Ruin Home Indus-OTTAWA, Nov. 6 .- It is apparent that the American manufacturers and others are at the present time engaged in carrying on a commercial warfare against Canada some-what similar to that so successfully waged against Canada during the period between 1874 and 1879. The condition of the United States at present renders it important for them to make Canada the slaughter ground for their over production. The most ingen-ious means have been resorted to in order to effect an entrance for United States goods into Canada. All sorts of plans are devised to hoodwink the Department of Customs, and by undervaluation and other means to push United States goods into competition with our own. If the barrier of the present tariff were rier of the present tariff were removed the surplus production of United States manufacturers would be poured

the country in AN EVER-INCREASING STREAM. In addition to this barrier, the more care-A man named Macdonell, resident in the village of Brighton, has been committed for trial by Police Magistrate Webb under section 44 of the Larcenty Act, for demanding money by menaces or by force. It shows he went to his son's partner, F. W. Scott, and threatened with oaths to create a disturbance if he did not get all the money in the house, writs of habeas corpus and certiorari were

the purpose of evading the Customs officials Americans resort to the practice of ring their brands and their numbers, and in other ways seek to cover up their undervaluations. A study of the num-berless tricks to which resort is had revealed to me to-day how ingenious, how determined, and how ingenious, how determined, and how persistent the Americans are in their efforts to regain Canada as a slaughter ground for themselves: whenever circumstances render it necessary that they should get clear of their surplus stock by scattering it thro

ORANGEVILLE, Nov. 5.—The trial of the Cardwell election petition commenced at the Court-house here at 11 o'clock to-day before their Lordships Chancellor Boyd and Mr. Justice Cameron. The petitioner is John Wilson Walker, of the township of Caledon, farmer, and the respondent is William Henry Hammill, M.P.P. The following counsel appeared for the petitioner:—S. S. Blake, Q.C., J. A. Proctor, and Wm. Johnston, all of Toronto, and for the respondent, B. B. Osler, Q.C. of Toronto, and J. A. McCarthy, of Barrie. The defeated sandidate, for whom the petition claims the seat, is Dr. Robinson, of Claude. The majority at the election was forty. ORANGEVILLE, Nov. 5.- The trial of th

As soon as the judges had taken their seats,
Mr. Blake, for the petitioner, moved to take
off the files of the court certain particulars
delivered to the respondent under section 50
of the Controverted, Elections Act. Section
50 provides that on the trial of a petition
under this Act, complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person,
the respondents may give evidence to prove turn and claiming the seat for some person, the respondents may give evidence to prove that the election of such person was undue in the same manner as if he had presented a petition complaining of such election. It was contended that the particulars were delivered too late, and also that they were too vague. After argument the particulars were allowed to stand as delivered.

Motions were then made by both sides for

Motions were then made by both sides for leave to add particulars and to amend particulars already given, which were granted Mr. OSLER next moved to strike out charge twenty-seven, which is a very peculiar one. It is that Mr. Thomas White, M.P., for Cardwell, and Mr. Robert Evans, President of the Conservative Association of Cardwell, influenced a number of hotel-keepers to keep their houses open on polling day by saying that there was no law to prevent their so doing. This motion was allowed to stand till the charge comes up.

The trial was concluded on Tuesday, the court declaring the election void, each side

QUEBEC.

The lease of the Montreal and Sorel railway to the Grand Trunk for ten years has been signed.

paying its own costs. A new election will be

Montreal time is six minutes faster than the new railway standard that takes effect November 18th.

A new company with \$100,000 capital will commence the manufacture of glass in Montreal immediately.

The new works of the Canada Bridge ompany, at Lachine, are the third largest of

the kind on the continent. Manufacturers of pig iron in Montreal are unanimous in their approval of the course adopted by the Finance Minister in regard to the duty on pig iron. Mr. Paquet has definitely accepted the office of Joint Sheriff of Quebec. This makes a vacancy in the representation of Levis in the Legislative Assembly.

The Allan libel suit against the Montreal Witness was brought to a conclusion last week, the jury returning a verdict of acquit-tal on all the issues raised.

William Murray, a youth, crippled for life, by an accident on the South Eastern railway, near Newport, some mouths ago, has entered action at Montreal for \$50,000 dam-A good deal of distress is reported among

fishermen and others at Hanymaux Point, in the St. Lawrence river, helow Tadouac, and the local Government are preparing to send Hon. J. L. Beaudry will be a candidate for the mayoralty of Montreal for the tenth time at the next election. He is said to have vigorously opposed all "jobs" intro-

duced in the council. On the market square at St. John's the other day, a wager was made that eight men could not hold back two horses. Two of the strongest horses in town were hitched to a long rope, and the men succeeded in pulling

them back.

Darley Bentley Consul - General for Brazil at Montreal, says he expects next summer to be at the head of a new line of ocean steamers between Liverpool and Montreal or which he is now arranging with a power-

ful English shipping firm.

Mr. Justice Loranger delivered two im portant judgments in Montreal recently. One was in the action for damages brought by Mr. Laurence against the collector of Cust seizing and confiscating the immoral works of Tom Paine and Voltaire, imported from Boston. The court dismissed the suit without going into the merits of the case on technicality which counsel for the Crown presented, to the effect that plaintiff had not given notice before a month had expired after the seizure that he intended claiming the books. The other case was as to the right of a Hebrew, who believed in God but not in future reward or punishment, to be a competent witness according to the statutes in force here. The court decided that it was as essential for the witness to believe the latter clause as to bow to the Supreme Ruler whom he acknowledged to exist. Agnostics have no locus standi now in court as witnesse

at all. The Consolidated Bank,

MONTREAL, Nov. 5. - The important Conlidated Bank case was continued to-day be ore Mr. Justice Jetté Mr. Archibale Campbell, the last manager of the bank, who cam after Rennie who absconded, gave testimony showing the incorrectness of the returns t Gazette, by stating the actual state of seffairs as shown by the books of the bank, and the ultimate loss of the entire capital of the back with the exception of thirteen cents on the

The bank commenced business on the 10th of May, 1876, with a capital of \$3,724,874. The total loss in less than four years was \$3,135,877, as follows:—Bad debts at head office and branches, \$1,044,618; losses in Montreal, \$192,350; overdrawn accounts in Montreal, \$1,600,113; sundries, \$191,548; loss on syndicates, \$65,091; expenses, interest. &c., \$42,157.

The following is a list of the overdrawn accounts, showing how they increased from year to year, and the amounts subsequently

4	lost by the bank :		
-	Nov. 10, 1877.	Nov. 10, 1878.	Ultimate Loss.
1	Ascher & Co 9,828 H. Beattie & Co27,634	81,895 30,901	501,850 91,849
Contract.	George Cooper	129,822 24,927	20,014 23,020
Charles and	Fish, Sheppard & 10,499 B. Furniss & Co60,350	18,545 122,758	120,350 146,242
300 m 300	Robt. Forsyth25,303 Wm. Head 3,325	43,249 20,675	38,000 48,518
200,000	M. Kortosk 1,803 Mulholland &	10,938	82,885
25,500,11	Baker	119.202 21.047	146,876 141,840 65,000
267.74	Wm. Rhind21,408 A. C. Clark2,985	22,445 13,057	15,000
2000	C. C. Cushing & 21,918	24,630	65:080
A. 65 PM	Davidson Bros. & Co	28,169	64,221
1000	Total		1,600,113
4	The state of the second	All Controls	

THE' NORTH-WEST.

It is rumoured that the name of Man toba City is to be changed to Manitou. At Fort MacLeod recently, a surveyor named Adsett was sentenced by Col. Irvine steads, 217,260 pre-emptions, and 211,680 sold—a total for the year of 686,000 acres. The transactions of the present year are expected to exceed this.

George A. Laughlin, recently from Montreal, died in Calgary from the effects of a whiskey spree, caused by being jilted by a Montreal girl to whom he sent money to bring her to this country, where they were to be married.

fell over, and a beam struck Mr. Smith on the bead, splitting it open and breaking his nack. He was killed instantly. Deceased was well to do, and was a man of more than ordinary ability. He was about sixty-seven years of age, and lived here for a great many her to this country, where they were to be married.

Killed While Drunk.

married. After speaking on financial affairs in Mont-real and Toronto, the Times says that in the North-West business is still dull, but we have undoubtedly passed through the worst.
The farmers have been too busily engaged in fall ploughing to haul wheat to market. In a week or so marketing will begin in earnest

MARITIME PROVINCES. Returns received by the Intercolonial Railway Department at Ottawa show that business has largely increased during the

and money will become easier.

past three months.

Archibald McDonald, of Sydney, C.B., discovered a valuable seam of Copper ore four miles from Wyhogomah. It is pro-nounced by experts to be one of the best ever

nounced by experts to be one of the best ever found in America.

Five men of the schooner Betsy, of Newfoundiand, wrecked on Guyon island: during a terrible storm, arrived in Sydney, Cape Breton, on Saturday, and were sent home by the Department of Marine.

Mr. Chalmers Woodbury has a standard pear tree now blossoming, some of the buds from which were laid on our table a few days ago. This is the second time the tree has bloomed thisseason.—Annapolic Spectator. days ago. This is the second time the tree has bloomed thisseason.—Annapolis Spectator.

Five hundred persons are employed at the Drummond colliery and three hundred at the Acadia at Westville. Seven hundred tons of coal are raised daily at the former, and 400 at the latter. The population of the village is estimated at 3,000.

There are on the Major Gesner farm at Belle Isle, Annapolis Co., N.S., five apple trees measuring respectively in circumference.

trees measuring respectively in circumference, at a distance of five feet from the ground, 7 feet 7 mones, 8 feet 1 inch, 8 feet 3 inches, 9 feet 7½ inches, and 12 feet 1½ inches, Their average height is from 30 to 35 feet, and they bear fruit every year. The largest tree bore in the year 1878 twenty-five barrels of apples. Mr. Rance, of Ottawa, has received orders from the District Army Paymaster at Halifax to pack up and forward to him all pension records, books, documents, etc., beonging to the Imperial Service in the Ottawa istrict. All matters connected with the Pension Department will henceforth be made direct to the District Army Paymaster at Hatifax, from which place pensions will forwarded by cheque on Bank of Montreal.

The Halifax Dynamiters HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 5.—It is stated that the counsel of Holmes and Bracken, the two arrested dynamiters, intends making an ap-plication for their release under the Habens Corpus Act. An artist has been at work and produced two good likenesses of the men, which were photographed. The artist, after they refused to be photographed, sat behind the stipendiary magistrate one day of the examination and quietly delineated

A Dynamite Hoax. HALIFAX, Nov. 3 .- About nine o'clock this orning some workmen discoved a suspicious oking little box floating from the snore of her Majesty's dockyard out towards one of the ships. They secured it and found it to con-tain a bladder full of something, connected with some clockwork machinery. It was handled with care and taken to the authorihandled with care and taken to the authorities of the yard with visions of a
deadly dynamite catastrophe averted floating before the minds of the captors. The officers reported it to the chiefs of
the staff, and his Excellency the Admiral was
summoned in haste. The bladder having been carefully disconnected from the machin-ery, it was, with fear and trembling, cauery, it was, with rear and trembing, cau-tionally opened, and found to contain water. Then somebody who thought he had seen something of the box hefore gave the story, away, and, a, couple of apprentices in the workshops of the yard confessed that they. had "arranged the arrangement" for a joke. The explanation proved satisfactory, but meantime the discovery got noised about the city of torpedoes, and all kinds of infernal machines having been found in the most fiendishly-planned positions about the warships, and many had to visit the yard in person to have their excitement calmed.

CASUALTIES.

At St. Thomas recently the nurse girl of Mrs. George Crocker fell down stairs with the baby in her arms. Both were seriously Edward Fulford; blacksmith, of Port Hope, had his foot crushed by a train the other day. The front part of the foot was

amputated Wm. McCollum, a married man, who ved at the Grand Trunk railway depot at Napanee, was found drowned near the big r mill the other morning. William Kent, of Thurlow, had two z bs broken and his spine injured by the upsetting of a waggon on Monday, and John Hendricks,

f the same place, fell from a waggon and broke his collar-bone, Wm. Loughlin, a passenger, got off the train at Rouse's Point on Saturday and attempted to cross the track, when he was run over and killed. Deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

A few days ago Mr. Angus McLeod, of the 6th con., Huron, was on the top of a threshing machine when the covering of the cylinder broke through and his foot was eaught in the teeth, and instantaneously torn off at the ankle. While Charles Leach, of York street, London, was attending to a fractious horse recently, the animal kicked him about the

nearl and shoulders fracturing his skull, diseating one of his shoulders, and badly bruising his back and legs.
In the explosion of the steam shovel at
Taylor's establishment, St. Thomas, the othe. day John Jones, the fireman, had one arm broken, his face, head, and eyes badly bruised, broken, his face, head, and eyes badly bruised, and was severely scalded about the body. Charles Wilson, the watchman, was badly bruised about the head and body, and will probably lose his eyesight. Both men are single, aged about 25. One hails from Cayuga, and the other from Kentucky.

Some days ago Major Short, J. B. Carruthers, and Cecil Gibson went into the back country ther hunting. A desnatch was received and

deer hunting. A despatch was received sub-sequently from Renfrew stating that Mr. Carruthers was accidentally shot by Mr. Gibson in the face. The injured man is the eldest son of Mr. John Carruthers. Cecil Gibson is a son of Cantan Gibson formatic Gibson is a son of Captam Gibson, formerly of the Royal Canadian Rifles, Kingston, and a relative of Mrs. Montizambert, whom he is now visiting. He left Kingston with his

father when a boy.

A Prince Edward Island newspaper says:-A Prince Edward Island newspaper says:

A Prince Edward Island newspaper says:

"Some time ago Willie, aged 12 years, son of Mr. Angus McEachern, Fair View, was going out of the rear door of the barn with a broken-handled fork in his hand. The door step being a considerable height from the ground he threw the fork ahead of him, and then jumped: while lighting, the handle entered his right leg, on the inside, about six inches above the right knee, and suspended him until his father who was near came to his rehef. Medical aid was at once procured, and the wound proved to be a depth of three or four inches. It was generally believed the handle had not entered any deeper, notwithstanding he insisted he felt it penetrating to his second rib, and that a painful lump arose there. This lump, however, began to fester; a poultice was applied and a piece of cloth cut out of the pants by the fork handle made its appearance. The boy is now doing well."

Mr. John Smith, an old and highly respected farmer of Dereham, was killed instantly on Thursday by a stumping machine falling upon him. Mr. Smith owns a very large farm adjoining the town, and employs a great many men. He resides at High Park, near Toronto, and was only here a few days, having come up on one of his regular trips to look after his farm affairs. At the time of the accident he was over-seeing the removal of the machine to another part of the field in

the accident he was over-seeing the removal of the machine to another part of the field in which the men were pulling stumps, and when in the act of setting the machine up it

St. Jean Port Joll, Que., Nov. 5.—On Saturday three men from St. Aubert started on a spree, and when on their way home one of them named Henri Chouinard fell from the vehicle intoxicated and was left on the public road by his companions. Yesterday fears were entertained as to his whereabouts, and was cally found this morning, lying dead, and was taken to his residence at St. Aubert. An inquest will be held.

A Veteran Railroader Killed. PETERBORO', Nov. 6. - This afternoon Mr. Nutter Gray, employed on the Ontario and Quebec railway here, was kitled. He was staking cars, when the plank on which he stood slipped, and he fell between the cars, and received such injuries that he lived only two or three hours. Deceased was perhaps the oldest railway employé in the province, and was known everywhere in railway circles, what he was war, reconsists. where he was very popular as "Nut Gray." He was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and bree children living in Port Hope,

Accidentally Killed. Accidentally Killed,
PETERBORO' Nov. 5.—Saturday night
Arthur Tomlinson was accidentally shot by
Dildine Phillips, in Chandos township, this
county. While the two were walking together Phillips drew and fired his revolver to
test the weapon. He was about to fire a
second shot, but the revolver went off prematurely, the ball entering the right side of
Tomlinson's chest. There was no doctor in
the district, and a man had to be despatched
thirty miles in order to procure medical aid.

hirty miles in order to procure medical aid son died yesterday, having previously declared that the shooting was accidental Drowned Near Midland. MIDLAND, Ont., Nov. 5 .- Thomas Hark ley, a resident of this place, was drowned off his yacht, near Boasley island, on Friday night or Saturday morning. An Indian living on the island, whom he was in company with, reports that he left him to watch the boat while he went on shore for the night. On returning in the morning, no trace of Harkley could be found. The report reaching here, a party went out and searched the vicinity, and after a long search found his body near the shore in about two feet of

water. It is supposed, as he is well advanced in years, that he missed his footing and fell A Freight Train plunges into the Welland Canal—The Engineer Badly Hurt. BUFFALO, Nov. 4 .- A serious accident occurred last evening on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway. A division of the Grand Trunk Ranway, A special freight train bound west left Niagara Falls at 8 p.m., running on its own time. On approaching the swing bridge which crosses the Welland Canal near Meritton it was discovered that the bridge was swung open to permit a vessel to go through. The engineer made frantic efforts to stop the train, but could not control it, and the engine jumped the track, going over into the canal, carrying the tender and one car with it. Engineer

made his escape by jumping when it became inevitable that the engine must go over.

Carson was pretty badly hurt, but just how seriously is not yet learned. The fireman

James Jamieson, aged sixty, a Kingston irebug, has been sentenced to fourteen years n the penitentiary for barn burning. Burglars stole a quantity of genuine silverware from the residence of Major Gil-

Tuesday night.

Burglars cleaned out the safe of Mann & Son's coal-yard office at Brantford, Tuesday night but got only \$16.95. They drilled a three-quarter inch hole through the iron door of the safe, and then burgs the combination of the safe, and then burgs the combination. of the safe, and then burst the combination

Burglary at Simcoe — Twelve Thousand Dollars' Worth of Jewellery Taken. Simcor, Nov. 6.—G. L. Darling's jewells. In case we are to have trouble—which lery store was entered by burglars last night. God forbid!—I am in favour of reverting to The saie was blown open and about \$12,000 worth of watches and jewellery stolen. Six hundred dollars reward is offered for the conviction of the burglars and the recovery of the

Suspected Poisoning by Strychnine, FLESHERTON, Nov. 1. - The inquest on Mrs. look Tait was held this afternoon in the Township hall here. After examining the witnesses the jury thought they could not arrive at a verdict until the stomach and parts were analyzed. The inquest is therefore adjourned for two weeks for this pur The evidence points to strychnine poisoning.

Burglars Driven Off by Women, Belleville, Nov. 1 .- Three burgiars en tered the residence of Mr. S. B. LL.D., at about four o'clock this morning, but got nothing, as the valuables were locked in a safe. The noise they made aroused the household, which consisted of women only, Mr. Burdett being out of town. One of the ladies fired off a revolver, and the thieves leit the house, sitting down on the verandah to put on their boots. Another shot was fired, and they ran off. They are no doubt the same gang who lately committed several rob-

FIRES.

The steam saw-mill of Peter McGregor, The steam saw-mill of level at Galt, was destroyed by fire recently. stroyed by fire on Tueday. Loss \$15,000.

A house belonging to A. McQuinn, at Welland Junction, C.S.R., was destroyed by

fire recently.

The engine houses at the Caldwell, Levant and North Levant mines, along the Kingston and Pembroke railway, were burnt by incendiaries Sunday night.

The barn and outbuildings of A. Gracey, Etohicoke, 4th con., lot 26, were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss \$4,000; insured in the Hand-in-Hand for \$1,000.

Last week the premises of Mr. Duncan, farmer, on the old Prescott road in Gloucester, were discovered on fire. The house and barns were burnt, the stable being the only building saved. The loss will probably reach \$3,000. A Double Blaze in Brussels,

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 .- This morning, at 3

clock, an isolated dwelling in the north end of the town was burnt. It had been unoccupied for some time, and was no doubt set on fire. A second and more serious fire took place this evening at 7.40, when a fire was discovered in the harness shop of H. Dennis, in wooden range on the east side of Main street, known as the Leadbeater blook, in-cluding seven buildings. Dennis and his men had been to tea, and when the fire was first discovered it was burning in the second storey about the chimney. The fire company about the chimney. The fire company were promptly on hand, but the buildings were like a bundle of match-boxes, and were soon beyond the control of the fire company, who directed their attention to saving the adjoining buildings, which were on fire several times but were saved with bliched descent times, but were saved with slight damages. The losses and insurance are as follows:—Phoenx block, owned by Dr. Holmes and T. Fletcher, damaged in front, \$300, covered by insurance; Mrs. Long, furniture stock, loss \$2,000, insured for \$1,500; Struthers & Powell, dry goods, loss \$8,000, insured for \$4,500; Mtss Robertson, dressmaker, loss \$100, no insurance; H. Dennis, harnessmaker, loss \$1,000, insurance \$400; R. C. Struthers, two stores, loss \$5,000, insured for \$2,000; Dr. Holmes, two buildings, loss \$800, insured for \$2,000; W. Ainley, furniture stock, loss \$200, no insurance; W. Blashill, butcher, loss \$200, insurance \$100; Joseph Laird, barber, loss \$100, no insurance; J. Leckie, loss on building \$500; insured for \$1,500; W. Nightingale & Co., dry goods, damaged by smoke and water, \$1,000, fully insured. The losses and insurance are as follows :

ORANGE INCORPORATION. Stirring Address by Mr. John White, M.P.-

Brockvilla, Nov. 6.—At a meeting of Orangemen last night Mr. John White, M.P. for East Hastings, and the man who has endeared himself to Orangemen the world over through his efforts in the direction of securing an Act of incorporation, took the floor. His appearance was the signal for much enthusiasm. At its close, he expressed great pleasure in being present at such an assemblage in the rooms of the lodge, and ssemblage in the rooms of the lodge, and considered that such a privilege amply repaid him for the distance he had travelled to be on hand. He had received many invitations of a like nature for the evening, Brockville because he thought perhaps it was fit and proper that what he wished to say should be spoken on the floor of a lodge which Canadian Orangemen

LOOKED UPON WITH REVERENCE. Mr. White, as he himself acknowledges, is not through educational attainments a brilliant speaker, though to hear him the auditor must at once concede to him the power and force of honest conviction. He is evidently in earnest in the struggle being made for in rporation, and seems to regard it as the im and particular object of his life. During the course of his remarks he turned to th Recorder representative and asked that what he might say in regard to the incorporation bill be carefully noted, as he proposed givin, public expression and answer to enquir that were daily being made concerning his

FUTURE LINE OF ACTION. At the last session of the Dominion House e had advocated the granting of a power he had advocated the granting of a power whereby Orangemen could buy a piece of property, build upon it, own it, and in the event of its usefulness departing dispose of . This was all he asked, but in even this his efforts had not been successful. At that session of parliament he found himself needing more assistance than ever before in his life. Many assistance than ever before in his life. Many of his own friends were averse to the bill being given a second reading. They were divided as to its effect, and in this way he found himself assailed on all sides. Prominent Conservatives advised him to

WITHDRAW THE BILL but he refused to do so, on the principle that every good Orangeman, while at all times ready to accept honourable defeat, would not quietly allow insults to be added. In conection with his future course regarding the bill, he was in constant receipt of enquiries from every class—Conservatives, Reformers, Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholics priests. The only answer he could give act further in the matter. The Suprem act further in the matter. And supreme Grand Lodge had appointed a committee of five members, who should decide on the matter, and with their decision rested his further connection with the bill. If this committee decides that the bill shall again be presented to Parliament, and he be selected as the member to perform such an office, he would fulfil it again to the best of his ability. On the way to Brockville that morning he had met Grand Master Johnston, and conferred with him on .

FUTURE ACTION ON THE BILL. He had expressed to the Grand Master his belief that now was the time to act in the matter, and if he was considered a satisfactory person to handle the bill, he would do his best; if not, and some other person were selected, he would stand with him shoulder to shoulder in the fight, regardless of his creed, colour, or political complexion. Previous to introducing the bill last session many members of the House had expressed fears as to the result, on the grounds, as they claimed, that "White was an irritable Irishman, and will be sure to insult other

members." Hence he was unable to answer BITTERLY ASSAILED
by him on the floor of the House. Mr. Curby him on the moor of the House. Mr. Curran is a Land Leaguer, and it has been shown that Land League funds were used by that infamous Carey to spill the blood of Cavendish and Burke. I hold that municipal institutions should not only be granted to Ireland, but also to Scotland and England. Mr. Curran is in fusion of a Panis England. Curran is in favour of a Parliament in Dublic but remember he refuses you the simple right to buy and hold property. If this is not hypocrisy, then I know not what hypocrisy is. In case we are to have trouble—which the old dispensation-an eye for an eye and

a tooth for a tooth. We are CHIPS FROM THE OLD BLOCK. and should insist upon having our rights.

During last session it was proposed that we accept an Act of incorporation under the name of "Protestant Association." I for one sorned the proposition. Let us stand by the grand old name "Orange." Whether we survive or perish, we shall remain Orange to the end. We never refused the Act of incorporation to any other body of men of any church. We have incorporated Roman Catholic institutions by the score, but wher we ask for similar treatment we are refused. We must ask three times, and meeting with three refusals we must organize. And, gen-tlemen, bear in mind that there is no other society which can organize and go to the bal-

lot-box, like the Orangemen of Canada. OBTTUARY NOTES.

Joseph Johnson Leeman, the Liberal mem ber for York city, is dead, aged 44. Count von Redern, Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor of Germany, is dead.
Mr. John Thompson, brother of Mr. U. E. Thompson, manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company at Belleville, died very suddenly Saturday morning from consumption, in his forty-fourth year. Intelligence has been received of the death R. E. B. Doucet, of the Post-office Department, which occurred at the residence of his father in law, Judge Simon, Johntte, Deceased was held in high esteem by his

The study of Latin and Greek at the Indiana State College has been abolished, in order that more attention may be paid to agriculture and horticulture.

A newly-married lady was telling another how nicely her husband could write. "Oh, you should just see some of his love letters."

"Yes, I know," was the freezing reply; 'I've got a bushel of 'em in my trunk

Tableau. The following tale is said to be a fact :-- A certain Highland laird met one of his gillies in a remote district, the which constituted an excellent apology for casting to the four cardinal points the restrictions ordinarily enforced by considerations of position. "What will you take to drink?" asked the laird.
"Just whatever ye be takin' yersel, Mr.
McKenzie," reolied Donald. "I was thinking of having a pale ale," said the laird. "Ar an' I'll be thinkin' I'll tak' a pail of ale, too, was the modest rejoinder.

" CAN SPEAK ONCE MORE."

Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have been somewhat skeptical regarding the WON-DERFUL CURES performed by the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute using Dr. M. Souvielle's invention, the Spirometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, can be convinced, beyond doubt, by calling upon Miss Wray. 270 Church street, Toronto, where she is boarding, or addressing her at Freeman P. O. Ont. Here is a case of Laryngitis and Bronchitis, with a strong family tendency to Consumption. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, tion. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest whisper for over seven months, great weakness and deblity, a severe cough, and abundant expectoration. Now you can see her looking fleshy and healthy. You can converse with her and be convinced that the treatment by the surgeons of this Institute and the use of the Spirometer is the only successful treatment for diseases of the air passages. You can also write to or talk with D. Grand of W. D. Grand & Qo. Adelaide street west, Toronto, who will tell you that he has been cured of the worst form of Catarrh, also Bronchitis, by the use of Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer and medicines, If you cannot call personally and be examined, write for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly, to 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q. EDUCATION.

CANAD At Laval University sppointed professor of h Messrs. Gouin and Ma

Thirty-nine applicatio headmastership of a smathe county of Grey. The a day in considering the There is a prospect tween a portion of the Procest and the Council and that town. It appears ground was a Governmen purposes at the time the Council propose to fairs there now, and hand to the High School Board the neighbourhood protes action, and to "cap the mandamus has been issue on the Council at their n pel them to remove the other quarter.

The Durham County T have adopted the followi School Entrance Exami forwarded a copy to the tion. (1) As the High who at present set the par examination, cannot be intimate knowledge of and the capabilities of necessary for that purpo that the preparation of trusted to a committee of spectors acting with the spectors. (2) As the mar ocal examiners differs gre of the meagre instructions cational Department, w more specific instructions with regard to answers p to questions consisting of n successful candidate be re tificate. (3) We recomm tions in arithmetic and o fied, and that a portion of withdrawn, and Canadian tuted for it." At the recent meeting

Teachers' Association, of Lachute, Rev. E. I. R secretary of the Depart struction, delivered an ac pointed out the seven needs of the province. To great need of professionally second, the necessity for board—the only objection cost; third, a short prediction with our acade work as a condition for the class elementray diploma stitutes—one of the mos of keeping teachers who a work, up to the new metho of carrying on their work teachers who would make paration a point in thei interested public, and s these needs to be realize Principal McCabe, of the School, also addressed English Grammar" bein emarks. The speaker p best way to teach gramma upon it, was to teach a c speaking. He deprecated grammar, and favoured the of teaching both grammar, position. With regard to tion he said that this subjection. ly neglected, and gave as position constructed acco and bones, and he is used an illustration which car

THE UTILITY OF SCHO The utility of school the school recess. The ed Journal of Education says o periment, adopted in Rocthat it has given "per Among the advantages ga "a continuous school sessi ruptions in school work;" pupils, on account of free pupils, on account of free sure to cold and wet weath each session ;", "discipline edom from recess time for teachers," etc.; " absenteeism," and less fr ties for vicious pupils to with and corrupt other ; that these reasons are that the tendency is a bad offer some general consider strongly against it.
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OUR COMMERCIAL

Satisfaction of Sir Leonard

MONTREAL, Nov. 3.-Sir

the Finance Minister, does anthropic mood over the co at present, as evidenced in answers he gave expression here to-day. He said :- "turbance is a matter that wi should not cause any troub Mr. Morrice being too an modate the mills and good for the asking, and as with money they kepf work never imagining but that he sale for their wares. Now t see the real state of affairs, their output accordingly.
there was a great demand and besides all of the exist taken up the manufacture other mills were built all ov the same purpose. This me plethora, but there is profifer all of the milist cotton productions.

FAR FROM BEING A There is no denying it. least intention," he said, tariff at the next session, connection with it is found very satisfactorily. The year falling off very couside consider a great property of the said of the sai consider a good sign, as more dangerous to a country importation. It might be enue will be thus reduced. andoubtedly will, but that afford the reduction with the sider the difficulty in the co-to want of care and judgm weakness in the trade. The weakness in the trade. now, and the trade has

NGE INCORPORATION. Address by Mr. John White, M.P .-

KVILLE, Nov. 6 .- At a meeting o en last night Mr. John White, M.P. Hastings, and the man who has d himself to Orangemen the world ugh his efforts in the direction of an Act of incorporation, took the His appearance was the signal for usiasm. At its close, he expressed easure in being present at such an age in the rooms of the lodge, and ed that such a privilege amply repair ne distance he had travelled to be on He had received many invitations of ture for the evening, but he came to ille because he thought perhaps it was proper that what he wished to say be spoken on the floor of a lodge nadian Orangemen

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CANADIAN. At Laval University Dr. Brochu has been appointed professor of hygiene, and the Rev. Messrs. Gouin and Maguire assistant direc-

Thirty-nine applications were made for the headmastership of a small village school in the county of Grey. The trustees spent over day in considering them.

There is a prospect of some warfare be-tween a portion of the residents of Mount Forest and the Council and School Board of that town. It appears the present fair ground was a Government grant for market purposes at the time the town was surveyed. The Council propose to cease holding the fairs there now, and hand the property over to the High School Board. Those living in the neighbourhood protest loudly against this action, and to "cap the climax" a writ of mandamus has been issued, and will be served on the Council at their next meeting to compel them to remove the high school to some

The Durham County Teachers' Association have adopted the following report on High School Entrance Examinations, and have forwarded a copy to the Minister of Educa-(I) As the High School Inspectors, who at present set the papers for the entrance examination, cannot be expected to have the intimate knowledge of public school work and the capabilities of public school pupils necessary for that purpose, we recommend that the preparation of these papers be intrusted to a committee of Public School Inspectors acting with the High School Inspectors acting which the High School Inspectors are the papers for the entrance examples of public school inspectors. spectors acting with the High School In-spectors. (2) As the marking of papers by local examiners differs greatly in consequence of the meagre instructions issued by the Educational Department, we recommend that more specific instructions be given, especially with regard to answers partially correct, and to questions consisting of more than one part; and further that the marks obtained by each successful candidate be recorded on his cerificate. (3) We recommend that the questions in arithmetic and grammar be simplified, and that a portion of English History be withdrawn, and Canadian History be substi-

At the recent meeting of the Provincia Teachers' Association, of Quebec, held at Lachute, Rev. E. I. Rexford, Protestant secretary of the Department of Public In-struction, delivered an address, in which he pointed out the seven great educational needs of the province. The first was, the great need of professionally trained teachers; second, the necessity for a central examining board—the only objection to which was the cost; third, a short preliminary training in connection with our academies in elementary work as a condition for the securing of a first-class elementray diploma; fourth, teachers' institutes—one of the most important mean of keeping teachers who are engaged in their work, up to the new methods and best plans of carrying on their work; fifth, first-class teachers who would make careful daily preparation a point in their work; sixth, an interested public, and seventh, how were these needs to be realized and supplied? Principal McCabe, of the Ottawa Normal School, also addressed the convention, "English Grammar" being the subject of his remarks. The speaker pointed out that the best way to teach grammar, and to examine upon it, was to teach a correct method of speaking. He deprecated the use of teaching grammar, and favoured the natural method of teaching both grammar, analysis, and com-position. With regard to English composition he said that this subject had been greatly neglected, and gave as a specimen of composition constructed according to "The boy is an animal; he is made of flesh "The boy is an animal; he is made of flesh carry wood," ion constructed according to rule and bones, and he is used to carry wood," an illustration which caused much merri-

THE UTILITY OF SCHOOL RECESSES. The UTILITY OF SCHOOL RECESSES.

There is a growing tendency to abandon the school recess. The editor of the Boston Journal of Education says of the no recess experiment, adopted in Rochester, New York, that it has given "perfect satisfaction," Among the advantages gained, he mentions "a continuous school sersion without interruptions in school work;" "better health of pupils, on account of freedom from exposure to cold and wet weather in the midst of each session;" "discipline easier, on account each session; "! "discipline easier, on account of freedom from recess troubles;" "more time for teachers," etc.; "Less tardiness and absenteeism," and less frequent opportuni ties for vicious pupils to come in contact with and corrupt other pupils." Believing that these reasons are upsatisfactory, and that the tendency is a bad one, I propose to offer some general considerations that weigh

strongly against it. The schools are utilitarian in their aims, to fit the child for living successfully is the ebject of their existence. As animal strength is the foundation of all moral and physical welfare, and is the chief condition of in all the pursuits of life, the future welfare

wild in every way depends upon the evelopment of his body. t comes to any of the severer trials of life, either physical or moral, where great endur ance or courage is required, the weakest must inevitably be the first to succumb. This is as true of moral trials as of physical, for moral cowardice often results from physical feebleness. It is to be doubted if anything that is taught in the schools is of so much value to the child that it would not better be foregone than to be obtained by the loss of any physical vigour whatever. Taken in the trues sense, that city has the best schools where the school restraints have least effect upon the the pupils, and not the one where the pupils show the greatest proficiency in acquiring in a memoriter way a tew fragments of conven ch happen irrationally to pass current for an education. But because in many schools the test to be applied at the end of the term, or at the end of the course, oriter one, and because no teacher expects her pupils to be examined as to their health, or as to whether they are forming habits of life that will be conducive to healthfulness, it is not to be wondered at that all the plans of the teacher look more to the development of conventional proficiency than to the infinitely more in portant matter of health. —Joseph Carter, in Popular Science Monthly for November,

OUR COMMERCIAL POSITION. Satisfaction of Sir Leonard Tilley with the

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 .- Sir Leonard Tilley, the Finance Minister, does not feel in a misanthropic mood over the commercial situation at present, as evidenced in the following clear answers he gave expression to in an interview here to-day. He said :- "The cotton disturbance is a matter that will right itself, and should not cause any trouble. It arose from Mr. Morrice being too anxious to accommodate the mills and taking their good for the asking, and as he supplied them with money they kept working right ahead, never imagining but that he was finding ready sale for their wares. Now the manufacturers see the real state of affairs, and will regulate their output accordingly. A few years ago there was a great demand for grey cottons, and besides all of the existing mills having taken up the manufacture of this article, other mills were built all over the country for the same purpose. This naturally caused a plethora, but there is profitable employment for all of the milis in the various

cotton productions. The situation i FAR FROM BEING ALARMING. There is no denying it. There is not the least intention," he said, "of changing the tariff at the next session, as everything in connection with it is found to be working very satisfactorily. The imports are this year falling off very considerably, and this I consider a good sign, as there is nothing more dangerous to a country than injudicious importation. It might be said that the revenue will be thus reduced, and I reply that it undoubtedly will, but that the country can afford the reduction with the results. I consider the difficulty in the cotton rade was due their fortune, but which was now not worth to each their fortune, but which was now not worth to want of care and judgment, and not to a weakness in the trade. That trouble is over now, and the trade has a good prospect beweakness in the trade. That trouble is over now, and the trade has a good prospect be-

fore it. In regard to the trade of the Do minion everything is eminently satisfactory, and I consider that there is not the least cause for alarm or gloomy apprehensions on

It is clear from the above intelligent view that the Finance Minister has been watching carefully the late contretemp—certainly not crisis—that occurred here through Mr. Morrice's want of foresight, and estimates it at its true value.

THE RABBIT PEST.

Canada Being Gradually Invaded—Fruit Trees Badly Damaged. At the Canadian Institute on Monday, beore the Natural History Society, Dr. J. E. White read a very interesting paper upor "The English Rabbit in Canada." The sub ect was entered into in an exhaustive manner, and dealt with the influence of our climate upon the development of the species the agrarian facilities in their influence upo the fertility of the animal, and the characte the fertility of the animal, and the character of the nutriment our country provides. Furthermore, it treated of the effect of interbreeding with other species, the influence of the English rabbit upon the vegetation of the country, the influence of other species of the Leporadae, and how far they have been mistaken for the animal in question. He proceeded to describe the three commonest varieties of the family to be found in Ontario, viz.—Lepus Americanus, Lepus Substitutes viz.:-Lepus Americanus, Lepus Sylvaticus, and Lepus Cuniculus or English rabbit. The first turns white in the winter, the second is never white, is smaller, and its habits are intermediate between the Lepus American and Lepus Cuniculus. The last mentione the subject of the paper, is small in size, hind legs short, is not adapted to long or conthuous running, retreats to burrows when chased, greyish-brown in colour, whitish on the under parts, ears not tipped with black, tail brown above and white beneath, is gregarious in its habits, the young are blind fo several days after birth, and destitute hair, frequents sandy soils, and always dry ground; is monogamous. Their fertility proverbial, they begin to breed when six months old, and are capable of producing several litters in each year, from four to twelve in each litter. In a wild state it is found on Sable Island, south-east of Nova Scotia. It is also found in Key West, Florida, where large burrows are said to exist; and, also, in Jamaica, Falkland Islands, New Zealand, and Austral a, in which two latter places their depredations have been enor

In the western part of the province, during the last six or seven years, Lepus Sylvaticus has been making its appearance, and evidently coming across from Michigan in great numbers while the river St. Clair has been frozen. They are replacing our wild swamp rabbit in all the cultivated por-tions of the province. They are a bold, ad-venturous little animal, and do not hesitate to take up their animal. to take up their residence under the gran-aries, and quietly feed all winter, while the swamp rabbit, a retiring creature, is driven by the clearing of farm, hunting, etc., away to the north in the comparatively sparsely settled regions.

It is exceedingly difficult to obtain infor mation of the importation of the English rab-bit, but there is no doubt that there are instances of the importation direct into this province, by gentlemen who have a vivid recollection of past pleasures in England of rabbit hunting; and imagining they are doing a beneficent act by bringing to the country of their adoption two or pairs of English rabbits, which very soon make themselves felt in the surrounding country, becoming a thorough nusance to the neighbourhood, and causing considerable

damage to vegetables and small trees. The doctor then read letters from farmers and others in the West, among which were the following :- The grey rabbit is determined to make itself felt in no pleasant way to the farmers. The war on them ought to be encouraged now, when they are not so numerous as they will be soon, if they have the least bit of leniency shown them.—James Dandson. Yarmouth, Elgin Co.

The rabbit is the great dread of the fruit-grower, as it does its work at night, and only during winter in the snow.—W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham, Kent County.

The rabbits we have here are grey all the year, about sixteen inches long, and the will be a great pest if they are not destroyed. They have done a great deal of damage in section for four or five years. Ferrets make short work of them, or they would have destroyed all of my small fruit trees. Joseph Garner, Fenwick, Welland County. Numerous other letters in the same vein

were read. In the enquiry in tituted on this enhier ifty-two counties were heard from, of which Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand, Middle sex, and Oxford appeared to give the most satisfactory evidence of the presence of the rabbit which does not change it pelage. The paper concluded with

THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS :-An amendment to the game laws, leaving the eporidæ with no close season; authority to be granted to municipal councils to declar their township a pest district, and to pay out a premium for each head brought to the authorities; for the protection of young fruit trees during the winter old cloths soaked in a strong solution of tobacco, and fastened by means of wire coiled closely around for a four above the level of the snow; an occasional fresh soaking with tobacco juice during February, March, and April; putting coils of tin or sheet iron tubing around the young trees (old stovepipes would be serviceable for this purpose). It was also recommended that half a dozen farece secure a couple of fer-rets between the and regularly employ them in a rabbit nunt. Where rabbits ar numerous ferrets are invaluable. Failing them frequent dog hunting provides the next

best remedy.

Specimens of the different kinds of rabbit and hare were exhibited, and used for the purpose of illustration. The argument of the paper went to prove that the western and most southerly portions of the province were likely to be the parts where the English rab-bit and other members of the family would cause the most damage, and it was the opinio that the Lepus Sylvaticus, or the grey rabbit, which has invaded the province the last five r six years, would create as much damage as

the English rabbit,
As this subject has engaged the Legislatures of both England, Australia, and New Zealand it is very necessary that all facilities should be given and all encouragement offer ed to investigators. The paper was conclude with a special request to sportsmen, farmers, and others to procure specimens from their respective localities, and express them to the

How Mr. Lieb's Smartness Cost Him Ten Thousand Dollars,

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 5. - Jacob Lieb, a farme of West Mill Creek, in this country, has been ruised by too much precaution. For the last month the villages around Erie have been worked pretty thoroughly by a gang of professional gamblers, two ringleaders of whom have been captured. Farmer Lieb never deposited his savings in a bank, but has kepi his money and valuables in a safe at home Removing reenbacks amounting to \$5,000, with notes, mortgages, and other valuable documents representing as much more, h concealed them in the oven of th parlour stove, which is not generally used till winter fairly sets in. As an ex-tra precaution, he concluded not to tell Mrs. Lieb, lest in a moment of weakness she should give their 'cuteness away in gossip One morning he discovered an unsuccessful attempt that had been made to break into his residence, but the discovery only served to tickle him. While Lieb was absent during the first snowstorm of the season, considerately thinking of her husband's cold ride home, Mrs. Lieb planned a little surprise for his comfort. She prepared a dainty and tempting supper, and spread it in their cosy parlour, lighting a fire to add to Mr. Lieb's comfort. When he arrived and took in the situation he almost fainted. Rushing to the stove he opened the oven door, and pulled out the charred mass that once represented

RELIGIOUS.

The choir of St. Paul's Episcopal church, London, wore surplices for the first time for many years on Sunday. Rev. Dr. Cochran, of Bloor street church, president of the Toronto conference, is ad-dressing missionary meetings in Nova Scotia.

Moody and Sankey's mission is heartily ap-proved by the Bishop of Rochester, who urges the clergy of the English Church to Rev. J. Knox Wright, formerly pastor of the King street Presbyterian church, London, has gone to Trinidad, West Indies, to labour as a missionary.

Since the arrival of Bishop Walsh in the Diocese of London, \$700,000 has been expended in building or repairing Roman atholic churches. Rev. A. K. Caswell, Dakota, a former

dent of Knox College, has presented a bur-sary of \$50 for general proficiency in the pre-paratory course of study. Rev. H. M. McDiarmid, formerly of this city, has been elected one of the Board of Managers of the General Christian Mission-

ary Society of the United States. A telegram has been received from India announcing that the difficulties in the way of the missionaries prosecuting their work at Indore have been removed, and the mission-aries are now at liberty to go on with their

The congregation of Charles street Presby-terian church have decided at an informal meeting to call Rev. Mr. Cruickshank, of Montreal, to the pastorate of that church. A meeting will shortly be held to confirm this

Rev. W. S. Rainsford preached for the first

time in St. George's church, New York, on Sunday week, after his return from Europe. The alterations in the chancel having been completed, the surpliced choir sang for the first time. Chas. W. Gauthier, of Windsor, owner o

the Duck Island (Lake Huron) fisheries, which are among the most extensive on the lakes, contemplates building a Catholic church and school-house at his own expense on the island next year. Rev. Dr. Wilson of Kingston preached

in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, an Sunday. Before he preached the majority favoured his appointment as successor to Dean Baldwin, but afterward they were op-posed to it because his voice could not be neard by half the worshippers in the great The Bishop of Ontario administered the

rite of confirmation to twenty males and thirty-three females at Christ church, Belleville, on Sunday night. He also announced that, in accordance with the wishes of the congregation, he had appointed Rev. Mr. Sibbald as rector of Christ church and St. George's parish.

Rev. Prof. McLaren, of Knox College, delivered an address at the meeting held in the Presbyterian church, Orillia, lately, for the designation of Rev. Mr. Jamieson as missionary to Formosa. Mr. Jamieson is a graduate of Knox College. He is in town making preparations for his departure, and will sail from San Francisco to Hong Kong on November 20. The Ottawa branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada has donated a thank-offering of \$250 to Rev. Dr. McKay, the missionary of the Church in the Island of Formosa, to enable him to build one of the ten chapels he now needs in the prosecution of his work in that island. The following are the names of the Interna-

at Nashville, Tenn., preparing the scheme of lessons for the year 1885;—Rev. J. H. Vincent and Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York; B. F. Jacobs, Chicago; Rev. Warren Randolph, D.D., Newport, Peri P. C. G. York; B. F. Jacobs, Chicago; Rev. Warren Randolph, D.D., Newport; Prof. P. G. Gillett, LL.D., Jacksonville; Rev. Richard Newton; D.D., Philadelphia; Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., New Orleans; Rev. W. G. E. Cambingham, B.D., Nasiville; Hon, Franklin Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Rev. John A. Brodus, D.D., Louisville; Rev. Prof. Henry L. Baugher, D.D., Gettysburg; Rev. James A. Warden, D.D., Princeton; Rev. D. H. MacVickar, D.D., Montreal; and Rev. John Potts, D.D., of Montreal. After this corr. Potts, D. D., of Montreal. After this committee has completed its work the programme

of lessons will be forwarded to England 10 inspection there by the European committee, and if it is endorsed it will be returned and adopted for use in the Sunday schools of this country. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Roberts is of th opinion that Christ spoke to the people in Greek, rather than Hebrew, as commonly For centuries preceding the coming of Christ, he says, the Greek 1 nguag

permeated the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The old Hebrew, in which the law had been written, had become a dead language, and only the learned men of the period were abe to read Pentateuch. The pure Hebrew race in Palestine spoke Aramaic, which was unlike the Hebrew of Moses and Isaiah. The Greek language and Aramaic were then the ongues spoken in that country at the time of the coming of our Lord. Hence Dr. Robert argues that while teaching the people Christ would address them in the language that the anderstood. Even if he knew the Scripture in the original Hebrew, he would no more h likely to use them in that way than a modern preacher who knows the New Testament in ne original Greek would give his text in that. The aposties appear to have spoken in Ara maic and in Greek, as the occasion seemed to demand. Christ did not address himself erely to a province, but to the world, and utterances were therefore in the language that was best understood. Greek was the anguage of civilization; moreover, "it was the civilization of that era which accepte Him, while the Hebrews rejected him.'

The Protestant Episcopal Convention closed its sessions at Philadelphia last Friday. In the pastoral letter which was issued, marriage and divorce were treated as fo lows : In every class the springs of morality are tainted by the desecration of marriage vow To defile the homes of a nation is to barbarize it. The purity of family life and theuce of social life subsisting only in the sanctity of wedlock, the true obligations of that covenant are found only in the teaching which presents the rule of its nature in the mystical union between Christ and His Church. Whatever may be accomplished by secular alarm or policy in checking divorce, there must be a more searching remedy. It must be a procounder force that regulates the passions and judgment in forming and pro-tecting the marital tie itself, chasten wretched households and broken matrimonial pledges come of flighty engagements, an absence of all seriousness from the most solemn of all human steps, immodest publicity in the lives of boys and girls in streets and pub lic houses, the abnegation of parental control or the rejection of it by juvenile insubordina tion. In nearly all our cities and larg towns the sidewalks after nightfall are aliv with gay but ominous pressges of social de-generation. There can hardly fail to be be-fore long a general effort to supplant with pure but entertaining, reading the ruinous publications that are poisoning readers of all ranks—a literature of divorce, of seduction, adultery, of moral death. The pulpit has its responsibility; special combinations may do something; but far more is to be done by breeding pure manners and guarded thought in young children through the instructions of mothers and fathers in dwellings, where daily domestic prayers quicken the con-science and cleanse the heart."

Moody in London, Eng. Mr. Moody successfully opened his great mission at Islington on Sunday. Four meetings were held, each attended by from 4,000 to 6,000 persons. The iron hall built for the occasion proved a complete success, affording seating room for 5,800 people. All around on the sides of the hall appropriate texts were displayed. Mr. Sankey sang with his customary effect. Mir. Moody's powerful addresses showed he had not lost his hold on the people. A hundred people rose to be prayed people. A hundred people rose to be prayed for. A heavy storm in the afternoon and

but an unfailing interest was manifested, A number of prominent clergymen occupied seats on the platform, Mr. Moody, alluding to his mission in Ireland, said his three weeks work there had been the most productive o

At the close of the evening meeting a n At the close of the evening meeting a man shouted that Moody's last mission to London had been a failure. Mr. Mo dy answered by calling for volunteers to come out boldly on the Lord's side, whereupon about 3,000 men arose en masse. The incident caused much excitement.

NOBLE CONDUCT REWARDED. Meritorious Action of Vancouver Islan

OTTAWA, Nov. 2.—Some time ago a mis-sionary named Brabant, living on the west coast of Vancouver Island, heard that about coast of Vancouver Island, heard that about ten miles beyond his mission a vessel had been wrecked in a terrific gale. Hastening to the place he found that a vessel subsequently identified as the American barque Mallerville had become a total wreck, and that everybody on boatd had perished. As the missionary was the only white man in the region he sought, in order to bury the dead, the assistance of a "tibe of Indians named the Hesquiots whose wigwams." dead, the assistance of a tribe of Indians named the Hesquiots, whose wigwams dotted the shore in the neighbourhood. This assistance was given with a good heart. Severel corpses were brought on shore. These after being wrapped in linen and mats supplied by the Indians were buried by the missionary with the kindly, sympathizing help of the Indians, whose squaws touched by that

ONE TOUCH OF MATURE which makes the whole world kin had handled tenderly the bruised and mangled

Among the rest there floated ashore the body of the captain's wife, beautiful in death and serene of countenance as if an angel had whispered joyous hopes and promises in herear. It was treated with the utmost respect. Fine new I nen and several new blankets wer given by the chief in order to dress the corpse. Finally a grave was dug for her, and after the body of the unfortunate lady had been laid to rest a neat fence was put around the grave. Altogether thirteen bodies were recovered by Indians after, in some cases, dangerous endeavour. Seven bodies were swept away

In presence of these facts, and considering that it had required a great sacrifice on the part of these Hesquiots, when others only lought of enriching themselves wreckage, the missionary called the atten tion of the American Government to their meritorious action. The result was that yes terday the Dominion Government acknowedged the receipt from the Washington authorities, through the British ambassador of a fine gold medal for the noble chief of th Hesquiots, and of a cheque for \$200 to be distributed among his humane and kindly hearted subjects.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

Scene-Court-house, Parry Sound. Three Grit Justices all in a row A Tory's son, aged 14 years, with sever other boys, is accused of disturbing a Metho-

dist tea-meeting.
WITNESS (a Grit)—Saw defendant at mee ing. He and two other boys sat in one seat. A cracker was thrown from that seat. C ack

A cracker was thrown from that seat. C ackers were exploded elsewhere in the meeting. Looked at defendant frequently. Heard him smile and saw him laugh. (Sic.)

MAGISTRATE (to derk)—Put that down. "He heard him smile and saw him laugh."

Cross-examined by defendant's father—Sata little in front of where defendant sat. Could see behind me without turning my head. (Sic.) Did not see defendant fire a cracker. Am sure it was thrown from hi

But there all resemblance ended, for whereseat. How do you know it was thrown from that
seat: Witness hesitates.

Counsel for prosecuted by objects to the
question. Grit magistrates consult and
speedily rule the question out.

Another Witness (also a boy defendant)
testified to having a en the defendant misseat. How do you know it was thrown from that stified to having s.en the behave after the meeting.

Defendant's Father—Has an information

ion been lodged against you for misconduct Did the informer, after the summo was served on you, offer to withdraw the information against you if you would give

vidence ogainst the other boys?

Counsel for prosecution objected to ques tion. The Grit magistrates again consulte and speedily ruled the question out. And so the evidence proceeded and th farcical trial came to a termination, when

three of the boys were each fined \$5 and costs or ten days in the common gaol; one boy (a Grit newspaper's devil) was fined \$1 or two days, and the rest were let off. By a peculiarly strange coincidence all the boys fined are the sons of Conservatives. One of them, however, was and is employed in the office of a Grit newspaper. He escaped with a dollar fine.

Most of these boys (ranging from 12 to 1' years of age) were scho ars in the Parry Sound Methodist Sunday school. The superintendent of that school was the real prose tor, and engaged the village lawyer to prosecute. A half-witted, weak-minded employ of his, who was also a Sun lay school teacher, was the informer, and another teacher, also an employé of the prosecutor, formed the central figure of the trio on the bench. An action ought to be entered against all these parties for bringing the court and their Sun

day school alike into contempts.

For a juvenile escapade which was joined in by over half an audience of young men and maidens, and which ought to have been dealt with by school or parental discipline, these boys litherto uncomplained of were brought up like criminals before the bar, and to some of them was meted out a punishment suite to Charley the Bull Pup (whoever that indi vidual may be) or any drunken disorder! rowdy. Two of these are the sons of the pre-sident of the Liberal-Conservative Associa tion, and rather than permit their father to be blackmailed to the extent of \$21 (fines and costs) they have willingly gone to and are now in gaol. The father seems to be proud of his boys, who promise fairly to become Conservatives "dyed in the wool," or rather "dyed

in the gaol." The names of the Grit justices are Farrer Fawns, and McClelland.

Suit for Heavy Damages Against a Clergy

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2.—The trial of the suit of Frank E. Bronson against Rev. John Brant, for \$30,000 damages, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Bronson was some time since proprietor of a drug store in the village of Oberlin, where, on account of the numerous colleges there located, the sale of intoxicating liquors was strictly forbidden. H was several times accused of selling whisky contrary to the wishes of the community whereby he incurred their ill-will, which finally culminated in the firing and destructions. tion of his store. The present suit grow out of a sermon preached by the rev defendant on February 24th, 1882, and which was afterwards published in the Oberlin News, of which the following is a brief extract:—
"The ghastly deeds of the past shall stretch out their skinny hands and punish thee. Good men shall breathe freely at thy death. Thy monument shall be a te timony that a plague is stayed, and as thy guilty spirit is borne on the blast towards th gates of hell the hideous shrieks of those whom thou hast ruined shall pierce thee. Bronson claims he only sold liquors as med cine, and that on account of the sermon his character and business have been irretrievably ruined. Therefore he prays for damages.

The Senate of the Bombay University ha resolved upon the motion of a Brahmin, seconded by an Englishman, that in the regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivates should be demed to denote either sex. This will have the effect of torowing open the learned professions to women in the Bombay

evening somewhat diminished the attendance, but an unfailing interest was manifested. A JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

A Bold Hunter. Once a brave little boy went a-gunning. His weapon clasped tight in his arms. "Im anxious," said he, "Dreadful monsters to see,

Beasts that sit still and smile,
When I'd been there awhile,
Very much less amused they would be,
Ah, you'd see
How much less amused they would be tI'm a wonderful hunter in eyery way!"
Said the bold little boy that went gunnin day.

So bravely the little bay started,
But ere he had travelled a mile,
On the edge of the wood
A De Gustibus stood.
With a gentle expansive smile,
Then the little boy's hair
Stood on end with despair;
And he cried: "Oh, I had no idea
A De Gustibus could
On the edge of a wood,
Look so very uncommonly queer!
Dear, oh dear,
He looks so remarkably queer!
Do you think that he sits here every day
And smiles at each hunter that com
way?"

The De Gustibus smiled, as he murn
"Oh, come my bold hunter with me,
Tve a friend that can run
And roar gently for fun,
A friend you'll be glad dear, to see,
A for me, I can run

A friend you'll be glad dear, to see,
As for me I can smile,
Sit beside me awhile,
And I'll smile in a wonderful way;
My brave hunter, don't go,
One might fancy, you know,
That you thought about running away!
Stay, dear, stay,
Don't think about running away!
Oh, come, let us travel, my friend to see;
Oh, come, my bold hunter, come roaming me!"

But the little boy hurriedly answered:

"I think I won't travel to-day.
I should so like to go,
But I'm tired, you know,
For I've come such a very long way;
And then besides that,
I've got on an oid hat,
And my gun: and that never would do,
To start out to call,
Or go roaming, at all,
Most beautiful creature, with you,
So-adieu!"
And the little boy vanished from view;
Yes, he hastily vanished from view;
"I'll travel no more with a gun." said he,
"This hunting's a business that don't suit me

And still the De Gustibus sits there, they say, And smiles at each hunter that comes that way,

DICK AND D.

CHAPTER III. "MASTER DICK." Dick Devine arrived at Dr. Field's house

very good time. There was to be a large dinner party, and on such occasions the mind of Brooks was apt to be what Jemima, the cook, called "lifted." He was very pompous at all times, but when any fine company was expected he needed to relieve himself b ordering everybody about, and leaving all for others to attend to; so Dick's quick services came in very well. As he went down the kitchen hall he coul

hear Mr. Brook's veice in unusually important tones, the cook's in evident remons-trance, and in the midst of it a boy's gay tones and laught r.
"Well, indeed then, Master Dick, you

MUST go upstairs. This is no place for a young gentleman to be."

These words from Jemima caught Dick's quick ear and stopped him in the doorway.

The usual bus:le of preparation was going on, Brooks was declaring that "he never saw anything like the way his things dis-appeared in that kitchen," while Jemima had turnhd a heated face from the fire as she

spoke. Sitting on the kitchen table dangling his legs, and eating a huge piece of cake, was a boy of about Dick's own age.

But there all resemblance ended, for where-

"Now WILL you, Master Dick?" Jemims

said again imploringly.
"WILL I?" said the boy, in her tone "No. I won't; I mean to stay and see what there's for dinner, so I can tell Brooks what Barbara and I want to have upstairs. And we want it hot, do you hear, Brooks, my

Mr. Brooks gave a sigh at this, and Master Dick wheeling round, caught sight of his namesake who was standing in the doorway. struck with a sudden admiration for the gay young gentleman on the table.
"Halloa!" said Master Dick staring at him. "Who's this?"
"Oh!" exclaimed Brooks, with an air

"Here-it's young Devine. "Now sharp, my boy—you make your way quick around to Bell's, and get me a bottle of salad oil. Do you hear? Good and fresh." Dick—our Dick—was accustomed to Brooks' sharp, quick orders, and lost no time in hastening toward the door, although he would have liked very well to stay and listen to Master Dick's jolly voice and way

alking to the servants. But he was not prepared for what happen-He was hardly around the corner before a once called out behind him.
"I say—stop—I'm coming," and looking round he saw the other Dick hurrying after

Rove I am sure have an instinctive draw ing toward each other which makes it hard them to realize or even think of class dis-Dr. Field's grandson, Richard inctions, Dearing, had not the slightest hesitation in seeking Disk Devine's acquaintance, and when the first sense of shyness had passed away, Dick Devine himself felt quite at ease with the other. As they walked along, young Dearing, with his hands in his pockets, did most of the

"Are you a new servant?" he began "You see, I'm just home for a few days from school. Ha, ha! it was a good thing. You see, Packer—he's a new boy—got the mumps, see, Packer—he's a new boy—got the numps, and for awhile he didn't let on, so that he could give it to the other boys, and have the fun of seeing a whole lot of 'em with their faces swelled up. But the first thing he knew he'd given it to Filiper—he's one of the teachers—and I wish you could have seen him. Then Packer had to get the measles, and there was a precious row, and we broke up for a few days. Packer's mumps ain't gone, and he says he's going to spread it all he can."

Dick Devine laughed, and the other said,

after a minute : "It's rather hard though, I must say, and poor old Filiper does look such a guy. "So you come to help-odd jobs-do you! Where do you live?

"Dick gave the address.

"All alone? My, but that must be fun."

"There's Norry, my little brother," said
Dick, quickly. "Only he's blind." Dick, quickly. "Only he's blind."
"Blind! But can't he be cured?" "Oh, please," exclaimed the other boy-PLEASE don't tell of it. I've a particular eason,"
"All right," Dick Dearing said, after

moment's shrewd study of his companion's face. "But I say, if I went blind I tell you I'd make a jolly time of it if they did cure me. Blind, that must be awful." And there was something so genuine in the boy's voice and manner that Dick Devine, ander the influence of it, ventured to tell his companion something more of his own story —just enough to be a relief to his own mind, although not enough to make Dearing innsitive. "I'll tell you what," the latter said

finally—"I'll come down and see you. I ain't afraid, and we'll have some fun out of the old apple woman. We'll buy up her whole stall just to see her stare.
"Would you mind if I brought another fellow?" "Oh, but Master Dick," Devine said earr estly, though he looked as if he would gladly have welcomed the bright-faced boy beside him to his attic, "I don't think Dr. Field

would like it. I should, and—my stars—how glad Norry would be. But, I'm afraid—"
"O, hold up," interrupted the other boy.
"You let me alone. Grandfather never cares as long as I don't do wrong."

It was certainly a pleasant prospect, though Dick felt all the objections to it, which so occupied his mind that he with difficulty attended to Mr. Brook's orders, and very

attended to Mr. Brook's orders, and very narrowly escaped a sharp box on the ear two or three times.

When the boys had returned to the house Dick Dearing disappeared up stairs, and the other went to the pantry, where Mr. Brooks was preparing the salad, while in the diningroom beyond Dick beheld what seemed like a scene from fairy-land.

The party was given for Dr. Field's widowed daughter, Mrs. Thompson, who had just returned from a short trip in Europe, and when the company were all assembled in the dining-room he caught a glimpse of her at the head of the table—a tall, prim-looking lady in a rich dark silk with jewels and soft lace; but how unlike what Dick would have lace; but how unlike what Dick would have supposed a rich, happy lady would look.

Not far away a young girl was seated, who ooked very different. She was not exactly pretty, and yet som

thing in her face warmed Dick's heart as he looked at it. The dark eyes were so bright and kind, the lips parted with such an hones sweet smile as she spoke to her neighbours. Sne was very simply dressed—a white silk, with some roses in her belt, and a little band of pearls about her throat.
"Ah!" thought Dick. "that's one of the

rich and happy ones;" and he would have liked to watch ner longer, but at this moment he heard his name called, in a sort of wh sper and ooking into the hall, beheld the other Dick in peril of breaking his neck over the balusters. balusters.
"I say." he whispered down, "tell old Brooks we want our dinner. What does he

mean by keeping us? It's to be sent up to the school-room at once."

And in a few moments Dick, under the weight of a heavy tray, was going upstairs to

CHAPTER IV.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM PARTY. Dick Devine had never seen any young person at Dr. Field's house except little Barbara, his granddaughter, and so, on being admitted to the school-room, he was rather surprised to find three children sitting about the table-Master Dick, Barbars, and a tail boy who looked so like Mrs. Thompson that he was not surprised to hear he was her

son.
"Here Devine, that's your name, isn't it?" said the other Dick, "do bring that dinner in; wer's famished." Dick contrived to put his tray down care fully, even while he answered Barbara Dear-

ing's gentle greeting. The boy had described the child's looks very naturally in saying she was like an angel, for her type was of that exquisite fairness which in a slim, fair-haired little girl is so spiritually lovely. Her hair fell un-bound in rippling waves of pale gold to her waist, her grey eyes were soft and very gentle, and her face always had a look of half wistful earnestness in it, as though she would like to say something very kind and

"Devine," as young Dearing called him, saw at once that the eyes of young Master Thompson were cast rather contemptuously upon him, and he felt himself turn very red he set out the dishes on the school table Indeed, the young gentleman was engaged in thumping his cousin Dick rather heavily under the table, trying at the same time to catch his eye and wink at one of Dick Devine's awkward movements. Dick Dearing understood it perfectly, and

Dick Dearing understood it perfectly, and after saying:

"I say, Tom, leave off will you? Do you think a fellow's shins are made of east iron, or that your feet are made of paper?" He rose suddenly, adding:

"Here Davine, I want to show you a book of mine," and made a dash over to a cupboard, to which he beckened Dick, while Thompson began to look very sulky.

Dearing fumbled over his book-shelf, finally producing a well-worn volume of Robinson.

ly producing a well-worn volume of Robinson soe, which he pressed upon Dick, whispering:
"For Norry."
Dick could only look his gratitude; but, untutored boy that he was, his instinct told

him just why Dearing had done this, and he said to himself: "He is what I should call a gentleman, and the boy would liked to have added, "and a friend." Marie, Barbara's French nurse was busy

waiting on the other two children when Dick came back to his place. Before he had left the cupboard he had whispered to Devine. "I shall be down to see you to-morrow sure pop, about three o'clock."

our Dick by this time felt the other boy to be such a superior person that it did not occur to him to question whether he would even need permission from Dr. Field. Little Barbara seemed highly entertained by the school-boy wit of the two boys, and laughed at all their jokes, so that it led Tom hompson on to rather too brilliant a display

of his powers.

He instructed her in the fine art of putting a lump of bread on the back of her hand and then by striking her fingers flying it into her

He ate like the Chinese, pretending he had chopsticks, and produced hideous sounds with a wet finger round the rim of his glass. Barbara laughed till the tears stood in her eyes, and Dick Devine, who was sent back and forth for various viands, was on a broad grin such as his face had not known in months, while Dearing wound up the performances by making a face in an orange, and balancing it above a napkin in a tumbler. How long this kind of iun might have continued it is hard to say, but suddenly the door opened, and the young lady in the white silk gown and roses came quickly into the

Although the laughter ceased, Dick Devine saw that sife was very welcome. Barbara prang up, clapping her hands.
"Oh, Cousin Maud, how lovely! Are we to go down to the pariour?"
"Yes, dear," Miss Field said in a bright, sweet goice. Then her eyes fell on Dick Devine, who was standing over near the wall, taking in with eyes and ears all this bright family picture.
"Is that—" she was beginning, when

Dearing said quickly:
"Oh, Cousin Maud, that's Dick Devine who comes in sometimes to help Brooks or t do errands; he's gone for grandpa even." The young lady smiled kind y.
"That is very nice," she said with a pretty
nod of her head as she stood smoothing down

Barbara's frock and the blue sash at he In a few moments they had all gone gayly down-stairs. Dick began piling up the dishes, and some thing very heavy seemed to have come upon

It was not that he had any memories to be stirred by the happy, luxurious scene he had witnessed, but in all young hearts there nust be an instinct for home ties, home facand voices, the something which we feel makes a warm circle if we but stretch out band on either side, and will poor Dick be biamed if he thought of his cold attic at home with poor bind Norry, half sick and hungry, waiting for his return. "There's only us two," he thought with a lump in his throat, "and none of this ever

for us."
And then something brighter came to his mind. This was the first time he had ever done more than help Brooks in the pantry or go of errands. Might it not be the beginning of something like a warm life, with

plenty to eat and wear?

"But no," thought the boy, as he went
down the back stairs with his tray. "They
might take Norry and put him into an insti-" And there's only him and me," he wen

on mournfully.

But wasn't it something that there were the two? and would not mother be glad, even up in heaven, to know that they were together, and that Dick had kept the little boy all to



KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whereds are the day declare that medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by decompled kidners or liver. To resider these timersore is the only way by which hearly can be secured. Here is where W A Kill a few to get a coured. Here is where W A Kill a few to get a CURE has achieved in great hyperation, it acts directly upon the kidners and hyperation and by pincing them in a heartify condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Ridney, Liver and Lympy troubless for the distressing dispracts of women; for or the distressing distracts of women Valuria, and physical resubles gene his great remedy has no equal. Be imposters, imitations and concer-ted to be just as good Malaria, and physical trembics generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imposters, imitations and concections and to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask ter WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CUME.

For sale by all donlers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., foreste, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

writes, "I have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for over twelve years, and have found it to be the most reliable preparation for Coughs, Colds, &c. I have never known it to fail, and do not hesitate to recommend it before all other preparations of the same class." WM. JOHNSTON, Smith's Falls, Ont., says he has sold WISTAR'S BALSAM for nineteen years, and it gives good satisfaction to his cus-

tomers. W. T. BARKER, Druggist, Trenton, Ont., writes, " Mrs. John Kirk, the wife of a farmer living about ten miles from this town, in the rear of the township of Murray, has cured herself of a cold which threatened consumption, by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY."

Rheumatic Complaints



Kidney Complaints

TESTIMONIAL From Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 544 Yonge street, Toronto. J N. SUTHERLAND.

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

Mr. Gartshaw, of this citx, advised me to try "Rheumatine." I did so, procuring the medicine from Mr. James Hutty, druggist, in this street. The result was most satisfactory. Two bottles of your preparation, "Rheumatine," has completely cured me. I am now quite free from pain, and as well as ever. Be assured I will recommend your cure to all my acquaintance suffering from Rheumatism. Yours truly, (Signed) JOSEPH EDGINGTON.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

It affords instant Relief from Pain THE PAIN KILLER should have a place in every Factory, Machine Shop, and Mill, on every Farm and Plantation, and in every Household, ready for immediate use not only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, &c., but in cases of Sudden Sickness of any kind.

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

IT IS A SOVEREIGN BALM For Chills, Sudden Colds, Liver Complaint Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Cough &c., &c. Used Externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Chapped Hands Frost-Bitten Fast. Scalds, Burns, Rheumatism, &c.

No Panta SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Sold Everywhere, 25c. and 50c. per Bottle OTICE INVUINGBUL

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London has established an agency in Toronto for the sal of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervou diseases, arising from whatever cause. Enclos stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in seale envelope to all who address to

405 TONGE STREET, TORONTO.

THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE For the Cure of STAMMERING,

and all forms of impediment in speech. For irrulars and testimonials from all parts of the Sountry, address SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE 273 Spaning Avenue, Toronto. TESTIMONIAL.—I have been treated at the sutherland Institute and am perfectly cured.
THOMAS CHARLTON, Pickering P.O., Onteour risk.

Give post-office address in full.

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Advertisements occupying less than 10 lines will be charged as 10 line advertisements.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL he rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per word for five insertions.

Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situations wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found, Cattle Strayed: 2½ cents per word each insertion; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1883. WARNING.

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

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

As we pointed out in previous issues, the arrangement is one that concerns and is beneficial to three distinct parties, viz., the Government, the company, and the business public. And we shall repeat the points that appear, to the mind of the average business man, to favour the arrangement strongly.

1. As to the Government: The Finance Minister obtains a loan of twenty-four millions at 4 per cent. without discounts. charges, or commissions, by which he will be enabled to reduce the interest on the public debt and provide liberally for all public needs, without going on the market. Out of this loan the Government undertakes to pay, half-yearly, a dividend of three per cent. for ten years. This is done without the risk of a single dollar by the Government, while the saving in the matter of the loan is so obvious and so great that no one can overlook it. 2. As to the company. It is obvious that the gain to the company has in the

steadying of its stock in the market, against which a very inimical combination rival railways and enemies of Canada had been made, and had operated actively on the London market with the aid of them. Yet it is constrained to make in its subsidized financial blackmailing organs. issue of last Thursday a plain statement The stock will now become a favourite the demand for it will increase; and what remains of it in the foreign market will at once be transferred to the English market and taken up, greatly to the advantage of all Canadian securities.

3. As to the business public. It is

clear that the banks will be able to ease the present stringency, which is caused in part by the necessary withdrawal of Government deposits, and the commercial world will in all probability find a benefit in the increased easiness of money.

4. All business men are aware that the Pacific Railway Company have till 1891 to finish their contract. This arrangement, by putting them more rapidly in funds, will enable them to complete their work in two years from this time instead of eight years, thus giving the country the benefit through line-an arrangement of incalculable value to the development of Canada. Every mile of the road north of Lake Superior is now under contract, and seven thousand men are at work on it.

These are points that men of business will appreciate much better than the tricky smartness of Grit journals in pointing out differences between the statements in the newspapers. Business men are at no loss to understand the affair. And the clearer they understand it, the more favourably will they think of it, we are

LAND REGULATIONS IN CANADA AND THE U. S.

Our Ottawa correspondence recently contained a statement concerning the difference between the land regulations of Canada and the United States. It forms part of the evidence which from day to day has been put forward in our columns to show that those who protest against the land regulations of Canada, and declare they are driving men into the United States, are in no better condition, logically, than those who declare that the National Policy of protection is the cause of an "exodus" to a country where protection is still more rigorously enforced.

It cannot be, as was previously said, that people leave the North-West of Canada for the United States because of the greater liberality of the land laws of the North-Western Territories of the United States. Even the Iron Age has not "brass" enough to make that assertion. It is reserved, we say again, for the Globe and other unpatriotic organs of the Opposition to make comparisons between the United States and Canada's land laws to the detriment of the latter and to the serious injury of the truth of the case. The that Canada's North-West land policy is far away more liberal than the land policy in the North-Western Terriories of the United States.

Not to go into details, the broad lines of Canada's land policy are much better for the settler than those of the United States. Canada grants to every actual settler a free homestead and a pre-emption adjoin-ing. In the United States a homestead and pre-emption cannot adjoin and cannot held at the same time. In Canada tion" is the right to purchase a pre-emption is the state of the homethe tears of broken-hearted wives who in the tears of broken-hearted wives who in van implore the political officials to restore to them their husbands and to aid in making their miserable homes happy once more—all these things prove the inefficiency of the Crooks Act as a temperance

months. In Canada a man can get two nited States only the can be obtained. In Canada the condition of ownership is three years' settlement and cultivation.

In the United States the term is five years. In Canada a youth of 18 years of avoided that no such complaints as those raised by the Grit Guelph Meroury will be raised by the Grit Guelph Meroury will be three years' settlement and cultivation. age has the right to a homestead and pre-emption. In the United States he must be 21 years old. For young men, there-fore Canada is three years ahead of the

United States.

In the United States no person who is owner of 320 acres in any State or terri-tory can obtain a homestead. In Canada the only condition for securing homestead and pre-emption is that the man shall actually reside on the land. He may own lands in other places without that fact preventing him obtaining his free grant

and pre-emption.

The class of people who make com-plaints about the character of our land regulations is not a class easily located and examined. Professor Tanner has in-dicated its non-existence with sciencific

accuracy as follows;
"As soon as it was shown that I was about to visit Canada in the discharge of these duties, I was favoured with various communications warning me as to the difficulties and country. These were sent to me from Cancountry. These were sent to me from Canada, as well as from England, and the severest censures were passed upon those who
had misled the public by highly coloured
reports upon farming in Canada. In replying to these communications, I asked for the
names and addresses of any of these cases of unsuccessful emigrants, or any definite de-tails which I could examine into on my arrival in Canada. I felt that these were just the cases which I needed, and I was therefore most anxious to secure this information. My correspondents were in every case unable to give me any such particulars, and my English correspondents could only refer me to certain Canadian newspapers for these instances of failure. Feeling, as I did, the mmense importance of having these instances of failure before me. I renewed my apfor the same on my arrival Canada, but here also the alarming incident which had been described could not be localized or identified so as to admit of examina tion on the spot, and I failed to obtain the details I so much desired."

We have not noticed that the papers which have most industriously circulated the complaints that have done the country so much harm have ever had the courage to face Prof. TANNER'S statements. Perhaps he neglected to send them a copy of his report.

THE CROOKS ACT ARRAIGNED.

TIME and again THE MAIL has directed the attention of the public to the inefficiency of the Crooks Act, as a means of checking vice, and to the inability of the officers appointed under that Act to perform their duties fairly, owing to the partisan and immoral use to which the Ontario licensing machinery is put. But bur appeals on behalf of the morality of the community have been neglected by the Local Government, and showers of abuse and bad language have been THE MAIL'S reward for its efforts to secure reforms in the interest of the community. Still, our assertions could not be challenged, for the reason that day by day fresh proofs of their accuracy were forthcoming. The latest testimony to the correctness of THE MAIL's criticisms of the Crooks Act comes not from a Conservative, but from a Reform source. The Guelph Mercury is a Grit paper, mora rabid than the majority of its journalistic brethren, and as little disposed to tell truths which are unpleasant regarding its friends, and their pet measures as any of ton correspondence it says with reference to that measure:

"Considering the way in which its pro-visions are carried out, it is with us a question if it is any advantage or not. Liquor stores boldly sell by the glass. Hotel-keepers freely traffic in the business on Saturday nights and Sundays, as of old. Drunken men and boys Sabbath after Sabbath wander around our streets, using language both vulgar and pro-fane. Wives appeal to and forbid dealers supplying drunken husbands liquor. The Commissioners are appealed to by respectable people from this and neighbouring towns to have something done to abate the evil still no change is visible; in fact, strong drink is freely and at any time dealt out to rich or poor, male or female, young or old.

This is a shocking picture for temperance and temperate men to contemplat Liquor sold openly on Saturday nights and Sundays; drunken men and boys reeling about the streets on the Sabbath; and wives appealing, but in vain, to Mr. Mowar's officials to stop this dreadful carnival of intoxication which is desolating their homes and degrading and ruining their husbands. The Mercury naturally thinks there is a screw loose somewhere, or such a fearful state of things would exist. The correspondent proceeds to re-

"I do not claim to be thoroughly posted as to the duties of the commissioners and inspectors, but have no hesitation in making the statement, fearless of successful contradiction, that if the law is in North Wellington carried out, then the law is a failure. As the inspector seldom visits this portion of his division, the impression generally prevails that he is guilty of wilful neglect in the discharge of his duties. What services he renders in return for his salary no one section knows."

If the Mercury would open its eyes

would easily discover the character of the services the inspector renders for his salarv. The other day a License Inspecto wrote an impertinent letter to THE MAIL, saying that he did neglect his duties as inspector to take part in an election, and that he would have considered himself a traitor to his Province, which is to him another word for party, if he had not done so. What one inspector does, another will do; and the North Wellington inspector is a rare bird, indeed, if his inspecting does not consist entirely of examining the voters' ists and looking into the interests of the Reform party in his district. A man cannot inspect licenses and work for the Reform party at the same time. Therefore, if the North Wellington inspector has done for his party what the party expects from him in return for his salary as inspector, the neglect of his duties to the public, the Sunday selling, the drunkenness, the tearful appeals of sorrowing wives, cannot be

The fact is-and the testimony of the Guelph organ of the Reform party proves it—that the Crooks licensing system is rotten to the core. It was introduced for none but political purposes, and those purposes were the payment, out of public monies, of Reform political agents in various localities, and the use of the liquor traffic as a political engine. It has succeeded in its base party purposes, has failed, owing to the political characte of its officials, as a measure of social reform. The Sunday liquor selling, the Sab bath desecration, the drunkenness of boys, the tears of broken-hearted wives who in

Happily a brighter day A better measure—a be measure having no partisan ends in viewis about to prevail. Under it the morals made regarding it. The order-loving and temperance public should see that no obstacle is placed in the way of the working of the new licensing law, and that men who are obliged to fight for the obnoxious and drink-encouraging Crooks Act are left where they can do no harm—and that is at

THE DIRECT TAXATIONISTS.

In May, 1880, Mr. Mowar's through his press announced that owing to the unhappy state of our provincial finances burdens of expenditure now borne by the province would soon have to be placed on the municipalities in order to avoid direct taxation. This was an important statement. It was an acknowledgment by the Premier of the reckless manner in which he has dissipated our resources, and an intimation that as a result of his wastefulness, provincial grants for educational purposes, for roads, and so on, would either have to be discontinued shortly, or secured through the intervention of a hitherto unknown official-a provincial tax-gatherer.

The outlook as pictured by a Reform authority is gloomy indeed. But not more so than facts and figures prove it to be. For ten years the Mowar Government has managed our Provincial finances, and during seven of these it has spent far more money than it has received. When it took office a capital in cash and bonds of \$3,647, 000 was handed over to it by Mr. SAND FIELD MACDONALD. Last year its capital cash and bonds only amounted to \$1,255,700. It has thus spent \$2,391,300 more than it has received, and has reduced the surplus by that enormous sum. But, unfortunately, the disappearance of so tremendous a portion of the cash surplus is not the only loss the people have to deplore. Our timber wealth is our capital. It is the provincial estate; and it is upon earnings of the estate—not upon the estate itself—that we should have lived. The Mowar Government unhappily has not regarded this estate as our capital. It has adopted the policy of the man who, operating a large farm, sells it and lives ipon the proceeds instead of investing hem and supporting himself upon the interest they earn. Mr. Mowar has deliberately sold the provincial estate, and has spent the money realized from it. Dur ing the past ten years he has sold \$8,266,-868 worth of property, and every cent of the receipts has disappeared. Our total osses under his regime have therefore

Losses in cash and bonds..... \$2,391,300 Losses in real estate.....

Now if the Mowar Government had abstained from favouring its political friends with provincial money, if it had cut down its expenditures on champagne, whiskey, and so forth, if it had accepted the reduc tion in the expenditure proposed by the Conservative Opposition, its encroschments upon our capital would have been unnecessary. The \$2,391,300 left by SANDFIELD MACDONALS in the measury would, in that case, have been there to-day, and the money realized from the sale of our estate would have been invested. These two sums, if properly managed, would have brought us an annual income of over half a million of dollars nearly enough to provide for our educational wants.

But no, a grand opportunity to provide for the future has been foolishly neglected by short-sighted men. And now these persons are compelled to announce that as result of their folly many of the expenditures hitherto undertaken by the province must either be met with the help of direct taxation levied by the province or they must be saddled on the municipalities, which also means direct taxation, but levied by a different taxing authority. The Reformers then figure as the direct taxation party of Ontario. It is their policy to continue to waste our resource and to dissipate our capital. And when they have done their worst they propose to send the taxgatherer to every farm house and every dwelling house in the province and to extort from the unoffending people annual contributions, which, had wise counsels prevailed, would have been unnecessary, towards the support of provincial institutions. Those of the electors of West Huron who desire direct taxation will vote for Mr. Ross.

THE GRIT CIRCULAR AND THE

GRIT ORGAN'S DEFENCE OF IT. THE Grit organ continues to contend that the circular which was prepared by Mr. Mowar's friends, in aid of Mr. Lyon. and circulated carefully among the Cathelic people of Algoma just before the election, was in fact prepared and circulated by "the Tories." As we have pointed out, this denial comes just eighteen days too late. We published the document on October 12th. For seventeen days there was silence in the Grit organ. Then an anonymous correspondent, in a hogus despatch," announced that the circular was prepared by "the Tories." It took the organ three days after that to make up its conscience to the task of accepting that falsehood as a party dodge to avoid the re-

sponsibility for a disgraceful episode of the lgoma contest. The organ says "it (THE MAIL) admits now that the letter was not written by s 'Catholic," &c. Admits now-why, we said so on the 12th October last; and the organ was silent for seventeen days thereafter; and now only opens its mouth to tell an untruth. Our contemporary does not, and dares not, publish that letter. Its readers would at once detect the organ's

If that circular had been prepared by the Tories," and circulated by 'Tories" amongst Orangemen; and if the organ's "correspondent" has so much inormation about it, how comes it that all the "revelations" that were made after the election, this particular piece of Tory" iniquity was not discovered? Cirulars of that kind cannot be scattered without getting into the hands of those who do not believe in them. How comes t that no indignant Grit sent a copy of it

o the organ? In case our contemporary should have no copy of the document at hand we pubonce more in order that the Grits in West Simcoe and West Huron may have a chance of seeing how clever their friends re, how honest their party can be, and how courageous the organ is in facing facts and publishing public documents: To the Catholic Electors of Algoma :

[PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.] "FELLOW-CATHOLICS, -At the coming election it is of the utmost importance Oatholic electors of Algoma should nind that the Mowat Government is the hee

friend of our beloved Church of any Government that has ever existed in Ontario.

"They have appropriated more of the public moneys of this province to the charitable institutions under the control of our beloved Church and to our Separate Schools than all of the other Governments of Upper Canada

put together.

"They have persistently opposed the bill for Orange incorporation, and have procured it to be thrown out whenever introduced; and we have their solemn promise that, while the Government lasts, that detestable measure shall never be placed on the statute books of this province.

"We have received satisfactory assurances that Mr. Lyon only

supported the Orange Incorpora-tion bill when he knew it could not be passed, and did so solely for the purpose of keeping the large number, of Orangemen in your district quiet and on his side.

"It is, therefore, of the utmost importance, and it is the sacred duty of all good Catholics to support Mr. Lyon, who has always been a faithful friend and a staunch supporter of the Mowas Government.

'You are, therefore, required to use your vote and influence in Mr. Lyon's favour. It is the desire of our beloved bishops and elergy that you should do so to the utmost of your ability."

The bona fides of this as a Grit manifesto cannot be questioned. It reads just like an editorial in a weekly paper run for the double purpose of small-beer theology and double purpose of small-beer theology and Grit plunder. It represents Mr. Lyon as doing just what Mr. Mowar did—talk fairly to the faces of Orangemen and act falsely behind their backs. It is probably not very different from the ecclesiastical letters carried about by an intoxicated hoodlum during the Muskoka election. The Grit organ generat shakes of the deep The Grit organ cannot shake off the deep disgrace of it. We watch its struggle with interest and amusement.

THE PROVINCIAL CABINET. IF Hon. Mr. Young is really suffering from ill-health to such an extent as to compel him to resign an office for which he had a very strong, and of course very laudable and natural, ambition, we regret it exceedingly, and offer him our sincere sympathy. At the same time he will pardon us if we point out that the Globe's announcements of facts concerning public men are seldom accepted by the public at sight. People will reflect that Mr. Young has been an active politician; that he had no hesitation in accepting the Treasurership a few months ago: that he ran a contested election: that his duties, interpreted on Mr. Wood's plan, meant only one speech a year, and that the duties were very light. If these things are coupled with the fact that Mr. Young remains an M.P.P., and will take his usual place in the House and part in the debates, it will, we think, be conidered that other circumstances combined with the ill-health (which of course we accept so far as it goes as a compelling cause) to induce Mr. Young to resign his portfolio.

If we should assme that Mr. Young was unable to remain in a Government which could perpetrate such an outrage as the seizure of Rat Portage; which could hire the services of brawling bullies and gaol birds on the look-out for a job ; which could disfranchise nearly half a constituency in order to carry the election; and could instruct its agents to delay the offi-cial returns to prevent a protest then we should be supplying a reason for Mr. Young's resignation which would be credible by the public and creditable to Mr. Young's conscientiousness as a public man. Let us hope that some such reasons entered into the arguments by which Mr. Young convinced himself that he ought to resign. We would like to think as well of him as possible under the cirimstances.

The vacant portfolio has been accepted with alacrity by Mr. A. M. Ross, M.P.P. for West Huron. This gentleman has been in training for the position for a session of two; and his speeches on financial affairs have been very long and very minute, if not very convincing. An election has been ordered, we believe, and the question remains to be settled as to whether or not Mr. Ross is to be allowed to go in unopposed. The vote of the elections in Feb. ruary last was :

Majority.....

Those who have the management of the politics of the constituency will decide whether or not there shall be a contest. Our own opinion is probably well known to our readers. It is this: That, under present circumstances, if there are only two Liberal-Conservatives in a constituency, one should nominate the other and go to the polls to vote for him. This, subject to necessary deductions on account of the form of the statement, is the policy that, we think, shoul govern our friends if they real mean to continue in hopefulness the work of ridding Ontario of Mr. Mowar and Mr. HARDY, the Bull Pup and the Slugger. The want of spirited effort in some constituencies in February last cost us a defeat which the Liberal-Conservatives should not have sustained. We think a spirited effort in West Huron dispose of the 167 votes that carought to dispose of the 167 votes that cried Mr. A. M. Ross into the Legislatu

THE LEEDS DEMONSTRATION. THE demonstration of the National Reform Federation at Leeds is a sufficiently interesting topic of discussion and subject of thought. It was the most formidable gathering ever held of the Radical party t announced more clearly than ever before the subservience of Government to the caucus. The too effusive protests that they did not intend to put duress on the Government were very suggestive. We have already given to our readers the resolutions and parts of the speeches deivered on the occasion; and the subject

therefore familiar to the more intelligent of our readers. Next to the proceedings of the meeting itself we are interested in the comments of the press, and especially of the Radica press. Let us take the Pall Mall Gazette as a specimen; it is an admirably conducted journal of high literary character. and has had Mr. JOHN MORLEY for its editor. The language of this paper is very significant:

"Their resolutions will carry great weight, and it is not improbable that the November Cabinets may accept the mandate of the associations. The 'caucus'—if we use the word for convenience—the caucus proposes, but Mr. Gladstone disposes, and the action of the Liberal associations is freed from any appearance of dictation by the well-known loyalty of the Associated Liberals to their chief of the Associated Liberals to their chief. But as in this instance the wishes of the Prime Min-ister are understood to harmonize with the re-presentations of the conference, we may ex-pect that an attempt will be made to act in coordance with its representations. The Pall Mall Gazette cells the gathering

"an informal Parliament" of "fightin" Liberals." It talks of the "mandate

GLADSTONE is one of the association in his private wishes; and in fact it talks as if the Government of the British Empire could be arranged and dictated by a gathering of Radical members, municipal time extra exhitious trades.

municipal fire-eaters, ambitious trades-men, and trained wire-pullers.

The object of the whole affair is clear:
it was to bully Mr. Glabstone's Cabinet, if not himself; to provide fresh constituencies for Radical manipulation, and to preserve office for the young "fighting" Liberals" who are pressing their way to the front. The Pall Mall Gazette sees at east one lion in the path :

"So far as the Government is concerned the conference will probably have it all its own way. The real difficulty will begin when the measure is introduced into the House of Commons, and the obstacles will multiply until it is thrown out by the House of Lords. The Reformers may be able to elicit sufficient demonstration of opinion out of cors to enable the Government to send the bill back a second time to the Lords in such a fashion that they dare not reject it. Everything, however, will depend upon that,

It is obvious that the Radical organ not only expects but courts a fight; and it is advising in advance the preparation of another "demonstration" which, with the other "demonstration" unerring instinct of Radical logic, will proceed to pull down, perhaps, the park railings, to show the majesty, and the manners, of "the (radical) people." Nevertheless, the very same organ admits that the Lords would be justified in throwpeople have not passed their opinion. Even the Radical Conference was not clear on the question; how could the Lords have more wisdom than a Radical caucus? The ime of battle is approaching, and we shall see what we shall see.

M. JULES FERRY AND THE FRENCH RADICALS.

THE Premier of France has been offering, by inference, a warning to the Premier of Great Britain. Mr. GLADSTONE has been encouraging Mr. MORLEY and the Radicals to force his hands. M. FRRY has been declaring his wish to cut clear of his Radicals and preserve the Republic by virtue of the Conservative forces. It is a policy which is the legacy of M. THIERS. M. FERRY, in a recent speech at Havre, said:

"We shut the door on nobody. But there are men who, at the very outset, shut that door; and since the close of last session, durng a stirring but instructive recess, the gulf has widened between the great Republican najority and those who, severing themselves from it, have carried on a campaign of divi-sion, insult, and calumny. There has been, especially during the recess, an outburst of Intransigeance, to use the word boastfully as-sumed, which calls for the serious attention f men mindful of the future of the Repub

His description of the French Radical earty is so good that we must give it in his

own words. He says:

'As to method, their first principle is
to have none. They proceed after a
very simple fashion. In their programme is set down every possible thing whether desirable or not, detestable, or premature. They promise all, without exception; and thereupon a deputy is elected. The political programme of the Extremists is the table of contents of a political dictionary of the 20th or 21st century,'

This might do for & description of the Radicals in England, or even for that comic section of politicians in Canada who unite in singing at election times 'O'BLAKE is the man for the nation" in the interests of some candidate who doe not know whom he follows or what he

The conclusion of the French Premier's peech makes the division between him and the Radicals very clear. He says : " Henceforth the flags are unfurled, and nobody need deceive himself as to their col-ours. People must choose between the Governmental policy, which I have just defined as that followed by the Cabinet, with the cooperation of the Chambers, and the Extremist policy. All who care for the future of their country must make their choice. There is no middle course possible; any bastard com-bination is out of the question, for it would merely have the semblance, the varnish of a regular Government, but at bottom would be Extremiet. What serious politician would lend himself to such a policy or fancy him-self master of the citadel after having handed

over all the approaches?" f M. FERRY had a sly notion of giving Mr. GLADSTONE a lesson it could not have been done in a cleverer way. Any further infusion of the Radical element into Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy or Cabinet will make im subservient to extremist views and drive from him all that may remain of the now despairing Whigs. And as he is an eminently "serious" politician, who studies French affairs, perhaps M. Frank's peech may prove to be valuable as a hand ook of good advice against bad company n politics.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF CON-STITUENCIES.

Ar the present time there are a good nany constituencies open, and a number of elections are at hand. A summary of he present position of affairs will be of use to the reader. We shall begin with he Dominion seats.

In Lennox, Sir JOHN MACDONALD WA nseated for acts of his agents. The opposition have nominated Mr. ALLISON, who ran in 1882, and was badly beaten. The Liberal-Conservatives have nominated Mr. M. W. PRUYN, of Napanee. No date has been fixed for the election, but it will ot be long delayed. The last vote was

Liberal-Conservative majority, 205 In West Middlesex Mr. George Wash NGTON Ross has been unseated for various easons, greatly to the dismay of his party. To nominations have been made on either ide as yet. Of course Mr. Ross will be he nominee of his party again. He had narrow majority ; it can, we judge, be eversed by energetic efforts. The last rote was :

Grit majority..... 54 These are the only two seats vacant for the Dominion House of Commons that we gnow of. The Local situation is as fol-In Muskoka Mr. FAUQUIER has been un

seated and a new election will be held. Pending the decision of the question of Mr. FAUQUIER's disqualification, no nomination has been made on our side. The Grit party has nominated a Mr. Dill. No date has been fixed for the new election. Mr. Fagourer's majority was a large one.
If Algoma Mr. Lyon has been "elected"
by a majority of about eighty, as the Grits
contend, but by a much less majority as
our friends assert. No official returns have been made, the Mowar Government hav-ing corruptly instructed their officer to withhold the returns to prevent's protest

and a new election this fall. The election will be voided, and writs have been issued by our friends against the offending Grit agents and officials.

In West Huron Hon. A. M. Ross seeking re-election on his acceptance of the office of treasurer in place of Hon. James Young who has resigned. The nomination day is the 10th, the election is be on the 17th; and at this date of writing the Conservative nomination has not been made. The last vote was:

Grit majority..... 167 In West Simcoe Mr. PHELPS (Grit) has been unseated. The Grits have not made any nominations yet. The Liberal-Conservatives have nominated Dr. WYLIE with the certainty of carrying him to, the head of the poll. No date has been fixed for the election. The last yote was:

Grit majority 35 In East Simcoe Mr. DRURY (Grit) has his seat challenged, and though the result is not announced we understand that little doubt exists that the seat will be made vacant. The last vote was:

In Cardwell Mr. HAMMILL (Liberal-Conervative) has been unseated for the acts of his agents, without any personal discredit of any kind. It is too early to expect any movement in the coustituency. The last vote was:

Lib. Con. majority These are, at the moment of writing, the acts regarding the political situation. In a short time no doubt the programme will

EDITORIAL NOTES.

have to be revised

One Canadian canning company spent last year \$6,000 in wages. This year it pays out \$400 a week, or at the rate of \$48,000 per annum. In the opinion of the free-trader his money should be sent to the United States and our own people should be thrown out of employment. But, happily, free traders are in a handsome minority in this ountry.

Messrs. Edgar and Jaffray have a cartoon n their alleged comic paper this week repreenting, as their serious paper reports, "the ull-fed, well-dressed, diamond-bedizened oss and shareholder turning away from the coverty-stricken factory operative and his starving wife and children." Messrs. Edgar and Jaffray also have the Ontario Governm

As so many Reform politicians have been mhorsed in the Election Courts the Reformers are unanimously of the opinion that "the lection law is sadly in need of amendment. It is, therefore, true that no rogue ere feels the halter draw with good opinion of the law. The Reformers are too severe in their criticisms of the election law. It is the Grit poiticians and not the law that requires to changed for the better.

A Reform paper published in Kingston wants Mr. Macmillan, of South Huron, to resign his seat in Parliament in order that Sir Richard may occupy it. Having been with out a seat for so long the ex-Finance Minis ter is ready to stand for any constituency. Is it not a strange coincidence that the hint to Mr. Macmillan should resign should come from Kingston, the very city in which Sir Richard lives?

All excess is dangerous, but there does not seem such hazard in tea-drinking as to justify the Dean of Bangor's attack. He finds that the habit of having tea with all the daily meals is growing, and he fears "that this torrent of tea is swelling into a flood of radi-calism." The learned Dean does not attempt te connect tea and revolution. Had he shown that the Jacobins during the reign of terror, or the incendiaries and assassins of the Com-mune, or O'Donovan Rossa or Kearney, or San Francisco, were inveterate tea-drinke ais tropes would be more relevant to the matter in hand. As it is, he might as well con norease of agnosticism with the use of the

How would it do for Mr. Blake, through the medium of the Toronto organ, to vary that story invented about Sir Leonard Tilley and his alleged belief that cigars are made out of lard. One day the fable might read this way, "The Finance Minister thinks cigars are made out of lard;" the next day it might be made to read, "Sir Leonard Tilley thinks lard is made out of cigars." Then following in the same line Mr. Blake's organ might proceed to expose the alleged ignorance of other Ministers, by remarking for instance that Sir John accounted thinks for instance that Sir John Macachaid thinks bricks are made out of wdust, and that Sir Charles Tupper thinks houses are made of ergs. And so the yarns might be continued until the people are thoroughly convinced ither that the members of the Dominion Cabinet are remarkably ignorant, or that

Reform papers are placing a great deal of importance upon the decisions of Teachers' Associations throughout the country on the subject of a Superintendent of Education v. s Minister of Education—that is, they place mportance upon them when they favour the Minister. THE MAIL is not disposed to ques tion the judgment of the teachers, but it does object to the placing before the public—as the opinion of the teachers—views which the teachers do not entertain. In West Middlesex the Teachers' Association met a little while ago. According to the report of the neeting there were twenty-six tea When the vote was taken on the ques tion of a Superintendent of Education inst of a Minister it stood this way : "In favour of the Superintendent, 63; in favour of the Minister, 105." How 168 teachers could have voted on the question when there wer only 26 present is something very difficult to understand. Even if the entire teaching staff of the riding had been present it would only have furnished 110 votes. It is clear that the meetings are attended by others ides teachers, and that the decisions are not the decisions of the teachers alone.

It is now alleged that there are no free traders in Canada, and that the Reformer are both free trade and protectionist in their views. They want a tariff, they say, high enough to prevent the importation of such goods as we can make, to cut off the revenue and to encourage manufactures, but at the same time low enough to encourage the importation of goods we can manufacture, to give us a revenue, and to stop the evil practice of manufacturing which leads to over roduction. The same tariff is to secure the farmer a high price for his products, and to enable the dweller in the city to purchase the same at a low figure. It is to kinds of business troubles, and so to revolu-tionize the, entire commercial fabric that despite the labours of bulls and bears the despite the labours of bulls and bears the price of stocks will remain stationary. Besides this it is to guarantee the farmer excellent crops and the workingman high wages, and nothing to spend them in. Persons able to construct such a tariff will send their plant and specifications to the leader of the Opposition prior to the opening of Parliament Prizes will be awarded for the best suggestion. First prize, a payter water, section tion. First prize, a pewter watch; se prize, a lot in Dakota.

DOMINION MILLERS

Government to be Asked to Reduce the Duty on Wheat.

The Dominion Millers' Association met on Tuesday in Toronto, Mr. Plewes, of Brantford, in the chair. There were present:—Messrs, M. McLaughlin, Toronto; Hilliard, Peterboro'; T. Goldie, Gueiph; Capt. Norris, St. Catharines; Capt. Neelon, M. P.P., St. Catharines; Warcup, Oakville; J. Whitlaw, Paris; Elder, Vaughan township; J. Reiner, Wellesley; A. Watis, Brantford; T. Lukes, Toronto; Williams, Glen Williams; W. Thompson, Mitchell; J. B. Rothwell, Walkerton; J. Goldie, Gueiph; D. Moore, Walkerton; Holden, Cleveland, Ohio; P. R. Hoovar, Green River; G. Malcolm, N. Walkerton; Holden, Cleveland, Onio; P. R. Hoovar, Green River; G. Malcolm, N. Wenger, Axton; J. Hoovar, Pickering; J. L. Spink, Toronto; B. Hoovar, Markham; H. N. Baird, Toronto; J. Rayner, Stouff-

ville, and others.

The report of the committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws was read.

On motion of Mr. Whitlaw the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and dis tributed among millers generally. . PATENT RIGHTS.

The Chairman stated that the first topic to be discussed was that of patent rights. He assumed that all were aware that some nillers were using purifiers on which a royalty was claimed by American patentees, on the ground that these patents had been infringed by Canadian manufacturers. While no legal proceedings had been taken, so far as he was aware, still several of them had been notified that they would be expected to pay a royalty of \$100 a magnine on those machines covered y the Smith patent, viz., the Goldie machines, the Gray machines, and the Barter machines. Were they quietly to submit and pay this sum, or, assuming that Mr. Smith had a legal right to claim a royalty, was \$100 per machine an exorbitant amount to ask?

Mr. Goldis suggested that a committee be appointed to consider the matter, and bring n a report at the afternoon session. NEELON, M.P.P., thought it would be unjust to ask any member of the associa tion, who was not personally affected, to help defend the action of those who were. He thought that a permanent committee should be appointed to watch these cases, and in the event of a member of the association being attacked to obtain counsel to defend him, those members contributing towards the de ence in proportion to the number of machines they used.
Mr. GOLDIE's suggestion was adopted, and

the committee appointed.

The meeting then took recess

AFTERNOON SESSION

The president took the chair at two o'clock. The following report of the Committee on Purifier and Patent Questions was presented:
"That a standing committee of seven be named who shall act in concert with Messrs. Goldie & McCullough in their appeal case to the Privy Council by employing counsel or otherwise, the costs to be levied pro rata on the machines of those interested, and that the sum of five dollars be paid for each machine as a nucleus for expenses; that the same committee do watch closely any claims who are members of this association they be nstructed to take legal advice, and if the claim is unjust request a meeting of the association to take action thereon; that we recommend that a counsel for the associatio

The report was adopted, and the following committee appointed to act in the matter:— Messrs. Spink, Moore, J. Goldie, Plewes, Hilliard, Neelon, and Whitlaw. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., was retained as counsel for the association

THE DUTIES ON WHEAT AND FLOUR. The CHAIRMAN then invited an expression of opinion from the meeting as to whether any action should be taken to the Government the question of assimilating the duties on wheat and flour.

Mr. T. Lukes said that before anything

was decided upon by the meeting he would like to lay a few figures before them which might assist them in arriving at a conclusion. They might receiled that at the meeting in Toronto in 1878 the association decided to ask the Government to put a tax on flour of fifty cents per barrel, the tax on wheat no figures he would give them it would be seen how the tax had worked in favour of the milling interests of the country. There were, however, a few anomalies in ment which to his mind were difficult to explain. In 1878 there were imported for he consumption 314,520 barrels of flour, no duty being paid on it. Out of that amount there were only 2,814 barrels re-exported. The total exports that year were 479,245 barrels including the 2,814, the millers of Canada thus sending their own away and keeping foreign flour for home consumption. It might sound strange if he told them that Ontario had been importing largely, for that year the amount/ being 19,274 barrels. year the amount being 19,274 Quebec imported 106,947 barrels Scotta, 97,628; New Brunswick, 50,4 toba, 1,518; British Columbia, 30,189, and Prince Edward Island, 8,489 barrels, The tariff came into operation the following year, but not having the blue book he coul not give the figures. He would give then the figures of 1880, the first year practically of the new tariff. Ontario impor barrels instead of 19,000; Quebec, 26,728 instead of 106,000. The total imports for the Dominion that year were 113,035 barrels in stead of 314,000 in 1878. The imports for home consumption that year were 101,006 barrels instead of 314,000. In 1878 Qutarie

mported from Great Britain 1,222 barrels and from the United States 18,052. In 1886 the figures were 992 and 7,485 barrels respectively. In 1881 Ontario imported 10,695 barrels, the total imports for the year being 235,877 barrels. Out of that quantity 195,-000 barrels were for home consumption. The exports of the imported article were 38,852 barrels. In 1882 the total imports wer 200,716 barrels, for home consumption 172,-517 barrels, thus showing 28,199 barrels reexported. The total exports for the Dominion that year were 508,120 barrels. It was a remarkable fact to be noticed in the statistics how the total exports kent so near It was evident that Canadians were retaining their markets, and more flour was being me nufactured in the home mills for our own peo-ple to consume. In 1882 nearly 1,500 barrels were imported from Great Britain, but the United States, instead of sending into Ontario 18,000, only sent 7,398. It might be of interest to them to know how the Ontario millers were being affected. In 1878 Nova Scotia imported 97,000 barrels, but in 1882 she only imported 9,500; New Brunswick 50,000 as against 6,608 in 1882, showing clearly that the trade was being diverted from the United States to the hands of Canadian millers. Quebec told a different story. In 1878 she imported 107,000 barrels, but in 1882 this had increased to 133,000. He thought from these figures it would be seen that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were cultivating a trade with Ontario, and this as anticipated would happen by imposing a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour.

Mr. Moore thought it would be to the ad-

Government be requested to lower it to 71c. per bushel.
Capt. Negros, M.P.P., moved that the Government be memorialized to make the duty nine cents. The resolutions were put to the meeting, and

vantage of the country if the duty on wheat

were now reduced, and he moved that the

the one requesting a duty of 72 cents per bushel was carried on a division. The vote was afterwards made unanimous.

The following gentlemen, Messrs, Plewes,
Watt, Baird, Neslon, Spink, and J. Goldie, were appointed a deputation to lay the mat-ter before the Government, and the meeting then adjourned.

The London Times of the 24th October says :-- "We understand that, at the ensuing says:—"We understand that, at the ensuing meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, it is the intention of the President to recommend to the shareholders the gradual doubling of the line between Toronto and Montreal. This would be of great benefit to the company, as one of the principal difficulties in the management of the line is to deal with the congested state of the traffic between these two stations." ONTARIO'S

Spring and Fall Year's

FAIR CROPS OF

From an advance c report of the Ontario urnished by the secret following summary of grain crops of Ontario based upon returns of a threshers and correspon The produce of fail under the estimate made ust, the full extent of

not being realized at t reports relate to the we vince, where the bulk grown. There the crop aged by winter weathe tal recovery was made advanced the grain was ing stage with rust. At yield is low and the q ield is low and the eastern half the plant yield per acre is much west, but the rust effect Spring wheat is gener spring wheat is gener excellent crop, the grain yield per acre good.

affected it injuriously in the counties of Ontario, umberland, and in all the late fields were hurt by But for these drawbacks been one of the largest country has produced. country has produced. The total breadth of this year is 1,676,545 acr 21,329,337 bushels. La was 1,775,337 acres, and 201 bushels. The averager acre last year was

spring wheat 16.5. This wheat only 16.54.
The second The season was too good crop of marketable the berry is plump, it is ed. A large portion of it be fed on the farm. The 757,622 acres, the productles, and the average you hushels. Last year the eis, and the average y bushels. Last year th acres, the produce 24,284 average yield 28.6 bushe The oat crop has been The grain is of excellent in the western half omany correspondents rer it exceeds the standard. many correspondents renit exceeds the standard pounds. In the norther jury was done by early fin the aggregate is no total produce of the 1,42 was 55,482.797 bushels, acre. Last year the

was 55,482,797 bushels, acre. Last year the a acres, the produce 50,097 average per acre 36.4 bus. Rye has been a fair croquality and productiven was 188,438 acres, the yie and the average per acre year the area was 189,03 3,549,898 bushels, and the 18.8. Peas sown on low land rainy weather of July, be drained land it was an bug was less destructive and in some districts it appeared. The area i acres, the yield 10,728, yield per acre 19.8 bush area was 557, 157 acres,

erally destroyed by the f that it is importible to est Beans were a partial cro where they are chiefly ground acres of corn and buck ruined in the districts their maturity. Following is a statemeduce of the principal cro

bushels, and the yield per Corn, buckwheat, and

Fall wheat 48,148
Spring wheat 21,990
Barley 50,197
Oats 51,379
Rye 4,413
Peas 21,782

NOTES OF

Wallace Ross will row He has taken up winte It is probable that a Slade and Paddy Ryan w Sullivan will put up for F. Wood, of Leicester champion of England, o 19th, defeated Waller,

length in 25 miles. Ti 47 2-5 secs. The famous pacer. Lit remain in New York all going radical treatment right fore leg, under M Mr. J. P. Dawes, of L. purchased for \$625 the i Moccasin," by "Macare Strauss," by King Tom," Pierre Lorillard.

Jem Mace and Mitche
pool on Wednesday. M 000, with which he propo house in London. Mitch the States some time in J

sporting house in part Madden. Bicycling has become æsthetic city that the contemplate extensive al The expenditure \$5,000, and will embody wheel room, a gymnasius to the reading room. W. Beckwith, who England, has been challer by J. Finney, of Oldnau fastest swimmer living. swim the mile unless Fir additional matches, one six-day swimming go-as-y Joe Paendergast, heavy Brooklyn, says he is sur the Prussian, has not acc to box with soft gloves knuckles, and calls Chambers, his backer, to \$250 in the hands of Rich A prize fight for \$1,000 Fadden, of Winnipeg, a Louis, was fought at (Wednesday, The tight fourteenth round, Martin ment from which it is the

cover. He was carried i insensible condition. Rowell, who is now in ! plenty of opponents. F man of Long Island city, pion long-distance walk auxious for a match, whi arranged to-day. John per," also wants to meet ald, and has posted a dep The secretary of the Cl of Brussels, Ont., writes the Maple Leafs, of Gue Torentos for the champ

en tied with the Clips ship race. He says that win the three clubs have the flags. Duncan C. Ross on challenges. First, to Second, to wrestle any mixed styles, for any heavy weight performand open to the world. He forfeit at the Rochester

right to do so, as they di

The Australasian th men can be found in A sinsions with Hanlan. Rush for half this sum.

OMINION MILLERS.

ent to be Asked to Reduce the Duty on Wheat, nion Millers' Association met on in Toronto, Mr. Plewes, of Brants There were present:-M. McLaughlin, Toronto; Hilliard, o'; T. Goldie, Guelph; Capt. Norris, arines; Capt. Neelon, M. P. P. . St. Warcup, Oakville; J. Whitlaw, ler, Vaugnan township; J. Reiner, A. Watis, Brantford; T. Lukes, Williams, Glen Williams; W. Mitchell; J. B. Rothwell, Walk-Goldie, Guelph; D. Moore, Holden, Cleveland, Ohio; P. R. Green River; G. Malcolm, N. Axton; J. Hoovar, Pickering;

Toronto; B. Hoovar, Markham; Toronto; J. Rayner, Stouff ort of the committee appointed to constitution and by-laws was read. on of Mr. Whitlaw the report was and ordered to be printed and disamong millers generally.

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AFTERNOON SESSION. sident took the chair at two o'clock. ollowing report of the Committee on and Patent Questions was presented : at a standing committee of seven be who shall act in concert with Messrs. McCullough in their appeal case to vy Council by employing counsel or ise, the costs to be levied pro rata on achines of those interested, and that of five doilars be paid for each maa nucleus for expenses; that the sittee do watch closely any claims alty, and where made against millers bers of this association they be ed to take legal advice, and if the unjust request a meeting of the assotake action thereon; that we nd that a counsel for the association

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ONTARIO'S HARVEST.

Spring and Fall Wheats Below Last Year's Average.

FAIR CROPS OF RYE AND PEAS.

From an advance copy of the November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, furnished by the secretary, Mr. A. Blue, the following summary of the statistics of the grain crops of Ontario is gleaned, which is based upon returns of actual yield made by threshers and correspondents:—
The produce of fall wheat is considerably

ander the estimate made on the 1st of August, the full extent of the injury done by rust not being realized at that time. The worst reports relate to the western half of the pro-vince, where the bulk of the fall wheat is grown. There the crop was seriously dam aged by winter weather, and although a partial recovery was made as the growing season advanced the grain was blighted in the ripening stage with rust. As a result, the average vield is low and, the quality poor. In the eastern half the plant wintered well, and the yield per acre is much higher than in the west, but the rust effects are only less severe. Spring wheat is generally reported as an excellent crop, the grain being plump and the yield per acre good. Rust and the midge affected it injuriously in some localities, as in the counties of Ontario, Durham, and North umberland, and in all the northern counties late fields were hurt by the September frosts. But for these drawbacks the crop would have been one of the largest and best that the

country has produced.

The total breadth of fall and spring wheat this year is 1,676,545 acres, and the produce 21,329,337 bushels. Last year the breadth was 1,775,337 acres, and the produce 40,921,-201 bushels. The average yield of fall wheat per acre last year was 26,3 bushels, and of spring wheat 16.5, This year the average of spring wheat is 16.75 bushels, and of fail

The season was too wet for maturing a good crop of marketable barley, and although the berry is plump, it is generally discolour-ed. A large portion of it will in consequence be fed on the farm. The area under crop was 757,622 acres, the produce 18,690,380 bushels, and the average yield per acre 24.67 bushels. Last year the area was 848,617 acres, the produce 24,284,407 bushels, and the

average yield 28.6 bushels.

The oat crop has been a large and fine one. The grain is of excellent quality, especially in the western half of the province, and many correspondents remark that in weight it exceeds the standard bushel by four to six pounds. In the northern counties some inury was done by early frosts, but its extent in the aggregate is not appreciable. The total produce of the 1,423,539 acres in crop was 55,482,797 bushels, or 38.9 bushels per acre, Last year the area was 1,375,415 acres, the produce 50,097,997 bushels, and the

average per acre 36.4 bushels.

Rye has been a fair crop, both as regards quality and productiveness. The area sown was 188,438 acres, the yield 3,000,680 busheis, and the average per acre 15.9 bushels. Last year the area was 159,031 acres, the yield 3,549,898 bushels, and the average per acre

Peas sown on low land was injured by the rainy weather of July, but on high or welldrained land it was an excellent crop. The bug was less destructive than in former years, and in some districts it seems to have disappeared. The area in crop was 541,713 acres, the yield 10,728,137 bushels, and the yield per acre 19.8 bushels. Last year the area was 557,157 acres, the yield 10,943,355 bushels, and the yield per acre 19.6 bushels. Corn, buckwheat, and beans were so generally destroyed by the frosts of September that it is importable to estimate their produce Beans were a partial crop in the localities where they are chiefly grown, but thousands of acres of corn and buckwheat were utterly mined in the districts most favourable to

their maturity. heir maturity.

Following is a statement of area and produce of the principal crops for the county of York for the years 1882 and 1883 :-



NOTES OF SPORT.

Wallace Boss will row no more this season. He has taken up winter quarters in Pitts-

burg.

It is probable that a prize fight between Slade and Paddy Ryan will soon be arranged. Sullivan will put up for the Maori.

F. Wood, of Leicester, professional bicycle champion of England, on Saturday, October 19th, defeated Waller, of Newcastle, by a length in 25 miles. Time, 1 hour, 27 mins, 47 2-5 sees.

The famous pager, Little Brown Lock in the control of the control

The famous pacer, Little Brown Jug, is to remain in New York all winter, while undergoing radical treatment for lameness in his right fore leg, under Mr. Robert Bonner's

Mr. J. P. Dawes, of Lachine, has recently purchased for \$625 the imported bay horse "Mocossin," by "Macaroni," dam "Madame Strauss," by King Tom," the property of Mr. Pierre Lorillard.

Jem Mace and Mitchell arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Mace took over \$30,-000, with which he proposes to start a public house in London. Mitchell will return to the States some time in January and open a

sporting house in partnership with Billy Madden. Bicycling has become so popular in the esthetic city that the Boston Bicycle Club contemplate extensive alterations in the clubhouse. The expenditure will be not far from \$5,000, and will embody payment for a new The expenditure will be not far from

wheel room, a gymnasium, and an addition to the reading room.

W. Beckwith, who recently got back to England, has been challenged to swim a mile by J. Finney, of Oldnam, said to be the fastest swimmer living. Beckwith refuses to

swim the mile unless Finney will swim two dditional matches, one at five miles, and a six-day swimming go-as-you-please.

Joe Paendergast, heavy weight champion of Brooklyn, says he is surprised that Sheriff, the Prussian, has not accepted his challenge to box with soft gloves or fight with bare knuckles, and calls on him or Arthur

Chambers, his backer, to cover his forfeit of \$250 in the hands of Richard K. Fox.

A prize fight for \$1,000 a side, between Mc-Fadden, of Winnipeg, and Martland, of St. Louis, was fought at Caldwell, Idaho, on Wednesday, The fight was ended in the fourteenth round, Martland receiving punishment from which it is thought to the contract of the contr ment from which it is thought he cannot recover. He was carried from the ring in an

Rowell, who is now in New York, will find Rowell, who is now in New York, will find plenty of opponents. Fitzgeraid, the alderman of Long Island city, and present champion long-distance walker of the world, is anxious for a match, which will probably be arranged to day. John Hughes, the "Lepper," also wants to meet Rowell or Fitzgerald, and has posted a deposit in New York. The secretary of the Clipper Baseball Club, of Brussels, Ont., writes to say that when the Maple Leafs, of Guelph, played with the Torentos for the championship they had no right to do so, as they did not hold it, having been tied with the Clippers in the championship race. He says that by Toronto's last win the three clubs have an equal claim to the flags.

Duncan C. Ross on Monday issued three challenges. First, to wrestle at side hold any man in America for \$500 to \$1,000. Second, to wrestle any man in the world, mixed styles, for any amount. Third, for heavy weight performances for any amount, open to the world. He has deposited \$200 forfeit at the Rochester Democrat-Chronicle

The Australasian thinks that about four

be beaten Beach would find friends to provide the needful for a match, whilst even Trickett expresses a wish to retrieve his fortune by another trial with the apparently invincible Canadian." Since this was written Laycock has been placed hors du combat.

Bell's Life says of the challenge lately issued by Waliace Roes to give Bubesr ten seconds' start in England:—"Should his challenge result in a match—and we sincerely hope in the interest of England professional aquatics that it will do so—Ross will have to be in his very best form on the day to conto be in his very best form on the day to con-cede such a start to a man like Bubear, who is not a long way removed from the first

rank."

The Swimming Association of England and Wales, encouraged by the results of the Birmingham School Board's work, is ureing upon the British Education Department the advisability of embodying swimning in the Board school code, just as drill is at present recognised in it. Of course near some schools swimning will not be resulted. swimming will not be possible, but the rapid multiplication in the towns of England of corporation and public baths is swimming practicable in most neighbour-

The Chicago Times says that "George W. Hamilton, a chempion jumper of the world, is entertaining the people of Davenport, Iowa, leaping over horses 16 hands high with ease. His record is 14 feet 5½ inches for one standing jump. In three straight leaps he covered 39 feet and 1 inch. He is only 26 years old 5 feet 8 inches high and are inches 160. years oid, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds." Hamilton is really what is stated, having made the record stated (14 ft. 54 in.) some four years ago, but with the assistance of 22 lb. dumb-bells.

Jem Goode, the English boxer, whose re-

cent arrival in this country some weeks ago made such little stir, has proved himself to be a knocker of more than average ability.

A few evenings ago in Patsey Sheppard's

"Abbey," the emigrant had a set to with
John Kilrean, of Somerville, and they had a good-humoured match under Marquis of Queensbury rules. Goode handled his fists well, and although much the smaller man was all there. The fight-if it was such-was a draw.

Hanlan, the champion oarsman, arrived in Boston on Monday from New York. He is there for two boats, one of which has been at Ruddock's workshop, on the Charles river, since August, while the other is building, and will be completed to day. He says he has fully determined to go to Australia, and will start thither, via San Francisco, in a few weeks. He will give an exhibition race with Stevenson, the California champion, on Thanksgiving day. Hosmer will also go west in a few months, thinking there is more money in winter regattas on the Pacific coast George Irvine, the Ottawa ped, is not satisfied with walking over the Indian Little Plume once, and wants to get on another race with him. He says lie is free to confess that he was surprised at the gameness Little Plume had shown, and his rather remarkable cuteness in running into him just previous to the finish. He claims to have been out of condition, brought about chiefly through looking after the details of the management of the race. This from a man who did all the fouling in the race is kind of rich.

Michael Eastman, a veteran newspaper folder employed by the New York News Company, has challenged the newspaper folders of the United States to engage in a match for the championship. The conditions are that the competitors shall fold 2,000 copies of a weekly newspaper in three folds and turn the heading out, the folder making the best time to receive as prizes a gold medal worth \$100 and \$500 cash. The challenge is specially directed to Joseph P. Willis, a folder of Boston, who, in a recent match there with six competitors, won the championship by folding 500 copies of the Boston Globe, daily edition, in nineteen minutes. Eastman says that he has folded 10,000 copies of a weekly paper, four folds, folded straight, turned out the head and counted, in nine hours,

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QUERIES AND REPLIES.

H. G., Mornington.—Qu.—I have had the use of a path way across another man's land for eleven years. He has now closed it up and forbidden my using it. Can he legally do so? Ans.—In the case in question it requires twenty years use and enjoyment to give the user a legal right to the pathway. See section 35, R.S.O., cap. 108.

to the pathway. See section 35, R.S.O., cap. 108.

A. T., Walkerton,—Qu.—Has a Town Council power to make a lease of the public cemetery belonging to the town for 939 years to any religious sect or denomination? Ans.—Sec. 461 of the Municipal Act empowers the municipal corporation to acquire lands for public cemeteries, and empowers the Council to sell or lease portions of such land for the purpose of interment, but the section does not contemplate the leasing of the whole cemetery by the Council, and we think the Council has not power to do so.

S.J.W., Salina.—Qu.—"My wife's father died intestate twenty years ago, leaving real and personal estate. My wife diff it eyears ago, all of our children having died before her death. Have I any claim upon the estate of her father?" Ans.—You have a life estate in your wife's portion of the real estate, and any part of the personal estate to which she was dottiled you can claim absolutely.

I.H.M., Sandwich.—Qu.—"Has a tenant a right to take away manure from the leased farm at the expiration of his tenancy without permission of his landiord?" Ans.—The removal of manure is an injury to the land, and may be regarded as a species of waste, and if so, the tenant can be restrained by injunction or sued for the damage done, or both. Injunctions have been granted in similar cases.

SUBSCRIBER, Belmore.—Qu.—"Is it unlawful to marry on the Sabath day?" Ans.—No: nor

SUBSORIBER, Belmore.—Qu.—"Is it unlawful to marry on the Sabbath day?" Ans.—No; nor yet on Sunday.

yet on Sunday.

W. M., Goderich.—Qu.—"Can a father compelhis son to remain at home with him until he is of age?" Ans.—Yes; but the right of a parent to the custody of his children of age is subject to the control of the Courts of Equity. The court inder certain circumstances may refuse to allo he parent to have the custody of his child. INQUIRER. Uxbridge.—Qu.—"Can two trustees make a binding contract of hiring with a teacher without consulting a third?" Am.—The third trustee should be consulted, nevertheless when the contract has been made it is binding. J. D., Mitchell.—Having agreed to erect the tence around the land, which you have leased, you must do so, notwithstanding that the adjoin-ng owners may be liable for one half of the ex-pense.

T. W., Erin.—Qu.—"A having by mistake piled stones on B's land, can he be compelled to remove them. or can B claim them? Ans.—A can be compelled to pay the cost of removing the stones. If the stones are A's, B cannot keep them.

them.

W. S., Blenheim.—Qu.—"Can a farmer lawfully kill or maim or injure cattle that get into his fields when his fences are down?" Ans.—No; he has no right to injure the cattle in any case, He should impound them. The owner can inake him pay for the damage done to the cattle. cattle.

F. B., Bardswell.—If property is assessed at too high a rate, the assessor is not liable as for a wrong done to the owner. The owner should appeal against the assessment to the Court of Revision and have his assessment reduced.

appeal against the assessment to the Court of Revision and have his assessment reduced. P. F. K., Ancaster.—Qu.—" Will the acquiseoence by all parties concerned in the dispositions made by a will prepared and executed by the testator when partly deranged, be binding on them after fifteen years?" Ans.—H all parties concerned have acquiseoed in the dispositions of the will for fifteen years, we are of opinion that all are now bound by it, and cannot question the will or have it set aside now on the ground of the testator's insanity.

W. A. M., Hillsburg.—Qu.—" When a constable serves a warrant charging a person with a felony and the accused person resists arrest, would the law justify a constable or policeman in shooting the accused?" Ans.—A constable or policeman, who, in the execution of his duty, either civil or criminal, kills a persons who assaults or resists him will be acquitted if it can be shown that the person was unavoidably killed, and that the killing was occasioned by his resistance of the officer. See Russel on Crimes—Justifiable Homicide—page \$18.

ENQUIRZE, Elginfield.—Qu.—'In what time will recovery on a promissory note be barred?" Ans.—In six years from its maturity. (2) Qu.—" is it necessary for the withesees to a will to sign their sames at the same time and in the presence of each other?" Ans.—Both witnesses must be present together at the time of the execution of the will by the testator, but not necessarily in the presence of each other. (3) "May those interested under a will be executions?" Ans.—Yes, or witnesses, and executions may be witnesses to the eventum of the will.

be liable in tresspass for doing when the occasion arises.

TRUSTER, Sutherland.—Qu.—"A owns land subject to a mortgage. He sold one acre to the school trustees for school purposes. The trustees have built a school house upon it. The mortgage is due, and the mortgage will not discharge the lot from the mortgage will not discharge the lot from the mortgage. How should the trustees act?" Ans.—The trustees should not pay A for the lot until the mortgage is discharged. A must make a clear title before he can ask to be paid the price of the land.

R. W., Katrine.—Qu.—"For three or four years people have been crossing my farm by a certain footpath. How can I prevent them? Ans.—Put up a public notice in a conspicuous place forbidding them, and after that prosecute any trespassers before a Justice of the Peace.

Subscriber, Pelham.—Qu.—"As Sir John is now unseated, whe is Premier?" Ans.—Sir John was only unseated in Lennox; he still represents Carlton, and is still Premier, and likely to continue in that office for many years yet.

W. B., Lotus.—Qu.—"Can hired girls be made to pay for anything they break by accident?" Ans.—Servants are not liable for accidental breakages, only for those that occur through their carclessness or pegligence.

H.R., Woodstock.—Qu.—"A and B were partners in business. They gave a partnership note which A flat to pay him the one-half of the amount of the note? B was a minor at the time the note was made." Ans.—We are of opinion that B cannot be compelled to pay under the circumstances mentioned, unless he gave some written acknowledgement of the debt after coming of age. B could not contract during minority.

Inquiris.

INQUIRER. Henfryer. You cannot compel the council to desist from putting gravel on the public road in winter; nothing can be done; what may be injurious to you as an individual may be beneficial to the public generally. The Act respecting snow roads does not apply to your diffiguity. C. W. R., Aylmer. —Qu.—"Is there any duty on imported birds?" Ans,—There appears to be no duty on imported birds.

GENERAL APSLEY, Peterboro' County .- Advertise. J.H., City.-There is no riding school in To-P. R., Hamilton.-Never heard of "Haight, he walker."

SUBSCRIBER, Clinton.—Wallace Ross never beat Laycock.
G. S. R., Ottawa.—B. wins, Mr. Fauquier was disqualified for lilegal treating. C., Cobourg.—The time for killing deer, with or without dogs, expires on Dec. 15. Loco, Haliburton.—We cannot undertake to answer questions on private business. S. W. Camp.—The total strength of the British standing army, exclusive of India, is about 130,000 men, SUBSCRIBER, Weston.—The fastest half-mile time on record is Frank Hewitt's, 1 min. 53; sec., made at Lyttleton, New Zealand, September 21, 1871

ENQUIRER, Oshawa.—The address of Music and Drama, New York, is simply Music and Drama, New York. The paper failed a week or two ago, but may resume publication. MARVELVILLE.—Mowat's majority in the Legislature is a disputed point, both parties claiming different figures, and the only way to solve the problem is to await a party division when the House meets.

the House meets.

MONTREAL.—During the last six years Fred Archer has won nearly three times as many races as Fordham. The figures from the opening of the season in 1878 up-to the 18th ult. arc, Archer, 1,178 wins; Fordham, 421.

St. Gilles,—1. We have no shorthand compositors on our staff. They spend so many hours daily "at case" that they have no opportunity of mastering an acquirement that requires such study and application. 2. Would not accept articles on "reformed spelling."

READER, Barrie—(1) Mr. P. Hughes was discontinuation. READER, Barrie—(1). Mr. P. Hughes was dis-qualified under the election Act. (2) In 1878. (3) For seven years. (4) He cannot exercise his franchise as a voter at the present time, and if he acts as agent the election of his candidate would be void.

would be void.

Warts on Cattle and Horses.—Two enquiries have been received the past week regarding the above, and a remedy asked for. Some persons highly recommend applications, thrice a week, of turpentine, mixed with a weet oil. Others favour the use of a mixture composed of one part of muriatic acid and three parts of muriated tincture of iron, but this is dangerous in inexperiented hands, being a potson. Our veterinary surgeons say the only safe and best remedy is to out off the warts with a sharp pair of suissors. The critical beautiful have no had effective and become

BICKFORD-At Dundas, on the 27th October, the wife of Henry Bickford, of a daughter. CROSGRAVE-At No. 3 Baldwin street, the wife DRINKWATER-On 25th ult., at Northbrook. Orillia, the wife of R. J. Sumner Drinkwater, Esq., of a daughter. DUNN-Get. 20th, the wife of J. H. B. Dunn, 16 Sullivan street, of a daughter. Both doing well.

GZOWSKI - At 12 Clover Hill, the wife of C. S. GZOWSKI, Jr., of a son.
INGLES-At Parkdale, on November 6th, the wife of Rev. Chas. L. Ingles, jr., of a son. Law-On the 6th inst., at 58 Wellesley street, Toronto, the wife of Commander Law, Royal Navy, of a son.

NAVY, or a son.

MACGACHEN—At Lindsay, on Sunday, the 4th inst., the wife of A. F. D. MacGachen, of a son.

McCann—On the 3rd inst., the wife of M. McCann, 190 Victoria street, of a daughter. McMillan—On the 5th inst., the wife of John McMillan, 25 St. Patrick square, of a son. McPhedran-On November 3rd, at 7 Wilton avenue, the wife of Dr. Alexander McPhedran,

of a son.

MURPHY.—On November 1st, the wife of E. J.

MURPHY.—On November 1st, the wife of E. J.

MURPHY.—On November 1st, of a son.

PARSONS—At Port Colborne, November 1st, 1883, the wife of Capt. Joseph Parsons, of a son. Ponton.—On the 2nd inst., the wife of A. D. Ponton, Esq., of a son. MARRIAGES.

ARDAGH-BIRT-At St. James' Cathedral, on Thursday, 1st November, by Rev. Canon Du-moulin, Charles Oscar Ardagh, to Sarah Ellen, daughter of George Birt. BUTLER-BURNSIDE—At the residence of the bride's mother, 205 Beverley street, on the 3rd inst, by Rev. P. Mer. McLeod, Ernest W. D. Butler, eldest son of the late Wilkin B. Butler, to Helen, eighth daughter of the late David Burn-side. No cards. DENOVAN—DEKTER—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 10 Carlton street, by Rev. J. Denovan, father of the bride groom, assisted by Rev. R. W. Dodson, B.A., Joshus Denovan, to Esther, daughter of Mr. Thomas Dexter. DIXON—HENDERSON—On the Sist ult., by the Rev. Philip Dumoulin, Wm. Dixon, jr., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Henderson, of Winnipeg.

GEORGE—PROUDFOOT—At the residence of the bridg's father, 2 Queen's Park, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Proudfoot uncle of the bridg assisted by the Rev. H. M. Parsons, Hugh M. George, Toronto, to Kate E., fourth daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Proudfoot, Toronto. GORE—ALDWELL—On the 2nd of Novembet, at Saint Phillip's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. I. Fielding Sweeny, Ralph Manier, son of General Gore, R.A., to Lily, eldest, daughter of the late John A. Aldwell, Esq., of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and English papers please

HODGING—RITCHIE—At the Church of St.
John the Evangelist, Ottawa. on the 20th October. 1883. by the Kev. H. Pollard, M.A., Rector.
William Egerton Hodgins, of Osgoode Hall, Barristerat-Law, to Eleanor Jaffray, daughter of
the Hon. Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of
the Supreme Court of Canada.

HOWELL—DOI—On the 18th Court. the supreme court of canada.

Howell.—Don—On the 18th October, at Bolton abbey, Yorkshire, England, by the Rey, H. I. Longsdon, Henry Spencer Howell, only son of Daniel Howell. Esc. of Galt, Ont., Canada; to Frances Anne, daughter of the late Charles Dod, Esq., of Queensciiff, Victoria, Australia, and niece of the Rev. Philip Hayman Dod, M.A., late of St. Johns, Lichdeld, and priest vicar of the oathedral.

MABEE—THAROLD—At St. John's church, Port Rowan, on the 34th ult., by the Rev. E. Stewart Joues, assisted by the Rev. W. Wood, James P. Mabee, barrister. Listowel, to Marie S., eidest daughter of William Tharold, Esq., St. Williams. MATHEWSON-STANTON-At Trinity church, St. Thomas, Ont., on the 30th October, by the Hev. G. Bolland, Frank Mathewson, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, Winnipeg, to Helen, daughter of James Stanton, Esq., barrister, St. Thomas, Ont.

Thomas, Ont.

MITCHELL—AMOR—On the 31st October, by the
Rev, E. M. C. Botterill, Robert Henry Mitchell,
to Miss Harriet Amelia Amor, eldest daughter
of Frederick Amor, Esq., all of Toronto.
O'BRIEN—FRASER—On the 31st ult., at the
parsonage of the Metropolitan church, No. 266
Jarvis street, by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, Eda,
second daughter of William O'Brien, Eq., to
Mr. John Fraser, all of the township of King. DEATHS.

ODDY-At Brampton, on Saturday, sie 3rd Ruth E. Brown, the beloved wife of A. BURNET—At Hamilton, on the 31st October, Emily E. Burnet, second daughter of the Rev. Robert Burnet of Pictou, Nova Scotia, CRESTY.—At the residence of her father, Stephen McInerny, Margaret, the only daugh-ter of Stephen and Mary McInerny, aged 17 years and 6 months, the beloved wife of David Cresty. Dawson—On Sunday, Nov. 4th, Ethel May, youngest daughter of Edward and Emma Dawson, aged I year 5 months and 4 days.

KERR—On Nov. 4th, of heart disease, at the residence of his brother-in-law, arthur W.e Burk, at Bowmanville, Frederick Orlando Mackay Kerr, adopted son of J. K. Kerr, Q.C., of this city.

DINNIS-At Los Angelos, Cal., on Nov. 2nd. Jane Dinnis, of Toronto, aged 44, relict of the late John Dinnis. Falmouth, England. Dowson-On Sunday, Nov. 4th, Ethel May, youngest daughter of Edward and Emma Dowson, aged I year, 5 months and 4 days. DUNLAVY-On November 6th, Joseph Dun-lavy, aged 65. Avy, aged 65.

FRANCIS—At his late residence, 19 Amelia treet, November 1st, Walter Francis, in his 57th

Gisson - At 142 Little Richmond street, on the thipst, Elizabeth Gibson, aged 22 years. oth thest. Elizabeth Gibsob, aged 22 years.

GRAY—Nutter Gray, aged 11, cldest son of Joseph Gray, Esq., of this city, accidentally killed near Peterboro'.

HAMMELL—At Tecumseth, on Thursday, November 1st. Esther E., daughter of the late Wm. Hammell, and sister of W. H. Hammell, M.P.P. for Cardwell, aged 25 years. Hoskin—At her residence, 43 Isabella street, Toronto, on October 31st, 1883, Mrs. Mary Hos-kin. aged 74. kin. aged 74.

JACKSON—At 216 College street, on 5th Nov., 1883, Anna Jackson, aged 50 years. O'NEAL—On All Souls day, Nov. 2nd., 1883, at 8.40 a.m., Mrs. Clara J., wife of Peter J. O'Neal, aged 58 years.

aged 55 years.

PIPER—On Nov. 2nd, at J. Da.m., Henry Lancaster Piper, son of Thomas Piper, Esq., of Hamilton, aged 22 years.

RAR—On Sunday, Oct. 25th, 4833, Jane, beloved wife of James Rar, aged 67 years, Northumberland, Eng.

RIDOUT—In this cityton, the 1st inst., Albert E. Ridout, of consumption, sixth son of the late Samuel G. Ridout, Esq., in his 22nd year.

ROGERS—On Saturday, the 3rd inst., at his residence, Niagara, in the 78th year of his age, John Rogers, Esq., Town Treasurer.

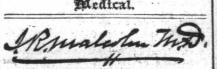
SMITH—Accidentally killed at his farm Camp. SMITH—Accidentally killed at his farm, Campbellton, Township of Derelâm, on Friday, Nov. 2nd, John Smith, Esq., of Sunnyside, Toronto. TAYLOR—On November ith, at his late residence, 427 Adelaide street west. George Taylor, late of Brantford, in his 2127 year.

WEBSTER—In Ashfield township, November 5, Daniel Webster, in his 2618 year. One of the first ploneers. Born in the county Tipperary, Ireland.

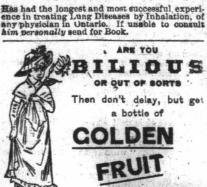
WILLIAMS—On Nov. 5th, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. W. Lee, 181 Bleeket street, city, Eleanor, beloved wife of John Williams and mother of T. and J. Williams, of G.T.Ry., in her 59th year. Deeply regretted.

WILSON—On Tuesday, the 6th of November, of diphtheria, David Heary, roungest son of Thos. W. Wilson, jeweller. Winnert. On the 30th of October, at Thamesview cottage, Westminster, Ellen N., wife of Henry Winnett, Sr., and mother of Henry Winnett, of Toronto, in her 64th year.

Medical.



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rains. Tickets for sale at all prinsipal Ticket Offices in a United States and Canada. Baggage checked through and rates of fare al-ays as low as competitors that offer less advanietailed information, get the Maps and Fold-GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
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Springboro, Crawford County, Penn.

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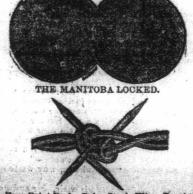
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Notice to Contractors.

Scaled tenders, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the aceptains and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

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

Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for the extension of the nice work and deepening, &c., of the channel at the upper entrance of the Cornwall canal and the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat, Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 30th cay of October next, where printed contract reader was problement, where printed contract reader was problement.

day, the 30th day of October next, where printed forths of tender can be obtained.

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

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders, will park he appeal that the property will provide a second that the contractors are requested to bear in mind that culture and altogether unequaller in the stigiday of November Next, where primes forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Pollars must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited in the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY,

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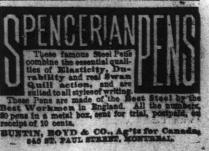
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ADDRESS THE MAIL



Diot for Albambra Court

CHAPTER XXV.

THE MAN IN THE MUSIC-BOOM. Locked in an awful horror. Madame Juli ette stood rooted to the spot where she had first paused, the light blazing full and clear upon her white rigid features and glaring

Perhaps there was a subtle influence ema nating from her presence that made It might appear so, for suddenly and with out apparent cause, the unconscious occupant of the room sprang sharply from the luxuri-our chair he filled and turned his face to the

With raised brows and a mocking smile h nttered that one ejaculation. Then he bow-ed low in mecking deference. Presently he ed his eyes again but only to mock her with cruel smile. Still white, mute, motionless, Madam

Juliette glared stonily at him. tired of the scene. At last he spoke, his voice deep, mellow and finely "You have not been looking for me, I per-

erve?" he asked interrogatively.

He waited a moment, the mocking smile fill curling his lips and then repeated his words.

Not a breath, not a quiver of the eyelids indicated that he had been heard.

"Bah!" he cried impatiently, advancing a p or two. "Are you turned to stone! Why don't you speak ?' Madame Juliette shivered and her stiff lips moved silently. Again she struggled to speak. Again she

"I have surprised you," laughed the mocking voice.

With the words he stepped hastily to her and touched the cold hand clenched at her The touch broke the spell.

She gasped, her eyelids quivered, her hand dropped from the stiletto hilt, and her voice hotlow, cold, emotionless, burst its bonds.
"What does it mean? How is it you are At the low, icy tones the eyes of her hearer suddenly sparkled with anger. He answer-

ed sharply, emphatically:

"Not from the grave my handsome sister, l Assure you."

Madame Juliette shuddered. That was all. He caught her impatiently by the arm.
"Come, arouse yourself," he said, leading

her forward and placing her in a chair. "Don't die on the spot. I expect to make use of you yet. I am aware of your worth She looked at him with straining eyes.
"You fired the shot?" she asked in the

same hollow, icy voice.

He started. The question put just at that moment surprised him. The next instant he laughed, and with a cool shrug of his shoulders replied :

"I did. I owed you one, you know Nevertheless, Celie, it was an accidental shot. In the first place I meant to take your life. But you looked so handsome, and it occurred to me that you might yet prove eful. I drew back my hand, but the brush, less merciful than I, sent a ball pretty near to your handsome head." He burst into a sudden peal of low laughter,

crying in stifled tones:
"Thunder! Celie, you treated me to a capi tal scene. The way you defied me. did you think it was, my handsome tigress Madame Juliette looked up at him with the same strainized gaze, spoke in the same sked, never heeding his own question. He shrugged his shoulders with a cool

I thought I would wait," he answered, negligently. Madame Juliette shivered. He was so handsome, so cool, so frank,

supremely himself. She knew him so well, too-the iron hand and iron will. For what could she now hope? He broke in upon the dull, dreary thought. How is it I find you living in such ele-

As he spoke he drew a chair close in front of her, and seating himself, cast an appreciative glance around. Again Madame Juliette shivered. But she answered more naturally, though with a ring of entreaty in her tones that came

"It is late, Ronald," she said.
"Yes, quite late," negligently answered her handsome vis-a-vis, leaning easily back in strangely from those haughty lips. is luxurious chair and consulting his watch. "So be good enough to hasten a little. I am tired and a trifle sleepy too, begging you pardon for the acknowledgment."

She yielded. No one knew better than she how useless opposition would prove. "I am here as Mrs. Urquhart,"

answered, spiritlessly, "widow of a certain Ah! that's the name is it? I'll remer "No, no," hastily corrected Madame Juli-

ette. "I occupy that position, but am known as Madame Juliette Ecker." Madame Juliette's auditor indulged low, prolonged whistle, his handsome black eyes questioning hers with vivid interest. "Hah! So deep as that, hey?" he ex-claimed. "Very good. Proceed Madame Juliette Ecker." claimed.

"It was Udy's scheme," continued Madame Juliette, in the dull tone in which she had first spoken. "But I determined to turn it to my own advantage and secure a

"Bravo!" interposed her auditor with his low, mellow laugh. "Bravo! I'd swear you'd never overlook your own interests. But go ahead. What next? If Udy's in it some pretty deep villainy may be expected, which compliment to him, understand, does not in the slightest degree reflect upon your

Delivering this with a low bow, and the n who had said a flattering thing. Madame Juliette's guest disposed hims listen again, his fine eyes twinkling with repressed amusement. Madame Juliette hesitated, trying to collect her thoughts preparatory to

upon her subject.
"So Udy brought you here?"

The question roused her.
"Yes," she repled, "he introduced and I established myself." From that she plunged into her story, gradnally warming with the recital. But not a hint did she give of the merciless rule she exercised over her confederate.

"Better tell too little than too much,"

she thought. proceeded her vis-a-vis lost the nonchalant air he had assumed. His eyes lit, his lips parted, and leaning forward he clasphands over the chair arm, listen with fixed gaze and breathless intentness till she had uttered the last word.

CHAPTER XXVL MASTERED.

As Madame Juliette concluded her narra tive, her listener threw himself violently Running his white fingers through the his fine head he exclaimed with fiery vehe-

mence:

For the first time I am compelled to proace you a fool, Celie !"

Juliette stared at him in speechles

"Yes, a fool," he repeated. "A poor and-water plot like this. Are you Don't you see your opportunities? nty to get a noose about my neck don't run in that direction ant means, a luxuri us home and a

With these I shall be content. I have had enough of adventures and risks that aim at too much."

Madame Juliette spoke with mingled pas-

Madame Juliette spoke with mingled paspion and bitterness.

As she paused her guest slowly leaned forward again. Fixing his eyes piercingly on hers, he said significantly:

"Your ambition then has taken a different flight since a certain dark night which we both remember. When you left me dead, as you supposed, on that little street of the Strand, you were not thinking of the hangman's rope were you Celie?"

the blood started under the pink nails. But before she could give voice to the passion blazing in her eyes he interposed.

"Let it go, Celie. I am alive and need you. That fact disposes of the matter. Now let us go back. You are afraid of this sharp

Madame Juliette nodded an affirmative her eyes angrily fastened on her white hands "That for him," exclaimed her vis-a-vis, snapping his fingers in the air. "From this hour I pit myself against him. Depend on me, my dear Madame Juliette. Your intereste are mine, I assure you. I will immedia-tely take a hand in the game, and infuse a little life into the plot for Madame Juliette's stiffed rage and anguish

urst its way into passionate speech. "Have you come here to ruin me with your baleful presence and foolbardy schemes?" she panted fiercely. "Is not the world wide enough for us both? must I forever be tortured with your presence? Go your way and leave me to mine. I would that your bones lay at the bottom of the Thames, as I thought till this wretched night. I would—" "My dear Madame Juliette, why waste s

Lying lazily back in his chair, her audito quietly interrupted her stormy protest with that cool question. Madame Juliette gazed at him an instant with wild, anguished eyes. The next she started up and cast herself on her knees be-

"Oh, Ronald, Ronald! Ronald Chaillie for once, for once be merciful !" she cried is stifled tones, stretching her clasped hands passionately toward him. "Leave me in seace. Leave me to enjoy this quiet haven of rest !'

"As you left me to enjoy the quiet of the ave," interpolated Chaillie, in grateful grave. Madame Juliette took no heed of the mock ng words. Passionately she went on : You have hunted me down-"

Again he interposed.
"Without one suspicion of the splendid colconda upon which I was to stumble. had another purpose in hunting you down—a purpose which perhaps you can conjecture, Madame Juliette." Madame Juliette was silenced. She gazed tonily at his pitiless face, with its mocking

'That purpose I wholly forgot in the angry excitement of laying my eyes on your hand-some countenance this morning. "But perhaps your mem gy is treacherous.

will be more explicit, Madame Juliette. sirecertain information—information which your dainty sister. my fair young wife, failed to give before she widowed me, a——" He stopped, startled in spite of his native Madame Juliette had sprung to her feet. Her graceful head was proudly possed. Her splended form grandly erect. Her dusky

eyes magnificently aflame.
With nostrils passionately dilated, with lips passionately trembling, she poured out the accusing words half choking her in their "Your fair young wife !" she repeated in

hushed tones, her hands clenched fiercely gainst her panting breast.

against her panting breast.

"Wretch! how dare you breathe her sainted name to me? You who destroyed her peace, her happiness. You who made her life a wreck, and the whole world a Hades to her, with your blighting schemes of evil. You, upon whom sie lavished the findess love, the tenderest devotion, the most patient hope! Wretch! how dare you how dare you take my poor dead sister's name upon on take my poor dead sister's name upon our lips She unclenehed her hands and grasped him

"Ronald Chaillie, when you and I stand raised shakingly aloft-"Ronald Chaillie, when you and I stand there, it will be seen who made me the reckless adventuress I am THERE it will be known that THOU ART THE MAN! There it will be proclaimed that to spare your fair young wife the distactofu task you had set her I became a party to your bold, ambitious schemes! your bold, ambitious schemes! Yes, to spare her I did it. And when she died—" Madame Juliette stopped, clench d her hands against her breast again, and wailed in

inighty woe. When my poor young sister died, whatwhat had I to live for? Nothing. No, nothing. So I went on in my reckless way—I still go. But—but, Ronald Chaillie, if I lie, it is thou who hast taught me. If

Once more she stopped. In a sudden aban lon of misery she flung herself upon her knee's 'Ronald, Ronald !" she meaned. " esteem the past enough. Go. Go your way, and

The rushing torrent of her words had set nterruption at defiance. But Ronald Cha lie had felt no dispesition to interrupt her. He gazed at her, listened so her in spellound admiration. That last passionate appeal brought him to

He drew a deep breath, smiled, looked down at her good-humouredly, and gently stroked his silky jet-black moustache with His whole ain was the air of a highly flatter

He rose to his feet.

'My dear sister-in-law," he smiled easily, good-humouredly, "you put it admirably. Nay, I may say magnificently, artistically. dramatically. But—it cannot be. At present my way lies precisely in the direction of yours. In that way I shall have splendid cope for my great abilities. You must put

"And now Madame Juliette since tim presses, I must perforce say au revoir. Expect me to-morrow as Dr. Ronald, with the admirable Udy, and never doubt that I shall a worthy of the meantime work out a plot worthy of our united abilities. Au revoir, my dear madame, au revoir." With a deferential bow, and a graceful

wave of the hand, he walked to the sitting-In the doorway he paused, holding the door open with his hand.
"Ah! one thing more," he smiled affably. My fair young wife entrusted to your keeping a certain treasure of hers. My dear ma-dame when time presses less we will talk it

over. And now once more, au revoir !" He bowed and closed the door, Groping his way to one of the carefully closed windows, he stepped out npon the colonnade. The next moment he was sliding down one of the p!lars to the ground.

And Madame Juliette?

As if turned to stone she knelt there. Her arms were piteously outstretched, the loose sleeves failing back and exposing their white dimpled beauty nearly to the shoulder. Her beautiful features were drawn, and her eyes fixed in anguished supplication upon the door through which Chaillie had van-The swift moments sped on, yet still she

kne t there.

Suddenly a gurgling, smothered moan escaped her pale lips and she tossed her white arms wildly above her head. "Oh," she panted whisperingly, more than I can bear!"

With that despairing cry she sank prone apon the floor, for a brief space wrapped in a percuful insensibility. CHAPTER XXVII. THE GHOST.

Instead of being the first in the breakfas room the following morning, Madame Julie was the last. But not a trace of the fis

anguished dread which still oppressed her marked either face or demeanour. Parisian art had sufficied for the one and an indomitable will for the other. Her first words were a succession of anxious

exclamations. Mrs. Urquhart was looking really ill.
"Yes," replied Alba before her mother could speak, "Mamma is less well. She had a bad attack about five o'clock this morning, and I am going to send for Dr. Farnham if she does not grow stronger by noon. It is high time that I should exercise my will a

The girl snoke with a brave effort to smile brightly, but it was evident that a great weight of anxiety lay on her heart.

"Oh, my love what nousense," returned Mrs. Urquhart languidly. "I have flad as many attacks as bad, if not worse."

Madame Juliette, detecting a slight tone of

annoyance in the reply, quickly changed the subject by an inquiry after Craig Grahame "He is better and expects to rise after a while, though he will not be able to get own stairs. I am afraid for a day or two yet, een up with his breakfast, and can give us As Mrs. Urquhart spoke the last words she

turned to Aunty Phemie who, at that mo-ment, was loftily depositing one of her cul-nary marvels in the form of a parsley ome-" How is Mr. Grahame now, Aunty Phe-

'Right peart, mis'ess." answered Aunty Phemie, stepping back and lovingly eyeing her handiwork.

"He tuk his mite ob a pa'sley omerlette wifout no coaxin". And Miss Alba," she added, as, after solemnly turning her head from side to aide, she advanced and straightened a little the dish before her—" And Miss Alba, he sent a heap ob tanks fur de rosebuds and things."

and things,"
While the tell-tale blood rushed in a charm ing tide to Alba's pale cheeks, Madame Juliette, who was steadily ingratiating hersel with Aunty Phemie, stepped to the latter's "Well, Aunty Phemie," she smiled, in her irresistible way "a man would have to

be ill indeed to require coaxing with such an omelette as that before him. Why, Annty Phemie, the greatest French cook would be proud to equal that work of art-rival at he There Aunty Phemie, that is a complilaughed Alba, as the housekeeper swelling with gratification and importance, dropped a smiling courtesy and waddled off. Madame Juliette seated herself at the

breakfast table, well assured that she had gained the highest pinnacle of Aunty Phemie's favour. Nor was she wrong. The meal ended, Mrs. Urquhart went up see Cyaig Grahame, and Mme. Juliette sauntered to one of the French windows.

Stepping across the low sill she fixed her gaze upon the beauty without. It sent a chill to her heart. Yesterday it had been hers. Today

ers. To-day— With a shudder she left the thought un and entered the breakfast-room gain. Alba was standing at the other window, looking over the morning paper. In a sudden horror of her own society she address-You are pale," she said. "Come, take a

walk.

The girl glanced quickly up. The tone startled her. It seemed weighted with pain. But the next moment she decided it was her own fancy. The face she looked at expreseonly kindly interest; for Madame Juliett was thinking just then, a strange sense of pity hurrying her pulses.
"Poor girl, poor girl! What is to be your fate with Ronald Chaillie at the helm?

Alba's voice broke in upon the thought. "It would be pleasant," she answered ently, "but I wan't to keep a close watch apon mamma this morning. Oh, Cousin allette," she brokenly added with a rush of inding tears, "she looks very ill, does she A She does, "snadmitted Madame Juliette but her best medicine is cheerfulness Keep a brave heart, Alba."

gently. In her strange pity for the lovely, innocent girl, a sudden interest was awaken d-an interest which the girl felt as a new and pleasant sphere. believe I am about to love her

she thought, as a minute later, she stood watching the elegant form slowly disappear lown one of the gravelled paths.

Madame Juliette was thinking too. 'Am I really better than I imagined! she muttered half bitterly, half amazed. "Is there still a glimmering spark of good within me? What has come over my hard Why should I care whether honaid Chaillie beggars or assassinates her, so long as I am safe? Or does my pity for her grow out of pity for myself? For myself in all

that he has made me suffer through my poor Vesta? For myself in what he may yet make me suffer through Vesta's—" She wrung her hands in a sudden passion f despair and cried in sharp tones of hope

"There, there lies his power over me, and he knows it! But let me forget it. Let me think of this poor girl. For her sake I could almost wish that I had never heard of Alhambra Court. For her sake I could almost-alost undo what I have done."

Suddenly she stopped and lifted her great eyes up to the cloudless sky—eyes that were heavenly, soft and luminous under the wooing roice of her good angel.
"Shall I?" she breathed in awed

A minute she stood thus; her lips parted. A minute sne stood thus; ner lips parted, her hands tightly clasped. A minute, and then she flung her hands passionately apart.

"No, no. No, I will not!" she laughed harshly, seornfully. "No, I will battle it out. Let him do what he will, Alhambra Court shall be my home. No sickly confessions for me. Rota but one thing I will state the state of the stat ions for me. But—but one thing I will do—yes, as heaven is my witness. I'll—" The low, passionate words were lost in a startled exclamation, and for an instant she

neld her breath, her head bowed, and one white hand unconsciously raised as she listen ed intently. Presently her hand dropped, and sharply ifting her head she cast a swift, scrutinizing glance about the shrubbery.
"Did I hear a stealthy footstep ?" she

red. "Pshaw!" next moment, whispered. she s answered dare come stealthily here? Not Ronald As she thus disposed of the thought she indolently directed her steps toward one of the wonderful flower-gardens for which Alhambra Court was famed—a monster pyramid rising tier upon tier, in low, narrow

of richest bloom of the slender flaming cacti which crowned its far-off point, In spite of her misery her eyes glowed dmiringly as they swept the unbroken sheet of gorgeous bloom.
"Beautiful. Beautiful Grandly beautiful!" she murmured, set her foot upon the

ow terrace.

As she did so she stopped again and looked narply round.
"What has come over me?" she muttered impatiently. "One moment I think I hear a stealthy footstep, the next I fancy that I hear a suppressed voice."

Scarcely had she uttered the words when another sound reached her ear-a sound impossible to mistake -- a low "hist, hist!" Withdrawing her foot from the terrace to

the path again she turned slowly about, her lips set in a pale, tense line, and her eyes sternly sweeting the blooming thickets scattered here and there. As she paused in a momentary uncertainty heavy shuffling step came sharply from onof the thicket-screened paths—so sharply indeed, that it suggested the walker's having

uddenly stepped from the grass to the path-Involuntarily Madame Juliette hastened toward it. Directly after she came face to face with "Oh, it's you, Sambo !" she exclaimed. An unconscious eagerness in her to e and expression caught the keen old fellow's

foot, he answered, a little breathlessly:—
"Yes mis'ess; begging yer pardon, it is me. And begging yer pardon, may I be so bold as te ax did you see anybody?"
"See anybody?" echoed Madame Juliette.
"Yes, mis'ess. A man or a woman, I dunno which. I jes thought I seed somebody assueakin' roun' yar. But my pore ole eyes is awful 'ceitful and my legs not de quickest, so I could noways be sure. Jerry 'd know in a minute. I'll jest go an' git Jerry an' set him ter beatin'—" Madame Juliette interrupted him hastily

mperiously.

His words had rendered it certain to he mind that someone was hidden in she vicinity and also that the hider, whoever it might be

wanted her.
"Nonsense, Sambo," she exclaimed. "I've been wandering round here a long time, and you have mistaken me for some prowler. Moreover, if anyone had been here I must pertainly have seen him or her. "Go back to your work, Sambo," she laughed, "and rest assured that if you saw. anything that was not me it was my spirit." Sambo fell back with perceptibly paling

skin.

"De good Lor" forbid," he ejaculated.

"Ef it was yer gloos, Malame Jul'ette, den de angel Gabriel habroome wight. "Dem dat habe dar ghost's a-follerin' arter em haint no yearthly chance. Dey am ripe fur de king om, ripe ur de king om, honey."
Controlling an irresistible desire to laugh,
Madame Julistic sagerly seized upon the

superstition as a means to her ends.
"You make me very uneasy, Sambo," she answered gravely, for I know that there is no human being here but our two selves That you have seen my ghost there can be no question—none at all. Oh, Sambo, I must Madame Julistte little imagined what she was evoking. Sambo was the religious oracle of his fellow-servants, from Aunty Phenie down.

awed gaze upon her own, lit with fanatical fervour. His tall, gaunt, powerful trame grew erect; his head slowly wagued; his his long arms awang monotonously to and fro. Directly the seething torrent of thought burst into speech.

"De sperit ob de Lord am 'pon me !" he De sperit ob de Lord am 'pon me!" he cried, in smothered, sing-song tones. "De sperit what cries day an' night: "Pent, 'pent, fur de king'om ob heaben am at han'! 'Pent, 'pent, fur He's a-gwine ter gadder his wheat inter de heahenly harn an de chaff He's done bound ter burn up wif his oriul, ortul fire. Den pent, Mamme Juliette, pent. 'Pent and flee from de wraf ter come.' Pent afore he lay de heabenly axe terde rout ob de tree an' cas's de tree inter Hi squeno'less fire. Oh, 'pent, 'pent, 'pent, 'pent, 'noney! 'pent, 'ur I see it a comin, a comin, a comin. I see it. I see it. De fire, and de smoke, and de brimstone, and de blood ! see it all, all, a pourin' out upon yer lubly

head an' no-Madame Juliette's icy hand upon his wrist and Madame Juliette's shrill voice in his ea brought his abrupt sermon to a close.

In spite of herself, the wild, rude eloquence had gone home to her guilty soul with thrill ing power.

In spite of herself she shivered and quail d before the vivid picture of her doom "Man, man!" she cried with starting eyes and ashy lips, "what mean you? How dare Sambo looked at her like one awakening from a dream.
"How dare you speak thus to me?" re

peated Madame Juliette.

The old man dropped his eyes and shook his white head humbly, solemnly.

"Don' blame pore ole Sambo, Madame
Juliette," he sighed. "Ole Sambo had
nuffin ter say. Sambo don' know nuffin 'tail bout it, mis'ess. Twas de sperit ob de Lord, not Sambo, nobow. "You'll forgive old Sambo, Madame Juli-

With those words of entreaty he looked up again, and Madame Juliette forced her white lips into a single and be and again. The lips into a single and be an are set of the single and the set of the -that you are quite sure that it was m "It be easy 'nough ter say all dat, Ma'ame Juliette," returned Sambo, wagging his venerable head with pitying solemnity. "Shar

use a callin objerry ter run down a ghos'. He paused an instant, still ominously wag ging his head as he silently eyed Madam Juliette. Then with a dep sigh he stooped, picked up the tattered eld straw hat which had fallen from his hand, and made his best

"Sambo may's well go back ter his wuk," With this brief and sorrowfully-uttered declaration he shuffled off. Madame Juliette watched him well out of sight, her consciousness of relief at being so happily rid of him mingled with a curious

sense of awe and horror. "Pshaw!" she muttered. "Am I growing But in spite of her effort to thue cast off the veird influence that clung to her, her face remained strangely pale.

Repeating her impatient ejaculation, she turned and burried back to the spot from which Sambo's step had attracted her. As she was slowly and scrutinizingly passng a certain thicket, a subdued rated cautiously: "Madame Lascour. Madame Lascour!"

Madame Juliette stopped as if suddenly turned to stone, her already pale face settling unto the hue and rigidity of death. "Madame Lascour. Madame Lascour!" atien ly, sharply.

The repetition of the call rent the paralyzing

onds which had rooted Madame Juliette to the spot. With a low, fiercely-anguished cry she dashed to the thicket. Extending her arms the madly tore the luxuriant branches apart, As she recklessly crushed them down a secon ery broke from her white, stiff lies. she gasped, in hollow tones-Great Heaven !- another-my ghost in-

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MARIE It was a woman's face on which Madame Juliette's eye had fallen—a pale, quiet face but indicative of a powerful will and unalterble purpose.

The woman returned Madame Juliette's gaze with one of calm indifference, slightly bending her thick-set figure in salutation. "Yes," repeated Madame Juliette, her gaze fixed in a changeless, atony glare upon the woman's face—"yes, my ghost—the ghost of my past. Oh!—"

The sentence died away in an inaudible murmur, and she sank unconscious at the woman's feet. 1 ... With a smothered ejaculation of mingled surprise and impatience, the woman seized her and hastily dragged her among the shrubbery. Her first care was to restore the bent branches. That done, she looked down upon Madame Juliette's rigid features, mutter

ing:
"Broken—a good deal broken, he said.] should think so, indeed. It's well I aiways carry sal volatile. Who'd a thought of HER With the words she stooped and applied nerself to the task of restoring Madame

It was soon done. The blood flowed too hea thrully in madame's veins to permit of a protracted faint. At first she stared confusedly at the face above her; the woman answered the look with one of silent composure.

Madame Juiette quickly shut her eyes again with a stifled mean. Dir ctly he struggled to a sitting posture. Drawing up her knees she clasped her hands round them, and bending her head, rested her clammy

forehead against them.
With unrufiled composure the woman rose, folded her arms, and gazing down upon the Presently Madame Juliette's lips moved The way of transgressors is hard," she

The words, strangely enough, aroused her

but with the old naughty blaze in her eyes.
"Ah!" ejaculated the woman; a brief de laration that to this phase of passion she

claration that to this phase of passion she had been accustomed.

Madame Juliette turned upon her.

"What brings you here?" she demanded proudly, rapidly. "Why are you in America instead of England? What business have you to be prowling in these grounds, endangering my position here?"

Then, without giving the other time to answer, she crushed back the pliant branches of the shrubhery and political to a shady. of the shrubbery, and pointing to a shady, secluded path, cried imperiously:

"Go, go! and never show your face to me again."

The brief command awakened a storm of ssion within her breast. With fierce vinictive passion she burst out:
"Am I doomed? Am I to be forever co fronted by these ghosts of the past? Is there no such thing as carving out a new life? Is the——" She broke off abruptly, suddenly conscious

she broke off abruptly, suddenly conscious that the woman displayed no intention of obeying the command.

"How dare you stand there when I tell you to go?" she demanded, with double hauteur. Go at once—this instant!"

"Nor so fast, Madame Lascour," answered the woman coldly, her composure absolutely undisturbed. "I am here with a purpose, and like your

self. I never leave my purposes unaccomplish She made that reply, and immediately drew note from her pocket and held it out to Madame Juliette. Madame Juliette took it, glanced at the madame Juliette took it, glanced at the uperscription and then at the woman's incrutable countenance.

"So!" she aspirated haughtily.

"So!" she aspirated haughtily.
"So, Madame Lascour," assented woman.

At this repetition of a justly dreaded name,

Madame Juliette's white face grew still "Slence," she breathed, imperio "You know well that I do not bear that

"I beg your pardon. I meant no effence. will remember."
Madame Juliette scarcely heard the rep'y. 'So you are in his employ?" she said rushing the letter against her palm. "He brought you over, I suppose?"
"He did. But my time with him has ex

pired. I am in search of a new place. Madame Juliette gazed steadily at her, but made no answer. The woman went on : "You know that my equal as a waiting-maid does not exist, I am anxious to enter mr service again." "Never." That one word rushed across Madame Juli-

ette's lips with passionate intensity.

It did not seem to surprise the woman Indeed it might be supposed that she had expected that reply, and none other. Without the slightest change of either voice or counternance, she said calmly, deliberately : "I suppose you deemed the convent Saint Agnes a safe abiding place for—" Madame Juliette broke in upon her, her thick, husky tones scarcely audible and her

great eyes wild with deadly despair. "Oh, no, Marie! oh no," .he cried. letter slipt from her her nerveles asp and she seized the woman's arm with th hands. Unconsciously shaking her, she gasped with sudden fierceness : Woman, what do you mean? Has Ronald

She paused, incapable of uttering another ord. But her eyes mutely asked the quesion choked from her lips. Marie understood and answered. Utterly anmoved, her low, metalic tone, fell evenly

"No," she said, "but he will if if you repeat that NEVER."

Madame Juliette stared at her a me Then her stiff lips slowly parted.

"(onquered l' she whispered to herself.
"Conquered sgain, and and punished through my own crimes. Does Sambo a future hold anything worse for me?"

It Marie caught a word here and there she made no sign. Composedly she waited.
With a shiver Madame Juliette addres

"How long have you known-" 'And you are sure he does not know?" Madame Juliette put the question oarse, unnatural tones. Marie shrugged her shoulders slightly, then answered : One can never be sure of what Mr. Chaillie does or does not know. I think he does not. But he is deep. He may."

A suppressed groan slipped across Madame Juliette's lips. The next moment her cyc ighted. He does not!" she thought, "He does not, else he would have taunted me with the knowledge! Thank Heaven!" Under her relief of the thought her aughty spirit asserted itself again. Turning

to Marie, she asked, harsh y: "By what means did you discover-Hold!" she cried, abruptly interrupting herself and extending her open palm imperiously toward the woman. "Hold! what does it matter? Let us go back to the question of your entering my service. Make your application safe way. With Mr. Chaillie to counsel you, you are not likely to make any mistake, ! (To be Continued.)

"I see you are growing a moustache, George," said she, as she caressed the lappel of his coat. "Ye-es," stammered George, blushing furiously. "I—I am trying to cultivate one, Arabeila." "Don't it feel funny n your hp?" she asked. "Well, no," he laughed, regaining his composure ; "it seems to be quite natural." "I wonder how a we long ago discarded for the very reason moustache would feel on my lip," she said, that it clung to the skin too tightly and with a far-away, absent look in her eyes. caused these spots you speak of.' You needn't wonder long, then," George, as he bent down. "Oh, you forward thing!" she exclaimed; "I've a good mind to make you take that back again," And he

lid. - Somerville Journal. The old lady who retused to believe her sailor son's narratives of hebergs and water-spouts, but devoutly swallowed the story of finding one of Pharaoh's chariot wheels in the Red Sea, does not stand alone. In the recent examination of a Sheffield bankrupt cutler, books rev aled a "Tara Trust Fund," which he had misappropriated, and to which subscriptions amounting to £227 had been received. The object of this fund was to enab e the Anglo-Israel society to defray the expense of digging into Mount Tara, in Ireand, to recover the deeds which were given to the prophet Jeremiah when he purchased While the crop of tools lasts Palestine

the sharpers will be on hand. A story is told of a backwoodsman in one of the Western States who boa ted tuat he once brought down ninety-nine ducks with one discharge of his gan, and, when asked why he did not say a hundred when he was at it. replied that he would scorn to tell a lie for the sake of a duck. The scrupulous accuracy of this gentieman has, however, been equalled by the Admiralty officers who recently conducted the steam trials of the iron-clad turret ship Edinburgh. According to the officials' account of this vessel's perform ances it appears that the speed be attained under trial was 15 999 knots per hour. scientious regard for the truth exhibited in this statement is equalled only by the nicety of the observations of the gentlemen who were able to fix the exact rate of speed within the one-thousandth part of a nauti-cal mile, or, in other words, a length of six

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a postive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feltit his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Seat by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 48 Power's Block Rochester, N. Y.

WUMAN'S KINGDOM.

The Thrush in the Old Convent Garden Glad prophet hidden in the leaves,
Thy sudden flute strikes through the rain;
The air a thrill of hope receives,
The day begins to breathe again—
The dull day weeping ceaseless rain.

The world may weep, yet sound of tears
But faintly stire this cloistered space,
Where noiseless feet of passing years
Fall on soft lawns and leave no trace,
But cast fresh spells about the place.

Ah, not for us such green repose, Gray wall-girt stillness, brooding air, Where floats the soul of each dead rose The endless years have seen unclose. And pass, sweet ghost, to haunt the air Sing loud, and bid us dream no more
In this fair prison of the soul.

Sing 'mid the falling leaves thy song
Of hope, though Autumn's breath is here;
The day is short, the way is long.
Up! let us labour and be strong,
Nor falter till the end appear.

Useful Hinte for Women,

A little baking sods placed upon a burn ill soon remove the fever. Lamp tops, when boiled occasionally in ittle soda and water, are as good as new. Lemon rubbed on the face and hands tends remove freckies and whiten the skin. When peeling onions place a pin tightly

between the front teeth. This prevents the ears from coming. Pancakes are easier to pour when prepared on a tin kettle with a spout. A small one can be purchased for the purpose,

Persons who perspire freely should put a little ammonia in their toilet water. It is pleasant and dries the skin very effectively. A hall window may be made very pretty by pasting on it stained glass paper, which can be purchased for a small sum of money and easily applied.

Never wash in warm water before going on in the cold air. Such a practice will roughen the skin. Warm water should be used only To keep the feet narrow, they should be

tightly bound every night in bands of linen. When drying the face always rub down, as ubbing both ways tends to roughen the skin In a flat apartment much more room and prettier effect may be obtained if the door are removed and portiers of some Persian or Turkish stuff put up on rods or brass rings.

A very palatable dish can be made mashed potatoes and a little finely chopped meat of one or more kinds, mixed together, flavoured with salt and pepper, and fried in small flat cakes. To brighten the eyes for a ball or party

eat a half hour before leaving home a lump of sugar on which are ten drops of cologne. This enerally proves effective. A very odd and pretty hanging basket car be made out of an old clay pipe. Fill with rich earth and plant a few vines of creeping Charlie and Wandering Jew. Suspend from

bracket by a gold or silver braid. Oatmeal is excellent for the skin. Soak cupful in a little water for three or four hours. Apply to the face and hands before returns and do not rub off. Dry oatmeal rubbed on the skin after a bath is also very peneticial. Flannel cakes are great delicacies

riannel cases are great delicacies for breakfast these cold grounings. Take a quart of prepared flour, one egg, a cup of sweet milk, and a spoonful of sugar. Mix with water into a batter, then fry in a hot pan with a little lard or butter. Every one who can spare the room should have a nursery for their children. It saves the rest of the house and allows the little enes more liberty. A wainscoting of newspaper pictures pasted on the walls will make an interesting feature of such a room.

A pandsome of toman may be made of an old same box. Pad the box with old pieces of carpet or cotton, taking care to have it smooth and firm. Then cover with an old broach shawl, or a dark red marine decay.

roach shawl, or a dark red merino dre-s, an old red rep curtain re-dyed, or any similar material. Chintz will also prove a pretty Mothers can easily make their little boys the now fashionable polo caps. Take a piece of clo h and cut a circular crown that will ust cover the crown of the head. Then cut off a strip three or four inches long and sew t firmly and evenly to the crown, making the

seam come in the back. A silk or muslin

lining is made the same way, and then sewed

in, the seams facing those of the cap. Removing Wrinkles "Dou really mean to say that you can re-move wrinkles from the face?" "Nothing is easier, provided you several preparations that will effect this re-One way is this :- Some o this white liquid, called the 'Secret of Beauty,' is first rubbed over the face. Mercury in it? I'll prove that there is not. See, I have poured some ammonia upon it, and it doesn't turn black or muddy as other preparations do that contain mercury. Well, then a salve is rubbed on. These two applicat ons soften the skin. Then one of these masks, linen on the outside and medicated wool on the inside, is applied to the face and kept there about an hour.

Daily repitition of this peration will in a few months quite remove all wrinkles, be sides immediately clearing the skin of dis greeable blackheads, tan, freckles, sunburn, etc., and making it of velvety softness. Did you say a friend of yours had tried a mask and her face wa covered now with red spots She must have used a rubber mack, which

Skirts and Sleeves Skirts are fulier all round, and are les gored than they were a few seasons ago. and very pre ty way of arranging a skirt is ompose it of wide, plain breadths jo ned by killing. This has a mewhat the appearance of very large box-pleats without the thickness and consequent waste of materials. Part of the killing should be arranged exactly in p am breadths. Puns and waterfalls for back irapery are still in vogue, but the newest nethod is to have a deep ruffle headed by still deep-r :uil puff. To trim leeves with braid or velvet ribbon commence the first row t the extremity of the outside seam of the sleeve and apply the others about their width above it. Car y them all upward with a slight curve to the centre of the upper side and then turn slightly downward and extend acros the sleeve to the inside seam, and from there pass along the under side, chang ng direction so that they strike the outside sear at a point quite distant from the hand and afterward are brought down diagonally to the curved portion of the topmost row, beneath which the ends terminate. For close sleeve a fancy garniture is to have a round cuff facing of contrasting material applied about the wrist of the sleeve and turning, apward nearly to the top of this is a row o ace, showing a heavy pattern and having no ullness whatever a lowed in its application Ben ath the upper edge of the cuff facing i sewed another row of lace, which is turned up flatly around the sleeve. Either white or of lace, which is turned black lace may be employed in this decora tion, black being the most useful and whit the most dressy.

Charming Women and Women in Earnes It is the business of a woman of the world to be agreeable. She spares no pains to make herself just as good-looking as possible, and just as charming. And she is always tolerant. She may think you a fool for your beliefs, but she doesn't tell you so brutally, or try to crush you with an avalanche of argument. She tries to look at the matter from your point o tries to look at the matter from your point of view; in short, she feigns a sympathy, if she have it not. Your women with a purpose think it wrong to feign anything. They won't pretend to be sympathetic, any more than they will powder their faces; or let their dresamaker improve their figures. That's why they are so being; they are too narrow

to be sympathetic and too conscientious to be polite. It is earnestness does it; earnestness is naturally narrowing. It is earnestness, too, sets their nerves in a quiver and makes them

so restless. They can never sitstill; they are always twitching don't you know? That's earnestness. It has a kind of electrical effect. Women in earnest have no repose of manner. But a woman of the world feigns that, just as she feigns sympathy, because it makes pleasant to other people. Oh, there's no doubt of it; women with a purpose are vastly better than other women, but they are not nearly so nice !

The Female Form Given a small, straight, flat figure, with a face delicate in its features, and the problem of making a girl look like fifteen until she is altogether part her teens is not exceedingly difficult. It can be very simply worked by refusing to let her petticoat grow to a mature length, eschewing all devices of bodice that roduce artificial undulation, and enjoining an innocent simplicity of carriage and man ner. That was what had been done with the bride whom I have mentioned. There was in her family the usual incentive for thus retard ing her apparent growth from childhood to womanhood. Two elder sisters wished to matrimonially place themselves before their ages were emphasized by the youngest daughter becoming an adult. Why, I remember that one evening at a reception the dear girl came down to the parlour in a lovely cos-tume of white tulle, as simple and infantile as a christening robe, and with the hem no lower than the tops of her high boots; but she had presumed to give a slight roundness to her corsage. That was an amendment to the family resolution which was instantly voted down, though she pleaded hard to carry

"I'm a woman, and I want to look like one," she pleaded.
"You may be a woman, but you've got to look like a coild as long as nature will let you," said the maternal mandate. She had to go back to her room and flat-

ten the bosom in which indignation was sweling.
"I'll develop all of a sudden, the first thing they know-see if I don t," she said to me of

that occasion. And she did it on her wedding day, for ertain. The dignified little creature who lragged a train up the centre isle of a fashionable church was no longer childish. babyish braids of hair has become an elaborate coiffure; the ankles were out of sight, and instead of their stockinged display, there was a charming disclosure of bare arms that were far more plump and tapering than anybody had expected, and as fair as eighteen years seclusion could make them; her bodice, for the first time, was shapely—by exactly what means is none of the public's business. Improved? I should say so. If the bridegroom had fallen in love with her former aspect he had every reason for ang menting his passion as he beheld her in bridal

With regard to the recently published British Association statistics relative to the size of men in the mother countries, "J.K.C." writes to the Scottish American

from Fort Wayne, Ind.:
"In a late number of the Journal I see it stated that according to statistics of height and weight in Scotland, the Gallowegians were found to be the tallest, averaging 5 feet 103 inches. I was not surprised at that being the case. The stature of men in Glenkens, that is the four mountainous parishes of Kircudbrightshire achken, has often been remarked upon. The hill farmers live, as regards animal food, chiefly on black-faced mutton, which is not only easily digested food, but very nutritious, Sheep's head and trotters singed, mealy puddings, and haggis are good bone-forming food. Many of the tenant tarmers in my day were called by the name of their farms, and some of their ancestors had been on them since the reign of James VI. Some of them were quite well off and owned estates, although hving on rented farms. Plenty of exercise without hard labour, and mountain air, would perhaps account for their tall figues, and being decended from a pure unmixed raial Scotch race. The men are mostly lean, aithough there are excep-tions. The late Mr. Archibald Wallace of Knockgray was an exception; although short man, he weighed nearly 22 stone, and was a rema kably heathy man. A man in was a rema kabiy heating man. A man in this country informed me that he went there on business once, and Knockgray, who measured everybody's appetite by his own, gave him a sheep's head and four trotters to keep

him up till dinner time.
"Many of your Galloway readers will remember old Charlie Stewart, the spaver, a Wigtonshire man. He was a man of gigantic strength, was about six feet in height, and of uncommon massive build. He measured 50 inches round the chest, and weigh ed between 18 and 19 stone without being fat. He had a ruddy healthy complexion, gray head, and huge unmistakeable S. otch eatures. On one occasion when Lord Gallo way's tenants were having a celebration of some kind 'when the Baron's retainers were blithe and gay,' and putting the stone and throwing the hammer, &c., were being practised, old Charlie threw 10 men in succession in the Scotch or Border style, by sheer strength. It was found impossible either to ift him or bend his enormous back. Of course none of his opponents were professionals.

At the Bellevi le Salvation Army meeting Wednesday night, Capt. Nellie Ryerson stated that if in future the collections were not nore liberal, the army would have to retreat from Belleville.

IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS.

It is at this season when the pore open freely and the perspiration is abundant that Disfiguring Humours, Humiliating Eruptiens, Riching Tortures, Salt Rheum or Ecsuma, Psoriasis Tetter, Ringwerm, Baby Humours, Scrafula, Scrafulaus Sores, Alecesses, and Disekarging wounds, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Disenses of the Skin and Scalp are most specify and counduically oured by the Cutt. CURA REMEDIES.

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp, and Blood Humours, whether Scroftness, Inherited or Contagious, may NOW be permanently cured by Euricouna Resolvent, the new Blood Purieler, Durette and Aperient, internally, and Curicouna and Curicouna Soar, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally, in one half the time and at one half the expense of any other season.

CREATEST ON EARTH. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Sait Rheum in this county. My mether had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast, and head were covered for three years, which nething relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA SOAP externally.

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURE REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURE REMEDIES, CHAS, A WILLIAMS.

Providence, R.L.

CREAT BLOOD MEDICIAES.

J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

CURE IN EVERY CASE. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other aedicines I keep for skin diseases. My cusomers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedies ave failed.

Franklin Falls, N.H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D. Sold by all drangists. Price-Cuttogra, 50c, RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infanile Humours, use Cottoura Soap, a real Beautifier. NORTHBUP & LIMAN, Toronto.

AGRICUL

We will always be plea of enquiry from farmer ing agricultural interes

given as soon as pract ENGLISH SE The celebrated seed-g

Co., of Reading, Engls with Professor Tanner, Agriculture, South Ker ence to having some of ties experimented upor Tanner wrote them as for thank you for bringing t series of experiments you ried out in different distr tion to you that at the (they have facilities for car such experimental results passed by none and equal I think you should put y cation with Prof. Brown bable that Guelph Co. cation with Prot. Brown bable that Guelph Co-valuable help as will a Old Country." Prof. Br quence, received an impo

the Department of Agric CATTLE DISEASE

Oaksnott & Co. with re-

varieties of wheat, two o

and one of peas, which

The latest enterprise Department of Agricul is the appointment geons, one for every cou Nothing is more needed ordinary farming, not to ing, is carried on to such surgeons are to be paid by for what they actually do. has seen the very minin horses and cattle. At t only been a few isolated glanders in horses; pink-e isease, pleuro-pneumon and tubercle have neve no case of any kind of pigs has been observed. pigs has been observed, nary surgeons are especial on the alert along the b universally to shoot dow horse and burn it or bu ground. All will be effect expense to the Govern regulations will be strictly chances of the spread of

amongst animals will be COUCH G

for information regarding

the above-named weed, a

given. The weed is know names. Among them Co Wheat, and Quack Grav name being Triticum repe very tenacious of life, and rapidly are exceedingly They go deep into the soil, and multiply in all direct can produce a new plant, not destroyed, will produ number. The best mode o elect a time when the wes are in the driest state, and and rake the rooks into her rake, when they should operation will have to be rof furnips, whose broad l and air, and the frequent d soil in hot, dry weather. duing it, while cutting the in wet weather only prod larger crop. In the early strike horizontally and obliq down till the growth of the thy the cold of winter. Europe, where burning is has been discovered where foul by couch grass the lar

crop of turnips.

THE POINTS OF "Inquirer," writing from "Will you kindly give me thoroughbred Jersey cow, colour, marks, and any oth interest."

The average length of a to 50 inches. They are of the light fawn being the fave ple keep them simply for dark, almost black ones, richest milkers. Although bodies often girth from six they are set on short legs. characteristic is the great let hang out in milk, good Jer quiring to be dried are milked, as a rule weeks from calving. The milk is exceptionally high, cream running up to one-th demonstrated by Mr. Fuller lands, near Hamilton, Ont. of cream was regularly gati gailons of milk.
In referring to Mr. Fuller

pleasing to those who tal

Jersey cows to hear that on

and that he has a standing

of \$20,000 for Mary Anne,

ditional offer of \$10,000 for

eldest daughter of Mary

one year, the party making desirous of having her ser Eurotas, he to keep the calf. LIVE STOC

Searcely any two cows of same appetites. It is impo avoided. A variety of food e ful digestion, and upon this owners largely depend.

A sale of fine bred short the hero's of Bichard Gibso Gibson & Winthrop, of Wes Williams, of San Francisco, exhibition grounds, London presence of a large number parts of the country.

THE FARM.

athetic and too conscientious to be It is earnestness does it; earnestness narrowing. It is earnestness, too, ves in a quiver and makes them They can never sit still; they are witching don't you know? That's earnest have no rerose of manuer, nan of the world feigns that, just gns sympathy, because it makes her to other people. Oh, there's no it . women with a purpose are vastly other women, but they are not nice !

The Female Form, small, straight, flat figure, with a cate in its features, and the problem ag a girl look like fifteen until he is part her teens is not exceedingly it can be very simply worked by let her petticoat grow to a mature hewing all devices of bodice that artificial undulation, and enjoining nt simplicity of carriage and man at was what had been done with the m I have mentioned. There was in v the usual incentive for thus retardapparent growth from childhood to Two elder sisters wished to ally place themselves before their emphasized by the youngest daughming an adult. Why, I remember evening at a reception the dear girl wn to the parlour in a lovely cos-white tulle, as simple and infantile ning robe, and with the hem no in the tops of her high boots; but resumed to give a slight roundness resolution which was instantly n, though she pleaded hard to carry

woman, and I want to look like pleaded. ay be a woman, but you've got to a cnild as long as nature will let you, maternal mandate.
ad to go back to her room and flat-

m in which indignation was sweldevelop all of a sudden, the first thing -see if I don t," she said to me or

The dignified little creature who a train up the centre isle of a fashion rch was no longer childish. Her braids of hair has become an elabor-

ure; the ankles were out of sight, tead of their stockinged display, there rming disclosure of bare arms that nore plump and tapering than any expected, and as fair as eighteen sion could make them; her bodice rst time, was shapely-by exactly leans is none of the public's Improved? I should say so. groom had fallen in love with her his passion as he beheld her in bridal

Big Scotchmen,

regard to the recently published ociation statistics relative to the men in the mother countries, writes to the Scottish American

rt Wayne, Ind.: late number of the Journal I see it hat according to statistics of height eight in Scotland, the Gallowegians and to be the tallest, averaging 5 feet I was not surprised at that case. The stature of men in that is the four mountainous of Kircudbrightshire, north of n, has often been remarked upon. The ers live, as regards animal food. on black-faced mutton, which is not ily digested food, but very nutritious. head and trotters singed, mealy pudd and trotters singed, mealy pud nd haggis are good bone-forming dany of the tenant tarmers in my day led by the name of their farms, and their ancestors had been on them is reign of James VI. Some of quite well off and owned ough living on rented farms, in air, would perhaps account for figues, and being decended from a nixed reval Scotch race. The men late Mr. Archibaid Wallace of ray was an exception; although a he weighed nearly 22 stone, and ma kably heathy man. A man in atry informed me that he went ther ss once, and Knockeray, who meaerybody's appetite by his own, gave eep's head and four trotters to keep till dinner time.

of your Galloway readers will reold Charlie Stewart, the spaver, ashire man. He was a man of giganigth, was about six feet in height. ommon massive build. He meainches round the chest, and weighen 18 and 19 stone without being had a ruddy healthy complexion , and huge unmistakeable S. otch On one occasion when Lord Galloind when the Baron's retainers were d gav,' and putting the stone and the hammer, &c., were being prac-Charlie threw 10 men in succession otch or Border style, by sheer It was found impossible ei r bend his enormous back. Of course is opponents were professionals.

Bellevi le Salvation Army meeting day night, Capt. Nellie Ryerson at if in future the collections were not

IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS

this season when the port open freely perspiration is abundant that Disfigurations. Humiliating Eruptions, Itching, Salt Rheum or Ecsona, Psoriasis Ringworm, Baby Humours, Scrofula, us Seres, Abscesses, and Disekarging, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Diseases of the San and Scalp are most and econquically cured by the Curt. and econducically cured by the Cure

IT IS A FACT.

and Aperient, internally, and CUTIGERA SOAP, the great Skir d Beautifiers, exter a y.

REATEST ON EARTH.

TRA REMEDIES are the greatest medicarth. Had the worst case Sait Rhenm ounty. My member-had it twenty years, act died from it. I believe CUTIOURA The Medius are the greatest medith. Had the worst case Salt Rheum ity. My mether thad it twenty years, t died from it. I beheve CUTICURA e saved her life. My arms, breast, were covered for three years, which leved or cured until I used the CUTICURA and SOAP externally, and CUTICURA and SOAP externally. SOAP externally.
J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

EAT BLOOD MEDICINES.

f has not been told as to the great cura rs of the CUTICURA REMEDIS. I have dreds of dollars for medicines to cur the blood and skin, and never foun ! yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES, CHAS, A WILLIAMS. ce. R.L.

CURE IN EVERY CASE. OUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other s I keep for skin diseases. My cus-ad patients say that they have effected

H. W. BROCKWAY, M.D.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," UTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Blackheada. Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Hum-CUTICURA SOAP, a real Beautifier. AGRICULTURAL.

aeries of experiments you propose having carried out in different districts. Let me mention to you that at the Guelph (Ont.) college

they have facilities for carrying out and testing such experimental results in a manner sur-

passed by none and equalled by few, if any, I think you should put yourself in communication with Prof. Brown, for it is very pro-

bable that Guelph College can give such valuable help as will surprise many in the Old Country." Prof. Brown has, in conse-

Old Country." Prof. Brown has, in consequence, received an important proposal from Oakshott & Co. with regard to testing four varieties of wheat, two of barley, two of cats,

CATTLE DISEASE PREVENTION.

The latest enterprise on the part of the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba

is the appointment of veterinary surgeons, one for every county in the province

Nothing is more needed in a country where

ordinary farming, not to mention stock-rais-

ing, is carried on to such an expent. These

surgeons are to be paid by the day, and only for what they actually do. Perhaps Manitoba has seen the very minimum of diseases in

horses and cattle. At the most there have only been a few isolated cases of mange and glanders in horses; pink-eye, foot and mouth

disease, pleuro-pneumonia, cattle plague, and tubercle have never been known, and

no case of any kind of disease in sheep of pigs has been observed. The county veteri-

nary surgeons are especially instructed to be on the alert along the boundary line, and

universally to shoot down every glandered

horse and burn it or bury it six feet under ground. All will be effected at a very slight

expense to the Government; quarantine regulations will be strictly observed, and the

chances of the spread of a contagious disease amongst animals will be minimized.

COUCH GRASS.

for information regarding the destruction of

the above-named weed, a cut of which is here

given. The weed is known by different

names. Among them Couch, Quitch, Dog

Wheat, and Quack Grass, the scientific

name being Triticum repens. Its roots are very tenacious of life, and as they spread

rapidly are exceedingly difficult to destroy. They go deep into the soil, take a firm hold, and multiply in all directions. Each joint

can produce a new plant, which in turn, if not destroyed, will produce others beyond number. The best mode of eradication is to

select a time when the weather and soil are are in the driest state, and plough, harrow,

and air, and the frequent disturbance of the soil in hot, dry weather, are useful in sub-

down till the growth of the plant is stoppe

Surope, where burning is much practised, it

has been discovered where the land is made

foul by couch grass the larger is the ensuing

THE POINTS OF A JERSEY.

"Inquirer," writing from Simcoe, says :-

colour, marks, and any other information of

ple keep them simply for ornament, but the dark, almost black ones, are generally the

richest milkers. Although not tall their bodies often girth from six to seven feet, as

they are set on short legs. A light circle or ring always encircles the nose. Their chief

ring always encircles the nose. Their chief characteristic is the great length of time they hang out in milk, good Jerseys always requiring to be dried off, and they are milked, as a rule, up to six weeks from calving. The quality of their milk is exceptionally high, the percentage of cream running up to one-third, as has been

demonstrated by Me. Fuller's herd at Oak-lands, near Hamilton. One, where one gallon

of cream was regularly gathered from three

pleasing to those who take an interest in Jersey cows to hear that on Friday he sold

the eldest daughter of Mary Anne for \$6,000,

and that he has a standing offer for one year of \$20,000 for Mary, Anne, as well as an ad-ditional offer of \$10,000 for her services for

one year, the party making the offer being desirous of having her served by a son of Eurotas, he to keep the calf.

LIVE STOCK.

Searcely any two cows or horses have the same appetites. It is important to so mix and change the feed that sameness may be avoided. A variety of food encourages healthful digestion, and upon this the profits of the owners largely depend.

wners largely depend.

In referring to Mr. Fuller's herd it will be

gallons of milk.

winter. In some parts o

A correspondent in St. Giles, Que, asks

and one of peas, which will he

the Department of Agriculture.

four bulls were disposed of, but the figures obtained were not so high as anticipated, the best price got being \$300, for Seraphina Duchess Sixth. We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affecting agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

An Aberdeen-Angus bullock, the property of Geary Broa., London, Ont., passed through Chicago en route for the Kansas City fat stock show. He made the the entire journey from Quebec to Kansas City by express, his period of quaranting thaying expired at too ENGLISH SEED GRAIN. period of quarantine baving expired at too late a day to permit his being sent by the ordinary modes of cattle conveyance. The celebrated seed-growers, Oakshott Co., of Reading, England, having advised with Professor Tanner, of the Institute of The Canada West Farm Stock Association,
Bow park, have eleven entries of Shorthorns
and grade Shorthorns for the fat'stock show.
The exhibit will include the famous Clarence
Kirklevington, a Shorthorn steer considered Agriculture, South Kensington, with reference to having some of their selected varieties experimented upon in Canada, Prof. Tanner wrote them as follows :- "I have to thank you for bringing under my notice the

by many to be near perfection. Hon M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Quebec, has made nineteen entries, which will include the purebred Hereford steer Tongrier Monarch, bred bred Hereford steer Tongrier Monarch, bred by R. L. Burton, of Shrewsbury, Eng., and the polled Aberdeen-Angus steer Waterside Jock, bred by G. Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Scotland; also the polled Aberdeen-Angus cow Duchess 2nd, bred by J. Reid Mass at Scotland. This will be the first Mass at Scotland. This will be the first exhibit of black Scotch polls in Chicago, and much interest is manifested, by their friends s to their comparative merits on the block.

Care of Horses' Feet, Farmers, as well as all other horse owners and drivers, should pay more attention to their horses' feet than they do, and then much lost time might be avoided. The shoes much lost time might be avoided. The shoes should be changed every month or six weeks. The frog should never be cut away nor the hoof burned with a hot shoe. Well packed clay floors are best in all stables. The horses should not be allowed to stand long in their mangers, and the feet should be thoroughly cleaned out daily. If they become wet and spongy, wash well with castile soap and dry thoroughly, and keep in better condition by thoroughly, and keep in better condition by avoiding the cause: if they become too dry, as the forefeet are apt to, soak them in salt water, rub them dry, and then stopper with fresh cow dung in the evening. In the morning clean out thoroughly, and repeat the operation in the evening, and so on until they return to a natural, healthy condition. -Western Rural.

Slobbering in Horses.

Slobbering is sometimes one of the symp toms of irregular wear of the molar teeth or grinders, and especially so when sharp, pro-jecting points out or abrade the inner surface of the cheek or any part of the tongue. When such irregularity is extensive, proper masti-cation of the food is interfered with, and an anthrifty appearance of the animal gradually becomes manifest. These symptoms are, how-ever, not always due to irregularity of the grinders, for it sometimes happens that a for-eign body becomes imbedded between two rinders, such as a small unil, a pin, a piece f wire, etc., and which would produce similar symptoms. A careful examination should be made by sufficiently opening the animal' month, and looking over both rows of grind ers in the upper and lower jaws, not only ex-amining the side toward the tongue, but also that toward the cheeks, when the cause may be detected and remedied by proper instru-ments, such as tooth forceps, tooth rasp, etc. The removal of the cause constitutes the cure, and the administration of internal remedie, would be useless and unnecessary. Some times slobbering is due to irregularity in the tusks, and often it is due to ill-fitting or too severe bit, in which cases the remedy suggests itself.—Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Feeding of Young Figs. More harm is done to young pigs by over feeding than by any other mistake. A young pig weighing 20 pounds, as it should do when it is weaned at four weeks old, requires only half a pound of solid food daily, divided into four meals, that is, two ounces at a meal. This means dry food, and a sufficient allow-ance should be made of liquid. For instance, ance should be made of liquid. For instance, if milk is the chief part of the food, 10 ounces, or a little more than half a pint, will have two conces of solid matter in it, and will be sufficient for a meal. Such a meal the young and will be more cresp, whiter, and sweeter than being a pailful of sour milk is thrown to a litter of small weared pigs, and they are permitted to gorge themselves upon it. Then they do not grow, but become stunted, and go with bear. it. Then they do not grow, but become stunted, and go with backs humped up, and appear sick and weak. Continued indigestion produces sour stomach, fetid breath, and acid secretions, which biacken, the teeth and cause sour mouths. Then the owner, igno-aut of the real cause, is let to believe in the popular idea, that black teeth are the source of the trouble, and proceeds to knock them out with a stone or a hammer. It is a rough remedy, but sometimes it is a cure. For the poor pig, with its sore jaws, cannot eat for a few days, and the abstinence actually relieves the disordered stomach and the pig im-

roves. Wintering Colts. At the commencement of winter I have suggestion to offer those farmers who have young colts to put in winter quarters. I most sincerely and earnestly deprecate the straw Mack method of wintering solts. It is a poor way of wintering a useful animal and a poor way of disposing of straw. A man had much better give his straw stack to some poor and rake the rooks into heaps with a horag-rake, when they should be burned. This operation will have to be repeated. A crop of turnips, whose broad leaves exclude sun seighbour than use it to winter his colts on. have seen too many otherwise good colts ruined during them first winter by a too close equaintance with the straw stack. The practise of some farmers seems to be to wean duing it, while cutting the grass with a hoe in wet weather only produces a fresh and larger crop. In the early autumn the roots strike horizontally and obliquely, and then go heir colts, and then compel them to steal subsistence during their first winter, and very often during their second winter also. No course could be more harsh and unrofitable. The colt grows in a thrifty and promising manner until it is weaned, and then it is compelled to enter upon a pard struggle for existence. This ought no to be so. A colt may not desire grain until he is able to earn it, but farmers, for their A colt may not desire grain until own credit, should feed their colts on a ration of oats twice a day. This is absolutely necessary if you desire an early and satisfactory development. I wintered two young colts last winter. I gave them all the "Will you kindly give me a description of a good hay they could eat, and four quarts of hay daily, and I am free to say that I am thoroughbred Jersey cow, the average size, better satisfied with the result than with any other stock wintered last winter. These coits, at one-year old, were larger and better developed than colts on neighbouring farms at twice the age. I think it pays, and pays well; to take extra care of a young colt; it is some satisfaction in owning a superior The average length of a Jersey is from 48 to 50 inches. They are of different colours, the light fawn being the favourite where peois some satisfaction in owning a superior animal, and it will pay in the end.—Corres-

The Shorthern Claimed to be the Farmer A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, in referring to the different breeds of cows, speaks highly of the Shorthorn as follows:— That cow which the farmer needs is on that will make lots of beef and be easily fattened. He needs one that will breed well. The cow should have a calf each year. When the calf is dropped see that it sucks the cow, and then about all that is necessary to do is and then about an that, is necessary to do is to let it keep on sucking. This way will un-doubtedly be the means of raising some big calves. It is the method of nature. Of all modes, nature's way is the best. If this natural way of feeding is adopted and good pasture given afterwards large cattle will be produced. It is best, however, to help nature as much as possible. For the farmer the more beef the better. There will be enough good milkers in a herd to supply the home consumption of milk and butter. This is all that is necessary; for an overplus will not pay the farmer. And so the breed of cows ought for should be chosen for the beef.

For farm purposes I have come to the conclusion, as many others have done, that the Shorthorn breed of cattle is the best. In this breed we find the requisites desired. The Shorthorn is derived from a large breed. Weight is their most excellent quality. Having a cylindrical body and short legs the A sale of fine bred shorthorn cattle from the herds of Richard Gibson, of Delaware; Gibson & Winthrop, of Westminster, and W. Williams, of San Francisco, took place on the exhibition grounds, London, last week in the presence of a large number of breeders from all parts of the country. Mr. Fairbanks, of Whitby, was auctioneer, Nineteen cows and

Shorthorn looks smaller than it is. They excell all other stock in facility for fastening. They will make good heavy beef at the age of

two, or two and a half years.
"The Shorthorn is the breed for farmers

The American Dairyman gives the following explanation of some mystic signs sometimes to be found in catalogues of sales of imported Jersey cattle, and which are somewhat perplexing to the uninitiated. On the island of Jersey the Royal Agricultural Society once a year, or possibly oftener, have a committee to act as judges to inspect all the animals that are presented for entrance to the Jersey They form ene of the most economical machines for converting grass and corn into money. Such a machine should be esteemed. that are presented for entrance to the Jersey Herd-book. The committee of judges pass

Try keeping this breed of cattle and you will try an occupation that from the first you will like, and soon learn to love," upon the appearance of the animal sub-misted. Many are rejected. Those that are barely admitted to have sufficient ex-cellence are branded on the horns C, which means "commended." Those of greater excellence are branded H. C., which means "highly commended." This, as we understand it, is all they can receive the first time they are submitted for inspection. The There is a sure way by which flat turnips may be kept crisp and fresh all winter, says an exchange. Prepare's bin or box, large enough to hold as many as may be required for use, put in the bottom a layer of fine earth, then a layer of turnips, alternating till all are in, then cover slightly with fine earth, and the turnips will come out as fresh as when pulled, even if not taken out until spring. time they are submitted for inspection. The next time they are presented, if considered of sufficient excellence, they receive the additional brand of F., which means "foundation stock." Any of these brands admits the animal to antar in the herd book with a numanimal to enter in the herd book with a num-ber. When they receive the brand of "F," it means that the animal is good enough to get along without a pedigree, hence it is proper to say sire or dam, or both, are un-known. Canada thistles may be easily got rid of by

Canada thistles may be easily got rid of by the following simple treatment:—First tramp the plant to the ground, bruising it as much as possible; then put immediately over the root a handful of common salt. At the end of ten days repeat the dose to kill the young sprouts. This generally kills. Of course, this method may not be the best to use on a large farm, but for the yard, carden, or orchard it is about as easy and effective as any other. In the experiments of Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England, he finds this year his experimental plat of mangels planted for forty years on the same ground is much more thrifty than his main crop of thirty acres to which he applies both barnyard manure and nitrate of sods. He attributes the superiority nitrate of sods. He attributes the superiority of the small plat to the fact that every weed was destroyed as soon as it became visible. In this wet season he believes the weeds in the main crop took more nitrogen than was supplied by the fertilizer applied. This is worth thinking of by farmers. Manure costs too much money to allow its neutralization from lack of clear culture.

The Ohio Furmer says:—"Farmers should study grass more. Ascertain what species grow naturally on the farm, and study their character. Observe which stands drought best, which prefers a dry or wet soil, which stock like best and which they thrive on best. There is no doubt that we lose much every year by neglecting to cultivate those grasses naturally adapted to our soils. Over 200 species are cultivated in England, while 200 species are cultivated in England, while we confine ourselves to a dozen at most. Timothy, red top, blue grass, orchard grass, and clover make the entire list of grasses cultivated ou nine farms out of ten. While and clover make the entire list of grasses cultivated ou nine farms out of ten. While there are superior kinds, as a general rule, there are soils and conditions where other grasses would be more profitable, and in permanent pastures they would also increase the amount and quality, and prolong the grazing season.

The Potato Crop. BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 3.—An Aurora, Nam SUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 3.—An Aurora, Nase York, despatch says the potato crop, of which the acreage this year has exceeded any former one, is above the average, the yield being about 200 bushels per acre, and the quality exceptionally fine. Considerable loss from rot was experienced among the growers of early varieties, but that has already disappeared, and those were fortunate enough to have the later kind find but few if any affects ed. The price per brashel paid for a historical ave the later kind had but lew it any anecu-ed. The price per bushel paid for shipment here is from thirty-five to forty cents, several carloads having been purchased at that fig-ure. But few lots, however, sold at those figures, farmers holding for higher prices.

Reeping Cabbages, W. A. Armstrong, of the Elmira Farmers W. A. Armstrong, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, says:—"The fussy methods so often employed with potatoes after they are dug remind the that similar practices prevail with cabbages. There are persons who insist that their cabbages must be inverted, the roots supward, that they will not keep any other way. Others cut the heads from the stumps and pack them with a great deal of circ. The most simple way when one has a cellar and pack them with a great deal of orc.

The most simple way when one has a cellar
with a moist bottom is to puil the cabbages
as late in autumn as may be safe, then take
them right to the cellar, stand them on venient, can be thrown around the roots where they sand. With a dry cellar bottom this plan is not practicable, but it will work admirably whenever the bottom is moist; not

Draining Swamps-A Novel Method. The following method of draining land, although not a new one by any means, is well worth notice :- An expert well-bore sank several test shafts in various parts of a farm, and found that the underlying ground was a tenacious blue clay, fourteen to sixteen feet thick and almost perfectly impervious. Beneath this was found a stratum of white and. The well-borer and his machine were placed in a waggon, which by means of a long rope was hauled to the deepest part of a pond about an acre in extent. Here he bored a well down to the sand, completing the operation before sunset of the day when the work began. In thirty-six hours the water had disappeared and the pond was dry. To make this short perpendicular drain permanent, he had it cleared of sediment, sunk the shaft about two feet into the bed of the sand, and filled it to the top with clean, coarse gravel from a creek bed. The gravel was heaped about a foot high above the shaft to strain the water properly that the shalt might not be-come choked. There are thousands of places in the west where, year after year, farmers have ploughed around such wet spots, giving them up to the possession of rushes and frogs, Yet they could be drained easily by a few hours' work. A large swamp lay for years on the southern edge of a village, a noisome barrier to progress and bone of contention in village and township politics. To drain it a large ditch a mile or two long would have been required; but some one fortunately discovered that a thin sheet of clay was all that that waters from soing dark kept the waters from going down into a deep stratum of gravel, boulders, and sand. The wells were sunk and the swamp thoroughly drained, at an almost nominal cost, leaving rich black soil, which is the most productive and valuable in all that district. There may be thousands of similar swamps, where two or three days spent in sinking test shafts would show a ready means for sloughs or swamps into fields of wonderful fertility.—Irish Farm.

THE DAIRY.

There is no doubt that covered yards in the winter months are beneficial for milch cows. They give more milk when kept in-doors in winter months, if due attention is doors in winter months, if due attention is paid to exercise. It stands to reason that if animals have no exercise they cannot digest their food so quickly and easily as they could if they had it. The island Jersey is very delicate when first imported, but she soon becomes acclimatised. Breeders should study the health of these machines more, and they would get more milk and hutter of good and would get more milk and butter of good qual ity and flavour.—English Live Stock Journal The milk of cows at this season is always richer than during the first flush from eating green grass in the spring. One reason is that there is less of it. As cows advance towards the time to bring forth their young there is more cream proportionably in their milk from the fact that the albuminoids are retained to build up the fectus. It is, however, not good policy to milk ordinary cows nearer than within three or four weeks of calving. The little that is gained within the last six weeks of milking does not pay. The calf is poorer for it, and the oow, unless fed unnaturally high, is not so good for the coming months, when she should be at her best,—American

Jersey Brands

Six-crown furrows-Andrew Hood, 1; John Those who keep but one or two cows naturally want them for general purposes, do not want a mere butten cow nor yet a mere milk animal, but one which combines both in as great a degree as can be found. Such cows are not pientiful, we admit, or at least are not often for sale at a moderate price, so that when they are offered, it behooves would-be purchasers so be sale to tell them.

We do not believe in very small cows, nor yet in large, heavy animals and prices. yet in large, heavy only malacas neither, as a rule, are capable of filling the bill, the former too often falling short in the quantity, while the large ones are api to run too much to flesh to make them profitable dairy animals. The medium sized ones sinvariably produce

The medium sized ones sinvariably produce the best results, and a heavy milker and a large butter maker is seldom fat, as the majority of the food she consumes is converted into milk and butter. The head should be fine and bony, with small horns, large mealy nose, and shapely ears. The base of the horns and the inside of the ears should be of bright golden colour. We have never yet seen any animal with horns and ears well coloured (golden yellow) which failed to make a fine quality of butter and highly coloured. It is an unmistakable sign. The body should be of cood size, and the width and depth rapidly increase as it width and depth rapidly increase as it runs to the rear or hind quarters. The milk veins should be large and prominent, and the udder need not necessarily be large, so it is not meaty, but is very small when milked out. The teats should be of good size, and only have a single hole in each; we have seen quite a number with teats having two holes. The hair should be fine and soft, while the skin should be pliable, and almost as soft to the touch as velvet or kid. In colour should be tinged deeply with yellow, especially on the shoulders and flank and along the back. Colour of the hair is a secondar matter, though the best cows are generally yatiow, fawn, grey, or white, with dark marks edged with yellow. Black cows but seldom prove to be good general purpose ones, though of course there are exceptions

frequently met with - Corr. Maryland THE APIARY.

Shipments of comb honey have been successfully made to Europe, and it is expected that this fact will open up a new and remunerative market for this product.

The Indiana Farmer says honey which will not candy is very dangerous for winter stores. If your combs are filled with honey from honey dew, it will pay to extract it all and feed sugar syrup. As the extracted honey can be fed in the late spring and summer months for brood rearing with impunity, there will be no loss of honey.

A correspondent of the Bee Journal reminds young apiarists that they must not expect to have a heavy increase in the number of swarms and a large crop of honey the same season.

Many base their prospects on the number of swarms they possess, ignorant that excessive swarming so weakens the bees that they gather little surplus honey.

Honey Producing Plants.

Prof. A. J. Cook, in the Rural New Yorker, when advocating the advantages to be derived from planting for honey bloom, says:

There is probably no subject in which the bes keepers of to-day should take a deeper interest than this one. Honey plants are capricious, and only give up the prec nectar at such times as Dame Nature's is agreeable to them. Let it be too wet, too dry, or too cold, and the flowers yield not one drop of the covered sweets. We see then, that a constant succession of honey plants, from the time of the opening of the willows and maples in April, till the frost licks up the last honed secretion from the asters and the golden rods, will not only yield greater profits every year, but often such a succession is absolutely essential to

any success." Jun :

SPEED THE PLOUGH. Provincial Match on Mr. Hugh Clark' A grand provincial ploughing match under the auspices of the Council of the Agricul-tural and Arts Association of Ontario and the Agricultural Societies of the east riding of York and Markham came off last week on the farm of Mr. Hugh Clark, lot 29, fourth concession Scarboro'. The greatest in terest was manifested in the meeting, there being over five hundred persons present from all over the county and a large number from Toronto, including Mr. John Donaldson, immigration agent; Mr. William Renne, seedsman; Mr. Hugh Miller, druggist; Rev. Mr. Lepper, and others. Amongst the member of the association present were Messrs. J. C. Snell, Edmonton; Chas. Drury, Crown Hill; Wm. Milliken, Adam Hood, Hagerman; Thos. Hood, Simpson Rennie, Milliken; John Little and John Crawford, Malvern. The field selected for the match was one of the highest in the neighbourhood, and contained about fifteen acres. The soil was a sandy loam, and the field sloped gradually from its centre to both sides. The weather was everything that could be desired up to about noon, when the mercury suddenly contracted, and a cold north-west wind con pelled visitors to don their overcoats in order

to keep warmer. As early as eight o'clock there were parties on the grounds. At half-past ten word was given to commence, and the bright ploughshares all along the field were soon buried in the soil. Local favourites and those who had a reputation from former matches could easily be discovered by the little knots of spectators gathered round them. The first few furrows were watched with the keenest interest, and when the ploughman disappeared beyond the ridge in the centre of the field their friends canvassed their chances of success or failure until their reappearance once more attracted attention to them. Some were old hands at the busi ness, and the quiet matter of fact way in which they went about their work showed they had been there before. Others again worried themselves too much for their good, and were constantly talking at their horses. If the animals understood all that was said to them they must be well trained indeed. Such expressions as "Whup, gee there, gee, gee, Whup Prince, steady Whup, haw," etc., could be heard in every direction. Some of the ploughmen, in fact the great majority, had excellent teams. While the competition was in progress Mr. Hugh Clark was by no means idle. His residence, situate some four, or five hundred yards from the scene of the match, was thrown open to the many ivisitors present and the genial host and his family had their time fully occupied in extending their, hos pitality to all. It was nearly dark before the work was completed, and then the judges all of whom were from a distance, had the rather difficult task of deciding between the

various competitors. This was at last accomplished, and the following is the result:— PRIZES AND PRIZE-WINNERS.

York, 4 : George Yule, Scarboro', \$5 ; Jno. Wood. Scarboro, 6.

Third class—Open to ploughmen with wooden handle, cast head and share ploughs, 1st p.7ze, a Wilkinson plough, valued at \$25, presented by the Wilkinson Manufacturing Company, Aurora, 2nd, \$16; 3rd; \$12; 4th, \$8. Wm. T. Hood Markham, 1; Robert McLean, Vaughan, 2; Henry Harding, Scarboro, 3; Thomas Macaulay, Markham, 4.

Faurth class—Open to ploughters—ithing the company of the com

Henry Harding, Scarboro', 3; Thomas Macaulay, Markham, 4, Epurth class—Open to ploughmen with jointer ploughs, 1st prize, \$20; 2nd, \$16; 3rd, \$12, John Shadlock, Scarboro', 1; George Reisboro, Scarboro' 2; Wm. Sandeson, Scarboro', 3. Fifth class—Open to ploughmen who have never taken a prize at any society's match, 1st prize, \$20; 2nd, \$16; 3rd, \$12; \$th, \$8; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$2. Edward Smellie, Esquesting, 1; Jas, Drury, Scarboro', 2; Allen Weir, Scarboro', 3; Jas. Maxwell, Scarboro', 4; Matthew, Elliot, Scarboro', 5; Jno, Kennedy, Scarboro', 6, Sixth class—Open to boys under sixteen years of age, 1st prize \$20; won by David Little, Scarboro'. SPECIAL PRIZES.

Morgan, 2.
Straightest ploughing—Andrew Hood, 1.
Best going and harnessed toam—Wm. Milliken, 1; David Little, 2.
David Little also took a special extra prize for
boys' best ploughing and another for boys'
straightest ploughing.
At the conclusion of the match the ploughan and their friends were entertained at men and their friends were entertained dinner by Mr. Clark, when a most enjoyab time was spent. This has been one of the most successful meetings of the kind ever held in this section, and the committee and officers are to be congratulated for the way n which the programme was arranged and carried out.

Another Match. Whitby and East Whitby union plonghing match took place on Friday on the farm of Mr. John Morrison, one mile east of Brooklin. Thirty-three ploughs entered and competed Much excitement prevailed over the gold championship medal, which was carried of by Thos. Wilson, of East Whitby. Goo work was done on the whole, considering that the ground was not in first-class

WHITES v. BLACKS. rious Conflict Between the Races in Vir

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 3.—In a conflict be-tween a crowd of whites and negroes this evening Walter Holland was shot, it is supposed, mortally. Five negross were killed and many wounded. The fight began by and many wounded. The ngnt began by a citizen beating a negro who abused another. The report reached a number of white citizens, who were attending a meeting, that a conflict was going on in the street. They came out in a body, and both classes formed in appearance ground. A number of negroes. n separate crowds. A number of negroes approaching the whites, shouted "Shoot, damn you! We had as soon settle this now as any other time." One of the whites called out; "Fire!" and firing began. The negroes returned the fire and ran off. All the stores were closed immediately. The alarm bell was sounded, and people came out with arms. The town sergeant soon appeared with a military company, and commanded the people to go home. The streets were soon cleared. The city is now under the supervision of the military company. vision of the military and mounted police.
Political excitement here has been intense.
Danville, Va., Nov. 4.—Besides the five negroes reported killed last night, some citizens report that two others have died. The names of only four can be obtained, and probably only these died. The bodies of those found on the streets were turned over to their friends and taken away. About twenty are reported wounded. Walter Holland are reported wounded. Walter Holland, who was shot in the head, is the son of the

who was shot in the head, is the son of the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee. Hopes are entertained of his recovery. J. E. Seward, reported shot through the body, will recover.

Last night about eleven o'clock three citizens on duty as mounted police, passing a house occupied by coloured people on the outskirts of the city, were fired upon. About twenty shots were given and returned. One twenty shots were given and returned. On of the police was wounded with a shot gun in several places, and his horse shot. The party entered the building and captured Wm. Coleman, a negro. He had a six-shooter, with three barrels sampty, surdisome powder and a fuse. He was lodged in gaol. By agreement no services were held in the churches. The city is under the supervision of a sergeant of revs (the white military con volunteers have been enrolled. quiet, but the people are not without appre

hension of further trouble.

The city is now (9 p.m.) under the care of the military and extra policemen, and all is quiet. The coroner summoned a jury, but the bodies of two of the men killed had been moved away. In the case of the third they verd of was that he was killed by some un-

known person. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 4.-A mass meeting was held this evening to express the senti-ments concerning the Danville riots. A preamble setting forth the fact that the con-flict between the races in Danville was the result of a conspiracy to force the issue apon the white people by the leaders of a coalition was adopted, also the following resolutions: First. That in the conflict which took place at Danville yesterday the white people sympathize freely with their own race. Second. That we have the fullest confidence in the truthfulness of the address sen

out by the citizens of Danville.

Third, That whenever or wherever this conflict shall take place in Virginia all whites are affectionately, earnestly, and solemniy entreated to take part with their own race. Fourth. That the whole history of Virginia, up to and including the present, shows that they (the whites) have never raised the race issue, but that in every case it has been forced upon them against their protest and in an offensive form Fifth. That in this particular canvass the

race issue has been forced upon white men, and its irritations planned and sedulously cultivated by Wm. Mahone and by his cofor their own wicked, selfish ends, and that upon their heads must rest all responsibility for the blood that may be shed by men who are driven to the conflict in the

best interests of civilization.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5.—The riot at Danville has produced the most intense feeling all over the State. This morning a disturbance occurred at Fredericksburg which almost led to serious trouble. During a discussion on the Danville affair a negro knocked Captain Rowe, a prominent white citizen, down. Rowe, however, beat him severely. A large crowd of whites and blacks gathered, but the trouble was finally adjusted.

Rapid Growth of Victoria, British Colum From the Victoria Colonist. From the Victoria Colonist.

The question is often asked, What is the present population of Victoria? The census of 1880 put it at 6,500. At that time there were few hotels and all of them half empty, and there were by actual count 125 empty tenements. In the past three years several new hotels have been put up and some of the old hotels have doubled their capacity. Yet the demand for quarters is so great that rooms can scarcely be had. All dwellings that stood idle when the last census was taken and all buildings erected during the past three years are occupied. These circumstances indicate a considerable advance in population since 1880. We have heard the increase placed at 3,500, which would make the numplaced at 3,500, which would make the number of inhabitants 10,000. We think that estimate too high, those making it being deceived by the fact that the city extends over a larger area than is customary in eastern cities, where land being more valuable buildings are built higher and occupy less ground than is the case here. In all candour, the population of Victoria may be fairly stated at 9,000—or an increase of 2,500 since 1880. This is a very gratifying estimate, and will be found approximately correct. As all be found approximately correct. As things point to a more rapid increase in the immediate future we are strongly of opinion in the immediate future we are strongly of opinion in the contract of the contract that the city, within the next twelvermonths, will be found to have grown to at least 12, 000. The effect which this outlook must

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

The Church of England Temperance society doing a great deal of good in Waubaushene, is doing a great deal of good in Waubaushene. There are now 99 names enrolled.

The Duke of Argyll has erected a coffee house and reading room near the quay at Inverary as a memorial of the late Duchess.

Prohibition gains fresh victories every day, Now it is the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that has joined the movement, by prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any of the restaurants connected with its lines from the Atlantic touthe Pacific. from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A sermon was preached in the parish church of a county town in the heart of England on behalf of the Church Temperance eiety. After the service the offertory was

collected by a wine merchant, an excise officer, and a brewer's traveller. According to accounts given in the local papers, the Hamilton Young Ladies' Temperance Union is doing a very practical work. It has about 250 boys and almost as many girls under its care, whom it is training t lives of sobriety and usefulness. Our temperance societies and temperance

Our temperance societies and temperance workers of all grades and classes are to be congratulated on the steadily increasing success of their cause, almost John's, Torbay, and Ferryland, we learn, there are constant accessions to the rolls of the Teetotallers; and requisitions have been lately forwarded to the Government for testing local option in Grand Bank, Fortune, Lamaline, and Catalina; while similar efforts are progressing in other localities.—The Newfoundlander.

There is no factor in the integral misery of a population half as prominent as strong drank; and, conversely, none to be compared with abstinence in its omnipotence to turn sorrow into joy. Under the reign of abstinence, idleness gives place to industry, indolence to thrift, imagination to reason, ignorance to knowledge, illusion to truth, ignominy to honour, immorality to virtue,

ignominy to honour, immorality to virtue,

The Royal Templars of Plymouth, Mich., had a lively time when they opened lodge for the fall term. The hornets had taken possession during summer and raised numer. us colonies in the curtains and lambrequin of the windows. When the room warmed up the little fellows began to get in their work on the intruders, and a number of the brethren and sisters carried away marks of the fun. The hornets, however, got the worst in the end and were dispossessed of

heir snug quarters. There are many life pictures of the evils of intemperance more powerful in their details than all the lurid imagery of the platform lecturer. Edward Leonard was found dead a few days ago in his home in Philadelphia while his wife was drunk in the same build ing, and his three children were starving. He was at one time a prosperous man, and the income from his inventions frequently was as high as \$60,000 a year. But he yielded at irst to the seduction of what is called room less to the searction of what is called good-fellowship, then came dissipation, and quick-ly in its train came abject drunkenness. A mind debased, a body diseased, a wife driven into the same fatal path, a family rendered destitute, hunger, destitution, and death were the result of over-indulgence in the social

Tenth Annual Convention of the U. S. Na. DETROIT, Nov. 1.—The tenth annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union began Wednesday morning in the Central Methodist Episcopal church. The first half-hour was allotted to church. The first half-hour was allotted to devotional exercises, after which the convention was called to order by the president, Mrs. E. Willard, of Chicago, who read her annual address, which was very long, reviewing the work of the union, past, present, and prospective. At the afternoon session the superintendents of several departments submitted thair emports.

their reports.

On reassembling the secretary's report was presented, showing that the organization has gained steadily in strength and influence during the past year. Reports of the treasurer and corresponding secretary were submitted, showing the organization to be in an unusually prosperous condition, and showing also that there is plenty opportunity for the efforts of new workers in the cause of temwere submitted.

The fraternal delegates from Canada were troduced and cordially welcomed by Miss Wellard, the delegates rising to their feet. Mrs. Youmans, president of the Canadian union, responded briefly in a happy vein. She said she had loved the Stars and Stripes ever since the stain of human slavery had been washed out of them, and she should love it still more when the blot of a legalized liquor traffic was washed out. She believed in time this would soon come, because wom that women had to do all the real good wash ing of the world. At the conclusion of the exercises the vast congregation rose and join

ed in singing America and God Save the The fraternal delegates from the Dominion of Canada are :- Mrs. Youmans, Picton president of the Dominion Union : Mrs. A C. Chisholm, Hamilton, president of the Ontario Union; Mrs. E. G. Foster, Knowlton, vice-president of the Quebec Union; Mrs. R. W. McLaughlin, Montreal, recording secretary of the Ouebec Union; Mrs. Andrews,

Kincardine, Ont. DETROIT, Nov. 5.—At Saturday's session of the Women's Christian Temperance Union St. Louis, Mo., was chosen as the place of the next annual convention. A platform was adopted and officers elected. In the closing hours of the convention two resolutions of political nature were admitty submitted an passed, one to memorialize Congress in the interest of woman suffrage, the other to secure the call of a non-partisan prohibition convention before the party nominating conventions are held in 1884, and that they adjourn to eet again after the last party convention

held to take action relative to said conventions on prohibition. ting was held yesterday afternoon in the opera house, under the auspices of the union. It was one of the best attended ever held by the ladies on a similar occasion, and was a very satisfactory ending of what has been one of the most successful national gatherings of the union since its organizatson. Addresses were delivered by several lady

delegates.
A sensation was created by an intoxicated person swaggering to the platform and clamouring for "the lady from Ohio who had converted him from drink."

Agrarian Incendiarism in Iowa CORUNNA, Iowa, Nov. 3 .- Farmers in this neighbourhood owning self-binding harvester have recently been receiving letters threaten ing vengeance because the machines reduce demand for farm labourers. letters threatened incendiarism, and last wee everal barns and out-houses have been fired and destroyed. The farmers are forming Vigilance Committees, and excitement run-

"Yes," said Mrs. Brownsmith, "I want a good girl, and possibly you might do; but have you had any experience?" "Ixpari-ence is it?" replied the damsel, resting her hands on her hips and tossing her head in the air; "ixparience is it? Faith, and haven't Oi been in no less than twinty families during the last month ?"

EPPS'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMPORT EFFS's COOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be considered. diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to ountry will be readily understood by anyone who has been accustomed to watch results from the sudden growth of cities in the east.

Freckles are coming into fashion. Mrs. Cornwallis West the famous English beauty, is freckled.



SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. The Great Balsamic Distillation of Witet Hazel, American Pine, Canadian Fur, Marigold, Clover Blossom, Etc.,

For the Immediate Relief and Permanent Cure of every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Head Cold or Influenza to the Loss of Smell, Taste, and Hearing, Cough. Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption. Relief in five minutes in any and every case. Nothing like it, Grateful, fragrant, wholesome. Cure begins from first application, and is rapid, radical, permanent, and never failing. failing.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaier, all in one package, forming a complete treatment; of all druggists for \$1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. Porter Brug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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For the recited and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Solatica, Coughs, Colds, Wesk Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyepsia, Liver Complaint, Billous Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, Collins' Plasters (and Biectvic Battery combined laugh at pain. 25c, everywhere, NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Deminion agents.

For Bible Readers The following liberal offer appeared in the ast issue of the Ladies' Journal, published at

Coronto, Canada :-"We presume you all read the Bible, more or less, and no doubt you are all interested in it. That you may study it still more closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first closely we offer THREE PRIZES to the first three persons sending correct answers to the following questions:—1st, Does the word Reverend appear anywhere in the Old or New Testaments? 2nd. Which is the middle verse of the Bible? 3nd. Does the word Girl occur in the Bible? Not more than three prizes are given, and those only when the answers to the three questions are consented. answers to the three questions are correctly given; the first three correct ones in the order received will be successful. The names of the successful prize winners will be given of the successful prize winners will be given in our January issue. The first prize to the first sending a correct answer to each of the three questions will be a LADY'S VALVARIE GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, a reliable time-keeper. To the second person sending correct answers an ELEGANT NECK CHAIN, HEAVILY PLATED, a very pretty article. To the third will be presented a beautiful SOLID GOLD GEM RING. The only conditions attached to the above offers are that you must send fifty cents along with your answer, for which you will receive the Ladies' Journal for one year. So you see, in any case, you will receive full value for your half dollar, besides the possibility of getting a really valuable gold watch, neck chain, or ring. The Ladies' Journal is a 20-page fashion monthly, containing in each issue two fullisize pieces of music, always the latest thing out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion pages. out, besides the sum and substance of all the leading high price American fashion papers. Full page illustrations of the newest designs in fashions, full descriptive letterpress; household hints, domestic matters, a short story, young folks department, besides numerous other interesting matters specially for ladies. If you do not get the Gold Watch, the Chain, or the Ring, you will certainly get full value for the money in getting the Ladies' Journal for one year. Do not delay. Address Editor of Ladies' Jour-nal, Toronto, Ont."

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By Universal Accord. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use, and being sugarcoated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers ne other Pills can be compared with them ; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them when seeded. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching, and effectual, they are especially-adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safeet physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effect cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.



ACTS UPON BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEY AND THE BLOOD.

He Was the Fool, .

"I don't understand why women dress that way," said a man, pointing at a lady who passed along the street.
"I don't either," replied a bystander.
"That woman," continued the first speaker, "is dressed ridiculously. Her husband

must be a tool. 'I know he is," said the bystander.

"Do vou know him ?" "Oh, yes. I'm the blamed fool myself." She Never Did.

"I can't carry this bundle," said a wife to her husband.
"I can't," the husband replied, "for I have to carry the two children." But you ought to have some consider-on for me," the wife continued, "you

must think I'm a waggon."
"Oh, no, my dear, I don't think you are a A waggon holds its tongue, but you The Kind of Suit His Wife Desires,

"Have you decided on your winter suit?" inquired a tailor of a sad-eyed gentleman lounging in the doorway of the store.
"No." was the melancholy reply, "but I "Your wife has!" exclaimed the puzzled Yes. I believe she calls it a divorce

Frightened at First. "It's all right!" exclaimed the drummer, is he drew a long black hair out of the hasb. "I was startled at first, but I see it's all

right."
"What's all right?" growled the waiter.
"It's a black hair," smiled the drummer, attacking his meal with renewed vigour.
"When I saw it, I own up I was scared, but now I remember it was a red-headed woman we run over down the road a bit ago. You may bring me some more of the hash."

She Couldn't Fool Bim.

Beer was his favourite beverage, and a few evenings ago, while lying on his lounge listening to his wife reading, when she came to a period, he said:
"Dear, I feel awfully thirsty; suppose we

I have to select to, five, sure, Topnoody."

"But, my dear—"
"Don't but me, Topnoody. You may be a goat, 'but' I'm no target."
"Good Heavens, woman, you'll bankrupt me with your reckless extravagance."
"You think I'm extravagant, do you?"

"Yes, I do; you are extravagant in everything, from your jaw clear round,"
"Not everything, Topnocdy."
"Name one thing you ain't extravagant in and I'll give you a dozen sealskin sacques, if I have to fine to age the house to do it."
"Will you well, I'll tell you mighty

quick. The not extravagant in my admiration of a man named Topnoody, and I—"
Topnoody didn't remain over to hear the conclusion.

Emperor William is threatened with apolexy. "Your cheek is an awith temperature me," he exclaimed, as he looked admiringly at her fresh young face. "Your cheek must awful burden to you," she replied, "Your cheek is an awful temptation to plancing at him suspiciously; and the fresh

young man withdrew. A fashion item in the Post Express says :-Inecream jokes are out of season, and the new crop of church-sociable-oyster-stew panagraphs have not yet been harvested. Sealskin sacque items will be made much longer than usual this fall.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes :- "I have Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes:—"I have been a sufferer from Dyspeps a for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved uscless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vege able Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like man-

Cable advices to Searth, Cochrane & Co. quote Hudson Bay shares at 212, and North-Nest Land at 72s. in London to-day. Cox & Worts report 242 and 68s. 9d, respectively.

There seemed to be no inclination to transact business on Change to-day, and some thought it advisable to adjourn until Monday, but it was finally decided to let matters take their own course, Prices generally were easy, and no doubt will remain much about the same for the balance of the week unless something reliable should be learned of the fortneoming bank statements. That these latter will be favourable no one doubts, and the speculation will hinge entirely on the question of how favourable. Sufficient has been learned to render it certain that in some cases at least they will prove highly satisfactory to all but the most unreasonable sharehoiders, Once more the filling of investment orders furnished the principal business of the day, and left the market without special feature, unless it be the continued strength of Toronto and Outario bank stocks.

Nov. 6.—Montreal, 187 and 1861; trans., 20 at 1863; Montreal, xd. 182 and 181; trans., 15, 10 at 106; Ontario, 105] and 105; Molsons, sellers, 114; Toronto, sellers, 173; Commerce, buyers, 124; Imperial, 139 and 138; Federal, 114 and 144; trans., 10, 10 at 141; 50 at 141; 10 minion, 192; and 180; Standard, 114‡ and 114; trans., 7at 141; Toronto, sellers, 173; Commerce, buyers, 124; Lamition, sellers, 188 British America, 110 and 108; Western Assurance, 127 and 124; Consumers Gas, buyers, 144; trans., 9 at 145; Dominion Te.egraph, 88 and 82; Lybster Cotton Company, sellers, 100; Noxôn Bros., Man. Co., 110 and 100; Ontario and Qu'Apelle Land Co., 701 and 70; trans., 50 at 71; reported, 60 at 70; Canada Permanent, sellers, 226; trans., 25 new stock at 83.15, bonus, at \$1.28 per share. Freehold, 167; and 174; Western Canada, sellers, 196; Canada Landed Credit, 121; and 120; Bullding and Loan, sellers, 102; Imperial Savings and Investment buyers, 109; Farmers Loan and Savings, and Loan, 116 and 114; Canada Savings and Loan, 125 and 120; Hamilton Provident, trans., 20 at 124: Ontario Investment Association, 128 and 124.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-

WEEKLY REVIEW. THURSDAY, Nov. 8.

Ber was he found beverage, and a low common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the common and the product of the storage of the

Total bu.50,683,765 50,711,272 27,022,575 55,980:001 The following are the Liverpool quotations for each day of the past week, the prices of wheat and flour being top figures:—

Nov. 1, 5 p.m. Nov. 2, 2,30 p.m. Nov. 3, 11,30 a.m. Nov. 6, 2,30 p.m. Nov. 6, 1,30 a.m. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. Cheese... 59 0 58 6 58 6 58 0 58 0 58 0

FLOUR—There has not been much change in the situation; sales have been small, and usually at former prices. Superior extra, guaranteed, sold in the latter part of last week at equal to \$5.18 and \$5.25 here, the latter for choice, and on Tuesday at equal to \$5.15 for average. Extra has been in fairly good demand, with sales last week and on Tuesday at equal to \$5. The market yeaterday was steady; extra continued in demand, and sold at equal to \$5; no movement reported in superior, but former prices probably obtainable.

been made at \$4.25 here. Small lots usually going about \$4.75.

WHEAT—Inactivity has remeined the rule all over; no export demand has been heard in consequence of the high prices, and supplies have been very small in consequence—it is now generally feared—of a small crop. Prices have shown little or no change. No. 2 fall sold in the latter part of last week at \$1.10 f.o.c., and on Tuesday at the same figure. No. 3 fall brought \$1.07 f.o.c. on Tuesday. Spring lying at a lake port sold last week by sample—said to be at least equal to choice No. 2—at \$1.11; and No. I sold

Lere on Tuesday at \$1.11\frac{1}{2}\$1.0.C. There was no movement reported yesterday, but the feeling was steady and former prices would have been repeated. On street fall sold at \$1 to \$1.19; spring at \$1.03 to \$1.10, and goose at \$0 to \$10.

OATS—Offerings have been very small but no advance in prices reported. Cars on track sold last week, Monday and Tuesday, at \$7c.; but a car of bagged sold yesterday at \$30c. On street \$3\text{to \$3\$C. was paid.}

BARLEY—A fair business at steady prices has been done through the week, thouch offerings have continued to be small, and outside markets were not very encouraging. No. 1 sold on Thursday at 71c., but brought 72c. on Friday. Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday. No. 2 sold daily at 66c. Extra No. 3 changed hands on Thursday at 61c. and 62c., and at 62c. on succeeding days until Tuesday inclusive. No. 3 has been quiet, but brought 53c. on Thursday, Monday, and Tuesday, all sales being f.o.c. Market closed firm. with sales of No. 2 at 56c., and of extra No. 3 at 63c. f.o.c., with other grades wanted at previous prices, and sales on nt. On street prices closed at 50 to 72c., the bulk going at 64 to 66c.

PRIS.—Still not offered, and cars still worth 73 to 74c. f.o.c., were there any to be had. On street 73c. has been paid for the few loads offered.

RYE—Firm. with sales of car-lois at 61c., and 63c. paid for street receipts.

HAY—Car lots of pressed unchanged at \$12.50. Receipts on the market have been very large, but all have found a sale-at \$6 to \$6 to \$6 c.

PRIS.—The supply has continued to be very small and all readily taken at \$7 to \$7.50 for loose, and \$10 to \$11.50, the latter only in one instance, for sheaf; all offered, and more also, walled.

POTATORS—Cars have sold at 75c. on the track, with a fally good demand for them. Street supplies fair and prices easy, at 85 to \$6.00c. per large. On street fowl easy at 40 to 55c., and ducks at 55 to 55c. per pair; geess worth 55 to 75c., and turkeys and facks, and 7c. for fowl and geese. On street fowl easy at 40 to 55c., a

none. 4 25 4 40 . 3 54 3 62

BAG FLOUR (per bag 98 lbs., bars returnable, if not 8c. more), by car lots, f.o.c. 2 40 GRAIN, F.O.C.
Fall wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs
No. 2,
No. 3,

OCEAN FEEIGHTS,

The Grand Trunk through rates to England came into force October 22, and stand. via Allan. Dominion, or Beaver line, from Montreal to Liverpool, as follows, cates from any other point oeing obtained by adding the freightage from it to Montreal to the following figures: Flour, in bags, per cental, 18c.; catmeal, in bags, per cental, 18c.; beef, pork, boxed meats, tallow, and lard, per cental, 20c.; butter or cheese, in lots not under 15,000 lbs., per cental, 20c.; do. in lots of 5,000 to 15,000 lbs., per cental, 25c.; cil-cake, per cental, 30c.; apples, in lots of 5 to 50 bbls., per bbl., \$1; do., in lots not under 130 bbls., 76c, per bbl.; measurement goods, per 40 cubic feet, \$5.90. Rates to Glasgow, via Allan line, are 18c. on flour and catmeal; 20c. on beef; 26c. on pork and boxed meats; 27c. on tallow and lard: 30c, on butter, cheese (in either large or small lots), and oil-cake, and same as to Laverpool on apples and measurement goods.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE—Has generally been quiet.
HIDES—Prices of green have shown no change since our last; receipts have been few, but all wanted. Cured have been in active demand; several cars sold at Sc., which figure now seems to be the established price, closing with holders firm. several cars sold at 8c. which figure now seems to be the established price, closing with holders firm.

Calfskins—Nominally unchanged, with the few offered selling as before.

Sheefskins—Prices steady at last week's advance; the best green have been selling at 80c.; there have been abundant; country lots have ranged from 50c. for dry to 70 to 75c. for green, with dry scarce but others in fair supply.

Wool.—Fleece has been very quiet; one cause of this has been the fact that considerable quantities of various soits bought in Eagland are now in transit; still values may be quoted as before at 17c, for Cotswold and 19 to 20c. for Leicester. Super has changed hands at 21c., and extra has brought 30c., closing scarce and firm. Sales have been made to factorice at 25c. for super, and over 15,000 lbs, of extra changed hands to them at 31c.

Tallow—Unchanged, but still weak, at 7½ to 75c. for rendered, and 4c. for rough, with dealers holding round lots of rendered at 8c. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected cowes, 87.25; choice No. 1 steers, 88.25; No. 2 inspected, 8c.25; no. 3 inspected, 8c.25; no. 6c. alfskins, green, 13 and 11c; calfskins, cured, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, dry, none: sheepskins, green, 70 to 80c.; wool, fieece, 18 to 20c.; Southdown, 25 to 26c.; wool, super, 22 to 25c.; extra super, 30c.; wool pickings, 9 to 10c.; tallow, rough, 4c.; rendered, 7½ to 8c.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK The market has been quiet but fairly firm since our last, the demand for store cattle having ceased and the wants of local butchers fully supplied. A few lots of export still go forward, but prices rule unchanged. Sheep are inclined to weakness, the supply exceeding the demand. It is said that already

Sterrs, averaging CATTLE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Nov. 7.—Flour. No. 1 super., none; fall wheat, 90c, to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.05; barley, 50 to \$5c.; peas, 88 to 72c.; oats, 33 to 35c.; cattle dive weight); \$3.00 to \$4.00; beef.5; to 6jc.; mutton, 7 to 8c.; dressed hous, 5 to 5jc.; hides, 5j to 0c.; sheapskins, 40 to 60c.; wool, 18 to 00c.; butter, 18 to 20c.; eggs, 20 to 0c.; cheese, 11 to 00c.; hay, 88.00 to \$10.00 per ton; potatoes, 75 to 00c.; corn, 00 to 00c. BRANTF .. RD.

BRANTF.RD.

Nov. 7.—Flour, No. 1 super. \$2.50 to \$2.75: fall wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.05; spring wheat, \$0.00 to \$0.00; barley, 50 to 60c, peas, 65 to 00c; onts, 30 to 314c; cattle flive weight), \$0.00 to 500.0; beef, \$6.00 to \$7.00: mutton, \$7 to 38; dressed hogs, \$5.00 to \$5.50: hites, 00 to 60c; sheep, skins, 60 to 50c; wool, 18 to 20c; butter, 22 to 25c.; eggs, 00 to 25c; cheese, 12 to 12;c: hay, \$8.00 to to \$9.00; potatoes; 70 to 75c; corn, 65e KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Nov. 7:—Flour, No. 1 super... \$5 to \$7.50 fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.05; fall wheat, \$1 to \$1.05; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.05; farley, 55 to 60c.; pease. 75 to 77c.; oats, 31 to 33c.; cattle (live weight.) 2; to 33c.; beef, 5 to 10-4c.; muttam. 7 to .8c.; dressed hogs, 6 to 7c.; h des, 5 to 7c.; sheepskins, 50 to 85c.; wool. 18 to 20c.; butter, 18 to 19c.; tu . 21 to 22c.; eggs, 23 to 24c.; ch ese, 10 to 11c.; potatoes, 60c.; corn, per bush., 73 to 75c.; rye, 56 to 58c.

LONDON. Nov. 7.—Wheat, spring. \$1.70 to \$1.85; oats. \$1 to \$1.03; corn. \$1.30 to \$1.40; barley, \$1 to \$1.45; peas, \$1.25 to \$1.35; wool. 17 to 20c.; hay, \$8 to \$10; straw, \$2 to \$3; eggs, 21 to 25c.; lards, 11 to 12c.; potatoes, per bag, 30c, to \$1.05; beef, \$4.50 to \$6; mutton, 5 to 7c.

HAMILTON. HAMILTON.

Nov. 7.—Flour, No. 1 superfine, none; fall wheat, 90c. to \$1.10; spring, \$1.05 to \$1.12; barley, 50 to 55c.; peas, 65 to 70c.; casts, 35c.; cattle, live weight, 4c.; beef, none; mutton, none; dressed hogs, none; hides, none; sheepskins, none; wool, 18 to 25c.; butter, none; eggs, none; cheese, none; hay, none; poutoes, 80 to 90c.; corn, 65 to 70c.; live hogs, 44 to 5c.; rye,

Nov. 7.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$2.70 to \$8.00: fall wheat. \$1.02 to \$1.06: spring, \$1.04 to \$1.06: barley, \$5 to 60c; peas, \$6 to 70c; oats, 36c; cattle (live weight) 4 to 6c; beef, 6 to 7c; mutton, 7 to 8c; dressed hogs, 8 to 84c; hides, 7 to 8c; sheepskins, \$1.50; wood, 20 to 25c; butter, 18 te 20c; ergs, 20 to 22c; cheese, 11 to 15c; hay, \$7.00 to \$7.50; potatoes, 60 to 65c; corn, 75 to 80c. QUELPH.

Nov. 7.—Flour, Ns. 1 super., \$2.60 to \$2.85; fall wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.12; spring wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.00 spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.00 spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.00 spring wheat, \$1.00 to \$1.00 to

Nov. 72. Flows 1 10. 2 aper. \$6 to \$6.25; fall, wheat, \$1.40 to \$1.15; barley, \$5 to \$70.; neasy, 70 to 72c.; oats, 38 to 40c.; cattle dive weight, \$3.00 to \$4.50; beef, 5 to 6c.; mutton, 6t to 7c.; dressed hors, \$7.00 to \$7.50; hides, 5 to 7c., hispected; sheepskins, 65 to 7c.; but the 10. 22c.; ergs, 22 to 25c.; cheese, 13 to 15c.; hay, \$8.00 to \$10.00 ton; potatoes, 55 to 60c.; ber bag; corn, 70 to 75c. AWATERIAWA.

OSWEGO.

Nov. 7, 11 a.m.—Barley—Quiet; No. 1 Canada, nominally, 81c.; No. 2 Canada, 76c, Canalfreights—Barley, 33c. to New York; 33c. to Albany.

1.00 p.m.—Wheat—Quiet; white and red State, 31 iu to 31.12. Corn—unchanged; rejected, 58c. Oats—Scarce; No. 1 State, 38c. Barley—Quiet; No. 1 Canada, nominally, 81c.; No. 2 Canada, 76c. Rye—Quiet; Canada, nominally, 66c. in bond. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 44c.; corn and rye, 43c.; barley, 33c. to Albany; series, 34c. t LIVE STOCK MARKETS. U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

Nov. 7, 9.50 a.m.—Hogs—Estimated receipts, 37,500; official yesterday, 33,476; shimments. 4,422; leftover, 5.000; light, \$4.30 to \$4.75; mixed packers, \$4.10 to \$4.40; heavy shippers, \$4.45 to \$5.00. Cattle—Steady; receipts, 4,800. DETROIT.

Nov. 7, 10.30 a.m. - Wheat - No. 1 white, \$1.064 for cash or November; \$1.064 for December; \$1.084 for January; No. 2, 9740. Receipts, 27,000 bush.; shipments, 40,000 bush.

12,10 p.m. - Wheat - No. 1 white, \$1.061 for cash or November; \$1.062 for December; \$1.08 for January; No. 2, 9740.

Nov. 7, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2, red. \$1.03\ bid for November; \$1.05\ for December; \$1.14\ for May; \$1.07\ for January. Corn—52\cdot c. id and \$4\cdot asked for cash; \$5\cdot bid and \$4\cdot asked for November; \$1\cdot bid and \$4\cdot asked for November; \$1\cdot bid and \$2\cdot c. asked for November; \$3\cdot bid and \$2\cdot c. asked for November; \$3\cdot for May. Receipts—Wheat, 74,000 bush.; corn, 13.000 bush.; corn, 10.000 bush.; corn, 3\cdot bush.; corn, 3\cdo CHICAGO.

Oct. 7.—The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—

MILWAUREE, Nev. 7, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—97ic. for December; 99c. for January. 1.03 p.m.—Wheat—97ic. for cash or November; 99ic. for December; \$1.00i for January. NEW YORK,

New York,

Nov. 7, 12 m.—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red. \$1.11½
for cash; \$1.11½ for November; \$1.12½ to \$1.12½
for cash; \$1.11½ for November; \$1.12½ to \$1.12½
for December; \$4.15for January; \$1.17 to 1.17½
for February. Corn—Firm; 81c. for cash; 60;
to 60½. for November; 61½. for December; 61½
to 61½. for January; 60½. for May. Oats—Firm.
Receipts—Flour, 43,753 bush.; wheat, 142,000
bush.; oats, 69,000 bush.; corn, 69,000 bush.; rye.
63,000 bush.; barley, 24,000 bush.; pork, 1,017 bbls.;
lard, 5.876 tos.; whiskey, 1,998 bbls.
3.10 p.m.—Close—Wheat—No. 2 red. \$1.15½ for
January; 41.17½ for February; \$1.22 bid for
May; \$1.11½ for November; \$1.13½ for December.
Corn—61½. for January; 30½. bid for
May; 60½. for November; 61½c. for December.
Exports—Flour, 10,137 bbls.; wheat, 129,055 bush.;
corn, 24,963 bush.; oats, 482 bush.; pork, 306,109
lbs., bacon, 253,659 lbs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. BEERBOHM.
8.—London—Floating cargoes prices tending up. Mark Lane-Wheat, firm; maize, the turn dearer; good sh pping California wheat, just shipped, was 44s. £d., now 45s. £d. nearly due, unchanged at 44s.; good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, was 42s., now 4:s. £d.:spr.n. was 33s. to 33s. £d. to 44s.; cood cargoes spring, for prompt shipment, was 33s. to 38s. £d. to 53s.; now 44s.; good cargoes spring, for prompt shipment, was 33s. to 33s. £d. to 53s.; Arrivals off the coast-Wheat small; maize, nil. English and French country markets, firm, Imports into the United Kingdom last week-Wheat, 25s.000 to 280.000 qrs.: maize, 360.000 to 30s.5000 qrs. flour, 110.000 to 115.000 bils. Liverpool-Spot wheat, improving; maize, strong and d. dearer. Paris-Flour and wheat the turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL

LONDON. Nov. 7. 5 p.m.—Consols—101 5-16 for money and 101 9-16 for account. Bonds—44 s. 118; 5's 1044; Eric. 20; Illinois Central. 1364; Canada Pacific, 634.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE,

The Mark Lane Express of Monday, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says:

"Sowing is nearly completed. Wheat is steadier, but the business transacted was small. Flour is in poor demand. Fine barleys retain values on account of a scarcity; moderately glop! has declined is, to 2s; grinding qualities declified 6d, early last week, but are rather firmer to-day, Foreign wheat has not improved. The large amount of wheat in sight in the United States is regarded as a reservoir which may burst at any time with disastrous effects. The 1833 crop in Northern Russia, being untouched, tends to depress trade. Mixed American maize has advanced is, and round maize 6d. Six cargoes of wheat arrived, four were sold, and three remained. The sales of English wheat during the week aggregated 63,782 quarters at 40s. 3d. per quarter, against 47,328 quarters at 40s. 1d. per quarter during the corresponding week last year. ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

Manufacturers' Cards.

BUY THE WROUGHT-IBON FRAME Champion Combined Seeder and Drill, manufactured by Coulthard, Scott & Co., Oshawa, Ont. Exhibits at all principal fairs. PARM AND DAIRY UTENSIL M'FG, CO.Y (Limited). Brantford, Ont.—Manufacturers and dealers in Monarch fanning mills, combined lift. force, suction, and tank pumps, pump tubing, pumpmakers' supplies of all kinds, ruber suction and discharge hose, and figure eight churns; improved Wide Awake separator. Agents wanted; send for terms. GRAIN-SAVER THRESHERS, ENGINES, Horse Mowers, Clover Mills, Mowers, and Reapers; send for illustrated catalogue. L. D. SAWYER & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

ONDON SCALE WORKS MANUFAC-TURES all kinds of scales, heavy and light. Examine our goods and be convinced, they are the best in use. Send for price list and terms, JOHN FOX.

ONTARIO PUMP COMPANY, TORONTO, awarded the diploms of the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, 1883, for best Windmill, also diploma for best Pump; geared windmills to run strawcutters a specialty. Send for circulars. THE CHATHAM MANUFACTURING CO. (Limited)—Capital, \$100,000; hardwood lumber and ship plank manufacturers; also the most extensive unanufacturers of waggons, carts, sleighs, and waggon stock, including bent goods, in the Dominion; capacity, 3,000 to 5,000 waggons annually. Chatham, Ont.

THE CHAMPION CREAMER IS THE simplest and cheapest in the market; adapted for large and small dairies and factories; send for circulars. JOHN E. HICKS, Windsor-Mills, P. Q. THE GRAHAM FILE WORKS—NEW files, hand cut, made from best English cast-steel; old files re-cut, warranted equal to new. Office and Factory, 150 Front street east, Toronto, Ont.

BIP DISEASES, SPINAL DISEASES. Diseases of the Knee and Ankle, also Club Fee reated with the most scientific appliances in the AUTHORS & COX 91 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

The Press.

See the List under the heading of "Mechanics Wanted" on the Third Page of

Everybody wanting Mechanics advertises there Every Mechanic seeking employ-

ment examines that list. Advertisements of "Mechanics Wanted," "Situations Wanted," "Situations Vacant," "Articles Wanted," and "Lost or Found,"

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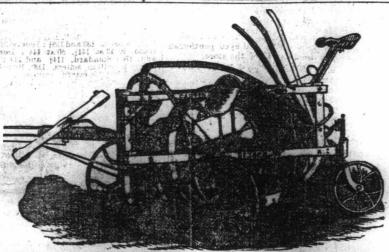
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ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, Oct. 26, 1883. Empire Horse and Cattle Food Company, Mitchell: GENTS,-Please forward 500 lbs. of your food to our address at once, and oblige, W. BROWN, Yours truly,

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Capable of cutting half a mile of ditch per day, three feet deep. Every machine guaranteed to work in a satisfactory manner. Manufactured by

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Miscellaneous.

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500 50 Photograph Albuans, \$1.50 each .
500 100 Ladier and Genta' Prockt Knives, 75c each .
100 100 Seaufful Oil Pictures, 50c each .
100 300 Sets (six in set) Silver Tea Speens, at \$1.00 .
50 Sto Eigeaut Silver Plated Batter Knives, 50c each .
50 Sto Eigeaut Silver Plated Batter Knives, 50c each .
50 Sto Eigeaut Silver Plated Batter Knives, 50c each .
100 20 Sets Silver Table Knives, \$3.00 .
100 Sets Silver Table Knives, \$4.00 .
100 20 Eigeaut Gold Piacet 5-shot Revolvers, \$5 each .
100 200 100 Gents' Vest .
100 Ladies' Opten Chasins, Gold Plate, \$1.50 each .
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100 Brackgammon and Checker Beards complete .
100 God Ged and Plated Rings, Lockeis, Chains, Pins, .
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Sets, and Bracelets.

Also 40,000 other useful and valuable presents, making a total of \$5,000 valuable and useful presents, so that cach and every one who subscribes will receive the Paper for three months and an elegant Present besides.

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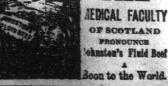
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The originator of th produced by planting in the same field 20 y to make selections fr best ears which contr strains He further peatedly raised over corn per acre under tion; that the stalks : than Blount's, often to a stalk and occasio it will ripen in 90 d is small, the kernels la makes a meal distinc any other dent corn. We do not either cr remarkable claims, we

the reader as they hav

The engraving p. 55

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ALLLITHOGRAPHED Co., northford GLOBE CARD Co., Northford 50 CHROMOS, NAME IN 10c., by mail; forty age Respectfully,

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any other peas of the same class you may have obtained. They will bear close comparison and we are confident you will find them a great acquisition. We have been working

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lific (please note size of the pods), we claim

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earliest practicable moment you will favor us

A. B. CLEVELAND per J. E. NORTHBUP. Dear Sir:—We received May 4 or 5, 50 seeds of your new pea. These were planted May 6.
A severe spell of dry weather followed. June 20, the vines were 21/2 feet high, slender but remarkably uniform in hight and habit. One hundred pods weighed 19 ounces, containing 654 seeds which weighed eight ounces. The peas ripen very nearly all at once. We are disposed to regard them as really the "First and Best" in cultivation and would be pleased to secure a quantity large enough to send to RURAL subscribers in our next Free Seed Dis-

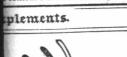
RURAL NEW-YORKER.

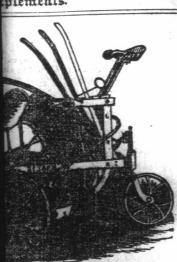
Dear Sir:-Your favor of the 23d ulto. at

hand and noted. At this time of the year we

with your opinion of them. I remain Yours respectfully,

DLLEGE, GUELPH, Oct. 26, 1883, W. BROWN. dture and Farm Superintendent.





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es, and neighbors, as It will not will have to take advantage

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DR CHORUS CHOIRS! QUARTET CHOIRS! ert Selections and Choruses, in Six

ers, each 25 cts. By L. O. Emerson. number contains about 7 choruses, for Musical Societies, but quite avail-r Choirs. An admirable compilation of music, sacred and secular.

ard Church Collection Chartets, Anthers, etc., \$1 newest, and exceedingly good for its pureing, in this respect, on a line with on's SACRED QUARTETS, . 82 on's MALE VOICE CHOIR, - 50c. on's CHURCH OFFERING. . \$1.25 ANTHEM SERVICES, . . 83 SACRED Q'TETS, Male Voices, 82 wick's GEM . LEANER, . . . 81 a's CHURCH COMPOSITIONS, - 82 on's BOOK OF ANTHEMS. Perkins' HEM HARP, and Jahnson, Tenney, and y's AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK (each among the best collections ever pub-

n & Co.'s MONTHLY MUSICAL RE-D. \$1.00 per year, is much larger than the ly, greatly improved, and most valuable to ats and purchasers of music. Appears

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston, DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, New York.

Elnid Beet.

THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF SCOTLAND hasten's Fluid Boef

WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published y Thursday morning by The Mail, Prints COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner

THE RURAL'S

NEXT FREE SEED DISTRIBUTION. THE RURAL UNION CORN, 20 Years' Selection FROM THREE KINDS AT FIRST. Prolific, Early, Six Feet High. Large Kernels, Small Cobb.

Cleveland's Rural New-Yorker Pea. "I would not sell my stock for \$1,000 per bushel," says the originator. The Earliest and best in Cultivation. It will not be offered for sale in two years.

Cross-Bred Mediterranean-Diehl The Hardiest and Most Prolific of Wheats. A NEW RYE OF GREAT PROMISE.

Horsford's Market Garden Pea. An Intermediate of Great Productiveness.

Not offered for sale.

BLACK CHAMPION OATS. A Selection from many Foreign Varieties. Not offered for sale.

The Rural Garden Treasures. Enough for a small Garden of the Choicest Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. One hundred kinds from the Rural Grounds, from Europe and Rural Subscribers.

TOMATOES.

· A mixed Packet of ALL THE NEW KINDS together with SEVERAL originating at
the Rural Experiment Grounds
and never offered for sale.

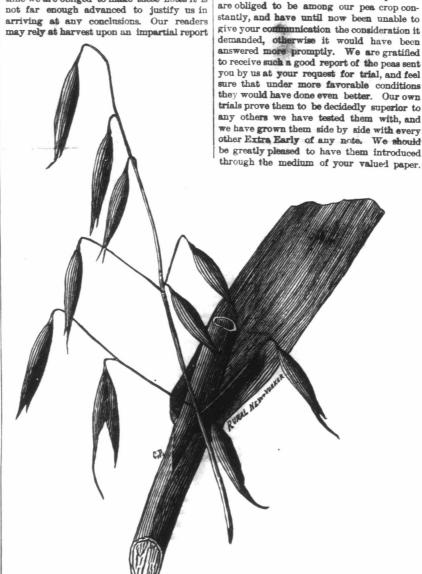
A Really Valuable Combination of New and Choice Varieties offered to all subscribers of the Rural New-Yorker who apply sending us a thre part-payment of postage and as a guarantee that they are interested in caring
for the seeds.
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION TO EACH APPLICANT.

THE RURAL UNION CORN.

The originator of this corn states that it was produced by planting three varieties together in the same field 20 years ago, and continuing to make selections from year to year of the from the RURAL, whether it may greatly disbest ears which continued to show the three strains. He further states that he has repeatedly raised over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre under good care and cultivation: that the stalks are more prolific even than Blount's, often bearing three large ears to a stalk and occasionally four and five; that it will ripen in 90 days in average seasons; that it grows but six feet high; that the cob is small, the kernels large and that the grain makes a meal distinctly superior to that of any other dent corn.

We do not either credit or discredit these remarkable claims, we do but present them to the reader as they have been made to us.

the best of a number of selected ears sent to tribution if not too costly. Hoping to hear us by the originator and true to nature both as to the ear, kernel cross-section and cob. from you at once. Respectfully, We have about one acre of this corn growing at the Rural Experiment Grounds, but at the time we are obliged to make these notes it is not far enough advanced to justify us in



BLACK CHAMPION OATS .- FIG 612.

his expectations.

CLEVELAND'S RURAL NEW-YORKER

PEA. The following correspondence will explain

MR. A. B. CLEVELAND, CAPE VINCENT, N. Y. Dear Sir:-We hear that through several years you have been making careful selections The engraving p. 558 Fig. 614 is drawn from the resulting improved strain is really earlier deem our price excessive, as we would not bot days, but no harm has resulted to the

appoint the hopes of the originator or realize | ourselves with an appropriate name and your letter has served to solve that difficulty We have decided, in recognition of that journal which has done so much to advance the in terest of the agriculturist and market gardener, to call the pea-"Cleveland's Rural New-Yorker" and to give the christening a substantial character we will send enough of them to enable each applicant (subscriber to the RURAL) to judge personally of their merits. Of course, we can spare you but few as our stock is so small and valuable, that under the most favorable circumstances we cannot sell them in any quantity for at least two years. from the earliest peas in cultivation, and that If we should seek to sell you any, you might

and better than any other. Would you kindtake one thousand (\$1,000) dollars a bushel for ly send us a few seeds that we may test them? what we now have. We hope the proposition ED. R. N.-Y. as above will meet your approval. Should it Dear Sir:-I have much pleasure in comdo so please to let us know at as early a date plying with your request for a sample of the New Extra Early Pea we have for some time as possible the number of peas you will require and we will send you all we possibly can past been engaged in perfecting, and we should be very glad to have you place them

ere. Yours respectfully,
A. B. CLEVELAND per J. E. NORTHRUP.

THE CROSS-BRED DIEHL-MEDITER-RANEAN WHEAT.

WE received last year from several persons small quantity of this wheat to test Through some mistake one drill was marked as having been received from Sir. J. B. Lawes, of England. It was sown not until October and every plant passed the Winter without harm, tillered more than any other



THOUSAND FOLD RYE.-FIG. 618.

kind and ripened with Clawson. The other plots which proved to be the same were equally hardy, but as they were sown in September this was deemed the hardiest and in our report was the only variety ranked at 100. The illustrations Figs. 618-9 show a front and a side view of the average head as raised in our experiment plot. There are 10 breasts or spikelets to a side, each containing from three to four grains which are of a dark amber color. In our soil and climate the Clawson or Fultz will average but a fraction over two grains to a spikelet. The following letter written July 18 in response to our request, is by Mr. E. H. Libby, the agricultural specialist of Hiram

Sibley & Co., of Rochester, N. Y. "We send you by express to-day two stools of the Hybrid Mediterranean Wheat from our test garden plat. The rust you will see on the leaves is due to excessive wet and alternate straw or grain from it. Below is a statement of our observations:—

The Hybrid Mediterranean Wheat was planted September 23rd, 1882, in Hiram Sibley & Co's test grounds, in very rich garden soil, seed four inches apart in drills two feet apart The seed vegetated October 2 very evenly. The young plants grew vigorously until snow came. During the Winter the ground was bare much of the time, and on several occasions ice rested upon the plat for a number of days. The wheat came through the Winter all right, being thoroughly hardy, and in early Spring appeared the best of any of nine varieties, among which were Martin's Amber. Lovett's White, Red Mediterranean, Turkey, Velvet Chaff, etc., and it has kept the lead throughout, being at this time nearly ready for harvest. The varieties all had an equal chance being planted in the same manner. The growth of the wheat in the Fall was no special advantage as protection against frost, because the distance between the plants prevented any protection of the soil. To-day we counted 12 stools, selected as near as possible, to obtain an average. One had 72 stems and heads; one 49; one 46; one 48; one 41; one 39; one 34; one 33; one 30; two 28; one 27. The average hight was about five feet; the average length of head about three inches, some of them running three-and-a-half to four inches. The excessively wet weather seems to have prevented some of the blossoms from fertilizing, and the birds have picked out so many kernels that it is impossible to get a fair count of the grains in the heads. The fields of this wheat being grown in lighter soil and more exposed situations near Rochester, show much better sample heads than this garden plat, although the yield will be less, probably 25 and 30 bushels per acre."

A friend at Vermont writes as follows: "The so-called Mediterranean Hybrid Winter Wheat I think very favorably of, and now expect to sow a quantity of it next Fall. If we can find a Winter wheat that will yield as well as Clawson and give us better flour, and stand our Winters, we shall feel pretty good about it. I think this variety fills the bill well. It stands up well under our heavy winds and does not lodge."

FOURTH.

A NEW RYE—"THOUSAND-FOLD."

In our Fair Number of last year were given the results of our test of this rye, received through a friend from Germany. They were sown October 2 and yielded heavily, though, being but a single drill, no fair estimate of the yield per acre could be given. The illustration Fig. 613 is taken from an average head while still green. Some of the stools had 19 stems measuring six feet three inches in hight.

FIFTH

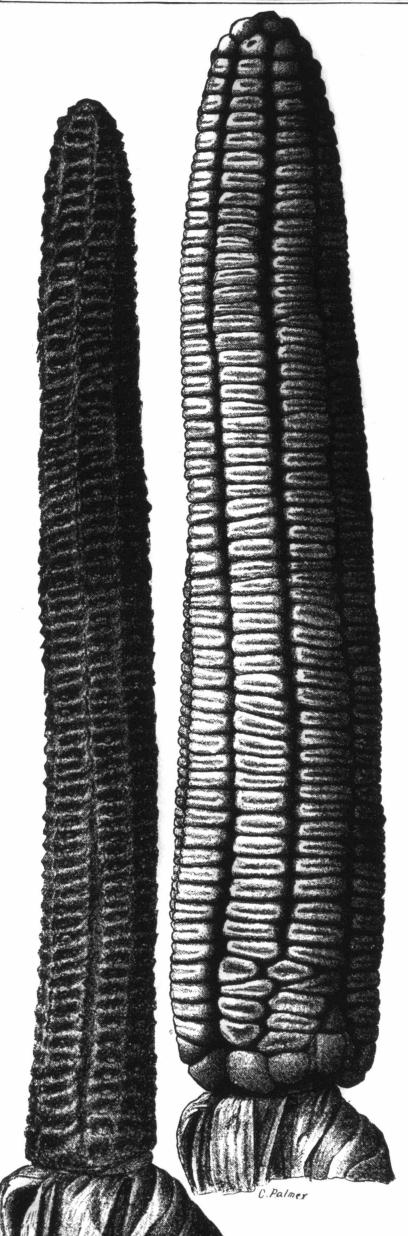
HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN PEA.

This was sent to us to be tested by Mr. F. H Horsford of Charlotte, Vermont, the originator. It was grown in a plot among many other kinds and selected by us on account of its productiveness, the size and quality of the seed, though, as will be seen from our accurate engraving, Fig. 616, the pods are not large. But they are borne in pairs. Mr. Horsford writes: "I made the cross in the Summer of '79 by using the pollen of Laxton's Alpha on the American Wonder. There were three peas one of which produced the Racket, the other two the Market Garden. Unlike most of my crosses, the Market Garden has shown almost no variation since the first two plants came up. They were so nearly alike that I put them together. compared the quality of it with the Wonder and could see no difference. I quote from Prof. S. M. Tracy's (Mo.) report: 'Ripened about with McLean's Advancer and have a full crop ripening entirely within eight daysquality excellent. I think the fact that the crop ripens within so short a time is one of its best points for the Market Garden."

SIXTH

BLACK CHAMPION OATS.

THESE oats also were sent to us to be tested by Mr. Horsford. He received them with 14 other varieties from Europe under a foreign name, and being the most promising of all in his climate (Vermont) he renamed them as above and raised a stock. Our own plants grew to the hight of five feet and over with heavy stems and broad leaves, as shown at Fig. 612. The panicles are spreading and the size of the oat is shown in the figure. The remarkable thing about this oat is that it tillers more than any variety we have ever raised, so that half the quantity of seed usually sown per acre would suffice. The Rural merely sends out this black oat for



RURAL UNION CORN.—Fig. 614

trial, without any further knowledge of how it may behave in other parts of the country-Mr. Horsford writes us: "If you will compare its panicles with others, you will find, I think, that its shape is apt to mislead and that the average number of grains in a panicle will compare favorably with other kinds. I have selected five of the best heads I could find of each of five varieties of oats, including the Black Champion, and have counted and averaged the grains per head:



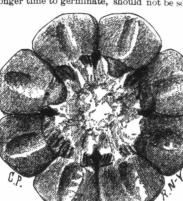
White Belgian Hallett's Pedigree White Canad White Challenge

The White Probesteir and White Belgian have the advantage from the fact that they have had good cultivation and been selected for several years. The Black Champion is less inclined to rust with me than most sorts, though quite late in maturing."

SEVENTH.

THE RURAL GARDEN TREASURES.

For our lady friends it is proposed to make this collection of mixed seeds as valuable as possible and to send to each applicant a quantity sufficient to fill a little garden with all the most desirable bedding plants in cultivation, not including, as we did last year seeds of hardy shrubs, which, requiring a longer time to germinate, should not be sown



RURAL UNION CORN, CROSS SECTION. -FIG. 615.

with those which germinate freely. Many of our subscribers have already kindly offered to furnish the Rural with seeds of rare or choice varieties which they have gathered and are gathering for the purpose, and we shall hope from this source alone to make up a varied and rare collection which, without such aid, it would be difficult to do. The rest of the seeds will be gathered at the Rural Grounds and imported from Europe.

EIGHTH AND LAST.

TOMATO SEEDS OF ALL THE LATEST AND BEST VARIETIES.

For the past seven years we have made selections from our best strains of tomatoes with a view to increase their solidity, keeping qualities and smoothness. No cross-breeding has been attempted; neither have we endeavored to produce earlier kinds. The largest and smoothest specimens of fruit have been spread out on boards and the seeds have been saved from those alone which remained sound and firm the longest. Besides our own strains, the collection will be made up of Livington's Favorite, Perfection and Paragon (Acme is excluded because it rots in many places), Rochester, Mayflower, Cardinal Cli max, etc., etc., etc. Thus it will be seen that every applicant for this Seed Distribution will have the opportunity, without expense, of raising a few plants of all the best kinds of tomatoes known as well as of a number of kinds not yet offered for sale, and in this way be enabled to make his own selections for another season from those which he deems in all respects the best for his soil and climate.

INSTRUCTIONS.

One packet of EACH of the above EIGHT Kinds of seeds will be sent POST-PAID to every subscriber of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who applies before April 1st, 1884, inclosing a threecent stamp as guarantee that he or she is interested in the farm and garden.

The Distribution will begin early in the New Year.

Applicants need not request us to substitute any other kinds of seeds for those offered. The entire distribution will be sent to each applicant.

A large per cent, of miscarriages are caused by the fact that the names and addresses are imperfect, or ille friends—every on ly and not to tak or residence is far In applying for SEEDS" and included careful not to still

LET IT

that the RURAL any case sold seed Were this otherw of our tests and t which we introdu disinterested. By Yorker only, the istence is to advarculture and hortid Distributions of the ABSOL

When by such tes promises to be m its kind which have, at ones, if pro Distribution, and s of our subscriber



these offerings ar sometimes made application or a hold the right to tinue them as we:

WE would respread this specimer YORKER who ar would be pleased any number fre who are familiar believe, support u The RURAL NEW

DONALD S. McKINNON, 8 east, Toronto.

ONTARIO VETERINA Horse Infirmary, &c., Te Toronto. Classes for students A. SMITH, Veterinary Surgeon

Specific Arti CANCER CURE-\$1,000 FO. Cancer Cure cures without The only permanent cure in the two 3c. stamps for particulars Coaticook, Q., Canada.

A NEW TREATMENT WH A MANENT cure is effecte three treatments. Particulars on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIX King street west, Toronto, Cans

Agents Telan Agents Wanted – Jus "Housewife's Library," ments; eight books in one; ci an order to be got at every hot pensable; finely illustrated; co write for terms. World Public Guelph, Ont.

Guelph, Ont.

OHROMO CASKET—CO fast-selling articles, which is per day, and not occupy almail for 25 cts.: agents coining KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

TO BOOK AGENTS—THE B book ever published is "Mr Bry;" 402 pages, printed on veilah toned paper, handsomely a live agent can sell 100 copies for sample copy and terms to J. 100 Yonge street, Toronto.

WANTED - LADY CAN sell "Mrs. Clarke's Cook CRAWFORD, 100 Yonge street **Miscellaneo** SPECIAL OFFER-25 NEW SOME assorted chamber of the control of the con

SPECIAL OFFER—25 NEW SOME assorted chromo case, name on all, only 10c. House, Toronto.

50 ALL LITHOGRAPHED Common of the common of the case of the ca

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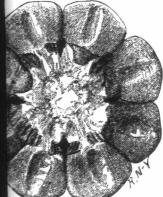


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TRAL GARDEN TREASURES.

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EIGHTH AND LAST.

Fig. 615.

SEEDS OF ALL THE LATEST ND BEST VARIETIES.

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friends—every one—to write every letter plain ly and not to take for granted that the name or residence is familiar to us.

In applying for seeds, merely say "SEND SEEDS" and inclose a three-cent stamp, being careful not to stick it to the paper.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD

that the RURAL NEW-YORKER has never in any case sold seeds or plants to its subscribers. Were this otherwise, the reports of the results of our tests and the descriptions of the plants which we introduce, would not be accepted as disinterested. But we sell the RURAL NEW-YORKER only, the object of whose present existence is to advance the true interests of agriculture and horticulture. The Seed or Plant Distributions of this journal are

ABSOLUTELY FREE

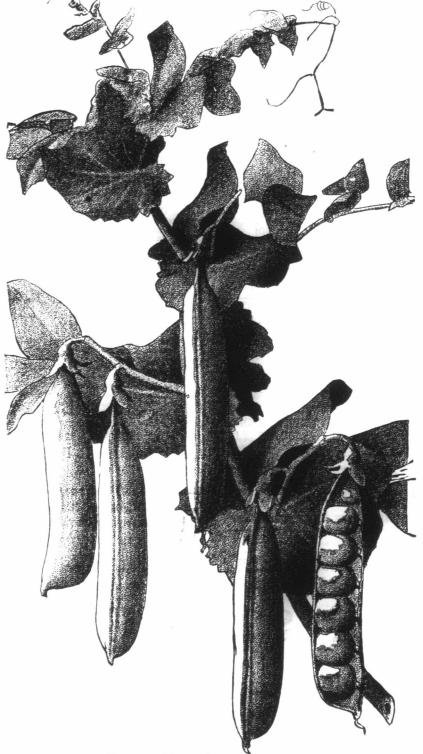
When, by such tests, we find that a given plant promises to be more valuable than others of its kind which have been generally cultivated, we, at once, if practicable, place it in our next Distribution, and send it, without charge, to all is now well and widely known. Only seeds and plants which have originated at the Ru-

the best writers of America and England. 2, ings, mostly original, by our own artists. 4, It is conducted by practical farmers whose first aim it is, irrespective of advertisers and all merely pecuniary or personal interests to tell the whole truth. 5, The RURAL is the first newspaper to have established Experimental Grounds in connection with journalism. They comprise 82 acres. All new farm and garden implements, seeds and plants are there tested and the results are impartially reported upon in its columns. 6, The RURAL NEW YORKER is conscientious, progressive, agressive, sparkling and original. It admits no ambiguous or fraudulent advertisements. It is pure in tone; it is a farm, garden, religious, news and literary paper all in one, and is, in short, the complete family rural journal of America. It is national in every department and tolerates no sectional animosities. 8, The value of its

FREE SEED DISTRIBUTIONS

imperfect, or illegibly written. We beg of our nal reading matter from beginning to end by It is printed upon fine, natural-colored paper. It contains yearly not less than 500 engrav-

of our subscribers who apply. Besides, as RAL's Experiment Grounds, or which are new,



HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN PRA .- FTG. 616.

sometimes made without requiring either an application or any payment of postage, we hold the right to continue them or to discontinue them as we may determine.

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

WE would respectfully state to those who read this specimen number of the RURAL NEW-YORKER who are not subscribers, that we would be pleased to send them specimens of

these offerings are not premiums, as they are | or the best of their kinds, are distributed. 9, We have introduced or disseminated during the past six years not less than 100 different species or varieties among our subscribers without cost to them. Among the most popular maybe mentioned the Beauty of Hebron, White Elephant and Blush Potatoes; Blount's White Prolific Corn, the Rural Branching Sorghum, the Cuthbert Raspberry, Clawson, Fultzo-Clawson, Shumaker and Surprise Wheats, Mold's Ennobled Oats, the Rural Thoroughbred and Heavy Dent Corn: the Teleany number free upon application. Those | phone Pea, with garden and flower seeds innuwho are familiar with this journal will, as we merable. Attention is respectfully called to believe, support us in the following claims: 1. | the announcement of our Free Seed Distribu-The RURAL NEW-YORKER is filled with origition for 1883-4 on other pages. 10, Truth, prog-

who cultivate it, the dissemination of improved seeds and plants and of the knowledge how best to cultivate them, and so to conduct the journal that it may have a just claim upon all who love nature are among the aims of the RURAL NEW-YORKER.

Among its more important departments are cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, swine, arboricul ture, dairy, domestic economy, farm economy, field crops, garden crops, floriculture, pomolo gy-especially grapes and all small fruits.

farm implements, landscape gardening, velerinary, crop reports from all parts of the country, industrial societies, agricultural science, chemical ertilizers, news from all parts of the world, farm stories, rural architecture, a department for women and also a department for children. All of these departments are fairly illustrated by first-class artists from original drawings.

The Rural Experiment Grounds, conducted, as they are, purely in the interests of readers, offer rare facilities for making the paper valuable. All new and high-priced seeds are tested at once, and reported upon according to their worth, so that subscribers have before them a trustworthy guide as to what novelties are worthy of trial. The present season, for ex-

ample, we have tested, or are testing 80 different kinds of new potatoes, 15 different kinds of corn, 50 different kinds of wheat, 60 of grapes, 160 of strawberries, all of the different kinds of raspberries, blackberries, currants, besides a rare collection of the most hardy shrubs, trees and herbaceous plants.

We ask all progressive farmers and horticulcurists to examine the RURAL NEW-YORKER before subscribing for any family journal another year. For this purpose, as we have said, specimen copies, will be cheerfully sent to any address. We wish to make the truth appear and to show that those who would meet with success in land-culture cannot afford to do without the journal, and that it should be subscribed for as a measure of economy.

The price is \$2 per year, and there is no club or second price. Those who would aid in getting up clubs should send for our new premium lists and posters, which will be promptly forwarded when ready. A postal card addressed to the RURAL NEW-YORKER, 34 Park Row, N.Y., requesting specimen copies, premium lists or outfits, is all that is needed.

THE ESTIMATION IN WHICH THE BU-RAL NEW-YORKER IS HELD BY ALL CLASSES.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Peekskill, N. Y.:—"The RURAL will please renew my subscription. To have the paper once is to want it always."

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Veterinary Surgeon of the U.S. Dep't. of Agriculture:—"Allow me to congratulate you on your continued and brilliant success, and to express the hope that | the entire confidence and support of all intellia long and increasingly useful career is still gent farmers. I take nine monthlies and semibefore you."

Rev. J. R. Garlick, A.M., D.D. of King and Queen Co., Va.:-"The RURAL grows upon | the head." me. I should try to get it if the cost were doubled. Its suspension would in my judgment be a great loss to the country."

Prof A E Blount of the Colom College:-"I think the RURAL NEW-YORKER the best agricultural paper in the land." H. B. Ellwanger, of Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.:—"It gives me sincere pleasure to note the very great improvement you

have made in the character of the RURAL NEW-YORKER. The illustrations alone are worth the subscription price." E. P. Roe, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.: -"I congratulate you on the success you are | not see how you can improve it." making of the RUBAL. I can understand it

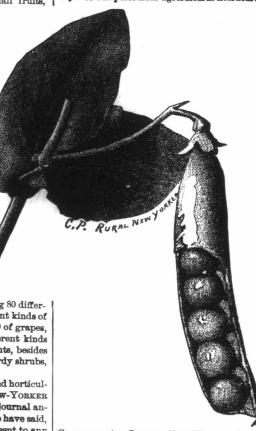
they see it." B. F. Johnson, Champaign, Ills.:-"The RURAL NEW-YORKER is the first to introduce least 25 years." and maintain really good cuts of domestic animals. The RURAL's columns of agricultural both as to what you think yourself and what | the best paper out."

you suffer others to say." any editor would be satisfied when his paper | agricultural paper that would compare with had been generally recognized by the press and the RURAL for reliable advice. I am never

ress the real interests of the land and those | the Editor of the RURAL NEW-YORKER is no uch man."

> H. C. Warner, Forestburg, Dak :- "Keep right hold of the handles, Bro. Carman, for you are turning over the most practical and consequently the best agricultural paper published in this country."

Prof. J. M. McBryde, S. C. Agricultural College, Columbia :- "I fully agree with you as to the necessity of elevating the tone and style of our periodical agricultural literature.



CLEVELAND'S RURAL NEW-YORKER PA.-

Fig. 617. In this respect you are doing the best work I know of anywhere. Cheapness is certainly incompatible with quality—it may secure quantity. Such journals as yours are well worth their price, and I believe they are gradually developing and educating a class of agricultural readers who appreciate this fact, and who will be willing in the near future to pay a first-class price for a first-class paper."

Prof. L. Dapsy, of Budapest, Hungary:-I have the pleasure to renew my subscription to your precious paper. Inclosed, please find three dollars."

The Editor of the N. E. Homestead :—" W_{Θ} are delighted with the enterprising spirit of the RURAL and its general excellence."

F. Harrison, Allegany Co., N. Y .: - "Where you find a good farmer, you find the RURAL

Wm. Wallace, Westmoreland Co., Pa.:-"I admire its high-toned character and entire absence of everything that would corrupt the minds of its readers."

M. M. Lewis, of Indiana :- "Go on with your noble work, and rest assured that you have nonthlies and weekly papers, mostly agricultural, and the RURAL NEW-YORKER stands at

G. P. Hooker, Genessee Co., N. Y .: - "I am now in my eighty-fifth year, decrepid, hard of hearing and dim of sight, but I cannot give up he RURAL, I read e them away safely. I have every number to refer to. I would not willingly give up the RURAL; it is a great comfort to me.

John B. Moore & Son, Concord, Mass.:-You are right about reporting things just as they are, and it could be recommended that some other papers should follow the example. Nelson Slater. Ind :- "The RURAL shall grace our home as long as I till the soil. I do

Mrs. L. Headley, of Illinois:-"Of all the because I see the paper every week. The papers we take (five in number, the RURAL is American people know a good thing when at the head. Long may it live to gladden the hearts of farmers, their wives, sons and daughters. I have read the RURAI for at

Cole & Brother, of Iowa:-"We send you our El Paso Potato to test, as we appreciate information are the best I know. The courage | your reports of the different experiments you of your convictions and opinions is admirable make at River Edge. We think the RURAL

A. A. Beecher, of Indiana:-"I farm be-Dr. T. H. Hoskins, of Vermont:—"Almost | cause I love to farm, and I have never had an beautiful and pleasant by the RUBALS'

Ira E. Benton, of Illinois:-"Not that I would lav sh undue praise; but it seems to me if all of your subscribers had to pay 10 cents for every one of the 52 numbers that you issue yearly, it would be money well expended." Ward D. Gunn, of Ulster Co., N. Y .:- "I

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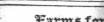
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